

We figured out that-- he wouldn't talk to us because-- he couldn't associate with us. So I got-- Detective Washington-- the nanny was-- [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. And Detective Jones, or Washington, whatever name you have, she was on another-- you know-- other cases. And her and I went back.

And after he saw me and recognized me as very familiar, he started to talk to her. And I could only associate that to be-- she was the same color as the nanny. And he always spoke to the nanny. And from that point on, he would tell us he had blood in his underwear. But he would throw the underwear away. He would hide them in the-- I mean-- this is a little kid.

He would hide them and get rid of him. I thought that was pretty-- pretty tough decision for this child to make. But he associated with a different person. So we did whatever it took. To come across.

QUESTION:

Now how are you-- a lot of parents (UNINTEL) about-- you know-- how they-- (UNINTEL) kid or whatever. When the kid's saying nothing happened. How do you-- make the transition in such a way that-- you get them (UNINTEL)?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Well, if you talk to a lot of children, you don't give them an option, really. You just-- be pretty honest with them. You-- you have to tell them pretty honestly that we know you went to Mr. Friedman's class, we know how many times you've been to the class. You know, we-- we go through the whole routine. We know that there was a good chance that he touched you or Jessie (PH) touched you or somebody in that family touched you in a very inappropriate way.

Now-- have you ever been touched and felt uncomfortable? Now there's-- as adult as that might sound, good touch bad touch is pretty much in schools. And yes, we do know. And you can--

you can pick up-- like-- have you ever been touched? Good or bad? You know, like your Daddy touches you on the shoulder or your Mommy washes you in the bathtub and touches your private parts.

Anybody ever touch you where you feel uncomfortable? And you get mixed emotions. Some kids would start crying. So you don't really give them too much of an edge to say, what we're here to find out about. We already know about it. We want to hear what you have to say about it. And we know he probably didn't touch you, he probably touched somebody else, you see. And then once they realize that other people have come forward, it's not easy, but it does work.

QUESTION:

Now you-- now you know that-- (UNINTEL) [REDACTED] said that (UNINTEL). How do you express that to a child? You can (UNINTEL) them to (UNINTEL)?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Well, we try to find out-- what-- made them keep

it in so long. And usually he would say-- one boy said-- I was told if I ever told my parents-- one night, and the specific night wasn't mentioned, I'd come out of my house and someone would grab me from under a car and drag me away. The variations were, I'll burn our house down, I'll kill your parents.

I mean-- would-- whatever it took, whatever-- whatever threat from the adult-- was meant for that child, depending on how he acted when he was touched. If he was aggressive and demanded, don't touch me, I'm sure they would have said we'll kill both your parents. Or something to that effect. You know.

QUESTION:

Now-- did you-- you have a (UNINTEL).

(BREAK IN TAPE)

QUESTION:

You were saying one mother?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

One mother, up until about three years ago-- was-

- was adamant-- we had gone back to her house about three times. And she led us in the first time. She heard the allegations. She said I'll talk to my son, you can come back. So we came back the next night. She said, I spoke to my son, nothing happened.

So-- during the investigation of the other children, the name kept popping up. So we went back a third time and we said listen, we-- we have a little more, we'd really like to speak to your son. She said, I told you. I spoke to my son, nothing happened. I don't want you coming on my property any more. If I have to go to court to get a restraining order to do so. Ironically, this woman-- I won't mention her name, used to call once a year to speak to me. Just to-- see how things were going.

And I really-- I could associate with her, but I was kind of annoyed because the guilt was coming out in her and I felt bad for her son who was

now-- I don't know-- 17, 18, 20, I don't know. And-- was a victim. And she-- she's on a guilt trip. So-- and then that stopped, abruptly, it just stopped. Pretty wild.

QUESTION:

Now-- (UNINTEL) when-- (UNINTEL) try to recollect things-- or-- not recollect-- you know-- I guess one question is how did they say to you, "I don't remember." Or I don't know, or that didn't happen.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Depending on how they say it, you would know. If they don't wanna remember. You know, I mean you say-- you have small children. So you know if they remember. Let me tell you, there was-- I think there were like-- almost 400 names to be dealt with. And-- I know for a fact a lot of interviews never got past 20 minutes. We felt were-- really-- good cases.

But-- can't fight city hall. When they say you're out, we're out. You know, I guess some

people felt that we would alienate their children. Sad, it was sad.

QUESTION:

Now-- what were the kids-- the kids who were saying they couldn't remember or-- what would they say to you-- at first-- when they would say that?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Nothing ever happened. We did computers. We learned-- how to do games and Mr. Friedman was very nice, he used to help us. You know, it was sort of-- in the back of your mind, you're saying to yourself, geez, we've done, I don't know, maybe-- 30, 40 interviews. Little things are coming up and they're saying-- geez, I don't think we're on a witch hunt here. I didn't think we were on a witch hunt.

I felt-- if it happened, we were gonna find out it happened. It was just a matter of time before you start linking things together. You know, there were kids that would see him in a

supermarket and would run for cover. Parents would call us. I want you to-- I want you to come and interview my child. And nothing would happen. You know, they couldn't give you anything. They didn't pick on everybody. You gotta remember that.

Some kids are so involved-- when children are involved in things, they're not focusing on what's going on around them. They might see something and not see it at all. You know, they're into computers-- you know-- a computer kid today, I have a grandson. He gets on the computer, you could talk to him, he'll yes you to death.

Two minutes later, you shut the computer-- he doesn't know what word you said. Not even focusing, paying attention to you. So-- what's to say that these kids did the same thing.

QUESTION:

Now-- it also must be that there were different

levels of youths in the class. And (UNINTEL) kids were playing leap frog in one class and that other kids would remember that.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Yeah, there were kids that remembered the leap frog and the come gum. So they-- you know-- they came out with-- the bathroom was always available. There's a bathroom right next to the thing there. And-- very interesting-- running through the list, there were no females. There were a few females in the classes but never made it to Friday or Saturday.

Some of them never made it past three weeks, four weeks at school. And a lot of things we picked up were-- Arnold Friedman would not allow the parents to come into the house to pick up their children. His excuse was always-- the neighbors have complaints-- there were no complaints. There were absolutely no complaints.

They would say-- you can drop them off at the

door. And-- I think-- Jessie used to bring them out sometimes. I'm sure they got there-- from the classroom to the car, in that little corridor, they got the threat, or they got, "don't forget, don't tell anybody." You know, that-- that type of thing. And then I think it even got more bizarre when more names started to pop up. You know, Ross, and the other-- how he was shut down-- like-- immediately. Because of the family name.

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL) other guy.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Yeah.

QUESTION:

Just so you know, those guys are-- in the movie.

You know-- [REDACTED] (UNINTEL).

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Oh, they are. Okay.

QUESTION:

And they're (UNINTEL). But-- the-- what was your recollection of the Ross factor? Like-- how did

you (UNINTEL) in public?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Well, Ross, when we established that Ross, they had a band. They used to practice, Jessie and his band. And it was established that Ross was one of the players. We had gone to speak to him. And I remember it vividly. It was-- we couldn't get in the house. I mean it was a fiasco. We surrounded the house, the grandmother was home, the kid was running from window to door. We don't know if he was trying to get out of the back of the door and take off.

We didn't know-- we didn't know what he was doing. All I remember was it was a fiasco. We had to get the parents there and physically remove him. And I think he-- he might have turned a little state's evidence. I'm not too sure, I don't recall about him. And he got minimal time, I think. Two years.

QUESTION:

He got YO status.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Okay, did he?

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL) let him out.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

They let him out, okay.

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL) decided that-- Onorado (PH) made a deal with him but he didn't tell (UNINTEL).

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Yeah, Onorado-- you interviewed him?

QUESTION:

Yeah.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Okay, I've had a lot of dealings with him and it's-- I don't know if he was the right guy for the case. But--

QUESTION:

Well, you said-- I heard-- some people have said that-- they felt like he was crazy about it-- or-- was there something about it that made him (UNINTEL) prosecute or--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

It was one of the biggest cases in the county. Maybe the state, I don't know. I know we had gone to New Jersey because they had a big case in Jersey. Just how to go about the proceedings and the charges. And I think-- I think it was-- a big to do, it would have been easy just to-- to run the case out for a plea. On-- on the DA's behalf. I don't know.

I mean you know, I deal with these people all the time. He's had a lot of cases-- in my field, of sex offenses. He-- a nice guy, but not one of my favorite-- I felt the parents were shorted. If you can get what I'm saying. I think we should have gone all the way with this. I think we had 100 and something-- federal-- charges against him. I know we stayed up all night typing up the paperwork for the-- 6:00 Hit in the morning. And we went right-- I think it was close to Thanksgiving, if I'm not mistaken, I had like 20 people come in here or. I don't know. I guess a

deal was made.

I guess-- in-- instead of dragging-- and another aspect, maybe if it was dragged out in court maybe it would traumatize the children. Putting them on the stand and cross examining them. That's not a good thing either.

QUESTION:

Ultimately, there's some-- I'm confused about the other guy. The guy (UNINTEL) and they were-- they were picked up. What kept you from being able to prosecute those guys or what were you trying to get? Was it that the kids didn't recognize them? Or what--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Yeah, the kids didn't know who they were. There were other kids in the room. Identification, tough. You know, just by association is not good enough. You know, they had a band, they had a group, doesn't mean anything. The fact that you went to talk to them and shut down, they all had attorneys. Tells you something. You know, yeah,

they were there, they were friends of Jessie's, sure. But you're not gonna talk to my client. And the fact that the children couldn't put a name to a fact or-- can't do a line up. You know, I think-- that would really traumatize a child.

QUESTION:

Now how did you know that Ross and the other guys were involved to begin with?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Through associations in school. Who you hang around with. Previous-- I think-- I think-- Jessie was-- he liked to drink a lot and there were-- juvenile cards on him and-- those cards have associates on the back. It's a preliminary thing. In other words, if I had your name, and we're looking for you and then we wanna know who your associates are and you've been in trouble with us, we'd go through a-- legal file.

And on the back, it would say who you were arrested with, who you were brought in with.

Even though nothing ever happened to you, you would be on the back. So that would determine who we're going out and speak to. Then you go to schools, guidance counselors are great. You know, because when they got a problem they need your help and-- when you have a problem they-- you know-- we take care of each other. So they tell you who's who, what's, and that gives you a focus.

QUESTION:

Now in this case-- this is like-- you know that Arnold and Jessie were both-- you know-- in the computer classes and leading the computer classes. But it's not necessarily an intuitive jump to say well, there were other like teenaged kids in there. So what-- do you remember what made you-- what made you know-- okay-- well, Ross was part of that. Or-- he was (UNINTEL) system or something.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Well, if I'm not mistaken I think Jessie gave that up. You know-- if I'm not mistaken. I'm

not too sure on that one. You have to understand, it's been a long time. And-- I wasn't-- part of-- I was part of Arnold Friedman's lineup. We had a-- you know-- I was part of him-- in other words-- we gave him, we got him pizza, we-- you know-- we'd feed them. And some guys would say-- why are you feeding this guy? Why don't you let him die, you know this-- this is the feeling.

There are certain men or detectives-- female as well, that when they get a sex case-- and it happened up until I retired-- they wouldn't take it. Couldn't deal with it. Call up and say Tony, do me a favor. I got this case, it's-- it's a rape, it's the mother's boyfriend, it's a 13 year old girl. I-- I can't deal with this. Can you do me a favor and take the case. Absolutely.

And then they say how do you do this stuff? You know? Well, I had a boss tell me one time, I've

never seen a guy go after-- rapists like you two guys, me and my partner. And I said-- just something about them. You know, they take away people's lives, really. And we-- we've made some good cases and we've-- put a lot of people away. I don't know if that's good or bad but-- it wasn't just a slap on the wrist. You-- we did the homework, you did the time. You know.

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

The-- oh, I was gonna ask you if the-- did the kids ever get upset-- like emotional between the time that they would say-- nothing happened. And then the time that they would-- come up and--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Say something.

QUESTION:

Yeah, what is that progression like. Tell me like from the beginning, what's that arc like?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

You would-- you would find some children, this one particular kid, we went to four or five

times. He was very cool. Didn't say anything, nothing happened. Sit down on the floor, plays games. Totally ignore you-- that you were even there. After an hour or two you helped him with his toy, you did this, you did that. And then you were friendly.

And then-- from that point, you'd say-- you know, enough tonight, and why don't you think about it. And you know-- we'll come back tomorrow. And you know-- we'll deputize (PH) you and you know-- I like cops-- do you like cops? I like-- yeah, they-- my Mommy says they help us. That kind of stuff.

You come back the next night, it's a whole new ball of wax. It's like the kid is no longer a stranger to you, sitting in a room and all of a sudden-- you find the kid is a little hyper. You feel like-- you get that feeling he wants to talk to you and you better do it right before he doesn't wanna talk to you at all. And you start

asking about his friends and you-- you go really off the subject. And you-- really into it and then you just say something that triggers it and then all of a sudden the kid's gotta go to the bathroom.

And from a kid that didn't go to the bathroom for two hours the day before, he's running to the bathroom three or four times in an hour. Good indicator-- because-- you know-- his bladder isn't that bad. And-- when he comes back, you know, he's upset. And-- I'll tell you, it's just a feeling you get from-- from doing it a lot. I can't really explain it but-- when you have children of your own, you'll see what I mean. It's a tough thing.

You have that gut feeling and yet-- it only happens where some of them come across and some of them just never give it. They just never give it up. And your heart goes out to them because you know something did happen, maybe not as

extensive as did to another one but-- he might have been in the cultivating stage. You know-- coming up with-- he was going on Wednesdays all the time. Wednesdays.

Close to Friday, close to Friday. You have to keep that focus all the time, you know? The ones we really focused on were the-- Friday and Saturday. Saturday mostly. No school, parents away. Families-- two different places in the country. Child depends on a nanny.

QUESTION:

Well, one of the things now that Elaine says is-- well-- how is it possible-- you know-- that these kids were-- you know-- one kid got his head banged against the wall, another kid (UNINTEL) blah blah blah, and then an hour and a half later, parent comes to pick them up and-- they-- take them home and--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Well, you know-- maybe they dramatize too much. Banged against a wall? You can bang a kid's head

against a wall-- I believe it had paneling on his wall, brown paneling, make a lot of noise, but really do no damage, but get the point across? You follow what I'm saying. Yeah, it can be done, can be done.

I mean I could bang my head against the wall and kick it with my foot and you'd think my head went through the wall. You gotta remember, these people that do these things, they're focused on-- touching little kids. They're focused on you know--

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL) feel like-- you know-- how do these-- it's-- (UNINTEL) saying wow, you know-- I know my husband-- you know-- might have some problems but-- you know, he-- didn't engage in this level of abuse where there were kids naked (UNINTEL) all that stuff.

QUESTION:

Well, how would she know because every time he ran a class during the weekend, she'd be gone.

She would absolutely-- leave the house. So it's like sticking your head in the sand. I-- you know-- I can't explain what she's thinking but she had to have known.

I mean Jessie-- prancing around the house, punching holes in the wall, these are-- there's a family with no love in it. That's the way I saw it. I just saw a bunch of strangers living in a house. It's-- it was sick. You know, I was brought up with a family-- tough. Come up in the city. You come out here, these kids think they're tough out here.

They have no idea what the city's like. So you know, I guess-- you know-- I'm being a little street wise fitting into this profile over here. But why would she leave the house every time he had them there?

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL) talk to me about-- (UNINTEL) back there, said that-- I said you know-- it's

possible that Elaine didn't know anything. And he said, well, the first thing that she did when she came in the house was you know, she said-- she got home after. And she said I wanna talk to my husband alone.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Yeah, right.

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL) take him right into the office.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Right. They wouldn't let her go, right?

QUESTION:

Yeah. Because later on, they found out that-- (UNINTEL) well, why did she wanna go straight to the office.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

That's where I was, I was in the office at that point. I found the suicide letter.

QUESTION:

All right, yeah, well let's go back to the-- to the raid (PH) now-- on-- you weren't-- on the-- you weren't on the November 3rd-- the (UNINTEL)

raid.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

No, no.

QUESTION:

But then November 25th came around.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Right.

QUESTION:

Tell me about that. What was the preparation for that and--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Well, we stayed up the whole-- we knew we were gonna hit the house in the morning. I believe it was like six o'clock, if I'm not mistaken. We all-- I mean we all stayed in-- 320 Old Country Road (PH), Minneola. With-- Onorato decided what the charges were. I believe they were 95 felony counts. And we typed our butts off that night. We got all the paperwork signed. And-- I called the wife and said-- I won't be home till three or four in the morning.

Then we're out at five again. You know, she's saying I got 25 people for dinner and stuff like this. And I said-- there's nothing I can do about it. So you got the home front you gotta worry about-- but-- we organized-- we went to-- 17 Piccadilly Lane (PH).

Parked the cars, rang the doorbell, knocked on the door, said we were the police and then banged on the door, went in. We just punched the door down. And they isolated the family. Took them-- the mother wasn't home, I don't think the mother was home. Put everybody up-- upstairs on the first floor and we were each in charge of a section of the house.

Some guys had the bedroom, some guys had the attic, I had the first floor, the office. I was there when-- the clown came in. He was ranting and raving. We had words and-- I was going through the folders, so we told him to take a hike. You know, he wanted his-- to talk to his

parents. He wasn't-- once you're in the house, if you're in the confines of the search, you can remain where they tell you to remain. That was the living room upstairs.

If you're an outsider, you're not getting into the search area, okay. And-- he was ready to duke it out. He was ready to go to battle. And-- I could-- I could understand that. And then the wife came, she was ready to do battle as well. Because she threw a punch at Fran Galasso (PH) and she got a-- I think she got arrested, if I'm not mistaken, right?

But-- Larry Meriwether (PH) and I were in the office and he had a stand up piano. I remember looking in the piano. I found-- I found a mini dildo. I found-- we found tissues in the basket-- later turned out to have semen in them, stains, in the garbage pails outside. And I-- I remember saying I can't imagine-- this guy getting raided x amount of days ago and we're still finding shit

in his house.

You know? And then we went through his-- his files, because you never know, because they hide everything, they're very possessive. And I found a suicide note. And I said this guy's gotta be kidding. This is like an afterthought, you know, to myself. I-- (CLEARS THROAT)-- I didn't know how to take that.

But you know-- I did give it to the boss. I said-- we're gonna have to keep an eye on him because that's what it requires. I mean somebody that leaves a note-- I don't know if he left it for us to find or-- I just happened to be too nosy, I don't know.

QUESTION:

Was it in the trash or was it on the desk?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

No, it was on his desk and he had like a-- folder-- files-- all different stuff in it. I was just going through everything to make sure,

you know.

QUESTION:

Do you remember what it said? I mean generally?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

No, not really. No. I started to chuckle and I said look at this. You know, I stopped-- I remember standing back and saying wow, this guy's serious. You know? I mean this could really destroy a family, you know? And I didn't do it laughingly, I did it-- laughingly-- like in shock. Like wow, you know?

And then-- would you do it if you were in this situation? I don't know. But would you leave a note? Leave a note and then do yourself. Of course the other-- raid was prior. Sad.

QUESTION:

Seems like he was stuck, almost. Like he didn't have the--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

He didn't wanna give it up, I guess. They don't wanna give anything way. This is-- this is

typical.

QUESTION:

Now-- now when you went in the-- in the house, what did you-- what did you find in the piano?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Found a-- miniature dildo. Like a rubber dildo. Excuse me-- some-- some more magazines. And that's when I said to the guys, you better check the garbage cans out. So that's when they came up with the tissues with semen on them. It wasn't much but-- why was it still here? I'm talking miniature stuff, like for little boys. Really disgusting stuff.

QUESTION:

You know, later, he said-- those were mine. That's-- you know-- (UNINTEL) to enjoy that--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Those were his. Yeah. Well, I wasn't privy to that. I would have said-- I would have commented on that. (LAUGHTER)

QUESTION:

He-- now-- here's-- one of the things that Elaine

says, was that he was emotional about the-- about the losing-- materials-- about the book-- I think--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Yeah, I think he was-- I think he was more concerned about his paraphernalia than he was about his family. That-- that thing really-- stuck in my mind because-- when he had his attorney there, it seemed to be the focus of-- the whole thing. Like they're gonna keep all my stuff. What about your family? You just destroyed your family.

