CERTIFIED HEARING TRANSCRIPT (DAY 6)

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	COMPLAINT NUMBER 2019-22
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	HEARING OFFICER
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	DENIS J. McINERNEY, ESQ.
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	JUNE 16, 2025
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	9:00 A.M.
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	Lisa L. Crompton, CSR (MA)(RI), RPR
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1	HEARING OFFICER:	Good	morning
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This is obviously the sixth day of our hearing on the Commission on Judicial Conduct's Complaint Number 2019--22. And this morning we're going to have closing statements by both parties, and we will be starting this morning with Mr. Hoopes, on behalf of

MR. HOOPES: Good morning.

It's been a long seven years, a long seven years. And when you know someone, and when you know that they're not capable of what's described in the indictment, and when you know that they're not capable of the conduct that's charged here, then you can defend on the burden of proof or you can do it differently. You can simply search for the truth. And in this case, that's what we've done, for seven years, until we arrived here with you which, frankly, has been as eye-opening as anything preceding it.

Now, the truth, though, was shredded beneath the clouds that in the front of the grand jury for a long time, and then the truth was hidden for a long time behind the Jencks Act, and then initially it was still

judge Joseph.

hidden when it came to the CJC. But Special Counsel joined with us, with that then administration, and we finally got many of the documents we were hoping for and looking for and, frankly, thrilled to see.

But what we got for documents wasn't nearly enough. It was just the beginning. There were things to do, people to see, people to talk to, interviews, but the one simple thing that we learned at the end of that was this: David Jellinek is a liar.

Now, David Jellinek is just not any liar. David Jellinek is a criminal who, for some reason, is still practicing his trade, not just as a lawyer, though, but as a liar. Now, lawyers go to school to get a JD, to learn how to argue inferences. David Jellinek went to school to get a JD, but he may also have attended some school somewhere for liars. But David Jellinek must have cut some classes, not read the material, gotten kicked out of school, because he is a very bad lawyer and a very, very bad liar.

So if you look simply and carefully enough the lies are obvious. He is

not the mastermind that he thinks he is and in a sense he's not the mastermind of this case, because what he did here was sort of mindless, beyond the pale, committing his crimes in plain sight, so to speak, in many ways, in front of people that he knew, who would instantly wonder what happened. But David Jellinek has a PhD in manipulation. He could teach the school, run the academy, and hire the faculty. He has out-manipulated court officers and clerks, lawyers and prosecutors, and many judges along the road of this case, in the Newton District Court, in the Federal Court, and here before you, and before that, the CJC.

Now, like most bad liars, though, the manipulation takes an added light from the lies, and his bad lies in the clear light here tell it all. Now, he seemed to like to lie first in the morning chronologically, which is what he did here. He said what? He said he was at the Newton District Court on the morning of April 2nd of 2018. He got there mid morning, is what he claimed. But he said that he arrived, and he told you why he was hired, he told you what he supposedly heard from ICE, to

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be out in the courtroom, kicked out of the courtroom into the hallway, he talked about when he spoke to ICE, he claimed that he saw his client, he claimed that he thought about a fee agreement, he talked about a conversation with Ms. Bostwick, he said he received documents from Ms. Bostwick, all in the morning. Well... And he talked a little bit about check and cash, and we'll talk about that a little bit later.

What is the simple proof of the lies? ICE, the transcript, the interpreter, Ms. Bostwick, Judge Joseph. He said he was there in the morning. The ICE agent, Simmons, who you heard from through his own report, said one thing; he didn't see him that morning. Ms. Bostwick said she didn't see him that morning, she didn't talk to him that morning, she didn't give him any documents that morning. Judge Joseph said that she didn't see him that morning, which is why she said hello in the afternoon session on the tape. The interpreter, Mendoza, thought he was the prosecutor because of all the talking he did in the afternoon. could he have interpreted for him in the morning if he thought he was the district attorney?

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So if you go back through his					
lies, he could not have arrived in the morning,					
he could not have been hired as he said because					
they saw him and they liked his performance.					
There was no performance. There's not a word in					
the transcript that says David Jellinek,					
appearing, Your Honor, for anything in the					
morning, let alone putting on a masterful					
performance.					

Supposedly he said that he heard ICE asked out of the courtroom. If you look at the transcript, there's not one word about any of that happening on the record, and it couldn't have, because it happened in the afternoon, and it was never on the record.

Seeing his client? He couldn't have seen his client. If he had seen his client, Mendoza could talk about it, tell about it, explain about it, not what was said, but that there was actual contact. He didn't remember any.

Now, that's about 10 lies. And if you remember, when I was asking him questions, who's telling the truth, you or the ICE agent, and if it was the ICE agent, then we

have half a dozen lies. I underestimated.

We're already at 10, and we haven't even gotten to the afternoon. He exceeded expectations in lying. But his manipulations are countless, without being able to be numbered, innumerable.

So as court goes, there are different forms of manipulating and lying.

There are untruths, there are half truths, and there are expectations that you would be truthful in a particular situation you are not, all arising to the level of false statements or perjury, depending on the circumstances.

He manipulated the assistant district attorney before the case was called, he never said a word about his plan. He manipulated the ICE agent before the case was called, never said anything about his conversation with MacGregor. He manipulated the clerk, never said a word, the other court officers besides MacGregor. That's just before the case was called. While the case was called, never raised his hand and said, oh, Judge, I've talked to Mr. MacGregor and this is what we've agreed to do, never said that so that the DA could hear it, never said that so that the clerk

could hear it. After the case was done, the same manipulations.

Now, manipulations come easy to It's almost unfathomable to imagine, if him. you are a practicing lawyer with any sense of ethics, that the next morning you would knock on the door of the presiding justice of the Newton District Court, have an ex parte conversation to tell her about a little incident about somebody going out the back and only tell a thumbnail of the story and not tell the fist of what was really important, which was that he had a conversation with MacGregor and out Medina Perez went because of that conversation. From that morning on, she didn't know for days and months any such thing happened. Didn't say anything to the clerk, didn't say anything to the chief court officer Noe. Didn't come over to the ADA the next day and say, you were right, this is what I did.

So if you counted all of these lies, out and out, half truths, failures to disclose, David Jellinek must have been setting a one-man record for liars, by a lawyer, lies by a lawyer, or a lawyer's lies, not only in the

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Newton District Court, but for any court in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ever.

Now, he's not done, though, in some ways. Because from April 3rd on, he said nothing. He was hiding in plain sight every day, going to work, nobody saying anything.

Bizarre. But at the same time, he was keeping track of what was happening. He knew about the subpoena to MacGregor and that MacGregor was going to the grand jury.

So he claimed that he didn't talk to him between April 3rd and that date when he found out about the subpoena. Can we believe that? Do you believe that? His co-conspirator? Now, the co-conspirator was doing one huge favor, the biggest favor that a co-conspirator could do for David Jellinek. When I asked Noe, and Noe was asked, Officer Noe, Court Officer Noe, when you interviewed MacGregor, did he say anything about David Jellinek, the answer was no.

Now, for whatever reason, and we'll get to that, MacGregor was keeping his mouth shut. Jellinek was keeping track of MacGregor, because if MacGregor was keeping his

mouth shut, Jellinek still had options. And he sat on it and sat on through May, through June, through July, through August, through September, through October, until he got a call from Clerk Okstein's lawyer, oh, the grand jury's in action and they're coming for you, you are a target. Now, he called the lawyer. And when he heard that word "t-a-r-g-e-t," he must have known bad things can happen.

Now, he claimed he wasn't afraid of going to jail. I know no one who is not afraid of going to jail. 20 years, five years, 36 months. If most people, who are made as human beings, get sweaty palms when they see the blue light behind them and wonder if it's for him, for you, for somebody you're with, then he clearly had sweaty palms at the very least. But he said to you, oh, he was just worried about his livelihood and providing a family and professional career. That is not the case. He was worried about everything.

Now, he went in to see the U.S attorney's office, after his lawyer had made contact, and we can presume he did the usual thing, which is, he called, said I'm going to

talk to you, give you the attorney proffer, and I'm going to bring him in, and in he went, and he cooperated for a number of months.

And the reason we know that he was keeping track of MacGregor to see what his options were is because MacGregor had a retirement party in the spring, after Jellinek had been in to see the U.S. attorney's office no less than five times, and who showed up at the party for MacGregor, four court officers and one other person, Jellinek. And while Jellinek had been throwing MacGregor under the bus and causing him to be indicted and him alone, along with Judge Joseph, he walked over to shake his hand.

Now, what kind of a person would do something like that? A master manipulator, who has probably did a fellowship in manipulation. So he knew what his cards looked like exactly.

And when I asked him, I said, so it was a trade. What did he say? It was a trade. I said it was a trade for what you were going to be able to tell him about the 52 seconds. And he said, yeah, it was. He said,

he said that was the core of it. I said they had everything in front of it, everything in back of it, it was what was said in those 52 seconds off the record, and he agreed. He knew that's what it was about, and they knew that was what it was about. And so he got immunity.

