Dear Mr. Hasbrouck:

Enclosed are copies of documents from FBI records. Excisions have been made to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 and/or Section 552a. In addition, where excisions were made, the appropriate exempting subsections have been cited opposite the deletions. Where pages have been withheld in their entirety, a deleted page information sheet has been substituted showing the reason or basis for the deletion. The subsections cited for withholding information from the enclosed documents are marked below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ (b) (1)</td>
<td>□ (b) (7) (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ (b) (2)</td>
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<td>□ (b) (3)</td>
<td>□ (b) (7) (C)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ (b) (6)</td>
<td>□ (b) (7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(See Form 4-694a, enclosed, for an explanation of these exemptions.)

Pursuant to your request, 86 pages(s) were reviewed and 86 page(s) are being released.

During the review of material pertinent to the subject of your request, documents were located which

☒ originated with another Government agency(ies).

These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

☒ contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

☐ In certain instances, information collected in our field office files is not forwarded to FBI Headquarters. These instances include cases in which the perpetrators of the violations were not identified; cases in which the United States Attorney declined prosecution; and cases in which the allegations were unsubstantiated or not within the jurisdiction of the FBI. If you believe records of interest to you are located in the files of an FBI field office and were not reported to Headquarters, you may write directly to that field office for those materials.

☐ If you know of any other matter in which information concerning you or the subject of your request may have been recorded by the FBI, and can identify the matter in sufficient detail, including the approximate time frame and location, a further search will be made.

☒ Your request for information has been considered in light of the provisions of both the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552) and the Privacy Act (PA) of 1974 (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a). It has been determined by the Attorney General that requests by individuals seeking information about themselves are governed by the Privacy Act. In addition, as a matter of administrative discretion, any documents which are found to be exempt from disclosure under the Privacy Act are also processed under the provisions of the FOIA. Through these procedures, you receive the greatest degree of access authorized by both laws.
Mr. Edward John Hasbrouck

Based on the information you provided, a search of the index to our electronic surveillance (Elsur) system discloses no information identifiable to you or the organizations you requested.

As you requested during the phone call from FBI Headquarters on February 15, 1985, your requests concerning you and the organizations in your letters dated September 24, 1984, have been forwarded to the Washington Field Office. The Washington Field Office will correspond directly with you concerning any information available.

If you desire a search of our Identification Division records for any arrest record that might pertain to you, please comply with the enclosed instructions set forth in Attorney General Order 556-73. Fingerprint impressions are needed for comparison with records in the Identification Division to insure that an individual's record is not disseminated to an unauthorized person.

Effective January 17, 1983, the combined NCIC-CCH file was discontinued. Information which formerly was contained in the NCIC-CCH file now is maintained in the Identification Division records system. However, to obtain this information you must comply with the attached instructions.
EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b) (1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12356 in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods

(b) (2) materials related solely to the internal rules and practices of the FBI

(b) (3) information specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (see continuation page)

(b) (4) privileged or confidential information obtained from a person, usually involving commercial or financial matters

(b) (5) inter-agency or intra-agency documents which are not available through discovery proceedings during litigation; documents, the disclosure of which would have an inhibitive effect upon the development of policy and administrative direction; or documents which represent the work product of an attorney-client relationship

(b) (6) materials contained in sensitive records such as personnel or medical files, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy

(b) (7) investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would: (A) interfere with law enforcement proceedings; (B) deprive a person of the right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, or give one party of a controversy an undue advantage by exclusive access to such information; (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person; (D) reveal the identity of a confidential source or reveal confidential information furnished only by the confidential source; (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures, thereby impairing their future effectiveness; and (F) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel

(b) (8) information collected by Government regulatory agencies from financial institutions

(b) (9) geological and geophysical information, including maps, produced by private companies and filed by them with Government agencies.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d) (5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding

(j) (2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals, except records of arrest

(k) (1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12356 in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods

(k) (2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence

(k) (3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056

(k) (4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records

(k) (5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his identity would be held in confidence

(k) (6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process

(k) (7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his identity would be held in confidence.
RULES AND REGULATIONS

PART 16—PRODUCTION OR DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL OR INFORMATION

Subpart C—Production of FBI Identification Records in Response to Written Requests by Subjects Thereof

By order dated September 24, 1973, the Attorney General of the United States directed the Federal Bureau of Investigation, hereafter referred to as the FBI, to publish rules for the dissemination of arrest and conviction records to the subjects of such records upon request. This order resulted from a determination that 28 U.S.C. 534 does not prohibit the subjects of arrest and conviction records from having access to those records. In accordance with the Attorney General's order, the FBI will release to the subjects of identification records copies of such records upon submission of a written request, satisfactory proof of identity of the person whose identification record is requested and a processing fee of $11.00.

Since the FBI Identification Division is not the source of the data appearing in identification records, and obtains all data therefrom from fingerprint cards or related identification forms submitted to the FBI by local, state, and Federal agencies, the responsibility for authentication and correction of such data rests upon the contributing agencies. Therefore, the rules set forth for changing, correcting or updating such data require that the subject of an identification record make application to the original contributing agency in order to correct the deficiency complained of.

The relevant provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rule making, opportunity for public participation and delay in effective date are inapplicable because the material contained herein relates to the interpretation of 28 U.S.C. 534 as allowing the granting of an exemption to subjects of identification records and relief of prior administrative restrictions on dissemination of such records to them. Furthermore, it is deemed in the public interest that there be no delay in effective date of availability of identification records to the subjects thereof.

By virtue of the order of the Attorney General, dated September 24, 1973, and pursuant to the authority delegated to the Director, FBI by 28 CFR 0.85(b), Part 16 of 28 CFR Chapter I, is amended by adding the following new Subpart C:

§ 16.31 Definition of identification record.

An FBI identification record, often referred to as a "rap sheet" is a listing of certain information taken from fingerprint cards submitted to and retained by the FBI in connection with arrests and, in some instances, includes information taken from fingerprint cards submitted in connection with Federal employment, naturalization, or military service. The identification record includes the name of the agency or institution to which the fingerprint card was submitted to the FBI. If the fingerprint card concerns a criminal offense, the identification record includes the date arrested or received, the arrest charge, and the disposition of the arrest if known to the FBI. All arrest data included in an identification record are obtained from fingerprint cards, disposition reports and other reports submitted by agencies having criminal justice responsibilities. Therefore, the FBI Identification Division is not the source of the arrest data reflected on an identification record.

§ 16.32 Procedure to obtain an identification record.

The subject of an identification record may obtain a copy thereof by submitting a written request via the U.S. mails directly to the FBI, Identification Division, Washington, D.C. 20537, or may present his written request in person during regular business hours to the FBI Identification Division, Room 11262, J. Edgar Hoover Building, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. Such request must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of identity, which shall consist of name, date and place of birth and a set of rolled-ink fingerprint impressions placed upon fingerprint cards or forms commonly utilized for applicant or law enforcement purposes by law enforcement agencies.

§ 16.33 Fee for production of identification record.

Each written request for production of an identification record must be accompanied by a fee of $11.00 in the form of a certified check or money order, payable to the Treasury of the United States. This fee is established pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302 and is based upon the clerical time beyond the first quarter hour to be spent in searching for, identifying, and reproducing each identification record requested as specified in § 16.10. Any request for waiver of the fee shall accompany the original request for the identification record and shall include a claim and proof of indigency.

§ 16.34 Procedure to obtain change, correction or updating of identification records.

If, after reviewing his identification record, the subject thereof believes that it is incorrect or incomplete in any respect and wishes changes, corrections or updating of the alleged deficiency, he should make application directly to the agency which contributed the questioned information. The subject of a record may also direct his challenge as to the accuracy or completeness of any entry on his record to the Assistant Director of the FBI Identification Division, Washington, D.C. 20537. The FBI will then forward the challenge to the agency which submitted the data requesting that agency to verify or correct the challenged entry. Upon the receipt of an official communication directly from the agency which contributed the original information, the FBI Identification Division will make any changes necessary in accordance with the information supplied by that agency.
On November 29, 1982, AUSA Richard Palmer, Hartford, Conn., advised that subject pled guilty to an information charging a violation of 40 USC 318(c) and CFR 101-20.304. Subject was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment.

(b)(7)(C)
December 4, 1981

Mr. Edward J. Hasbrouck
74 Elmwood Road
Wellesley, MA 02181

Dear Mr. Hasbrouck:

We have received information that you may be required to register with Selective Service under provision of the Military Selective Service Act, but a check of our records indicates that you have not registered. The purpose of this letter is to check the accuracy of this information. Please understand that we are required by law to refer possible violators of the Military Selective Service Act to the Department of Justice. If a person is convicted of violation of the Act he may be imprisoned for not more than five years or fined not more than $10,000 or both.

Generally, a male who is not already in the active Armed Forces is required to register with Selective Service if he was born in 1960, 1961 or 1962, or if born in 1963 or a later year, within 30 days of his eighteenth (18) birthday. If a person required to register fails to do so because of "some condition beyond his control" he must be able to prove that the "condition not under his control" prevented him from registering. If the "condition" changes he has 30 days to register. Generally, being in prison or confined in a hospital or institution qualifies as a "condition beyond his control."

In order for us to clear our records, and not forward your name to the Department of Justice for investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation you must take one of the following actions:

- If, as described above, you are required to register and have not already done so, please fill in the enclosed form and mail it to Selective Service in the enclosed envelope.

- If, as described above, you are required to register but have not already done so because of a continuing "condition beyond your control", please indicate in a letter mailed in the enclosed envelope your reason for your continued non-registration.

- If, as described above, you are required to register and believe that you have registered, please send us a copy of your Registration Acknowledgement letter (ESS Form 3) or provide us your Selective Service number in the enclosed envelope.
If, as described above, you do not believe you are required to register please explain why you feel you do not have to register and provide proof of your status in the enclosed envelope. Proof will vary from case to case but may be a copy of your birth certificate, a DD Form 53 or similar form showing your active duty status in the military, a statement, in English, from the diplomatic agency of the country of which you are a subject explaining why you are not required to register, or other document which supports your claim.

