got

FILE NO. _____ 10-1-69

EXECUTIVE

FG 6-11-1 / Krogh, Egil

In Special Files FG 88 GL 1.

| No. of entry | No. of pages | Date of entry | Material entered |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 9/18/69 | letter to Dan Hofgren from John Crooker relating to Blocker request for pardon |
| 2 | 1 | 9/25/69 | letter to Krogh from Crooker re his part in pardon request of Lee Blocker |
| 3 | 1 | 9/26/69 | memo to Hofgren and Morgan with copies of Crooker's Sept. 25 letter |
| 4 | 1 | 9/22/69 | memo to Krogh from Morgan |
| 5 | 1 | 9/26/69 | memo to Morgan from Krogh |
| 6 | 1 | 10/1/69 | memo from Traylor (Acting Pardon Atty) to Krogh re pardon information on Blocker |

Lee

folder filed Oversize Attachment

4211

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# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL

## REFERRAL

JL 1

To: The Attorney General Date: May 29, 1969

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## ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

_____ Direct reply.
_____ Furnish information copy.

__X__ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

**NOTE**

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

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REMARKS:

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Description:

__X__ Letter: _____ Telegram: Other:

To: The President
From: Mrs. Edna O'Dowd Belsky, 1438 San Ysidro, Beverly Hills, Cal., 90210
Date: Ltr. undated (pm 5/14/69)
Subject: Appeals for clemency re death conviction of Fred Evans; brother serving in Vietnam.

---

By direction of the President:

John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant
to the President

hh - 2

(White House File Copy)

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78
and
AR/cs

U.S. citizen in Paris

1.

Dear Richard Nixon,

My mother has a photograph of you taking on board here near Nice's yacht about two years ago, so I feel that you will respect my request because she's such an important person in the U.S. now.

I never "asked my country for anything". My real father was one of the Colonels who have been staged in completely "democracy". My mother is now in Vietnam and if he is killed, I will become extremely emotional. I have been coldly rejected by my family because I am against the war.

I am considering expatriotism more & more. Switzerland, France and Greece are unimaginably peaceful countries and I

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am so happy for the first time in years.

The world sees America's sickness through the matured eyes of non-aggressions, POWER ← U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. → POWER
Don't dismiss me as a crank, you know it's a feasible deduction.

What I'm actually writing about is the enclosed article. That convicted murderer should not be put to death. No one should. Would you do something for him? He is like a proud embittered slave of white superiors who grew up "losing" and entered the Army — where he "served" America again but later he went "kind of renegade" because he had a lot of suppressed sorrow & violence (and so did his environment)

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So I beg you to somehow save his life. He's just another psychologically burnt out statistic on this burning planet. His death won't save anything or emulate "justice".

The white American is doing a very superficial job of accepting the Negro because these brotherly smiles are more like a business venture than the conscious evolution of Caucasians "open-hearts". It's so subtle and frustrating.

Please help Fred Evans. He no more of a killer than napalm is a healer. He is a sick social product. Don't kill him. Let him spend his years in prison. He was deranged and schizophrenic and too full of asphalt, concrete and

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invisible, subtle poisons from "cordial negligence."

Will someone read this small time letter? Does anyone care?
Will someone answer it?

You have my brother in Vietnam and he's killing people. You are affecting his 19 year old mind & spirit.
He didn't want to go & he went AWOL the day before his company went to Vietnam & he was "apprehended" by MP's and they beat him up really bad & "processed" him & shipped him off with a blank and bewildered countenance.

And Evans was raised in the (old?) world of "Black & White Restrooms" "Black drinking fountain" — White drinking fountain"

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and that messes up young men's hearts!

Have mercy, Richard.
Young people from "unfashionable backgrounds" are watching you.

Are you another deaf & blind man who loves only the rich & socially adjusted?

Help the sad human explosions we have fashioned from our impeccable distances.

ANSWER S.V.P.

Edna O'Dowd Belsky
1438 San Ysidro
Beverly Hills, California
90210

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# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL

## REFERRAL

JL 1

To: The Attorney General Date: May 29, 1969

## ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
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_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

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_____ Furnish information copy.

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_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

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_____ For comment.

NOTE

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If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

__X__ Letter: _____ Telegram: Other:

To: The President
From: Mr. and Mrs. Don Steffens, P.O. Box 464, Wildwood, Fla. 32785
Date: 5/25/69 (pm 5/26/69)
Subject: Appeals for son's release from prison to alleviate family's hardship; another son on orders for Vietnam.

AUBREY LEE VARNUM

By direction of the President:

John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant
to the President

hh

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NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT

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EXECUTIVE
FA216
JL1

Mr. John Campbell
The White House

July 23, 1969

Colonel Bernard T. Franck, III
Assistant to the Director, Selective Service System

Requested Information with Respect to Enforcement of Selective Service Law

1. With respect to your inquiry concerning amnesty, the following may be helpful.

Under regulations and provisions of law similar to those now in effect 1,825 convicted Selective Service Act violators were paroled to enter military service or alternative civilian work during World War II.

During the 7-year period, June 30, 1941 to June 30, 1948, the United States Board of Parole granted paroles to 3,840 Selective Service Act violators, about three-fourths of this number being granted after the war had ended.

A special amnesty board established December 23, 1946, by Executive Order No. 9814 to consider whether amnesty should be granted to violators of the Act recommended a case by case procedure. This board terminated its activities on December 23, 1947, coincidental with the issuance of a Presidential Proclamation granting full pardon to 1,523 convicted violators of the Act.

A summary of parole and amnesty programs in World War II taken from Selective Service Special Monograph No. 14 is attached.

These programs with respect to World War II violators affected only men imprisoned after conviction.

No program similar to the President's Special Amnesty Board of 1946-47 was carried on following the Korean conflict.

2. With respect to your inquiry concerning court cases there is also attached statistics compiled by the Administrative Office, U. S. Courts. The office informed us that no figures later than fiscal year 1968 are available.

Attachments

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RDC

C.F.

521

July 28, 1969

Hon. William T. Hiering
New Jersey Senate
Court House Square
Toms River, New Jersey 08753

Dear Bill:

Thanks for yours of the 23rd. I will certainly be in touch with John Mitchell about the matter you request. I must say that it sounds like a reasonable suggestion.

Good luck in the Fall campaign. It would be a great boost to the Administration to have you win that one.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the
President

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July 28, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL MITCHELL

FROM: PETER FLANIGAN

I promised Bill Hiering I would contact you regarding the attached. It would appear that this could be helpful if it can be moved promptly.

Confidential

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NEW JERSEY SENATE

WILLIAM T. HIERING
SENATOR, OCEAN - BURLINGTON COUNTIES
FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT
COURT HOUSE SQUARE
TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY 08753

July 23, 1969

Mr. Peter Flanigan
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Pete:

Enclosed is copy of letter directed to John N. Mitchell concerning the Neuwirth Case, which I think you will find to be self-explanatory.

I would appreciate it if you would talk to John about the urgency of getting some fast action in this matter, as I know it will be most helpful to us here in New Jersey in connection with our gubernatorial campaign.

As you know, there is a feud between Kenny and Meyner, but they are still both Democrats and it is important that we leave no stone unturned in attempting to get Hudson County to go for Bill Cahill. If this can be accomplished, it would pretty much insure Bill's election.

Please let me know what you think can be done.

With kind regards, I remain,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM T. HIERING

WTH:glm
Encls.

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CONFIDENTIAL

July 23, 1969

Dear John,

I believe that you will find the enclosed letter to be self-explanatory concerning the very long delay of the Pardon Attorney in acting on the case of Mr. Henry Neuwirth. He is represented by Bill Hanlon of Asbury Park, who is a very good friend of mine, and a prominent Democrat in his area, as well as having connections throughout the state. Bill Hanlon has volunteered to give a hand with Bill Cahill's gubernatorial campaign and actually, in the Fall, to formally endorse Bill.

In addition to this, Bill Hanlon is a very good and close friend of John V. Kenny, Hudson County's political leader. Bill Hanlon has already talked to Kenny and he will do everything that he possibly can to help us in getting Bill Cahill an endorsement from Democratic Hudson County.

Because of the merits of this case and also Bill Hanlon's kind offer to help us, I am very anxious to see if we can't assist him with the expediting of the Neuwirth Petition.

As I said, in my opinion this is not a question of the merits of the Neuwirth Case--which will stand on its own, but a question of time.

With kind regards, I remain,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM T. HIERING

WTH:gim

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NEW JERSEY SENATE

WILLIAM T. HIERING
OCEAN-BURLINGTON COUNTIES
8TH SENATE DISTRICT
COURT HOUSE SQUARE
RIVER, NEW JERSEY 08753

July 23, 1969

Honorable John N. Mitchell
U.S. Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

Dear John:

A good friend of mine, Mr. William F. Hanlon, asked if I would check to see if something can be done to expedite a determination regarding the pending pardon petition of Mr. Henry M. Neuwirth of Middletown, N.J.

We are not concerned about the merits of the case, as we believe it is a meritorious one, but are definitely concerned in connection with the time element involved in connection with the processing of the petition.

Mr. Neuwirth is married, has 2 children and is held in the very highest regard in his community. He has also been tremendously successful in the financial world and has most recently operated the Neuwirth Fund, which has been one of the most successful, aggressive, growth funds on the market. The conviction which appears on his record has in the past, and certainly in the future, will cause him much difficulty and embarrassment.

The background of the matter is as follows:-

1. When he was a minor, on November 16, 1951, he was charged with stealing a car and crossing state lines under the Dyer Act and pleaded guilty. He was put on probation for 3 years and the probation was terminated on September 22, 1953. The probation officer gave him a very fine report.

2. In 1957 he made application for a pardon and on September 30, 1960, he was advised by the U.S. Pardon Attorney that his case would not be presented to the President until on or after October 1, 1962. Subsequently, he was asked to submit a new application as of July 1, 1961.

3. On February 21, 1967, a new formal petition for pardon, character affidavits, etc. were submitted to the Pardon Attorney.

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4. On March 3, 1967, Mr. Hanlon, who was representing Mr. Neuwirth, was advised that the matter had been referred to the field for investigation. On September 18, 1967, the Pardon Attorney advised Mr. Hanlon that the case was being prepared for presentment for final action in the department.

5. Subsequently there was further correspondence concerning the matter, and the latest was February 14, 1969, when the Pardon Attorney advised Mr. Hanlon that the petition was still being considered and that he was unable to indicate when a decision will be reached.

In recent months the matter has become most urgent to Mr. Neuwirth in connection with his position in the financial world and his doing business in our 50 states.

Even though he was a minor when he was convicted, the matter still appears on his record and is very embarrassing to him.

I would very much appreciate it if you would be kind enough to look into this situation to see if same cannot be expedited.

With kind regards, I remain,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM T. HIERING

WTH:glm

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BBJ

(51)

**MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE**

**EXECUTIVE**
JL1
FG17
PL/ST30

**DATE** 7/28/69

**LETTER, ~~MEMO, ETC.~~** Hanlon, Wm. F.

**TO:** William F. Hiering

**FROM:** Peter Flanigan

**SUBJECT:** Henry M. NEUWIRTH

**CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES – CONFIDENTIAL FILE**

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

MAY 24 1969

Kenwood Baptist Church
6603 South Third Street Louisville, Kentucky 40214

R. JACK BRUNS, TH.D., *Pastor*
305 East Southside Court
Office: 367-1197, Home: 363-3262

JOHN R. T...
*Director of ...*
5312 Mitsc...
Home: 3...

GENERAL
JL1
PR13/ST17
3

May 21, 1969

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 40525

Re: Kiper, Kenneth Sherman
Reg. No. 25816-TH

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is from a Church in regard to one of its members. We ask that you listen to us in a matter of great concern to us.

Mr. Kiper is in the Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana where he is beginning the second year of a three year sentence. He was up for parole this month and did not make it. From word received he will be considered again in October.

First of all we ask you to check into this matter and then if you so decide to use whatever influence you have to have this case reconsidered at once. We believe Kenny should be paroled, and thus ask your help, for the following reasons:

1) Kenneth has a perfect record in prison.
2) He was recommended for parole by those in charge of him in Terre Haute.
3) Kenneth was put on the work release program five months ago and is going to be kept on it. This must show what they think of him. If he is going to be working six days a week in a filling station in Terre Haute why not allow him to do so here in Louisville with his family?
4) Kenneth's family needs him. I was with his wife this week and this has been a terrible emotional strain on her. The parole advisors and his case worker have been assuring him for some time that he would almost certainly be paroled. Mrs. Kiper is also facing surgery in the near future and certainly is in no emotional shape to face this without him. Also, Kathy, a daughter, is having emotional problems which are effecting her at school.
5) Kenneth and his wife are struggling against bitterness. If they could just understand why he was not paroled it would help a lot. But right now it appears to them (and I certainly hope they are wrong here) that it is just a matter of an arbitrary decision which is working unnecessary hardships on them. Thus we FIRMLY believe that his confinement is entering into a destructive stage now instead of having any creative effect.

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President
from the Kenwood Baptist Church

6) Kenneth has a good job waiting for him in an auto agency through a man who know Kenny personally through Church and who is eager to get him to work. He knows Kenny and knows that he is dependable.

7) Kenneth is coming home to a stable home life with a Christian wife. She has responded magnificently this last year. The sufferings have refined them both and have made them better people with a greatly sharpened sense of values.

8) He is coming home to a Church family. We have stayed with Kenny through all of this. Mrs. Kiper is working part time in our Church nursery and the Church as a whole, and many individual member of it, have cared for her. We pledge ourselves to welcome Kenny whenever he returns and to aid him in picking up his life.

Mr. President, we hope that you will examine this matter carefully. We do not believe you will find any reason why Kenny should not be paroled but that you will find many reasons why he should be.

However, if Kenneth can not be paroled at this time could you please tell us why not? Evidently the law states that Kenneth is eligible for parole after one year...wherein does Kenny violate the conditions for parole? If Kenny has to spend at least another six months in prison we believe it is vital to his mental and spiritual health that he know why.

Many Church members are very upset about this. They too have been living in anticipation of having Kenny back this June. For the reasons stated above we can not understand why Kenny is being held longer. If there are facts we do not know that will alter our opinion and feelings we would very much appreciate being informed about them.

We thank you very much for your consideration in this matter.

In Christ's Love,

The Kenwood Baptist Church

R. Jack Bruns

R. Jack Bruns, Th.D.
Pastor

George Chism

Mr. George Chism, Chairman
Board of Deacons

Members names:

Ralph Burkhart
David Gregory
Mrs. David Gregory
John R. Trueblood II
Betsy Price

Addresses:

5618 Southland Blvd. Lou. Ky.
4728 South Third St.
4728 South Third St.
6221 Bethany Lane, Lou, Ky.
4834 Bellemeade, Lou., Ky.

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GENERAL (2)

# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE ND18/CO165/ND8

## REFERRAL JL1

To: The Attorney General Date: June 12, 1969

### ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

__X__ Direct reply.
_____ Furnish information copy.

_____ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

**NOTE**

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

__X__ Letter: _____ Telegram: Other:

To: The President
From: SFC Charles T. Cureton, RA14704015, HMSC, 185th Mt Bn (DS), APO, San Francisco 96491
Date: 6/9/69
Subject: Seeks information re application for Presidential pardon; now serving in Vietnam.

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1969
CENTRAL FILES

By direction of the President:

John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant
to the President

cap

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Central Files (2)

GENERAL

JL 1
PR 13

June 11, 1969

Dear Mr. Jonas:

Thank you for your June 6 letter to Bryce with its enclosed petition from a group of citizens of Ashe County requesting a Presidential pardon for Mr. Herbert Lee Hamilton.

The President acts on petitions for pardon and other forms of Executive clemency on the recommendation of the Attorney General. I am, therefore, referring your letter to the Department of Justice with the request that you receive a report on the status of Mr. Hamilton's case.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

/s/

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to
The President

Honorable Charles Raper Jonas
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

WET:EF:emu

JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JUN 25 1969
CENTRAL FILES

Nothing else sent to White House Central Files as of

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EXECUTIVE
ND18-1
JL1

6/2/69

# AMNESTY FOR AIR CADETS

Whereas, it is customary and traditional that a visiting Head of State at the United States Air Force Academy grant reprieve to those cadets who unfortunately are required to perform extra duty or suffer punishment for violation of United States Air Force Academy regulations; and whereas, it is now desired that amnesty be granted on the occasion of this state visit to the United States Air Force Academy; therefore, I do proclaim amnesty for all cadets who have committed minor violations of United States Air Force Academy regulations.

THE WHITE HOUSE

to:

Lieutenant General Thomas S. Moorman
Superintendent
United States Air Force Academy
Colorado 80840

RN:JDH:Sas
6/2/69

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GENERAL
IM
JL1

May 20, 1969

FOR: Mr. Oscar T. Smith
United States Board of Parole
Department of Justice

FROM: John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant to the President

Because the reply is rather technical it would seem more desirable for it to emanate from your office than from the White House. We would appreciate receiving a copy of your letter after you have sent it out.

Correspondence from and to
Mr. Jim Heaney, Attorney at Law,
Fort Davis, Texas re: Mexican citizens.

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May 16, 1969

Petitions

GENERAL
CO165
JL1
PR13/ST14

The Honorable President Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

MAY 23 1969

Dear President Nixon,

Will you please join Senator Stephan Young of Ohio and other humanitarians in vigorously protesting and not permitting, Brig. Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan entry into this country to be treated at the Walter Reed Hospital for a leg wound. No U. S. A. hospital should be permitted to treat this cold blooded ruthless murderer, who approx a year ago murdered a handcuffed defenseless prisioner. We should insist that this man be tried for this crime, and certainly should not be permitted to set foot in the United States.

I will appreciate your most vigorous action, to keep this despicable character out of the USA, and further that he be tried for this murder.