Now, you know better than anyone in this courtroom that giving complete immunity to the mastermind of a plot with no corroboration is beyond unusual, and it's tantamount to prosecutorial suicide, because you always, always, always, as a prosecutor, particularly in white collar cases, either need more corroboration or you need a piece out of them, because if you don't take a piece out of them, no jury will believe them, because they know what anybody on the street knows, you can make anything up. And these people made that deal. And that either means that they didn't care about a conviction, they cared about just an indictment, whatever happened after that, or they were fools, and they are not fools. know and I know and they know one thing: lie. People with ties lie. In the white collar

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world of prosecution, people who wear ties are the bread and butter of making cases. So you have to do the other things, the actual work.

Now, Jellinek gave them two things that they were looking for in the 52 seconds, one, what he said to her, and of course, there's variations on that, got infinitely longer, if you could put his nose next to the timeline, you would watch Pinocchio grow. On November 8th, he said, I requested that the judge release Medina Perez through the lockup area. That's all he said. By the time he got to the grand jury, he added, oh, he said that he thought Medina Perez could be released out the back door. That's -- Sounds like two Small thing. That's the case. one other thing. What was in her mind, he was asked, February of 2019. What did he say? said he didn't know what was in her mind. wasn't a mindreader. So that was 2019, 2020, '21, '22, '23, '24, he came and spoke, sat down or did the Zoom, as we understand it, with the special prosecutor in December 2024. She asked him the same question. You said you didn't know. He said not true. She said she

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understood his plan and, yeah, that's what we'll do. That's the core of the case. That's the core that they traded for. That's the core that they didn't care about. Once he made the trade, he just made it better.

Now, it's useful to look at the things that I would suggest that the Federal authorities did not do, because it had spill-over effect into this proceeding. If you look at the document that they produced, they ignored the Lunn policy as the governing factor, they ignored the Lunn policy and the court officer manual, governing factor for where the exit would be, they focused on this mirage that some people are calling the common practice of the point of release in Newton, but they papered their way through that. They ignored the statements that they had in the front of their nose, the interpreter statement that we've discussed. They ignored the ICE statement that They had. We didn't see it for they had. months and years. They had it before they pulled the trigger on this case. They didn't do any of the work that would have seemed to them the collection of small lies all gathered up

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into one whopper, for the morning, and we've been over it, they would have known he wasn't there in the morning. They didn't accurately state a time he arrived, because he never arrived, why he was hired, all the litany that we talked about earlier.

More telling than that, there was an attorney general in Massachusetts named Frank Bellotti, he used to say, if you're going to indict in a case like this, you better be careful, because sloppiness takes you nowhere and it hurts everyone. And in here, they never ordered the transcript of the day. We did that. He had an iPad. They never asked to get the iPad, to go through it, to see what the schedule was, the things that were missing for Special Counsel. They never saw it. They never followed up on his calendar.

But the most telling thing, the eagerness to just pull the trigger to ruin somebody was the fact that they never spoke to Ms. Bostwick. You heard her here. We asked her, Ms. Mulvey asked her, the vital question, did the Federal authorities, the FBI, the assistant U.S. attorney ever speak to you. The

answer was no. Really? In a case of this magnitude, the woman who was there in the morning, who could tell you whether he was lying or not, you never knocked on her door, you never made a call, you never interviewed her? There's only one explanation for that. And it's not that they're sloppy. Because I assure you, -- I've been in cases with these people -- they are not stupid. The only possible explanation is, they didn't want to hear, it might get in the way of their project.

Now, probably the most mysterious thing is this whole notion that check versus cash. Now, Mr. Jellinek told the prosecutors and told the grand jury, do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing, but the truth so help you God. I do. And how were you paid. I was paid by check. You were in a proffer session. know you have an obligation to tell the truth. If you don't, it's a thousand and one violation. You know that. Yes, I do. How were you paid. I was paid by check. Did they ever ask for the If they had, we'd have it. No. check? they ever look for the bank account? Ιf

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they had, we'd have it. Did they ask for his tax record? No. We would have it. Did they ever ask for his accounting records? No.

Now, if you were supervising these people, and they did something like that, they would be demoted to going forfeiture cases. There's no explanation for this other than they didn't want to do it. Because they are not sloppy. They know what they're doing. And then he walks in six years later to the office of Special Counsel by Zoom and confessed. It was cash. Now, nobody forgets whether it was check or cash. And he didn't.

And Special Counsel is much quicker about these things, trying to pay attention to the truth, than her predecessors, and she followed up and asked, where are the bank accounts, let's go back and check, that's what you said, you said check, now you're saying cash. Which is it? And he said, oh, I'll go look for it. You heard him. I asked him. You said you'll go look for it. And we don't have it today. If we don't have it today, that means Special Counsel didn't get it today. Really?

Why is that important? It's

not just important, it's critical. Because the important question before you is, why the lies, why all the morning lies, why this 10, not six, 10 lies that have a destructive weight of a piece of cement as their case. Why? Well, if you weren't there in the morning, why are you lying about it? So talking it through with you, it could have only been because somehow he got there at a time when was different than the morning. And why is that important? Because it goes to how he got to these people. How did they find him, if they didn't see him perform, if he didn't smile at them as he went by, how did he get introduced to them.

Well, it seems like the only natural candidate for that would be
Wesley MacGregor, who was the court officer at that point. We don't know for sure, but there's nobody else really around. And if
Wesley MacGregor made the introduction, and there's no check and they're supposedly only a thousand dollars in cash, could have been more, could have been much more, we don't know, into whose pocket did that cash go. All one? Split? Who knows?

1	But going to back to not asking
2	the questions, I would suggest, I would suggest
3	and I know you know what I'm talking about, what
4	person would ever risk immunity in a case like
5	this to lie? Because as soon as you lie, you
6	get caught and you have no immunity. You're
7	dead. You're going to jail. And so why would
8	he lie about something like check versus cash?
9	If you front that at the very beginning, they'll
10	give you a pass. You know that. I know that.
11	They'll give you a pass, as long as you front
12	it. The only possible explanation, we can't say
13	for sure, but we don't have to, is that
14	something untoward happened between those two,
15	and MacGregor was smart enough to not name
16	Jellinek. Because he can explain, oh, I let him
17	out the back door. You can't explain as a court
18	officer beyond the tape. If you're Jellinek,
19	you can't explain handing cash to a court
20	officer in return for a referral. Maybe there's
21	another explanation. That's as good as I can
22	do. But I would suggest to you something at a
23	crisis level, more important in their minds than
24	letting somebody out the back, is driving this
25	host of lies about the morning. It's too wild a

whopper to take a risk otherwise.

Now, without trying to be critical of anybody here, because the CJC has its process, CJC filed these charges, then they talked to Jellinek, then they talked to the interpreter, then they talked to the ADA. They never talked to Bostwick. They never looked into any of the things in the transcript. But, by then, it was too late. We were on this path. And in the end, thank God we were. But we were on this path, a path that David Jellinek excused because he said, oh, I was just, what, I was just advocating for my client.

Now, there's a preliminary section to the Massachusetts bar rules that says that in a section, Preamble 5 that says that an attorney's conduct is -- has to conform with the requirements of the law. And he knew this didn't conform to the requirements of the law, and Federal authorities knew it didn't conform to the requirements of the law, because they named him in there as the mastermind and co-conspirator.

Now, even the Bible, in the Torah and the revelation says that you need two

witnesses. What did Federal authorities have?
What does Special Counsel have? They have a
liar. So maybe we can update, if that's humanly
possible, the Torah and the new testament and
say you need two credible witnesses. That means
for thousands of years, for thousands of years
things that were important to human kind where
you were going to have a penalty of any kind
needed corroboration. They understood that.
Somehow that's gotten lost here. Is there any
good reason for it? I would suggest not.

And if Special Counsel suggests that Mr. Mendoza is that credible second person, he shot himself in the foot. Because whatever his impressions were, he was clear that it had been seven years, clear that he had memory issues, couldn't remember the correct locations of things as simple as where the side bar took place, recognized there was white noise, distance. Even Ms. Bostwick, who was sitting in the front row, right inside the rail, with the rail to her back, said I couldn't hear, I didn't hear a thing. Didn't hear off the record, didn't hear on the record. And he didn't know what the Lunn policy was. So clearly, he could

misinterpret many things. But the most critical thing is that he thought David Jellinek was the prosecutor.

Now, the assistant district attorney is not their second witness. assistant district attorney is our second witness, Judge Joseph's second witness. anybody more credible than the woman who stood before you and sat before you and testified? She said that, as far as she was concerned, the off the record was just a continuation of the on the record. She was right there. Nothing was said that gave her the impression that Medina Perez was doing anything other than going out the side door -- excuse me -- going out the front door. Although she may have used the word "misquided," she didn't think that Medina Perez was going out the back door. She said nothing was said in that regard. She thought Judge Joseph was just offering Jellinek time. She didn't know about the Lunn policy either, she knows it now, and she thought that Judge Joseph was complying with it. She also agreed that it was not a good thing for ICE to take the wrong person. If they were looking for

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help for their second person, they got none, and we got everything we needed.

