

Father Forry is unbalanced and should be assessed. See FORRY2 435-436. Ultimately, Father Forry submitted his resignation on April 15, 1999, effective May 6, 1999. See FORRY2 446-447. On May 7, 1999, Father O'Brien wrote in a memorandum to Father Miceli that "Father Tom Forry is a deeply troubled person". See FORRY2 445. On May 20, 1999, Cardinal Law officially ended his appointment at M.C.I. Concord. See FORRY2 450.

Even though Father Forry was removed from MCI Concord, he was still permitted to fill in and serve as a priest when other priests were on vacations. This assignment was approved notwithstanding the abuse that Father Forry had inflicted upon children, women and his colleagues, as described above. However, on October 18, 2001, another individual came forward to complain that Father Forry had abused him and his sister as children. See FORRY2 470-471, 474-475. On February 8, 2002, Father Forry was finally removed from ministry. See FORRY2 482.

8. **JOHN J. GEOGHAN**

John J. Geoghan, known as "Father Jack" to many, was ordained a priest of the Archdiocese of Boston on February 2, 1962. See GEOGHAN-II 00059. Father Geoghan's first assignment was at Blessed Sacrament Parish in Saugus, Massachusetts where he was an Assistant Pastor from February 13, 1962 to September 27, 1966. See GEOGHAN-II 00059. Father Geoghan had a brief

assignment as the assistant pastor at St. Bernard Parish in Concord, Massachusetts from September 27, 1966 to April 20, 1967 and was thereafter moved to St. Paul Parish in Hingham as an assistant pastor from April 20, 1967 to June 4, 1974. See GEOGHAN-II 00059-00060.

During the 34 years that Father Geoghan served in the Archdiocese of Boston he was transferred to half a dozen parishes and molested more than 130 known victims (who have come forward through the mid-1990s). Although notice that Geoghan was unsuitable to interact with minors was given as early as 1979, when allegations were made against Father Geoghan and were reported to Bishop Daily, Father Geoghan was thereafter continuously moved from parish to parish to victimize others. See August 17, 1979 letter from Frank Delaney to Bishop Daily; August 23, 1979 letter from Bishop Daily to Delaney; GEOGHAN-II 00059-00060.

In May of 1974, Cardinal Humberto Medeiros moved Father Geoghan from St. Paul Parish in Hingham to St. Andrew Parish in Forrest Hills. See GEOGHAN-II 00059-00060. Father Geoghan served there from June of 1974 to February of 1980. See GEOGHAN-II 00059-00060. In 1979 serious charges of a “moral nature against Father John J. Geoghan” were made by Mrs. [REDACTED], a Forest Hills resident and parishioner at St. Andrew’s Parish. See August 17, 1979

letter from Rev. Frank Delaney to Bishop Daily; August 23, 1979 letter from Daily to Delaney.

When Rev. Frank Delaney, Pastor at St. Andrew's, learned of these accusations he stated that the accusations made by Mrs. [REDACTED] were completely false and that it was Bishop Daily's duty to "personally assure Father Geoghan that his record is clear and inform him that he still enjoys the blessing of a good priestly reputation – a reputation which is rightfully his." See August 17, 1979 letter from Rev. Frank Delaney to Bishop Daily. Bishop Daily responded by stating that the "charges were quickly proven to be completely unfounded and totally irresponsible. One phone call accomplished that." See August 23, 1979 letter from Bishop Daily to Rev. Frank Delaney. This was the first sign to Geoghan that his behavior would be tolerated and he could continue with his molestations. See Flatley Confidential Timeline.

