MR. BANDLER: The next witness will be Dr. Lawrence Schiffman.

LAWRENCE SCHIFFMAN, called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, responded to the oath and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

BY MR. BANDLER:

Q. Can you please state your name and county of residence?
A. Lawrence Schiffman, Hebrew and chair of the Skirball Department.

Q. Who are you employed by?
A. New York University.

Q. What's your position?
A. Well, I am the Edelman Professor

Q. What does that mean?
A. A donor donated money to pay some of the money towards my salary and some of the money for the department so they have fancy names. I teach regular courses and train doctrine students and as a chair of the department I supervise the activities of the other colleagues. In organizational terms maybe average person would think it's to
principal a school, but not really, but it's
more collegial and they have privileges and
decision making.

Q. How long have you been a chair of
the Hebrew--
A. I think about twelve years or close
to that.

Q. How long have you been with NY you?
A. I came to NYU this-- I completed
thirty-seven years.

Q. Do you have a specialty with Hebrew
college students?
A. My specialty is dead sea scrolls
and early Jewish history.

Q. Can you summarize for the grand
jury some of the work you done in the dead sea
scrolls?
A. Originally I began my doctoral
dissertation and then my doctoral dissertation
was a work on the scrolls that investigated, at
that time only twenty-five percent of the dead
sea scrolls were available, but if you imagine
since it's forty-five long if you have twenty
percent it's a lot of stuff that people work
on. I did rather detailed research on some of
those texts within my first book that was work on the system of Jewish law in the scrolls and it was written by me, not edited, and I published another work on the field of courts and testimony of the scrolls. I also published work on the messianic ideas of the scrolls. I was one of the editors for ten years when the dead sea scrolls were liberated from the people who weren't publishing them. I was one of those selected to join the publication team. I recently published a six-hundred-page book of studies on one particular scroll and I written one hundred fifty scholarly articles on the dead sea scrolls and besides that I done work on early Judaism and the background of Christianity.

Q. Have you appeared in any documentaries before?

A. I appeared in many documentaries on the dead sea scrolls. The last couple of years I appeared, one was seen on Christmas on CNN and seen me sitting in the synagogue in Rome. Then I also appeared in the national series about the Jewish background of Christianity and you see me sitting there because I made the
mistake and they had me speak the sun grays.
In any case, previous to that beginning in 1990
I think it was, was the first major documentary
I was which was Nova. Other ones, A and E
Mysteries of the Bible. That's the one a lot
of people seen.

Q. Can you give the grand jury a basic
background of the dead sea scrolls and what
they were?

A. The dead sea scrolls are the
fragments of what a library of something like
nine hundred scrolls. Now, when I say
something like nine hundred scrolls there are
like ten of them maybe eleven that you can roll
like a scroll. The rest of them were broken
into small pieces because the larger number
surviving caves they turned into small pieces
which were assembled into a jigsaw puzzle which
were eighty thousand pieces came to twenty
thousand pieces which account for one thousand
two hundred pieces which we have five to
fifteen percent of each text. The texts are
written for the most part in Hebrew, a twenty
percent in Aramaic which is closely related to
Hebrew and you may know the book of Daniel in
the scriptures were written in Aramaic and you also have a small number of brief texts. Now, the texts are in three different sub-matters. One is one third the Hebrew bible, the old testament. One third were working among the Jews, at that time somewhere in the Catholic apostle. Those are the extra books that the Catholic have. Some of those were found at Rome where the dead sea scrolls were discovered and the last are from a strange sect of Jews who most are the group called the Essenes. The only thing I want to add is that the texts were found at the shore of the Dead Seas near a group of buildings at a place that the Aramaeans called Qumran, Q-U-M-A-R-N and apparently these groups the sectarian Jews lived at the place, gather their scrolls, used the scrolls that were kept in the cave. Towards the end the place was destroyed in about 68 CE because the Jews revolted in Rome in 66 to 73. This resulted in the destruction of the tome. The book of Mark mentions Jesus as the prophecy that the stones were going to come down. So that's around that time. That's when this place was destroyed.
Q. Is it fair to say that the generally accepted academic theory is that the dead sea scrolls were placed in the caves by the people who lived at Qumran?