Now, the next witnesses from Special Counsel are the three Newton District Court witnesses that really told us what really happened. And that's what this hearing, and in some respects, if not all respects, is really What actually happened that day? And Court Officer Noe said to you three things: isn't there very often, so they don't deal with this often, he had his interaction with ICE, and he claimed to have offered them the opportunity to go down or to stay up and wait at the front door. But Noe didn't know about the conversation ICE had had with Clerk Okstein. And he may or may not ever heard about the Lunn policy. Because he was doing things the old way. That's what he said. In very good faith and very honestly.

But the two witnesses that you heard from the Newton District Court that were most critical I would suggest were, one,
Clerk Okstein and, two, Judge Mary Beth
Heffernan. Now, Clerk Okstein told you that going off the record was nothing to get excited

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about as far as he was concerned. He told you that people go downstairs in custody for their property. He said that when he spoke to Judge Joseph about ICE in the lobby, she didn't ever say anything to him about them not being able to access through the lockup. All she talked about was whether they could be in the courtroom or not.

But he showed, I would suggest, great courage in answering your questions, questions that had never been asked before. He interpreted the order by Judge Joseph to also include that ICE couldn't go anywhere into the lockup, they had to wait out front. He interpreted that as Judge Heffernan's policy. Some seven years later, for the very first time, we heard that out of his lips.

And then we heard from

Judge Heffernan. Now, Judge Heffernan said that
she only knew about Rule 211 anecdotally.

Anecdotally is a cute word for I've never read
it before. She thought custodies could go down
to get property. She told us that Jellinek,
when he saw her the morning of April 3rd, never
told her this agreement with MacGregor, never

told her his involvement with Medina Perez going out the back door, or that Judge Joseph had blessed it.

She talked about her e-mail policy discussion with Judge Dawley, and she acknowledged that she had this policy in effect, we've learned that nobody else in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had it, and she got rid of it. But the critical thing that she said to you were that she claimed that she knew about Lunn, that's what she claimed, she claimed and said that she had acknowledged that she hadn't implemented it. She admitted that the Lunn policy says that, when ICE is present, they're supposed to be able to take the individual from the lockup. But she went on with questioning from Special Counsel to say that, oh, the policy was a little confusing and her policy was not inconsistent with Lunn. Really? Seriously?

Now, she acknowledged that it was important to give the defense attorney time. She acknowledged that no one would want ICE to take the wrong person. And critically, she was asked the following questions: Did you feel

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like she, meaning Judge Joseph, told you what she thought was important as far as you can remember? Answer, yes. You didn't feel like she was holding anything back. Not that I could tell. And that you would have been the one to tell Judge Joseph that Medina Perez went out the back door when you talked that morning. Yes. Mary Beth Heffernan was not trying to reprimand Judge Joseph. She was trying to find out what happened.

Now, that same bell, you know the line of bells, and they have the bells that play the same sort of sound, you know, depth and quality. We heard from the other two judges, the senior judges, from Judge Fortes. Fortes called her in. The conversation was about Newton and it was precisely because they both understood that she had gone off the Though Judge Fortes never asked her, record. that was the focus of the meeting. They didn't get into ICE. Judge Fortes at this point seven years later has no memory of any conversation about Waltham, but you have the documents that support it. As far as Judge Fortes was concerned, it was an educational meeting,

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permission, permission was accomplished. She never said a word about half truths, part truths, anything other than the truth from Judge Joseph.

Probably another of the most important witnesses was judge Dawley. acknowledged that he hadn't offered any training in the manuals, separate training, whatever on the issue of off the record. He thought being a new judge was like drinking from a fire hose. He acknowledged that Judge Carey, who is the judge of all judges in the Trial Court, had in an e-mail acknowledged that she didn't know about this Rule 211. He, himself, had been off the record on certain circumstances. He laid out what the criteria was for the governor's warrant, and he explained that Lunn was clear and mandated, but the most important thing he said for our purposes here was, I asked him, did you think she was candid, and he said yes.

Now, Judge Joseph testified, and you heard her testimony, she worked so hard that morning and afternoon to find out about this policy. But Judge Heffernan was excluding people, ICE, who had a perfect right to be

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there. She asked Okstein about it. She called down to the office of the administrator of the District Court, they talked her through it, they e-mailed it to her, she followed.

When she was speaking, she was asked to go off the record. Before that, Jellinek said, best thing we could do is release him and see if he can dodge ICE, and she interpreted that as, he was asking for more time. And the reason we know that that is a more than reasonable interpretation is the person in this courtroom testifying before you who had the least axe to grind ever interpreted it the same way, the assistant district attorney, because she never heard anything, on or off the record, inconsistent with that, and said she thought one was just a continuation of the other.

And at the end of the case,
Clerk Okstein turns around and says what? ICE
is here, they want to take him. And what does
Judge Joseph say? She says, they can't come in
here, but he's released. And there are four
other ways, three at least, for them to get
downstairs. Who knows where ICE is? But ICE

can come in the back, ICE can go down the stairs, ICE can take the car around the back, ICE can go down the other set of stairs.

Now, there's not one whip of evidence showing, not one scintilla, as

Ms. Mulvey said to you at the very beginning, showing that Judge Joseph had any other thought in her mind, any improper, impure thought or motivation. But in addition to that, we put on a case, and we put on the case of involving first Ms. Bostwick.

Now, besides Ms. Bostwick, putting a pin in the balloon of the morning that David Jellinek was trying to float, she said one other thing that was telling about the state of mind of David Jellinek. Remember, he said, when he was asked questions by Special Counsel, I saw Ms. Bostwick afterwards, and Ms. Bostwick said to me, oh, I think you obstructed justice.

Ms. Bostwick said I have no memory of saying anything like that. David Jellinek, like the central figure in crime and punishment was hearing voices of his crime, and he knew from April 2nd on that he was in deep trouble.

Ms. Khoury, the attorney, said

going downstairs to get your property was the thing to do here. Judge Heffernan had agreed with that. Clerk Okstein had agreed with that. And she would have wanted to talk to her client, too.

But, you know, one of the most powerful things I would suggest, hope, were the three judges, experienced judges, of the Massachusetts court, who said to you three things: They had been off the record many times, in the District Court, in Superior Court, throughout their careers, and they had seen other judges do exactly the same thing. And it was not for some bad purpose. It was forgetting the business of the court done.

Judge Ball, who you heard from, Judge Ball sat in this courthouse six months out of the year, six months in Brockton. Why did they have her here? Because she could move cases. She knew how sausage was made. So other people who are prim could do the trails. And without her -- And they were very happy to have her year after year after year working that hard. She used every tool in her kit to get things done so that the wheels of justice in

Suffolk County and Plymouth County did not come to a screeching halt. And even the people sitting here today, we're happy to bless the fact that she used those tools. So to say 2025, oh, some things changed and it's a bad thing, is beyond ridiculous.

Judge MacLeod said she did the same thing, and she also told us that justice was a little bit like McCourt, McJustice, you know when you have to move things fast. But the most important thing I would suggest to you was, she talked about the fact that how necessary it was to facilitate people being open and honest, and that was the purpose that she used off the record for.

But the most important thing came from the lips of Judge Ball. She said, I trust lawyers, I like lawyers, if somebody asked to go off the record, she believed presumptively that they were there for a good purpose. And if she had done that, as she did for all those years, her trust was never betrayed. What does that mean? That means that she never ran into a David Jellinek. Nor would anybody ever reasonably think that they'd run into a

David Jellinek.

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Now, you heard from the ICE agents through their testimony they needed to be That was their testimony. And they said heard. one key thing, beyond the fact that Jellinek They basically begged to be wasn't there. allowed to go into the lockup, because they knew that the policy, the Lunn policy, and they knew about Lunn, was there for the public's protection and for their protection. And you heard from the chief, now of security, supervising at that time, and he said, when asked about the policies at the Newton District Court, were they, -- I think I was trying to be careful about it -- were they consistent with the Lunn policy, court officer policy, and to be gentle about it. His answer was, no.

Now, on April 2nd of 2018, there was one person in that courtroom who knew about the Lunn policy, which is the key in court to the case. Not the 52 seconds. The Lunn policy. That was a policy, as Judge Heffernan described, that Judge Dawley really described, was put together in response to the Lunn decision, recognizing that it was a delicate

balance, committees put months of work into it, they worked very hard to put that together, they distributed it widely, they had every expectation that all of judiciary would read it, that court officers, supervisors would get to read it, that everybody would know about it.