Written by: Sam Ropchan, 2516 Washington Court, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46808
Co-Signed by: Sam Ropchan

Jerry Kendall 7522 Killarney Dr Fort Wayne Indiana 46809
Geraldine Deal 914 Highland Ave Ft Wayne Ind 46805
O Dale McCashen RR4 Bluffton Indiana
Darlene M. Kaufman 6508 Mulholland Dr Ft Wayne Ind
Betty L. Stark 3705 N. Ruth Rd Ft Wayne Ind
Ann E. Sanderson 3321 So Washington Rd Ft Wayne Ind
Sophie Ropchan 2516 Wash Court Ft Wayne Ind 46808

RECEIVED
MAY 23 1969
CENTRAL FILES

Sam Ropchan
2516 Washington Court
Fort Wayne Indiana 46808

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zak/mk

EXECUTIVE (1)

JL 1
FG 17

May 14, 1969

| Name | Date |
| --- | --- |
| E. Kaplan | 5-27-72 |

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Joe McGovern, son of the late Gene McGovern, who as you know was a close friend of the President, is trying to help Mr. John F. O'Neill of Rockville Centre, New York, secure a pardon.

I understand Mr. McGovern is working with the Pardon Attorney's office, but I thought you might like to be advised.

Robert Ellsworth
Assistant to the President

cc: Mr. T. Oscar Smith
Pardon Attorney

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1969
CENTRAL FILES

RE:JLerner:jl

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GENERAL
JL 1

May 14, 1969

Dear Mr. Adams:

Thank you for your letter of May 9 to the President in behalf of Mr. Curtis A. Chapel, Jr., who is seeking a pardon.

The President acts on petitions for pardon and other forms of Executive clemency on the recommendation of the Attorney General. I am therefore referring your letter to the Department of Justice with the request that you receive a report on the status of Mr. Chapel's case.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to
The President

Honorable Brock Adams
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

cc: Attorney General Mitchell w/incmg for DIRECT REPLY

WET:EF:nm

RECEIVED
MAY 16 1969
CENTRAL FILES

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8-5/1.3

BROCK ADAMS
7TH DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION AND AERONAUTICS
INVESTIGATIONS

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D.C. 20515

May 9, 1969

President Richard M. Nixon
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have just received a copy of a letter regarding Curtis A. Chapel, Jr. of Seattle, Washington, who is at the King County Jail for having violated the Selective Service Act and then having his parole revoked.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated April 23, 1969, which he sent to you so that you will know the matter to which I refer.

I have informed friends of Mr. Chapel that many of us in the Legislative Branch have advocated changes in the Selective Service System but these attempts have been unsuccessful and that the only relief for this young man now lies with the clemency and pardon powers of the Executive Branch.

I would appreciate receiving a copy of your reply to Mr. Chapel so that I will be informed as to what position the Executive Branch has taken with regard to him.

Yours very truly,

Brock Adams

BROCK ADAMS, M. C.

BA:rc
Enc.

Chapel ltr rec'd and sent to Justice 5/2

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

King County Jail
Seattle, Washington 98104
April 23, 1969

The President of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Nixon,

This letter is to inform you that I am currently being imprisoned in the King County Jail, awaiting transportation to Lompoc, a federal prison in California. I was convicted of refusing induction, which was ordered under an illegitimate and illegal draft which you have said you intend to abolish. Because of this I have undertaken a complete water-fast. This fast will continue during the entire term of my incarceration or until complete amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles of the draft is declared.

Today is the sixthe day of my fast. It began Friday April 18 after I was declared a probation violator for 'harassing' a draft board. For this I now face five years. This sentence is an action that can be considered an affront to free speech. Being a Gandhian pacifist, dedicated to truth, and non-violence, the only 'harassment' the ladies at a draftboard could suffer at my instigation would be mental anguish, for they are implementing an illegitimate authority over the allegedly free young men and, indirectly, young women in our society. This illegitimate authority forces a man to relinquish his freedom of speech, thought, and action to a militaristic system that may require him to kill against his will, may tell him what and how to think, and may tell him what to say and what not to say. In essence he is losing his freedom to 'defend' it, although one might believe that the only way to defend freedom is to be free. But to the man of conscience in America, this means imprisonment, and is this not also a loss of freedom? Fasting is meant to show a system of this sort it may have control of many bodies, may gain its 'pound of flesh', but it can never have a truely free man's soul. To this end, a 'fast to death' will necessarily take place, as was

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at my instigation would be mental anguish, for they are implementing an illegitimate authority over the allegedly free young men and, indirectly, young women in our society. This illegitimate authority forces a man to relinquish his freedom of speech, thought, and action to a militaristic system that may require him to kill against his will, may tell him what and how to think, and may tell him what to say and what not to say. In essence he is losing his freedom to 'defend' it, although one might believe that the only way to defend freedom is to be free. But to the man of conscience in America, this means imprisonment, and is this not also a loss of freedom? Fasting is meant to show a system of this sort it may have control of many bodies, may gain its 'pound of flesh', but it can never have a truely free man's soul. To this end, a 'fast to death' will necessarily take place, as was declared in the courtroom of Judge Beeks on april 18. Fasting to death was an early Christian method of protesting injustice. Being raised a Christian, and having attended the Quaker Meeting in Seattle for over a year, I have a sharp memory of the Quaker who immolated his body on the steps of the Pentagon in 1965. Apparently, many have forgotten what he had to say, even Quakers.

One or two words further, if I may. I had suspected many injustices to those who are imprisoned by the county, state, and federal authorities for other than draft matters, 'criminals' you call them. But up until now I have

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not had the opportunity to share their experiences with them. The inhumanity of man to man is painfully obvious in this cage. Men in here and elsewhere are being dehumanized by our political and social systems. They too are 'political prisoners' of a political machine that is more and more being based on 'law and order' rather than justice. If our political system was upheld, not by estrangement from our society, but by brotherly love and help, they could become happy members of a flourishing society.

There are no evil men, only evil actions of men. And I would submit that evil actions are coming more out of our socio-political system than from its ten million poor pepple, many of whom are starving in the face of affluence. Violence has become the only reply of the suppressed who have suffered in the decadent and declining 'civilizations' of the world's history. Nine-tenths of the earth's population are oppressed and starving, not by their own choice, but in spite of and by the implications of 'advanced' technology as we know it. Apparently the majority of our technology is not being used to better man's condition, but to commit various forms of 'genocide'. This genocide is a result of political and social objectives, which should be the betterment of man's condition and which in turn would relieve the imperatives to violent actions.

I now stand with the majority of the world's population, whose plight I now share directly and indirectly, and with the greater part of this nation's population who, it has finally been admitted, oppose the war in Vietnam. It is hoped that your secretaries will 'channel' this letter directly to you. I did not intend it for them or whomever they might ordinarily sidetrack it to, but for you.

Sincerely, in love and peace,

Curtis A. Chapel, Jr.

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GENERAL

JL1

cc/

May 6, 1969

Dear John:

Many thanks for your April 24 letter concerning Mr. Louis E. Wolfson's plea for a pardon. I am pleased to refer your letter to those directly concerned with such matters for the President, and I can assure you your views will be most carefully considered.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the President

Honorable John Sparkman
Chairman
Committee on Banking and Currency
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

bcc w/inc to The Attorney General

BNH:EF:ef

9

RECEIVED
MAY 8 1969
CENTRAL FILES

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I- 4/28

JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA., CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J.
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE
THOMAS J. MC INTYRE, N.H.
WALTER F. MONDALE, MINN.
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, S.C.
HAROLD E. HUGHES, IOWA
ALAN CRANSTON, CALIF.
WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH
JOHN G. TOWER, TEX.
EDWARD W. BROOKE, MASS.
CHARLES H. PERCY, ILL.
CHARLES E. GOODELL, N.Y.
ROBERT W. PACKWOOD, OREG.
DUDLEY L. O'NEAL, JR.
STAFF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL COUNSEL

Wolfson
Jacksonville

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 24, 1969

BH

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Friends in Alabama have been in touch with me in the interest of Lewis E. Wolfson, who faces imprisonment on April 25. I know that you are aware of the circumstances of Mr. Wolfson's conviction. I do want to express my hope that full consideration will be given to his plea for a pardon.

Sincerely,

John Sparkman

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mc/mem

GENERAL
JL1

April 28, 1969

Dear Senator Allen:

Thanks for your April 24 letter to the President with its enclosed telegram from Mr. Leroy Monsky requesting a Presidential pardon for Mr. Louis E. Wolfson. We have asked our General Counsel to check into this matter and you may expect further reply from him.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

Dale Grubb
Special Assistant to
the President

Honorable James B. Allen
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

(original sent to Mr. Ehrlichman on 4/29 for DIRECT REPLY)

DG:EF:nm

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APR 30 1969
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April 28, 1969

Dear Senator Allen:

Thanks for your April 24 letter to the President with its enclosed telegram from Mr. Leroy Monsky requesting a Presidential pardon for Mr. Louis E. Wolfson. We have asked our General Counsel to check into this matter and you may expect further reply from him.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

Dale Grubb
Special Assistant to
the President

Honorable James B. Allen
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

(original sent to Mr. Ehrlichman on 4/29 for DIRECT REPLY)

DG:EF:nm

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GENERAL

JL1

April 29, 1969

Dear Senator Long:

Thank you for sending the telegram from Mr. Jack Kramer requesting a Presidential pardon for Mr. Louis E. Wolfson. The matter is being considered by our Counsel to the President who will be back in touch with you shortly.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the President

Honorable Russell B. Long
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Ehrlichman w/incoming for DIRECT REPLY. sent

BNH:EF:kyh

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GENERAL
JL1

April 22, 1969

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Thanks for your April 15 letter to the President requesting a pardon for Mr. Lou Wolfson.

I have asked our General Counsel to check into this matter and you may expect further reply soon.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to
The President

Honorable Charles E. Bennett
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Ehrlichman w/incoming for DIRECT REPLY

WET:EF:ltd

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APR 24 1969
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARLES E. BENNETT
SECOND DISTRICT, FLORIDA

April 15, 1969

The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

BH

I am writing in behalf of Mr. Lou Wolfson, asking that if possible he be pardoned so that he will not have to serve actual time in prison. I have never in my life made such a request before. And my reasons are three: First, Lou Wolfson is basically a good man, in fact a very, very good man; second the sentence he received is on a legal situation which I understand has previously with others duly resulted in civil penalities, never in criminal penalities; so it seems he has been discriminated against for some reason not clear to me; and third he is in very poor health and has just in the last month or two lost his wife in a long and painful illness.

Under the circumstances, Mr. President, I hope you can find it proper to grant this man a pardon.

Sincerely and Gratefully

Charles E. Bennett

Charles E. Bennett

CEB:wr

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Mc/V

(2)

# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL
JLT

## REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: May 7, 1969

---

## ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

_____ Direct reply.
_____ Furnish information copy.

__X__ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

**NOTE**

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

---

REMARKS:

---

Description:

_____ Letter: __X__ Telegram; Other:

To: The President
From: Mrs. Mary Ferdinand, 2114 Madison, Gulfport, Mississippi
Date: 5/5/69
Subject: Asks clemency for son, Willie James Stewart, sentenced to death on June 11th.

---

1

By direction of the President:

REC'D
MAY 7 1969
CENTRAL FILES

John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant
to the President

rah

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The White House
Washington

1969 MAY 5 PM 3 42

WA077 AE PDC

GULFPORT MISS 5 1212P CDT

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MY SON'S LIFE IS AT STAKE. HIS NAME IS WILLIE JAMES STEWART,
AND I AM HIS MOTHER. THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI HAS SENTENCED
3 HIM TO DEATH AND I AM ASKING YOU WITH TEARS IN MY EYES AND A
BROKEN HEART FOR MERCY. PLEASE HELP ME SO THAT THEY MAY SPARE
HIS LIFE. HE IS TO DIE ON JUNE THE 11TH. WITH MERCY FOR ME
2 FROM GOD AND YOU. THANK YOU

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MRS MARY FERDINAND 2114 MADISON GULFPORT MISS.

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# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL

JL1

ST9

## REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: April 21, 1969

## ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

_____ Direct reply.
_____ Furnish information copy.

__X__ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

NOTE

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

_____ Letter: 2 _____ Telegram: Other:

To: The President
From: Tom Adams, Secy of State, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla.; Dore Schary, NYC
Date: 4/18/69
Subject: Request pardon for Louis Wolfson.

1

By direction of the President:

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APR 22 1969
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John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant
to the President

eme

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The White House
Washington

1969 APR 18 PM 3 58

WA329 GC PDB

FAX ND NEW YORK NY 17 505P EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR PRESIDENT. MAY I EXPRESS THE URGENT HOPE THAT YOU WILL GIVE FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION TO A PRESIDENTAIL PARDON FOR LOUIS E WOLFSON. THIS IS A MAN WHO LOVES HIS COUNTRY DEARLY AND HAS MADE MANY IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS WELFARE. HIS RECORD OF SERVICE ON BEHALF OF MANY COMMUNAL AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS IS MOST COMMENDABLE IT WOULD BE AN ACT OF MERCY

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IF YOU WERE TO EXERCISE YOUR PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO PARDON

LOUIS E WOLFSON

RESPECTFULLY YOURS

DORE SCHARY.

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The White House
Washington

1969 APR 18 PM 3 47

WA323 GC PDB

FAX TALLAHASSEE FLO APR 17 356P EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

LOUIS E WOLFSON IS A PERSONAL FRIEND OF MINE, AND I WOULD GREATLY
APPRECIATE YOUR GIVING HIM EVERY POSSIBLE CONSIDERATION FOR
A PARDON. LOU IS AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN WHO IS AN OUTSTANDING
HUMANITARIAN AND A LOYAL AMERICAN. HE IS CERTAINLY NOT AN INDIVIDUAL
WHO NEEDS REHABILITATION AND IT IS MY HOPE YOU WILL EXERCISE
YOUR POWERS TO PARDON HIN HIS BEHALF

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TOM ADAMS SECY OF STATE THE CAPITOL TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA.

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GENERAL
JL1

(3)

# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

## REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: April 22, 1969

## ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

_____ Direct reply.
_____ Furnish information copy.

__X__ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

**NOTE**

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

__X__ Letter: _____ Telegram: Other:

To: The President
From: Mr. Daniel N. Heller, Past Natl Commander, Jewish War Vets of USA, Washington, D. C.
Date: 4/18/69
Subject: Asks pardon for Louis E. Wolfson

By direction of the President:

RECEIVED
APR 22 1969
CENTRAL

John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant
to the President

eme

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(White House File Copy)

JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE
PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER
DANIEL NEAL HELLER
AINSLEY BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33132
TELEPHONE:
AREA CODE 305
FRANKLIN 1-6496

April 18, 1969
AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY
PERSONAL

Honorable Richard M. Nixon,
The President of the United
States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Re: LOUIS E. WOLFSON

Dear President Nixon:

I feel that I have earned the right, based upon my personal examination of this court record, and my many years of familiarity with LOUIS E. WOLFSON, to write this letter to you.

I am asking you to exercise your presidential prerogative and to grant a pardon to this man who will go to jail within the next five days unless you act.

I suppose it would be a "gutsy" thing for a newly elected president to do.

Nevertheless, I didn't subscribe to the vicious campaign literature against you which said that if you buy a Richard M. Nixon doll you wind it up and for four years it does nothing.

You have indicated to me that you are a courageous individual and that when the interests of justice dictate it, you have the courage of your convictions.

This case smells. This man didn't get a fair trial. This fine-spun technical violation of the Securities and Exchange Regulations was one upon which reasonable experts could differ. I dare say

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you could line up a half dozen S.E.C. lawyers and get varied opinions as to what MR. WOLFSON should have done in connection with the transactions.

Suffice it to say that MR. WOLFSON acted upon the advice of others and had a right to rely thereon.

Further, no one other than MR. WOLFSON has been convicted of this technical violation.

But here is the point. Imprisonment should serve as an attempt to rehabilitate an individual, or perhaps act as some greater lesson to society.

Neither would be accomplished here.

MR. WOLFSON, as you know, is a philanthropic man of high moral principles.

I don't condemn him because he's made more money than I have. I am not jealous of him either, because he has shared his abundance with others more needy than himself. I wish I could say this about the great mass of other American millionaires.

In short, I am asking your mercy because that's exactly what's involved at this stage. No point would be served by putting MR. WOLFSON into a Federal penitentiary with hardened criminals.

You must know yourself, as the sensitive person that you are, the kind of suffering which a sophisticated individual can be subjected to through news media. My heart went out to you after the California situation. You, probably of all other people, can realize the humiliation, the anguish, the ridicule and scorn to which MR. WOLFSON has been subjected as a result of this on-going situation.

Therefore, with tranquil confidence in your integrity as a man, I ask you forthrightly, yet humbly, to do what is right and to grant this presidential pardon for LOUIS E. WOLFSON.

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Perhaps I have used too graphic language. I am sure you will forgive me and will not visit my intemperate remarks upon MR. WOLFSON, who does not know that I am writing on his behalf.

Most respectfully,

Daniel Neal Heller

DANIEL NEAL HELLER

DNH/lmh

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GENERAL
JL1

April 29, 1969

Dear Sister: M. Celinea

Thank you for your letter of April 26th regarding Dr. Gavin, Charles

As you may know, requests for Executive clemency are handled through the Department of Justice but I am happy to know your views on this case.

In due course the Department of Justice will make a recommendation to the President through our office and we will then have to make our recommendation to the President.

I have rather thoroughly reviewed the facts of Dr. Gavin's case and am familiar with his good works in the community. I can understand why you and a number of others have made emotional appeals for clemency for Dr. Gavin under the circumstances.

