UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

: CR. 82-269-01-N

EDWARD JOHN HASBROUCK

Vs.

Defendant

BEFORE: HON. DAVID S. NELSON,

District Judge

Federal Courthouse Boston, Massachusetts October 11, 1983

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT: ROBERT S. MUELLER, III, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

EDWARD JOHN HASBROUCK, Pro Se,

and BENJAMIN HILLER, ESQ.

COURT_REPORTER:

MURIEL F. JAMES 204 USPO & Courthouse Boston, MA. 02109

(617) 542-6847



OCTOBER 11, 1983

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THE CLERK: CR 82-269, United States of America versus Hasbrouck.

Would the parties identify themselves for the record, please.

MR. MUELLER: Robert Mueller for the United States. Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. HASBROUCK: Edward Hasbrouck.

MR. HILLER: Benjamin Hiller, your Honor, stand by counsel.

MR. WEADOCK: Thomas Weadock for the Probation Department.

THE COURT: You have the probation records with you?

MR. WEADOCK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't know what's in front of me right now, except that there is indication, Mr. Hasbrouck, that you are not abiding by my orders enunciated at the time of the sentencing. And too, I got letters from you, and others in your behalf, but that's not the issue in front of me. The issue in front of me is whether or not you're going to abide by the conventions that I set forth, you're going to fulfill your probation special conditions, and if not, I take

one course of action. If so, then I'm going to have to be assured.

Now, perhaps what comes across to me is that you have decided, as nicely as you can put it, as conciliatory as you can make it, that your notion of what is permissible, acceptable, should be the notion that applies.

I try to make it clear that the law has been determined as constitutional, that you had a trial in which you did not prevail, that sentence was duly assessed upon you. That it is not for the Court, for any judge whatsoever, except to give up the robe and take a different position, to do anything but to abide by the constituted law. And then the only issue that's permitted to me to discuss and to determine is whether or not you're abiding by the conditions of your probation. And, if not, to take those steps required.

Now, I obviously have tremendous amount of discretion, but that discretion has limits, bounded, by what is proscribed not only by the law but by commonsense. I made it clear at the beginning that I'm not involved in your political movement. I'm not involved in supporting it or doing anything to disparage it as far as in the capacity as a judge. So I'm looking at it straightforward as any other offense being committed, and I take into consideration, and that's why we are having a hearing, as to what I can deem as

the good will, the intention, the integrity of the person in front of me. And the reason then that I suffer this length of time, that I allow all of this to go on without having done something earlier, is simply that I guess that I concluded that you are acting out of good conscience. But it is not what you think ought to be that's going to prevail in this situation.

So, if you can speak to this proposition, then I'll hear you. The idea is that I want to make it clear that you will not, you will positively not be able to fulfill the conditions of your probation doing what you want to do in the way you wanted to do it. That is to further your cause, the cause of all the others who have joined you in this situation. That I wanted you to do what is required of all of the other persons who are placed on probation and told to do alternative service. And so your proposition by letters and discussions with the probation officer, and so forth, are not acceptable as a substitute for what was intended.

Now, if you make the argument that somehow or other you're not, you know, you are doing these things, and therefore the public good and all that sort of business, but that's beside the point. Nothing that I have ordered was to defer you from your political and social judgments and commitments. It was to say that in addition to that, if you wish to carry those out, you must do something rather more

specific than you think it is. And that it is not related to that. When somebody else comes in, a laborer, a working person appears before me, and I place him on probation and place special conditions I do not allow that he can go to his daily work and say that fulfills my commitment. I say beyond your daily work, beyond putting food on the table, and finding a house, a roof under which your children may live, you must do something else, something out of your ordinary responsibility. Otherwise, there is no one punishment, and there is no recognition of the violation of the law. what others have done in cases like this, which I refused to do because I did not think it required that, is they do it simply. They take you away from your job, take you away from our interests, and they place you in jail. And that satisfies it. And you can bet that the very very large majority of this community wouldn't at all be sorry if you went away to jail. That doesn't concern me or interest me. It is that I thought it was appropriate and valuable to you and to the system, if in fact you were willing to carry out those responsibilities aside from the things that you are interested in and wished to do. That's the proposition. And if I can't work that out, I do have that alternative, which would be a disgraceful alternative in a sense, but the only one open to me. So on that basis I would like to hear what you have to say about it.

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MR. HASBROUCK: Perhaps I could start by asking you what you did mean me to do, because I tell you quite honestly that I really don't know what was intended, and I was even more confused, and I'm even more confused now, hearing --

THE COURT: All right. You won't be confused any more. So I'll make it explicit. You will not be confused any more.