Judge Joseph, if you read that transcript, did everything right on every case that day, which she particularly did everything right on this case, on the Medina Perez case, because she was the only person in the courtroom who knew about the Lunn policy. She called for it, it was read to her, she wanted to implement it, she got copies. And what did she do with it when she left for the day? She took the policy -- we have it here -- and she dropped a copy on the clerk's desk, she dropped a copy on the first assistant's desk, and she also dropped a copy on Mary Beth Heffernan's desk. Right here.

How would you feel if you were the Chief Justice, the Presiding Justice, and you walked in, and your rookie, your baby judge who was filling in for you that day dropped that piece of paper on your desk? I think you would

know that there was a policy that nobody in your courthouse seemed to be aware of, not the clerk, not the court officer, not the assistant district attorney. Is it sort of crazy that these people all along have wanted to penalize the only person who made the judiciary look good that day?

when I finally got the chance, when we finally got the chance, and I read the Clerk Okstein's grand jury, I said to myself, oh, my word, this is what really happened. And then I watched you ask him a question that neither counsel asked, which is, did you tell ICE that they could go other ways? And he said no. Why? Because he misinterpreted the policy in Newton and thought that's what Judge Joseph was ordering, even though she hadn't said it. He confessed. And when you ask that question, you got that answer, I thought, oh, that's what really happened.

But then Judge Heffernan got on the stand. And she said, I knew about Lunn, whether she did or didn't, but I never implemented. And I thought, oh, my God, oh, my God, that's what happened. Now, you heard her

say at the beginning of her testimony, my job as the presiding Justice is getting everybody together, make sure we're on the same page.

You heard Judge Bonnie MacLeod say my job is to gather everybody together and make sure that they're on the same page.

So if one says it's their responsibility as the Presiding Justice no matter how they divided up authority in the courthouse, and the person who is the Presiding Justice says that's my responsibility, how did the Lunn policy fall through the cracks all these years.

Now, it doesn't matter that she claimed that she met Jellinek in the afternoon. It was a little of an ex parte conversation. Because you know that of course Jellinek had his hair on fire and went in in the morning, and there's no way Noe didn't go see her right away, and there's no way that Okstein didn't go see her right away. But who cares? What's really important is that, when she confessed, she added, oh, confusing time, it was, my policy was consistent with Lunn.

In what parallel universe is

her policy consistent with Lunn? Lunn was there, mandating into the lockup, if at all possible, there was no impossibility that day, mandating that for the protection of the public so that there weren't -- my colleagues -- scuffles in the courtroom. And most important, for the protection of our law enforcement people in the lockup. And but for her policy that ICE couldn't go downstairs and but for that, we wouldn't be here today.

Now, having said that, I asked the question of Judge Dawley. I said, well, do you think that, you know, she should be complained to the CJC. And I said that simply to make a point. And the point is that her policies were just the contributing cause. She was trying to do the best she could every day, just like everybody else, except one person, David Jellinek.

No judge in this courthouse today or before or hopefully in the future has ever met someone like David Jellinek, Judge Ball, who did cases with hundreds of people, Judge MacLeod, who done cases with thousands of people, lawyers from within the Commonwealth,

out the Commonwealth, nobody has ever met a liar and a manipulator and a scammer like that. And if there was no David Jellinek, the imperfect policies of Judge Heffernan would probably still be there today. Because he was the stress point that no one anticipated.

It's a little bit like,

Judge Joseph was walking down the sidewalk, and
some scaffold fell on her head, and somebody's
blaming her for walking down the sidewalk. Who
dropped the scaffolding? Who hoisted the rope?

It doesn't do us any good here to cast blame.

Because I would suggest to you you're going to
take all this in, you're going to write
findings, I think that without question the SJC
is going to be dying to hear what you have to
say and take any kind of remedial measure.

But in the end, I would ask you that it's enough. We don't need to throw anybody to the wolves, you don't need to throw another person to the wolves, we don't need to throw other people to the wolves. Other people have been doing the best they can in the judiciary. Only David Jellinek is the criminal here. And if we throw someone to the wolves,

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the wolves are insatiable, insatiable, and we won't gain anything. We need to be better than them and end this now.

Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you,

Mr. Hoopes.

JUDGE FABRICANT: Good morning.

Judith Fabricant, Special Counsel for the

Commission on Judicial Conduct.

I need to make a couple of comments about Mr. Hoopes' argument. I have no doubt that you will make findings based on the evidence and nothing that isn't in the evidence, but we heard quite a bit here in this closing argument that wasn't in the evidence, starting with what was essentially a character reference by Mr. Hoopes when there was no character evidence in the witness -- among the witnesses in the evidence.

We heard a speculative theory about Mr. Jellinek paying off Officer MacGregor. There was no evidence of that. In fact, Mr. Hoopes asked Mr. Jellinek a question about that, and Mr. Jellinek said absolutely not. If Mr. Hoopes wanted to bring in Officer MacGregor,

perhaps he could have. He didn't. There is simply no evidence of that.

Mr. Hoopes said that the assistant district attorney said that what Judge Joseph was doing was to give Mr. Jellinek more time. She didn't say that. She said something different, which we'll talk about, but she didn't say that. So we've had a lot here. And there was some argument about Judge Ball and her role and how the court viewed it. There's been some argument about how U.S. attorneys operate, how the justice department operates. None of that is in evidence. And I know that you will make findings based on the evidence.

I also think it's important to note that the Commission is not the U.S. attorney, the Commission's charges are not the indictment, and this hearing is not the trial of the indictment. This is an entirely different matter. The U.S. attorney may or may not have done some things that they would otherwise do, may or may not have had whatever motivation they had, may have not done some things that Mr. Hoopes thinks they should have done. That is not what this hearing is about.

This hearing is about the charges made by the Commission on Judicial conduct whose responsibility it is to monitor judges' compliance with the Code of Judicial Conduct and with the provisions of Chapter 211C, and to take action when it has reason to believe that there has been a violation by a judge of those requirements. So that's what this hearing is about, and I know that you will make your findings and your ruling about those issues.

Now, as I said when we started, there's one central factual dispute, and that is what was said in the 52 seconds off the record. And we've spent five days of evidence to resolve that one disputed fact. Some of the evidence that's been presented actually bears on that dispute, a lot of it has been peripheral. I'm going to keep my focus on that central issue, on the facts that I ask you to find based on what was said in those 52 seconds, on what Joseph said, Judge Joseph said afterward, and on the undisputed facts.

So how do you resolve the one disputed issue. We're all thoroughly familiar with the factors that a fact-finder can

consider. You consider whether the witnesses have a bias or motive to tell you anything other than the whole truth, you consider the demeanor of the witnesses, as I know you have and will, you consider whether their testimony is consistent in itself and with their previous statements and with the other evidence, and most important in this case, I suggest is to consider the plausibility of the conflicting versions in light of what was said on the record and in light of the surrounding circumstances.

Two most conflicting witnesses obviously are Judge Joseph and Attorney

David Jellinek. Judge Joseph is the responding party, her judicial career is at stake, her reputation is at stake. She's biased by definition.

What about David Jellinek.

He's a practicing lawyer. And you heard a lot about him from Mr. Hoopes. But he's a practicing lawyer who appears in the Newton District Court almost daily and in other courts regularly and has for 25 years and he continues to have positive professional relationships with court personnel.

1	You've heard a lot about his
2	proffer and grant of immunity. Counsel relies
3	heavily on that to suggest that he had reason to
4	make a false accusation. But David Jellinek was
5	fully aware that he could assert a
6	Fifth Amendment privilege, refuse to speak and
7	refuse to testify. He knew what might follow
8	from that, but he also knew that he would defend
9	himself vigorously and he would have had a lot
10	of ground for defense. His duty was to his
11	client, not to ICE. And as Officer MacGregor
12	told him and Chief Court Officer Noe confirmed
13	here, there was no rule at the time against
14	releasing someone out the back.

And as respondent has emphasized, the official Trial Court policy favored bringing ICE to the lockup, which was entirely outside Mr. Jellinek's control. So if Mr. Jellinek had asserted his privilege and been prosecuted, he would have had plenty of room for defense.

And Attorney Jellinek fully understood that waiving his privilege and accepting immunity was a two-edged sword. He could not be prosecuted if the U.S. attorney

believed he told the full truth, but he would lose his immunity and would be prosecuted for perjury at least if the U.S. attorney believed that he told any material untruth.

You have the proffer letter and the immunity letter in evidence as AA, and you may be familiar with these types of letters.

The phrasing has a certain in terrorem effect, the witness is warned in no uncertain terms that he is at the mercy of the U.S. attorney's unreviewable evaluation of the truth of his statements. Surely, a lawyer with an active and successful practice would not risk his career and his freedom with a fabricated accusation.

What about demeanor.

Mr. Hoopes has said a lot about demeanor. And you will evaluate demeanor, and I have no doubt you observed the witnesses, and you don't need much comment made on that topic. But I will make a couple of comments. David Jellinek answered the questions from both sides directly, even when the answers would hardly make him look good. He acknowledged that what he did for his client was on the edge of ethical. Mr. Hoopes characterizes it as criminal, Mr. Jellinek

disagrees, but he admits this was borderline.