On the other hand, however, a great many people, many of them good and prominent people in their communities, have been sentenced to jail terms for failure to file income tax returns and pay their income tax. The families and friends of these who have paid their full measure of penalty in the past certainly have every right to expect that one similarly situated would be accorded the same measure of justice. I am sure you will agree that equality of treatment is the very essence of justice.

Physicians seem to be one of the groups most commonly represented in this class. In my own community in the Pacific Northwest a number of doctors have served prison sentences for similar violations of the law.

Some might agrue that none of these good doctors should have suffered the prison experience but I am sure you will agree that if our tax laws are to be effective we cannot let some admitted law violators escape the same measure of punishment accorded to others.

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In a system of laws it is apparently necessary that the very finest people suffer in the same measure as some who might be less worthy.

Nevertheless, I will be happy to receive the report of the Department of Justice when it comes to the White House and I assure you that it will be fairly read with an open mind and a recommendation will be made to the President fully upon the merits.

Thank you for letting me hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

John D. Ehrlichman
Counsel to the President

Sister M. Celinea, O.S.F.
St. Agnes Convent
1501 Chicago Road
Chicago Heights, Illinois

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APR 29 1969
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St. Agnes Convent
1501 Chicago Road
Chicago Heights, Ill.
April 26, 1969

APR 28 1969

Mr. John Ehrlichman
General Counsel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. John Ehrlichman:

I am stunned and appalled at the apathy in the case of Dr. Chas. Gavin from Chicago Heights.

I, a Sister, in a Catholic school and a firm believer in mercy, am pleading for immediate clemency for Dr. Gavin.

I, personally, know that over a thousand telegrams and night letters have been sent to the President. This does not include the many, many letters sent to the President and Mr. Dirksen. I have been sending letters daily to the President, since March 13 -

It is strange, that, with all the goodness of Dr. Gavin, being written that such silence ensues.

May, I again state that Dr. Gavin was so self-sacrificing and devoted to the sick and crippled that he neglected himself. He never did a deliberate wrong. He has paid his $7,500 fine and he has been in prison since March 19 - isn't that enough?

If, he was so concerned with money, than why didn't he collect his $100,000 fees in Medicare?

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Dr. Gavin has been my doctor for 6 years and he performed surgery on me so I would not be a cripple. I still go to him every 2 weeks, yet he has never sent a bill.

I am afraid that people in Washington are forgetting the many, many patients who need him. I, for one, need him desperately now.

85% of the bone patients at St. James Hospital are taken care of by Dr. Gavin. This has been a very crippling blow!

Dr. Gavin is a Baptist Negro doctor and I a Catholic nun have been pleading daily for him.

Cannot Washington get with it and send our Dr. Gavin home very soon?

Dr. Gavin is the closest to a living saint that I have ever met.

Can we not see goodness, in this materialistic world of ours?

I am deeply concerned.

Sincerely,
Sister M. Celinea, O. S. F.

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EXECUTIVE
FG216
JL1

April 23, 1969

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bud Krogh
Dick Moose
Martin Anderson

FROM: Jonathan Rose

We have all agreed during various telephone conversations that it would be useful to have a meeting of White House staff members dealing with selective service problems. Martin Anderson has urged that we have a brief preliminary meeting this week to discuss the somewhat pressing question of a selective service lottery.

It is hoped that by the end of next week we can produce an NSC type of memorandum for the President covering:

(a) The Selective Service Lottery Issue.

(b) The Amnesty Issue.

(c) The Structure and Composition of the National Selective Service Appeals Board.

I suggest that we have a brief and introductory meeting at 3:30 Thursday in Dr. Martin Anderson's office in Room 133 EOB. This meeting should take no longer than 45 minutes.

JRose/jc/4/23/69

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Mc

GENERAL
JLT

April 18, 1969

Wolfson, Louis E.

Dear Mr. Carasso:

This is just a note to let you know that I have received your recent telegram and your letter of April 16 with enclosures.

Your correspondence has been forwarded to the attention of Mr. John Ehrlichman, Counsel to the President, since the matter in which you are interested should properly be considered by his office. I am sure you will be hearing from the Office of the Counsel in the near future.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Rose Mary Woods
Personal Secretary
to the President

Mr. Max Carasso
2175 East 12th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11135

cc: John Erhrlichman's office with incoming.

RMW:maf

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APR 21 1969
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MAX CARASSO
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
POST OFFICE BOX 1162, GPO, NEW YORK, N.Y.
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

2775 East 12th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11235

16 April 1969

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Personal Secretary to the President
The White House, Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Woods:

Supplementing my telegram of the 14th, I take the liberty of attaching here a copy of a telegram sent by Mr. Wolfson last Dec. 8th, and a sheet recounting the sad events of that day. This gives the details of the "injustice and tragic consequences" to which I referred in my telegram. It seems to me that even hardened criminals are no longer subject to such treatment in our country.

I am enclosing also, a pamphlet whose printing was conceived and paid for by friends and admirers of Mr. Wolfson. This pamphlet may be helpful in clarifying some facts that may not be self-evident in the bald legal record.

I am sure that there is no need for me or anyone else to thank you for anything you can do to obtain a review of this case. You will do it if your heart and conscience so motivate you, and if your judgement (to whose excellence I among thousands of others can attest) tells you that this would be for the public benefit.

Sincerely yours

Max Carasso

Attachments: 2
Enclosure: 1

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The White House
Washington

1969 APR 15 AM 6 37

WA049 NL PDC

BROOKLYN NY 14

ROSEMARY WOODS

THE WHITE HOUSE

PROBABLY YOU ARE TOO BUSY TO RECALL OUR CORRESPONDENCE BACK IN JULY OF 1968 IT ENCOURAGES ME TO ASK SOMETHING OF YOU NOT FOR MYSELF BUT ONLY IN THE HOPE OF AVERTING A FURTHER INJUSTICE TO SOMEONE WHO HAS ALREADY SUFFERED AN INJUSTICE WITH TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES THAT NO POWER ON THIS EARTH CAN REPAIR I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT I AM NOT SUGGESTING THE USE OF

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

ANY INFLUENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT A SUGGESTION THAT YOU WOULD
INSTANTLY AND PROPERLY REJECT WHAT I AM ASKING IS WELL WITHIN
THE PROPER SCOPE OF YOUR INVALUABLE FUNCTION IN THE CONSERVATION
OF THE PRESIDENT'S TIME I APPEAL TO YOU IN YOUR UNIQUE CAPACITY
ONLY TO RESERVE A LITTLE OF THE PRESIDENT'S TIME FOR CONSIDERATION
OF A MATTER WHICH MAY SEEM SMALL IN THE FACE OF WORLD-WIDE
PROBLEMS BUT WHICH MAY TURN OUT TO BE JUST AS IMPORTANT IN
ASSURING HIS PLACE IN HISTORY THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM SENT TO THE
PRESIDENT TODAY IS SELF-EXPLANATORY THE PRESIDENT THE
WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON D.C. I WISH TO JOIN WITH MANY OTHERS

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

WHO ARE URGING A PRESIDENTIAL PARDON FOR LOUIS E WOLFSON

MANY OF THESE OTHERS CAN TESTIFY TO HIS PATRIOTIC CHARITABLE

AND OTHER PUBLIC-SPIRITED ACTIVITIES THROUGH PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE

I HAVE NEVER MET HIM BUT SOME YEARS AGO I WROTE TO THIS

MAN WHO DID NOT KNOW ME FROM ADAM ASKING HIS

HELP IN SUBMITTING A MINOR BUSINESS PROPOSAL THAT

3 MEANT NOTHING TO HIM BUT A GREAT DEAL TO ME AND

THIS MAN TOOK TIME OUT FROM HIS OWN PRESSING AFFAIRS

TO DO THIS FOR A COMPLETE STRANGER THIS GOOD AND KIND MAN WHOM

2 TO REPEAT I HAVE NEVER TO THIS DAY MET NOR SPOKEN TO HAS ALREADY

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

BEEN THE VICTIM OF A GROSS INJUSTICE AND IS ABOUT TO

SUFFER ANOTHER FROM WHICH ONLY YOUR HIGH OFFICE CAN SAVE HIM

MAX CARASSO 2175 EAST 12TH STREET BROOKLYN NY 11135.

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

GENERAL

JL 1

April 18th, 1969

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington.

Dear Miss Woods:

Thank you so much for your gracious and prompt response to my letter appealing for help for Dr. Gavin.

I thought you might like to know that Mr. Erlichman was kind enough to write to me at some length, and I in turn have written back to him.

I hope that I may be able to meet with you personally some day and express my very deep appreciation for your consideration.

Again - my sincere thanks.

Cordially,

Margaret Reinert

Mrs. W. D. Reinert
1239 Crete Road
Crete, Illinois

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GENERAL

JL 1

April 3, 1969

Dear Mrs. Reinert:

I have received your letter of April 1 regarding the request for executive clemency for Dr. Charles Gavin.

While I would like to be able to be helpful, this matter would be handled by the General Counsel to the President. Therefore, I am forwarding your letter to the Counsel's office.

Sincerely,

Rose Mary Woods
Personal Secretary
to the President

Mrs. W. D. Reinert
1239 Crete Road
Crete, Illinois 60411

bcc with incoming to John Ehrlichman sent

RMW/ma

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APR 5 1969
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April 1st, 1969

Miss Rosemary Wood,
Secretary to the President of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Wood:

I am appealing to you, the secretary to the man holding the highest office in the land, as another secretary - one desperately concerned with the plight of her boss. I work for Dr. Charles Gavin.

You are undoubtedly aware that executive clemency is being sought from President Nixon to commute the unnecessarily harsh and cruel, although legal, jail sentence imposed on Dr. Gavin by Federal Judge Hoffman on February 27th for his failure to file income tax returns for the years 1962 through 1964. Mr. Albert Jenner and Mr. John Tucker, Dr. Gavin's new attorneys, are certainly well qualified to present his case from a legal aspect, and all the necessary steps have been taken for presentation through Attorney General Mitchell. I was in Washington with Mr. Tucker on Thursday last, and had planned to stay over and attempt to contact you personally, but with the cancellation of all appointments because of the death of President Eisenhower that wasn't possible. I have attached an editorial which appeared in the Chicago Daily News on Saturday, March 29th, which states in brief Senator Dirksen's position.

I have always been an ardent admirer of President Nixon and sincerely feel that he would want to know more about this man whose plight has aroused thousands of people, people who have been trying desperately for the past five weeks to save their Doctor. As one who has worked closely with Dr. Gavin both at the hospital and in his office since September of 1966 I feel that I am best qualified to attempt to explain how a brilliant orthopedic specialist could be so obtuse as not to file income tax returns. Certainly I, who have had so many problems with the Doctor in trying to get out bills can at least try to explain his complete lack of concern with all things financial, and his complete dedication to medicine without even awareness of the importance of material things, and the President should be made aware of the importance of the impact this Negro doctor has had on this huge area, where he is never thought of as either black or white, but just loved for himself and for his dedication to his patients. I am white, Miss Wood, and together we make a great team and our association has done a great deal to keep race relations on a harmonious level in these very troubled times.

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

Can you help me? I can fly to Washington at a moment's notice. I know that the President of the United States has many weighty problems of national importance confronting him, but I would like to believe that the plight of this wonderful humanitarian, who has already been subjected to the dehumanizing experience of being incarcerated in a Federal prison, subjected to the indignities of the necessary processes involving his imprisonment, and has suffered so deeply in believing that he has disgraced his race, his profession and his family, would be of concern to President Nixon, especially since he is the only one who can now do anything to right this. Executive clemency is the only way in which Dr. Gavin can feel that he can return to the community who wants and needs him back so very much.

I apologize for taking up so much of your time; I promise that if you will see me personally I will only answer questions put to me, and will not behave like an emotional female. If you can help me, Miss Wood, I shall be eternally in your debt.

Sincerely,

Margaret Reinert

Secretary to Dr. Charles E. Gavin

Mrs. W. D. Reinert
1239 Crete Road
Crete, Illinois 60411
(Lincolnshire Estates)

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

GENERAL
JL1
FI11-4

April 14, 1969

Dear Doctors Church:

Your letter to Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan concerning Dr. Charles Gavin has been handed to me for reply.

We have been advised that Dr. Gavin has filed a petition for commutation of his sentence and that his case is receiving careful consideration by the Department of Justice.

We appreciate your interest in Dr. Gavin and I regret that we are unable to furnish you with more detail concerning his petition. I am confident, however, that the matter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely,

Chester E. Finn, Jr.
Staff Assistant to the President
(for Dr. Moynihan)

Doctors Thomas and Janis Church
10711 South Hoyne Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60643

CF:Justice:jf

RECEIVED
APR 14 1969
CENTRAL FILES

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Misc.-69 Gavin

**United States Department of Justice**
**Office of the Pardon Attorney**
**Washington 20530**

April 11, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Honorable Chester E. Finn, Jr.
Staff Assistant to the President
The White House

Enclosed is a proposed reply to Doctors Thomas and Janis Church's letter to Doctor Daniel P. Moynihan of March 24, 1969.

T. Oscar Smith

T. Oscar Smith
Pardon Attorney

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

Misc.-69 Gavin

Type as drafted & retire suspense

D R A F T

Doctors Thomas and Janis Church
10711 South Hoyne Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Doctors Church:

Your letter to Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan concerning Dr. Charles Gavin has been handed to me for reply.

We have been advised that Dr. Gavin has filed a petition for commutation of his sentence and that his case is receiving careful consideration by the Department of Justice.

We appreciate your interest in Dr. Gavin and I regret that we are unable to furnish you with more detail concerning his petition. I am confident, however, that the matter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely,

Chester E. Finn, Jr.
Staff Assistant to the
President

(For Dr M)

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

## REFERRAL

To: Office of the Attorney General
Department of Justice

Date: 4/1/69

## ACTION REQUESTED

X ____ Draft reply for:
____ President's signature.
X ____ Undersigned's signature.

____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

____ Direct reply.
____ Furnish information copy.

____ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

____ For your information.

____ For comment.

**NOTE**

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

X ____ Letter: ____ Telegram: Other:

To: Daniel P. Moynihan
From: Dr. Janis Church & Dr. Thomas Church
Date: 3/24/69
Subject: indictment of Dr. Charles Gavin

By direction of the President:

Chester E. Finn, Jr.
Staff Assistant to the President
(for Dr. Moynihan)

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

(Copy to remain with correspondence)

10711 SOUTH HOYNE AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60643

March 24, 1969

Prof. Patrick Moynihan
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Prof. Moynihan

The text of this letter duplicates a letter we have sent to President Nixon. In Chicago, as you may know, there is a government prosecution of a prominent Negro bone specialist, Charles C. Gavin.

We feel that Dr. Gavin was foolish in his failure to file income tax returns for three years in the early 1960's. Nevertheless, the resources and skills which he brings to his community cannot be duplicated by anyone currently available.

We urge you to use the persuasive powers of your office to return this worthy man to the community which needs him.

Sincerely
Dr. Janice Church
Dr. Thomas Church

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

Chicago Daily News March 24, 1969

## Freedom bid

# Friends rally to Dr. Gavin

Friends of Dr. Charles E. Gavin, the popular Chicago Heights bone surgeon, have stepped up their campaign to get him released from his prison term for income tax evasion.

Members of the "Save Our Doctor Committee" announced Sunday night that they intend to:

- Ask for help from everyone from comedian Joey Bishop through Negro leader Jesse Jackson up to President Nixon.
- Seek a parade permit in Washington, D.C., in case they feel a march on the Capitol is necessary.
- Seek an audience with Atty. Gen. John P. Mitchell to ask the help of the Justice Department.
- Use a south suburban resident's private plane to fly visitors to Sandstone (Minn.) penitentiary, where Dr. Gavin began serving a six-month sentence Friday.

Dr. Gavin, 44, has paid a $7,500 fine for failing to pay taxes on unreported $95,496 income over a three-year period.

But on Friday, U.S. Appellate Judge Luther M. Swygert denied an appeal bond after Dr. Gavin's attorneys argued he had not been given sufficient consideration for probation.

**MRS. HELEN** Vagnone, coordinator of the committee supporting Dr. Gavin, said the committee's initial efforts will be directed toward getting the physician freed before his next federal court hearing on April 2.

At that time, U.S. District Judge Julius J. Hoffman will hear more arguments for a reduction in sentence and for a stay of sentence while the case is being argued.

"We don't want Dr. Gavin to spend five more minutes in jail than he has to," said Mrs. Vagnone. "We need him and love him."

PRESERVATION COPY

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GENERAL
JL1
PR13/ST13

APR 14 1969

RESOLUTION OF TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 227, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, REQUESTING EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY FOR DR. CHARLES E. GAVIN

WHEREAS, the President and Board of Rich Township High School District 227 believe that Dr. Charles E. Gavin of Chicago Heights, Illinois, is a man of great integrity and complete dedication to the practice of medicine, having no interest in personal financial gain; and

WHEREAS, countless numbers of Rich Township High School students have benefited from his devoted medical care; and

WHEREAS, these students are now deprived of Dr. Gavin's orthopedic specialty due to his incarceration for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws; and

WHEREAS, this Board does not condone any violation of law, but is of the opinion that there are mitigating circumstances:

NOW, THEREFORE, WE DO HEREBY petition President Richard M. Nixon to grant executive clemency in the case of Dr. Charles E. Gavin so that he may be released from prison and be returned to the community where his talent is so vitally needed.

ADOPTED this 7th day of April, 1969.

Alvin Glassner
President, Board of Education

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

GENERAL
JL 1

(1)

# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

## REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General Date: April 11, 1969

## ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

_____ Direct reply.
_____ Furnish information copy.

__X__ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

NOTE

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

_____ Letter: 5 Telegram: Other:

To: The President
From: Several citizens
Date: 4/10, 11
Subject: Appeal for pardon for Louis E. Wolfson of Miami about to be imprisoned.