I mean it was-- I don't know-- but-- I could say-- I had a-- I had a double homicide one night where-- two girls got killed in a car with four kids, they stole a car in (UNINTEL) they killed these two girls, pushed them. And I remember-- I had to go make notification to the parents. That-- your daughter is dead, okay? And the first-- I'll never get over this-- the first reaction-- from one of the fathers was-- you

know, I just put a new battery in that car. Do you think I can get the battery out of that car?

So this is how I associated this.

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

(BREAK IN TAPE)

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

So those people appreciated us to come in there because they really wanted to get to the bottom of this thing and get proper help for their children. And we found it to be-- they came forward. They (UNINTEL).

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

END OF SIDE A

SIDE B BLANK

END OF TRANSCRIPT

HIT THE GROUND RUNNING FILMS
"FRAN GALASSO/ANTHONY SQUEGLIA"
INTERVIEW WITH ANTHONY SQUEGLIA
PRODUCER: ROGEN

TAPE #126

TRANSCRIBER'S NOTE QUESTIONS OFF-MIC. BEST EFFORT MADE.**

QUESTION:

(IN PROGRESS) --you were saying. So-- and-- and
the-- so when you had to inform the father that
his--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah, what-- what had happened is-- the two girls
were pronounced dead at the scene. I remember
being at the scene. And-- I went to a h-- had to
go with homicide to the house to make
notification, and that's a tough thing to do. I
had never done it before. So I'd gone with this
detective, Al Martino (PH), we went to the house.

(CLEARS THROAT) And the first father we spoke to,
we said, "We got some bad news. Your daughter

was in an accident," da-da-da-da and the whole nine yards. And what-- you know, "Your-- your daughter is deceased. She-- died in the collision." And the f-- and just staring at us. And-- and it's like-- I could still see this guy's face today. And he said, "You know, I just put a new battery in that car. Do you think I can get that battery back?" And I said to myself, "Where is this guy goin' with this?" The daughter is dead, you know? (CLEARS THROAT)

So I just associated this was [REDACTED] (PH) Freidman's statement of, "You're gonna take all my stuff?" you know. So I said, "You know, when people get into this mode, they don't really hear or know what they're saying. I don't know, I don't know. And it wasn't the only case I had that happen. It happened-- and that's-- that-- that other particular case, I worked on it on my own time because I didn't have a witness. And I found a guy that was in shock that actually saw the collision but never said anything. S-- you

know, it's weird.

QUESTION:

Back for a second to the-- (SNIFF) just to the family members. What was your impression, you know you-- you had some experience with Friedman on-- not just at the raid of the house, but also after. Maybe starting with the night of the raid, how did they behave as a family?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Very distant. Very distant. It seemed like-- everybody's from a different family, you know? (COUGH) The wife was disassociating herself from the husband. (COUGH) Excuse me. The husband was very, very-- quiet into himself. I guess his mind was working internally, I don't know. The-- the s-- the older son-- who's the-- clown is-- ranting and raving through the house, being told to leave. (COUGH) Excuse me. Jesse is-- in another world. You know, he was away at school I believe. I got somethin' stuck in my throat. (COUGH) Okay. I'm good.

QUESTION:

Now I guess--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

(CLEARS THROAT) Thanks.

QUESTION:

Yeah. I guess-- Jesse comes back at some point?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

(COUGH) Yeah.

QUESTION:

Jesse comes back I guess while the house is being

(SNIFF) searched.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

He-- he was called I believe. I think-- Fran Galasso spoke to him or something. I-- I'm not too sure, I don't recall.

QUESTION:

And-- and then I-- I think that-- I guess up until this point he wouldn't have realized that he was gonna be involved in the case. He thought this was more about his dad.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

(CLEARS THROAT) Yeah. 'Cause his dad-- he makes

a statement that, "My dad ruined my life," or something. "He's ruining our lives," or "my family."

QUESTION:

And-- do you remember anything about him as a person?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Jesse?

QUESTION:

Yes.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

(SNIFF) I thought he was a little strange. My first (CLEARS THROAT) opinion of his room was-- not a normal teenager. A little mo-- excessive. The-- I thi-- I believe there were quite a few holes in the wall. That's a sign of someone acting out or-- I mean, how-- how would the family let him get away with this if-- this was a close family. If-- if one of my sons put a hole in the wall, I mean we-- you know, it-- there'd be some ramifications here. (CLEARS THROAT)

I saw a lot of destruction in that house.

Family-wise, human-wise. I would never allow my child to do what he did in his room. I mean, there was stuff in his room was unbelievable. What they show in the papers is nothing. I mean.

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL PHRASE)

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

I thought he was kind of strange. I thought he had-- after-- after hearing all the-- pros and cons in this case, I sort of felt sorry for him. Because I felt that-- I really felt that knowing about pedophilia, and I gave lectures on it, I felt that the-- there's two other brothers if I'm not mistaken, right? (CLEARS THROAT) He m-- the father might not have been as bad in the beginning and maybe had tried something with the other b-- sons and never progressed.

But Jesse was the most vulnerable because at that stage (CLEARS THROAT) the mother's into therapy, the father's into his own thing. This kid's got

nuthin'. He has no love in the family, nobody patting him on the shoulder, nobody guiding him. So I'm sure he was into drugs and drinking. (COUGH) He was kind of strange. Excuse me. (COUGH) Must be the pollen.

QUESTION:

When we spoke the last time, you mentioned that-- you remembered that Elai-- you-- you said Elaine had this relationship (CLEARS THROAT) or figured out that Elaine had a relationship with--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

They said they had found it. And they said-- I never saw it. But they said they had found her diary during the search. And word-- the word was that she was having an affair with her therapist. I never actually saw that-- diary. I know they found a book, I don't know if it was a diary or not. And-- that-- that's what was going around. Now whether it was true or not, I don't know. (CLEARS THROAT)

QUESTION:

Did you notice anything about the relationship

between the husband and the wife that struck you?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

I felt that she was more dominating than he. He was like-- very quiet. Was pretty quiet. He seemed like a smart guy, and that's-- that's one of the signs. Very intelligent person-- always wants to be around children, schools. Just got awards. I can't imagine why he won. (CLEARS THROAT) It's compulsive. I mean, he-- he had recently received awards from Queens or something with the mayor and stuff like that, and he was well recognized in the local schools. And this guy blows it. I mean, this is-- this is-- a sickness.

And I know on lectures-- I've gone up to Connecticut on lectures for the county. And-- I've spoken to Dr. Susan Sacroy (PH). She's an authority on pedophilia, I don't know if you ever s-- read her book. (SNIFF) And she used to tell us the-- the only cure for that is the constant threat of incarceration. (CLEARS THROAT) There

is no cure. So I take that as gospel, being she's been around longer than I have.

QUESTION:

The-- it sounds like a raid-- happened, what you found. And-- and then that you sort of revealed more as you kept looking and then you picked out something (UNINTEL PHRASE)--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah. We were in the house for quite a while.

(CLEARS THROAT) And the fact that we had a search warrant for-- pictures and things, you know you're allowed to go through-- I mean, you don't-- you don't go looking for-- stolen tires in a-- in a file cabinet. But in this case we were looking for photos and things like that.

So I had found his-- his suicide note. And-- and then the-- at the conclusion of the search, we were leaving the house. And we hadn't really found much. And-- I went around the outside of the house and I was looking around 'cause the house is set up very-- it's an unusual setup in

the house. When you walked in (CLEARS THROAT) upstairs, the staircase was to the left. (SNIFF) And it was-- three or four oak steps going up, a big platform, and then steps going up further.

And underneath those steps was-- was-- was hollow. I kept banging on 'em. And I was looking for access because that led up to the front of the house. And then I went outside, it was all brick facade. I went back inside. And the only thing I could see going under the staircase was this closet. It was a long closet. Now, I know the closet had been searched. They had pulled some stuff out and they went through it. And it was-- they didn't find anything.

On the way out, I got a hold of Fran Galasso. And I said, "Listen, (CLEARS THROAT) did they pull everything out of this closet?" And-- and she said, "Yes they did." And I said-- I said, "Is there a possibility we could take it out again?" And I don't-- I don't know-- they said,

"Why?" or something to that effect. "We just did this, we gotta get out of here. We've been here too long," or whatever. And I said, "I don't know, there's something about-- there's room under that staircase but I can't for me-- for the life of me figure it out." (CLEARS THROAT) Doing construction work all the time, I-- I found that there's dead space here.

So we p-- most people left the house. We were still there on the search. We took everything out of the closet again. And there was-- like I said, there was no light in the closet. And we went to the back of the closet with this flashlight, and sure enough the back panel of the closet went up. And lo and behold, there were computers in there-- disks, all kinds of-- information.

And I believe they took the pictures-- in the-- in the news clipping is-- it's in the truck. See, that wasn't available (CLEARS THROAT) on the

initial look-see. But-- that's where he kept all his stuff, most of his stuff. And that was brought into police headquarters and that was looked at by-- people that knew computers in and out. You know, I guess you can't get rid of stuff.

QUESTION:

Do you know what they found in the computers?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

No, I don't. I don't recall. You-- you have to understand something, I was on like an assignment. (CLEARS THROAT) Once the whole thing got rolling, we're back to our regular assignments, you know.

QUESTION:

Right, right.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

So we're not privy. (SNIFF)

QUESTION:

We-- I was gonna ask you one question about the-- kids. Was it-- (UNINTEL PHRASE). On that search, was there-- did you find pornography on

that search? Or was-- it was mostly-- other than computer games. I guess you found computer--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Computer games, yeah. As far as-- you have to understand something. There were ten or 11 of us in the house. I don't know what they found upstairs, at least I don't recollect what they found upstairs. I'm sure they found stuff, but I don't know exactly what it was.

QUESTION:

And they arrested the-- Arnold and Jesse both, and then Elaine also?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Then Elaine, yeah. For as-- attempted assault, or something to that nature.

QUESTION:

Were you there when she did that?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah.

QUESTION:

What do you remember about that?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

(CLEARS THROAT) She was-- well again, put yourself in her place. You come home. You find (LAUGH) police cars all over your house, you find 'em rippin' your house apart so to speak. And you become violent. I think I would too if that was the case, not knowing what's going on, really knowing what's going on.

And then couple that with the incident that happened just a short while before that. So it's an invasion of your privacy to some ex-- some great extent. Would you agree or not? I mean, I would. I'd be pretty pissed. (CLEARS THROAT) You know? Yeah, she-- she was acting out. And I don't think the charges stuck. I think-- they dropped 'em. I'm-- I'm not too sure. (SNIFF)

She took a swing at Fran. Fran Galasso is not a person you wanna-- I mean, she had moxie, this kid. She-- she was a good boss, yeah. You know, some guys go, "How can you work for a woman?"

Never had a problem. Never had a problem-- you know? Do the right thing. (SNIFF) So.

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

(BREAK IN TAPE)

QUESTION:

Just-- yeah. (AIRPLANE) Do you remember the process of getting-- did you take statements from the kids when you were sitting with them?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah.

QUESTION:

And how did that work? How did you-- 'cause that's a pretty formal process for a kid and--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah, it's usually-- they call it Q&A, question and answer type thing. And-- we-- we had a-- a dialogue that we follow. You know, your name. Y-- you have to make the child credible first of all to comprehend what years saying and make sure that they understand what you're saying. You'd-- you'd ask certain questions. And you down a list of things. What's your name? Where do you live?

What's your phone number? What's your favorite color? You establish a lot of-- ground rules. Who's your teacher at school? What's your favorite subject? And-- and this is all documented. Answer, question, answer, question.

And-- when you were at-- in the computer class, did-- you know, and you go on from there. And it's usually very lengthy (SIC) because you use a line between each question and answer. And you get-- you have to remember, you ca-- like I said be-- earlier, you can't re-victimize the-- the child. And you can't put anything into the statement. You-- you can't interject anything into it. It has to be their-- their wording freely. And-- usually at that point, they-- they want to talk to ya. They really want to talk to ya.

QUESTION:

And did-- how did-- did somebody-- did somebody ask the questions and somebody else was writing down a statement?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

No, no. It's-- it's a one-on-one. I would-- like I was speaking-- you and I are just speaking. I would do the total-- total, 'cause I would have to testify to it.

QUESTION:

And then would you-- how would you-- you'd tape record it, or would you write it?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

No. Tape recording, no. We-- we-- it's been discussed many times in the county. The county feels that tape recordings are really not-- viable. We've had a lot of problems with 'em from out of state. You know, time lapses. A lot of things could be said in those times. We just don't do it. D.A.'s don't want it. No need for it.

So you know what? If the defense wants to fight us, they bring us into court. And-- and we go right down, right down the list. You know, if they wanna scrutinize it and-- that's how the

system works.

QUESTION:

And now these kids had to testify in front of a grand jury?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yes.

QUESTION:

What's the process of preparing them to do that?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

(CLEARS THROAT) Well, they're usually very nervous. Usually the parents are more nervous than they are. Whenever we go to grand jury with young children, we make sure whether-- whether the boss gives us overtime or not, we go out of our way. In other words, I would go in sometimes on my days off just to be there.

Because (SNIFF) you'll find-- and I don't want to single anybody out. But there are certain district attorneys (CLEARS THROAT) that will go in without prepping the child. And just get rid of the case. And that's not the process here.

So we're with them pretty much the whole time--
except going in the room.

And all we tell them is tell the truth. You know, just stare at Mr. Onorato (PH)-- look at him. You don't have to look at the people sitting there because I don't know if you've ever been in a grand jury. Some of them read the New York Times. Some eat oranges and apples. You feel that they're really not paying attention to ya. This is a fact. (SNIFF. And-- you know, you can-- you can be-- a little skeptical, or maybe a little relieved, I don't know how you would look at it. Because people are frightened to go before their peers. But if you focus and you do your homework in your case prep you know--

QUESTION:

Now did you-- did you watch their grand jury testimony or not?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

No, you can't-- we can't. You're not allowed in there. Yeah. In fact, we don't even know what

it is. You know, like if I have to review for trial my own testimony? You only get your testimony. I mean, I don't know what anybody else said. N-- I don't wanna know what anybody else said, you know.

QUESTION:

So you took-- the first process is you take a written (UNINTEL)-- you write. So you write up--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

You take it orally. First you get an admission orally, okay? You could always testify orally, okay? And then-- once you get something orally, you can really expound on it. Now-- now you go with your format, you know. You know what happened. You don't know what happened to that particular child, but you know a lot of things happened.

So if they're past that stage, they're gonna tell you what happened to them. You know. And if they leave something out that you think might have been in there? You just bypass it, you

know. I mean, nobody's here to get any glory. I mean, you know, I don't know if anybody would do that, but.

(BREAK IN TAPE)

QUESTION:

The-- oh, did you find it helpful-- at-- at some points did you find it helpful-- you know, the kids were probably like eyeing you, trying to figure out how much you knew, you know, in a way. I'm not-- not-- not deceptively, but they're-- you know, they're-- if they were having trouble getting to sort of a confession point-- did you find it useful to say to them, you know-- you know, "We spoke to your friend [REDACTED] and he said--"

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

No, we--

QUESTION:

--"this?"

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

--wouldn't use that. No. I wouldn't use that anyway. My-- my technique was they would ask me,

"What-- what-- what do you know about him?" And I'd say, "I know things. But I can't tell you what I know because you know things that I don't know." And whether they understood that or not, they knew what I was talkin' about.

"So what do you know?" "I know a lot of things."

"So, well do you know what happened to me?" "No, I don't know what happened to you. But I know something happened to you, so I want you to tell me-- if you can. If you can't, we'll come back another day." (SNIFF) You know. So the-- there's a lot going on in their minds. But the biggest thing was getting their trust. And you gotta be honest with kids because they see right through ya.

QUESTION:

Did they ever get adamant, like, "I told-- I told you nothing happened"?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

If-- I'm sure that happened. And I know from past experienced, if that really happened chances

are nothing happened. You know, depending on how it was put to me, depending how much I knew about the case.

QUESTION:

So there were some ca-- there were some kids where you knew-- "I know somethin's in here." And then there were other kids where you said, "You know, it's possible nothing happened."

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Well, I mean let's not lose the fact that some kids are very immature at that age as well. And they wouldn't recall anything, you know. Even if you feel-- and the only way you could do anything like that would be-- medical, you know. I know we do that with young children. We take 'em to-- these scan units for suspected child abuse or neglect. They do physicals. And I-- we've done of them. Yeah, they could show penetration-- watch it di-- digitally or, you know, whatever.

Then-- then you have something tangible, then you have something to go with, you know. But other

than that, the kid says nothing-- some kids are out of it.

QUESTION:

In this case, was there-- did you have the opportunity to get medical evidence, or?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

I know they did medicals on quite a few of them. As far as the outcomes, it was so massive-- I don't know. I don't know. (SNIFF)

QUESTION:

How did the-- oh, how did-- well, the press obviously found out about the delay. How do you think the press-- how did-- how did the press find out that this had happened? (THUMP) There was a ton of press there.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Okay. I honestly believe-- during-- during the search of the house, one of the fathers came running down the street. And he came down with a rope in his hands. I remember him. And he wanted to strangle Arnold. And I'm surprised that's not even on tape anywhere because he-- he

had to be escorted out of the neighborhood. They had to put up roadblocks.

I think the neighbors might have called. I-- the word I got from-- (SNIFF) who was I talkin' to?

██████████? You know her? Fox Five?

QUESTION:

No. No, no.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

(CLEARS THROAT) She used to show up on a lot of that (WIND) stuff. The word I got was, and this is only the word I got, was that one of the neighbors had called and said, "I can't get-- I can't get into my street. What the hell is going on, or what's going on in my neighborhood? I can't get to my house." And it was next door or something like that. I think that's how the news media got it. And I don't know if you guys are on the same band or I don't know what's go-- you know, how that works.

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL PHRASE) Just tell me about Great Neck.

What-- what was it like in that community?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Nice community. Tight, affluent. Well kept homes. Just-- just, you know-- a nice-- level of people, you know. Very concerned. The school was-- the school district was very-- cooperative. I mean, we went to libraries. We didn't meet any resistance from any of the-- schools or anything like that. I mean, they were there to help.

QUESTION:

Would you say-- did the community really mobilize to kind of--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

A nucleus did. They ha-- we had a meeting over at a building on-- I-- I don't know if it was Jeropa (PH) Turnpike or not. But-- (SNIFF) they had a whole meeting. They had plenty of meetings. They-- in fact, just being the-- we hit the house, they had a massive-- parent turnout-- at a building in Great Neck. I think it was owned by one of the fathers-- who was a [REDACTED]. And they-- they wanted to go

storm the house. I mean-- that's what I recall. I remember a lot of irate people. Yeah, there was-- I think 30, 40 people maybe that stuck together. And I'm sure everybody knew everybody, you know.

QUESTION:

Now you were-- when you were-- when you went to the parents' house, or when you went to the house to see the kids, did you bring any of the pornography to kinda--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

No. No. Didn't bring anything.

QUESTION:

Yeah. 'Cause it wasn't-- is that not typical, that you wouldn't--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Would have no reason to bring it. That's-- sort of suggestive, I think.

QUESTION:

Right. Well, it certainly (UNINTEL PHRASE).

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah, I mean think about it. You got small kids.

I came to your house and said, "This is what's goin' on. You know, maybe your kid's involved with this." I mean, (MAKES NOISE) we could have some ramifications here.

QUESTION:

You-- how did you-- well, there was an article about it in the paper.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

As far as?

QUESTION:

That said that the postal inspectors had come in and-- you know, (UNINTEL). So I guess they probably found out about it fairly quickly.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah. Yeah, it's-- it's news. It's-- yeah, well you know there's certain information we have to give out to-- public information. You know that, right?

QUESTION:

Yeah.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

They call the-- PIO and they get information. I

mean, (CLEARS THROAT) we-- we hit a house in Bellmore (PH). There was a pedophile that he was-- doin' kids and stuff. And he-- he did time. And he got out and he went right back to his house and he started all over again.

And the mail-- we set up-- we actually had one of us dress up as a mailman, delivered a package. He accepted the package. Twenty (LAUGH) minutes later, we hit the house. And this guy was usin' all the paraphernalia already. And then-- they searched the house-- the feds. And they didn't come up with anything.

(BREAK IN TAPE)

QUESTION:

Oh, you were talking about therapy.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

During-- during the-- parents meetings we-- we-- recruited a therapist. She got on board. She was there for all the family meetings and offered free counseling. And, you know, ta-- just to talk to.