Please note that sending false information in response to this letter may be a violation of the Military Selective Service Act and may subject the sender to the penalties described above.

Let me stress that unless we hear from you within 15 days of the date of this letter we will send your name to the Department of Justice for investigation and possible prosecution. If you have registered or if you are a person who is not required to register we are sorry for any inconvenience this letter may cause you and we appreciate your help in clearing our records.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Henry N. Williams
General Counsel
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) __________________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

X Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of Justice, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); __________________________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: __________________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

AS-45/100-1
Enclosed for your assistance is one copy of a letter from the subject to the Selective Service System (SSS).

The SSS has referred captioned subject's name to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for possible prosecution as a violator of the Military Selective Service Act (SSA), Title 50, U.S. Code, Section 462(a), in that he has failed to register with the SSS as required by Presidential Proclamation 4771.

The DOJ has requested the FBI to conduct an investigation to determine if the subject is in violation of the SSA.

In conducting this investigation the following investigative procedures should be observed.

1. Consult with the appropriate Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) who is handling SSA violations to determine if he has had or is in contact with the subject. It should be noted that DOJ instructions to the U.S. Attorneys (USA) suggest that a registered letter be sent by the USA to the subject notifying him that unless he registers within a specified amount of time, prosecution will be considered. Enclosed with that letter will be a special registration form which subject may use to comply with the law.

2. In the event the USA is not in possession of a current address for the subject or if, following the letter from the USA, the subject fails to register, institute investigation to locate and interview the subject re his refusal to register.

3. Present the case to the appropriate AUSA for a prosecution report to FBIHQ for dissemination to the DOJ.

Enclosure
4. Submit an original and one copy of the investigative report to FBIHQ for dissemination to the DOJ.

5. If the case is closed administratively, for whatever reason, submit an original and 3 copies of an LHM, suitable for dissemination, setting forth complete details of the investigation to FBIHQ.

If there are unusual problems in connection with the investigative matter, contact the Fugitive Unit, Criminal Investigative Division, FBIHQ.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Office</th>
<th>Office of Origin</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Investigative Period</th>
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<td>BOSTON</td>
<td>8/31/82</td>
<td>6/16/82 - 8/31/82</td>
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</table>

Title of Case: EDWARD J. HASBROUCK B-1C-1, D-1

Character of Case: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Boston dated 6/14/82.

Approved: Oud/

Copies made:

0 Bureau
2-New Haven
1-USA, Boston
2-Boston (25-30740)

Special Agent in Charge: 25 + 651100 - 3

Do not write in spaces below:

15 SEP 9 1982

Notations:

12/500
12/5 DOJ 9/1/82
12 DEC 1982

COVER PAGE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PROSECUTIVE REPORT OF INVESTIGATION CONCERNING

EDWARD J. HASBROUCK
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Copy To: United States Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts

Attention: Robert S. Mueller, III
Assistant United States Attorney
BS 25-30740

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<td>C-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME OF DEFENDANT</td>
<td>D-1</td>
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<td>PROSECUTIVE STATUS</td>
<td>E-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>REPORT FORMS (FD-302s)</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This investigation was instituted upon the receipt of information dated 6/14/82, from the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington, D.C., that a person identifying himself as Edward J. Hasbrouck, 74 Elmwood Road, Wellesley, Massachusetts, mailed a letter dated 10/3/81, to the Selective Service System, Washington, D.C. in which he advised that he was born on 1/11/60 and therefore was required to register with Selective Service.

Mr. Hasbrouck advised in that letter that he had no intention of registering with the Selective Service and that he planned to advocate non-registration for other citizens who, by law, were required to register.

On 8/30/82, an attempt by Agents of the Boston Office of the FBI to interview Mr. Hasbrouck, at 2 Alcott Street, Allston, Massachusetts, telephone 783-3025, proved negative.

On 8/31/82, U.S. Marshal's Office, Hartford, Connecticut, advised that Edward J. Hasbrouck of Wellesley, Massachusetts, DOB 1/11/60 was indicted on 8/10/82 by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of Assault on a Federal Officer. Hasbrouck was arrested by U.S. Marshals after he embraced and refused to release Russell F. Ford, a Wesleyan Student charged with failing to register with the Selective Service. The incident occurred during Ford's arraignment in U.S. District Court on the above charges. Hasbrouck is presently incarcerated in Danbury Federal Prison, Danbury, Connecticut. advised that pre-trial motions regarding Hasbrouck's case have been scheduled for mid-September and that Hasbrouck had a public defender assigned to represent him.

Investigation on 8/30/82 at the State Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, Boston, Massachusetts, revealed that Edward J. Hasbrouck was born on 1/11/60 at Cambridge, Massachusetts. A certified copy of Hasbrouck's birth certificate was obtained.
Enclosed for the United States Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, is one copy of a certified Certificate of Birth for Edward John Hasbrouck.


Enclosed for the United States Attorney is one copy of a newspaper article printed in the August 30, 1982 edition of the "Boston Globe" re: Edward Hasbrouck.

C-1
BS 25-30740

NAME OF DEFENDANT:

1) Edward J. Hasbrouck, described as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>White</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Birth</td>
<td>January 11, 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Birth</td>
<td>Cambridge, Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5'11&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Number</td>
<td>800-25-2300</td>
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</table>

Parents:

Louis P. Hasbrouck (Father)
74 Elmwood Road
Wellesley, Massachusetts

Marguerite H. Hasbrouck (Mother)
74 Elmwood Road
Wellesley, Massachusetts

Address:

2 Alcott Street
Allston, Massachusetts
BS 25-30740

PROSECUTIVE STATUS:

No prosecutive opinion has been rendered at this time; however, Robert S. Mueller, III, United States Attorney's Office, Boston, Massachusetts, was consulted with on this matter on August 12, 27, and 30, 1982 and has indicated that he will render a prosecutive opinion upon submission of this report.
BS 25-30740

IDENTIFICATION RECORDS:

1) Records of Registry of Motor Vehicles indicate that Edward J. Hasbrouck, 74 Elmwood Road, Wellesley, Massachusetts, was born on January 11, 1960 and has Social Security Account Number S00 25 2300.

2) Records of the Registry of Vital Records and Statistics indicate that Edward John Hasbrouck was born on January 11, 1960 at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is described as a white male.

3) Records of the Massachusetts Department of Probation were negative re Edward J. Hasbrouck.
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REPORT FORMS (FD-302s)  
(b)(1)(c)  
3

INSERT OF INVESTIGATION ON AUGUST 30, 1982  
4
United States Marshal's Office, Hartford, Connecticut, telephone number 244-2608 (FTS), was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and the nature and purpose of the investigation and provided the following information:

Advised that Edward J. Hasbrouck of Wellesley, Massachusetts, date of birth January 11, 1960, was indicted on August 10, 1982 by a Federal Grand Jury on a felony charge of Assault on a Federal Officer. Advised that Hasbrouck was arrested by United States Marshals after he embraced and refused to release Russell F. Ford, a Wesleyan student charged with failing to register with the Selective Service. Advised that the incident occurred during Ford's arraignment in United States District Court on the above charges. Hasbrouck is presently incarcerated in Danbury Federal Prison, Danbury, Connecticut.

Advised that pre-trial motions regarding Hasbrouck's case have been scheduled for mid-September and that Hasbrouck had a public defender assigned to represent him. Was unable to provide any further information regarding this matter.
On August 30, 1982, Special Agent (SA) [REDACTED] attempted to contact Edward J. Hasbrouck, 2 Alcott Street, Allston, Massachusetts, at telephone number 783-3025. An unidentified male answered the telephone and was advised of the writer's official identity. The unidentified male stated to SA [REDACTED] that "I have no desire to converse with the FBI, Good bye." The unidentified male then hung the phone up.

On August 30, 1982, an attempt by SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] of the FBI, Boston, to locate and interview Edward J. Hasbrouck at 2 Alcott Street, Allston, Massachusetts, met with negative results.
UNCLASSIFIED

EDWARD J. HASBROUCK; SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1980.

RE: BOSTON PROSECUTIVE REPORT DATED AUGUST 31, 1982

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU ON OCTOBER 6, 1982, ASA ROBERT
MUELLER, U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS., ADVISED THAT
A ONE COUNT INDICTMENT WAS RETURNED ON OCTOBER 6, 1982 BY A
FEDERAL GRAND JURY, BOSTON, MASS. AGAINST SUBJECT FOR VIOLATION
OF THE MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT. PROSECUTION IS
PENDING.

25-25120-10-1
**TO:** DIRECTOR, FBI

**FROM:** AL SAC, BOSTON

**SUBJECT:** EDWARD J. HASBROUCK

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT (OO:BS)

---

**ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT**

(Submit within 30 days from date of accomplishment)

---

**Field Office File Number:** 25-30740

**Bureau File Number:** 25-30740

**Squad or RA Number:** C-6

---

**To:**

**From:**

**Subject:**

---

**Investigative Assistance or Techniques Used**

Were any of the investigative assistance or techniques listed below used in connection with accomplishment being claimed? □ No □ Yes - If Yes, rate each used as follows:

1. Used, but did not help
2. Helped, but only minimally
3. Helped, substantially
4. Absolutely essential

---

**Preliminary Judicial Process**

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<tr>
<th>Complaints</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Indictments</th>
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**Arrests, Locate & Summons**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>FBI Arrests</th>
<th>FBI Locate</th>
<th>Criminal Summons</th>
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**Number of Subjects of FBI Arrests Who Physically Resisted**

**Number of Subjects of FBI Arrests Who Were Armed**

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**Release of Hostages**

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<th>All Other Hostage Situations</th>
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**Civil Matters**

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<th>Government Plaintiff</th>
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**Preliminary Diversion**

- Convictions: Enter conviction and sentence date in space at right. If more than four sections are involved, limit to the four most relevant.