Shortly after the [REDACTED] complaint, on February 9, 1980, Bishop Daily was visited by the Pastor of St. Thomas Parish in Jamaica Plain, Rev. John Thomas, who reported that a woman, [REDACTED], from Blessed Sacrament Parish, in Jamaica Plain called him to report homosexual activity by Father Geoghan with her three sons and her nephews (ages 6-14) who were living in her home at the time. See Memorandum dated February 9, 1980. That same day Bishop Daily confronted Father Geoghan at the Chancery to discuss this claim. See

Memorandum dated February 9, 1980. Father Geoghan freely admitted that “he had engaged in the homosexual activity (touches, etc.) as indicated – felt badly ‘ashamed’ – had been very open with his confessor/spiritual director. He had asked about professional psychological help but confessor said to ‘hold’ for now.” See Memorandum, dated February 9, 1980. Three days later Father Geoghan was placed on “Sick Leave” by Bishop Daily, the then Vicar General. See GEOGHAN-II 06707. Bishop Daily stated, “I shall remember you in my masses and prayers Father John, that your recovery may be swift and complete.” See GEOGHAN-II 06707.

At this time Father Geoghan was required to see Dr. John Brennan for psychoanalysis and Dr. Mullins for psychotherapy and continued on “Sick Leave” status until January of 1981 when Dr. Brennan sent a letter to Bishop Daily stating that it was “mutually agreed that he was now able to resume his priestly duties.” See GEOGHAN-II 06711; Flatley Memorandum, dated July 11, 1996. One year later, on February 13, 1980, Father Geoghan was returned to active ministry and appointed Associate Pastor at Saint Brendan’s Parish in Dorchester, Massachusetts by Cardinal Medeiros. See GEOGHAN-II 01976.

On July 24, 1982, three members of the [REDACTED] family, the source of the 1979 complaint, as well as [REDACTED], met with Bishop Daily. See Memorandum from Bishop Daily dated July 24, 1982. Infuriated, they

demanded that Father Geoghan “should not be [allowed] around children (boys) where he uses (at least in past with the [REDACTED]) his collar and religion to become integrated with families toward ultimate possible abuse.” See Memorandum from Bishop Daily dated July 24, 1982. Bishop Daily told the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that the Cardinal had been informed about the abuse from the beginning two years ago and Bishop Daily promised them that he would speak with the Cardinal to seek direction in what actions to take toward Geoghan. See Memorandum from Bishop Daily dated July 24, 1982.

No response was made and no action was taken toward Father Geoghan. See [REDACTED] letter to Cardinal Medeiros dated August 16, 1982. [REDACTED] wrote a letter to Cardinal Medeiros explaining to him what had happened to her family and expressing how embarrassed she was that the church was so “negligent.” See [REDACTED] letter to Cardinal Medeiros dated August 16, 1982. She noted that she understood that “we cannot undo that (the abuse), but we are obligated to protect others from this abuse...it was suggested that we keep silent to protect the boys- that is absurd since minors are protected under law, and I do not wish to hear that remark again, since it is insulting to our intelligence” See [REDACTED] letter to Cardinal Medeiros dated August 16, 1982. Cardinal Medeiros responded that he was managing the issue and that she must “love the sinner and pray for him.” See Cardinal

Medeiros letter to [REDACTED] dated August 20, 1982. Cardinal Medeiros stated further that he planned to speak with other priests in order to determine “the most Christian way to deal with the problem with [Geoghan] and at the same time remove any source of scandal for the sake of the faithful.” See Cardinal Medeiros letter to [REDACTED] dated August 20, 1982.

Father Geoghan was sent to Rome to attend the “North American College’s renewal program” in September of 1982. See GEOGHAN-II 01972 and GEOGHAN-II 01924. The RCAB provided Geoghan with a \$2,000 grant to assist him with his expenses in hope that the three months away would provide him the opportunity “for the kind of renewal of mind, body and spirit” that would enable him to return to parish work “refreshed and strengthened.” See GEOGHAN-II 01972.