He acknowledged what he doesn't remember and he acknowledged that in some respects, particularly when and why he came to Newton that day and when he spoke with various people, his memory after seven years differs from what appears in the full day transcript. He didn't dance around those questions. He answered them directly.

What about Judge Joseph's demeanor. She did dance around, as you saw.

And I'll mention a couple of examples, and I know you'll review the transcripts and I know you have your own recollection, but I'll mention a couple of examples.

The first on a point that was hardly worth quibbling about, but she did quibble. I asked her about the case of Mr. Pineda, second on the list that day, when retained counsel had filed an appearance and appointed counsel, who turned out to be Allison Khoury, a witness here, withdrew. The only significance of this fact is that substitution of retained counsel for appointed counsel is a frequent occurrence. It happened twice that day. It's not a reason to be

puzzled, as Judge Joseph said she was in Paragraph 13 of her response to the charges.

But instead of just answering yes to my question, she talked around it and she talked about cases when a defendant who's not indigent, but has no counsel on arraignment, so the court appoints counsel just for bail and that lawyer doesn't come back and retained counsel comes in. That might happen. transcript was right in front of her, and it shows that that's not what happened in the Pineda case. Attorney Khoury was there on April 2nd because she had been appointed previously. She came back and she was replaced by retained counsel. Nothing significant, nothing unusual, except that judge Joseph didn't want to acknowledge it.

A similar example more significant to the issues here is when I asked her whether detention on the fugitive from justice charge would require a determination that the evidence was sufficient to connect the defendant to the warrant, and she talked at length about the factors as if the other factors would somehow justify holding someone without

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evidence that he was the person named in the underlying warrant.

A little later I read from the transcript where Mr. Jellinek said, the best thing for us to do is to clear the fugitive issue, release him on a personal, and hope he can avoid ICE. I asked her whether she understood that Mr. Jellinek's goal was to have his client avoid ICE, exactly as he said, and she would not acknowledge that she understood he meant exactly what he said. She insisted that she interpreted that as that he wanted more time to investigate, to see how it pertained to both That's the theory she's putting agencies. forward now, and that the lawyers have argued, but it's not what Mr. Jellinek had just said to her on the record.

And then, when she was answering her lawyer's questions, she said that she thought that detaining the defendant overnight, sending him to the jail, was analogous to putting a matter on for further call during the court day. And when I asked her if that was really what she meant, she insisted it was. After a career as a criminal defense

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lawyer, could she really be so cavalier about sending a defendant to the jail overnight with no legal basis. That's preposterous. But once she had said it, in response to her lawyer's questions, she insisted on sticking to it.

The way she answered my questions was reminiscent of Chief Justice
Fortes' description of the conversation in
Lowell, when Judge Fortes was the Regional
Administrative Justice. Chief Justice Fortes'
testimony was very precise. She told you that
she asked Judge Joseph an open-ended question
without any accusation, that she had been told
that part of the proceeding was not recorded.
But she didn't assume that that meant that the
judge had told the clerk to turn off the
recording. She knew there were other
possibilities. The clerk could have forgotten
to turn it on after the lunch break or the
equipment might have malfunctioned or otherwise.

So she said to Judge Joseph, I understand that part of the proceeding was not recorded. What happened. And Judge Joseph did not say I told the clerk to turn off the recording or the defense lawyer asked to go off

the record and I did. The first time

Judge Fortes heard Judge Joseph say directly

that she went off the record was in Chief

Justice Dawley's office on May 8.

Instead, in her conversation with Judge Fortes, Judge Joseph danced around, as she did here, she asked questions about how the recording system worked in Newton and how that system was different from the newer system in other courts and she talked about a time when she turned off the record in Waltham because of a malfunction there. And Judge Fortes didn't remember it, but Judge Joseph talked about it here and in my interview with her, which is Exhibit N. But she never directly answered Judge Fortes' question what happened.

While we're talking about that conversation, there's another point to mention. Chief Justice Fortes testified that, when she told Judge Joseph that everything has to be recorded, Judge Joseph said she knew that. Chief Justice Fortes did not testify that Judge Joseph said she knew about Rule 211. And I'm not suggesting that you should find from that statement that she did know about Rule 211

before Chief Justice Fortes showed it to her, although she should have known about it. What I do suggest is that her position changes with the context and the audience, as it did in her testimony here.

Let's turn to consistency as a factor in evaluating credibility. Respondent's counsel has been very thorough and has found some inconsistencies in Mr. Jellinek's statements on periphery points, which Mr. Jellinek has acknowledged. But his account of the material facts has not changed, from the time of his first interview with the U.S. attorney in November of 2018 through his testimony here.

Counsel has emphasized that Mr. Jellinek did not go around the courthouse before the afternoon call, before the afternoon call telling people that he had a plan to get his client out the back. Why would he do that? That would destroy the plan. And he didn't go around afterward saying that he had the judge's blessing. Well, why would he do that? He had no reason to want to cause trouble to the judge. To the contrary, he preferred to talk with the

judge off the record to protect both himself and her and to keep it as private as possible afterward.

Judge Joseph, on the other hand, has taken a series of shifting positions. The most glaring inconsistency is her effort to backtrack on the statement of facts that she agreed to with the U.S. attorney and that she's agreed not to contest before the Commission in return for dismissal of criminal charges in September of 2022.

She stipulated that the normal custom and practice in Newton was that a defendant released from custody would be released into the courtroom. We heard from security director McPherson that that should not have been the practice, and we heard from some lawyers that that was not always what happened. But Judge Joseph stipulated that that was the normal custom and practice, and the chief court officer as well as the assistant district attorney, the clerk, and the First Justice have confirmed that it was. And it didn't depend on whether somebody had property. The assistant district attorney and the chief court officer

said the court officer would run down and get the property, or would bring it up if the court officer had reason, as in this case, to believe that the person was going to be released on personal recognizance.

Judge Joseph started
backtracking on her stipulation during her
interview under oath in June of 2023, and you
can see this in Appendix N, Pages 190 to 192.
Her positions on what she knew and didn't know,
what she intended, and what she did and didn't
do have also shifted. She told Chief Justice
Dawley that the off the record conversation was
about the Pennsylvania warrant. She told him
nothing about any discussion about ICE. He
could hear a reference to ICE on the recording,
but not more than that. And of course he did
not know and could not know, aside from what she
told him, anything that was said off the record.

And when Chief Justice Dawley asked her whether she had anything to do with the defendant being released out the back or any responsibility for it or any knowledge of it, she denied it. Emphatically and adamantly.

In her interview with me under

oath on behalf of the Commission, she gave the same emphatic denial. But she also said that she thought she had a responsibility to determine whether the defendant was the right person for ICE, she thought she had that responsibility to ICE, and she intended to pause the ICE arrest to allow for an attorney/client conference. She resisted acknowledging that in her testimony here, but you will see that in the transcript of her interview which is in evidence.

In her response to the Commission's charges, Paragraph 32, she says that her conduct had the unintended effect of assisting in the defendant's avoidance of ICE. She did not say that in her interview with me and she did not say any of these things in her meeting with the Chief Justice Dawley. These are all material inconsistencies.

Whose version of what happened is more plausible? Which version finds support in the recorded part of the proceeding and in the testimony of other witnesses? The recording has no bias. It cannot lie or spin or misremember. David Jellinek's version is

consistent with what both he and Judge Joseph said on the record and with the other witnesses on the record.

Judge Joseph was the first to mention ICE as soon as they were at side bar.

David Jellinek did not open that topic. She said it's my understanding that ICE is here.

What did this communicate to Mr. Jellinek? It conveyed that she was concerned about ICE, she understood that he would be concerned, and she was inviting him to discuss how to deal with that concern.

And what does it tell us? She had said that she didn't know why he asked to go to side bar. But this tells us she did know or at least she inferred ICE was there, and that was the topic to be discussed at side bar.

David Jellinek heard this as an invitation to do exactly what he hoped to do, he made his argument about identity and then he told the judge clearly and directly what he wanted to accomplish, release on personal and try to avoid ICE.

Her statements gave him reason to think she would help him and she now

acknowledges that she was trying to help him. She says so in Paragraph 12 of her response to the charges. She says she made what she thought was a good suggestion for his client, keeping the defendant in state not Federal custody.

What remained for David Jellinek was to tell Judge Joseph how he had proposed to accomplish his goal and what he needed from her to make it possible. He needed his client to go back downstairs, contrary to what she has stipulated was the normal practice in that court. If the defendant went back downstairs, he thought he could get him released out the back. That's why he asked to go off the record and that's what he told her off the Her response as he remembers it was, that's what we'll do, we'll proceed that way, or something like that. This version makes sense, it's plausible and consistent with the record and with what happened.

Mr. Jellinek acknowledges that his conduct was skirting the edge of ethical. Would an attorney characterize his own conduct that way if he were fabricating? If there were a more favorable version for himself, wouldn't

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he offer it? And would he do what he did if he didn't think he had the judge's permission?