---

**Conviction**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Counts</th>
<th>Yr</th>
<th>Mos</th>
<th>Probation</th>
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**Field Office File Number:** 25-30740

**Field Office File Number:** 25-30740

**Bureau File Number:** 25-30740

---

**Subject Description Code:** 25-651605

**Subject Description Code:** 25-651605

**Subject Description Code:** 25-651605

---

**Remarks:**

On 10/6/82, subject indicted by Federal Grand Jury, Boston, Mass. on one count of violation of Selective Service Act.

---

**Date:** 10/22/82
Enclosed for Boston are the following documents:

1 letter from subject to James Bond dated 10/3/81.
1 letter from subject to William French Smith dated 10/3/81.
1 receipt for certified mail addressed to subject.
1 card showing certified mail was delivered on 12/10/81.

The above receipt for certified mail and card showing certified mail was delivered pertain to a letter from Selective Service System to subject advising him of his obligation to register.

Boston, immediately deliver enclosed documents to AUSA Mueller.
Agents of the Government of the United States of America, and of the violence for which it stands:

According to Reports in the public press—reports which I have neither reason nor inclination to doubt—you are now preparing to begin prosecuting some men who have not registered for the draft. I call to your attention the irrelevance of any such persecutions.

Draft registration was instituted by President Jimmy Carter's proclamation of 2 July 1980, and continues with the collusion of President Reagan (who has let stand Carter's proclamation), the Congress (which authorized registration and funded Selective Service), and the Supreme Court (which approved registration).

I was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts on 11 January 1960, and, with those other men of my age who you claim as your citizens (subjects) was supposed to register on one of the six days 21-26 July 1980. On 17 July 1980, at a press conference in Chicago, Illinois, I announced my intention not to register and urged others to do likewise. I continued to publicize my non-registration and to advocate non-registration at Post Offices in Chicago, Boston, and Wellesley, Massachusetts throughout the July 1980 and January 1981 mass registrations. Needless to say, I did not then nor have I since registered, and my statements to that effect have been published and broadcast throughout America. I informed Brayton Harris, Ass. Director of the SS, of my intent not to register on the air in the studios of WBEZ radio, Chicago, on 22 July 1980.

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I expect to be prosecuted for writing this letter. There are numerous constitutional, legal, administrative, and procedural defects in the registration laws, proclamation, and regulations, but I will offer no legal defenses. I do not expect rule-makers to follow their own rules. I have not registered, I have conspired not to, and I have conspired to aid and abet others not to. I owe you no apology. You are not my judges.
Judgement, in the end, is inherently introspective. I would no more enforce my opinions on you than have you enforce yours on me. I can only hope that you will judge yourselves by the test I apply to myself: Am I acting in the interest of survival? My life is being transformed by the realisation that no life on Earth is likely to outlive what would have been my natural lifetime. There will be revolutionary change, or there will be nuclear omicide.

In the spirit of survival, I urge you to act as I hope I would act in your place: not to use your authority for "better" purposes (i.e. to redirect your violence) but to renounce your authority and organise anarchically.

This is not to say that all draft resisters are anarchists (or pacifists, or communists, or atheists). Nor is it to say that I "advocate" anarchy, chaos, or violence. Anarchy—the absence of authority, the illegitimacy of violence—is a fact, a characteristic of reality. Our lives, in accepting authority, deny their nature, and in so doing have produced a chaotic, and violently suicidal world. Religion demands anarchic organisation—noviolent, nonauthoritarian, cooperative, and loving.

Join me. Renounce your authority, throw down your instruments of violence (convert them to creative uses if you can; destroy their potential for violence if you can't), smash the doors of the jails, schools, psychiatric prisons, and military bases, ...Live Free Anarchically.

Yours in Peace,
With Love,
For Revolution,

Edward John Hasbrouck

Edward John Hasbrouck
Agents of the Government of the United States of America, and of the violence for which it stands:

According to Reports in the public press—reports which I have neither reason nor inclination to doubt—you are now preparing to begin prosecuting some men who have not registered for the draft. I call to your attention the irrelevance of any such persecutions.

Draft registration was instituted by President Jimmy Carter's proclamation of 2 July 1980, and continues with the collusion of President Reagan (who has let stand Carter's proclamation), the Congress (which authorized registration and funded Selective Service), and the Supreme Court (which approved registration).

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Join me. Renounce your authority, throw down your instruments of violence (convert them to creative uses if you can, destroy their potential for violence if you can't), smash the doors of the jails, skools, psychiatric prisons, and military bases, ...Live Free Anarchically.

Yours in Peace,
With Love,
For Revolution,

Edward John Nashrouck
Edward John Nashrouck
RECEIPT FOR CERTIFIED MAIL—30¢ (plus postage)

14 Edmond Road

Wells, Me. 02191

RETURN RECEIPT

1. Shown to whom and date delivered ________ $0.50

2. Shown to whom, date and where delivered __________ $0.50

DELIVER TO ADDRESSEE ONLY __________________________ $0.50

SPECIAL DELIVERY (if pounds or less) __________ $0.50

STICK POSTAGE STAMPS TO ARTICLE TO COVER POSTAGE (first class or airmail), CERTIFIED MAIL FEE, AND CHARGES FOR ANY SELECTED OPTIONAL SERVICES. (See below)

1. If you want this receipt postmarked, stick the gummed stub on the left portion of the address side of the article, leaving the receipt attached, and present the article at a post office service window or hand it to your rural carrier. (no extra charge)

2. If you do not want this receipt postmarked, stick the gummed stub on the left portion of the address side of the article, detach and retain the receipt, and mail the article.

3. If you want a return receipt, write the certified-mail number and your name and address on a return receipt card, Form 3811, and attach it to the back of the article by means of the gummed ends. Endorse front of article RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED.

4. If you want the article delivered only to the addressee, endorse it on the front DELIVER TO ADDRESSEE ONLY. Place the same endorsement in line 2 of the return receipt card if that service is requested.

5. Save this receipt and present it if you make inquiry.

25-65110-1

25-651100-6
On 12/15/82, Edward J. Hasbrouck was tried in Federal District Court, District of Mass., before Judge David S. Nelson for violation of the Military Selective Service Act. He was found guilty by a twelve person jury. Sentencing was scheduled for January 14, 1983. Hasbrouck was released on his own recognizance. On January 14, 1983 Judge Nelson (b)(c)
BS 25-30740

REMARKS:

sentenced subject to six months suspended sentence, two years probation and 1000 hours of public service.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (25-30740) (C)
SUBJECT: EDWARD J. HASBROUCK SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT
(00: BOSTON)

FUGITIVE INDEX

Re Bureau airtel to Boston dated 6/14/82.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three copies of an LHM setting forth details of the investigation in this matter.

UACB, no further investigation will be conducted in the Boston Division regarding this matter.

25- 651100-1

Bureau 4 ENCLOSURE
1. Boston (25-30740)

Approved: 12 JAN 28 1983

Transmitted (Number) (Time) Per
EDWARD J. HASBROUCK
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

On October 6, 1982, subject received a one count indictment by a Federal Grand Jury, Boston, Massachusetts, for violation of the Military Selective Service Act.

On January 14, 1982, subject was arraigned before U. S. Magistrate Joyce Alexander, Boston, Massachusetts. Subject refused to enter a plea, so Magistrate Alexander entered a plea of innocent on his behalf.

On December 15, 1982, subject was tried in U. S. District Court, District of Massachusetts before Judge David Nelson. Subject was found guilty by a twelve-person jury. Subject was released on his own recognizance.

On January 14, 1983, subject was sentenced before U. S. District Court Judge David Nelson. Subject received a six-month suspended sentence, two years probation and was ordered to perform 1,000 hours of public service at a hospital, poverty or senior citizen center.
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With Love,

For Revolution,

Edward John Hasbrouck

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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☑ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) United States Attorney's Office, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ________________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ________________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 25 - 30740 - 2 f 25 - 30740 - 3
ReBuairtel, 8/21/80.

Enclosed for your assistance is one copy of a letter from the subject to the Selective Service System (SSS).

The SSS has referred captioned subject's name to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for possible prosecution as a violator of the Military Selective Service Act (SSA), Title 50, U.S. Code, Section 462(a), in that he has failed to register with the SSS as required by Presidential Proclamation 4771.

The DOJ has requested the FBI to conduct an investigation to determine if the subject is in violation of the SSA.

In conducting this investigation the following investigative procedures should be observed.

1. Consult with the appropriate Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) who is handling SSA violations to determine if he has had or is in contact with the subject. It should be noted that DOJ instructions to the U.S. Attorneys (USA) suggest that a registered letter be sent by the USA to the subject notifying him that unless he registers within a specified amount of time, prosecution will be considered. Enclosed with that letter will be a special registration form which subject may use to comply with the law.

2. In the event the USA is not in possession of a current address for the subject or if, following the letter from the USA, the subject fails to register, institute investigation to locate and interview the subject re his refusal to register.

3. Present the case to the appropriate AUSA for a prosecutive report to FBHQ for dissemination to the DOJ.

Enclosure
Airtel to SAC, Boston
RE: EDWARD J.HASBROUCK

4. Submit an original and one copy of the prosecutive report to FBHQ for dissemination to the DOJ.

5. If the case is closed administratively, for whatever reason, submit an original and 3 copies of an LRM, suitable for dissemination, setting forth complete details of the investigation to FBHQ.