And-- we found ourselves being counselors. We find that a lot. When I was working, you'd find people-- if you really helped them and they trusted you-- you'd be a sounding board for 'em. And-- even after all this blew over and things were sort of quieted down, we-- we'd go out of our way to go see how they were doin' and stuff, how the kids are doin'. It-- it was really a-- (HITS MIC) a heart-wrenching case, you know, when you think about it.

When you're doing it, you don't think about it too much because it has to be done. But when you sit down and realize what's going on around you, then you don't realize how lucky you are, you know, as a parent.

QUESTION:

Do you remember whether the therapist was-- Sandra Kaplan?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah, it was. Yeah.

QUESTION:

They can't hear me. So say, "The therapist was"-

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

The therapist was-- Sandra Kaplan. Yeah. She was good.

QUESTION:

And where-- where did she come from?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

I think she was up from that area, if I'm not mistaken. She-- she popped up quite often. Very-- very vocal, very-- very-- I found her to be very good, you know.

QUESTION:

And what was her role as--

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

(BREAK IN TAPE)

QUESTION:

Oh, yeah. What was Kaplan's-- what was her-- you know, what was her role? What did she feel-- what did she need to do or what was helpful?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

She-- wha-- I saw her on a couple of-- at a couple of meetings with the parents. I just felt that she was-- very vocal. She made it known very clearly that she was there to help. And any time of the day or night. And-- not having too much to do with, you know, people like that, I-- I was impressed by-- how she handled herself. And she was genuinely concerned. And I thought that was great, you know.

QUESTION:

Did--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

She even offered-- counseling to-- us. Because she felt it would be-- after working on this for so long, it would be traumatic, you know. But-- you know.

QUESTION:

And then I guess she stayed-- she counseled the kids after the case still?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

She counseled some of them, yeah. I don't know

about how many, but I know she was-- well-- well received in some families and not well received in others.

QUESTION:

Well, the--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

There are still people out there that wouldn't let her in the house. I mean--

QUESTION:

Why do you think?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

They're in denial. Nothing happened. Or nothing that bad happened. He was caught just before something terrible happened. You perceive what you want to perceive. And I'm sure she reads into it. And forcing yourself on someone is not a good ther-- therapeutic value, you know?

QUESTION:

Do you think there-- there are obviously (NOISE) many, many kids involved in the classes. But only about 14 in the end I guess that were--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah, they focused I believe on 14. Yeah. You have understand something. When you have a community and a list with 400 names on it, and to-- to make a-- a quick conclusion would be detrimental to everybody. I mean, if-- you know, time is of the essence so to speak so you work with what you have. You know.

QUESTION:

Now-- do you feel that there are-- you know, there-- so that means there are another 300-and-somethin' kids that ultimately either, you know, weren't a part of the case or didn't come forward, or?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah, I'm sure there's a percentage. And don't forget the fact that he was doing this for quite a while. So some of the children are now 20, 21, or 17 at the time. And I could say in the course of my career in interviewing runaway 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, they're not about to tell you about their sexuality or their-- their childhood or their

guilt because they bury themselves in the sand so to speak. And it's something that's past them and they just don't want to focus on it.

QUESTION:

Some of these kids now are-- well, do you-- do you feel like there are a lot of kids out there that are still living with this? Or-- or, you know--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Oh, absolutely. Absolutely. Absolutely.

QUESTION:

'Cause like remember, I can't-- they can't hear me. They can only hear you, so--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Yeah, there are a lot of children out there that have been-- abused. And-- it's probably very overwhelming, you know.

QUESTION:

But-- and do you think there are a lot of victims of Arnold Friedman that didn't come forward that--

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

I'm sure. I'm sure over the years there are victims that we'll never know about that have to live with this for the rest of their lives. It's sad. You know.

QUESTION:

What's the thing that-- that, you know-- is there any one thing that sort of stays with you this many years later about this case? Something that was most impressive to you?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIZ:

Well-- the magnitude of the case. And the length of time it was going on that nobody actually picked up on it always boggled my mind. I mean, but then when you work with-- sex victims, I used to find dealing with like a 13 or a 14 year old that's been raped or sodomized by a boyfriend that in talking to some of the mothers, you get so friendly with them in conversation, you know, like after the trial. They would say, "You know, when I was a little kid my grandfather used to sexually abuse me." I mean, 37 year old women

and 40 year old women. I'd say, "Why'd you wait so long?" And they'd say, (SNIFF) "Well, I thought I was my father's favorite."

And in the interim, one particular case was a 37 year old was sexually abused by her father. The sister was 40-something was sexually abused by her father. The two sisters never knew this. And the brother out-- out west was arrested for-- sexually abusing an eight year old boy. And we went to check him out, he blew his brains out. I mean, think about the bad chip in that family, you know? And this all started with a nine year old. It's-- it's-- it's mind boggling.

QUESTION:

Yeah, amazing. Good. Alright, well thank you very much.

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

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END OF TRANSCRIPT

ROSS GOLDSTEIN

March 8, 2013

Dear Members of the Friedman Case Review Panel,

I am writing this letter because I understand that the Panel will accept my written statement at this time.

It is my hope that this letter will serve as a way to address some fundamental problems with the investigation and prosecution – specifically my role in it. While I have always wanted to personally address the Panel, over the last six or eight months, the District Attorney's Office repeatedly rejected reasonable requests made by my previous attorney which would have created a respectful and safe haven for me to come forward to talk with the Panel about this case, which had such an enormous impact on me and nearly ended my life.

I want to emphasize that one of the main reasons that I am writing this letter to the Panel is that I do not want my choice to not appear in person or make myself available for any questioning to be seen in any way as an affirmation that my testimony in the grand jury in 1988 was truthful or voluntary; it was not truthful and it was not voluntary.

With respect to the facts, I want to clarify one important point: I am not a pedophile. I am sickened and horrified by the very idea of these kinds of crimes being done to anybody - especially children. What I need to emphasize is that I was never an assistant to Arnold or Jesse Friedman in their computer classes and I did not commit any crimes there. I did not witness Jesse or anyone else commit any crimes in the Friedman home with any computer student. My testimony before the grand jury was a result of tremendous and unrelenting pressure and intimidation by the police and district attorney's office - in which I was eventually coerced to lie about the crimes taking place in order to try to save myself and be granted the Y/O status deal that was being offered to me. It was the ONLY way I had to avoid the possibility of spending my entire adult life in jail if convicted by a jury.

For many months after I was arrested, I maintained my innocence and refused to cooperate with the investigation, until the pressure became so heavy that I felt like I had no other option but to cooperate with the police - even though I was innocent. They did a good job of destroying my identity and sense of self by forming a new image of me in the media as a guilty evil monster.

I remember my first interaction with the Nassau County Police Department Sex Crimes Unit (SCU). It was in the late spring of 1988, I was at my friend [REDACTED] house. I was

[†] I am using the first names of my friends [REDACTED] [REDACTED] to protect their privacy. If the Panel is unclear as to their identities, please contact my attorney and she will supply them to the Panel.

17 years old at the time. He noticed that for several days a brown car seemed to be following him. It turned out that the brown car was an unmarked police car. I believe that [REDACTED] was the person who gave my name and the names of my friends to the police. I believe he also told them that we were hanging around the computer classes. [REDACTED] lived with the Friedmans during the period that the sexual abuse allegations took place. I believe that he was the first person that the police questioned as a possible accomplice of Jesse and that they pressured him to cooperate with them. I was told sometime later that he left town in early July of 1988 for fear of being arrested as well.

One afternoon, that same brown car pulled into [REDACTED]'s driveway and two police officers came to the house to question him. They said that [REDACTED]'s name appeared on a list of students from the Friedman computer classes. [REDACTED] denied being a student. They said that they wanted to ask him a few simple questions and, since we were there too ([REDACTED] and we all happened to also know Jesse Friedman, they were going to ask us a few questions too. Soon it became clear to the police that I knew Jesse the best out of all of us. In actuality, however, I only knew Jesse for a short time, from November 1986 through June 1987, when I met him as a student after I was transferred to the Village School.

The police asked us a lot of questions. We were gathered together in the living room and [REDACTED]'s mother was present at the time. Among the questions that the police asked was if I ever saw any abuse of the kids or any drugs being used there or given to the kids. I said "NO".

I explained to them how I first met Jesse. I also explained the nature of our relationship: how Jesse and I had made a few recordings at the Village School together at the school's sound studio and that was basically what I was doing with him. I made it 100% clear at this point -- in front of my three friends and [REDACTED]'s mother, that I had absolutely no involvement in the Friedman computer classes and that the few times that I saw any students at his house, I never saw any abuse of any kind.

I remember mentioning that I once saw a syringe in Jesse's drawer in his room but I remember being very clear in telling them that I never saw him use it or talk about using it. I mentioned that Jesse showed me one of his dad's pedophile magazines and that that was the weirdest most awful thing that I ever saw at his house.

The police asked [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] if they knew Jesse or went to the class with him and they both answered "no". One of them, and I am not sure which one, said "we'd see him only when Ross was hanging out with him".

The police said "thank you all very much for letting us talk with you - we really do appreciate it" and then they left. I remember that we all felt a sense of relief when they left. I don't think any of us thought twice that the police might need to talk with any of us ever again.

A few weeks later, my second interaction with them was dramatically different and clearly marked the beginning of the end of my life as I knew it. It was the day after my high school prom². I was with [REDACTED] and we were on our way to [REDACTED]'s house when a white van pulled up out of nowhere and screeched to a halt right in front of [REDACTED]'s house. The police jumped out of the white van and yelled, "Are you Ross Goldstein?" I did not understand what was happening, especially because I recognized them as the same two police officers who had spoken with us a few weeks before at [REDACTED]'s house.

Then the police announced, "You are being charged with molesting the students at the Friedman computer classes!" Then they grabbed me and pushed me up against the side of the van and handcuffed me; they put the handcuffs on too tight. Then they threw me into the back of the van.

Inside the van, there were five or six police officers. There were no seats in the back of the van - only a garden patio type chair which was not secured to the van in any way. The police shoved me into it. I remember sitting there handcuffed, surrounded by them and being scared out of my mind and feeling utterly helpless. They were all yelling at me and at the same time they seemed to be laughing at me and taunting me as they tried to scare and intimidate me. Because we were inside the back of a van, the police had to stand hunched over. This created a frightening sense of being kidnapped. I could feel their open hostility and aggression towards me. They were relentless. They said things like:

"What are you going to do Mr. Big Shot?"

"How does it feel to be the worst person in the entire town of Great Neck?"

"How does it feel to know you're gonna hang for what you did?"

"You are going to go to jail and you're going to get raped yourself repeatedly..."

"You're going to die of AIDS in Attica!"

"How does it feel to know that you have been caught and that you are going to pay forever for the damage you have done?"

I went into total shock and I felt a deep and overwhelming sense of panic. Here I was alone, only 17 years old at the time, handcuffed in the back of an unmarked van, being threatened and having horrible accusations thrown at me, I began to cry uncontrollably and I broke down. I suffered an anxiety attack. Despite my fear, I tried my best to defend myself and explain to the police they had it all wrong. I remember that I

² Someone later told me that the limo driver that drove me and my date on the night of my prom was really an undercover police officer.

kept trying to say "NO WAY! You have got the wrong guy! I did not hurt anyone at Jesse's house!"

I tried to refer them back to the conversation we had a few weeks earlier at [REDACTED] house. I tried to remind them what I had told them and that I had been open and truthful to their questions. I remember that I had tears streaming down my face, "Why are you doing this to me?" The response I got was "because we KNOW you are guilty - 100% without any doubt - so you better SHUT THE FUCK UP and ADMIT IT in order to HELP YOURSELF KID!" No matter what I said to them, the police would just repeat, "We know you are guilty already!" To this day, I don't know what the police were referring to as the source of their confidence in my guilt. I don't know how long I was in the van, but the police were relentless and their tactics continued for what seemed like an eternity.

The police then took me to the police station and they interrogated me for many hours. At the police station, I learned that they had also picked up [REDACTED] and had threatened to charge him with being an accomplice of Arnold and Jesse Friedman too. I remember at one point, we were both in different rooms at the SCU station house both being interrogated and essentially pressured to admit that we did things in connection with the Friedmans.

I was never read my Miranda rights.

Different cops kept coming into the interrogation room. Some would talk sweetly and calmly to me while others would try to scare me and create a sense of fear and danger. It was classic "good cop bad cop". The police said that they wanted me to agree and admit that things had happened at the Friedman house. For example, they said things like:

"Ross, you know you are guilty..."

"It's ok to admit you're gay and that you like to suck dicks."

"We already know from too many of these kids that you made them suck yours."

"Until you admit and help us we are NOT going to drop it!"

Then another officer would come in and say, "I understand Ross - you're not the one who is to blame - why not help us and the kids and we'll give you complete IMMUNITY."

At some point my mom came to the police station. I later learned that [REDACTED] had let her know that I had been taken by the police. She came into the station in hysterics and demanding to know what was going on. The police told her "Your son is a MONSTER." She had a breakdown right then and there and so she did not have the immediate clarity to call a lawyer right away. I remained at the station a few more hours into the

late evening as the police continued to question me. Later that evening, the police decided not to officially charge me and they finally let me go home. One of the final things they said to me was "we'll be back - *expect us*" and that "we need your help in this ... *do the right thing for the community.*"

I did not hear from the police again until the day of my arrest, which was literally a few hours before high school graduation. The ill timing was clearly intentional, given the fact that my parents had hired a lawyer after the last incident with the police. My attorney telephoned SCU to let them know that if they wanted to speak to me or arrest me, they should call him to let him know and that he would arrange for me surrender; the police agreed. I am told that this is common practice.

So, clearly when the 8 to 12 police – some with guns drawn – came to my home that morning mere hours before my high school graduation and surrounded my house, it was a conscious decision to completely disregard their agreement with my attorney. Only my Grandmother and I were home at the time. They rang the doorbell. I opened the door and they showed me what they said was an arrest warrant and the officer ordered, "You must come with us!"

The police then told my Grandmother "Your grandson is a monster and needs to be locked up!"

I was handcuffed and driven to the police station in a generic police car. Before we reached the end of the block that I lived on, we happened to drive pass by my mother who walking home from work to attend my high school graduation. She saw me in the police car and she immediately rushed over to the police car.

"What are you doing?" she said. She visibly upset and on the verge of hysteria. "It's his graduation day! The ceremony is in 30 minutes! Why are you doing this to him?" One of police officers rolled down the window of the police car and threw the arrest warrant at my mother's face and said, "Here you go lady!" Then they drove off laughing as the light turned green.

When I got to the police station, I learned that there were hundreds of criminal charges against me. The criminal charges were all listed on paper. This was the first time I ever heard of things like "leap frog" and "naked limbo". I remember feeling sick and like losing my mind because the things they accused me of were so vile and disgusting.

When my lawyer showed up and looked at the paper containing the list of criminal charges, I could see that his mind was reeling. He said, "If you did this stuff kid, you are the worst sex offender maybe of all time." I maintained that this was I innocent and that this was "completely insane - and that I only knew Jesse for a little while and had no knowledge of what went on during the commuter classes". But my lawyer basically told me that it didn't matter because I was now in "DEEP SHIT!"

The police put me in a few line ups. I was not identified in the first line up. However I was subsequently identified in a second one. That was when the police formally brought me in to be booked and held overnight. Apparently, the police had arranged with Newsday ahead of time that I was going to be brought in that day (this courtesy they did not extend to my attorney) for its photo-op of the latest "monster" in the Friedman case. In fact, they were able to help the Newsday photographer get a scary looking picture of me after police officer called out to me and I turned to look at him. The picture appeared in the next day's edition of Newsday. (In a video clip in Andrew Jarecki's film you can see the that police woman who is bringing me into the station is wearing lots of make up and jewelry - making the whole thing seem somehow glamorous and incongruous.)

At this juncture, I was totally unwilling to cooperate with the police and the District Attorney's office.

The day after I was arrested, I lost my life. I lost all my friends and hardly anyone would talk to me. This was in large part due to the hysteria that had surrounded this case and other child abuse cases that had attracted worldwide media attention.

In addition being ostracized in my personal life, in the legal system I was being made to stand trial as Jesse's codefendant. Not knowing what he had done or not done made it impossible to feel confident about going to trial with him.

I felt very scared that a jury would believe the testimony of the young kids over us. And when Judge Boklan promised to televise the trial, this added even more pressure to on me to eventually cooperate and say the things that the prosecutor and police wanted me to say to make their case against Jesse Friedman. At a certain point during this process, I became locked into cooperating with the prosecution - and from that point on I said whatever I had to in order to avoid the possibility of a long jail sentence.

In the weeks leading up to my grand jury appearance, I was coached, rehearsed and directed by the prosecutor and Detective William Hatch for hours on end. I was told that it was my role to confirm what the complainants had said when they testified about what happened to them during the computer classes. According to them, this was how the police and the prosecutor built up evidence that would "stick" at a trial. I was going to have to take the stand and testify against Jesse at a trial because the prosecutor and police believed that there was a good chance that none of the younger kids would be willing to take the stand at a trial.

During these weeks of preparation, I could not and would not confirm any allegation or admit to doing something or seeing Jesse doing something to any complainant because I truly had no knowledge or participation or witnessed anything of the sort. The prosecutor would then threaten me by placing the Y/O status deal off the table. This happened repeatedly. This was like being tortured and treated like a puppet.

Just imagine the trauma of having actual memories stamped out and erased from history and replaced with new violent images of incidents that never took place. It was truly like being trapped in a nightmare that I could not wake up from.

Other times the prosecutor would threaten to revoke the Y/O deal - he would announce that [redacted] would soon be arrested as the next defendant in the case - and then [redacted] would be offered the Y/O status instead of me (at which point he claimed that he would get [redacted] to testify against me and Jesse at trial). This happened 2 or 3 times after I refused to testify about something that I never saw or did.

Amazingly, later on the prosecutor and police at one point even offered to drop charges against me if I was able to help them find a picture or video which had been made at the Friedman house by Arnold or Jesse. I am told that no evidence of this kind was ever found.

The police and prosecutor's idea that two of my high school friends and I would go over together to Jesse's house and use the computer class context to commit crimes against the kids is 100% UNTRUE. I never recruited anyone to take part in anything going on at Jesse's house - and Jesse never recruited me to help him with the computer classes. The two friends who the police said were involved had no actual involvement whatsoever in the classes. I believe that the police were hoping to arrest them both and convict them too. As a result, the prosecutor put as much pressure as he could on me to testify against them as part of my cooperation in trying to secure the Y/O deal. This was a heartbreaking experience because these other guys were my close friends who I had been playing music with on and off in bands since the 7th grade. This case unfortunately ended our friendships.

In actuality, as I explained earlier, I was friendly with Jesse for only a small window of time between November 1986 (when I first transferred to the Village School) and February 1987. We would work on music recordings together in the recording studio that was set up at the school. Sometimes we would meet up after school and listen to cassette mixes of what we had worked on together. It was during a few of these times spent listening to music in his room that I happened to hear or see kids arriving at his house for the computer class. When this happened Arnold would come down and knock on Jesse's door and expect him to stop what we were doing and help him teach the computer. When this happened, I would leave his house and go home (I lived just up the street from him at 51 Piccadilly Road) It's possible that during one or two of these times - as I was leaving - Jesse introduced me to some of the kids in the computer classes. I want to note that in order to exit the house from Jesse's bedroom, I had to go through the computer class area.

When I was first interrogated by the police the dates of the alleged crimes were said to have occurred in the Spring of 1986 - which was clearly impossible because this time period was before I knew or had ever met Jesse. When the police learned this they somehow were able to move the dates on the charges to the Fall and Winter of 1986

through 1987 - placing them in the window of time when Jesse and I were friends.

At my sentencing the Judge surprised me by revoking the Y/O deal and sentencing me to 2 to 6 years. She also read parts of my grand jury testimony into the record. I later had to appeal my sentence in order to get the Y/O that was promised to me.

Again I would like to make it very clear: every single thing found in my grand jury testimony that the Judge read into the record at the date of my sentencing was untrue and was said by me at the time to avoid a trial, to secure my Y/O status and avoid to a long jail sentence. This is a tragic irony. For example, in my grand jury testimony I stated that I was involved in the computer classes until June of 1987. This is untrue. Jesse and I stopped being friendly around February of 1987 after I met a few other Village School students who were musicians and I joined a band with them. As such, I know that I never went over to his house again after February 1987. This is a good example of a seemingly small detail in my testimony that the used prosecutor to make the other evidence "stick" in their case.