The proposition that I made was, and it is certainly a matter of transcripted record, is that you were not to be able to be allowed to fulfill your requirements by what work or hours you placed in the peace movement or the anti-registration movement. That that would never satisfy the terms.

What I did say was that you would sit down with what I consider reasonable people in the probation department and try to work out some alternative means of fulfilling the requirements of that sentence, but that it had to be acceptable to the probation department and ultimately to me. And the only proposition that you put forth was that you — I went back and started quoting your letters, and this one in front of me particularly — is what amounts to doing exactly what I did not want to see occur.

So I made these posssibilities. We have have work in hospitals, we have work in other institutions, we have other available options open for service in the number of hours

that I assessed that has nothing to do essentially with the work you were involved in and upon which you have this singular purpose. So, I left it at that option hoping that what you would do and what the probation department would be able to concur in is something in which you gave of yourself to other needs, for other purposes, and that without any attempt to interfere or to limit what efforts you want to make on behalf of peace and registration, and that sort of thing.

So it was not to prevent that from happening, because putting you in jail would do that. So, if you can't come up with an alternative, such as I have generally described, I will then decide upon the specific thing and tell you to perform that service or suffer the consequences.

Is that any more clear to you?

MS. HASBROUCK: It's clearer to me. I'm still not sure if I can make you understand what I see as a direct contradiction between your saying on the one hand that you are not imposing your political judgment of the work I do, and don't want to interfere with it, and saying on the other hand that the only work which you will not approve, even were it otherwise of community service, is that particular work.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HASBROUCK: I have a problem with that.

THE COURT: Well, there's no more problem with it

because that's what I'm exactly saying. You will not be able nor permitted to do that direct work as against the conditions of your probation. You may, you may even be encouraged to do whatever else you want to do in the line that you were involved in, as long as it is not inconsistent with the law.

MR. HASBROUCK: Whether you intend it or not, it's clear to me that the effect of that has the effect of my being on probation, has the effect of my being in prison, is primarily to repress my political activity. So I understand that that is probably not your intent but I hope you will understand that that's the effect --

THE COURT: No, it's not the effect and it is positively not my intent. But is not the effect that is said without thinking. It is not the effect. You do not have to spend, and you cannot spend 24 hours a day on your own selfish reasons. They are selfish reasons, because you yourself decide what is important and what is not important. I'm telling you besides eating and sleeping and conversing and socializing you shall do a thousand hours or whatever it was that I prescribed, and/or you will then lose all opportunity to do those things that you think are very important. And if you think that's a good tradeoff for you, to not be able to perform the things that you think are important to the public, that's the way it has to be.

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So what I'm saying is that somehow or other you must find, I believe it's a thousand hours, you must find a thousand hours of your life in a limited period of time to satisfy other needs that I have assessed against you. should not be as it is to many other people, hundreds of people that I placed on probation, that work for a living, put in eight hours a day, take care of a family, all of that sort of business, and they fulfilled their hours of obligation to the alternative public service I'm suggesting to you. And keep in mind, those are people that have responsibilities far in excess of your present responsibilities. So if you think they are incompatible, then I'm going to resolve it by violating you on probation and putting you in jail. And that's something I do not want to do, and you know I don't want to do that. But that's the issue.

MR. HASBROUCK: I know that you don't want to do that. I don't want you to do that, very clearly. And what I hear you saying is that you don't feel you have any choice.

I don't feel I have very much choice either. If the definition of what you will approve as my community service is work that I would not otherwise do, that I am doing only because I am ordered to do it, that is slavery, that is the same slavery as the draft, and I can no more submit to that than submit to the draft.

THE COURT: You do this. Just do this. Keep building and building, and building. Make it, just keep building, so that you do leave no alternative. Just be unreasonable in that respect and it will be easier for me. Just keep building that. What you are saying is garbage. It is not true. You have an opportunity to do much of what you want to do and you think is in the public interest and still be consistent to your conscience and still fulfill your responsibility. And if that's not so you build a case, and I don't care, I don't have no difficulty at all if you build it that way. I will tell you that everything will cease and you will go away to prison. I mean that. So just don't build and build and build.