If there are unusual problems in connection with the investigative matter, contact the Fugitive Unit, Criminal Investigative Division, FBHQ.
Memorandum

To: SAC, BOSTON (25-30740) (P)

From: SA

Subject: EDWARD J. HASBROUK, SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Date: 8/13/82

On 8/12/82, AUSA Robert Mueller, III, was contacted regarding captioned case. He advised that captioned subject had contacted his office and had requested a meeting between either the USA William Weld or himself regarding prosecution of violation of Military Selective Service Act (SSA). AUSA Mueller advised subject that his case would be treated as any other case, and if he refused to register for the draft, he would, in fact, be prosecuted for violation of SSA. Subject advised that he absolutely refused to register for the draft and that he welcomed prosecution. Subject provided AUSA Mueller with a current address of 2 Alcott St., Allston, Mass., telephone #783-3025. AUSA Mueller requested writer to contact his office the week of August 23, 1982 regarding captioned matter.
He won't leave prison

A 22-year-old Massachusetts man charged with interfering with a federal marshal has refused to leave Danbury federal prison in Connecticut even after a federal judge eliminated his $15,000 bond. Edward Hasbrouck of Boston said he plans to stay in prison until his friend, Russell F. Ford, a 19-year-old Wesleyan student charged with failing to register for the draft, is released. Hasbrouck was arrested after he embraced Ford and refused to let go during Ford's appearance in US District Court in Hartford Aug. 10. Hasbrouck had refused to sign a bond document claiming that to do so would acknowledge the legitimacy of the charge against him.
United States Marshal's Office, Hartford, Connecticut, telephone number 244-2608 (FTS), was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and the nature and purpose of the investigation and provided the following information:

Advised that Edward J. Hasbrouck of Wellesley, Massachusetts, date of birth January 11, 1960, was indicted on August 10, 1982 by a Federal Grand Jury on a felony charge of Assault on a Federal Officer. Advised that Hasbrouck was arrested by United States Marshals after he embraced and refused to release Russell F. Ford, a Wesleyan student charged with failing to register with the Selective Service. Advised that the incident occurred during Ford's arraignment in United States District Court on the above charges. Hasbrouck is presently incarcerated in Danbury Federal Prison, Danbury, Connecticut.

Advised that pre-trial motions regarding Hasbrouck's case have been scheduled for mid-September and that Hasbrouck had a public defender assigned to represent him. Was unable to provide any further information regarding this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is 'owned' to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
A FBI/2222 OCP/1367.
FILE 15, FBI BOSTON, MA. - TO MASS BOARD OF PROBATION.
-LEASE ADVISE THIS BUREAU OF ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE FOLLOWING
SUBJECT:

NAME: HASEROUCK, EDWARD JOHN.  DOB/011168.

THANK YOU. ANY INFORMATION WILL BE HELPFUL IN OUR INVESTIGATION.
AUTHORITY SAC GREENLEAF, FBI BOSTON, MA. - OPERATOR APB.

CJIS 9457 52 09/29/82 1124 SEC/11/11.
DATE 09/29/82  EDT 1124  DEA  LFBI01
ADM COMPLETED  MSG-ID - 9457
9/30/82 0212 SST11.

ADMINISTRATIVE MESSAGE FOR FBI 093282 0212 EDT
FROM LOCP61 MSGN0 2832

HASBROUCK, EDWARD JOHN 1/11/60
CAMBRIDGE POST HANDSILL CID 8/31 CAPIAS

(b) (c)
First Mass. draft indictment

A federal grand jury yesterday indicted a 22-year-old Wellesley man on a charge of failing to register for the military draft. The draft-case indictment was the first returned against an individual in Massachusetts since the draft registration was revived. Eleven other men across the country have been indicted on charges of failing to register. Three have been convicted.

The man indicted yesterday, Edward J. Hasbrouck of Elmwood avenue, could not be reached for comment. A woman identifying herself as a cousin of Hasbrouck's said he left Tuesday for Canada. No arraignment date has been set in the case.

The prosecutor in the case, US Atty. William Weld, said he hoped the indictment would serve as a deterrent to other men considering avoiding draft registration. Some 500,000 men nationwide have failed to register for the draft, according to US officials. Approximately 100,000 of these officials say, are probably members of the military reserves or National Guard.

Conviction can bring a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.
Hub man indicted in draft dodge

Edward J. Hasbrouck of Boston was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury for failing to register for the draft.

The one-count indictment made Hasbrouck the first Massachusetts man to be charged as a draft registrant under the Selective Service Act and a 1980 presidential proclamation.

He was supposed to have registered in July, 1980, a spokesman for the Boston Alliance Against the Registration and the Draft said. It was believed Hasbrouck was 21 or 22 years old.

So far three Americans have been convicted for refusing to sign up for the draft since the Vietnam War, about 12 have been indicted.

Retired Maj. Gen. Thomas Turner, administrator of the Selective Service System, said in a television interview that about 500,000 men have failed to register, compared to 8.7 million who have.

Failure to register with Selective Service charge carries a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.
Draft resister expects a prison term

By Jonathan Kaufman
Globe Staff

The Massachusetts man indicted last week for failing to register for the draft said yesterday he had written to the government a year ago telling them he wouldn't register.

"I wanted to express my solidarity with the people they [the government] were threatening," Edward Hasbrouck, 22, said in a telephone interview from Pennsylvania, where he was hitchhiking and visiting friends.

No arraignment date has yet been set for his case. Hasbrouck, who has been staying with various friends in Boston, said he will appear when notified by authorities.

"I wanted to make it clear they were not going to succeed in intimidatin an entire movement and by threatening a few people."

Hasbrouck, a commercial artist who has been active in the antidraft movement since leaving the University of Chicago in January 1980, said that he expected to be convicted and sent to prison for failing to register.

"My hope at the start was that if enough people didn't register we'd be able to stop reinstatement of the draft," Hasbrouck said. "We've succeeded. My other hope, now, is that we will force the US government in the future to base its policies on the realization that we can't have a draft, that we are not willing to fight their wars."

Approximately 500,000 men or 6 percent of those required to do so have not registered for the draft, according to the Selective Service System.

In August, the government sent out 33,000 letters warning men who had failed to register that they faced possible prosecution. An additional 175,000 warning letters are scheduled to be sent out in the near future. Legislation has also been introduced in Congress that would prevent men who have failed to register from receiving government-backed student loans.

In a statement, Hasbrouck's mother, Marguerite Hasbrouck of Elmwood Road in Wellesley, said the government was indicating "active, open and vocal" opponents of draft registration in an attempt to "intimidate those who have not registered or who soon will be due to register."

"I wanted to make it clear they were not going to succeed in intimidating an entire movement and by threatening a few people."

—Edward Hasbrouck
Under a law passed in the summer of 1960, all men born after Jan. 1, 1940, must register their name, address, Social Security number and phone number with the Selective Service within 30 days of their 18th birthday. Late registration is also accepted. Approximately 8.7 million men have registered for the draft so far, according to Selective Service figures.

Hasbrouck, who grew up in Wellesley, said he became involved in the antidraft registration movement, in part because of political-science courses he took at the University of Chicago.

"I grew up with the idea that democracy meant something along the lines of a town meeting, that people decided things collectively," Hasbrouck said.

"But the essential idea of government in the US does not involve people meeting to decide things. It's a group of people deciding what they want another group to do and then making them do it."

Hasbrouck said he left the University of Chicago in 1960 after three years because he wanted to become more involved in politics.

In August, Hasbrouck was arrested for interfering with a federal marshal in a Hartford court. A friend of Hasbrouck was being charged with failing to register for the draft.

DRAFT. Page 31

Continued from Page 29

the draft and during the court proceeding Hasbrouck embraced the man and refused to let go. Hasbrouck was sent briefly to Danbury federal prison in Connecticut when he was unable to meet $15,000 bail. The case, friends of Hasbrouck said yesterday, is still pending.

The US Attorney's Office in Massachusetts is investigating other cases of men who may have failed to register for the draft. US Atty. William Weld said a decision on these cases would be made "at the conclusion of each investigation."
Draft resister will face trial

By ARTHUR JONES

Draft resister Edward J. Hasbrouck yesterday issued a statement in absentia claiming that he will eventually return to face charges that he deliberately failed to register for the draft.

The 22-year-old Wellesley man was indicted this week as one of 500,000 young men nationwide who have failed to register for the draft. Eleven other men around the country have been similarly indicted, and three of those convicted.

"The draft is wrong in itself," the Hasbrouck statement said, "and for the militarism, violence and patriarchy it symbolizes."

The statement was read by Will Doherty, 19, of Cambridge, also a self-proclaimed resister who has declined to register for the draft. He read Hasbrouck's statement at the Arlington Street Church, scene of anti-war demonstrations over a decade ago.

Hasbrouck was indicted, according to U.S. Atty. William Weld, as a deterrent to other young men considering avoiding draft registration. Conviction can bring a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

In his statement, Hasbrouck denied early reports that he had fled to Canada. "I heard of my indictment yesterday just after beginning a trip to see friends I want to meet with before I am tried," he said through Doherty. Doherty said that Hasbrouck was traveling "in the Midwest" and would return to the Boston area in two weeks to await arraignment.

No date has been set for his arraignment.
Draft foe naive  
but he has a point

You want to tell him, "Look kid, 
calm down. You'll understand it all, 
too, in a few more years."

I mean, here's well-heeled Wellesley 
draft resister Edward J. Hasbrouck, 22, all excited, all ideals, an 
out-of-sync flashback.

Here he is in baggy corduroys and 
wire rims, his frizzed-out strawberry 
blonde shoulder-length locks getting 
weird looks even on the Boston Uni-
versity campus.

He's espousing non-violent an-
archy and proposing some vaguely-
conceived alternative system — "one

MARGERY  
EAGAN

that allows people to develop opportu-
nities without coercion."
He's describing himself as "upper 
class, white, well-educated, articulate. " — this ungrateful recipient of the 
American good life.

You want to tell him to go wait in 
bread lines in Poland. Or Siberia 
maybe. That we're only talking about 
registering here. There's no draft. No 
war.

And then you open the paper and 
read about the 10 percent unemploy-
ment, the budget deficit, the billions 
spent on military equipment like the 
$2.5 million M1 tank, which needs a 
tune-up every 90 miles.

Then you read the latest arms con-
trol group study based on Pentagon, 
CIA and United Nations information.

You find out that there are 3.5 
tons of TNT for every man, woman 
and child on earth — more than a mil-
lion times the explosive power of the 
Hiroshima bomb.

You learn that world military costs 
have risen to $600 billion a year, well 
over $1 million a minute, that spend-
ing per soldier worldwide averages 
$19,300, while only $380 is spent per 
school age child for education and 
that in 32 countries, including this 
one, more is spent on the war machine 
than on education and health care 
combined.