In addition to the tremendous amount of preparation by the prosecution, parts of my testimony incorporated specific actual instances that I had observed at Jesse's house. For example, once I saw some of the kids playing highly pixelated pornographic computer games and Arnold was not in the room at the time. I was there for only a minute or two. As a result of telling this to the prosecutor, he was able to include or add other more serious incidents against Jesse. The prosecutor essentially had me adding scenarios onto the actual memories that I had from the handful of times I was at Jesse's house to listen to music. In this way, they could take a real event and embellish it or meld it in order to fit into their theory of violence and draconian abuse at the Friedman house. The police actually believed that this abuse was happening in a ritualistic manner - week after week, year after year and that Jesse and I were conducting an open homosexual relationship in front of the class and that we also had our "favorites" among the students to abuse at our pleasure. This is simply untrue.

Please understand that I am writing because I believe that this information should be included as part of the official record in relation to the Panel's review of this case and its subsequent recommendation.

My decision to keep this part of my life story private and not to share it publicly (or in the film *Capturing the Friedmans*) comes from my wish to move on in life and to preserve my privacy. It's hard sometimes to live with the damage it has caused others, not to mention me and my name. I prefer to focus on ways of exploring the healing process and working on creating love and compassion in my life.

The impetus and motivation for coming forward to speak about it now was a direct result of the announcement of a transparent and honest review of the case by an independent panel. This meant not only a review of the defendants but a review of the

Friedman Case Review Panel

March 8, 2013

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entire case - which **MUST** take into account all that was improperly and perhaps illegally done by the police, the prosecution and Judge Boklan in both their independent and collective handling of the investigation and prosecution.

Thank you for taking the time to read this over. I hope you will consider my earnestness and the importance of these details when you are forming your recommendation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'R' followed by a horizontal line that tapers to the right.

Ross Goldstein

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

May 20, 2013

Re: My Statements in the Case of Arnold and Jesse Friedman

Dear Friedman Case Review Panel:

My name is [REDACTED]. I grew up and attended school in Great Neck, Long Island, went on to graduate from an Ivy League college, pursued a career in finance, and am currently [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

In 1987, I attended computer classes taught by Arnold Friedman. On May 7th of this year I reviewed, for the first time, indictment #67104 (the first of a series of indictments against Arnold and Jesse Friedman). I was informed by attorney Ronald L. Kuby that I am identified in that indictment using the pseudonym [REDACTED]. I reviewed all of the accusations allegedly made by [REDACTED].

I write to inform you that none of the events allegedly described by or attributed to Kenneth Doe ever took place. Arnold Friedman did not contact my anus with his penis, I was not witness to Jesse Friedman taking any photographs of anything, I engaged in no sexual performances, neither Arnold nor Jesse ever touched my penis, Arnold did not show me magazines containing pictures of naked people, and I never showed my penis to Arnold or Jesse Friedman. During the time that I was present in computer classes, I did not observe Arnold or Jesse Friedman engage in anything even remotely akin to sexual conduct, and I have no reason to believe such events occurred.

I recall clearly that police investigators came to my home repeatedly to question me about what had happened in the computer classes. The police repeatedly told me that they knew something had happened, and they would not leave until I told them. As a result, I guess

I just folded so they would leave me alone. I recall being taken somewhere and being videotaped while I repeated these untruthful statements. After the film *Capturing the Friedmans* came out, I went to see it with my wife, who is a psychotherapist. The descriptions given about the police tactics used to extract statements rang true for me.

Over the past twenty-five years, I have occasionally thought about the Friedman case, but it was simply a blip on my radar screen. I had feelings about what happened, but it was not a priority for me. I did not know what role, if any, I played in the case, but I knew that I never went to Court and provided live testimony.

I have always maintained my world of work and family separate from what happened in the Friedman case, although I have discussed it over the years with my wife. These two worlds came into collision earlier this month, when someone delivered to my place of work a copy of certain documents that were filed in Nassau County Court. Because these were legal papers, they were opened by my firm's Legal Department, which reviewed them and notified my supervisors, who began to Google the case details.

I had nothing to hide and nothing to be shy about, so I had a candid conversation with my employers about what had transpired, and they left the matter. However, because I wanted to make certain that there were no further intrusions into my work or family life with this matter, I contacted attorney Ronald L. Kuby with this request. In the course of the conversation, I informed Mr. Kuby of the facts that I have relayed here, and he urged me to come forward in whatever fashion I felt comfortable, and explain what had happened to the Case Review Panel.

Mr. Kuby assured me that my name would not appear in any public report or in any publicly accessible document. I am relying on that assurance. Moreover, because my legal status is still that of a victim of "sexual abuse," although this is factually not correct, I rely on the provisions of Civil Rights Law§50-b(2) to the extent that it prevents you from disclosing my identity publicly. Obviously, this provision does not extend to Mr. Kuby, and you are free to discuss this letter, and the process leading up to it, with him. I do not wish to be contacted by you, or anyone else related to this case, except to the limited extent that you

need to confirm my identity. In such case, you may use the email address above.

I am providing this statement in reliance on the understanding that my name will not be used in any public way whatsoever, though the material in this letter may be used without inclusion of my name or identifying elements, and without personal attribution to me.

Sincerely,

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature area.A small black square located at the bottom center of the page.



**OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
COUNTY OF NASSAU**

Kathleen M. Rice
District Attorney

February 4, 2011

Dear,

In August of 2010 the United States Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit issued a court decision urging this office to review the case of the People of the State of New York v. Jesse Friedman. Pursuant to that request the District Attorney of Nassau County has established an internal committee of prosecutors and investigators to re-examine the case. I am the person in charge of this committee. I have been a prosecutor for twenty years and currently serve as the Bureau Chief of the Special Victims Bureau. I have begun to review the police and district attorney's files regarding the Friedman case. You have been identified as a person who may have some information regarding the case.

Your name has not been disclosed to anyone other than the internal review committee of the District Attorney. Your input would greatly assist this office in conducting this court-recommended review and in assuring a comprehensive examination of the case. However, I will make no additional attempts to contact you once you indicate that you have received this letter and that you do not wish to speak to me.

Please contact my assistant, Maryann Dunleavy, at 516-571-2147 to set up a mutually convenient time to meet. You can also contact me via email at Madeline.singas@nassauda.org.

I look forward to hearing from you. I have attached the court's decision and the District Attorney's statement for your review.

Sincerely,

**Madeline Singas
Assistant District Attorney
Chief, Special Victims Bureau**



KATHLEEN M. RICE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF
THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
NASSAU COUNTY

July 26, 2012

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Two years ago, I wrote asking for your assistance as my office began re-investigating the case against Jesse Friedman. It has since become increasingly important that I speak to you.

First, you should know that no member of this office has disclosed your identity, or given contact information to anyone concerning you, or your whereabouts. We are cognizant of, and protective of, your privacy rights.

However, members of the media and others are claiming that they have spoken to you, and it is imperative that my office assess the validity of the information in the press attributed to victims, and consider any other information you have, before the investigation is closed. I specifically refer to several recent news articles discussing the case against Jesse Friedman, and have included some of those articles with this letter.

Some of these articles include statements by a filmmaker, Andrew Jarecki, who claims to know, based on his personal conversations with at least four complainants who testified against Mr. Friedman in 1987 and 1988, that some of the complainants wish to change their testimony.

You are in a unique position to shed light on that claim. Accordingly, I would like to know if you stand by your earlier statements, or if you have any other information to share with me. There will be no criminal repercussions based on anything you say relative to the Friedman case if it differs from your original statements. We value your input, and need your assistance to ensure that justice is done.

It would be extremely helpful if you could let me know when would be a good time for us to talk, and if you would provide a phone number where I can reach you. I have set up a telephone number where only I answer the phone, and where a message can be left. That number is (516) 870-2900. Alternately, you are also welcome to come to the District Attorney's office where we can meet in private. I will arrange my schedule so that I can accommodate your schedule. You can also reach me by email at Madeline.singas@nassauda.org.

Please contact me within two weeks of the date of this letter.

Very truly yours,

Madeline Singas
Chief Assistant District Attorney



KATHLEEN M. RICE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF
THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
NASSAU COUNTY

MADELINE SINGAS
CHIEF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

April 26, 2013

[REDACTED]

Re: In the Matter of Jesse Friedman v. Kathleen M. Rice
Nassau County Supreme Court Index No. 004015/20013

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

I am writing to you regarding a development in the criminal case against Jesse Friedman, which concluded in 1988. As you are likely aware, based on previous correspondence from this office, media reports, or contact from representatives of Mr. Friedman, the Nassau County District Attorney's Office has undertaken a reexamination of the events leading up to Mr. Friedman's conviction. This was prompted by allegations made by Mr. Friedman and others regarding the fairness of the underlying criminal investigation. Throughout that reinvestigation, we have kept confidential your identity and any statements you have made about the case to law enforcement officials. We have done so not only because your privacy is protected by law (New York Civil Rights Law § 50-b), but also because we believe it is the right thing to do. With those principles in mind, this office recently refused to turn over documents to Mr. Friedman in response to a Freedom of Information Law Request that he made.

Following our refusal to turn over these records, an attorney for Mr. Friedman commenced a legal proceeding in the Nassau County Supreme Court under the above-referenced caption. In that proceeding, he is seeking, among other things, a court order directing the Nassau County District Attorney's Office to disclose records that are confidential under Civil Rights Law § 50-b. The court may decide, in its discretion, to order the district attorney's office to turn over documents containing statements you have given to the police or this office if it finds that there is good cause to do so. The district attorney's office will continue to fight on your behalf to keep these records confidential. While you are not a party to this proceeding and do not have to take any action, Civil Rights Law § 50-b requires that individuals whose privacy it protects be given notice of any application to a court for disclosure of records that might tend to identify them. Simply put, that means you have a right to be notified that Mr. Friedman has made this request so that you can let the court know how you feel about having these records disclosed. In compliance with that statute, you will likely receive a copy of the legal papers filed on behalf of Mr. Friedman during the next few days or weeks.

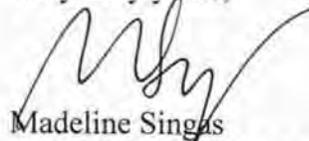
When you receive those papers you are not required to do anything. You do, however, have a right to have your views heard by the court. If you wish, you may contact an attorney to represent your interests in this matter or you may write to the court yourself to

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express your views regarding the disclosure of these records. If you wish to have your name and letter kept confidential you should include that request in your letter and it will be considered by the court. Any correspondence should include the caption and index number referenced above. The judge assigned to this matter is the Honorable Dana F. Winslow and the court address is 100 Supreme Court Drive, Mineola, New York 11501.

If you have any questions about this letter or the pending legal proceeding, you may contact me by telephone or letter or you may contact the attorney for Mr. Friedman at the address and telephone number provided in his legal papers.

Very truly yours,



Madeline Singas
Chief Assistant District Attorney
(516) 571-3812

Arnold Friedman's
call to



before arrest

11/20/87

(approx)

You know me

You know my
allegations

coming out entire

Trouble with neighbor

came to a head

atly why or why, how

Police think into a big mix
haven't any evidence

wife play group - neighbor
complaints

Accused of pornography

"beyond belief"

I need yr support

as human being

How you know me

ask you anything
relating to

his morals

~~must~~ must tell the truth

They are out to get
my family -
likely possible for 10 yrs

Selling her house

all alleg
& accusations

If they had

Teach

loved & adored

by kids

Crazy, outrageous

I must have

back in class,

what do they

Things have to go
on as they way

No accus
no indictant
no arrest

The lawyer tells him
there is nothing
happening

We have to continue
these indictment

I want them

They can't turn my
life

I'm an upstanding
member of
community
lawy

Unusual, record
of teaching

Trying to destroy a
family's past

To clear my name

Go on as before
No den Friday... 11.11.11

I all the
creation of his
neighbor

Lawyer said not
to talk abt,

And allegs
but they want to sell

They said your friends
we're gonna get you.

I have to hold my
reputation of being a wonderful

My morals
No evidence of anything immoral
+ illegal ^{teaching} _{vic. 11.11.11}

wld be happy to
come over

Pol. photos of
James + ~~10~~
afraid on back

11-12 yrs old
hugging

Home movie of 2 kids
in bathtub at
age 2-3 yrs
old.

That's it? That's it
They took it as evidence
I'm talking of a family's
survival
Then the ~~house~~ they had crooked

Federal conducted
search

"It was a plant"

I was delivered
a pc of porno.
W/ oil nasal

+ 10-15 min later

they came in
nursing school
Saw ~~photo~~ ~~equipment~~
+ they ~~the~~ really had it.

Calling up his
former students
in HS ... looking

Former principal
is demanding the
right to speak in
my behalf.

~~You know me how
I am with M,
you know what goes on~~

A-3
+transcript

On/about November 20, 1987

phone notes from a call from Arnold Friedman

TEXT

You know me. You know any allegations coming out [are] untrue.
Trouble with neighbor came to a head. Attorney working on why, how.
Police think [they are] onto a big ring, haven't any evidence.
Wife's play group - neighbor complaining.

Accused of pornography - "beyond belief"
I need your support as human being
[If police ask you] how you know me,
ask you anything relating to his morals [you] must tell the truth.
They [the neighbors] are out to get my family -- making trouble for 10 years.

Selling her house; all allegations & accusations. If they had...
Teaching... loved and adored by kids.
Crazy, outrageous.
I must have [redacted] back in class.
What do they...

Things have to go on as they were.
No accusation, no indictment, no arrest.
His [Friedman's] lawyer tells him there is nothing happening.
We have to continue [or] else [it would be seen as an] indictment of me.

I want them... They can't ruin my life.
I'm an upstanding member of [the] community.
Unusual, long record of teaching.
Trying to destroy a family's existence.
To clear my name. Go on as before...
No class Friday [11/27, the day after Thanksgiving, when class wasn't scheduled to
meet anyway].. following week.

All the creation of his [Friedman's] neighbor.
Lawyer said not to talk about, make allegations, but they want to sell.
They said you're finished. We're going to get you.
I have to hold my reputation of being a wonderful teacher. My morals.
No evidence of anything immoral & illegal, except plants.

Would be happy to come over.
Pol[ice found] photos of Jesse & a friend on beach 11-12 years old hugging.
Home movie of 2 kids in bathtub at age 2-3 years old.
That's it [redacted] asked]? That's it. They took it as evidence.
I'm talking of a family's survival.
They thought they had cracked a ring.

Federal conducted search.
"It was a plant."
I was delivered a piece of porno[graphic] lit in the mail &
10-15 minutes later they came in.
Saw nursery school & photo equipment
& they [thought they] really had it.

Calling up his former students in H.S... looking...
Former principal is demanding the right to speak in my behalf.
You know me, how I am with [redacted].
You know what goes on.

exchg in '84 w/ decoy Fed Postal Auth Customs not, Postal Insp.
culmin w/ Seth war E. dist ct -> Child porn mag pamphlets bks
rule or h. acts. why so long? Police dont know
noticed home set up, photos of kids, day care + comp. school.
next day notified Nassau Cty -> began investgtn

5 kids

list of 81 names confiscated

pair to yest. has had no child out of 30 + interview
that had in sodomized

most said nothing happened

2 kids said F had done porn + had been rubbed Parents refused
allow struts tickets
mk struts b/c happened 3 yrs ago.

Usually cannot get info on 1st interview from a kid

Target age: 8-10

Feel F may have called parents of kids most at risk

Parents must sign complaint to build a case to arrest him

Children will not have to be in court exc. poss. gd jury
met here with struts - ^{they are} w/ 24 hrs. of arrest

Stay away from Friedman

[redacted] went to Mr. Friedman's house ^{today} - was stopped by police

-> will demand to see postal auth. Feels he will get off on bail + leave

Struts + gd jury indict would be independent + separate

as of last night had 3-4 signed struts.

Some of acts were performed in front of other kids

need corroborating struts

10 struts are enough. 5 are enough

Need jury to arrest
need as many as can for 60.

Urgent meeting -
detectives and
parents
11 | 24 | 87
"close to arrest"
"stay away from
(A) Friedman"

Now have 100 names

██████ made a ^{10-page} ~~sheet~~ — 5 hrs there

Will be arr. as soon as talk to DA he's being watched

What about AIDS test

Dr. Fogel Snider Children's Hospital

A-4
transcript

November 24, 1987

Urgent private parents' meeting with Det. Sgt. Galasso & other detective(s)

TEXT

First page:

[Arnold Friedman had an] exchange in '84 w/ decoy Federal Postal Auth[ority].
Customs not[ified], Postal Insp[ector].
Culmin[ated] w/ search war[rant]
E[astern] district ct ---> child porn mag pamphlets books nude or h[omosexual?] acts.
Why so long? Police don't know.
Noticed home set up, photos of kids, day care & comp[uter] school.
Next day notified Nassau Cty ---> began investign

5 teams

list of 81 names confiscated

Prior to yest[erday] 11/23 had no child out of 30+ interv[iewed] that had been sodomized,
most said nothing happened.

2 kids said F[riedman] had showed porn & had been rubbed.

[Their] parents refused to allow kids to mk stmts bec happened 3 yrs ago.

Usually cannot get info on 1st interview from a kid.

Target age: 8-10

Feel F[riedman] may have called parents of kids most at risk.

Parents must sign complaint to build a case to arrest him.

Children will not have to be in court exc[ept] pos[sibly] grand jury.

must have wtn stmts -- they are w/i 24 hrs of arrest.

Stay away from Friedman.

██████████ one of the fathers] went to Mr. Friedman's house today -- was stopped
by police & will demand to see postal auth[ority]. [██████████ feels he [Friedman] will get
off on bail & leave.

Stmts & gd jury invlvmnt would be independent & separate.

As of last night had 3-4 signed stmts.

Some of acts were performed in front of other kids

need corroborating stmts.

10 stmts are enough, 5 are enough

Need fewer to arrest need as many as can for G[rand] J[ury].

Second page:

██████████ [Galasso's phone number]

Now have 100 names

██████████ made a 10-page stmt -- 5 hours there

will be arr[ested] as soon as talk to DA he's being watched

What about AIDS test

Dr. Fogel Snider[sic] Children's Hospital

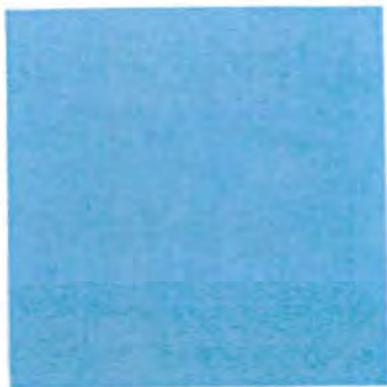
[redacted] called
 [redacted]
 and mother of
 complainant [redacted]
 11/26/87 - 11/28/87
 (approx)
 • Det. Jones discloses
 other kids' stmts
 • [redacted] advises Arline
 about pedophilia

Detective
 Jones told more to
 [redacted] (her
 prof)

had older child
 taking kids to
 bathroom → photos
 in a empty class

porno magz - shows

[redacted] will be ind
 alr. indicted for sending
 recy porno in mail
 K. J. [redacted]



So many stories
after it's the worst
person who's good w/
kids

Sexual offenders always
deny/typical response

Federal postal invest
for 3 yrs

Porn. magazines in home

Computer games -
eg. Strip Poker, Computer

Search warrant.
Child sized dildo

Didn't say ~~that~~ he had
been accused of
molesting

Hand on knee or shoulder



She didn't say
anyone had been
molested

neighbors could
call up
a hot line child
Prot auth
but a different
type of molesing

Postal is diff. also
they don't say in as of first
but 73 yrs

Federal investigation real

They didn't say from
investigation

^{Police}
Were told older kids
asked to take younger
kids to bathroom,
+ photos made play group

Very rare - someone
Kinky in mail
+ having such access
to children
who doesn't do anything
about it
he fits the profile very well.

[redacted]
 tells Arline:
 "If any kid involved
 with physical [abuse—
 then that kid] would
 have had some anxious
 reaction or ambivalence
 etc — [but] none of that"

... wife has a day care ctr

If any kid involved
 w/ physl —
 wd'nt had some
 anxious reaction
 or
 ambivalence etc.
 None of that...

Appendix 000850

A-7
transcript

November 26-28, 1987

██████████ calls ██████████ (for information/advice -
Det. Wallene Jones had spoken openly with ██████████ when she came to question

TEXT

Detective Jones told more to ██████████ (because ██████████ is a
professiona[li]).