A. Yes, that is a fair statement. Mainly that people who live in Qumran use some of the caves for purposes of storage of the scrolls while they live there in the sense we think of a library and there were shelves and things and most scholars agree that some of the caves were used as refuge caves and they put some scrolls in there to hide them from the Romans coming.

Q. These people what lived in Qumran and hid the scrolls, what did people call these people?

A. There's no question these were some kind of Jews in the second--first century. Perhaps I should say one of the reasons that the great interest is in, in the material to potentially to help understanding the background of the Christianity so you'll end up interested in the scrolls, but leave that aside. Most scholars have identified this group with a group of sectarian known from the
Jewish historian Josephus and he wrote about the year of one hundred which is our era and this group called the Essenes, E-S-S-E-N-E-S is identified by most scholars as the group of Jews who lived there. At this point I myself raised question about that and I shown that the Jewish law texts of the scrolls go back to a group of priest sectarians known as the Sadducees. Most scholars betook a vote. Today we say the sectarians are the Essenes.

Q. And those are the people who hid the scrolls?
A. Yes, those people hid the scrolls, used the scrolls and lived in the buildings.

Q. And did you know an individual by the name of Norman Golb?
A. Yes.

Q. Who is he?
A. He's a professor from the University of Chicago. I believe he's still in active service even though he is eighty-two.

Q. What's is area--
A. Norman Golb is a medieval. From his interest in a medieval collection of manuscripts in which by the way a few texts
were found in ancient cave visits of Qumran where the dead sea scrolls were found. Golb sort of developed after rights articles of a normal nature of scrolls. He-- which are Golb articles, he developed a theory arguing that the scrolls' materials had been brought as collections from Jerusalem and that they did not relate to the ruins at Qumran that he identified as the remains as a fortress and further they had nothing to do with a essentarian (ph) group at all.

Q. Basically, Dr. Golb's theory is different from the general theory in that Dr. Golb's theory is the ruins of Koran have nothing to do with the scrolls found in the caves?

A. That is all correct.

Q. And the people who put the scrolls in the cave do not reside in Koran?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know if Norman Golb has sons?

A. Yes, Raphael and Joel.

Q. And in August of 2008 did something come to your attention regarding e-mails that
people at NYU received?

A. Well, I was entering my office walking up the stairs and I greeted one of my great assistants who was a teaching assistant of and he greeted me and he said, I got your e-mail that you sent me last night and he said something about seems very strange and I said what are you talking about. But I sent him an e-mail, for the record the student's name is Earl Simon and his name appears in some e-mails, and he showed me whatever form of device he had, handheld device in which there was an e-mail written to him in my name that was in a first person which I confessed to him, so to speak, plagiarism for Norman Golb. That I plagiarized Norman Golb.

Q. Now, you're referring to e-mails sent from e-mail account larry.schiffman@gmail.com?

A. That is correct.

Q. You didn't open that e-mail account did you?

A. No.

Q. You didn't give anyone permission to open that e-mail account?
A. No.

Q. Did you give anyone permission to send those e-mails?
A. No.

Q. Have you received what's in evidence Grand Jury Exhibit 20 prior to coming into the grand jury?
A. Yes.

Q. And that's printouts of various e-mails found within that e-mail account, correct?
A. Yes.

Q. And I'll just read a few. So I'll just read one Monday, August 4, 2008 from larry.schiffman@gmail.com to a bunch of NYU dot EDU e-mail addresses. People in the NYU community have an e-mail at NYU dot EDU?
A. Yes, every university as there own acronym.

Q. So this one I'm reading Miriam Sore (ph) article. Apparently someone intend to express a minor failing of the name dated almost fifteen years ago. You are not to mention the name of the scholar in question to any of our students and every effort must be
made to prevent the article coming to their attention. This is my career at stake. I hope you all understand and there's an internet hyperlink to www.nowpublic.com slash culture slash plagiarism and dead sea scrolls. Did NYU professor snitch Chicago historian works and then at the Bobst Library Lawrence Schiffman. Who's Miriam Sarah Earl?

A. Miriam Sarah, I forget, and Carrie Peacock were the preceptors and they call them TA along with Earl Simon in a class called agent Israel which is basic Hebrew bible period, early Jewish history up through the arriving and class call form and classes the origins of Christianity at that time as well.