It all gets pretty depressing.

And here's Edward Hasbrouck 
with his "rainbow of life" pins and his 
choice "buttons talking" about how 
he's ready to go to jail rather than 
register for the draft.

Here's a young man who spent 
nearly $10,000 a year of his parent's 
money at the prestigious University of 
Chicago.

Now his father, a computer firm 
manager, is "hurt and angry," by 
what he has done, Hasbrouck says. 
His mother understands, but is afraid. 
And his older brother, a security 
guard; takes a lot of flak from co-
workers who think Edward Has-
brouck is a hippie flake.

Hasbrouck doesn't yet have a wife 
or mortgage or the champagne tastes 
that changed the perspective of some 
former draft and war protesters like 
Jerry Rubin, who once threw ripped-
dollar bills onto the floor of the 
New York Stock Exchange and now 
works for the bullish Wall Street mar-
ket.

Maybe Hasbrouck will end up 
there too, or in politics.

But here he is today, telling every-
one who'll listen that registering and 
drafting and fighting are all wrong. 
Maybe you want to tell him he's 
the one who's all wrong.

But then, beneath the frizzed-out 
hairstyle and the easy answers, maybe he's 
got a point.

Margery Eagan's column 
appears Sunday, Tuesday and Thurs-
day.

THE HERALD AMERICAN  
BOSTON, MA.

Date: 10/14/82  
Edition: MORNING  

Title: EDWARD J. HASBROUCK  
Character: SSA  
Classification: 25-30740* BS  
Submitting Office: BOSTON  

Indexing:
First in Massachusetts
Draft resister Edward J. Hasbrouck faces arraignment in court today.
Draft resister learns facts of life in court

By JAMES CONNOLLY

A bid by draft resister Edward J. Hasbrouck and his supporters to turn his federal court arraignment into a forum for the anti-registration movement was abruptly turned back yesterday by a magistrate and a half dozen federal marshals.

Hasbrouck, 22, of Wellesley, appeared for arraignment before U.S. Magistrate Joyce London Alexander as the first Massachusetts man indicted for failing to register under the new draft registration law.

Hasbrouck told Alexander he wanted a "public trial" in a larger courtroom. Alexander said no.

Hasbrouck told Alexander he wanted television cameras present. Again, the answer was negative.

Hasbrouck insisted on raising his left hand rather than his right when sworn in before the court. This time, Alexander yielded, but insisting that Hasbrouck swear to tell the truth.

Hasbrouck did, but added "to the extent the court will permit me."

Hasbrouck, long-haired, bearded and wearing a charcoal suit, said he would only stand up to answer Alexander's questions if she stood as well. Alexander let him sit.

Hasbrouck refused to plead either guilty or innocent, saying he "haven't done anything," Alexander quickly entered a plea of innocent for him.

But Alexander didn't yield when Hasbrouck invited some of his 25 supporters in the courtroom to make a statement. The magistrate said no.

Four of those supporters started to read "A statement of complacency with Ed Hasbrouck." Alexander nodded to the deputy marshals and the four — including a woman who fell limp and had to be carried — were quietly removed from court.
Protest at hearing for draft resister

By William Doherty
Globe Staff

Four supporters of Wellesley draft resister Edward Hasbrouck were ejected from a federal courtroom in Boston during his arraignment yesterday when they insisted on reading an antiwar statement in unison.

Hasbrouck, 22, who acted as his own lawyer, refused to enter a plea to the indictment charging him with refusing to register with the Selective Service unless his supporters were allowed to speak.

Federal marshals converged on the supporters, two men and two women, and escorted them out of the packed courtroom when they attempted to read the statement aloud. One woman was dragged out feet first when she dropped to the floor.

US District Court Magistrate Joyce London Alexander entered a plea of not guilty on Hasbrouck's behalf and released him on personal recognizance. No trial date was set.

If convicted, he faces five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

DRAFT, Page: 29

Continued from Page 21

Although Alexander directed him to stand while he spoke to her, Hasbrouck refused. "I think I can speak better sitting down," he said.

When Alexander again ordered him to stand out of respect for the court, Hasbrouck replied: "If you would like to stand, we can both talk standing up."

Alexander ignored the remark and continued with the proceedings and Hasbrouck remained seated.

When asked by the clerk to raise his right hand to take the oath, he said he preferred to raise his left hand instead because he was left handed, evoking laughter from the audience.

Hasbrouck told Alexander her refusal to allow television cameras into the courtroom was a denial of his right to a public trial.

The statement by Hasbrouck's supporters said his indictment was also "an indictment of our work, our beliefs and our feelings against registration, the draft, militarism and war."

Describing themselves as "unindicted coconspirators," said that if Alexander convicts Hasbrouck then she also should convict them. They were released after they were removed from the courtroom.

At a press conference on the steps of the courthouse, Hasbrouck said he was proud of not registering and, although frightened about the prospect of going to jail, felt it was worth it to dramatically oppose to conscription.

Hasbrouck said he wrote to the Selective Service and other government officials notifying them that he did not intend to register.

He refused to enter a plea, Hasbrouck explained, because "I do not think I have done anything for which I owe the government explanation. They owe me an explanation of why I should sign my life over to them to do with whatever they wish."

Denouncing the draft as an attempt to "control the lives and opinions of young people," he said the refusal of young people to register has persuaded the government that reinstatement of the draft is not feasible until the problem of nonregistration is dealt with.

Describing himself a "10th generation American," Hasbrouck said draft protests involve "the fundamental human right of people to control their own lives."

Hasbrouck's mother, Marguerite, who was with him in court, said in a statement she "shared many of his concerns" and was "proud" that "he put himself on the line."

"I do not think war and violence cure anything, I believe people must learn to exist peacefully and respect each other's inalienable rights," she said.

"It hurts to see people who, like the draft resisters, are trying to help society locked up while repetitive rapists and murderers walk the streets," Mrs. Hasbrouck said.

Noting that her son recently spent five weeks in the federal prison in Danbury, Conn., in connection with another draft protest, she said the prospect of him returning to prison "is much better than thinking of him in a place like El Salvador in the equivalent of a war or under a nuclear bomb."

EDWARD HASBROUCK

Character: SSA
Classification: 25-30740*
BS
Submitting Office: BOSTON

Indexing:
Edward Hasbrouck talks to reporters after yesterday's federal court hearing. GLOBE PHOTO BY DAVID RYAN
Selective Service System, Great Lakes, Illinois, telephone (312)688-3749 was advised of the official identity of the interviewing agent and the nature and purpose of the investigation and provided the following information:

that on October 6, 1982 he ran a computerized run of all names submitted to the Selective Service system through August 20, 1982 for names spelled Hasbrook and Hasbrouck.

ran a computerized run of all year groups that are required to be registered with the Selective Service.

caused a hand search of microfiche under the names listed above.

that the search was negative for Edward John Hasbrouck, date of birth January 11, 1960. 

that as a result of his search he had determined that Edward John Hasbrouck had not registered with the Selective Service as of August 20, 1982.
EDWARD J. KASBROUCK
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT
(06:BS)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BOSTON
SUBJECT: EDWARD J. KASBROUCK

ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT
(Submit within 30 days from date of accomplishment)

Date 10/22/82

Were any of the investigative assistance or techniques listed below used in connection with accomplishment being claimed?  □ No  □ Yes - If Yes, rate each used as follows:
1. Assisting tech assistance  6. ELSUR Title III  11. Lab Div support  16. Squad or RA rating
5. ELSUR Title II  10. Lab Div exams  15. Show money usage
6. ELSUR Title IIIC  17. Show money usage

A. Preliminary Judicial Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complaints</th>
<th>Informations</th>
<th>Indications</th>
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</table>

B. Arrests, Locate and Summons

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<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>FBI Arrests</th>
<th>FBI Locate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Summons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

1. Number of FBI Arrests Who Physically Resisted:  
2. Number of FBI Arrests Who Were Armed:  

C. Release of Hostages: Number of Hostages Released

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<tr>
<th>Hostages Held by Terrorists</th>
<th>All Other Hostage Situations</th>
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</table>

D. Resolutions,-Disposition, Court Ordered Forfeitures or Potential Economic Loss Prevented (PELP)

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<tr>
<th>PELP Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Reorders</th>
<th>Restitutions</th>
<th>Court Ordered Forfeitures</th>
<th>Potential Economic Loss Prevented</th>
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E. Civil Matters

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<th>Government Defendant</th>
<th>Government Plaintiff</th>
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F. Final Judicial Process

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<th>State</th>
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Subject 1 - Name

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<th>Suspended</th>
<th>Probation</th>
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Subject 2 - Name

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<th>Suspended</th>
<th>Probation</th>
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Subject 3 - Name

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<th>In-Jail Term</th>
<th>Suspended</th>
<th>Probation</th>
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Remarks:

On 10/6/82, subject indicted by Federal Grand Jury, Boston, Mass., on one count of violation of Selective Service Act.

25-30740-19

FBI - BOSTON
### Potential Economic Loss Prevented (PELP) Type Codes

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bank Negotiable Instruments or Tickets</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Counterfeit Stocks, Bonds, Currency or Negotiable Instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Counterfeit or Pirated Sound Recordings or Motion Pictures</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Bank Theft Scheme Aborted</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Ransom, Extortion or Bribe Demand Aborted</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Theft, From, or Fraud Against, Government Scheme Aborted</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Commercial or Industrial Theft Scheme Aborted</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>All Other Potential Economic Loss Prevented (not falling in any category above)</td>
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*The case file must contain an explanation of the computation of the recovery value or loss prevented. An explanation of the PELP must accompany this report if the recovery is $1 million or more, or if the PELP is $5 million or more.*

### Subject Description Codes

- **Organized Crime Subjects:**
  - 1A Boss, Underboss or Consigliere
  - 1B Capodecina or Soldier
  - 1C Possible LCN Member or Associate
  - 1D OC Subject Other Than LCN
- **Known Criminals (Other Than OC Members):**
  - 2A Top Ten or I.O. Fugitive
  - 2B Top Thief
  - 2C Top Con Man
- **Foreign Nationals:**
  - 3A Legal Alien
  - 3B Illegal Alien
  - 3C Foreign Official Without Diplomatic Immunity
  - 3D U.N. Employee Without Diplomatic Immunity
  - 3E Foreign Students
  - 3F All Others
- **Terrorists:**
  - 4A Known Member of a Terrorist Organization
  - 4B Possible Terrorist Member or Sympathizer

*If a subject can be classified in more than one of the categories, select the most appropriate in the circumstance.