[██████████ relates what Det. Jones had told her:]

Had older child taking kids to bathroom -> photos - in a computer class.

Porno mags - serious.

Alr[eady] indicted or will be ind[icted] for sending/recvg porno in mail kiddy porn

██████████ [she explains to ██████████ the pedophile's typical profile]

[In] So many stories, often it's the upstdg person who's good w/ kids

Sexual offenders always deny/typical response

Federal postal invest[igation] for 3 yrs. Porn magazines in home

Computer games - e.g. Strip Poker computer [game].

Search warrant. Child sized dildo.

[Det. Jones] didn't say he [Arnold] had been accused of molesting.

Hand on knee or shoulder - ██████████ [had said].

[Again ██████████ tells ██████████ She [Det. Jones] didn't say anyone had been molested.

Neighbors could call up a hot line child Prot[ection] Auth[ority]

but [this is a] different type of investign.

Postal is diff[erent] also - they don't run in & find out +3 yrs.

Federal investig is real

They [Nassau County police] didn't say [this is a] porn investig

Police were told older kids asked to take y[oun]g[e]r kids to bathroom,

& photos made play group

Very rare - someone kinky in mail & having such access to children

who doesn't do anything about it.

He fits the profile very well.

Wife has a day care ctr.

██████████ a clinical social worker, informs ██████████ that, in her experience,]

If any kid with physical [abuse, then that kid] would have had some anxious reaction
or ambivalence, etc. - [but there was] None of that.

A-9 (1)

Parents' meeting
(about 15 victims'
families" + Galasso,
Onorato, psychologist
Dr. Joyce Parks

12/2/87

mentioned in Newsday
12/10/87

One week after
Friedmans' arrest,

- Psychologist appears
with police +
ADA recommending
group therapy
- Psychologist very in
favor of kids
testifying

Dr. Joyce Parks Consults, etc.

Kids need chance to feel advice
in own behalf to do so only
tremendous relief

very much in favor of children

testifying
her eyes - kids don't dare tell,
feel shame + humiliation.
anger of parent towards
child - very normal

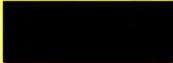
failure to tell = child's form of
denial

Parents' anger - good for them too
to fight the case.

Hard for parents to help with this

A group for kids to meet
with a trained leader

also out ~~but~~
~~in~~ ~~and~~
DA's ~~in~~
at trial



- brought up

reconstructed in

what they were told
by police

chase 35mm photos of ~~some~~ kids
at terminals - clothed

NO PORN PHOTOS OF ANY KIDS

2 old photos of kids
naked from neck down

Found pornogr. with w/ Sth's
name on it

Still a lot of evidence to
go thru.

Federal ~~and~~ all
commercial

Onorato - said bail was outrageously high -> now still high, no bail

as of 4 PM today O^r in contact with Kevin Oregon

Fed Prosecutor conferencing daily abt case State chgs wld be brought up when + if bail hearing etc.

would go bk to 2nd of July next week if new.

Onorato ~~said~~ ^{statement to} ~~use:~~ Personal Service Subpoena on or mail written order -> 1/11/11

██████████ said

Arthur Green Pediatric Psychiatrist at Columbia Presbyterian

was rec'd by several people
Not all kids bear the same
Group into 3 kids - ~~good~~ ^{good} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~family~~ ^{family}
Would make an ego assessment of trauma, to see if its the kind of kid who needs the therapy. They need to be with someone other than parents interview them first -
relationship is the curative

then Quorato will
submit an Order
or Show Cause to judge.

for AIDS test -

but on thin ice (no probable cause)

interviewing other helpers
from class

Federal indictment - have 70 days

3 cts distrib of kid from their ^{attorneys} ^{mail}

prosecutor
no plea bargain
prob → 10 yrs. Sure of ^{conviction}
parental support will be important

if fail on state chgs →
could bring Fed
trial.

Feds will help DA.
get involved.

Fact of State Chgs pending
may cause judge to
be more severe w/
sentencing

will prob. start trial on
Fed chgs in next
70 days

* Kern O'Leary Asst US Atty
knows all about Fed procedure

Jesse - a C-felony man
no sodomy chg yet
a possibility that Jesse
will get out on Friday
on bail

DA said may be able
to monitor his phone
Record ~~his~~ him ^{calls.}
if he phones

{ 50 interviews
[12 signed stmts

4 3d Jury already
- 2 Thursday

2 out of 6 are sodomy
in 1st degree

4 sexual abuse (touch)
+
endangering (primo
mole)

After get INDICTMENT -
(now in Dist Ct until indictment
→ to city court)
arraignment date will be set - before
a State Judge

A-9
transcript

December 2, 1987

Private parents' meeting for about 15 of "victims' " families
with ADA Onorato, Det. Sgt. Galasso, Psychologist Dr. Joyce Parks

TEXT

Dr. Joyce Parks of Great Neck Consulting Center:

Kids need a chance to feel active in own behalf to do smthg; tremendous relief.

Very much in favor of children testifying.

[In] her exper[ience] kids don't dare tell, feel shame & humiliation.

Anger of parent toward child -- very normal.

[Children's] failure to tell = child's form of denial.

Parents' anger -- good for them too, to fight the case.

Hard for parents to help with this.

A group for kids to meet with a trained leader.

[REDACTED] [father of [REDACTED]]:

-- brought up inconsistencies in what they were told by police.

Do have 35mm photos of some kids at terminals -- clothed.

NO PORN PHOTOS OF ANY KIDS.

[Only] 2 old photos of kids naked [taken] from neck down.

Found pornogr[aphic] material w/ Seth [Friedman]'s name on it.

Still a lot of evidence to go thru.

Federal evidence -- all commercial.

[at top] [REDACTED] also criticized asst DA's presentn at trial.

ADA Joseph Onorato:

Onorato -- said bail was outrageously high ---> now still high.

No bail as of 4PM today.]

O[norato] is in contact with Kevin O'Regan Fed Prosecutor
conferring daily abt case.

State chgs wld be brought up when & if bail hearing etc.

Would go bk to 2nd Gd Jury next week of new statements.

Onorato said would use:

Personal Service Subpoena on parents or Mat[eria]l Witness Order ---> into custody

[REDACTED] [father of [REDACTED]]:

said

Arthur Green, Pediatric Psychiatrist at Columbia Presbyterian
was rec[ommended] by several people.

Not all kids near [need] therapy

Group mtg of kids – good after testify.
Would make an ego assessment of trauma, to see
if it's the kind of kid who needs the therapy.
They need to be with someone other than parents.
Interview them first – relationship is the curative factor.

ADA Joseph Onorato (continuing):

Then Onorato will submit an Order or Show Cause to judge for AIDS test --
but on thin ice (no probable cause)
Interviewing other helpers from class

Federal indictment -- have 70 days from time of arrest
3 cts distrib[ution] of kid porn thru mail
Prosecutor say no plea bargaining
prob ---> 10 yrs. Sure of conviction
Parental support wld be important.

If bail on state chgs ---> could bring Fed trial
Feds will help DA get Arnold.
Fact of State Chgs pending may cause judge to be more severe w/ sentencing.
Will prob. stand trial on Fed chgs in next 70 days
* Kevin O.Regan Asst US Atty knows all about Fed procedure.

Jesse - a C-felony max
no sodomy chg yet
a possibility that Jesse will get out on Friday on bail
DA said may be able to monitor his phone calls.
Record him if he phones.

50 interviews
12 signed stmts

4 Gd Jury already
+ 2 Thursday

2 our of 6 are sodomy in 1st degree
4 sexual abuse (touching)
& endangering (porno. mat'l)

After get INDICTMT --
(now in Dist Ct until indctmt ---> to Cty Court)
Arraignment date will be set -- before a State Judge

more devastating to not talk about it
Best to talk now in a controlled
therapeutic session

address their guilt, fears, worries
about future

Prob not very long-term
short term for most; some, more
seen, evaluated, best to not solid for kid

Testifying is a very positive exper (GJury)
Chy promise, horrifying event -> smthg active

Group treatment ~~will~~ ^{may} help them
talk + open up - In conjunction
with individual intervention

Victims & witnesses;
all kids, should be an evaln. by a sexual abuse
specialized person a team
then Prob. a brief intervention, ~~at~~ (6 sessions)

See parents try to discuss even when
child is in treatment? ~~Discuss~~ it too with
the professional

Onorato
Fred prior
- take
- take
- expect to
- provide
100 - 120 students x 4 -> 480 to 500
from lit, par does shown to entire class
all troubled by A+J, A+J opposed
Parent abuse of kids

Arthur Green

Response of families
Response of witnesses

Situation of child to begin with

many of kids in this case have no symptoms
surprising to parents why?

Green comes then, new plan, verbal to
GP framed as a family -
instilled fear of betrayal

and sense of guilt because all par
exploited their own feelings of guilt
Kids don't like to discuss sexual matters,
clap w/ parents

Also pleasure - curiosity - getting a sex
fantasy
makes kids very guilty

Very repressive about sexuality
Homosexuality - very taboo + fighting
Header for boys to talk about Homosex
sexual abuse
afraid of retaliation

They are angry, enraged. Afraid
they will be punished in proportion
to their own anger

Biggest prob - kid who says nothing
- ignored, isolation, anxiety -
what to do? (No symptoms)

Denial phase = natural way of adapting
Serves purpose now, but not
a good adaptive defense
the long term
Should be evaluated by a competent
professional who'll
talk to parent about how

more devastating to not talk abt it
Best to talk now in a controlled
therapeutic session.
address their guilt, fears, worries
about future

Prob not very long-term to that.
Short-term for most; some, more
seen, evaluated, best to not self-fulfill.

Testifying is a very positive exper (at Jury)
Chy present, horrifying event → ~~sub~~ active

Group treatment ~~will~~ ^{may} help them
talk + open up. In conjunction
with individual intervention

all kids, ^{victims or witnesses,} shld hv an evaln. by a sexual abuse-
specialized person or team
then Prob. a brief intervention, ~~at~~ (6 sessions)

Kaplan

Shld parents try to discuss even when
child is in treatment? ~~discuss~~ ^{discuss} it with
the professional

Onorato
5 orig Gt Jury
10 addl kids
4 have testified already to 2nd Gt J.
if new indictmt → will go for increased
bail

Had prior
to state
chgo -
expect to be
quick

at lat. since 1984,

100-120 student x4 → 480 to 500

Porn lit, porn docs shown to entire class

all touched by A+J, A+J exposed

all statements said this. Physl abuse of kids,
threats of kids + parents

Arthur Green

Response of families

Response of visitors

Situation of child to begin with

many of kids in this case have no symptoms -
surprising to parents why?

Fredman covered the, knew the, worked there.

Gp functioned as a family -

instilled fear of betrayal

and sense of guilt bec all parties

exploited their own feelings of guilt

Kids don't like to discuss sexual matters,
esp w/ parents

Also pleasure - curiosity - getting a sexual
education,

fantasies

makes kids very guilty

Very repressive about sexuality

Homosexuality - very taboo + fighting

Harder for kids to talk about homosexual
sexual abuse

afraid of retaliation

They are angry, enraged. afraid

they will be punished in proportion

to their own anger

Biggest prob - kid who says nothing

happened, nervousness, anxiety -

what to do? (No symptoms)

Denial phase = natural way of adapting

Serves purpose now, but not

a good adaptive defense

in the long run.

Should be evaluated by a competent

professional, who should ~~help~~

talk to parent about how

Kids need to reexperience, as painful
as it is

January 14, 1988
Joint P.T.A. meeting - E. M. Baker and Saddle Rock Schools
with ADA Onorato, Det. Sgt. Galasso, Psychiatrist Arthur Green et. al

TEXT

Arthur Green: response of families; response of institns; situation of child to begin with
Many of kids in this case have no symptoms - surprising to parents - why?

Friedman conned them, knew them, bribed them;

Gp funct'd as a family -- instilled fear of betrayal and sense of guilt
bec all partic[ipated].

Exploited their own feelings of guilt.

Kids don't like to discuss sexual matters, esp. with parents.

Also pleasure -- curiosity -- getting a sexual educn, fantasies makes kids very guilty.

Very repressive about sexuality.

Homosexuality -- very taboo & frightening.

Harder for boys to talk about homosexual sexual abuse.

Afraid of retaliation

They are angry, enraged. Afraid they will be punished in proportion to their own anger.

Biggest prob[lem] - kid who says nothing happened - no sadness, anxiety.

What to do? (No symptoms)

Denial phase = natural way of adapting

Serves a purpose now, but not a good adaptive defense in the long run.

Should be evaluated by a competent professional, who should talk to parents about how...

Kids need to re-experience; as painful as it is, more devastating to not talk about it.

Best to talk now in a controlled therapeutic session.

address their guilt, fears, worries about future.

Prob[ably] not very long-term trtmt. Short-term for most; some, more.

Seen, evaluated, best trtmt sel[ecte]d for kid.

Testifying is a very positive experience (Gd Jury).

Chg passive, horrifying event ---> something active.

Group treatment may help them talk and open up --

in conjunction with individual therapy.

Sandra Kaplan: "All kids, victims or witnesses, should have an evaluation by a sexual abuse-specialized person or team. Then prob[ably] a brief intervention (6 sessions)."

Joseph Onorato: "5 original grand jury, 10 additional kids; 4 have testified already to 2nd Gd J[ury]; if new indictment will go for increased bail. [In the computer classes held] at least since 1984, [there have been] 100-120 students [a year] times 4 years = 480-500 [sic - actually 400-480]. Porn lit, porn discs shown to entire class; all touched by A&J, A&J exposed; all statements said this; physical abuse of kids, threats against kids and parents. Fed prior to State charges -- expect to be quick

Det. Sgt. Galasso
Called [redacted]
03/88 soon after
Arnold Friedman's
closeout statement
of 3/25/88
(sheets may be
out of order)
SEE TRANSCRIPTION

Det. Sgt. Galasso
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
getting
back force
back together.
want to go bk
out & re-interview
kids to be
sure of case as
Jesse

Fri comp class
[redacted]
AF: was not
I didn't
hurt -
a hug really
I didn't
patted his side
Many other
more
appealing boy

Arnold may have
held back
some of parents
feel that way
as well
as Arnold ^{is} ~~was~~ ^{just} ~~not~~ ^{what} ~~is~~
4 or 5 boys
~~_____~~

The class that [redacted]
was in accord
about the
worst there was.
[redacted] too holding it
[redacted]
could have
had an agreement
be aware of we're -
threatened
they feel w/
certain kids

this can mean
there ~~was~~ were
more boys
who were
stubborn
more conflict
certainly made
attempts to
go some other way

They would like
to speak to
him again —
~~tell that~~
they are aware
I have
they aren't in danger
Police need their
help.

Disclosure Start
talk to Fran G.
after Friedman
Plead guilty
said it all.
Jesse part wasn't
included.
Named names back
to 1980
Named number of
kids.
Police dept hasn't decided
Fran will give info

Jesse

April 22

time for
motions

not recess

for parents
to appear

no plea-bargos

Computer gen. voices
^{later at his}
Threatening phone
calls

[redacted] both have rec'd
[redacted] implicates Jesse

[redacted] witnessed a sedony
in wh. Jesse
was holding the kid
+ saw Jesse slam kids
head ag the wall.

Jesse: April 22

02/10/00(2)

Late March 1988

*██████████ takes notes during phone call from Det. Sgt. Galasso - disclosing details of Arnold's closeout statement; saying they are getting task force back out to re-interview kids; telling ██████████ class was "about the worst there was"; wondering if ██████████ and another boy have a pact to keep silent; revealing threatening phone calls and ██████████ accusations
[Notes are on tiny pieces of paper; it is possible that some have gotten out of order.]*

TEXT

Page 1:

Det. Sgt. Galasso - getting task force back tog[ether].
Want to go back out & re-interview kids
to be sure of case against Jesse.

Page 2:

The class that ██████████ was in exper[ience]d
about the worst there was.
██████████ too, holding back.
██████████ and ██████████ could have had an agreement,
be aware - were threatened.
They feel with certain kids...

Page 3:

Fri. comp[uter] class
[Regarding what he did to] ██████████ - AF[riedman said]:
[he] was not..., I didn't...
[at] most - a hug really.
I didn't ... patted backside
many other more appealing boys.

Page 4:

this can mean there were more boys who were stubborn
...more compliant.
[Friedman] certainly made attempt, rubbed,
someone else [was] easier.

Page 5:

Arnold may have held back
Some of parents feel that way as well.
e.g. Arnold's word contradicts
what 4 or 5 boys [testified to]

Page 6:

They [detectives] would like to speak to him again -
tell [redacted] that they are aware...have...
they aren't in danger, police need their help.

Page 7:

Jesse, April 22 - time for motions
not necess[ary] for parents to appear; no plea bargain.

Page 8:

[Arnold Friedman's] disclosure statement
talk[ed] to Fran G after Friedman plead[ed] guilty,
said it all. Jesse part wasn't included.
Named names back to 1980.
Named hundred[s] of kids.
Police department hasn't decided... Fran will give info.

Page 9:

Computer generated voices, late at nite
threatening phone calls,

[redacted] and Fran both have received.

[redacted]; [redacted] misheard the name, not knowing the [redacted]
well] implicates Jesse.

[redacted] witnessed a sodomy
in which Jesse was holding the kid
& saw Jesse slam kid's head against the wall.

Jesse: April 22 10:00 (?)

[redacted]

11/16/88 notes from Temple Beth-El Panel
 • dates for GP therapy
 11/30/88 (organiz'd)
 12/7/88
 12/14/88
 (postponed from early Nov.)

in therapy
 1 returning to a feeling of control
 taking in a victim -
 how they feel - expressing anger

~~at this~~
 kids at this age are
 at a stage where
 they can do something
 about it

No Shore

11/30 - organize
 12/7 - organize + start
 12/14 -

Return to a feeling of control - 12/14
 no sense of closure
 or getting over it

Erikson	trust vs mistrust	- infancy
	child at a stage where beginning to develop autonomy vs. guilt	- 1-2
	initiative + discovery lang, peers, neighbors, curiosity	3-5
	industry vs. inferiority into skills mastering, learning, emulating, same - adults	6-8

betrayed
 victimized
 stigmatized
 believe it was trauma →

holes in the pyramid



can fall back on healthy building blocks created earlier

November 16, 1988

notes from Temple Beth-El Panel on Sexual Abuse of Children -
Planned dates for Group Therapy at NSUH: 11/30, 12/7, 12/14;
Therapists stress the importance of victims' healing through therapy

TEXT

Left side:

In therapy returning to a feeling of control
taking an action --
how they feel -- expressing anger

Kids at this age are
at a stage where they can do something about it

[In the theory of development of Erik] Erikson:
trust vs. mistrust - infancy
child at a stage where beginning
to develop autonomy vs. guilt 1-2
initiative & discovery 3-5
industry vs. inferiority 6-8
into skills, mastering, learning
emulating same-sex adults

Right side:

No. Shore

11/30 - organiz[ational meeting]
12/7 - organiz[ational] & start
12/14 -

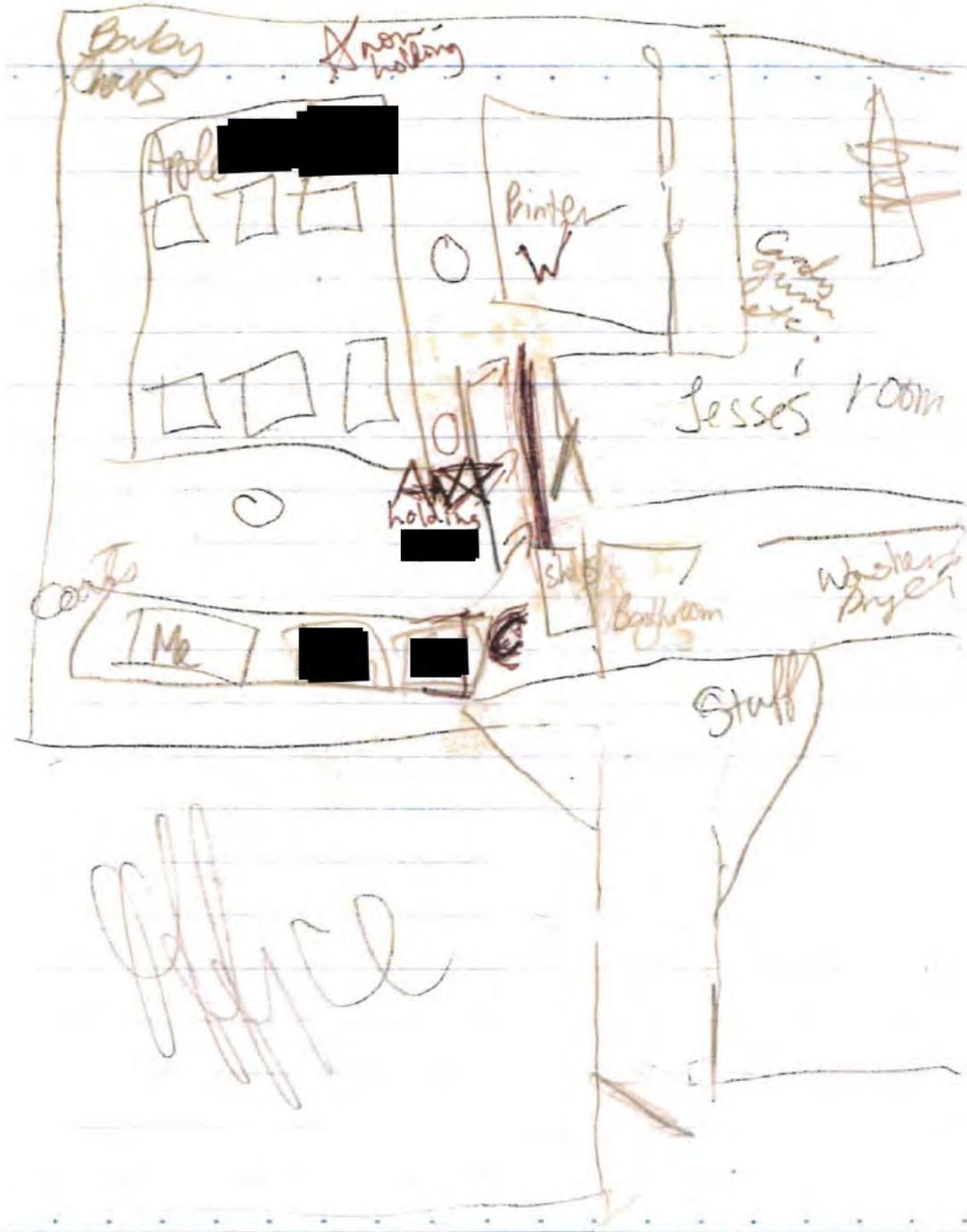
Return to a feeling of control - in therapy
no sense of closure
or getting over it

[Victims feel]

betrayed
victimized
stigmatized
believe it was their fault

trauma --> holes in the pyramid [of good mental health]
need to rebuild
can fall back on healthy building blocks created earlier

See explanation
→



August/September 1989

██████████ Diagram of Friedman Computer Room

EXPLANATION

When I was talking with ██████████ in the late summer and fall of 1989, trying to help him disclose what happened at the Friedmans', he drew this diagram of the ground-level room where the computer classes were held.