Q. How would someone find out who your teaching assistant were?

A. That's a matter of public record. A syllabus of courses end up on the internet even beyond the closed systems at the university.

Q. Now, that public blog mentioned this e-mail address. Have you reviewed what's in evidence as Grand Jury Exhibit 53 prior to coming in here?
A. Yes.

Q. And at the time did you review this blog?

A. Yes.

Q. And putting together in the e-mail, who was that Chicago historian or professor that the e-mails was referring to?

A. Norman Golb.

Q. And could you briefly summarize what that blog alleged and we're talking about Grand Jury Exhibit 53?

A. The blog alleged that at the time of a certain interview which I wrote down the date. I don't know. The date is on here somehow, but in any case, that in-- oh no, I don't have that date. In any case, it alleges that at an interview by a fellow named Avery Castman (ph) who is a reporter for the Israel newspaper Haaretz which is the newspaper of records. It's the equivalent of New York Times. You can read it in English on the internet. This fellow interviewed me and at this interview by this guy Avery Castman this blog asserts that Castman accused me of plagiarism. If you read the Castman article
you will not see I'm accused of plagiarism. So I think that's a fair summary of what the blog is claiming. In here, in this particular blog the guy goes on to try to claim that certain points of view that Golb put forward at a date in the 80s and 90s that were common place in the field of dead sea scrolls studies has been plagiarized from him simply because he stated correct facts.

Q. You also reviewed Grand Jury Exhibit 50 through 57 which were all of the blogs?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you briefly address for the grand jury the plagiarism accusations made in those blogs against you?

A. What happen is that this gentleman went to every single place that he could find to claim in any connection that he could make with me on any kind of a blog that this plagiarism accusation had shot up before and that now it was coming out again. Of course he was building a picture by coming out by publishing himself under different names and different places. That this was now somehow
under some kind of controversy in the field and
basically stolen all my ideas, my seven books
that were stolen from the one article by the
other gentleman Mr. Golb and that was being
claimed that that had been asserted in 1995 and
covered up then and now the 1995 accusation was
coming out again and the reading of the article
in 1995 didn't find an accusation of
plagiarism.

Q. Not only do the blogs mistake
what's supposed allegations of plagiarism in
the blog, they mistaken any blog took place at
all?

A. That's correct. They also mistake
any controversy going on about it at all.

Q. I just want to go through a couple
of more e-mails from lawrence.schiffman@gmail.com
and I want to show you one from Tuesday, August
5th from lawrence.schiffman to multiple NYU dot
EDU addresses. Could you briefly summarize the
title of some people?

A. If you go through the list of
address seeing it's every member of the
academic department at NYU plus including one
person who is a second appointed in our
department and these people were written to. The people that I supervise being written to basically asking them to join in hushing up what appears in this website and this is one of a type of e-mail. I know there was one that went out to four hundred academics on the East Coast.

Q. And another from August 5, 2008 to professors at NYU.EDU Provost McGeorge (ph). I like to know what action I could take to counter charges of plagiarism that have been placed against me. Someone is failing of mine dating back almost fifteen years ago. It is true that I should have sited Dr. Golb's articles and it is true that I misrepresented dead sea scrolls studies. If I didn't give credit to this man I would have been made to cover around the world. I teach some to my students' attention by speaking as that. I also understand there's a website paper link there and it says Lawrence Schiffman comma professor. What is the provost?

A. Provost in the chief academic officer of the university. This is the person ultimately before the buck stops when the
university does any type of academic decisions regarding such offenses, regarding plagiarism.

Q. Within Grand Jury Exhibit 25 there's also an e-mail to dean Catharine Stimpson?

A. She's the dean of the graduate school of arts and science.

Q. There are also e-mails to nyunews.com?

A. That's the student newspaper.

Q. And did you review e-mails where recipients had responded to the lawrence.schiffman@gmail.com?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And the lawrence.schiffman@gmail.com response?

A. Correct.

Q. And did you open a word press blog through that e-mail account?

A. No.

Q. And in fact you never had access to these e-mails?

A. No, I couldn't.

Q. Nor a blog spot blog, you didn't open that up?
A.  No.

Q.  Did you receive an e-mail at one point from Stephen Goranson's e-mail account?

A.  Yes.

Q.  What did that e-mail request?

A.  If I remember correctly this is the e-mail that discussed that the way to get these people off your back is to write some kind of e-mail to them confessing and that's all they want. If you confess they'll stop writing.