### Instructions

- **A** - Subject wanted for crimes of violence (i.e., murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) or convicted of such crimes in the past five years.
- **B** - Subjects wanted for crimes involving the loss or destruction of property valued in excess of $25,000 or convicted of such crimes in the past five years.
- **C** - All others

#### Claiming Convictions Other Than Federal:

It is permissible to claim a local (state, county or local) conviction if the FBI's investigation significantly contributed to the successful local prosecution. A succinct narrative setting forth the basis for claiming a local conviction must accompany this report. When claiming a conviction other than Federal, enter the word "LOCAL" in the "Conviction-Section" block, disregard the number of conviction counts, but enter the sentence in the appropriate block(s). Enter "LF" in the "In-Jail" block for all life sentences and "CP" for all capital punishment sentences.

#### Reporting Convictions:

Convictions should not be reported until the sentence has been issued. There are two exceptions to this rule. The conviction information can be submitted by itself if:

1. The subject becomes a fugitive after conviction but prior to sentencing.
2. The subject dies after conviction but prior to sentencing.

An explanation is required in the Remarks section for either of the above exceptions.

### Rule 20 Situations:

The field office that obtained the process (normally the office of origin) is the office that should claim the conviction, not the office where the subject enters the plea in cases involving Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

### Investigative Assistance or Techniques (IATs) Used:

-Since more than one IAT could have contributed to the accomplishment, each IAT must be rated.

-If the IAT used must be rated each time an accomplishment is claimed. (For example - if informant information was the basis for a complaint, an arrest, a recovery and a conviction, if separate FD-515s are submitted for each of the aforementioned accomplishments, the "Informant Information" block must be rated on each FD-515 even if it was the same information that contributed to all the accomplishments.)
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. BS 25-30740

John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

November 22, 1982

Honorable William F. Weld
United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts
John W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse, Rm. 1025A
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Attention: Robert S. Mueller, III
Assistant United States Attorney

Dear Sir:

Re: EDWARD J. RASDROUCK

Enclosed for your information is a copy of an FD-302 containing information received by Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Boston on October 6, 1982 from Selective Service System, Great Lakes, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

JAMES W. GREENLEAF
Special Agent in Charge

By:
JOHN T. BURKE, JR.
Supervisory Special Agent

2-United States Attorney (Enc. 1)
(1) Boston (25-30740)

(b)(7)(C)
Selective Service System, Great Lakes, Illinois, telephone (312) 688-3749 was advised of the official identity of the interviewing agent and the nature and purpose of the investigation and provided the following information:

That on October 6, 1982 he ran a computerized run of all names submitted to the Selective Service system through August 20, 1982 for names spelled Hasbrook and Hasbrouck.

He ran a computerized run of all year groups that are required to be registered with the Selective Service. He caused a hand search of microfiche under the names listed above.

That the search was negative for Edward John Hasbrouck, date of birth January 11, 1960. That as a result of his search he had determined that Edward John Hasbrouck had not registered with the Selective Service as of August 20, 1982.
Memorandum

To: SAC, Boston (25-30740) (P)
From: SA
Subject: EDWARD J. HASBROUCK
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT
(00:BS)

Date 12/7/82

On 11/29/82, AUSA Robert S. Mueller, USA's Office, Boston, Mass., advised that subject will be prosecuted in Federal District Court, District of Mass. on 12/15/82 for violation of the Selective Service Act. Mueller requested a certified copy of subject's birth record be made available as evidence and that a photograph of subject and a copy of his fingerprint card with date of birth and signature be made available for trial. AUSA Mueller inquired if FBI, Boston had the original letter in which the subject stated his intention to resist registration with his Selective Service. Mueller was advised that this original letter was never received by the FBI, Boston, Mass. Office.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Date of transcription: 12/7/82

United States Marshal's office, Boston, Massachusetts was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and the nature and purpose of the investigation and provided the following information:

provided writer with a copy of a photograph of Edward John Hasbrouck taken by on October 14, 1982.

also provided a two copy of Edward John Hasbrouck's fingerprints, which depicts his date of birth and signature. The fingerprints were taken by

Investigation on 12/6/82 at Boston, Massachusetts File: 25-30740-83

by SA (b)(7)(C) 12/6/82 Date dictated 12/6/82
United States Marshal's office, Boston, Massachusetts was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and the nature and purpose of the investigation and provided the following information:

provided writer with a copy of a photograph of Edward John Hasbrouck taken by on October 14, 1982.

also provided a two copy of Edward John Hasbrouck's fingerprints, which depicts his date of birth and signature. The fingerprints were taken by
1st Mass. man convicted of refusing to register

By James Hammond
Globe Staff

A federal jury of five women and seven men deliberated only 15 minutes yesterday before convicting a 22-year-old Wellesley man of refusing to register for the draft.

The sentencing of Edward J. Hasbrouck, formerly of Elmwood Road, was set for 9 a.m. Jan. 14 by U.S. District Court Judge David S. Nelson. Hasbrouck, who is believed to be living in Cambridge at present, was released in personal recognizance until sentencing.

Hasbrouck is the first Massachusetts man and the fifth in the nation to be convicted as a draft resister. The penalty can be a jail term of up to five years and a $10,000 fine.

After his conviction, Hasbrouck said that while he was "prepared to go to jail," he planned an appeal. He added that he was hopeful the conviction would be overturned by a higher court.

The whole proceeding against Hasbrouck took less that a day yesterday. The jury was picked just before the noon recess, and when it returned the government took less than 30 minutes to present its case, calling six witnesses - four from Selective Service - and offering five exhibits.

Hasbrouck called the whole proceeding "slippery" and said it was the federal government that should be on trial. He refused to offer a defense and refused to cross-examine prosecution witnesses or challenge exhibits.

Hasbrouck sat at the defense table and refused to rise when the court convened. Occasionally, Hasbrouck would get up and walk in his stocking feet to the judge's bench for a conference. While government witnesses testified, Hasbrouck either crossed his legs or rested his arm rests.

The prosecutor, Assistant U.S. Atty. Robert Mueller, said the case was a simple one, that Hasbrouck had a duty to register, and not only willfully refused to do so but counseled other men not to register.
Mass. draft resister sixth to be convicted

A Wellesley draft resister yesterday became the sixth man in the nation convicted of failing to register with the Selective Service. Three supporters were arrested in a protest after the verdict was announced.

A U.S. District Court jury of seven men and five women, after hearing testimony from six government witnesses, deliberated just 10 minutes before convicting Edward J. Hasbrouck, 22. Hasbrouck faces a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine. Judge David Nelson set sentencing for Jan. 14 and allowed Hasbrouck to remain free on bail.

Acting as his own attorney, Hasbrouck called the proceedings "ridiculous" and called no defense witnesses.

"My objective is no more to be acquitted than the government's objective is to convict me," he said during a break. "My purpose is to expose this as a hypocrisy and the government's objective is to salvage a failed system."

After the verdict was announced, a smiling Hasbrouck shook hands with the jurors as they left the courtroom and then informed the court he would appeal.

A short time later, federal marshals arrested three of Hasbrouck's backers who chained themselves to a door leading from the courthouse. A spokesman for demonstrators said they were "symbolically arresting the court system."

U.S. Marshal Bernard Stone said it was not clear what the demonstrators would be charged with. They were identified as Elizabeth Davidson, Eric Weinberger and Sean Herlhy.
On December 8, 1982, Special Agent Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Boston, Massachusetts, met with Assistant United States Attorney, Robert S. Mueller III, United States Attorney's Office, Boston, Massachusetts, who held a conference with Edward J. Hasbrouck. Present at that meeting was Ruth Raditsky, an associate of subject. At the conference, evidence of United States Government case was displayed to subject. Discussed during the meeting were selection of Jurors, stipulations and proposed jury instructions. Subject pointed out to Special Agent that the FBI report, submitted by Special Agent was an error, and that the Registry of Motor Vehicles identification number, S00 25 2300 was incorrectly stated to be his social security account number, when in fact, it was his Massachusetts driver's license number.
Prosecutor's the hero

Asst. US Atty. Robert Mueller said it all last Wednesday when he told a jury that millions of Americans have made great sacrifices since the birth of the nation two centuries ago to assure that draft registration dodgers such as Edward Hasbrouck of Wellesley get a fair hearing in our courts.

Mueller's observation came during the prosecution of Hasbrouck, who was being tried for his refusal to register with Selective Service. As expected, Hasbrouck, who has been trying his case in the media for the past couple of months, refused to offer any defense and was convicted.

But not before he made a strong effort to get live television coverage of the trial. His idea, of course, was to continue his attack on the draft over the airwaves. That he would, at the same time, be making a spectacle of himself by parading around the courtroom obviously didn't disturb him.

He also wasn't above the pathetic and somewhat petty ploy of refusing to stand up when US District Judge David S. Nelson entered the courtroom for the start of the proceedings.

Hasbrouck defended that display of ignorance and poor manners by saying that his "conscience" wouldn't allow him to render the court the respect which goes with Nelson's high office. His steady stream of self-serving statements make one wonder why the Justice Department bothers to go after the Hasbroucks. Who would want them? Certainly not the armed services, which are entrapped with the defense of this nation.

The courtroom contrast was striking between Hasbrouck, who said he is "prepared to go to jail" to support his convictions, and Atty. Mueller, who spoke in measured tones about the need to uphold the law.

Mueller's reference to the men and women who have served in the armed forces since the outbreak of the Revolutionary War omitted one interesting point - his own military record.