In March, 1984, Cardinal Bernard Law became the Archbishop of Boston. See GEOGHAN-II 00059-00060. A letter was sent to Cardinal Law in September of that year by [REDACTED] informing him that “[t]here is a priest at St. Brendan’s in Dorchester who has been known in the past to molest boys.” See [REDACTED] [REDACTED] letter to Cardinal Law dated September 6, 1984. She further related that Father Geoghan had recently been seen in the company of many boys and driving them home as late as 9:30 in the evening. See [REDACTED] letter to Cardinal Law dated September 6, 1984. She states that she is not accusing the

parish of sin, "since we are all sinners, but rather we speak of crime!" See [REDACTED] letter to Cardinal Law dated September 6, 1984. Bishop Banks was also aware of this issue as his contemporaneous handwritten notes indicate that "Father Geoghan had been seen several times with children" and there was concern not only among the community but within the RCAB. See GEOGHAN-II 07224-07225. Cardinal Law finally determined on September 18, 1984, that Father Geoghan's assignment at St. Brendan's Parish would be ended and he would be placed by Cardinal Law in the category of "in between assignments." See GEOGHAN-II 01966.

One month later, in October of 1984, Father Geoghan was reinstated by Cardinal Law as Parochial Vicar in Weston, Massachusetts at Saint Julia's Parish. See GEOGHAN-II 01961. Bishop D'Arcy contacted Cardinal Law by letter in December, 1984 upon Father Geoghan's transfer to Weston and stated:

Just a word on the recent assignment in this region of Father John Geoghan as an associate at St. Julia's in Weston. There are two things that give me concern. 1) **Father Geoghan has a history of homosexual involvement with young boys.** I understand his recent abrupt departure from St. Brendan's, Dorchester may be related to this problem. . . I am afraid that this assignment has complicated a difficult situation. If something happens, the parishioners. . . will be convinced that the Archdiocese has no concern for their welfare.

See GEOGHAN-II 06948-06949 (emphasis added). Within the next few days, two doctors, Dr. Mullins and Dr. Brennan met with Father Geoghan and evaluated whether or not he could continue with his duties in the parish. See Flatley

In April of 1989, Bishop Banks refers to a phone conversation with Father Geoghan's doctor, John Brennan, M.D. in which Brennan stated: **"you better clip his wings before there is an explosion; you can't afford to have him in a parish."** See GEOGHAN-II 06712 (emphasis added). On May 23, 1989, Father Geoghan was forced to go on sick leave by Cardinal Law after more complaints of sexual abuse. See GEOGHAN-II 01960. Cardinal Law sent a letter to Father Geoghan informing him that his assignment at St. Julia's was terminated. See GEOGHAN-II 06712 ("I realize that at this point it is impossible for you to attend the personal concerns which you have and at the same time be available to care for others and their needs"). In 1989, Geoghan spent months in two institutions purporting to specialize in the treatment of sexually abusive priests — St. Luke Institute in Maryland, where he was diagnosed with "homosexual pedophilia" and the Institute of Living in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was diagnosed with "A Typical Pedophilia" - it was recommended that "he be returned to assignment; keep in touch with psychiatrist." See Flatley Confidential Timeline; Flatley Memorandum, July 11, 1996.

On November 13, 1989, Father Geoghan was reassigned to full ministry at St. Julia's by Cardinal Law. See GEOGHAN-II 01954. In November of that year, Bishop Banks sent a letter to Dr. Vincent Stephens at the Institute of Living with regard to Father Geoghan's Discharge summary which had been previously