The parents were told that the boys had drawn similar maps as a therapeutic tool (to help them "remember" what happened) during their group therapy sessions. Knowing that, I suggested that ██████████ draw this.

The boys whose computer stations ██████████ labels are:

Me, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, and ██████████.

There were a few other students in this Friday class.

The stars mean "something happened there." Remarkably, there are only two of those stars indicated on this diagram.

It is significant how close together the boys were at the computer stations: ██████████ ██████████ and ██████████ sat right next to ██████████ and of course could see and hear whatever might have been happening to ██████████ Also, the diagram shows how crowded and cramped this room was.

September 1989
 Notes to self
 Summarizing what
 [redacted] had "remembered
 and not
 "remembered" yet

Jesse with camera

Porn mag. in bathroom

Disk ~ saw "Sex Don't Load"
on [redacted] disk)

Feeling of dread when was in
each time

Remembers ^{loud distress/} moaning sounds
from time to time

Helper - [redacted] last year

was
 [redacted]
 [redacted] ?
 [redacted]
 Geraldo
 Rivera
 [redacted] talking
 a little

Summer - was ^(as if caught himself) // must have been //
much worse

Make-up class - once said it
was scarier in jail
but doesn't remember
that ~~of~~ much
happened

Remembers A or J touching inside
of his thigh
^{w/ clothes on}
touching his penis
w/ clothes on
A or J caressing
M's forehead
A behind m-
pushing/rubbing
w/ clothes on
putting hand inside
pants at hip +
touching ~~downward~~

Doesn't yet remember

A or J w/ penis out
and/or pants down/off

~~touching~~

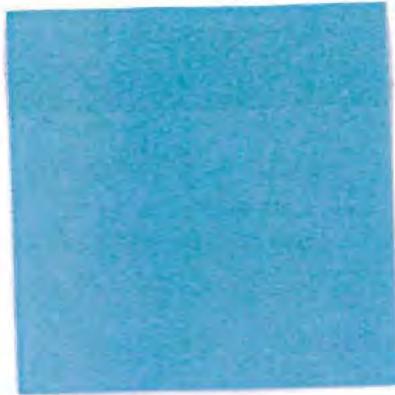
A or J touching [redacted] penis w/
[redacted]'s clothes/pants off

w/ hand
w/ mouth

A or J touching [redacted] w/
then penis

?
Anyone being hit,
punished
threatened

Big kids being undressed
^{w/} seeing them w/ any
clothes off



went upstairs
once to use
a "secret"
Apple computer

██████ + ██████
both said
went w/ ██████

I think ██████ was afraid to tell
it was scary to tell
██████
██████ called him up.

A-33
transcript

September 1989

Pages 1 & 2: ██████████'s notes to herself summarizing what ██████████ had
"remembered" thus far - this was before ██████████ detailed
outpouring of more "remembered" sexual abuse, which came a bit later.

Page 3: notes from conversation with ██████████: "It was scary [for ██████████] to tell."

TEXT

Page 1:

Jesse with camera
Porn magazine in bathroom
Disk - saw "Sex Don't Load" on ██████████ disk
Feeling of dread when went in each time
Remembers loud distress / moaning sounds from time to time
Helper - ██████████ last year

Summer - was/(as if caught himself)/must have been much worse
Make-up class - once said it was scarier in general but doesn't
remember that much happened

Remembers A[mold] or J[esse]
A or J caressing ██████████'s forehead
A behind ██████████ -
 pushing/rubbing
 w/ clothes on
touching inside
 of his thigh w/ clothes on
touching his penis w/ clothes on
putting hand inside pants at hip &
 touching skin downward

In box:

Was ██████████ here?
██████████
Geraldo Rivera
██████████ talking a little

Page 2:

█ doesn't yet remember:
A[mold] or J[esse] with penis out
and/or pants down/off
A or J touching his penis w/
█ clothes / pants off
w/ hand
w/ mouth
Arnold or Jesse touching █ back w/
their penises
Anyone being hit,
punished
threatened
Any kids being undressed
or seeing them with any
clothes off

Page 3:

[At the Friedmans' the boys]
Went upstairs
once to use
a "secret"
apple computer

█ & █
both said [they]
went w/ █

█ says: I think █ was afraid to tell
it was scary █ to tell

█ called him █ up.



Sept/Oct 1989

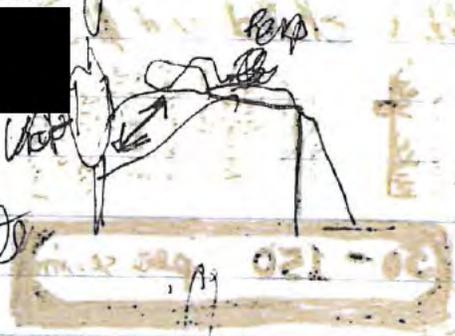
-  swears at the "perpetrators"
- crude drawing of sexual abuse



Arnold + Jesse-Friedman



are
total complete
schmucky
bitchy fucking
isshole
bastard



↑
An address
in Saddle Rock
section of G+NK
(whose?)



A-34
transcript (1)

September/October 1989 AE Notes from talk with [redacted]
[redacted] so-called memories of sexual abuse
TEXT



Horizontal writing:

Upper right:

Jesse followed
kids in w/
camera in
bathroom
no lock

[redacted] agreed happ'd

Could a child have a inserted a penis into an adult's anus

[in box] 50-150 [times] per session

- 1) s[odomy] - h[olding] [redacted] [redacted] - h[olding]
Jesse - s[odomy] usually
- 2) s[odomy] - n[ot] h[olding] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] A[mold] [? or is 'A' another child's initial?]
- 3) P[enis in] m[outh] [redacted] many tms to [redacted]
Jesse - [redacted] Arnold
to everyone each time
- 4) p[enis in] m[outh] of child yes
3/n [or s/n or stn?] did happen!
- 5) child's p[enis] ag bk of adult "(?)"
- 6) A[mold] & J[esse] - p[enis], pants off, rub, touch,
ch[ild's] hand over a p[enis]
9 of [or] 10 times went
to help [? or helper?]
- 7) A[mold] --> J[esse] and J[esse] --> A[mold] s[odomy]
- 8) [redacted] --> J[esse] and J[esse] --> [redacted] s[odomy]
- 9) same, oral "(?)" A[mold] --> J[esse], J[esse] --> A[mold]
- 10) bathroom -- wash off back
happened often
to kids
at least once
almost once
each class
back or a [?]
redressing [?]
- 11) [writing is stricken out]
- 12) "games"?

13) loading porn software?

14) knife - on table

saw someone touch
J[esse] or A[mold]
picked it up -
threaten

everyone with
waving knife
2-4 times

15) threats - verbal

10-15 [times] / class
send it [to] Eyewitness [News]
photos, videos, etc -
kill parent
brother sist[er]
burn house
mostly to g[rou]p
sometms to indiv
during & after &
before left to go

Under item #4:

10X every sessions per kid
not including rubbing, etc.
"games" - in line one by one / or indiv
all in plain view
almost as bad to watch
remembers moaning in room -
semen on floor (on children?)
pants off in middle of session

lubrication prior to ch[ild] sod[omy]
[redacted] - blond [redacted]
Elaine there
doesn't recall [redacted] or [redacted]
last session (fall '87) - Jesse gone -
much better
Smone stdg w/ a camera taking pix

In box:

[redacted]
where info?
or "Snake"
h[ear]d
at g[rou]p
but [it]
rang a bell

Writing along the left edge of the paper:

[redacted] talked to [redacted] - about in [it] recently (mid-March)
99% of wld say smthg happ[ened] to me but I say it didn't
[redacted] explain

A-34
transcript (2)

about patting [or putting?]
[illegible]
& brown cows
mk choc milk

Why does [redacted] think [redacted] is trying to remember
[redacted] and [redacted] tog w/ Pelcovitz?

I feel so terrible for you.

15) [more on threats, see #15 above]
Arnold gave orders most of the time
" did most of threatening
Jesse did some, [redacted]

11) [#11 was scratched out in original list]
[redacted] remembered hitting - lots - Jesse
hitting all kids - diff places in room
hit [redacted] at least once
each, J, A, & [redacted] at least once

Maybe Jesse hit when washing them
Jesse took a kid to another room & hit him
(everyone) Jesse's room
[redacted] yes

Camera -
a lot of times
Arnold -
for sure
every class
Polaroid -
usually
Jesse with a camera at front door
[redacted] & Jesse - both taking pictures
not nearly
as often as
Arnold
photos
every
class

Below:

[redacted] thinks saw a video camera
doesn't rem[ember] in use

See also
explanation
→

September/October 1989

So-called Memories of Sexual Abuse -
as disclosed to

EXPLANATION

In September/October 1989, [REDACTED] started to "remember" the sexual abuse that had "happened" to him at the Friedmans' Friday afternoon computer classes in 1987.

Finally, after 6 months of group therapy plus 3-plus months of individual therapy, along with many sessions with [REDACTED] during which she gently but persistently tried to get him to talk about the details of the sexual abuse (having been told by at least five therapists that that would allow his healing to begin), [REDACTED] began to "remember." He "disclosed" a huge amount of information - mostly by answering [REDACTED] "yes" or "no" questions. She based her questions on what she had heard from Det. Sgt. Galasso, ADA Onorato, NSUH psychiatrist Dr. Kaplan, and NSUH psychologist Dr. Pelcovitz, and other mothers—all of whom were receiving information from all these same sources and relaying it to each other. The effect was like a giant echo chamber of sexual horror stories.

[REDACTED] details were gleaned and borrowed from these same sources, directly or indirectly, plus with the crucial addition of what the other children in his therapy group had been saying.

Why did [REDACTED] say these things, finally, after insisting — *for over a year and a half* — that nothing had happened, that he did not remember, and that he didn't want to talk about it?

This is what [REDACTED] wrote to his parents in September 2012—twenty-five years after the first Friedman arrests (he informed us by email because we were traveling at the time, and he wanted to tell us himself rather than having us possibly hear this from any other source):

"Something I've been meaning to say for a while: No abuse ever happened at the Friedmans', that I was aware of. All that happened was learning about computers. I was not abused and I never witnessed any abuse of other kids. Arnold was a kind, avuncular teacher, and Jesse was a goofy kid. I was not happy to be seeing Dr. Pelcovitz for what seemed like an eternity, and to be talking it over with Mom endlessly, and it was clear that everyone believed very strongly that I (and others) must have been abused. So at some point I resolved to start lying and saying that I had been abused; and, just as I expected, that allowed us to pretty much put this behind us, and I was able to stop seeing Dr. Pelcovitz and stop rehashing the Friedman case over and over. I very consciously declined to testify, because I knew I was lying. It seemed like the only out. I'm sorry I lied, but I didn't think I had any other practical choice."

see
explanation
→

BWS
"DWT
TAIL!"

"IDR!"
"IL!"

September/October 1989

██████████ *Cryptic Note "IDWTTAI!" "IDR!" "IL!"*

EXPLANATION

██████████ wrote this note in a notebook I had used for a few other Friedman-related notes, mostly when ██████████ was starting to "disclose" and I took notes about what he said.

It must have been written in September or October 1989. I did not see it at the time, only much later.

It is written cryptically, with the initial letter of each word.

I didn't understand it when I finally saw it, which was probably when I filed my Friedman notes away into a folder before moving in 1997. But in September 2012, after ██████████ had come forward to say he had not been molested and why he had lied, it was instantly clear to me what it meant.

The letters obviously mean:

"IDWTTAI!" — "I don't want to talk about it!"

"IDR!" — "I don't remember!"

"IL!" — "I lied!"

Note: Neither ██████████ nor I knows what "BWS" means.

GROUP THERAPY WITH VICTIMS OF EXTRAFAMILIAL SEX ABUSE

Report /
Lit Review

Group treatment for the victims of sex abuse is widely thought to be the treatment of choice for this population (Herman & Schatzow, 1984). Forseth and Brown (1981) report that in their survey of 36 incest-treatment programs, group therapy was most often cited as the preferred treatment. In a recent article reporting the results of the first controlled study evaluating the effectiveness of group therapy with adult survivors of incest Alexander et. al. (1989) found significantly lower levels of depression and distress in victims who were in groups as compared to those who were placed on a waiting list. The advantages of group treatment include a lessening of the feeling of stigmatization and difference which is one of the most damaging sequelae of sexual abuse, a decrease in feelings of social isolation which is also reported by many victims and the beneficial effects of learning that their experiences were not so "horrible" that they permanently have to be kept a secret. Group therapy has also been found to be particularly effective in helping alleviate the guilt which is almost universally reported by abuse victims (Gagliano, 1987). In light of the above it is surprising that the literature on group treatment of victims of sex abuse makes virtually no reference to the unique treatment needs of children abused by perpetrators outside of their family.

Fifteen victims of a child pornography and sex abuse ring which victimized children attending an after-school program were seen in once weekly focused group therapy sessions for six months. The victimization of the children included repeated sodomy, oral sex, and numerous sexual games. Much of the abuse was allegedly videotaped by the teacher and his

son. The children were frequently threatened that if they disclosed the abuse, pictures of them engaging in sex would be printed in national magazines and/or family members would be killed.

All members of the group and their parents were administered a structured interview designed by Pynoos to assess changes in children's behavior as a result of a trauma. Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of this mostly white, high SES sample. The groups were divided into one of 8 children who were 9 and 10; and an older group of children between the ages of 11 and 14.

Table 2 presents data on the presence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in the children prior to attending the group. Only one child met all of the criteria for PTSD. Twenty-nine percent of the children did not meet the criteria for any of the three PTSD areas. The next three tables indicate the specific breakdown of symptoms- showing a number of areas where more than half the children showed symptoms- sleep disturbance, feelings of responsibility for the victimization, and depressed affect. Surprisingly, 29% of the children were also reported to show positive changes which were attributed to the abuse these included increased maturity, sociability, and social awareness.

The original treatment plan called for structured sessions which aimed at addressing the eight themes described by Sturkie (1983) in her paper on structured group treatment of sexually abused children (most of

whom were victims of incest).. These themes include: Guilt & Responsibility, body integrity, secrecy, anger, powerlessness, protection and sex education. Two themes: "believability" and "court attendance" were not relevant to this case since at the time the children were seen these were not issues since the perpetrators had already been convicted. As the sessions progressed it became clear that while many of the themes described by Sturkie were emerging there were a number of differences which stemmed from the different dynamics engendered by extrafamilial as opposed to intrafamilial abuse. Six themes emerged which were consistent with what is reported in the group treatment of incest, an additional three were unique to this type of abuse. When applicable, developmental differences evident between the two groups are noted.:

(1) Stigmatization: The older children reported feeling permanently damaged and different from their peers as a result of the abuse. Some of them reported being teased and called "gay" by peers who discovered they were abused. A number of the children expressed a hope that their future wives and children never find out about the victimization. The abuse was also seen as subtly effecting the children's career choice- one child discussed choosing a career where it wouldn't matter if others found out that he had been abused as a child.

The concerns of the younger children were similar but less focused on how the abuse might effect their future. The nine and ten year olds frequently voiced an intense need not to let others know that they were victims. They scapegoated a child in the group who they felt was not

Careful enough about maintaining secrecy.

(2) Guilt: A number of the children in the older group were embarrassed to discuss their feelings about being abused because of fear that the abuse would be viewed as their fault. In spite of repeated assurance by family members and therapists that they were not to blame, these feelings persisted. A major source of guilt was not having told their parents about the abuse because of their believing the perpetrators threats. The children had particular difficulty with two of the perpetrators accused in the case using as their main defense claims that they too had been sexually victimized. A related concern which we were never able to get the children to openly discuss was their guilt about having sexually touched other children during the course of the sexual games they were forced to play. It is likely that some of the children found aspects of these games pleasurable and were guilty about this.

Similar themes emerged in the younger group where there was the additional issue of a number of the children needing to explain why after having been abused they signed up for additional sessions of the computer class. The children explained this by saying that various threats were made if they didn't sign up again. They were told that their houses would be burned with them in it, their pictures would be put in playboy, and that their parent's would be taken away from them. The power of these threats was so great that for months after the abusers were imprisoned the children continued to fear that the threats would be carried out. The younger children were also particularly sensitive about not wanting to see

themselves as "cowards" for believing the threats. One child said: "I'd rather see myself as stupid for not having told than a coward".

Trust: Many of the children expressed continuing difficulty trusting adults outside of their family- particularly teachers. Unlike children in incest families, there was no evidence that this lack of trust was also directed towards parents. However, several children expressed concern regarding their parents failure to protect them from the abuse.

Anger: As is often noted in the literature on group therapy with incest victims the most frequently expressed feeling in both groups was anger at the perpetrators. The boys in the younger group were more preoccupied with their anger than those in the older group. On the evening following the conviction of the man they felt was the most sadistic perpetrator of abuse, the younger boys had a party to celebrate the event. In this group, vivid fantasies of torturing the perpetrators were often expressed. Anger was also voiced at the wife of the abuser who the boys felt must have known what was happening in her house. This group also expressed anger at children who they witnessed being abused who did not remember the details of the abuse. Some of the boys regarded their failure to remember with skepticism. They particularly resented having to bear the burden of testifying to the grand jury, and go for special help when their fellow victims denial of the abuse had the short-term benefit of sparing them.

Powerlessness: This theme emerged repeatedly particularly in the dreams reported by these youngsters. One child reported dreaming repeatedly

of being trapped and unable to get help, stating: "I tried to scream for help but nothing came out".