Now I called this, this is crazy for me to do this, except that I say I have a certain concern, I want to make sure, positively sure that no accord can be reached. I want to make positively clear that it's worth my while, that it is five o'clock, and everybody else is sitting around here, to see if somehow or other you can at least feel better advised to just take care of those hours. That's what I promised the public you would have the responsibility of doing. That was the alternative. The request made of me by the prosecution was to put you in jail. And the letters I received — thank God my mother and father were married, so they are wrong about that — is to suggest that they knew exactly what to do

with the likes of you. I would like to know that you have enough gumption to want to do those things that you think are important to survival, to peace, to all those things that you have in mind, but if you are going to do it with integrity you have to take all the lumps with it. And if you think that you can have smooth sailing and get all the things that you want to do, and not have any respect at all for the law and those requirements, then I don't have any problem with that at all. I just say finished.

build up that case which says I don't have any alternative.

Judge Nelson, you are doing the same thing, you are making me join the draft, as it were. Well, that's garbage in my view.

As long as you think that's so and you build that case I have no problem whatsoever, none whatsoever. I will violate you on probation, and I will sentence you accordingly. And that doesn't make any sense.

MR. HASBROUCK: I don't want to argue with you --

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HASBROUCK: I once tried to read the Malean
Dialogue to a judge and he got tired of it and cut me off
about halfway through. But I feel at the moment about like
the Maleans arguing with the Athenians --

THE COURT: He let you go halfway through. I'm a

lot more irascible. Please, I'm telling you, if you have no means or ability to tell me that you will fulfill your hours as required and worked out with the probation department, I am going to set this up for a violation of probation, and I'm going to take those steps that my conscience requires me.

And if you do work out something, and it's reasonable, and it's rather than my imposing it and telling you you must go and shine my windows or something, then I'm going to support it. And those are the alternatives.

I have read what Mrs. Samuels has written, I have talked to her on the case, talked to other people in probation, and I guess I have never seen any group be so cooperative in attempting to work it out. A long time ago, if it was some other people, it might well have been a violation on my desk written out by the probation department asking me to sign it. And thus far it has not been forthcoming. I don't want to reach that stage. But I tell you if you can't work it out, you can't work it out, and it leaves me in an easy position. I will simply honor the violation and I will incarcerate you. That's the proposition.

So I want you to think about it, talk to probation, and if it is not worked out in the next week I'm going to then set it down for a violation of probation, and we'll go on from there. That's the proposition.

Is there anything else I should --

MR. HASBROUCK: I think that it's pointless to require me to pay this sort of tribute to the Government. I think it's pointless to have me on probation. I think it would be pointless to imprison me. I don't think any of this is doing either of us any good, or is likely to. And I really question a system that goes through such futility that I think is damaging all of the people that are involved in it.

THE COURT: I don't have any alternative.

MR. HASBROUCK: And I would much rather put this whole thing aside and all of us go home.

THE COURT: It doesn't work that way. You had the alternative before you were convicted, and now you don't have the alternative and I don't have the alternative. I don't have the alternative. And nothing that I'm doing, by the way, violates my conscience. But what you ask me to do would violate my conscience. That's a fact. It would violate my conscience to know that after you were convicted and you were ordered to do something, and I found in my own conscience and my own accordance of the law that it was consistent with that, I will not violate my conscience either by abrogating my responsibility to see the fulfillment of it.

And you have got to understand, there has to be something weird about me, that all of the effort and time

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spent on this, I don't know if there were many others that would have suffered this much time and effort to make sure that something was well understood. You are no different. You have no greater rights than everybody else who comes before the Court, or any of the other defendants coming here, and I want you always to appreciate that. So none of us many place ourselves higher than where God and society and the law have left us.

MR. HASBROUCK: Well, you are placing yourself higher than I up on that throne backed with the force of law. And I'm down here. That's the situation. And to speak to me of placing myself higher, it seems absurd. come to this Court beseeching, I was brought into it.

Right. Just think about it. And I'm THE COURT: going to inquire in a week's time from the probation department, and then I'm going to act on any violation that comes. I am still allowing deferring to a reasonable understanding of what it is that you are expected to do, and when and how, and expecting you to fulfill that. And if not I give you to other people who know how to contain you for the requisite amount of time and exact justice in that respect.

I don't know if you wanted to say something, but we'll put you on the record the next time.

MR. MUELLER: Thank you.

[Adjourned]

1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS) ss. CITY OF BOSTON)
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6	I, Muriel F. James, Official Reporter,
7	do hereby certify that at the time and place, aforesaid, I
8	reported stenographically the proceedings had in Criminal
9	Action No. 82-269-01-N, United States of America versus
10	Edward Hasbrouck, and that the foregoing transcript is a
11	correct transcript of the proceedings taken therein, to the
12	best of my skill and ability.
13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand this
14	30th day of November, 1984.
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20	Official Reporter
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