Q.  You also reviewed what's in evidence as Grand Jury Exhibit 25. Those are printout of e-mails that relate to you, correct?

A.  Yes.

Q.  And there were I understand dozens if not more e-mails to NYU?

A.  Yes.

Q.  Sent from multiple different e-mail addresses?

A.  Yes.

Q.  In other words, there was a Peter.Kaufman2@yahoo who sent e-mails to multiple people at NYU dot EDU?

A.  Yes.
Q. Now, what effect did these e-mails and blogs have upon you?

A. Well, I would divide the effect into two kinds. Let me speak first about the technical side. The university has procedures regarding accusations of plagiarism and they are, I guess from their own internal legal procedures, charged with investigating these. They cannot simply ignore charges like this because they have no idea where they're coming from. There was a period in which it was clear to me that the university was nervous because they weren't certain maybe these accusations were actually true and hence when I attempted to get them to contact law enforcement authorities they were actually hesitant. That's when I picked up what was going on and my lawyer said to me you better be careful and that's when it hit me what was happening over here. Then I received a, I was informed by the dean that these accusations would have to be investigated and in response to that--

Q. Just so we don't get into too much hearsay.

A. I'm sorry.
Q. Just the effect it had on you.
A. There was an investigation. That's not hearsay apparently.
Q. Did this have any harassing, annoying effect on you?
A. I was forced to face a regular series of questions from people about this whole story and it resulted in a kind of emotional situation in which for a long period of time I couldn't do any work. I ended up in the case of a number of commitments simply defaulting on writing commitments that I had over that summer because of the emotional effect on having this type of onslaught going on and you cannot stop it and it was growing every single day in a greater and greater web because that's what it's designed to go like cancer. That's the effect it had on me personally and of course it extends to your family and the consent discussion you can imagine what it's like.
Q. Specifically of NYU policy, prior to coming into the grand jury you reviewed what's marked for identification Grand Jury Exhibit 13?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that a printout from NYU website?
A. Yes.
Q. Pertaining to their policies?
A. Yes.
Q. And it also contains academic misconduct policies?
A. Yes.
Q. I think they call it research misconduct?
A. Yes.
Q. Does this fairly and accurately represent what's the NYU update and their policies?
A. Yes.

Q. And this policy I guess that you're familiar with, whenever there's a complaint that requires NYU were to create some documents, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And I understand in this case a document was created dismissing the allegation
as unfounded?

A. I've been told that.

Q. But the policy created-- let's just talk about the policy. The policy says that the dean can set forth a memorandum stating why it's unfounded or not credited?

A. Correct.

Q. And the policy also states that if further investigation is warranted they can convene a panel, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And this I presume would create additional records?

A. Yes.

MR. BANDLER: So 13 is in evidence.

Q. So you read the blogs and we discussed that these blogs that you reviewed on the internet at the time and you reviewed printouts and you reviewed before coming into the grand jury. Was there any correlation between times and locations where the dead sea scrolls were being exhibited?

A. Yes, basically what was going on was that the people or person who was launching these blogs was doing so in accord with a
schedule of various dead sea scrolls exhibits that were going on around the country. Specifically, there was a period in which there was an exhibit in San Diego followed by one in North Carolina and there was one in New York and right to the Jewish Museum in New York and one being planned which will go on at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto and these blogs detailed actually with a letter writing campaign by Professor Golb to these various exhibits arguing that these exhibits were everything under the sun. Unfair, dishonest, anti-Israel because they did not accept his views as the main say of the way the scrolls were being exhibited and explained to the public.

Q. Basically these blogs and you reviewed dozens of them, they promoted the views of Dr. Norman Golb?

A. Yes, except when for reasons you will see that the same bloggers or those that seem to be them may have written something else to make the conversation go, but the overall thing is all in support of Golb?

Q. You mentioned that the dead sea
scrolls were coming to New York. When was that exhibit?

A. Well, the exhibit was-- excuse me for not the exact date which you have there on the exhibits. The exhibit took place in the fall of last year.