By direction of the President:

APR 12 1969

Pink copies used for name

eme - 2

John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant
to the President

(White House File Copy)

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Frank E. DIAMOND, 820 Gulf Life Tower, Jacksonville, Fla. 4/10/69
Nathan PERLMATTER, 440 E. 79th St. NYC. 4/11/69
Alexander BREST, Pres., Florida Georgia Television Co. Inc., 4/11/69
L. HANEY, HANEY Service Station, 5005 San Jose Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla. 4/11/69
Mr. & Mrs. James W. DOUGLAS; Miss Kathie; Mr. Robert Douglas, Rte 3,Box 217-A, Ocala,Fla. 4/11/69/

Joseph M. O'FARRELL (Joseph M. OFFARRELL), Box 818,Ocala, Fla. 4/10/69.

(1)

GENERAL

JL 3

Duke JL 1

April 11, 1969

Mrs. Ted Weiner
P. O. Box 12405
Fort Worth, Texas 76116

Dear Mrs. Weiner:

The President has asked that we acknowledge your recent letter concerning policies of parole. While he would of course like to be in a position to respond directly, we are sure you will understand that due to various commitments and pressures of work, this is not always possible.

The United States Board of Parole prior to making a decision in any case, concerns itself with many factors. For example, the Board evaluates the magnitude of the offense for which an individual is serving, his criminal background, personal and social history, his institutional adjustment, a person's physical and mental health, as well as what thinking he or she has done relative to release plans. These factors are weighed and if in the opinion of the Board such release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, parole is granted.

Trusting this clarifies the position of the U. S. Board of Parole, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Walter Dunbar
Chairman

CC: Mr. N. Molencamp
Room 6½, Executive Off. Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

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Encl 01

# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL
JL1
PR 13-2/Richton Park

## REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General Date: April 7, 1969

## ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

_____ Direct reply.
_____ Furnish information copy.

__X__ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

**NOTE**

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

__X__ Letter: _____ Telegram; Other:

To: The President
From: Mr. Albert W. Steffeter, Town Clerk, Town of Rich, Cook Co., Richton Park, Ill. 60471
Date: 4/4/69
Subject: Encloses resolution passsed by voice vote at town meeting, 4/1, in support of Dr. Charles E. Gavin; petition President to grant executive clemency to Gavin

By direction of the President:

RECEIVED
APR 8 1969
CENTRAL FILES

John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant
to the President

eme -2

(White House File Copy)

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Offices of –
SUPERVISOR
Dudley J. Healey
TOWN CLERK
Albert W. Steffeter
TAX COLLECTOR
Fred Schoeling
TAX ASSESSOR
Jack F. Sweeney
HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER
Ellis A. Flaws

# TOWN OF RICH

## COOK COUNTY

3903 SAUK TRAIL
RICHTON PARK, ILL. 60471

PHONE: 748-8122

AUDITORS
Janet M. Coe
Kenneth R. Dolezal
F. R. Pohndorff

TOWN ATTORNEY
Lawrence Lawless

April 4, 1969

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Nixon:

This is to notify you that with two hundred electors present the enclosed resolution was passed by voice vote at the Annual Town Meeting of Rich Township, Illinois on Tuesday April 1, 1969.

Yours truly,

Albert W. Steffeter

Albert W. Steffeter
Town Clerk

AWS:jc
Enc.

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WHEREAS, the electors of Rich Township, Illinois believe that Dr. Charles E. Gavin is a man of great integrity and dedication to the practice of medicine, having no interest in personal financial gain, and

WHEREAS, countless numbers of Rich Township citizens have benefited from his devoted medical care, and

WHEREAS, these citizens are now deprived of Dr. Gavin's orthopedic specialty due to his incarceration for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and

WHEREAS, this township does not condone any violation of law, but is of the opinion that there are mitigating circumstances.

NOW THEREFORE DO HEREBY petition President Richard M. Nixon to grant executive clemency in the case of Dr. Charles E. Gavin so that he may be released from prison and be returned to the community where his talent is so vitally needed.

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

Misc.-69 Rudolph

GENERAL

JL1

April 3, 1969

Mrs. Joseph R. Patton
1805-22 Shoshone Drive
Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Patton:

Your letter of March 11, 1969, to the President, has been referred to this office for reply.

You requested the President to grant a pardon to Mr. Malcolm Rudolph who is currently incarcerated in the United States Penitentiary at Marion, Illinois.

Under the rules governing petitions for Executive clemency, Mr. Rudolph is not eligible for a pardon, but I am pleased to advise you that the United States Board of Parole has granted parole to Mr. Rudolph which will become effective on June 9, 1969.

We appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

T. Oscar Smith
Pardon Attorney

cc: Honorable John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant to the President

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(9)

GENERAL

# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

## REFERRAL

RECEIVED
DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAR 28 3 54 PM '69
PARDON ATTORNEY

JL1
FI3

To: T. Oscar Smith, Esq.
Pardon Attorney
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Date: March 26, 1969

## ACTION REQUESTED

9338

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

_____ Direct reply.
_____ Furnish information copy.
X
_____ Suitable acknowledgment or other
X appropriate handling.
_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

**NOTE**

*Prompt action is essential.*

**If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.**

**Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.**

REMARKS:

Description:

X Letter: _____ Telegram: Other:
To: The President
From: Mrs. Joseph R. Patton
Date: March 11, 1969
Subject: Malcolm Rudolph - who was accused of selling unregistered stock.

By direction of the President:

JRB
John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant
to the President

(Copy to remain with correspondence)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 18, 1969

MISS WOODS:

As I understand it, Mr. Krogh will be handling Executive Clemency cases.

Customarily, the President takes action on a request for Executive Clemency only after report and recommendation by the Attorney General, so the request for a pardon could be sent either to Mr. Krogh or to the Attorney General.

As to the parole hearing, although the President appoints the members of the Board of Parole, it has the sole authority to grant paroles and this is not a matter for Presidential consideration.

If you wish, I will check with Mr. Krogh to see if he is interested in having letters of this kind referred to him. If not, I would suggest it be acknowledged over John Brown's signature and referred to the Department of Justice, which I will be glad to do if you wish.

William J. Hopkins

Attachments

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Per Mr. Hopkins suggestion:

do you want him to

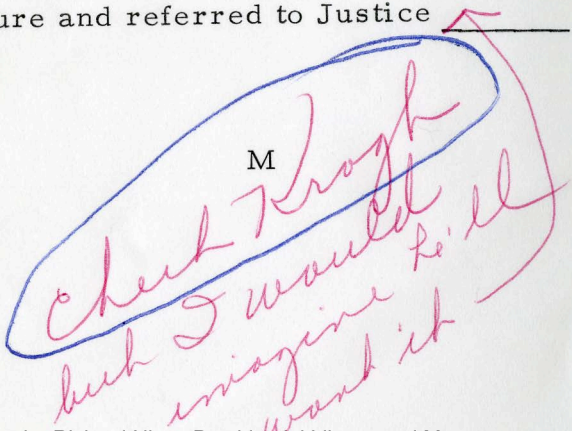
check with Krogh for referral _____

or

have acknowledged for John Brown's

signature and referred to Justice _____

M




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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1969

TO: Mr. Hopkins

FROM: Rose Mary Woods

Mrs. Patton, whom I do not know, is asking the President to pardon Malcolm Rudolph and indicating the parole hearing is on March 25. She is asking the President to "put in a good word to the parole officer before that time."

Would you be good enough to advise me to whom matters of this nature should be referred.

Thanks.

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5-12 Shoshone Dr
ayette, Indiana
ch 11, 1969

Dear Miss Wood,

Would you please see Mr. President receives this letter as soon as possible

Thank you.

Mrs. Patton

's life. (so to spe

ly. Not to mentio

n trying to get

I will in eve

ny possible

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

1805-22 Shoshone Drive
Lafayette, Indiana
March 11, 1969

Dear Mr President;

I am trying to save a man's life, (so to speak) and in doing so his wife and family. Not to mention his many friends.

As time is so important, I am trying to get this directly to you. In the mean time I will in every way through everyone I know get any possible help. (In case you don't receive this letter.

Mr. Charley Halleck, whom I realize is no longer in office can, if you contact him tell you he knows my family and late father-in-law well. I am planning to write or call him and inform him of what I am doing.

also Barbara Eisenhower, who was a very close chum of mine when she attended school here (some years ago.) will surely put in a good word for me.

Malcolm Rudolph's mother Alice Rudolph called and asked me if I could help her, help her son?

As a salesman 6-7 years ago while selling stock. He was accused of selling unregistered stock. He is

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came up last year.

He was advised if he would plead guilty and testify for the government he would get probation.

One December 16, 1968. The probation report (which was excellent) plus the probation officer etc. were in court, to everyones surpise the judge decided to give Mr Rudolph 18 months of which he would be eligible for a parole in 4

Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson
Executive Office
1600 Pennsylvania
Washington
D.C.

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months. The sentence to start January 6, 1969.

His immediate superior and another salesman are at Terre Haute, Indiana on the farm, while this poor man is at Marion, Illinois under maximum security, surrounded by such type criminals. Why should Mr. Rudolph be so discriminated against??

The insurance company, he was working for knew of this trouble, but assured him he would still have his job when he was released. Now his license has been cancelled.

This man has and is trying to pay for his mistake. But how much can one man take?

Mr. President, this man is only 38 years old has above average intelligence plus integrity, and during the past six years since this unfortunate occurrence he has led an exemplary life.

But, if after his release at every turn he is turned down because of having served time in prison (the government in my eyes has done a wrong almost as great as his by not keeping its word) and he can't obtain and make a comeback, he [illegible]

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to his family? (Not to mention society.)

Mr. President, please give this man a pardon. As one of "Gods" children I am sure "He" forgave him a longtime ago. This man only needs a chance. You won't be sorry.

His mother is a government employee for the state of Illinois at Carmi (Welfare Dept. If you want to contact her. She has many more details on this you should know.

Mrs. Lee Mary Wood
Executive Office
1600 Pennsylvania
Washington D.C.

Dear Mrs. Wood,
Please

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I will also be writing to Mr. Dirksen for his help in case you don't receive this letter.

Thank you, Mr President, for your time. Please if possible give Mr Rudolph a pardon.

Sincerly,

Mrs. Joseph R. Patton

P.S. Barbara will remember me as Martha ("Turnip") Turnipseed.

P.S. Could you possible put in good word before March 15. To the U.S. Parole officer "Bernard Wrenn" as the way his luck has been through out this. They won't even give him a parole. Please don't let this happen.

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OF/

The White House
Washington

GENERAL (2)
JL 1
PR 13/ST 13

1969 APR 3 AM 5 35

WA120 (UR) DN NL PDF

TDC OLYMPIA FIELD ILL 2

SENT
JUSTICE
APR 3 1969
BY MEMO

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

PLEASE HELP OUR DR CHARLES GAVIN. HE IS A DEDICATED DOCTOR NOT AN ACCOUNTANT AND CERTAINLY NOT A CRIMINAL. THIS MAN WORKED SEVEN DAYS A WEEK BARELY TAKING TIME OUT TO EAT AND SELDOM SENT BILLS TO PATIENTS. DOCTOR GAVIN IS PROBABLY THE ONLY SAINT WE HAVE EVER KNOWN. HE DOESN'T BELONG BEHIND BARS. THE GOVERNMENT PROBABLY OWES HIM MONEY FOR NOT COLLECTING FOR HIS

MEDICARE PATIENTS. THANK YOU SINCERELY

MRS MARGARET CROW MR AND MRS D K HOWARD MR AND MRS AL OAKS MR AND MRS GILBERT GALLE MR AND MRS TOM CLAREY MR AND MRS NATHAN HYDE MR AND MRS LLOYD BRIGGS MR AND MRS RONALD BALL.

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APR 1969
CENTRAL FILES

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BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

JL1 4/3/69

Previously filed Date

NAME Mrs W. D. REINERT

ORGANIZATION re Dr. Charles Gavin

GENERAL

JL1 4/18/69

New File Symbol Date

FINAL ACTION Thank you ltr from the above

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GENERAL
JL 1

April 2, 1969

Dear George:

Many thanks for advising me of your interest in James H. Ayres' petition for a Presidential pardon.

I am forwarding your correspondence to the President's General Counsel to ascertain the White House position on pardons and you will be hearing from him directly.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

BILL

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to
The President

Honorable George Bush
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

WET:rks

bcc: John Ehrlichman for further comment

RECEIVED
APR 4 1969
CENTRAL FILES

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Feldman

(3)

# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL

JL1

FI11-4

## REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: April 2, 1969

## ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:

_____ President's signature.

_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

_____ Direct reply.

_____ Furnish information copy.

__X__ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.

_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

NOTE

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

__X__ Letter: _____ Telegram: Other:

To: The President

From: Miss Katherine Gavin, 207th Street, Chicago Heights, Illinois

Date: 4/27/69

Subject: Urges that President withdraw jail sentence for brother, Dr. Charles Gavin, for tax evasion and that he be ordered to submit periodically to bookkeeper so as not to interrupt practice of medicine in Chicago.

By direction of the President:

RECEIVED
APR 3 1969
CENTRAL FILES

John R. Brown III
Staff Assistant
to the President

eme

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum

(White House File Copy)

March 27, 1969

Dear Sir:

Won't you please help my brother, Dr. Charles Gavin? I know he pleaded guilty. He had to; he's just that honest." You tell the truth, and respect your fellow man, contribute what you can to society and you will be well rewarded" preached my parents.

Dr. Gavin has given his soul as a humanitarian and dedicated Doctor. I cannot count the nights and days he has spent with the sick and ailing. I cannot count the times he has made house calls to the more deprived when no one else would come. I cannot count the times he has come home too tired to eat only to go out later when he was called regarding an accident. I cannot count the times he left the St. James Hospital in Chicago Heights, drove into Chicago and after surgery in Chicago was seen by friends on route home during the wee hours parked along the expressway napping too tired to drive directly home.

I cannot count the times he failed to bill patients, bill doctors, or complete reports to collect monies from insurance companies, medicare or public welfare.

His entire dedication to medicine and helping humanity kept him busy night and day. He did not deliberately, not file; he was constantly on the go with patients - rich or poor, color or creed made no difference. He refused no one, paperwork piled up.

Working twelve to eighteen hours, seven days a week,

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

left little time for anything. My brother's total dedication to medicine, treating the ill is the reason for the oversight. He is no criminal, he is most kind, gentle, and sensitive to the needs and feelings of mankind. Putting him in jail may destroy him as a person and prevent him from helping those who need him.

Please, kind sir, help my brother. I always thought jails were for rehabilitation. What good will it do to send Charles to jail?

Would it not be better to have him report periodically to a bookkeeper making sure records are kept. How does jail help?

I have tried to understand so that I can accept the situation; I cannot. I only visualize a man selflessly sacrificing his health attempting to give his best to the society in which he lives. I don't see a crime which would justify such a sentence, a sentence that would not only be detrimental to Dr. Gavin, but to the people and the community who need and depend upon him.

Just yesterday channel 7 stressed the shortage of approximately 7,000 doctors in the Chicago area. Cannot Dr. Gavin continue to make a worthwhild contribution to society?

Please, won't you restore my faith in mankind and grant clemency for Dr. Gavin. My hope rests in your hands! I cannot continue to teach and counsel students the goodness of mankind when my own faith has been destroyed.

Please, kind sir, grant Dr. Gavin clemency; don't allow two devoted citizens to be destroyed! Respectfully, K. GAVIN

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

EXECUTIVE
GL1
FG31
FG17
(3)

March 14, 1969

Dear Mr. Smith:

Would you please advise me on the status of the pardon applications for the men noted in these letters from concerned Congressmen?

I have talked with Sol Lindenbaum, and we now are keeping two sections of recommended denials the agreed upon thirty-day period. Upon termination of this period I will send them back to you.

Yours sincerely,

Egil Krogh, Jr.
Staff Assistant
to the Counsel

Enclosure

T. Oscar Smith, Esq.
Pardon Attorney
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Yellow copy not sent to files as of 3/25/69
L.B.

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(6)

BB

**MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE**

**EXECUTIVE**
JL1
ND8
ND8-5
ND21

**DATE** 3/7/69

Action
**LETTER, MEMO, ETC.**

**TO:** J. Ehrlichman

FG6-11-1/Ehrlichman
FG6-11-1/Butterfield

**FROM:** Staff Secretary

**SUBJECT:** Report on Draft Amnesty Proposals by Edward M. Kennedy

DC
**CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES – CONFIDENTIAL FILE**

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MEMORANDUM

EXECUTIVE
JL1
C039
FG17-5

(3)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 31, 1969

To: Kenneth R. Cole, Jr.

From: Henry A. Kissinger

Subject: Letter from J. Edgar Hoover on Orlando Bosch Avila

I see no action that is required at this time on the attached letter. This is primarily a matter of domestic law. However, if at any point the President wishes to give consideration to a pardon for Orlando Bosch Avila and his co-defendants, he may wish to take into consideration the possible reaction of the foreign governments whose vessels were damaged or threatened by Bosch and his group. Because of this, I would suggest that the Secretary of State be consulted if the President decides to give consideration to a pardon.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

F

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Nachmanoff

MEMORANDUM

Date: January 30, 1969
Time: 4:45 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR:

H. KISSINGER

cc (for information):

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

SUBJECT (see attached); Letter from J. Edgar Hoover

ACTION AND REMARKS:

___ Prepare Agenda and Brief

___ Draft Reply

X For Your Comments

___ Draft Remarks

___ For Necessary Action

___ For Your Information

Other:

DUE: Date: February 3, 1969 Time: 2:00 p.m.

Please attach this copy to material submitted.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Kissinger

Any action required?