Sexuality:The children in the older group had considerable difficulty discussing the effects the abuse had on their sexual functioning. The consensus of most of the children was that since the abuse was done by men and not women, it was not really sex, and they were therefore still virgins. A group which discussed the children's knowledge of sexual matters revealed many misconceptions about sex, as well as a high level of anxiety about discussing the impact which their abuse might have on future sexual functioning.

The sexual concerns of the younger group took a somewhat different form. The concerns of these children were more primitive as manifested in their figure drawings which showed a number of sexual concerns. When asked to draw a picture of a person most of the boys in this group emphasised "butt holes" and rear views. Two children drew pictures of people with both male and female genitalia, and another two children steadfastly refused to draw human figures. One of these children drew a picture of a box with "somebody trapped inside trying to get out". The younger children also showed a particular concern that girls should never find out about their abuse. They manifested a degree of relief that only other boys saw their victimizations.

Several issues emerged which were unique to this type of victimization:

Pornography:The children in both groups preferred to deny having

concerns regarding the possibility that pictures of their victimization were being circulated. However, a number of underlying concerns were evident. For example, one child said that he was going to choose a profession where it wouldn't matter if at some point pictures of his abuse were made public. An interesting adaptation to the permanent record of their abuse was a belief expressed by a number of the boys that since several years have elapsed since the photographs and videotapes were made, they now look so different that they could not be recognized. There appeared to be an additional component where the boys felt that they had different identities now and they were dissociated from the children seen on the videotapes.

Dissociation: Of the 15 children seen in the two groups, six children had no memories of being victimized even though other group members witnessed their abuse. Even those children who remembered the abuse showed some evidence of partial dissociation. One of the children said that while being abused he felt like telling his parents about the abuse but as soon as he left he forgot what happened during the class. While it is possible that this was the result of a conscious process resulting from fear and guilt, it had more of the passive and non-volitional quality which is typical of dissociation. A technique that was useful in helping these children remember was having all the group members draw pictures of the room where they were victimized and speak about their memories of the class using the pictures as a visual aid. With the help of this technique, two group members who had amnesia for the abuse, remembered most of the details of their victimization. Two of the remaining four have had vague but not

detailed memories and the remaining two continue to not remember the abuse. The group was also helpful in that those children who remembered who initially had dissociated were able to reassure those with amnesia that the process of remembering would not be painful.

Family Issues: Many of the victims harbored anger at their parents for urging them to continue attending classes. Although it was apparent that most parents encouraged their children to discuss the abuse, almost all of the group members reported that they were only comfortable discussing this topic in the safety of the group and not with their parents.

Interviews conducted with the children and the parents when the groups were terminated revealed marked improvement in terms of the symptoms shown by most of the children. The only major issue which was not fully addressed by the groups was the children's guilt at participating in sex games with each other. The major problem areas described by the parents at the beginning of the groups were no longer difficulties- i.e. the children were no longer preoccupied with their anger, or thoughts about their abuse nor were they showing difficulties with sleeping, depression or somatization. Although this improvement can also be attributed to the children's individual therapy and/or the passage of time, the subjective reports of both the parents and the children was that they found the groups to be very helpful. The groups appeared to be particularly efficacious in lessening feelings of stigmatization and damage as well as feelings of isolation and powerlessness. The groups also proved to be a helpful modality for assisting the children who had amnesia for their victimization experience.

A-37 (5)

Disorders of Extreme Stress Not Otherwise Specified:

Literature Review and Pilot Study

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Disorders of Extreme Stress Not Otherwise Specified:

Literature Review and Pilot Study

Literature Review

Recent research suggests that a significant percentage of individuals who experience a psychologically distressing event outside the range of human experience do not develop the full range of symptoms necessary for a diagnosis of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (1-3). A survey of clinicians and researchers who work with populations exposed to extreme stress has identified a number of common sequelae which are consistently noted both in clinical practice and in the clinical literature. Criteria identified in this manner are thought to include alterations in the following areas: 1) affect or impulse regulation; 2) attention or consciousness; 3) self-perception; 4) perception of the perpetrator; 5) relations with others; and, 6) systems of meaning. The purpose of this review is to determine whether the literature lends support to the presence of these symptoms in these five groups exposed to extreme stress: Sexually abused children, physically abused women, physically abused children, victims of crime and victims of torture. The reviews of each of these areas were prepared based on a list of twenty symptoms (see appendix) which were later characterized into the six categories described above. While these symptoms are essentially similar they are not identical to the most current list of criteria listed in

A-37 (b)

the proposed "Disorders of Extreme Stress". The three items not reviewed, were not originally included because they overlap somewhat with other disorders. These include chronic and pervasive depressed mood, transient dissociative episodes, and depersonalization or derealization.

A systematic search of the literature was conducted on the psychological sequelae of exposure to extreme stress in the following areas: Physical abuse of children, sexual abuse of children, spouse abuse, torture, and adult victims of crime. Results of this review will be presented with particular emphasis on which symptoms receive the most support from the empirical literature.

Pilot Study

We will also present a pilot study designed to empirically investigate the suitability of a proposed new diagnostic category in DSM IV which attempts to address the sequelae of abuse frequently seen in victims of abuse who do not manifest the full syndrome of PTSD. Fourteen school-age victims of extrafamilial sexual abuse perpetrated by a school bus driver were systematically investigated to determine the incidence of PTSD and of symptoms included in the proposed disorder. Structured interviews of the children and their parents as well as results of clinical ratings by the children's therapists will be presented.

Although there is a clinical literature suggesting that there is a high incidence of PTSD in victims of child sexual abuse, the empirical literature generally does not support the presence of this disorder in the majority of victims. In her study of 31 sex abuse victims, only 25% of children abused by trusted adults met the criteria for PTSD. Similarly, Kilpatrick's investigation of 126 adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse found that only 10% currently had PTSD while 36% retrospectively reported a history consistent with this diagnosis. It is possible that discrete, and sudden overwhelming traumatic events are more likely to induce PTSD than the multiple traumatic events

which are more characteristic of the long-term category of "type II" reactions to extreme stress in children exposed to repeated trauma. She postulates that these victims develop symptoms in addition to PTSD including psychic numbing, chronic rage, and unremitting sadness.

Fourteen victims of a child pornography and sex abuse ring which victimized children attending an after school program were systematically evaluated. All of the children and their parents were administered a structured interview designed by Pynoos to assess changes in children's behavior as a result of trauma. Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of this mostly white, high SES sample.

Table 2 presents data on the presence of PTSD in these children. Only one child met all of the criteria for PTSD. 29% of the children did not meet the criteria for any of the three PTSD areas. The next three tables indicate the specific breakdown of symptoms, showing a number of areas where more than half the children showed symptoms of sleep disturbances, feelings of responsibility for the victimization, and depressed affect. Surprisingly, 29% of the children were also reported to show positive changes which were attributed to the abuse. These included increased maturity and social awareness.

The symptoms seen in "Disorders of Extreme Stress" were also systematically assessed using items from the structured interview, the child behavior checklist, and clinicians ratings of the children's group therapy sessions. Most of the children met the criteria for at least one symptom in each of the areas in the proposed diagnosis.

We have also evaluated approximately 30 children who were sexually abused by their bus driver. Since these children were all preschoolers at the time of the abuse, our evaluation of these victims allows for a developmental comparison of school age and preschool age victims of extrafamilial abuse. Incidence of PTSD and Disorders of extreme stress in these two groups will be contrasted. Preliminary results indicate that only two children in this group of victims met criteria for PTSD.

Our findings suggest that the symptoms seen in victims of extrafamilial sex abuse are more likely to meet the criteria for "Disorders of Extreme Stress" than that of PTSD. Implications for the diagnosis and treatment of extrafamilial sex abuse victims will be discussed.

TABLE 1

Demographics

Number of Subjects: 14

SES: (13)1 (1)2

Race: (13) White (1) Hispanic

Intact Families:

Age at Abuse: Range: 7 - 13 Mean: 9

Age at Assessment: Range: 9 - 14 Mean: 11

Table 2

PTSD - Parental Report

7% met criteria for presence of PTSD

- A. Experienced an event outside the range of normal human experience that would be markedly distressing to almost anyone: 100%
- B. Reexperiencing the Traumatic Event: 43%
- C. Persistent Avoidance/Numbing: 21%
- D. Increased Arousal: 50%

A-37 (9)

Table 4

Breakdown of Criteria for PTSD - Parental Report

Re-experiencing: 43%

Intrusiveness: 14%

Dreams: 14%

Flashbacks: 14%

Play: 14%

Table 5

Avoidance/Numbing: 21%

Avoidance: 14%

Constricted Affect: 29%

Diminished Interest: 14%

Relationships: 21%

Amnesia: 50%

Future: 7%

A-37 (10)

Table 6

Arousal: 50%

Fears: 29%

Anxiety: 29%

Startle: 14%

Hypervigilance: 14%

Sleep: 57%

Irritability: 36%

Concentration: 14%

Other

Accountability: 57%

Somatic complaints: 43%

Table 7

Parental Report of Negative Changes
Since the Traumatic Event

Negative Changes: 93% of subjects were perceived to
have negative changes

Isolation/Depressed Affect: 57%

Anger and/or Aggression: 43%

Somatic Complaints: 36%

Irritability: 29%

Decreased Self Esteem/Confidence: 21%

Anxious: 14%

School Difficulties: 14%

Sleep Difficulties: 7%

Manipulative: 7%

A-37 (ii)

Table 8

Parental Report of Positive Changes
Since the Traumatic Event

Positive Changes: 29% of subjects were perceived
to have positive changes

Maturity: 14%

Increased Sociability: 14%

Decreased Acting Out: 14%

Increased Self Awareness: 7%

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Section: THE NEWSDAY MAGAZINE

COVER THE SECRET LIFE OF ARNOLD FRIEDMAN FRIENDS AND PARENTS KNEW HIM AS A RESPECTED TEACHER. WHAT THEY DIDN'T KNOW WAS THAT HE AND HIS SON WERE SEXUALLY ABUSING PRE-TEEN BOYS. SEE END OF TEXT FOR SIDEBAR-POSSIBLE TELLTALE SIGNS

ALVIN E. BESSENT. Alvin E. Bessent is a Newsday staff writer.

IN THE SPRING of 1986, about 100 people - most of them former students of the guest of honor - crowded a hot, second-floor television studio at Bayside High School in Queens to honor a science teacher named Arnold Friedman.

The ex-students, who had come from places as far away as California, greeted each other over sodas and sandwiches and talked about a man some described as unforgettable and others called the best teacher they'd ever had. One guest credited Friedman with turning his life around.

The occasion was Arnold Friedman's retirement after a 26-year career at Bayside High. Friedman, who had the respect of his peers as well as his students, had taught one of New York City's first high school classes in nuclear physics and the first organic chemistry class ever offered at Bayside. And he and his students had converted classroom 235 into WBAY-TV, a simulated television station where they produced videotapes. In a speech to the group, Lester Speiser, principal of the school during most of Friedman's tenure, talked about the joy that Friedman got from "communicating and teaching and seeing his students succeed."

Afterwards, Friedman's youngest son, Jesse, pumped Speiser's hand. "It was wonderful, the things you said about my father," Speiser remembers Jesse telling him.

"In my whole career I don't remember students ever throwing a party like this for someone," Speiser says.

*** On the day of Arnold Friedman's retirement party, postal inspectors in New York City were in the middle of an investigation that would shatter the teacher's reputation, tear apart his family and horrify his suburban community.

The investigation had been going on for two years. In July, 1984, U. S. Customs officials at Kennedy airport had plucked a small parcel from the stream of boxes and envelopes culled daily for contraband. They had learned to be suspicious of small parcels in plain brown wrappers like the one sent from Holland to Arnold Friedman, 17 Picadilly Rd., Great Neck, Long Island.

Inside was a magazine called Boy Love. It featured low-budget color photos of nude boys and graphic pictures of men having sex with children.

Postal authorities were alerted and the investigation was launched. Using an undercover name and address, a postal inspector wrote to Arnold Friedman and asked if he had "boy lover" material to sell. "I have none to sell but am interested in obtaining," Friedman responded three days later. "Do you know of any sources?"

The inspector, who called himself Stan, wrote back but heard nothing from Friedman for more than a year. Then, the day after Christmas, 1985, Friedman renewed the correspondence. "I have a great photo book from Holland that might be copyable. Could you do it?" Other letters followed; the correspondents became "Stan" and "Arnie." "The book is 'Joe and his Uncle,' " Arnie wrote. "I think I'd like you to send me something (sort of good faith) and I will forward this rather precious book to you."

Stan sent two photos and on Feb. 8, 1986, Arnie mailed a large envelope with a handwritten note. "Stan - Enjoy! Arnie." Inside was the magazine "Joe and His Uncle" - kiddie-porn from a company in Denmark. It was the breakthrough the postal inspectors had been waiting for. The correspondence built up; Arnie even filled out a questionnaire from Stan for an ostensible porn pen-pal club.

On Nov. 3, 1987, an inspector dressed as a postman returned "Joe and his Uncle" to the house on Picadilly Road where Arnold Friedman gave computer lessons to children. Fifteen minutes later, government officials and Nassau police, armed with a warrant, raided the home. They found a foot-high stack of child pornography secreted behind a piano in the living room. And there were grimmer discoveries - child-sized dildoes in a cabinet just outside a makeshift classroom.

They also found a list of 80 names and phone numbers handwritten in Friedman's tortured, tiny scrawl.

Police realized that they had found something that went far beyond pornographic magazines. They intensified the investigation. Before it was over, the probe would uncover the largest child sex-abuse case ever on Long Island and one of the largest in New York State - both in the number of victims and the number of charges. The investigation would leave the lives of the children and their families in shambles, and underline the difficulty of gathering evidence in cases involving pedophiles - adults who are sexually attracted to children.

And it would leave friends, relatives and colleagues of award-winning teacher Arnold Friedman wondering how such a seemingly nice man could do such horrible things. How it could have happened without anyone knowing it was going on?

"I ask myself, looking back, if there were any clues I could have picked up on and the answer is no," said Robert Sholiton, director of The Adult Program for the Great Neck public schools, where Arnold Friedman taught computer classes from 1981 to 1987. "I keep asking myself, is this the man I knew?"

Along the way, the investigation into what went on in the house on Picadilly Road would lay bare a lifetime of unspeakable secrets, and lead to Friedman and his 19-year-old son, Jesse, being indicted on hundreds of counts of sex abuse and sentenced to jail terms.

THEY WERE secrets that would make the brick-and-shingle high-ranch on a proverbial tree-lined, suburban street in upscale Great Neck a chamber of horrors for dozens of children. Police said that 140 children - ranging in age from 7 to 12 - would finally admit what they had been too shamed and afraid to tell their parents. Some of them still wet their beds, take baseball bats to bed with them or are unable to sleep. "If you murder someone, seconds later they're dead," says the father of one of the young victims. "This was like a prolonged torture they subjected the kids to."

They were secrets of incest that Arnold Friedman's now 19-year-old son Jesse kept hidden through years of therapy and drug abuse. "I guess it mostly started out with my father trying to love me." Jesse says.

They were also secrets that Arnold Friedman, a pudgy 58-year-old pedophile, had not only managed to hide from colleagues but, according to the woman to whom he had been married for 33 years, even concealed from her. "It hit me like a bolt from the blue," she says.

* * * Arnold Friedman was born in the Brighton Beach section of Brooklyn, the second of three children. Money was scarce for the family during the Great Depression. Arnold's father hustled a living buying and selling auto parts. According to Arnold Friedman's wife - who insisted that her first name be withheld as a condition for consenting to an interview - her father-in-law was emotionally distant. "Arnie's father was a strange man," Mrs. Friedman said. "He didn't talk. When he walked in he said 'Hi.' When he left he said 'goodbye.'" But she said there was never any indication that her father-in-law molested his son.

When Arnold was about 5 years old, his father left the family, plunging them into even more desperate financial straits. The father kept in touch with his relatives but would never again live with his wife and children. "There was an older sister who died suddenly of what they called at the time blood poisoning. This was a Shirley Temple look-alike. The mother was devastated by this sudden death," Mrs. Friedman said. "The father left . . . They were on welfare as a result."

After he graduated from Lincoln High School in Brighton Beach, Arnold went to Brooklyn College and then Columbia University, where he studied chemical engineering. He worked for a short time as an engineer, his wife said, but quit because he detested the odors.

Instead, Arnold, who played the piano, chose to spend his time working Brooklyn clubs as "Arnito Ray," leader of a six-man rhumba band. "I was very much in love with Arnold's music," said Mrs. Friedman. "He never really spoke too much, but his feelings came out in his music and that's what really attracted me."

The bride-to-be had also grown up in Brooklyn. Her father abandoned his family when she was 18, and her mother, an unemployed bookkeeper, was forced to move with her daughter into the home of relatives. There was no hugging or touching in her family, she said. "They are very loving people.

They just don't know how to show their love."

In Arnold she found a man concealed within a similar emotional shroud.

"In fact, when Arnie and I were first going together, he said to me, and probably only once said it, 'I love you.' It made me feel uncomfortable."

They married in 1955, and eventually moved to Flushing, where they bought their first house. Mrs. Friedman taught school. Arnold played club dates at night but took education courses and did substitute teaching during the day. In 1960, he relegated the band to weekends and became a full-time science teacher at Bayside High School.

His colleagues saw an imaginative, productive teacher whose humor, even temper and contagious enthusiasm made him respected and well liked. He had a favorite response to suggestions, they said. "Dynamite."

"We never saw him really raise his voice or get angry," said a Great Neck neighbor who also taught with him at Bayside but did not want her name used.

Arnold displayed what Mark Yohalem, former head of the Bayside High School science department, described as "a relaxed authoritativeness."

"He was always one of my best," said Speiser, who was principal at Bayside from 1972 to 1985. "In all this time he was like a pied piper. He was venerated by the boys and girls." Speiser and his family celebrated at the Friedman house in 1983

when computer instructions written by Arnold were released on records and cassette tapes. And Arnold played the piano at the marriage of Speiser's daughter in 1984. "In the years I knew him there was never a scintilla, not a breath of this kind of thing," Speiser said, referring to the abuse case.

Speiser said he teased Friedman for being obsessed with technology. "I would walk in and he'd be doing something technical. I would yell, 'Hamlet, Hamlet. Do something with that!' "

In 1981, Friedman was hired by the Great Neck School District to teach personal computers in The Adult Program. By the next year, he was appointed coordinator for the program's 20 or so computer classes, said spokeswoman Ronna Telsey. He always had high enrollments and positive ratings, officials said.

And in October, 1987, less than a month before authorities seized stacks of kiddie-porn from his house, Arnold Friedman was cited by the state Association for Computers and Technologies in Education for innovation and excellence in computer education.

But at home, Friedman seemed a different person - his effervesence disappeared.

He was a workaholic who talked little and demonstrated no affection for either her or their three sons, Mrs. Friedman said. He never hugged the boys. He would stay alone for hours in one of the two cluttered offices he maintained in the Great Neck house and then spend the remainder of the night slumped in front of the television set.

"A sentence that began 'I feel' was never in his vocabulary," Mrs. Friedman said. "The only conversations Arnold ever had with the children were about work."

"I had an awfully peculiar family," says Jesse Friedman.

* * * When word went out in Great Neck that Arnold Friedman was offering private computer classes for children in his home - teaching general know-how and basic programing - there was no shortage of takers.

Police said the classes took place for about eight years, starting around 1979.

Hundreds of largely college-educated, upper-middle-class professionals - doctors, lawyers, business executives and entrepreneurs - enrolled their children. Officials estimate that about 500 youngsters, the great majority of them boys, participated in the classes.

The parents of five of Arnold Friedman's victims have talked at length about the case in recent months. All said they went inside the Friedman house only once - when they dropped their children off for the first day of class. They saw nothing to be suspicious about.

A small room to the right of a short corridor had been converted into a classroom. Kid-size, Formica-topped tables held personal computers. Tiny orange, yellow and blue molded plastic chairs were scattered about the room, which was cluttered with books, computer manuals, magazines and hundreds of computer discs. On one dark, wood-paneled wall, a printout sign proclaimed: "Computer Class is Great."

"It had a real classroom feeling. A little shabby, a little seedy, but a real classroom," said a woman who enrolled her two sons.

Across the hall was the entry to Arnold Friedman's office. Just beyond the classroom, adjacent to a laundry room and bathroom, was the room where Jesse slept. A sign on the wall called his domain "Paradise 7."

Arnold, his wife and sons stared from a framed photograph in the hall.