Mr. Jellinek had too much to lose without the judge's permission. He was and still is a regular in the Newton District Court, he cultivates relationships with court personnel, and he benefits from those relationships. Would he jeopardize all of what he had gone through?

David Jellinek felt the need

for the judge's blessing. He came in to the side bar discussion knowing what he needed from the judge and looking to gauge whether he had that opportunity. Her statements on the record signaled to him that he did have the opportunity he needed, her suggestion to hold the defendant overnight, ICE is going to get him, what if we He listened carefully, and he saw detain him. the opportunity he was looking for. That's when he asked to go off the record in that context. He had a specific purpose to tell her how he would accomplish what he was trying to do and what he needed from her to make it possible. tells her exactly why he needed to go off the record, what he wanted to say to her, and did say to her.

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Her version is implausible, it
doesn't make sense. She would have you believe
that Mr. Jellinek asked to go off the record for
no reason with no purpose, not to say anything
secret or private, not to say anything other
than exactly what was said later on the record.
Would a lawyer ask to go off the record with no
purpose for no reason with no intention to say
anything private?

There's been evidence that some judges did go off the record in the years when she was practicing, and that may be so. But context is key. She knew what came immediately before the request to go off the record. She knew that ICE was the topic and Attorney Jellinek's hope that his client could avoid ICE. And she was the first to mention ICE. There was no room for doubt that that was what he wanted to talk about. It was with that knowledge that she immediately granted his request to go off the record.

What about the other witnesses to this conversation? Assistant District
Attorney Jurgens, Shannon Jurgens McDermott and
Interpreter Eric Mendoza have different memories

of what they heard, but the general sense of what they heard both on and off the record and the impression that they both gleaned is consistent, the judge was trying to help the defendant avoid ICE.

Eric Mendoza is a bit rough around the edges, but he has no bias and no reason to want to incriminate anyone. doesn't remember much about the morning, when he served on a number of cases and nothing unusual happened. He doesn't remember whether the defense attorney on this case in the morning was male or female. It didn't matter to him. He couldn't hear everything at side bar and he doesn't claim that he could and he can't quote specific words or phrases. But he heard enough to get an impression, the impression that the judge was unhappy about ICE being there and she was suggesting that this particular person be let go out the back, and that a decision was made for him to be let go out the back.

He remembers that because it bothered him. He felt disappointed in the court. As he said it, you kind of lose faith in the system a little. He's spent a lot of time

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in courtrooms. He may not understand the fine points, but he has a sense of what is supposed to happen and what is not supposed to happen, and he knew this was not supposed to happen. That's why he remembered it.

What about Shannon McDermott?
Her testimony was clear and precise and
consistent with her previous statements. She
fully understood her role. She said right away
that ICE was outside her role, she would take no
position regarding ICE. She was there at the
side bar, and she listened. But having said she
would take no position, her focus was not on the
discussion about ICE. Her focus was the
criminal charges that she was there to
prosecute.

Her memory of the conversation at side bar was limited and does not fully match David Jellinek's testimony or Eric Mendoza's.

She does not remember anyone saying anything about going out the back. Although, Chief Court Officer Noe testified that she -- and he testified to this on cross-examination, that she told him later that she had a sense that that might happen, that she couldn't believe a court

officer would do that.

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She heard and understood enough of the conversation between Attorney Jellinek and Judge Joseph to make her uncomfortable with the judge and the defense attorney talking about how the defendant could avoid ICE. described the conversation as sketchy. That was in her grand jury testimony. She acknowledged it in her testimony, she's a few years older and a little more professional and maybe that's not a word she would use today, but that was the word she used and she acknowledged it. She remembers the judge saying, what should we do. Well, what should we do about what? It had to be about ICE. There was nothing else left for the court to do in that case that day. fugitive from justice charge was dismissed and there would be no bail request on the misdemeanor charge.

Counsel pointed out, and we had some discussion with Ms. McDermott on this topic, that a judge can set bail even if the DA doesn't request it, especially if there is reason to think the defendant won't come back to court. And if ICE takes him, they might not

bring him back to court, whether he's the right person or the wrong person. So that might prevent him from appearing.

There was some suggestion that maybe Judge Joseph would have set bail to keep him in state custody so that he would appear in But if that were the purpose, then it would have been necessary to keep him detained until the case was resolved, unless she thought ICE was going to forget about it, which is extremely unlikely. Maybe a judge would do that on a charge of rape or robbery or drug trafficking that might lead to a sentence of incarceration with credit for the period in detention. But these were misdemeanor charges with no criminal record. The docket is in evidence and you can see that the case was ultimately disposed by pretrial probation, not by incarceration. Unless the motive were to keep the defendant away from ICE, this would not be a case where a judge would set bail without a request from the DA.

Respondent puts a lot of emphasis on Ms. McDermott going out to the main lobby after the proceeding ended and waiting

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with the ICE officer, telling him that the defendant would come out from the public doorway. Ms. McDermott told us why she did that. She knew there was a sallyport downstairs, although she didn't use the office, she didn't go downstairs, but she knew it was there. But she didn't believe a court officer would release a defendant that way, knowing that ICE was waiting upstairs, and she knew that the normal practice was that a defendant would come out through the courtroom as indeed Judge Joseph has stipulated.

Let's talk about what happened after the matter went back on the record and back to open court. There was no more discussion of the defendant's identity for ICE, no more mention of whether he was the right person for ICE. Why not? Because it was no longer a concern. There was a plan. The judge and the defense attorney knew what was about to happen.

You heard from

Judge MacLeod, -- and this was interesting -she had a long judicial career first on the

District Court and then on the Superior Court.

She said, and I think this is not what she was brought in for, I think she was brought in to testify that judges go off the record, but she said that, when she would go off the record, she would then put a sanitized version of that discussion on the record.

That was exactly what happened here. Judge Joseph and Mr. Jellinek engaged in a little performance for the benefit of everyone in the courtroom, especially the court officers who had control of the secure doors. The attorneys established that the defendant was not the right person for the Pennsylvania warrant, so the fugitive from justice charge would be dismissed, there would be no bail on the drug charges, and the defendant would be released on personal recognizance.

Then Mr. Jellinek made public his request that the defendant go back downstairs. He said I think he has some property downstairs and I'd like to speak with him downstairs with the interpreter, if I may. Judge Joseph said, that's fine, of course. So at this point, everyone in the courtroom knows he's going downstairs, and the arraignment

proceeds.

And there's been a lot of talk about whether it was common for a lawyer to go down to the lockup with a client after the client had been ordered released with the interpreter if necessary. And maybe it was. Although Judge Joseph has stipulated again that the normal practice was to release a defendant into the courtroom and out the front door, and you've heard from various witnesses, that a court officer would go down and get the property if he hadn't already brought it back up with the defendant.

But whether it was common to go downstairs or not, Judge Joseph clearly thought that she needed to give permission for them to go downstairs, and she said on the record that she did give permission. When Officer MacGregor asked if the defendant was released, she responded, he is. And then she said, Mr. Jellinek asked if the interpreter can accompany him downstairs to further interview him and I've allowed that to happen.

The clerk then reminded her that ICE was present to visit the lockup. She

responded, fine, I'm not going to let them come in here, but he's released on this. Why say that at that moment? She had already told the clerk to follow the First Justice's practice of excluding ICE from the courtroom, and there was no request to change that at this point.

In context, her saying that might seem to be a kind of nonsequitur, but it was not a nonsequitur. It expressed her awareness of the effect of excluding the ICE officer from the courtroom. ICE was not there to see and hear what was happening and when, to know that she had ordered the defendant released and had allowed the defendant to go down to lockup. She knew ICE wasn't in the courtroom to hear it and she made sure it would stay that way long enough for Attorney Jellinek to put his plan into effect.

Both the clerk and
Attorney Jellinek interpreted her response as
indicating that she would not allow ICE to go to
the lockup. She rejects that interpretation and
emphasizes that there were other ways to get
there. Indeed there were. Only there were
obstacles. If they were go through the

building, they need to be escorted by someone with a security pass and to get there before the defendant left. And if they were to go around outside to the back and into the fenced area where a sheriff's van was waiting for another detainee, and then knock on the door to seek entry to the lockup, they would have to know exactly when he was going downstairs and when he was going to be released and maybe they'd also have to have someone wait upstairs in case he changed the plan and went back that way. Not being in the courtroom to see and hear, they could hardly accomplish any of this.

I want to be clear. In excluding ICE from the courtroom, Judge Joseph was following the practice of the First Justice, and the Commission does not fault her for that. She was new, she was not in charge of that courthouse, and that was the First Justice's practice. But in announcing at that moment that I'm not going to let them come in here, she was acknowledging that she knew the effect in this case. ICE is waiting outside the courtroom, expecting him to go out through the courtroom, according to the normal practice, having no way

to know that he's going another way and no way to do anything about it.

So why would she do this?