been sent to him. See Bishop Banks Letter to Vincent J. Stephens, MD at the Institute of Living dated November 30, 1989. In his letter, Bishop Banks expressed his concern over the fact that the report concluded with a diagnosis of “Atypical pedophilia.” See Bishop Banks Letter to Vincent J. Stephens, MD at the Institute of Living dated November 30, 1989. Bishop Banks had been “assured that it would be all right to reassign Father Geoghan to pastoral ministry and that he would not present a risk for the parishioners whom he would serve.” See Bishop Banks Letter to Vincent J. Stephens, MD at the Institute of Living dated November 30, 1989. He continued by stating that it was because of this reassurance that he went forward in reassigning Father Geoghan, and requested that Dr. Swords provide him with a letter communicating the assurances that he was “given orally about Father Geoghan’s assignment.” See Bishop Banks Letter to Vincent J. Stephens, MD at the Institute of Living dated November 30, 1989. Cardinal Law also intervened on behalf of Father Geoghan, calling the director of the Institute, stating that “it really is necessary for us to receive in a very timely manner, a written, full, written report in this instance, in this case, as it was in every case.” Law Depo., Day 6, page 60.

Two weeks later, Dr. Swords, a staff psychiatrist at the Institute of Living, responded to Bishop Banks’ transparent attempt to influence the opinions of the Institute. See Institute of Living letter to Bishop Banks dated December 13, 1989.

While Dr. Swords stated that “the probability that he would sexually act out again is quite low,” he also stated that “we cannot guarantee that it could not reoccur.” See Institute of Living letter to Bishop Banks dated December 13, 1989. As a result, the “final administrative decision” for him to resume his pastoral ministry was “yours.” See Institute of Living letter to Bishop Banks dated December 13, 1989. At his deposition, Cardinal Law agreed that the final decision on Father Geoghan’s continued assignment was his, as it was with all priests accused of child molestation. See Law Depo., Day 5, pages 42-44; Day 6, pages 79-86.

After receipt of Dr. Swords’ letter, the Archdiocese once again determined that a balancing of the interests of Father Geoghan and the interests of any future victims tilted in favor of an “administrative decision” to leave Father Geoghan in ministry, Cardinal Law testified. See Law Depo, Day 6, pages 79-86. Father Geoghan was left alone to continue his assignment at St. Julia’s where he remained for the next three years until 1993. See GEOGHAN-II 07370.

When Cardinal Law reassigned Father Geoghan to serve at St. Julia’s in 1989, he voiced his support to Father Geoghan by telling him that “it is most heartening to know that things have gone well for you and that you are ready to resume your efforts with a renewed zeal and enthusiasm. I am confident that

you will again render fine priestly service to the people of God in Saint Julia's Parish." See GEOGHAN-II 01954.

During Father Geoghan's time at St. Julia's, he learned of an opportunity to become the Pastor of the parish. See GEOGHAN-II 01949. In June of 1990, after Monsignor Rossiter announced that he would be resigning, Father Geoghan immediately contacted Cardinal Law requesting to be appointed his successor. See GEOGHAN-II 01949. For the next two years, between 1990 and 1992, Father Geoghan pursued this role without any progress and little response from his supervisors. See GEOGHAN-II 01949, GEOGHAN-II 01953, GEOGHAN-II 01944, GEOGHAN-II 01952. Cardinal Law acknowledged Father Geoghan's desires and thanked Father Geoghan for all of his hard work, "with my warmest personal regards and my blessing upon you and all whom you serve so well...." See GEOGHAN-II 01943. During this time it is unclear, due to lack of documentation produced by the RCAB, whether or not individuals had made other complaints in regard to Father Geoghan's behavior. However, there are several letters from Dr. Brennan indicating that he had evaluated Father Geoghan and he had recommended that Father Geoghan continue with his priestly duties. See GEOGHAN-II 06703. These facts suggest that his supervisors had some suspicion or indication that Father Geoghan continued to pose a threat to minors. See Geoghan-II 06703.