Q. And were you asked to speak at that space?

A. Yes, I was asked.

Q. Did you lecture?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Was that on or about October 30th?

A. It was on October 30th.

Q. Was there preparation and this was a Jewish museum?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there preparation for this exhibit that the Jewish museum did?

A. Yes, it's very extensive thing because you have to prepare the exhibits and advertising and programs that go with. Some I guess six months before the exhibits opened so I received a call from the curator of the exhibit Dr. Sussan (ph) Berenstein who went on sabbatical, but three months later she came
back and she came and met me and that I believe was in May and at that time asked me to lecture and got some advice about some things and subsequent to that the plan of this exhibit was actually not to represent a standard approach to the scrolls, but to present a variety of points of views about the scrolls and they asked me if I would do them a favor and review some panels they were planning on having where they give the view of different scholars and quotations. They wanted to make sure the quotations were fair and I did that. I said, yes, this is fine and I was completely surprised when I actually seen the check for having done that for five hundred dollars. I didn't know they were going to pay me. Also, they asked me, they said they have to have me lecture because I'm the New York person and they asked me advice about the other lecture and they had professional Eileen Schuler (ph) who is known from Toronto who is the very involved dead sea scholar and she came and delivered one of the lectures.

Q. Is it fair to say based on your knowledge of these types of exhibits that in
the time before these e-mails were sent and
talking about the time before August 4th of
2008, that the Jewish museum might have been
working on setting their exhibit up?
A. Definitely.
Q. What's your normal speaking fee?
A. Fifteen hundred dollars.
Q. How much were you paid the Jewish
museum?
A. Six fifty.
Q. And you were also made to consult
with them?
A. Yes, I was paid the five hundred
dollars and got in the mail.
Q. I asked you this before, but just
to clarify you did not give Raphael Golb or
anyone permission to open e-mail at a
lawrence.schiffman@gmail.com?
A. No.
Q. Nor to send e-mails?
A. No.
Q. How about QumranMuseum.Schiffman.com
e-mail?
A. No.
Q. How about the blogs?
Q. How about peterkaufman2@yahoo.com?
A. Nope.
Q. And I just want to ask you about other names and whether you know about them based on your knowledge of the dead sea scrolls. Stephen Goranson?
A. Yes, Stephen Goranson is a guy who years ago got a PHD in scroll studies. He is employed at the library of Duke University and he has written a few articles that were published in scholarly journals and he does write a lot of things defending the NG theory which he believes to be the only correct theory.
Q. So that theory would be with ads with Norman Golb?
A. Yes.
Q. Who's Robert Cargill?
A. Robert Cargill is a young scholar recently received his PHD from UCLA. During the period when the e-mails that are being used Cargill did not receive his PHD yet. They put together a project on reconstructing the logical site of Koran based on fancy computer
techniques. Although it may sound because of these techniques it's a book which is now in press. Now, Cargill was asked to make a movie for the exhibit at the museum in San Diego and in consistent with this somehow or another Norman Golb made request for a script.

Q. I think I'm going to stop you there. Is it fair to say that Robert Cargill produced on Qumran was at odds to Norman Golb?

A. Yes.

Q. How about William Schniedewind?

A. He was Cargill's advisor, that is, for his documentation. He's a-- he written a few articles of the dead sea scrolls. He was involved because the nature of the computer program that they were doing for resulted in this dissertation of Cargill, but there was a competent for the joint search.

Q. How about Jonathan Seidel?

A. He's a rabbi who holds a PHD from Berkley. His main field was agent Judaism, but his interest was in magic and after he took the congregation that he has in or gone he arranged to teaching. I understand he teaches to two institutions part-time and as part of that
teaching at college level he teaches courses on
the dead sea scrolls.

Q. How about Frank Moore Cross?

A. Frank Moore Cross is probably
eighty or so. Is, I believe is retired from
Harvard University. Is one of the most eminent
biblical scholars of this country. During the
50s and a young student in Harvard he was
involved in the original team to accomplish the
dead sea scrolls. The group that failed
leading to all the accusations until our group
took over and published them and Frank Cross is
very eminent person and he published a very
important book on the dead sea scrolls which
was published in the 50s and very informative
in the field.