A native of Philadelphia, Mueller is not well known in this area. He left the Justice Department's staff as chief of the Indictment Division here.

His resume reveals an extensive and impressive background in criminal law which is supported by his outstanding record during 33 months in the US Marine Corps.

He was a rifle platoon commander with the Third Marine Division in Vietnam. His honors include two Navy Commendation Medals, the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart - citations which are reserved for the brave and not the Hasbroucks of the country.

Mueller demonstrated enormous patience with the accused as he went far out of his way to accommodate Hasbrouck and put up with the playpen-like behavior of those who are regularly assembled by draft resister groups to display support for the cause. Mueller and US Atty. Weld wanted to be certain that they gave Hasbrouck no room to appeal the case on the grounds that he did not get a fair trial or was treated in cavalier fashion by the prosecution.

When it was all over, the jury retired briefly and came in with a guilty verdict. Judge Nelson will pass sentence on Jan. 14, and Hasbrouck may get an opportunity to spend some time at Danbury prison trying to persuade his fellow inmates about the evils of Selective Service and the flaws in our judicial system.

The judge, who has a reputation for being lenient, can set Hasbrouck off with an alternate sentence in a school for the retarded or, even a suspended term.

US Atty. Weld, who happened to sit next to Hasbrouck's brother throughout the trial, is expected to ask Judge Nelson for a jail term when he makes his recommendation next month.

The Justice Dept. wants all US attorneys throughout the country to give priority to the prosecution of similar cases. Justice officials feel that such a policy, if backed by meaningful sentences by federal judges, will bring about much greater compliance with the statute. Hence the growing interest in the Hasbrouck case and its disposition.
Draft resister ordered to do public service

By James Hammond
Globe Staff

A federal judge, saying a man who resisted draft registration "acted out of conscience," ordered him yesterday to perform 1000 hours of public service.

US District Judge David S. Nelson also gave Edward J. Hasbrouck, 22, a six-month, suspended sentence and placed on him two years probation.

Speaking to Hasbrouck, formerly of Wellesley, Nelson said: "Although you have clearly and absolutely acted in defiance of the law, you have acted out of conscience."

After the hearing, Hasbrouck said he hoped to fill his sentence by working against nuclear war, rather than spending time in a hospital or poverty center, as the judge had suggested.

Outside the courtroom, when Hasbrouck was asked his reaction to the sentence, he replied: "I don't know whether I'll be able to satisfy Judge Nelson and the probation office that we share the same idea about what kinds of work that are in the interests of the community.

"It's possible I may end up serving the six-month sentence that was suspended. Six months is a short time in comparison with other sentences that have been imposed thus far and before that ever becomes an issue I am very optimistic that the test will be dismissed by federal courts."

Assistant US Atty. Robert Mueller had recommended that Hasbrouck receive a two-year prison term, describing him as a "self-appointed guardian of the [peace movement] ... who held himself above the law and believed himself to be the law."

"I cannot agree that this offense merits incarceration, unless I wished to make a political statement," Nelson said. "Violent crimes have been dealt with by shorter incarceration."

Nelson directed Hasbrouck to perform community work at a hospital, poverty or senior citizens center during the probationary period.

Hasbrouck is the first in Massachusetts and at least the fourth person nationally convicted of not registering for the draft since registration was reinstated in 1980.

The maximum penalty for refusing to register for the draft is 5 years in jail and a $10,000 fine.

Nelson denied a request for a stay of sentence pending an appeal.

Hasbrouck was convicted last month of failing to register for the draft by a jury that deliberated only 15 minutes before returning with a guilty verdict. Hasbrouck refused to offer any defense.

In addressing the court before the sentence was imposed, Hasbrouck told Nelson that "a prison sentence isn't going to rehabilitate me."

Hasbrouck said that even if he were sent to jail he would continue his work in the interest of peace. He said that the only reason he was prosecuted was that he spoke out against the draft.

When Hasbrouck finished, the more than 100 spectators in the courtroom, who included his mother, Marguerite Hasbrouck of Wellesley, broke out in a sustained applause.

Nelson made no attempt to curb the applause.
Edward Hasbrouck is embraced by his mother, Marguerite, outside Boston courthouse where he was sentenced yesterday for refusing to register for draft. AP photo.
Date 12/17/82

Investigative Assistance or Techniques Used

Were any of the investigative assistance or techniques listed below used in connection with accomplishment being claimed? 

No Yes

1. Acctg Tech Assistance
2. Aircraft Assistance
3. Computer Assistance
4. Consular Assistance
5. ELJUR - Title III
6. ELJUR - Title II
7. Hypnosis Assistance
8. Idnet Div Assistance
9. Informant Information
10. Lab Div
11. Lab Div
12. Pen Registers
13. Photographic Coverage
14. Polygraph Assistance
15. Religious
16. Self-Tape Action
17. Telephone Tap Records
18. Undercover Operation
19. Visual Invest - Analysis (VIA)

1. Used, but did not help
2. Helped, but only minimally
3. Helped, substantially
4. Absolutely essential

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<th>Computer Assistance</th>
<th>Consular Assistance</th>
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<th>Pen Registers</th>
<th>Photographic Coverage</th>
<th>Polygraph Assistance</th>
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<th>Telephone Tap Records</th>
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</table>

Attachment additional form if reporting that judicial process on more than three subjects.

On 12/15/82, Edward J. Hasbrouck was tried in Federal District Court, District of Mass. before Judge David S. Nelson for violation of the Military Selective Service Act. He was found guilty by a twelve person jury. Sentencing was scheduled for January 14, 1983. Hasbrouck was released on his own recognizance. On January 14, 1983 Judge Nelson 25-30740-30
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cash (U.S. and foreign currency)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Blank Negotiable Instruments or Tickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stock, Bonds or Negotiable Instruments (checks, travelers checks, money orders, certificates of deposit, etc)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Counterfeit Stocks, Bonds, Currency or Negotiable Instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>General Retail Merchandise (clothing, food, liquor, cigarettes, TVs, etc)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Counterfeit or Pirated Sound Recordings or Motion Pictures</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vehicles (autos, trucks, tractors, trailers, campers, motorcycles, etc)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bank Robbery or Other Financial Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Heavy Machinery &amp; Equipment (heavy equipment, computers, etc)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Ransom, Extortion or Bribe Demand Aborted</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bulk Materials (grain, fuel, raw materials, metals, wire, etc)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Theft From, or Fraud Against, Government Scheme Aborted</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jewelry (including unset precious and semiprecious stones)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Commercial or Industrial Theft Scheme Aborted</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Precious Metals (gold, silver, silverware, platinum, etc)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Unauthorized Access, Financial Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Art, Antiques or Rare Collections</td>
<td>29</td>
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# Property Type C

**Code**

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<td>Cash (U.S. and foreign currency)</td>
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<td>Art, Antiques or Rare Collections</td>
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<td>Weapons or Explosives</td>
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<td>Businesses or Assets Forfeited</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>All Other Recoveries (not falling in any category above)</td>
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**Potential Economic Loss Prevented (PELP) Type Codes**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bank Negotiable Instruments or Tickets</td>
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<td>Ransom, Extortion or Bribe Demand Aborted</td>
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<td>Theft From, or Fraud Against, Government Scheme Aborted</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Commercial or Industrial Theft Scheme Aborted</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>All Other Potential Economic Loss Prevented (not falling in any category above)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The case file must contain an explanation of the computation of the recovery value or loss prevented. An explanation must accompany this report if the recovery is $1 million or more, or if the PELP is $5 million or more.*

---

**Subject Description Codes**

- **Enter Description Code Only When Reporting a Conviction**

**Organized Crime Subjects:**

- 1A Boss, Underboss or Consigliere
- 1B Capodecina or Soldier
- 1C Possible LCN Member or Associate
- 1D OC Subject Other Than LCN

**Known Criminals (Other Than OC Members):**

- 2A Top Ten or I.O. Fugitive
- 2B Top Thief
- 2C Top Con Man

**Foreign Nationals:**

- 3A Legal Alien
- 3B Illegal Alien
- 3C Foreign Official Without Diplomatic Immunity
- 3D U.N. Employee Without Diplomatic Immunity
- 3E Foreign Students
- 3F All Others

**Terrorists:**

- 4A Known Member of a Terrorist Organization
- 4B Possible Terrorist Member or Sympathizer

*If a subject can be classified in more than one of the categories, select the most appropriate in the circumstance.*

---

**Instructions**

**Subject Priorities for FBI Arrest or Locates:**

- A - Subject wanted for crimes of violence (i.e., murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) or convicted of such crimes in the past five years.
- B - Subjects wanted for crimes involving the loss or destruction of property valued in excess of $25,000 or convicted of such crimes in the past five years.
- C - All others

**Claiming Convictions Other Than Federal:**

It is permissible to claim a local (state, county or local) conviction if the FBI's investigation significantly contributed to the successful local prosecution. A succinct narrative setting forth the basis for claiming a local conviction must accompany this report. When claiming a conviction other than Federal, enter the word "LOCAL" in the "Conviction-Section" block, disregard the number of conviction counts, but enter the sentence in the appropriate block. Enter "LF" in the "In-Jail" block for all life sentences and "CP" for all capital punishment sentences.

**Reporting Convictions:**

Convictions should not be reported until the sentence has been issued. There are two exceptions to this rule. The conviction information can be submitted by itself if:

1. The subject becomes a fugitive after conviction but prior to sentencing.
2. The subject dies after conviction but prior to sentencing.

An explanation is required in the Remarks section for either of the above exceptions.

**Rule 20 Situations:**

The field office that obtained the process (normally the office of origin) is the office that should claim the conviction, not the office where the subject enters the plea in cases involving Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

**Investigative Assistance or Techniques (IATs) Used:**

- Since more than one IAT could have contributed to the accomplishment, each IAT must be rated.
- The IAT used must be rated each time an accomplishment is claimed. (For example - If informant information was the basis for a complaint, an arrest, a recovery and a conviction and if separate FD-515s are submitted for each of the aforementioned accomplishments, the "Informant Information" block must be rated on each FD-515 even if it was the same information that contributed to all the accomplishments.)
REM ARKS:

sentenced subject to six months suspended sentence, two years probation and 1000 hours of public service.
Court pasted with antidraft stickers

Red antidraft stickers were pasted throughout the courtroom of US District Court Magistrate Robert DeGiacomo in Boston Monday just before he was about to preside at the arraignment of three draft protesters who had chained themselves to a courthouse door on Jan. 14.