H.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 27, 1969

BY LIAISON

Honorable John D. Ehrlichman
Legal Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ehrlichman:

Enclosed is a memorandum which indicates that the Movimiento Insurreccional de Recuperacion Revolucionaria (MIRR), a militant anti-Castro organization, has initiated a campaign to obtain 500,000 signatures on a petition requesting pardon for its leader, Orlando Bosch Avila, and eight co-defendants who were found guilty in the U. S. District Court in Miami, Florida, on November 15, 1968. The charges on which these individuals were found guilty were conspiracy to damage vessels of foreign nations carrying on trade with Cuba and sending telegrams to three of those foreign nations threatening to do the same.

Plans are reportedly being made to deliver the petition to the President on February 24, 1969. I thought this information might be of interest to the President.

The information in the enclosure is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

K-63

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to File No.*

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 27, 1969

ORLANDO BOSCH AVILA

Orlando Bosch Avila, an exiled Cuban medical doctor and head of the Cuban revolutionary organization Movimiento Insurreccional de Recuperacion Revolucionaria (MIRR) and its action auxiliary Cuban Power, was found guilty in U. S. District Court, Miami, Florida, on November 15, 1968, on all counts of a five-count indictment. Eight co-defendants, all Cuban exiles, were also found guilty.

The indictment included charges relating to extortion, firing or tampering with a vessel of foreign registry, and conspiracy. The evidence produced by the Government during the trial indicated that bombs exploded on five ships, that an attempt to bomb a sixth ship had failed, and that a seventh ship was fired upon with a 57-millimeter rifle. The vessels involved were of British, Spanish, Japanese, and Polish registry.

On January 10, 1969, Federal Judge William O. Mehrtens, Miami, denied a defense motion to release Bosch on bond pending appeal. All of the eight other co-defendants were out on bond as of January 10, 1969.

On December 30, 1968, the FBI Office in San Juan, Puerto Rico, received an anonymous telephone call from a Spanish-speaking male who threatened the destruction of a passenger-type aircraft unless Bosch was released from jail.

A source who is well acquainted with members of the MIRR recently advised that Marcelino Garcia Jimenez, who inherited the leadership of the MIRR in the absence of Bosch, has undertaken steps to have Cuban exiles and exile groups in the U. S. and Puerto Rico exert pressure on the U. S. Government to release Bosch.

On January 22, 1969, this source advised that the MIRR has initiated a campaign to obtain 500,000 signatures on a petition requesting pardon for Bosch and his companions. Plans are being made to deliver this petition to the President on February 24, 1969.

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Gale/BB

EXECUTIVE

JL 1
Gross, H. R.
FG 17
Margoles, Perry

February 3, 1969

FOR: William Rehnquist, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice

FROM: Charles Stuart, Staff Assistant to the Counsel

RE: Dr. Milton Margoles

Will you please process this case as a potential pardon and return an opinion for our consideration.

CS:dva

att.

RECEIVED
FEB 4 1969
CENTRAL FILES

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN

While reviewing his January 30 evening news summary, the President focused on the following article:

"SON IS SEEKING NIXON PARDON FOR IMPRISONED DOCTOR

"The son of a Milwaukee, Wis., doctor who served prison time for tax evasion but feels he's still being persecuted is here to seek help from President Nixon.

"The physician, Dr. Milton Margoles, 56, has been refused relicensing by his home state since his release from prison in 1962, and he believes the Internal Revenue Service is pressing him too hard for payment.

"His son, Perry, 25, has sent Nixon a petition for a presidential pardon and a plea that he block an IRS auction of the Margoles home scheduled for March 17.

"The petition is the latest development in what Rep. H. R. Cross, R-Iowa, has called a "startling case" of a man who "paid the penalty for wrong-doing, now being the subject of harassment.

"Last year Margoles failed to win a pardon from President Johnson."

Beside this item, in the margin, the President wrote the following note to you: "John Ehrlichman - This is the kind of case we should do something on."

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

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BB/mc

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C.F. (3)

JL1
CO28
FG17

RDC

January 24, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

SUBJECT: NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER SMALLWOOD, Joseph AND THE DOYLE CASE

Attached is correspondence concerning the case of John C. Doyle.

As you will note, the possible problem never occurred, and is now past history. However, you may want to retain this in your files--or at least be aware of it--in the event that this would arise in the future.

KENNETH R. COLE, JR.

KRC:jc
Att.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sect. 3.6
By [illegible] NARA, Date 5/21/98

RECEIVED

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

January 16, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR AMBASSADOR MURPHY

Subject: Newfoundland Premier Smallwood and the Doyle Case

I concur in the Department's recommendation that the attached memorandum and its enclosures be brought to the attention of the President-elect's office.

Bill

William Leonhart

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

17246

January 16, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR AMBASSADOR ROBERT D. MURPHY

Subject: Smallwood May Raise Doyle Case

Our Consulate General in St. John's, Newfoundland, reports that provincial Premier Joseph Smallwood may attend Mr. Nixon's inauguration. The President-elect met Smallwood when the former was an Attorney for the Newfoundland Pulp and Chemical Company. If Premier Smallwood comes to Washington he may attempt to capitalize on past association with Mr. Nixon to reopen his quest for a Presidential pardon for John C. Doyle. The latter is an entrepreneur described by Smallwood as a principal architect for many economic development programs in Newfoundland.

Doyle pleaded guilty, was convicted and sentenced in 1965 for dealing in fraudulent stock. Rather than serve his sentence he jumped bail and fled to Canada.

In October 1968 Doyle's lawyers petitioned the Department of Justice for a commutation of sentence. Coincident with the filing of this petition Premier Smallwood wrote to President Johnson and asserted that Doyle's trial and conviction was a violation of an agreement between Smallwood and SEC officials who investigated the case. Smallwood had previously made similar and personal representations to the then Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy, and Assistant Attorney General, Nicholas deB Katzenbach, on Doyle's behalf.

The decision to prosecute Doyle, following an extensive review of the case by the Department of Justice, was a determination that no such agreement existed. Doyle's plea of guilty was a further admission that no such agreement had been made. Smallwood was informed that no basis for a Presidential pardon existed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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There is enclosed a memorandum prepared by the Department of Justice which deals in full with Doyle's petition for commutation of sentence. You may wish to bring the foregoing to the attention of Mr. Nixon's staff.

Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure: Department of Justice memorandum

Note: An unclassified telegram from St. Johns has subsequently reported that Premier Smallwood will be arriving in Washington aboard a Lundrigan aircraft at 7:00 p.m., January 17.



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Department of State

# TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

UNCLASSIFIED 196

PAGE 01 ST JOH 00009 160019Z

ES

88
ACTION SS 20

INFO EUR 15,CPR 02,RSR 01,RSC 01,SY 03,NSC 10,/052 W
087161

R 152310Z JAN 69
FM AMCONSUL ST JOHNS
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 140
INFO AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

UNCLAS ST JOHNS 09

SUBJECT: INAUGURAL.

SMALLWOOD ETA WASHINGTON 1900 JANUARY 17 ABOARD LUNDRIGAN AIRCRAFT.
STRAUS

UNCLASSIFIED

44

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FMV:HE:gny
113-14-7

NOV 20 1968

Mr. John R. Vought
Canadian Desk, Room 4234
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Re: John Christopher Doyle

Dear Mr. Vought:

As per our telephone conversation of this date, I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Criminal Division's memorandum in opposition to Doyle's Petition for Commutation of Sentence.

We would appreciate your treating this as an administratively confidential document.

Very truly yours,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

By:
HERBERT EDELHERTZ
Chief, Fraud Section

Enclosure

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Mr. T. Oscar Smith
Pardon Attorney

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FMV:HE:fea
113-14-7

John Christopher Doyle

The Department of Justice recommends that the Petition for Commutation of Sentence submitted by John Christopher Doyle be denied.

The petitioner was duly sentenced in the United States District Court for Connecticut by United States District Court Judge T. Emmet Clarie, after a plea of guilty. Disappointed in the sentence, which would have required him to serve three months in prison, the petitioner appealed both the sentence and the conviction. The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the conviction, United States v. John Christopher Doyle, 348 F. 2d 715 (2 Cir. 1965), and took the unusual step of concluding its opinion as follows:

> "The judgment is affirmed. Since the execution of the sentence has already been too long delayed, we direct that the mandate issue five days from the filing of this opinion." (Emphasis Supplied).

Failing to obtain a stay of sentence from Mr. Justice Harlan, the petitioner fled to Canada, where he held a press conference in which he proclaimed a position substantially at variance with his present argument that he became a fugitive only to protect the corporation and its stockholders. A reproduction of the New York Times report of that press conference is attached as an exhibit to this memorandum.* Subsequently, petitioner was indicted for bail jumping, a felony, which indictment is still pending, and not the subject of this petition. Thus, even if the petition were granted,

* In this press conference, Doyle falsely claimed "understandings" that he would not go to jail if he pleaded guilty. At no time in any appeal, or in any representations to the Department of Justice, or on this petition, has Doyle ever made any such claim.

Attachment

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the petitioner would still remain a fugitive under indictment, subject to arrest and trial upon entry into the United States

The petition is based upon six grounds, which I will comment upon in the order advanced in the petition:

(1) Petitioner argues that he is engaged in important affairs, and that in his judgment he placed these affairs before his legal obligation to surrender and serve his duly imposed sentence. If he believed these to have been sound reasons, he should have advanced them in support of a stay of sentence, and abided by the decision. He did not. Instead he fled to Canada where he held a press conference. (See exhibit attached)

(2) Petitioner alleges his cooperation with the Securities and Exchange Commission, after it commenced its investigation. Obedience to law, especially when one is under the searchlight of an official investigation, cannot excuse a prior crime or justify bail jumping and flight to avoid a properly imposed punishment.

(3) Petitioner claims his prosecution was a wrongful breach of a pfomise of immunity. Because of this allegation, the Department of Justice made a detailed inquiry over a period of many months. This inquiry, in an attempt to be fair to the petitioner, caused the delay which resulted in the dismissal of the indictment against petitioner's co-defendants. Petitioner's own motion, predicated upon the delay he himself had caused, was rightly characterized by Circuit Court Judge Henry J. Friendly (2 Cir.) as lacking "attractiveness". The United States District Court granted him a hearing on this issue, after the Department of Justice rejected his claim that he had been promised immunity by an official of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Petitioner pleaded guilty during this hearing, rather than chance a full hearing in which his claim of a promise of immunity could be explored in depth. He is now asking that this claim be accepted as true, despite the fact that he pled guilty rather than put it to the test of a full adversary hearing. Petitioner had available, for use on that hearing, the deposition testimony of Newfoundland officials to whom he now refers in his petition.

(4) and (5) Petitioner now claims he has proof that he was not guilty, though he pled guilty. His plea was entered on the advice of experienced trial attorneys, including a former United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. A pardon petition is not an appropriate vehicle for a collateral attack on a conviction, and the petitioner should not be heard outside a court to make such an attack.

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(6) Petitioner argues that his "exemplary life" should be considered in connection with this petition. As to his life prior to conviction, the indictment and conviction speak for themselves. As to the post conviction period, fleeing the country to avoid serving a sentence, jumping bail, and remaining a fugitive are hardly common or accepted indicia of an "exemplary life".

The decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, referred to above, amply outlines the tactics employed by the petitioner before he became a fugitive. It points out, in response to Doyle's many complaints, that:

> ".....Indeed, Doyle's protests are almost ludicrous as applied to the present facts. The Government was ready to proceed on all the counts: simply by adhering to his former plea Doyle could have had a public trial where he could dispute all the Government's charges, and fully preserve the points dealt with in Part I of this opinion as well. It was he, on the advice of many highly sophisticated counsel, who avoided airing of the facts by a guilty plea."

The letter from Mr. Bontempo attached to the petition, and that from Doyle's corporation's attorney, Henry C. Ikenberry, also attached to the petition, testify only to the fact that the petitioner is an entrepeneur involved in important and substantial economic ventures. The Government does not dispute this. Doyle was involved in such affairs when he committed the crime of which he was convicted, at the time of sentence, during his appeal, and when he fled the country rather than submit to the due process of law which he so fully invoked in requesting bail and pursuing his appeal. It would be a most unhappy precedent if he were to be able to obtain a commutation of sentence, in the face of this record of connivance against and disdain for the law.

The letter from the Honorable Joseph R. Smallwood, Premier of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, refers to matters fully before the United States District Court prior to the petitioner's guilty plea, as well as to matters brought to the attention of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and then Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach prior to that same guilty plea.

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I am unaware of any prior petition for commutation of sentence by one convicted of a felony, who is a fugitive under further indictment for bail jumping. I strongly urge that the views of United States District Court Judge T. Emmet Clarie be solicited with respect to this petition, and I am authorized to state that the Securities and Exchange Commission joins the Department of Justice in urging that this petition be denied.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

July 26, 1965

# John Doyle Tells Why He Fled to Canada

## *Promoter in Mining Wanted to Continue His Legal Battle*

By JOHN M. LEE
Special to The New York Times

OTTAWA, July 23—John C. Doyle, a silky-mannered mining promoter, said today he had fled to Canada so he could continue his legal fight, rather than begin a United States jail sentence on July 15.

He said his case would be appealed on Tuesday to the United States Supreme Court on grounds of denial of a speedy trial, expiration of the statute of limitations and misrepresentation in the form of his sentence.

Doyle also feels he has been double-crossed by certain United States officials. He said the Securities and Exchange Commission had broken a "commitment" not to prosecute him and that the Justice Department had disregarded an "understanding" on his sentence.

Asked in an interview whether he had hurt his chances by becoming a fugitive, he replied:

"There's no point in winning an appeal if you've already served the sentence." Then he shattered his cultivated demeanor by exclaiming: "I'll be damned if I'm going to jail for something I didn't do."

Doyle was interviewed for three and a half hours in his Louis XIV-style apartment on the 12th floor of the Juliana Apartments, overlooking the Parliament buildings here.

The heavy-set, 50-year-old Canadian citizen, who was born in Chicago, has fought eight years of turbulent legal battles with tax authorities, regulatory officials, stockholders, former associates and rivals over the affairs of his exploration and development company, Canadian Javelin, Ltd.

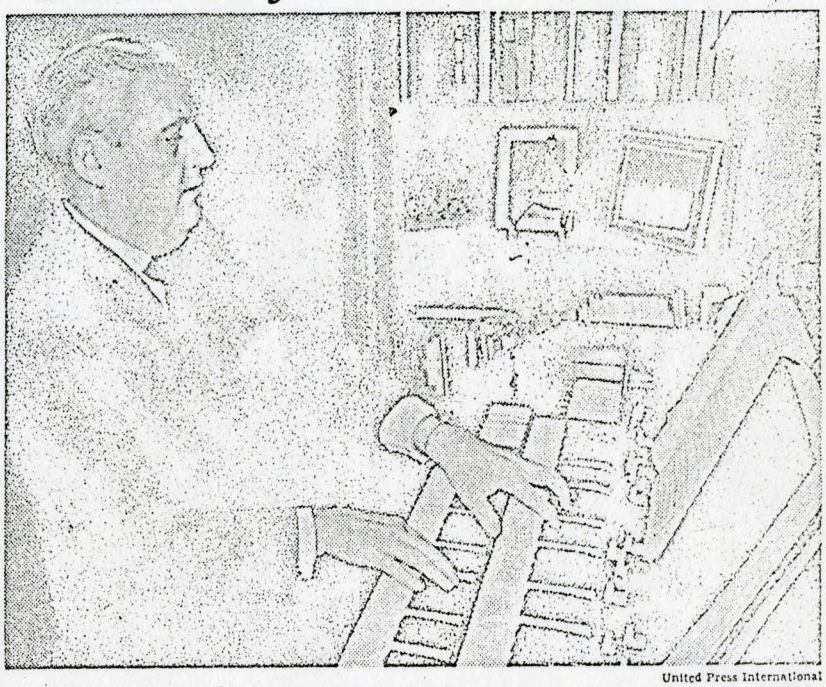
His legal troubles are never simple and, apparently never-ending.

Last Feb. 3 in Federal District Court in Hartford, he pleaded guilty to illegally using the United States mails in 1957 to sell unregistered shares of Javelin. The company, still controlled by Doyle despite his resignation as president and chairman last Tuesday, holds mineral and timber rights in the Labrador section of Newfoundland.

The company has benefited from Doyle's friendship with Newfoundland's Premier, Joseph Smallwood. The Premier stands by Doyle and attempted in April, 1963, to intervene on his behalf with Robert F. Kennedy, then Attorney General of the United States.

Doyle said today he had pleaded guilty to one of 11 counts against him in order to terminate a costly action and because there were "understandings" he would not go to jail.

He said the charge he pleaded



United Press International

John C. Doyle relaxing last week at the organ in the study of his residence in Canada

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

to was "like spitting on the sidewalk."

He expected maybe a $500 fine.

He said he was stunned May 3 to be sentenced to three years in jail, to be suspended after three months. He was fined $5,000. The other charges were dropped.

Free on $10,000 bail, he fled to Canada "at the last minute" after one appeal and a stay of execution of the sentence had been denied.

Doyle claimed, and the Government disputes, that he had a "commitment" from the S.E.C. in 1958 promising immunity for acts committed before then in return for meeting S.E.C. demands for reconstituting Javelin's affairs.

In addition, Doyle charged that "erroneous and prejudicial" material in the secret pre-sentence report by the Government upset "certain undertakings." He said also he had obtained at the end of June evidence showing he never owned the stock in question. He conceded he had been "stupid" in pleading guilty without knowing who had actually owned the stock.

### 'Trying to Do Me In'

Doyle charged he had been harassed by Unnamed United States officials "trying to do me in" since 1958. It is no secret that one of his longtime adversaries has been Edward C. Jaegerman, chief investigator for the S.E.C.