More complaints about Father Geoghan surfaced in 1991 and 1992 regarding inappropriate interactions with children in the community. See GEOGHAN-II 0767-07368. Father Geoghan had been seen “proselytizing” at a pool accompanied with a young boy in June, 1991 and Father Geoghan was also accused of molesting two altar boys at Blessed Sacrament in the 1960s and the complaint was made by [REDACTED], the boys father, in 1992, after Father Geoghan allegedly contacted one of his sons in recent years causing him to become emotional. See GEOGHAN-II 07367-07368. This claim was brought to Bishop McCormack’s attention by Msgr. Fred Ryan after a woman ([REDACTED] [REDACTED]) called him on July 3, 1992. See GEOGHAN-II 07367-07368. Ms. [REDACTED] had also spoken to Pastor Rossiter, at St. Julia’s Parish and alerted him of the problem prior to speaking with Father Ryan. See GEOGHAN-II 07367-07368.

In early 1993, Father Geoghan was appointed as Associate Director of the Office of Senior Priests (Regina Cleri) by Cardinal Law, and was supervised by Monsignor Tierney. See GEOGHAN-II 07369-07370. This was a position that received funding from the “Clergy Fund under Special Case,” a fund that fronted money for several perpetrators including Father Robert Gale and Father Ronald Paquin. See GEOGHAN-II 07372.

On January 19, 1994, Father Paul McInerny received a letter from [REDACTED] [REDACTED] discussing the incidents that had occurred in the 1970’s with the

████████ family. See GEOGHAN-II 07400. She expressed her concern that the problem had been brought to several priests attention, and nothing had been done “except the usual transfers, which we are now painfully aware did nothing but spread the misery and destroy still more families and lives.” See GEOGHAN-II 07400. Father McNerny immediately disseminated the information to Bishop McCormack who met with the Review Board in June of 1994 and determined that Father Geoghan could no longer be in the parish or take part in weekend ministry. See Flatley Memorandum, dated July 11, 1996. Within in a few months, Father Geoghan was placed on “Administrative Leave” by Cardinal Law. See GEOGHAN-II 07398.

Father Geoghan was placed on “Sick Leave” and thereafter granted “Senior Priest Retirement Status” in the Fall of 1996. See GEOGHAN-II 01927; See Cardinal Law letter to Father Geoghan dated December 12, 1996. Cardinal Law wrote to Father Geoghan while he was admitted to Southdown in December 1996. He granted Father Geoghan’s request for Senior Priest Retirement status.

In his letter of December 12, 1996, Cardinal Law states:

Yours has been an effective life of ministry, sadly impaired by illness. On behalf of those you have served well, and in my own name, I would like to thank you. I understand yours is a painful situation. The Passion we share can indeed seem unbearable and unrelenting. We are our best selves when we respond in honesty and trust. God bless you, Jack.

See Cardinal Law letter to Father Geoghan dated December 12, 1996.

Father Geoghan was permitted to reside at Regina Cleri, and finally was dismissed from the Priesthood on February 17, 1998. See GEOGHAN-II 01935; Monsignor Richard Lennon Memorandum to Rev. James McCarthy dated May 8, 1998. In January of 2002, at the age of sixty-six years old, Geoghan was convicted of indecent assault and battery by Judge Sandra Hamlin and sentenced to nine to twelve years in jail nearly forty years after he began molesting children.

9. DANIEL M. GRAHAM

Daniel M. Graham was ordained at Holy Cross Cathedral in Boston on May 23, 1970, see DG-0059, in a class that included another accused child molester, Father Paul J. Finegan. Father Graham's assignments placed him at Our Lady of the Rosary, in Stoughton, Massachusetts, until June of 1975 and then at St. John the Baptist, in Quincy, where Father Graham remained for thirteen years, until June of 1988. See DG-0059.

The first documented complaint against Father Graham came to the RCAB by way of Mr. Bryan Schultz's letter of July 10, 1986, referenced above, that described Father Graham's abuse of Mr. Schultz some twenty years earlier, approximately in 1966. See DG-0002, 0005-0006; see Schultz Aff.¹³ Mr. Schultz's request for a meeting with Cardinal Law was never answered. See DG-002, 0201. Instead, by letter dated August 10, 1986, Cardinal Law's secretary, Father

¹³ See Schultz Affidavit as referenced in Addendum "A."