The parents left confident that all was as it seemed. An affable Arnold Friedman had explained that there was no need to come into the house when they left and picked up their children. He said neighbors had complained about heavy traffic and parking congestion. The parents could simply pull up out front and his son Jesse would escort the kids into and out of the house.

The children came home with stacks of printouts and talked about what they had learned about computers. But they were too shamed and fearful to talk about everything that took up their after-school hours.

Police have given the following account of what happened in Arnold Friedman's computer class:

What the parents did not see were the pornographic magazines interspersed on shelves along with legitimate classroom materials. Some featured pictures of nude women, others showed men posing with women, men with men and men with young boys. Students sent in search of computer manuals would stumble across the magazines.

Soon the children found that Arnold knew they'd discovered the racy pictures. He told them he understood. Their parents would get uptight about things like that, he said, but they could talk to him about anything.

Next the children were introduced to the pornographic computer discs. Things like "Stroker," in which the player could make a graphic representation of a man masturbate. And "Strip Poker," in which a prone woman figure would shed clothing as the game progressed until she was naked.

Or "Talking Sam" in which a male figure would expose his genitals and ask the kids questions about sex.

Det. Sgt. Frances Galasso, head of the Nassau sex crimes unit, said the Friedmans had the children mimic the actions of the computer figure in "Talking Sam." "The Friedmans would demonstrate that on the kids, touch them on their private parts and have the kids touch them."

As a reward for keeping quiet, children were allowed to take computer discs home to copy. In a few cases, police found such discs in the homes of Friedman's students. None of the parents knew what the discs contained, police said. Experts said this added to the youngsters' feelings of complicity. And the children were warned that if they told anyone what was going on there would be no more computer classes in Great Neck, Arnold Friedman would go to jail and it would be all their fault.

"I really wanted to take computer so I never told anyone about what was going on except my dog," said one 8-year-old victim in his statement to police.

Inexorably, police said, the Friedmans increased the abuse, touching and fondling and performing sex acts. Boys were eventually told to drop their pants. The Friedmans would sometimes expose themselves, walk around the room and order their young charges to touch them. Children's games were perverted. Nudity and fondling were demanded in "Simon Says."

Refusals to cooperate were punished by Arnold and Jesse.

"I remember once they banged some kid's head against the wall and said this will happen to you," a 12-year-old boy who attended the classes two years ago said in an interview.

"Mr. Friedman would sneak up behind me and take his hand and push it down into my pants," said an 8-year-old boy in his statement to police. "Jesse used to sneak up from behind me and he would slide his hands the same way his father did. First he would touch my shoulders then down my chest and into my pants.

"Mr. Friedman pulled my pants half-way down and he made me hold onto one of the computer table chairs . . . I screamed 'Dad!' and Mr. Friedman said to me to be quiet. Mr. Friedman put his hands over my mouth. During this time the other kids were screaming and telling Mr. Friedman to get off me. I was scared and the other kids were scared, too."

Then in March, 1986, friends of Jesse joined in what police said escalated into orgies of sexual abuse. Arnold and Jesse Friedman and three teens would sometimes attend classes with five to 10 students. Victims recounted being held down by one attacker and raped by another.

As the abuse escalated so did the threats.

Police said the children were extensively videotaped and photographed. No pictures of the children have been recovered. But police said Arnold Friedman told the children he would send pornographic pictures of them to magazines and tell the publishers to print their names if they told what was going on.

He threatened to burn their houses down. He reportedly said he would kill their parents.

"It was brainwashing," the mother of one victim said.

* * * The Friedmans' wall of secrecy quickly disintegrated after police and postal inspectors turned up the list of names in the Nov. 3 raid.

It was a wall that apparently had even hid Arnold Friedman's activities from his wife. "When the federal officers came, Arnold told me he'd mailed a magazine and that was the totality of his crime," Mrs. Friedman said. "He was almost in tears because they took his books. Not because his family was in jeopardy, but because they took his pictures. The family was distraught and destroyed. We began to bicker a lot and work at cross purposes with each other."

Although Friedman insisted he was guilty only of collecting pornography, she said, he began to talk about suicide.

"He felt desperate," said Mark Yohalem, Friedman's former department chairman. Yohalem talked to him shortly after he was hit with the federal charges. "He saw his life in ruins regardless of how the trial would come out."

Jesse, then a student at SUNY Purchase, said his mother called and told him about the raid. He refused to accept later calls from home, and for the next few weeks tried to forget developments in Great Neck.

Galasso and her 11-member squad of Nassau detectives and officers were hard at work checking out names. The interviews started when detectives chose a name at random from the handwritten list and visited that family. They found three brothers who had all attended classes with the Friedmans. "Two of the three boys gave indications they'd been sexually abused by Mr. Friedman," Galasso said.

But the parents refused to cooperate with the investigation, a reaction that police came to know well. About two dozen families flatly refused to allow officers to talk to their children. "There were even kids who told their parents they were involved in front of us and the parents didn't believe it," Galasso said.

Working with the list of names, Galasso's squad divided into two-persons teams and knocked on doors all over Great Neck as they followed the list. Files were established for each child. Police officers canceled vacations and switched to night shifts.

It was a week before Thanksgiving when two detectives knocked on the door of a woman who would still look haunted more than a year later as she recounted the scene.

The detectives - a man and woman team - said child pornography had been found in Arnold Friedman's house. They wanted to speak to her son as a precaution.

She said the boy "started out saying nothing happened. Then, 'Maybe I saw something.' Then about two hours later, 'Well, maybe Arnold did expose himself. Maybe Jesse did expose himself.' " Finally, the boy described being fondled and sodomized.

"At that point I went nuts," the woman said, remembering the fury she felt at Arnold Friedman. "I said if you don't arrest him after what I just heard, I'm going to buy a gun and kill him."

One young boy, who revealed what happened only after numerous visits by detectives, repeatedly pounded his head against a wall while describing the sexual abuse. "He would literally beat himself, he was so guilty about what had happened," Galasso said.

As more and more children confided in police, their parents began to talk with one another. Arnold Friedman had phoned some and sent letters to others saying he was innocent - that police were setting him up. He asked for their support.

Frustrated because no arrests had been made, a group of parents decided to confront the teacher at his home. They met Nov. 24 at an office in Great Neck in preparation for the siege. Police attended the meeting. They headed off the confrontation by convincing the group that arrests were imminent.

The next day, Nov. 25, 1987, 12 Nassau police officers and an assistant district attorney descended on the house and broke in the front door. They took Arnold Friedman into custody.

Mrs. Friedman was out shopping for Thanksgiving dinner. Thirty minutes after police arrived, she got home to find neighbors, reporters and camera crews gathered out front and her husband inside in handcuffs. "It was a horror," said Mrs. Friedman, who frantically tried to stop the police searching her house.

"She pushed me," Galasso said. "She threw a punch at my head."

Arnold Friedman was arrested on a variety of child-abuse charges, and his wife was arrested for attempted assault.

Jesse Friedman was with friends shopping in the East Village that day. He bought a scarf and some records and then at 5 p m., he called home. Galasso answered. His father and mother had been arrested, she said. She advised him to come home.

Telling his friends nothing of what was going on, he went to Pennsylvania Station, stumbled onto a Long Island Rail Road train and began the long ride home to arrest and jail.

It was a journey that had begun in his childhood.

* * * According to the judge who would sentence him to prison for child abuse, Jesse Friedman was "raised an unwanted child in a home devoid of love."

His mother, in tears as the judge spoke, didn't challenge that assessment.

"When I was married and had babies, I couldn't love those babies," she said in an interview. "I asked Jesse, do you remember me hugging you at all? He said no. He was so starved for love, for approval, for acceptance that he would have done anything for this love.

"He came into the family sort of out of step. The family focus was on the two older boys," said the mother, who declined to discuss her older sons, neither of whom was involved in the sex abuse case. "He was always kind of . . . dragged along and felt excluded."

Jesse Friedman was interviewed in March in a prison visiting room. As he slouched on a plastic chair and sipped a cherry cola, Jesse said he is "halfway between loving and hating" the man he holds responsible for landing him in prison. "He let me down as a father."

When he was 8 or 9 years old, Jesse said, he stumbled upon his father's cache of kiddie porn. Later, his father began to visit his bedroom at night and fondle him. The abuse escalated into sodomy.

"In my family, everything got washed under the rug," Jesse said. "I never told about the abuse. I didn't think anyone would understand. Trying to do something about the problems in my family never seemed to get me anywhere." Jesse said his parents fought a great deal. "I used to go to sleep listening to them fighting, screaming at one another . . . I never saw them loving each other. I would cry when they would fight. I would bang on the walls. I've got all these holes in the walls from my banging." Jesse said his parents argued about him and about such mundane issues as the color of a carpet.

When he was 10, Jesse began psychiatric therapy. He insists he never told his therapist about the incest.

Jesse increasingly had trouble in school. By ninth grade he rarely attended classes and failed every subject. His academic record improved when he enrolled in an alternative school in Great Neck.

But his emotional problems continued. At 15, Jesse said, he was diagnosed as manic depressive. "I had no friends and no interests except M&Ms, marshmallows and TV." He was 5 feet, 6 inches tall and he ballooned to 175 pounds. At 16 he began smoking marijuana and using LSD, and before long he was stoned on a daily basis.

Jesse gave up drugs a year later after meeting his first girlfriend. "I enjoyed friends and women more than smoking pot," he said.

As he sipped the soft drink and talked about his life, Jesse had been glancing about the room. Now his close-set, ice-blue eyes stared straight ahead. "I'm not a pedophile. I hate little kids," he declared without blinking. He tugged an ear and stroked the close-cropped beard grown during his first few weeks in prison. "I'm a perfectly healthy, adjusted heterosexual."

It was during his teenage years that Jesse helped his father teach the computer classes in their home.

"Jesse was thrilled to do the computer class with Arnie because it was something, it was an activity that gave him a father," his mother said.

* * * The crimes of Arnold and Jesse Friedman spread pain in a wide wake. Young victims were left scared and unable to sleep. One boy is deathly afraid of fire. Another's stutter has grown worse. Well-behaved children have become difficult.

One 12-year-old questioned his faith. As the boy waited in a courthouse corridor to be sworn to testify before one of three grand juries convened in the case, a prosecutor asked if he believed in God. The boy's mother remembered her son's reply. "No, because a good God wouldn't let this happen to children."

Another mother had lunch with a friend whose son had also been a computer student. She tried to convince her companion that something horrible had indeed happened in the Friedman house. The woman flew into a huff.

"I thought she was going to throw the food in my face. She said she had such a good relationship with her kid he would talk to her. I said, 'What am I - a bad mother?' "

Like other guilt-ridden parents, the woman wondered why she didn't see what was happening. And she wrestled with an equally nagging question: Why didn't my child confide in me?

"In the subculture of adolescent boys, the greatest taboo is being homosexual," said FBI special agent Kenneth Lanning, a veteran of more than 1,000 such cases. "That's a big incentive to keep your mouth shut."

According to the victims, fear was another answer.

Experts say silence in the face of abuse is common for children whose first response to the unthinkable is figuratively to pull the covers over their heads and forget it ever happened. "It's almost like an amnesia," said Dr. Sandra Kaplan, chief of North Shore University Hospital's division of child and adolescent psychology, who is treating some of the Friedman victims.

One 12-year-old boy was interviewed for this story in his own room. The room - crammed with schoolwork, electronic equipment, personal computers and two dogs - bespoke comfort and security. But the boy squirmed as he struggled to come to terms with his silence about what had happened during the computer classes in the Friedman house. "The threats made a pretty good impression," he said, glasses askew and eyes darting. He recalled the incident in which a boy's head was banged against the wall. "Tell and this will happen to you," he quoted the Friedmans as saying. He said they also threatened to kill his parents and burn his house if he told.

It was almost two years after his last computer class but the strain of remembering soon showed. A lost calculator, a misplaced page of algebra problems and a screaming bout with a younger brother left the boy on the verge of tears. Then his nose began to bleed. The nosebleeds predated his enrollment in computer classes. But they too were triggered by stress. He's always agitated like that after talking about the Friedmans, his parents said later across their dining-room table.

It has also been difficult for parents to talk about their children's ordeals. "We used to have lunches when we sat around and cried on each other's shoulders. I don't think it will ever end," one mother said.

Eventually, about 14 families banded together and, over countless hours, helped police and prosecutors build cases against the men charged with abusing their kids. Twenty children testified before grand juries that ultimately returned three indictments in the case.

"It helps them a great deal," Kaplan said, referring generally to victims of child abuse. "This enhances their self-esteem, to see themselves as heroes because they helped stop sex abuse."

* * * On March 29, 1988, Arnold Friedman appeared in Federal Court in Brooklyn and was sentenced to 10 to 30 years in prison for distributing child pornography through the mail.

Meanwhile, Arnold, Jesse, and Ross Goldstein, 18, a friend of Jesse's, would be indicted in Nassau County on a total of 464 counts of sodomy, sexual abuse, using a child in a sexual performance and endangering the welfare of a child. Arnold, indicted on 107 counts, would later plead guilty to 42 sex crimes, including eight counts of sodomy and 28 counts of first-degree sexual abuse. Jesse, charged with 239 counts, pleaded guilty to 25 charges, including 17 counts of sodomy and four counts of first-degree sexual abuse.

Both Arnold and Jesse would admit molesting 13 boys. On May 13, 1988, Arnold was sentenced by Nassau County Court Judge Abbey Boklan to a concurrent 10 to 30 years in prison for sodomy, sexual abuse and endangering the welfare of a child. Boklan recommended that he serve the full 30 years. Arnold, who will be eligible for parole in 10 years, is imprisoned in the Federal Correctional Institute in Oxford, Wis. In a letter to Newsday, in which he refused requests for interviews, he referred to his case as "the Great Neck Horror" and said it was the story of a town that "conducted a modern-day witch hunt." "The fact

that my son and I pleaded guilty was not an admission of culpability," Friedman wrote, "but an attempt to salvage whatever little remained of our lives."

On Jan. 24, 1989, Jesse Friedman was sentenced to six to 18 years in prison. At the sentencing, Jesse revealed through his attorney, Peter Panaro, that he had been abused by his father. Despite the attorney's plea for leniency, Boklan again recommended that the defendant serve the full sentence. Jesse is in the Clinton Correctional Facility in Dannemora.

"I don't long to be free," Jesse said in the prison interview. "I don't miss my old life."

Ross Goldstein, who was indicted on 118 counts of various sexual abuses, cooperated with authorities and implicated Jesse Friedman before a grand jury. He pleaded guilty March 22 to three counts of first-degree sodomy and one count of using a child in a sexual performance. He was sentenced May 3 to two to six years in prison.

Mrs. Friedman pleaded guilty to attempted assault, second degree, and obstructing governmental administration. She was sentenced Oct. 20, 1988, to three years probation and a \$1,000 fine.

Two additional suspects - teens referred to by the children and named by Goldstein - remain at large. The children were unable to identify the two positively in police line-ups.

Police said they believe the two suspects were photographed and videotaped with the children. They said the children claim to have been extensively photographed. Nassau detectives have viewed pictures seized in other jurisdictions but have not yet turned up anything.

Bitterness resulted among parents of the some of the victims who felt that prosecutors had failed to force Jesse Friedman to lead police to the photos before allowing him to plead guilty. The parents fear the pictures will be circulated among pedophiles and will one day surface and embarrass the children.

Some parents attended a series of tense meetings with Assistant District Attorney Joseph Onorato while he negotiated Jesse Friedman's plea. They said he told them their children would have to testify in open court if the case went to trial. Onorato also raised the spectre of appeals based on defense attempts to suppress the list police used to locate the victims. The parents said they were told that all of the evidence their children provided could be suppressed by an adverse ruling.

Onorato said he just wanted parents to know all the things that could possibly go wrong if they proceeded to trial.

The parents reluctantly accepted the deal that sent Jesse Friedman to prison. "It seemed like Jesse was calling the shots," the mother of one victim said. "Jesse could accept or reject the plea bargain. Jesse could appeal."

Both federal and state prosecutors said as a rule they always prefer to avoid taking child molesters to trial. "We don't want to put these children on the stand if we can avoid it," said Andrew Maloney, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

* * * Discussing sexual-abuse therapy, Kaplan said that one objective is to help such victims learn to deal with shame and confusion about their sexuality. "A boy who has been sodomized may feel that he's destined to be a homosexual. We help them to understand they're victims. That sex abuse is the fault of the adult perpetrator, not the child."

The children whose parents deny what has happened and force them to suppress it often suffer the most, Kaplan said. "Parents who encourage their children to deny are telling their kids they can't trust them to help."

For some parents and children, the ordeal was exacerbated by accidental meetings with Mrs. Friedman and Jesse, who was free on bail for a long time after his indictment.

One woman and her two sons - both victims - saw Mrs. Friedman and Jesse in a local poultry market. The boys ran for cover. "My kids were deathly afraid. They asked for the keys and ran out and locked themselves in the car," the woman said.

Some of the children who testified before the grand juries received threatening telephone calls warning them not to cooperate with police. Now they worry that videotapes will come back to haunt them. They want to forget the lessons in the house on Picadilly Road.

"I've been trying to put it behind me and go on," one 12-year-old victim said of the experience that scarred his childhood. He tries not to think about the respected teacher who lived a secret life.

By virtue of his own admissions in court, Arnold Friedman is a pedophile. According to Kaplan, he fits much of the classic pattern. Pedophiles, she said, are often intelligent, talented and respected in their communities. They often manage to find jobs such as teachers, police officers, doctors or nurses, or activities like scout leader or coach that bring them into regular contact with children. In many cases, they were abused as children and pick out victims in that age group. They come from all social classes and all walks of life.

It is common for them to live behind facades so respectable that even the parents of their victims are shocked by the disclosures of abuse. It was that way with Arnold Friedman, whose persona was his protection.

"These kind of offenders are the most prolific child molesters known to mankind," says FBI agent Kenneth Lanning. But he adds: "One of the difficulties is the stereotype of the offender as totally bad, the dirty old man in the wrinkled raincoat. Society has a problem when the offender is not totally bad."

Possible Telltale Signs EXPERTS say that it is difficult but not impossible for parents to protect children from pedophiles, who often hide behind a cloak of respectability while their victims rarely talk about being attacked and sometimes exhibit no symptoms.

Police and experts on the subject say several of the following symptoms of behavior, while not necessarily proof that sexual abuse is taking place, may become evident:

Many young victims become irritable, depressed, can't sleep, or become afraid of men in general, said Dr. Sandra Kaplan, director of North Shore University Hospital's Division of Child and Adolescent Psychology.

They may also display "hypersexuality," a sudden concern with sex that is inappropriate for their age. Compulsive masturbation and fear of going to a specific place can also occur. Other children display what Kaplan calls a "frozen watchfulness," suspiciously eyeing people around them. Abused children may begin to dress in inappropriately heavy clothes, said Alane Fagin, executive director of Child Abuse Prevention Services of Roslyn. "They're ashamed of their bodies. They think people can see they've been sexually abused." Fagin also said that some victims may want to bathe continually.

But about one in four abused children will show no symptoms at all, Kaplan said. Boys, in particular, are less likely to confide what's happening to them, she said. The bottom line, said postal inspector John McDermott, whose unit conducted the Friedman child pornography investigation, is never trust your child completely to anyone.

When a child is with a babysitter, teacher or anyone, McDermott said, "one of the things you should do is drop in unannounced and uninvited."

- - Alvin E. Bessent

PHOTO

1) PHOTO BY DICK KRAUS-Arnold Friedman: 'The investigation would lay bare a lifetime of unspeakable secrets.' 2) PHOTO BY DON JACOBSEN-Jesse Friedman: 'When he was 8 or 9 years old, he stumbled upon his father's cache of kiddie porn.' 3) PHOTO BY GEORGE ARGEROPLOS-A computer and other evidence collected by police when they raided the Friedmans' Great Neck home in 1987. 4) Color Photos-Photos supplied by the Nassau County Police department show, left, part of the wood-paneled room in the Friedman home that was converted into a classroom where Arnold Friedman sexually abused young boys who came for computer lessons. 5) Below, Jesse Friedman's bedroom, just beyond the classroom, after Nassau County police searched it during their 1987 raid. 6) Below left, Arnold Friedman with some of the computer equipment he used in his teaching. 7) Color Cover Photo by George Argeroplos-Arnold Friedman is handcuffed to his son Jesse after their 1987 arraignment in Mineola.

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