Doyle appeared to be an accessible fugitive today inasmuch as his offense is not covered under the extradition treaty with Canada.

Rising from his breakfast table, about 11:30 A.M., Doyle tossed his green sports jacket on the blue silk sofa in the living room and paced the gold-colored carpet in a protracted monologue. A servant entered once to light Doyle's cigar.

The former Javelin chief is a tall, portly man. He is silver-haired, with matinee-idol features, now a bit jowly. He indulges himself with a legal Nassau residence, east of the Montagu Beach Hotel, good food, old wine and the thrill of redecorating the Panama Hilton Hotel, which he controls.

Twice divorced, he is married for the third time.

### Harp in the Corner

His sumptuous apartment, down the hall from Javelin's Ottawa office, has a gilt harp in one corner, an organ in the study, a Fragonard on the wall and broadloom on the floor of the party kitchen.

Doyle's company plane, a DC-6, is furnished with sconces, marbletop tables, silk tasseled curtains and four sofa-beds upholstered in a yellow print of leaves and cherubs.

Today's account of his affairs was filled with allegations of improprieties by others, as he related details of conversations he had tape-recorded, brokerage-house records he had studied and long-distance telephone calls he had traced.

A former coal salesman, Doyle was in the stove business in Montreal when he acquired in 1951 land concessions in Labrador for a $2,500 downpayment. In a series of complicated deals with the Newfoundland Government, Doyle increased his holdings greatly. Newfoundland is now a Javelin stockholder.

Javelin's affairs are so involved that the company's current annual report has 16 pages of notes to the financial tables. But the report takes notice of the completion of the mammoth Wabush iron-ore mining project on property leased from Javelin by an international group of 10 iron and steel companies.

As lessor, Javelin receives royalties on the production. Javelin has yet to show a profit and shows instead a cumulative expenditure of more than $18 million to develop its holdings.

In 1957, when Doyle was promoting Labrador iron ore, Javelin stock appeared to some to be of doubtful value. The S.E.C. in July, 1958, placed Javelin on the Canadian restricted list which prohibited activity in unregistered shares.

In return for removal of the company's stock from the restricted list, Doyle and others submitted to a consent decree in New York. Javelin stock was registered and later listed on the American Stock Exchange and Doyle submitted himself to United States jurisdiction.

Many stockholder suits followed, and Doyle was ordered to pay $3.35 million.

### Matter of Controversy

It is a matter of controversy whether the plan for Javelin also included a "commitment" not to prosecute for alleged illegal distribution of Javelin stock in the United States before July 1958.

The "commitment," however, is not at issue in the current case.

Doyle said his appeal would contend he was denied a speedy trial because he was secretly indicted in July, 1962, but the indictment was not opened until August, 1963.

He said the allegedly illegal stock had been sold more than five years before the indictment. He also said his sentence cited the lack of a registration statement which permitted the illegal sale of 2.5 million shares to thousands of investors.

"That wasn't what I pleaded to," Doyle added bitterly.

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

Please file so that if the name
John Doyle comes up we
can locate this memo.

Thank you.

Return to Ken Cole

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BB

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

EXECUTIVE
JL1
CO28
FG17

DATE 1/24/69

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: John Ehrlichman

FROM: Kenneth Cole

SUBJECT: Newfoundland Premier Joseph x Smallwood and the John C. x Doyle case

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES – CONFIDENTIAL FILE

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

EXECUTIVE

JL 1

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR LAWRENCE TRAYLOR

FROM: BUD KROGH

SUBJECT: DR. MILTON MARGOLES

Dr. Margoles was convicted in 1961 of some type of tax problem.

I understand he has petitioned for a pardon about three years ago.

Would you please forward what papers you have on Dr. Margoles for my review.

Thanks very much.

RECEIVED
DEC 5 1969
CENTRAL FILES

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM — WASHINGTON — LOG NO.: 2423

(5)

Date: Thursday, December 11, 1969 Time: 11:30 A. M.

EXECUTIVE

JL1

FOR ACTION: Bud Krogh

cc (for information): FG6-11-1/Krogh, Egil
FG6-11-1/Buchanan, Pat
FG17
FG6-11-1/Ehrlichman, John

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Monday, December 22, 1969 Time: 2:00 P. M.

SUBJECT: Pat Buchanan's request for information from the Department of Justice.

Thomas Matthew

ACTION REQUESTED:

____ For Necessary Action
____ For Your Recommendations
____ Prepare Agenda and Brief
____ Draft Reply
__X__ For Your Comments
____ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please prepare a memorandum for Mr. Ehrlichman with the necessary information regarding Dr. Thomas Matthew.

Nothing else sent to Central Files as of 2/5/70
AB

Buchanan said he had enough info 1/29

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1970
CENTRAL FILES

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 10, 1969

MEMORANDUM TO JOHN EHRLICHMAN

Dr. Thomas Matthew, neurosurgeon, Negro doctor, and founder and operator of the Queens Interfaith Hospital, is currently doing time for income tax evasion. Dr. Matthew is a friend of mine and an acquaintance of the President. He was the fellow who caused the ruckus at Mission Bay. He is one of the foremost advocates of black capitalism; is one of the most articulate foes of welfare in the country. He evaded income tax reportedly as a form of protest against some government policy or another. Anyhow, I have received more than thirty letters in three days about his situation; my recommendation is that one of our people at Justice look into his situation to determine if it merits commutation of sentence -- which I am confident it does.

Keogh

If the President should do so, he would only be doing a just thing -- the guy is effectively helping black people -- and he would reap publicity dividends and support among blacks and others far in excess of any possible cost. Could we check this out? I think the guy only has to do six months -- if we are going to get credit for humaneness and wisdom -- we'll have to move.

Thanks.

PAT BUCHANAN

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gdr/

December 31, 1969

EXECUTIVE

76 6-11-1/Krogh, Egil

JL 1

FILE NO. 99 A

| No. of entry | No. of pages | Date of entry | Material entered |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | James H. Ayres |
| 2 | | | Dr. Charles Gavin |
| 3 | | | Levan J. Ladner Jr. |
| 4 | | | Army Seijas |
| 5 | | | Lewis E. Wolfson |
| 6 | | | Harry Golden |
| 7 | | | William Arthur Lohmann |
| 8 | | | Herbert Lee Hamilton |
| 9 | | | James Grogan, III |
| 10 | | | Ralph Gordon |
| 11 | | | Armando Mendoza |
| 12 | | | Dr. Milton Margoles |
| 13 | | | Melvin E. Hatley & William Schneier |
| 14 | | | Alex R. Hirsch |
| 15 | | | Frank M. DeFino |
| 15 | | | Dr. Thomas Matthew |

Folder filed Oversize Attachment

3511

IN SPECIAL FILES

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

EXECUTIVE
JL1
(5)

February 16, 1970

TO: Bryce Harlow

FROM: Susan Reincke

SUBJECT: Senator John Sherman Cooper's Interest in the Son of Mrs. Max Truitt (daughter of Senator Alvin Barkley) who is currently serving in a Federal Penitentiary

Albert William Barkley Truitt (age 35) is currently serving two 20-year concurrent sentences for hijacking and kidnapping in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

On October 23, 1968, he chartered a plane in Florida for the purpose of taking aerial photographs, and in flight he forced the pilot to take him to Cuba.

He was sentenced on October 13, 1969. Normally he would be up for parole when he had served one-third of his time. However, his sentence was administered under a special provision (I can get the specifics if you need them) which provides that he becomes eligible for parole immediately.

Mr. Vodvarka of the Board of Parole (187-2862)indicated that Truitt would automatically come up for initial hearings. In fact, he may already be on the docket in that they are now down in Atlanta. In any event, he will be given a hearing in a matter of weeks at the most.

Vodvarka described Truitt as a "disturbed" boy and indicated they had no plans to release him at this early date.

As you will recall, Mrs. Truitt is determined to see the President with regard to her son. Where do we go from here? Obviously, we can't let her.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM WASHINGTON LOG NO.: P286

EX

Date: Tuesday, February 24, 1970 Time: 3:30 p.m.

FOR ACTION: J. Ehrlichman 3/10

cc (for information):

EXECUTIVE
HE5-1
ND21
JL1
RM12
FG6-11-1/Ehrlichman, John

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Thursday, February 26, 1970 Time: 2:00 p.m.

SUBJECT:

President's request that you prepare a letter to the committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts who urged that marijuana be legalized.

ACTION REQUESTED:

___ For Necessary Action ___ For Your Recommendations

___ Prepare Agenda and Brief ___ Draft Reply

___ For Your Comments ___ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

I.A. for signature 3/11

Ans. Rec'd report 3/17

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

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EXECUTIVE
JL1
FG17
FG17-9

(3)

ED

# Office of the Attorney General
## Washington, D. C.

March 11, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

Egil Krogh
The White House

Re: John Claiborne

Bud,

In response to your request of March 4 for information about John Claiborne, I am enclosing a memorandum I have received from the Bureau of Prisons.

The reference to sentencing under 18 USC 4208(a) means that the judge made it possible for the Board of Parole to consider Claiborne's case before the otherwise required service of one-third of his sentence. As appears from the memorandum from Wyatt Tee Walker to Robert J. Brown, the Board took such action about a year before the end of the one-third period but decided against the grant of a parole. I might add that its failure to specify a reason for that decision followed its undeviating practice with respect to denials of parole. It appears from the attached Bureau of Prisons memorandum that the Board will consider Claiborne's case again next January.

If you need any more information, we'll try to get it for you.

Sol Lindenbaum
Executive Assistant to the
Attorney General

RECEIVED
MAR 20
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EXECUTIVE

Sol Lindenbaum
Executive Assistant
Office of the Attorney General

March 10, 1970

Norman A. Carlson
Executive Assistant, Bureau of Prisons

John Claiborne - 85715-L

I have your note of March 6 requesting information on John Claiborne.

Mr. Claiborne received a 15-year sentence for bank robbery on November 8, 1965 in the U. S. District Court, New Haven, Connecticut. Sentence was imposed under the provisions of 18 U. S. C. 4208(a)(2). His case has been reviewed by the U. S. Board of Parole and is scheduled for a further review during January, 1971.

When initially committed to our custody, Mr. Claiborne was assigned to the U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. While there, he was enrolled in the Dental Laboratory Vocational Training Program and in the school where he earned a high school diploma. During May, 1969, Mr. Claiborne was involved in a serious fight with another inmate and as the result, it was decided to transfer him to the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas. He remains at Leavenworth at the present time and is making a good adjustment in the institution where he is assigned as an assistant in the hospital.

If you need any further information concerning Mr. Claiborne, please let me know.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR BUD KROGH

FROM: BOB BROWN

I would like to get whatever basic and general information that is available on the case referred to in the attached material.

Thank you.

Attachment

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Canaan Baptist Church of Christ

132 WEST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10026 • TELEPHONE 212-866-0301

DR. WYATT TEE WALKER, *Minister*

FOR EMERGENCY CALL
212—866—0303
24 HOUR SERVICE

LMO COOPER, *Chairman*
*Board of Deacons*
ED W. THOMPSON, *Chairman*
*Board of Trustees*
AMUEL RANSOME
*Church Clerk*
LOYD WILLIAMS, SR.
*Church Treasurer*

FRED GRIPPER
*Office Manager*
RENAE LAMONT
*Church Secretary*

February 7, 1970

Mr. Robert J. Brown
Special Assistant to the President
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

You will find attached a brief memorandum giving the case history of my friend, John Claiborne, whose circumstances I asked you to look into for me.

I would greatly appreciate whatever you can do to throw some light on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

Wyatt Tee Walker

WTW/jl

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert J. Brown

FROM: Wyatt Tee Walker

DATE: February 7, 1970

RE: John Claiborne-85715-L
Leavenworth, Kansas

Arrested August 2, 1965, charged with bank robbery in New Haven, Connecticut. Admitted to the crime, co-operated with the Federal Authorities and returned the money.

Sentenced November 8, 1965, 15 years in Federal penitentiary and $5,000 fine.

Began serving time at the Lewisburg penitentiary and placed in the Education Department where he taught other inmates. Active in Red Cross program, also received certificate from Dale Carnegie Institute and completed a two-year course in Dental Technology in April, 1969.

May, 1969, subject was attacked by a white inmate who struch him from behind with a steel pipe. Hospitalization was f llowed by headaches and temporary impairment of vision. He was then locked up, privileges denied and quarters taken, personal items lost and destroyed. Claiborne pressed charges against assailant, but he was transferred to Leavenworth before any action was taken. Upon arrival at Leavenworth,was advised that there were no work records for him and that the Dental Technology course had not been completed. This matter was later cleared up.

Subject became eligible for parole on November 6, 1969, was interviewed by the Board. Mrs. Claiborne has just returned from a visit with her husband on January 25th during which time they received word that his parole had been denied without reason.

It is my judgment that John Claiborne had made an attempt to re-habilitate himself from his life of crime and the chances for future rehabilitation seem bleak in light of the absence of any explanation for the refusal for consideration of parole. Subject scored "Superior" on the intake test of the Federal installation and there is some evidence now that he may be a victum of sicklecell anemia.

Please feelfree to call me for any further information you desire on this matter.

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EXECUTIVE
JL1

March 18, 1970

Dear Senator Brooke:

The President has asked me to thank you for your thoughtful letter of March 12 concerning his action in granting Executive clemency to Mr. Eddie Harrison. He greatly appreciates your warm comments regarding the decision he made in this matter.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President

Honorable Edward W. Brooke
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

bcc: Kenneth BeLieu -FYI
bcc: w/inc to Justice Dept (John Dean) -FYI

WET:EF:VO:jas

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UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARD W. BROOKE
MASSACHUSETTS

March 12, 1970

Dear Mr. President:

I greatly admire your wise and generous use of the executive clemency power in the case of Mr. Eddie Harrison. As I had indicated in my letter to the Attorney General and in other expressions to the White House staff, I could not imagine a more opportune instance for you to take such action.

Your act of clemency reveals a sensitive understanding of the need to emphasize rehabilitation in our law enforcement programs. As Chief Justice Burger had written before leaving the Court of Appeals, Eddie Harrison's remarkable record of individual achievement and social contributions was a clear invitation for executive discretion in the cause of justice. Your action strikes a warm response from all who cherish human values, and who recognize that few things are so precious as helping a worthy young person find his way back from the brink of despair to a life of creative labor.

I applaud your decision and pray that you will have other opportunities of this kind in the coming months.

With deep appreciation, I am

Sincerely,

Edward W. Brooke

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

EWB/afc

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EXECUTIVE
JL1
4817

(2)

April 10, 1970

ACTION

Nominees for Executive Clemency

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The attached is a master warrant of nominees for Executive Clemency recommended by the Attorney General. For the most part, these nominees have been found entitled to Executive Clemency by the Pardon Office of the Department of Justice during the Johnson Administration. Attorney General Mitchell has resubmitted these names to you for your approval.

We are attempting to bring up to date a backlog of qualified candidates for Executive Clemency and this is our first major effort.

There are three candidates of special interest who are not part of this backlog but who, because of special circumstances, are entitled to Executive Clemency in the opinion of the Attorney General. They are:

1. Army Seijas

Henry W. Kleinfeldt

Mr. Seijas, a Seattle, Washington lawyer, was indicted in federal court in 1953 on 15 counts of income tax violations. He was tried and found guilty on 5 counts in 1955, receiving concurrent sentences of 5 years and fines totalling $10,000. In 1956, he pleaded guilty to an additional count receiving a one-year concurrent sentence. He was parolled in November, 1957, after some 22 months in prison.

2. Thomas F. Johnson

In 1963, Congressman Johnson was convicted on all eight counts of an indictment charging conspiracy with another Congressman and two savings and loan promoters to

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 5/20/70
J.M.

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defraud the United States, and with conflict of interest. Attorney General Mitchell has indicated strong interest in securing this clemency as soon as possible. Rogers Morton has been a strong advocate of Congressman Johnson.

3. Henry M. Neuwirth

Mr. Neuwirth was convicted in 1951 for interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle and placed on three years' probation. Governor Cahill has called to reveal his interest in this case, and the Attorney General has also indicated a strong interest in getting this Executive Clemency as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the master warrant at Tab A.

John D. Ehrlichman

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gan/

EXECUTIVE

JL 1

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR LAWRENCE TRAYLOR

FROM: BUD KROGH

SUBJECT: DR. MILTON MARGOLES

Dr. Margoles was convicted in 1961 of some type of tax problem.

I understand he has petitioned for a pardon about three years ago.

Would you please forward what papers you have on Dr. Margoles for my review.

Thanks very much.

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DEC 5 1969
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MEMORANDUM

APR 13 1970

EXECUTIVE

JL1

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ehr

Bosh

cc: A.G.

April 13, 1970

FOR: John Ehrlichman

FROM: Donald Rumsfeld

A pardon for former Congressman Thomas F. Johnson would take a good deal of the steam out of the effort to clean-up the House and Senate. In addition, it would make the issue a very difficult one for the President to do much with in the 1970 and 1972 elections.

Attached is a part of an article on the subject.

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# Politics Seen In Johnson Clemency Bid

By John Hanrahan
Washington Post Staff Writer

BALTIMORE, April 11 — Maryland's U.S. Attorney Stephen H. Sachs charged today that the Justice Department was "insensitive" and was responding to political pressures in its reported recommendation that former Rep. Thomas F. Johnson be granted clemency.

Sachs said that Johnson, a Maryland Democrat facing a six-month sentence for a conviction growing out of the state's saving and loan scandal in the early 1960s, was being given "favored consideration" because of his former high status and his influential friends.



THOMAS F. JOHNSON
. . . six-month sentence

He said Johnson would have started his prison term next Sunday.

"If the defendant were not as well-placed and with not as many friends in high positions, he wouldn't be so near as he apparently is to escaping a prison term," Sachs said in an interview in his office.