During a scuffle which followed when several spectators objected to being searched by federal marshals, two persons were arrested and charged with assaulting a US deputy marshal. Charged were: Elizabeth Davidson, 26, of Cambridge and Edward Hasbrouck, 22, of Wellesley, who last month became the first Massachusetts man convicted of failing to register for the military draft. He received a six-month suspended sentence Jan. 14 for refusing to register.

Hasbrouck and Davidson were released in $2500 personal bond for a probable cause hearing Feb. 14.

Hasbrouck was in court to attend the arraignment of Davidson and two others who were accused of violating federal regulations by chaining themselves to one of the courthouse doors on Jan. 14, the day Hasbrouck was sentenced.

The anti-draft stickers were pasted on DeGiacomo's bench, on the jury box, the witness stand and spectators' benches.
Jury indicts draft protester in court hassle

A Wellesley draft protester was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury on a charge of forcibly resisting a US marshal. Edward J. Hasbrouck, 23, received a suspended six-month sentence Jan. 14 after he was convicted of refusing to register for the draft. But another incident occurred Jan. 24 in the courtroom of US District Court Magistrate Robert DeGiacomo in Boston where Hasbrouck was a spectator awaiting the arraignment of three of his supporters who had allegedly chained themselves to the door of the courthouse.

When the marshals discovered red antidraft stickers pasted throughout the courtroom, the room was sealed and the marshals began searching the spectators.

According to the indictment, Hasbrouck was "bodily removed" from the courtroom and, while physically restrained by Deputy Marshal John J. Walsh Jr. and others, attempted to move back toward the courtroom by "hanging, shoving and pushing" Walsh.

The case was assigned to Chief Judge Andrew A. Caffrey for trial. The charge carries a maximum sentence of three years in prison and $5000 fine.

Also indicted yesterday in connection with the same incident was Elizabeth Ann Davidson, 27, of Cambridge. She was accused of assaulting a marshal and a Federal Protective police officer.

-WILLIAM F. DOHERTY
2 found innocent of assaulting 2 US marshals

Edward J. Hasbrouck, 23, convicted draft resister, and Elizabeth Ann Davidson, 27, both of Cambridge, were found innocent Monday night of assault and battery on two US marshals by a US District Court jury.

Hasbrouck and Davidson were arrested by federal marshals January 24 after being physically removed from a courtroom in the McCormack federal court building.

Davidson and two friends were scheduled to be arraigned on charges lodged when they chained themselves to the doors of the building after Hasbrouck's conviction December 15.

Marshals had ordered those in the courtroom into the corridor to be searched before being allowed back in after a number of stickers reading "Resist the draft, refuse to register, you won't be alone," were found pasted throughout the courtroom.

The marshals charged that Hasbrouck tried to flee the building and that Davidson threatened to punch an officer and jump on the back of another. Both denied the charges.

The jury returned the innocent verdicts after about four hours of deliberation following three days of testimony.

Hasbrouck, on probation stemming from his draft-resisting conviction, said yesterday the most recent trial was part of a government attempt to harass him and his friends for encouraging others to resist draft registration.
Draft resister jailed for violating parole

A DRAFT resister who refused to perform court-ordered volunteer work was dragged away by federal marshals yesterday after he was sentenced to six months in prison for violating terms of his parole.

Edward J. Hasbrouck, 23, of Wellesley, collapsed to the floor when U.S. District Judge David S. Nelson said he was revoking his parole and ordering him to prison.

"When you first came before me I believed you, but I don't believe you anymore," Nelson said. "You lied when you said you'd perform public service and you're lying now."

Nelson ordered Hasbrouck taken to prison "not next week and not tomorrow but right now, this minute."

Hasbrouck was sentenced to six months in jail in January for failing to register for the draft. However, Nelson suspended the sentence and ordered Hasbrouck to perform 1,000 hours of public service.

When Hasbrouck's proposal to work for anti-nuclear groups was rejected, he refused to submit another proposal. 
Draft resister balks at work, is jailed

By William Doherty
Globe Staff

Draft resister Edward J. Hasbrouck was dragged away to prison by federal marshals for a six-month term after a judge ruled yesterday that he violated his probation by refusing to perform acceptable community work.

Hasbrouck, 23, of Cambridge, maintained that his work in the peace movement should be accepted as "community service." He rejected working in a hospital or similar chores.

When the judge ordered him jailed immediately, Hasbrouck went limp in the courtroom. Marshals handcuffed him and dragged him out by the hands and feet as a courtroom full of supporters sang, "Peace is Flowing Like a River."

Last December a jury convicted Hasbrouck of refusing to register for the draft. At the time US District Judge David S. Nelson gave him a suspended six-month sentence and two years probation and required him to perform 1000 hours of unpaid community service work.

Hasbrouck signed a statement at that time agreeing to perform community work acceptable to the judge and the probation department. "I believed in you then. I don't believe in you now. You lied to me then and you are lying to me now," Judge Nelson said.

At a court hearing Oct. 11, Hasbrouck said the judge's definition of community work "is the same slavery as the draft. I can no more submit to it than I can submit to the draft." Judge Nelson replied: "What you are saying is garbage. It is not true."

Hasbrouck acted as his own lawyer yesterday and remained seated while he spoke to the judge. He said Nelson was in effect asking him to "make a symbolic political gesture of acquiescence," which Hasbrouck said he refused to do.

He told the judge he "would jump at the chance to help dismantle nuclear weapons" if Nelson would accept that as community service.

Hasbrouck is the only Massachusetts man charged with refusing to register since registration was reinstated. He was taken to the Lawrence House of Correction to serve the six-months sentence.

The judge rejected a request to postpone the sentence pending outcome of an appeal.
Field File No. 25-30740-11\10
No and File No. Boston
Date Received 8/30/82
From Registry of Vital Records
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)
Boston
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)
Mass
(CITY AND STATE)
By [REDACTED] (b)(1)(C)
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned [ ] Yes [X] No
Receipt Given [X] Yes [ ] No

[ ] Yes
Grand Jury Material Disseminate Only
Pursuant to Rules
6(e), Federal Rules
of Criminal Procedure

Description:

Certified copy of
Certificate of Birth
for Edward John
Hoehnke.

Turned over to Agent Robert Muller
on 10/6/82.
Field File No. 25-30740-19(2)
00 and File No. Boston
Date Received 8/31/82
From Leaps
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By. (NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No
Receipt Given □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material-
Disseminate Only
Pursuant to Rules
6(e), Federal Rules
of Criminal Procedure

Description: Leaps printout:
License info on
Edward J. Hoobrich.
CJIS 18077 08/31/82 1606 S0011.
A LEAPS UNSOLICITED ADMIN MESSAGE
FOR : LFBIO1 DATE: 083182 TIME: 1606
ACTION : DRIVES QRY RESPONSE
SENT BY : MARMV000

NO SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION INDICATED
S00292333.ETX

CJIS 18278 08/31/82 1606 S0011.
A LEAPS UNSOLICITED ADMIN MESSAGE
FOR : LFBIO1 DATE: 083182 TIME: 1606
ACTION : DRIVES QRY RESPONSE
SENT BY : MARMV000

STATUS ACTIVE LIC FILE NO
LIC S0252300 EXP 85
HASBROUCK EDWARD J
74 ELMWOOD RD, WELLESLEY
TYPE 2 CLASS 3 HEIGHT 71 REST 1 DOB 01/11/60.ETX
Field File No. 25-30740-18 (3)

Date Received 12/3/92

From Party of Mov. Vehicle

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Mass

(CITY AND STATE)

By (NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material—Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rules 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Description:

Certified copy of transcript

Drivers license for

Acard John Harder

Turned over to AUSA

Robert S. Mueller III on 12/6/92.
Field File No. 25-30740-10

00 and File No. Boston

Date Received 12/11/82

From Bureau

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By [Redacted]

(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned □ Yes ☑ No

Receipt Given □ Yes ☑ No

☐ Yes Grand Jury Material-Disseminate Only

Pursuant to Rules 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Description:

1) Receipt of certified mail delivered to Edward J. Hostmark, dated 12/7/81.

2) Return receipt, signed by Robert Hostmark, dated 12/10/81

Forwarded to AUSA Robert A. Mueller on 12/9/82.
Field File No. 25 - 30740-14 (6)

00 and File No. Boston

Date Received 12/9/82

From Bureau

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE) (b)(7)(C)

By __________________________

(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☑ No Receipt Given ☐ Yes ☑ No

☐ Yes Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only

☐ No Pursuant to Rules 6(a), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Description:

Origined Letter from Agent to William Frank Smith

Dept. of Justice, WDC

w/ envelope

Taped on to Aust

Robert Mueller on 12/9/82
Field File No. 25-30740-14 (6)
00 and File No. 
Date Received 12/19/82
From Bureau
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR

(CITY AND STATE)
By (b)(7)(C)
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned □ Yes Receipt Given □ Yes
☐ No ☐ No
☐ Yes Grand Jury Material-
☐ No Disseminate Only
Pursuant to Rules
6(e), Federal Rules
of Criminal Procedure

Description:
Original letter for
subject to Jones And,
Selective Service, WDC
w/envelope
Tunnel over to Austria
To Robert Mueller on
12/9/82
It is the policy of this Bureau that in responding to an FOIPA request, or a series of related requests, wherein the documents to be released total less than 250 pages, no duplication fee is levied. Therefore, the enclosed documents are being forwarded to you at no charge.

If you desire, you may appeal any denials contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy (Attention: Office of Information and Privacy), United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, within thirty days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

See additional information on continuation page.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Section
Records Management Division

Enclosures (3)