Q. And how about Jeffery Gibson?

A. He's a person that I don't know
personally. I understand that he teaches in a
place called Truman College which is a two-year
college in Chicago and he's published,
according to his own resume, he has published
articles on new testament and early
Christianity which scholars consider normal
type of places for normal dissertation.
Q. Risa Levitt Kohn?

A. Is a person at the University of California in San Diego and she was asked by the museum, exact name of the museum I don't remember, but that can be found in soon to put on the dead sea scrolls exhibit and even though she didn't come with training she did a good job and as a result of that she was asked to curate two other museum exhibits on the scrolls. The one that took place in Caroline and the one in Ortter (ph) Museum coming up.

Q. Do some of these blogs attack the way that Risa Kohn--

A. Yes, many of the blogs. In one case and various letters and newspaper articles attack her way of curating the exhibit basically because she gave the general commissions that the scholars usually give of the scholars.

Q. Who is Jodi Magness?

A. She's the lead of the archeology of the dead sea scrolls in the country. She's even written a book for example of the mass mall conquest of Palestine in 640 and she's also written a book of dead sea scrolls on the
archeology of Qumran and the relationship to
the dead sea scrolls.

Q. Bart Ehrman?

A. He's a colleague of hers in the
University of North Carolina. Is a scholar who
most of his work to new testament, but he
branched to Christianity and among the subject
he tackled are the logics gospels which are the
later mosts gospels that some scholars want to
claim might actually have earlier dates such as
the famish which was the gospels of Jew Galter
(ph).

Q. Can you think of any reason why
Norman Golb or anyone in his family might have
animosity towards you?

A. The only reason that I could think
about would be an affair that took place years
ago regarding a student named Michael Weis. At
that time the dead sea scrolls had not been
published. The new team of scholars had been
appointed to publish them. Michael didn't join
the team. When you went to the museums you
hear presentations at that time about the
unaccomplished text, about the people getting
published. This was not the old people. This

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was the new group publishing them all. At that time this fellow Weis declined to join the team. He had a PHD from Chicago and then he published a book in which the transcriptions that all the people had drifted out of the meeting were fifty percent of the transcripts. He claimed he gotten it from the bootleg copy of the scrolls that was relighted and the text's additions had been done by Weis. A group of scholars published a ad in a news release as this was plagiarized book. After that there was going to be a conference I think 1992 in the New York Blood Center which I believe is no longer in existence. It was sponsored by New York Academy of Sciences and at that conference which was arranged by the University of Chicago Norman Golb et al in New York not to Chicago. As part of this Norman Golb called me and asked me if I would be willing to present the evidence that this material was plagiarized so this guy could respond to it. I said you're crazy. So they did it and I proved it was plagiarized. After that there was an accommodation made because Weis agreed that he would give credit in the
correct publication. When he printed the thing again without giving credit he claimed the publisher claimed he wouldn't fix it. It is a journal of dead sea scrolls studies published it all critiquing, explaining everything that happened and putting it all in the public record so that the agreement was voided by which the scholars would stop claiming about the plagiarism. The only other point is that the proceeding are the conference in the New York Blood Center there is a description of this and suffice to say it is not accurate and between reading the description there and the description in Norman Golb's blog who wrote the dead sea scrolls it looked to me there was a lingering resentment against me for my part in this.

Q. And you said that was 1992?
A. I think so.
Q. That would be a long time to hold a grudge?
A. It would be, but who knows.
Q. You don't know Raphael Golb do you?
A. I saw him once in the street after I found out who he was. I never spoken one
word to Raphael Golb previous to this.

Q. And he didn't see you in the street?

A. He didn't see me in the street. I was in my car, but he lives near NYU.

MR. BANDLER: I have no further questions. I'm looking for the grand jurors for any questions.

(CONFERRING)

Q. Dr. Schiffman, a grand juror is inquiring do you have e-mail accounts of your own?

A. Yeah.

Q. Do you have more than one?

A. I had one tiff e-mail account. After this started my daughter who works at the internet business--

Q. You do not have to list the e-mail account.

A. I don't know the name to list. She bought up accounts to stop them to establish accounts in my name so I provided that list.