Sachs was responding to reports in today's newspapers that the Justice Department has recommended to President Nixon that Johnson not serve the six-month sentence because of health problems.

Johnson's conviction grew out of the savings and loan scandal in Maryland in 1961 and 1962 when 27 uninsured associations collapsed financially. About 30,000 depositors lost more than $15 million in savings. Most have since re- vered 20 to 50 per cent of - funds.

s said that Johnson's lawyer and close Cochran Doub, several occa- '69 to urge John- nt

# *Hospital Releases Brewster*

Former Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.), who faces federal bribery charges, has been released as a neurosurgical patient from Johns Hopkins University Hospital.

A hospital spokesman said yesterday that Brewster had been released Thursday night. His immediate whereabouts were not known.

Brewster has been in the hospital since returning to the United States last month from Ireland where reportedly he had been ill since August. A

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EXECUTIVE
WE
PR 7-2/H*
JL1
FG6-11-1/Krogh, Bud

April 13, 1970

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Harrison:

April 7, 1970

This is to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your letter of March 14 asking if you could discuss with him some of your ideas concerning the rehabilitation of disadvantaged people.

The President appreciated hearing from you and is sorry that he will not be able to speak with you personally because of the heavy demands of his official schedule. However, he has asked that you talk with Mr. Egil (Bud) Krogh, Deputy Assistant to the President, if this is agreeable to you. You should contact Mr. Krogh directly to work out a mutually convenient time. In the meantime, the President sends you his thanks and his kind regards.

Sincerely,

Hugh W. Sloan, Jr.
Staff Assistant
to the President

Mr. Eddie M. Harrison
1101 - 7th Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

HWS:bf
bcc Bud Krogh Sent 4/14

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EXECUTIVE

JL 7

BT

The Pardon Attorney at Justice tells me that Hutto's application has been processed by his shop and sent to the AG with the recommendation that it be presented to the President for favorable action--but we can't tell Flynt this.

Krogh tells me that it will be at least 2 weeks before exective clemency procedures can be worked out between the President and the AG. It will be some weeks thereafter until the President would see Mr. Hutto's application.

I want to sound as encouraging as possible wihtout putting the President and the AG on the spot with Flynt. To say that Hutto's application will be presented to the President is perhaps a bit presumptive, but the Pardon Attorney saw no difficulty with it. I think this is about the best we can do for Flynt.

BC 10/17

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1969

BC-
Will hold this till we get a reading from meeting. - BK

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL TIMMONS

FROM: BUD KROGH

SUBJECT: PARDON MATTERS

Next week the Attorney General, Ehrlichman and I are going to sit down and talk about pardon matters. At that time, we should get a clearer idea of the thinking of the Attorney General as to when he would like to start producing some pardons for Presidential approval.

FYI, while the Attorney General took some papers to California, they were not presented to the President. The nut of the problem is that the AG has been too busy to concern himself with pardons. We'll just have to hold off any comment until we get some clearer idea as to where we're going next week.

HOLD UNTIL 10/27.

NO ACTION IN PROGRESS AS OF 12/17

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR

BUD KROGH

Rep. John Flynt has been vigorously pursuing a Presidential pardon for his constituent, Mr. John B. Hutto, Jr. Seems that Mr. Hutto was a rum-runner in the 30's and is very repentent about his past deeds and seems like a deserving sort. We have explained the logistics to John Flynt and promised we do what we can.

So, can you help? Thanks.

Bill

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

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GENERAL

JL1

August 25, 1969

Dear Jack:

Thank you for your letter and enclosure of August 8 regarding the application of Mr. John B. Hutto, Jr. for a Presidential pardon.

The Department of Justice is currently reviewing a large backlog of pardon applications, held over from the previous Administration, for possible recommendation to the President. These applications are being thoroughly evaluated on a "first-in-first-out" basis by the Office of the Pardon Attorney. Unfortunately, this process has been further complicated by the recent and tragic death of the Chief U.S. Pardon Attorney, T. Oscar Smith.

To date, no pardon actions have been taken by the President, and I am informed that Mr. Hutto's application is pending within the Department of Justice. I have asked the Office of the Pardon Attorney to contact you regarding the status of this application.

With warm regard.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

Honorable John J. Flynt, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

cc + copy incoming Sol Lindenbaum, Dept of Justice

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AUG 26 1969
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

BT: BC

Do you wish to see this sort of stuff before dispatch?

YES - just to keep informed BT

BC 8/21

NOTE TO PRISS:

Route through John Brown to insure appropriate reply. Thanx.

BC

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JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.
SIXTH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

COUNTIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| BIBB | JONES |
| BUTTS | LAMAR |
| CARROLL | MERIWETHER |
| CLAYTON | MONROE |
| COWETA | PIKE |
| FAYETTE | SPALDING |
| HEARD | TROUP |
| HENRY | UPSON |

DISTRICT OFFICES:
104½ S. HILL STREET
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA 30223

331 FEDERAL BUILDING
MACON, GEORGIA 31201

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE
ON
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE AND THE JUDICIARY
INTERIOR

ASSISTANT
DEMOCRATIC WHIP

8 August 1969

Mr. William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to The President
for Congressional Relations
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a letter that I talked with you about over the telephone this morning.

If the matter is ready for final Presidential action including the signature of the President, if it can be expedited, I will appreciate it very much.

I do not personally know Mr. Hutto but I do know Mr. Clay and Mr. Cooper, and I have the highest confidence in each of them.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.
Member of Congress

Enclosure

P.S. Thank you for talking with Mary Lee Turner when you called Jack while I was out. Jack

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OFFICE OF

CLARENCE H. CLAY, JR.

SOLICITOR OF STATE COURT OF BIBB COUNTY

MACON, GEORGIA

August 6, 1969

The Honorable John J. Flynt, Jr.
United States House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Jack:

We jointly represent Mr. John B. Hutto, Jr. against whom a quo warranto proceeding is pending in Crawford County.

Mr. Hutto was nominated County Commissioner in Crawford County in the 1968 Democratic Primary and was elected to that position in the general election. His opponent in the primary has filed a quo warranto proceeding contesting his eligibility to serve as the County Commissioner.

In 1937 Mr. Hutto was convicted in the United State District Court in Macon for the offense of transporting illicit whiskey. In the thirty-two years since that conviction Mr. Hutto has had a good record both in the military service during World War Two and as a civilian leader in his county since the war. He has served with distinction as a member of the Board of Education, Justice of the Peace and has been active in church and civic affairs. He is held in highest esteem by the citizens of his County.

Throughout the years Mr. Hutto had been under the impression that he had received a pardon by virtue of his outstanding military service. As you know, many service men did receive pardons by virtue of a proclamation by President Roosevelt. Mr. Hutto bearly missed out on obtaining such a pardon by virtue of the fact that he had entered the service twenty-three days before the proclamation was effective.

In October 1968 Mr. Hutto filed an application for a pardon with the Justice Department. This application has been investigated by the FBI and has, according to our understanding, been approved by the Justice Department. For some reason it has not yet been signed by the President.

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Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.
P. O. Box 2-8
Jefferson, Ga. 30549

| | |
|---|---|
| A.A. | |
| M.C. | |
| RCD. | AUG 8 1969 |
| ACT. | |
| F.T. | |

Dear Clarence

Dear Mr. Cooper

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We believe that the issuance of this pardon will terminate the litigation now pending in Crawford County. We further believe that it is morally essential that Mr. Hutto be given this consideration.

We will personally appreciate any help you can give us in seeing that this matter is expedited.

With highest personal regards and best wishes, we remain

Sincerely yours,

Clarence H. Clay, Jr.

W. O. Cooper

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| Name | Date |
| --- | --- |
| V. Olson | 8-29-69 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

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BB/

RDC

Mf

C. F.
JL1
FG17

April 22, 1970

Dear Mr. Jenings:

The is in reply to your letter addressed to the President of February 7th.

I have been advised by the Department of Justice that your available legal recourses have not been exhausted and the President may not, therefore, consider the possibility of a Presidential pardon.

I appreciate your having brought this matter to our attention and regret to advise you that your case is not of an appropriate nature to review for a possible Presidential pardon.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Dent
Special Counsel to the President

Mr. Hugh S. Jenings
3318 North Midhurst Drive
Covina, California

JAGleason:cd

Copy sent to ID 3/20/72

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Central files

ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

March 24, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: Jack A. Gleason

FROM: George H. Revercomb R
Associate Deputy Attorney General

RE: Hugh S. Jenings

Jack, re your memorandum of March 23 I attach a letter which explains the Jenings matter which I believe is self explanatory. I do not believe there is anything we want to do but let me know if you have a further interest.

Attachment

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March 23, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR GEORGE REVERCOMB

From: Jack A. Gleason

Re: Hugh S. Jenings

George,

From the attached correspondence, most recently a letter to the President dated February 7th, I wonder if you would mind checking into this thing. It could well be that Mr. Jenings is something of an odd chap or as he mentions in his February 7th letter to Judge Hill, just a "rather bedraggled taxpayer felon" who may have made an honest error. Should the latter be the case, I think we probably owe it to ourselves to make sure that we take a serious look at this thing. On the other hand, the fact that he is firing off letters to the President about running for Congress leads me to wonder exactly what kind of man he is. In any event, I suspect that it would be worth our while to make sure that we have given him fair treatment before signing off on it.

Many thanks.

Associate Deputy Attorney General
DC 20530

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21 encl

req political support
req spec. clemency

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

February 7, 1970

Dear Mr. President:

As titular head of the Republican Party, I feel it incumbant upon me to notify you I intend to stand for the Congressional seat recently vacated by the passing of Congressman Glenard Lipscomb.

C/5-2

Since I supported you during your bid for Senator, Vice President and acted as President of the "Nixon for President" Club of Covina in 1960 as well as the unsuccessful bid for Governor and then again in 1968, I figure it's about time you considered supporting one of your loyal followers. While I can support you on most issues, I cannot blindly follow you all the way down the present Republican garden path. I don't think you are looking for any more "yes" men anyway.

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter just recieved from Federal Judge Irving Hill. I would appreciate your acting immediately on it so my felony conviction can be expunged from the record thus destroying any possible block to a successful pursuit of the 24th District Congressional Seat.

I remain,

Respectfully,

Hugh S. Jenings

Hugh S. Jenings
3318 N. Midhurst Dr.
Covina, California

cc: Robert H. Finch
John Mitchell, Attorney General

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
312 NORTH SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

CHAMBERS OF
IRVING HILL
JUDGE

TELEPHONE:
688-5290

February 3, 1970

Mr. Hugh S. Jenings
3318 N. Midhurst Drive
Covina, California 91722

Dear Mr. Jenings:

This acknowledges your letter of January 20, 1970. I have no right or power to set aside any conviction, so there will be no purpose in any meeting as suggested. Judicial ethics also prohibit any meeting between defendants in criminal cases and the judge.

However, I certainly would have no objection to the granting of executive clemency. Enclosed find a letter to that effect which you are at liberty to use.

Yours very truly,

Judge Irving Hill

IH:mle
Enclosure

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
312 NORTH SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

CHAMBERS OF
IRVING HILL
JUDGE

TELEPHONE:
688-5290

February 3, 1970

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Re: United States v. Jenings
Crim. No. 3151

I presided at the trial in the above-entitled case in which the Defendant was convicted of a violation of Section 7212 of Title 26, United States Code of endeavoring to intimidate an Internal Revenue Service officer.

The intimidation was entirely oral, no blows of any kind were struck by the Defendant. I placed him on summary probation.

This will represent my complete agreement to the grant of executive clemency so that is conviction may be wiped from the record. It will also represent my affirmative recommendation for the granting of such executive clemency.

Irving Hill

Judge Irving Hill

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United States Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
Washington 20530

January 8, 1970

Mr. Hugh S. Jenings
3318 N. Midhurst
Covina, California

Dear Mr. Jenings:

Your letter of December 19, 1969, to the Attorney General and the enclosures have been referred to this office.

I regret that I misinterpreted the information concerning your tax situation and extend my sincere apology.

I am enclosing a copy of the Rules, Governing Petitions for Executive Clemency. From it, you will note there is a minimum waiting period of three years required of all pardon applicants. If you will bring your case to the attention of this office when you are eligible to apply, furnishing the details and pertinent dates, we shall be glad to advise you further concerning Executive Clemency.

Sincerely,

Lawrence M. Traylor

Lawrence M. Traylor
Acting Pardon Attorney

Enclosure

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# RULES GOVERNING PETITIONS FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

## Department of Justice

WASHINGTON, D.C.

§ 1.1 *Submission of petition; form to be used.*—Persons seeking Executive clemency, by pardon or by commutation of sentence, including remission of fine, shall execute formal petitions therefor which shall be addressed to the President of the United States and which, except those relating to military or naval offenses, shall be submitted to the Attorney General of the United States. Appropriate forms for such petitions will be furnished by the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., upon application therefor. Forms for petition for commutation of sentence may also be obtained from the warden of Federal penal institutions. Forms furnished by the Department of Justice for use in pardon cases may be used by petitioners in cases relating to the forfeiture of veterans' benefits, with appropriate modifications. A petitioner applying for Executive clemency with respect to military or naval offenses should submit his petition directly to the Secretary of the military department which had original jurisdiction over the court-martial trial and conviction of the petitioner. In such instance, a form furnished by the Department of Justice may be used but should be modified to meet the needs of the particular case.

§ 1.2 *Contents of petition.*—Each petition for Executive clemency should include: the name and age of the petitioner; the court, district, and State in which he was convicted; the date of sentence; the crime of which he was convicted; the sentence imposed; the date he commenced service of sentence; and the place of confinement. In the case of a petition for pardon, the petitioner should also state his age at the time of commission of the offense; the date of release from confinement; whether he is a citizen of the United States or an alien; his marital status; his prior and subsequent criminal record, if any; his employment since conviction; and his place of residence. A petition may be accompanied by endorsements. It is desirable that all applications for pardons be accompanied by at least three character affidavits.

§ 1.3 *Eligibility for filing petition for pardon.*—No petition for pardon should be filed until the expiration of a waiting period of at least 3 years subsequent to the date of the release of the petitioner from confinement, or, in case no prison sentence was imposed, until the expiration of a period of at least 3 years subsequent to the date of the conviction of the petitioner. In some cases, such as those involving violation of narcotic laws, income tax laws, perjury, violation of public trust involving personal dishonesty, or other crimes of a serious nature a waiting period of 5 years is usually required. In cases of aliens seeking a pardon to avert deportation, the waiting period may be waived. Generally, no petition should be submitted by a person who is on probation or parole.

§ 1.4 *Eligibility for filing petition for commutation of sentence.*—A petition for commutation of sentence, including remission of fine, should be filed only if no other form of relief is available, such as from the court or the United States Board of Parole, or if unusual circumstances exist, such as critical illness, severity of sentence, ineligibility for parole, or meritorious service rendered by the petitioner.

§ 1.5 *Offenses against the laws of possessions or territories of the United States.*—Petitions for Executive clemency shall relate only to violations of laws of the United States. Petitions relating to violations of laws of the possessions of the United States or territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof should be submitted to the appropriate official or agency of the possession or territory concerned.

§ 1.6 *Disclosure of files.*—Reports, memoranda, and communications submitted or furnished in connection with the consideration of a petition for Executive clemency shall be available only to officials concerned with the consideration of the petition; provided that they may be open to inspection by the petitioner or by his attorney or other representative if, in the opinion of the Attorney General or his representative, the disclosure sought is required by the ends of justice.

§ 1.7 *Consideration of petitions by the Attorney General; recommendations to the President.*—(a) Upon receipt of a petition for Executive clemency, the Attorney General shall consider that petition and cause such investigation to be made with respect thereto as he may deem appropriate and necessary, using the services of, or obtaining reports from appropriate officials and agencies of the Government, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to the extent deemed necessary or desirable.

(b) The Attorney General shall review each petition and all pertinent information developed by his investigation thereof and shall advise the President whether, in his judgment, the request for clemency is of sufficient merit to warrant favorable action by the President.

(c) If he determines that the request merits favorable action by the President, he shall submit the petition to the President together with a warrant prepared for the signature of the President granting the clemency recommended by the Attorney General.

(d) If he determines that the petition and information developed by his investigation do not, in his judgment, merit favorable action by the President he shall provide the President with a concise statement enumerating the essential facts concerning the petitioner, the petition, and his reasons for recommending denial of clemency.

§ 1.8 *Notification of grant of clemency.*—When a petition for pardon is granted, the petitioner or his attorney shall be notified of such action, and the warrant of pardon shall be mailed to the petitioner. When commutation of sentence is granted, the petitioner shall be notified of such action, and the warrant of commutation shall be sent to the petitioner through the officer in charge of his place of confinement, or directly to the petitioner if he is on parole.

§ 1.9 *Notification of denial of clemency.*—(a) Whenever the President notifies the Attorney General that he is denying a request for clemency, the Attorney General, or at his direction the Pardon Attorney, shall so advise the petitioner and close the case.

(b) Whenever the Attorney General recommends that the President deny a request for clemency and the President does not disapprove or take other action with respect to that adverse recommendation within 30 days after the date of its submission to him, it shall be presumed that the President concurs in that adverse recommendation of the Attorney General, and the Attorney General, or at his direction the Pardon Attorney, shall so advise the petitioner and close the case.

These regulations shall become effective on the thirty-first day following the date of their publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
*Attorney General.*

Date: October 18, 1962.

Approved: JOHN F. KENNEDY.
Date: October 30, 1962.

Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the National Archives of the United States, November 10, 1962, Volume 27, Number 220, Part I, at pages 11002 and 11003.

PRESERVATION COPY

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Judge Irving Hill,
United States District Court,
Central District of California,
312 N. Spring Street,
Los Angeles, California 90012.