Excuse me just a moment.

(PAUSE)

Why would she do it? There's been no suggestion that she was a political activist or a zealot of some kind, and the Commission doesn't contend that she was. The contention, rather, is that she stepped out of the judicial role. She was trying to help. She saw a problem, a potential injustice. ICE might arrest the wrong person. She wanted to prevent that. But that was not her role as a Massachusetts District Court judge. Her role was to address the state charges before her.

Regarding ICE. Her obligation was to be neutral, both in reality and in appearance, to do nothing to help or hinder, as Chief Justice Fortes said and as Judge Joseph repeated. The assistant district attorney understood that. She was neutral regarding ICE. That's exactly what Judge Joseph should have done. The assistant district attorney was three years out of school, but she knew that that's

what she was supposed to do and that's what Judge Joseph should have done.

Instead, as Ms. McDermott said, the judge's conduct on that day was a misguided effort to do what she thought was right, to help the defense attorney get his client out of a difficult situation. Having stepped out of her role then, instead of acknowledging error and taking responsibility for it -- if she had done that, I don't think we'd be here, but instead of acknowledging her error and taking responsibility for it, Judge Joseph has continued to claim that she did have some proper role regarding ICE.

In response to the charges in Paragraph 23, filed in December of 2024, six and a half years, more than six and a half years after the fact, says she was trying to help, she wanted to resolve the issue of whether the defendant was the person ICE wanted. She thought it was her responsibility.

Her further response in

Paragraph 12 says that David Jellinek resisted

what I thought was a good suggestion for his

client.

Paragraph 15 says that she wanted to ensure that defendant's conference with his attorney would happen before he was taken into ICE custody, not that she wanted to give him more time to investigate. That's a theory that she's presented here. But that's not what's in her response to the charges. None of this was within her role.

And now, in this hearing, instead of acknowledging that she did facilitate what happened, she has this new theory she was just trying to give the defense attorney more time, even though he never asked for more time, and even if it would mean sending the defendant to jail overnight with no legal basis to do that.

Let's turn to what happened after April 2nd. On April 4, she had a conversation with Judge Heffernan. There was no falsehood. But she did not volunteer relevant information. She was not candid. If what she says now is true, that this conversation was when she first learned that defendant was released out the back -- And I'm not suggesting she learned the outcome earlier, but that she

learned what was going to happen.

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But if this was the first time she had heard about it, wouldn't it have dawned on her in this conversation that she had unwittingly facilitated, that she had allowed it to happen? As she said in her response to the charges, that she unintentionally facilitated, although she did not say it in her testimony here. Wouldn't she have wanted to share that new recognition with the First Justice? Wouldn't she have wanted to ask what should I do, how do I keep this from blowing up? Or if she didn't feel comfortable with the First Justice enough to do that, wouldn't she have called someone else to talk it through and think about what to do? Her mentor? friend?

Then sometime within the next couple of weeks she had a conversation with the regional administrative justice. Again, there was no falsehood, but no acknowledgment in response to Judge Fortes' question, what happened. There was a lot of talking around it, but she never said I told the clerk to turn off the record. She was not candid and she was not

honest about that conversation after in her interview under oath with me on behalf of the Commission. In that interview, she said she acknowledged going off the record immediately. That's in Appendix N, Page 240, Line 13.

And in her testimony here she said she did acknowledge it. That's not so. Chief Justice Fortes testified that that was not so. And in Judge Joseph's response to the charges at Paragraph 37, she said she assumed that the Regional Administrative Justice knew. Judge Fortes didn't assume anything, but she now says she assumed.

If it had happened the way she says now, then by the time of her conversation with the Regional Administrative Justice, she knew that the defendant avoided ICE, she knew what she had said and what Attorney Jellinek had said on the record, and now she knew she had violated the rule. Wouldn't it have dawned on her then, if it hadn't already, how it would look to others? Wouldn't she have realized what she says in her response that she unintentionally facilitated and that others would think she facilitated intentionally,

wouldn't she have wanted to explain to the Regional Administrative Justice what happened, again, to ask what should I do, how do I keep it from blowing up, do I have to tell the chief? But she didn't do that. She talked about the recording equipment, the Waltham incident, the issue of the defendant's identification for Pennsylvania. Again, if she didn't feel comfortable enough with the Regional Administrative Justice, wouldn't she have wanted to call her mentor or a judge friend to talk it through?

Then comes May 8th, the meeting with Chief Justice Dawley. At this point she had listened to the recording. She knew that the recording showed she went off the record and she knew that that violated Rule 211. There was no way to deny it. She had to acknowledge it and show remorse for it. So she did. She also knew what the recording would reveal about what was said on the record.

Now, you heard the original recording. It actually doesn't reveal a whole lot, but she knew what it could reveal. Surely she could perceive how it would look and surely

she understood by this point that she had facilitated what happened, even if, as she claims, her involvement was unintentional.

But in response to the Chief's direct questions regarding her involvement in the release of the defendant from the lockup, she adamantly denied having anything to do with She didn't say she was concerned about ICE taking the wrong person, she didn't say, as she told me under oath, that she thought she had the responsibility to determine his identity for ICE, she didn't say, as she told me under oath, that she intended to pause the ICE arrest to make sure his attorney could have a conference with him first, and she didn't say, as she is now, that she was trying to give his attorney more time to investigate. Even she has now acknowledged that her denial of having anything to do with this release out the back was not fully accurate. Her position in response is that she did facilitate unintentionally, that by allowing the defendant to go downstairs, she allowed it to happen. But she didn't tell the Chief Justice that. She tried to protect herself rather than to participate candidly and

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honestly in a discussion of what was now a problem for the court and how the court would have to deal with it.

Again, the issue is role. She wasn't a school child called to the principal's office, she wasn't a criminal suspect with a right to remain silent, or even a civil deponent who's best advised to answer the questions and volunteer nothing. She's a judge in a position of high honor and great -- and high authority and great responsibility, including the duty to be candid and honest with court leadership.

And even now, after all this time and opportunity to think about what happened and to think about the role of a judge, and after all of what she has suffered, and there's no doubt she has suffered, she still doesn't acknowledge what it means to be a judge.

Paragraph 22 of her further response compares her suspension from the bench during her indictment with the immunity granted to the defense attorney as if there were some unfairness in their different treatment. But a judge is held to a higher standard than an attorney, indeed a higher standard than almost

anyone. Apparently she still doesn't accept that higher standard.

I submit that Judge Joseph facilitated what happened not inadvertently, not unintentionally, but knowingly, understanding that by allowing the defendant and his attorney to go downstairs after she ordered the defendant released, she was providing an opportunity to the defendant to be released out the back while ICE waited in front.

She didn't know there was an arranged plan. She didn't know about the conversation between Mr. Jellinek and Court Officer MacGregor, but she knew what Attorney Jellinek hoped would happen and she did what she could to make it possible. She did it not out of any political motive and not out of any ill intention. To the contrary, she did it in an effort to prevent what she thought was an imminent injustice. But in doing so, she violated her obligation as a judge to serve the rule of law, to uphold both the reality and appearance of integrity, impartiality, and independence of the judiciary.

When she realized that her

conduct was coming to light, she tried to protect herself. She was not candid and honest with the Chief Justice as the code required her to be. What she told the Chief Justice was false.

In her interview with me on behalf of the Commission under oath, she gave the same falsehood. She offered various explanations, as she has here, but she still did not acknowledge, as she did in her response to the charges, that she even unintentionally facilitated what happened, and she repeated her denial to you here in this courtroom, without acknowledging that she facilitated what happened even unintentionally.

Judge Joseph has garnered sympathy in some quarters, and indeed she is in a sympathetic position. The United States attorney went after her in a way that came as a shock to the judiciary and the bar and surely came as a shock to her, based on conduct when she had been a judge for only five months. She was indeed new as a judge when she encountered the Medina Perez case. The relationship between the Massachusetts judiciary and Federal

officials was tense and the atmosphere around ICE in courthouses was fraught.

A more experienced judge might have recognized that this was the time to be as careful as one could ever be, to be completely transparent, not just to stay on the record, but to stay in open court so that there could be no question about what was happening. She was not experienced, and perhaps she could be excused for not recognizing how dangerous the situation was.

But it doesn't take experience to be honest, to tell the truth, the whole truth. What it takes to do that is courage, especially when what you're going to tell doesn't make you look great. Judge Joseph did what she did and she said what she said when she was asked about it, and what she did and said undermined public trust and confidence in the Massachusetts judiciary and brought the judicial office into disrepute. Sympathy cannot protect her and cannot protect the public from the consequences of her conduct.

Excuse me for just a minute.
(PAUSE)

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Turning to the violations.

I will address the code

Commission on Judicial Conduct to discipline

General Laws Chapter 211C authorizes the

judges for violations of the Code of Judicial

Conduct as well as for willful misconduct under

Section 2(5)(B) and conduct prejudicial to the

administration of justice for unbecoming the

judicial office that brings the judicial office

into disrepute.