Q. None of these fraudulent e-mails were send from your account?

A. No.
Q. These were e-mail accounts created without your knowledge and permission?

A. Right.

(CONFERRING)

A. Excuse me. My answer is not a hundred percent accurate. My Yahoo calender account has an e-mail that I did not use.

Q. You don't have to give it.

A. No, you're right. These people will start sending me e-mails. You're right. Thank you.

Q. I was thinking about me having to retract it later. So, but any one, the e-mails in question, the e-mail account open?

A. No, none of them are mine.

(CONFERRING)

(CONtinued ON NEXT PAGE BY DC)
PEOPLE V RAPHAEL GOLB, AKA CHARLES GADDA,
AKA ETC
EIGHTH MAY/JUNE GJ 09
JUNE 2, 2009
DC REL SG
BY MR. BANLDER:

Q. A grand juror is inquiring about
the blogs and whether they were in your name
one. To your knowledge did any of the blogs --
some of the blogs did have your name in the
blog, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And by that fact,
Larry-no.Schiffman.blogspot.com, the name
listed was Larry Schiffman, correct?

A. I believe that's right.

Q. Okay, and we do have those blogs in
evidence.

(CONFERS)

Q. A grand juror is inquiring if you
know of any economic loss to you as a result of
this?

A. Well, let me put it this way, I do
not know of an economic loss to me except in
terms of the time lost during the summer period

DC
in which work I was suppose to do -- I was
suppose do -- I don't want you to transfer that
way or not I do not know of an economic loss.

(CONFERS)

Q. A grand juror is inquiring if that
would be the work for which you would normally
be paid?

A. Some, yes and some, no. The reason
being that some things I am consulting, some
regardless you're paid for.

(CONFERS)

Q. A grand juror is inquiring whether
you were a part of any of the controversy in
the theories of the Dead Sea Scrolls?

A. It depends what you mean. That is
to say, all scholars who work under scrolls are
involved, both with the micro-level of what the
scrolls really mean and then the larger
questions of what that adds up to. I put in my
work, I've put forward a major modification to
the way the scrolls are generally understood.
I have suggested that the legal traditions of
the founders are those of the Sadducee priest
suggested further based on that this indicated
a possible way of understanding the founding of
the group and here I picked up on grand cross (ph). I suggested long ago the second was founded 152 B.C.E. when Jonathan, brother of the famous juda, makeby (ph) became the high priest and ruler over Israel. These particular individuals protested and left Jerusalem because of that they were not willing to accept this change from the previous priesthood, the high priesthood which I proposed was the reason that happened was these were remnants of the Pias Sadducce priest hood opposed to the one who I have gone down the road of Greek influence and that this group had then formed at that time on that basis. Some people agree with these things, some people do not.

(CONFERS)

A. Can I return for one moment to the potential loss?

Q. Sure.

A. I just wanted to point out people should understand I have a life contract at the University. If I would -- were found guilty of this offense I will be gone tomorrow. Now, you can value that life contract different ways. If you want to donate a lifetime present two
point six million. So their potential loss to me had somebody believed this is massive.

(CONFERS)

Q. A grand juror is inquiring if you know of any financial consequence to Norman Goldberg's (ph) sons due to the differences?

A. I can't believe there would be any because the normal disagreements about the Dead Sea Scrolls make you money rather than losing you money.

(CONFERS)

Q. A grand juror is inquiring -- I think we asked this question, do you know of any other reason it might catalyze or create this event by someone?

A. No, I know no other reason. In fact, I have never had a negative experience with Professor Golb in my life.

Q. You are not here testifying that has anything to do with Professor Golb or Gibson, correct?

A. I don't have anything to do who did it or didn't do it.

(CONFERS)

Q. A grand juror is inquiring about
something you said about your lawyers and the
University investigation and how it got here
and first I'll instruct the grand jury not to
consider that. You are just to consider the
evidence before you and in fact a lot of that
was hearsay and I'll instruct you to disregard
it. But in connection with these e-mails that
were sent from Larry-chem@gmail.com, did you
make a criminal complaint.

A. Yes, I did.

MR. BANDLER: Looking for any
further questions?

(CONFERS)

Q. A grand juror is inquiring if your
e-mail address of NYU is publically available?

A. Yes, because all faculty e-mails
are public in the list on the website of the
University.

MR. BANDLER: And seeing no further
questions, you are excused. The next
witness will be Investigator Patrick
McKenna.