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11 violations and explain which ones the Commission

12 contends also violate these statutory sections,

starting with the least serious and ending with

14 the most serious.

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First, Judge Joseph violated

16 District Court Rule 211 by going off the record.

17 She concedes that she did that. She said she

18 didn't know about the rule, but it was her

19 obligation to know. She says others did the

That doesn't change the violation. same.

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Code of Judicial Conduct, which is on the screen

The definition section of the

23 there, -- I'm sorry that it's not big enough,

but it's on the screen -- the definition says,

defines law to include court rule. Rule 2.2 of

1-800-727-6396

the Code of Judicial Conduct requires a judge to uphold and apply the law.

So the violation of District Court Rule 211 was a violation of Rule 2.2 of the Code of Judicial Conduct. The violation of District Court Rule 211 was also a violation of Rule 1.2 of the Code of Judicial Conduct, also on the screen, which requires that a judge act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence and independence, integrity, and impartiality of the judiciary and avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.

that violations of law violate Rule 1.2. The violation of District Court Rule 211, if she didn't know about Rule 211, is also a violation of Rule 2.5 of the Code of Judicial Conduct, which requires the judge to perform judicial duties and administrative duties competently. The judge has to know the law and the rules that apply to the court she sits on and has to apply the law and the rules.

Accepting that she did not know about the rule, I do not argue that this violation was willful. If she did know about

the rule then, I would suggest it was willful.

Either way, it was prejudicial to the

administration of justice and unbecoming a

judicial officer and has brought the judicial

office into disrepute in violation on

General Law 211C, Section 2(5)(B).

The second more serious violation is that Judge Joseph demonstrated bias and gave the appearance of bias as between the defendant and ICE by what she did in assisting defense counsel in implementing his plan and by what she said on the record and by going off the record in this context.

On the record she introduced the topic of ICE, which was not within her proper concern. She said ICE is going to get him. First, she said, I understand ICE is here. Then she said, ICE is going to get him, what if we detain him. Then she went off the record right after the defense attorney had told her that his goal was to avoid ICE. Her comments and going off the record in that context gave the appearance that she was trying to help the defendant avoid ICE, as indeed she was. All the witnesses who heard some or all of the

discussion, David Jellinek, the assistant district attorney, and the interpreter got that impression.

Her demonstration of bias as between the defendant and ICE and the appearance of bias was a violation of Rule 2.2 of the Code of Judicial Conduct which requires a judge to perform all duties of the judicial office fairly and impartially. It was also another violation of Rule 1.2 of the Code of Judicial Conduct which requires a judge to act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the independence and integrity and impartiality of the judiciary and avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.

The demonstration of bias I suggest was willful in violation of Chapter 211C, Section 2(5)(B). She knew that she was supposed to be neutral toward ICE and to appear neutral, but she chose to do otherwise. It was also prejudicial to the administration of justice and unbecoming a judicial officer, and there can be no question that it has brought the judicial office into disrepute in violation of Chapter 211C, Section 2(5)(B).

Third and most serious, lack of candor and honesty. In her meeting with Chief Justice Dawley and in her interview under oath with me on behalf of the Commission, as well as with you as hearing officer in this proceeding. This is a violation of Rule 2.16 of the Code of Judicial Conduct which says a judge shall cooperate and be candid and honest with judicial disciplinary authorities.

The First Justice and the RAJ are not disciplinary authorities, so her lack of candor with them did not in itself violate Rule 2.16. But part of their roles was to pass on information that the Chief Justice should have in fulfilling his duties, so that a lack of candor with them was effectively with the Chief Justice as well.

With Chief Justice Dawley and in her interview with me and here in this courtroom, she was more than just not candid, she was dishonest. This I submit was willful misconduct prejudicial to the administration of justice and unbecoming a judicial officer, that brought the judicial office into disrepute, in violation of General Laws Chapter 211C, 2(5)(B)

and (D).

The violation of Rule 2.6, and particularly a willful violation, goes to the essence of the judicial rule. Honesty of every judge is essential to public trust and confidence in the judiciary which in turn is essential to rule of law.

I'm going to turn to mitigating and aggravating factors and recommend sanctions.

There are two mitigating factors, and I've already mentioned both.

First, she was very new as a judge. And second, she's already suffered quite a lot. There's no question about that. I suggest there is one aggregating factor. It is essentially the flip side of what I said a few moments ago. The aggregating factor is the context of the controversy in which this event occurred.

Judge Joseph was new as a judge, but she was not new as a lawyer, and she could not have been living in a bubble. She had to know that anything involving ICE would trigger scrutiny and she had to know that the way a judge handled it would affect public trust and confidence in the judiciary. That context

and her failure to recognize it and respond to it appropriately was an aggravating factor.

As for sanctions, I'll address the three categories of misconduct from least to most serious.

First, going off the record in violation of District Court Rule 211, and based on that District Court rule violation, in violation of 2.2, 1.2, and 2.5 of the Code of Judicial Conduct. Now, I've recited a list of rules. But this is the least serious of the violations. If it stood alone, it would warrant minimal discipline. But where a matter has become as public as this matter has, the resulting discipline has to be public, because the public has a right to know the result. Any private discipline would fail to promote public confidence in the judiciary as the Commission is mandated to do.

Lowest level of public discipline authorized by law is a public reprimand, and so that is the recommendation I make to you, a public reprimand with conditions of monitoring for a period of time.

The next more serious violation

is actual bias and the appearance of bias in violation of Rules 2.2 and 1.2 of the Code of Judicial Conduct. Here it is necessary to differentiate between actual and apparent. I urge you to find both. Based on both, the appropriate sanction is a public censure, which is the higher level of public condemnation above public reprimand. Again, with a period of monitoring.

If the violation were the appearance of bias without actual bias, that is, if she had created the appearance of bias by what she said on the record and by going off the record, but did not actually assist in the defendant's avoidance of ICE, then I would suggest that the appropriate sanction would be public reprimand, again, with a period of monitoring.

Finally, the third violation is the lack of candor and honesty with disciplinary authorities, in violation of Rule 2.16 of the Code of Judicial Conduct, including under oath in this courtroom and in her interview with me and on behalf of the Commission as well as with Chief Justice Dawley.

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As has been the case in so many other contexts, the attempt to cover up, to deny, and obfuscate, her refusal to accept responsibility is more serious than the underlying violations and warrants the most severe sanctions.

In past cases, when a judge has violated Rule 2.16, the SJC has concluded that the judge can no longer command respect and authority essential to the performance of a judicial function and on that basis can no longer serve as a judge. That is all the more necessary where, as here, this violation occurs in the context of other violations.

The SJC does not in itself have authority to remove a judge from office. That authority rests with the legislature and governor. The highest level of discipline the SJC can impose and what it has done in past cases when a judge has violated Rule 2.16 is indefinite suspension without pay and referral to the legislature and the governor. That I suggest is the appropriate sanction for this violation.

I know you have listened

carefully to all of the evidence and that you have reviewed and will further review all of the materials before you and will make findings and rulings based on all of the evidence. That is all the Commission asks for.

Thank you for your attention throughout this matter of great importance to the Massachusetts judiciary.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Special Counsel, and thank you, Mr. Hoopes.

It's been extremely helpful to hear your arguments today, and I want to commend all counsel for the quality of your arguments and the presentation of the evidence during this hearing.

As we've discussed on Friday, it's my understanding that we will have final transcripts from the hearing by this Thursday. Counsel will then submit your initial post hearing briefs with your proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law by Thursday, July 3rd, and your responses to each other's initial briefs by the following Thursday, July 10th. At that point the hearing will be closed, and I will then issue my report and

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1	recommendation within 30 days.
2	I also want to express my deep
3	appreciation for your exemplary professionalism
4	throughout this matter, including your
5	commitment to working so cooperatively with each
6	other throughout this process. That is very
7	much appreciated.
8	I look forward to reviewing
9	your upcoming submissions.
10	And with that, I believe we're
11	done for today, unless there's anything else
12	either of you have.
13	MR. HOOPES: Thank you.
L 4	JUDGE FABRICANT: Thank you.
15	HEARING OFFICER: Thank you
16	very much.
17	We're adjourned.
18	(The proceedings adjourned
19	at 11:00 a.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
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5	I, LISA L. CROMPTON, Registered
6	Professional Reporter, hereby certify that the
7	foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of my
8	stenographic notes of the proceedings in this
9	matter on the date and time specified in the
10	caption hereof.
11	
12	IN THIS WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto
13	set my hand this 27th day of August, 2025.
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21	Lisa of Crompton
22	LISA L. CROMPTON
23	REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTER
24	MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 1/17/2031
25	

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accompany	973:8 986:22	968:10 990:20	agreed 928:24
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accomplish	989:10 996:14	992:2,10	951:2,3 971:8,9
974:22 975:8	acknowledg	999:19	agreement
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938:3	activist 987:8	advocating	990:5 993:23
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