February 7, 1970

Dear Judge Hill:

This will acknowledge your letter of Feb. 3, 1970. I wish it were in my heart to say "Thank You." However, it is very frustrating to sit home day after day and find you have actually been talking to yourself in the various avenues of communication now available to me. Possibly my mind is failing.

I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Lawrence M. Traylor, United States Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney, Washington, D.C. 20530. As you will note, in the last paragraph it states, "there is a minimum waiting period of THREE years required of all pardon applicants." Please note his source on the Attached page. Now if you will refer to my letter of January 20, 1970 I advised you "I feel you must understand how senseless and unproductive as well as wasteful it will be to wait around THREE YEARS for the President to grant me Executive Clemency."

Mr. Traylor also wrote to me on December 11, 1969. Speaking as the Pardon Attorney for the Department of Justice he said, "If you can have your conviction set aside, you will be in a far better position, <u>because a pardon will not expunge the record</u> of your conviction or otherwise exonerate you or establish your innocence."

Back to your letter of February 3, 1970. "I have no right or power to set aside any conviction...." Why did Mr. Traylor mention such a device? Your "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: letter states ....."my complete agreement to the grant of executive clemency so that his conviction my be wiped from the record." Who is correct? You, Mr. Traylor or Attorney General Robert Kennedy, whom it appears wrote the rules. <u>A pardon won't expunge the record</u>.

In speaking with Mr. Ted Orlis, Deputy Attorney General, he suggested I get the Internal Revenue Service to get together with all of us in a meeting whereby it would be agreed the charges were erroneously and/or needlessly brought and you and they could concede the whole affair was an exercise in confussion and thus the conviction could be set aside. In this way, an intelligent Judge, a knowledgeable Deputy Attorney General, a wise IRS officer and a rather bedraggled taxpayer felon may have the latter expunged from his reputation.

It would appear to me this solution far outweighs asking the President of the United States to spend his time unraveling mistakes committed by ALL of US.

I thank you sincerely,

Hugh S. Jennings

Hugh S. Jennings,
3318 N. Midhurst,
Covina, Calif. 91722

cc: President Nixon,
Attorney General John Mitchell
Ted Orlis
Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Short (IRS)

PRESERVATION COPY

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File - Pardon Atty

March 17, 1970

Mr. Henry v.Z. Hyde, Jr.
Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Re: Hugh Jenings

Dear Mr. Hyde:

Mr. George Revercomb, Associate Deputy Attorney General, has asked me to reply to your memorandum of March 9, 1970, concerning Presidential clemency for Hugh Jenings.

Mr. Jenings was convicted of a misdemeanor and he lost none of his civil rights. His case is still pending before the circuit court and he has not taken steps to perfect his appeal.

Jenings' threat was made to William E. Bray, Tax Examiner's Supervisor. When Bray informed Jenings that a financial statement would have to be supplied or a collection action would be taken, Jenings replied, "Bray, I wouldn't do anything if I were you to endanger your life." Mr. Bray then asked, "Mr. Jenings, are you threatening me?" To which Jenings replied, "Yes, I am threatening you and you better believe me that I'll kill you if you try anything. I am sick and tired of your harrassment." When Jenings first appeared for arraignment and plea in the district court, he became violent and had to be handcuffed. Certainly Jenings' difficulties with the Internal Revenue Service gave him no excuse to threaten the life of a Government official.

Jenings impressed the United States Attorney as a highly disturbed individual who shows no contrition whatsoever for his offense.

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I do not have the details of this matter before the Internal Revenue Service but apparently Jenings did not follow the avenues open to him for redress and he now wants the President to grant him a pardon. I might mention that no pardons have been granted in almost two years.

It is the policy of this Department not to consider pardon applications when any type of court action is still pending or is possible. It is also our policy not to consider misdemeanor applications unless most unusual circumstances prevail. The three-year waiting period subsequent to the date of conviction enables us to determine if the applicant is going to be in any further trouble and if he is entitled to consideration. This waiting period is very rarely waived and waiver is not indicated in this case.

I hope this will help you understand Mr. Jenings' situation.

Sincerely,

Lawrence M. Traylor
Acting Pardon Attorney

cc:
Mr. George Revercomb
Associate Deputy Attorney General

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| Name | Date |
| --- | --- |
| Jack Anderson | 5/6/70 |
| Marie Nevaeasbe | |
| 360 E. O. B. | 3-20-72 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

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BB

(3)

**MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE**

**DATE** 4/22/10

**EXECUTIVE**
JL1
FG17

**LETTER, MEMO, ETC.** Rivercomb, George

**TO:** Hugh S. Jennings

**FROM:** Harry Dent

**SUBJECT:** Executive Clemency

**CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES – CONFIDENTIAL FILE**

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

BB/

EXECUTIVE
5L/

May 26, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Harry Singer called and asked if he could come into see me. I told him I wanted to know what was on his mind and he reluctantly agreed to tell me on the phone.

Singer said that Hoffa/James had spent 3 1/2 years in jail and he wondered if he could not now be pardoned or paroled. I told him that this was not a matter in which the White House would initiate, that this was clearly a matter for the Justice Department where all such matters are taken up. Singer went on to say that his friends were here in the White House, namely Ehrlichman, Timmons and myself. I told him however that might be that it would be improper for the White House to initiate any such matter and that if he wished to proceed he should have to discuss it with the Justice Department. Singer reluctantly accepted my comment that we would have nothing to do with it. It is my belief that he will try and contact either Mitchell or Kleindienst. I reported this conversation to Kleindienst.

Peter M. Flanigan

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1970
CENTRAL FILES

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EXECUTIVE
JL1
FG17-5
(3)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FG6-11-1 Ziegler, Ronald
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 16, 1970

BY LIAISON

Honorable John D. Ehrlichman
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ehrlichman:

Our Miami office was telephonically advised on June 12, 1970, by Mr. Harold Roy Katon that he had been told that the approval of his Application for Pardon After Completion of Sentence was ready for Presidential signature, but it would not be signed until he had paid $1,500 to "Ron Ziegler, White House Press Secretary." Mr. Katon would not furnish any additional information until he is assured this matter would be investigated.

The files of this Bureau reflect Katon was the subject of an Application for Pardon After Completion of Sentence investigation which was completed March 14, 1967, and copies of our investigative reports were furnished the Pardon Attorney, Department of Justice. He was convicted February 3, 1961, for violation of the National Firearms Act.

The foregoing is being furnished to the Attorney General with the advice that no investigation is being conducted in the absence of a specific request from him.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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June 17, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR RON ZIEGLER

I think this is a conflict of interest.

Please advise.

Bud Krogh

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1970
CENTRAL FILES

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EXECUTIVE
PR 7-1/M *
JL 1
Kipp, Carl G.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William E. Timmons WT

SUBJECT: Breakfast Meeting with Senator Mike Mansfield
August 13, 1970
8:00 a.m. (one hour)
The Residence

I. PURPOSE:

A. To discuss Senator Mansfield's intentions for clearing the balance of the Senate legislative package, how soon he intends to get through the various amendments on the military authorization bill, and when he thinks Congress will adjourn.

B. To take this opportunity to give him advance information on the Geneva Protocol.

C. Discuss progress on SALT.

II. PARTICIPANTS AND BACKGROUND:

A. Participants: The President and Senator Mansfield

B. Background: You requested the meeting as another in a continuing series of private sessions with leaders.

III. RECOMMENDED TALKING POINTS:

A. Mike has a request in to Secretary Richardson, HEW, for a $25,000 grant for the Work Study Program of the Montana School of Mineral Science and Technology in order that it not be closed down as a result of a cutback in allocations.

This is very important personally to Mike. He attended this school during his youth at a time when he would not have been able to continue his education if the school had not provided this Program.

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EXECUTIVE
ED3
FG106
JL1
FG106-3

(6)

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

GRAHAM W. WATT
Deputy Mayor-Commissioner

AUG 24 1970

Honorable Egil Krogh, Jr.
Executive Assistant to the
President for Domestic Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Bud:

In connection with your inquiry about Eddie Harrison, I am pleased to report that a negotiated services contract was signed August 20, 1970, on behalf of the District of Columbia Department of Public Schools for an $18,000 "Design and Feasibility Study for a Community Resources Center for First Time Offenders in the District of Columbia," a project for which Mr. Harrison is to be director. The study will be performed under a three month contract with Learning Systems, Inc. of Boston, Massachusetts.

The $18,000 study grant award requires a 10 percent match by the District of Columbia. This 10 percent match is being provided by Learning Systems, Inc. in the form of personnel services for an assistant project director.

It is hoped by the District that a blueprint for a community resource center would provide a program to acclimate first time offenders with community educational, training, and rehabilitation resources in an effort to lower the recidivist rate.

SEP 21 1970
CENTRAL FILES

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(2)

EXECUTIVE
JL1
FG17-9
HU2

October 23, 1970

TO JOHN ROSE
FROM BILL HOPKINS

Per your query yesterday, this is some information from the office of the Pardon Attorney at Justice.

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1970
CENTRAL FILES

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 23, 1970

When a person is granted a Presidential Pardon for Offences against the United States, his Civil Rights are restored.

However, most Civil Rights are under the jurisdiction of State Law and the State Pardon Attorney or Pardon Board would give consideration in restoring a person's Rights when a Presidential Pardon has been received.

Generally speaking, the Rights that can be restored would be the Right to Vote, the Right to testify in Court, and the Right to Travel. If a State has regulations on granting of medical licenses, legal licenses, hunting licenses, etc., a Presidential Pardon would not automatically restore such a license.

The Gun Control Act of 1968 has certain limitations even though a person received a Presidential Pardon -- depending on whether the felony was committed by the use of a gun.

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EXECUTIVE
JL1

DECEMBER 10, 1970

FOR BUD KROGH

RE: CLEMENCY FOR RABBLEROUSERS

John read the attached with some interest and indicated he would like to have some more background on this situation.

Some of his questions were:

(1) How many young people were arrested?

(2) How many of them have been sentenced?

(3) What are the sentences?

(4) If we let one student off, would we have to let them all off?

Most importantly, John would like to have your recommendation.

Tod R. Hullin

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1970
CENTRAL FILES

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EXECUTIVE

JL 1

(2)

ROBERT McCLORY
12TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
ANTITRUST
SUBMERGED LANDS

MEMBER:
U.S. INTERPARLIAMENTARY
UNION DELEGATION

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D.C. 20515

ROOM 426
CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-5221

DISTRICT OFFICE:
POST OFFICE BUILDING
326 NORTH GENESEE STREET
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS 60085
(312) 336-4554

January 28, 1971

The Honorable
Clark MacGregor
Assistant to The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Clark:

The arrival of Dr. Milton Margoles in the community of Zion, Illinois (in my Congressional District) offers great promise for improved medical and hospital services.

This highly skilled and respected doctor ended his punishment for offenses against the Federal government some years ago. He has persisted in a valiant fight for complete rehabilitation as well as for the restoration of his once high reputation. It would seem now that this goal can be attained only by a Presidential Pardon.

Such action is of the greatest importance to Dr. Margoles, to the community of Zion, and to me as the Representative of the people whom Dr. Margoles is about to serve. The significance of this request is indicated in the two letters which are enclosed herewith.

It is my understanding that a Presidential Pardon can only come through the willingness of the President to act in a deserving case--and then only following a review by the Attorney General.

The time when favorable Presidential action can be most effective would seem to be now.

I am sending a similar letter to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Robert McClory, M.C.

RMcC/gc

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Clark Mollenhoff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

McClory: DR. MARGOLES

Pardon Case
Income tax fraud
Obstructing justice

Recently passed Ill.
N.D. exams -
Zion, Ill - Hospital there
+ office

---

Don Santorelli -
Lawrence Traylor - Pardon
atty in Justice Dept.

---

Letter to Ehrlichman -
referred to John Dean

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JAN 21 1971

Zion-Benton News

PUBLISHED BY THE
ZION PUBLISHING CO., INC.

2719 Elisha Avenue Zion, Illinois TRinity 2-4571

January 18, 1971

The Honorable Robert Mc Clory
326 North Genesee Street
Waukegan, Illinois 60085

Dear Congressman:

As you know, Zion is in desperate need of physicians. To alleviate the situation, we seek your help in obtaining a pardon for Doctor Milton Margoles.

My investigation shows that this man is a competent physician, well-recommended by his associates, and an indefatigable worker of unquestioned honesty, well-liked by his patients.

I will not go into his history and the harrassment he has suffered through the years. I know you have the facts. Let it suffice to say that this man could be much more effective in our community, were he not subject to the harrassments a pardon would prohibit.

Please accept my thanks for your efforts in the past, and hopes for a continued interest that will succeed in bringing an unshackled physician to our community.

Sincerely yours,

ZION-BENTON NEWS

Marcus Mc Murtry

Marcus Mc Murtry,
Publisher

MMcM:gls

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Zion - Benton Hospital Inc.
Zion, Illinois 60099 Phone 872-4561

January 19, 1971

The Honorable Robert Mc Clory
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The people of the Zion Community are in need of doctors. When Dr. Milton Margoles indicated a willingness to locate here, the Zion-Benton Hospital investigated his background. He was highly recommended and his credentials are excellent.

As soon as it was learned that the Zion-Benton Hospital had an interest in Dr. Margoles, the Hospital was the recipient of several anonymous calls attempting to discourage the Hospital from pursuing interest in Dr. Margoles.

In conducting our investigation, we learned that this form of attack had followed the doctor as he had sought a place to practice his profession. However, our investigation revealed no just cause for such persecution.

Dr. Margoles has passed his examination before the Illinois Licensing Board and has been licensed to practice in Illinois. He is now locating in Zion.

A Presidential pardon, would to a degree, off-set the ten years of persistent persecution that has been waged against this man, who long ago and more than once paid his full penalty.

Sincerely,

ZION-BENTON HOSPITAL, INC.

Lee R. Fleming

Lee R. Fleming,
President

LRF:gls

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ROBERT McCLORY
12TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
ANTITRUST
SUBMERGED LANDS

MEMBER:
U.S. INTERPARLIAMENTARY
UNION DELEGATION

JAN 2 6 1971

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(202) 225-5221

DISTRICT OFFICE:
POST OFFICE BUILDING
326 NORTH GENESEE STREET
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS 60085
(312) 336-4554

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D.C. 20515

January 19, 1971

The Honorable
Clark MacGregor
Assistant to The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Re: Dr. Milton Margoles' application for Executive Clemency

Dear Clark:

Thank you for discussing with me yesterday the pending application of Dr. Milton Margoles for Pardon or Executive Clemency. Dr. Margoles has made arrangements to resume the practice of medicine in Zion, Illinois (in my Congressional District).

In support of this application and to demonstrate the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues in Michigan (where he has been working recently) I am enclosing photostat copies of letters of very recent date. I am also enclosing photocopies of the license as a physician and surgeon issued by the State of Illinois on December 22, 1970.

The timeliness of this application is indicated by the February 1 date when Dr. Margoles formally begins the practice of medicine in Zion, Illinois. If it is possible to encourage Presidential action by that date, it would be greatly appreciated.

I wish to assure you and the President of my complete confidence in Dr. Margoles and his integrity and professional ability and to assure you and the President that I know of no conduct which limits the complete rehabilitation of Dr. Margoles.

Please phone me if you have any questions or suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Bob McClory

Robert McClory
Member of Congress

RMcC/gc

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# Department of Registration and Education

## State of Illinois

RICHARD B. OGILVIE, GOVERNOR

CERTIFICATE NO.

This is to certify that MILTON MARGOLES. M.D. 36-43943

IS A LICENSED

# PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

REGISTERED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
AND IS ENTITLED TO PRACTICE MEDICINE IN ALL OF ITS BRANCHES

In Witness Whereof, The Director of the Department of Registration and Education has hereby affixed his hand and the seal of the said Department this 22th day of DECEMBER A. D. 1970

Attest:

Allen D. Andreasen
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

William A. Robinson
DIRECTOR

No 2700

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OFFICE PHONE 144

RESIDENCE PHONE 61

LESTER G. SEVENER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
236 SO. MAIN STREET
CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN

Jan. 15, 1971

Re: Milton Margoles, M. D.

Chief of Staff
Zion-Benton Hospital
Zion, Ill.

Dear Doctor:

During the time Dr. Margoles has been on the staff of our local hospital it has been possible for me to work with him in the operating room, in consultations, and other capacities. I am glad to report that to my best judgment he has demonstrated excellent surgical ability and has cooperated with our operating room team. He has had concern for the health interests of the patients. His moral conduct, honesty and integrity have been above reproach to the best of my knowledge, and I am sure he will continue in this pattern. As he comes to your community I only wish him well and trust he will hold up the standards of our profession and be of great service to those who need medical care.

Yours very truly,

Lester G. Sevener MD

Lester G. Sevener, M. D.

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PRACTICE LIMITED TO
INTERNAL MEDICINE

BERNARD H. SMOOKLER, M. D.
PAUL C. TURNER, M. D.
LESTER C. JONES, M. D.

2909 EAST GRAND RIVER
SUITE 203
LANSING, MICHIGAN 48912

1-15-71

Re: Milton Margoles, M. D.

To The Executive Committee
Zion-Benton Hospital

Gentlemen:

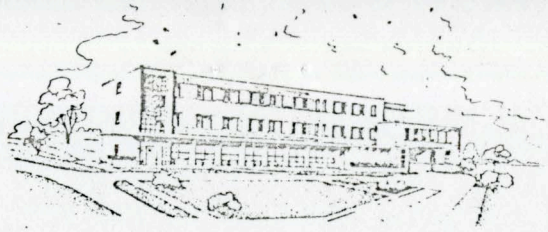
Dr. Margoles has been known to me approximately two years. He has referred many medical patients for consultation. It has been clear that he has a great interest in the welfare of his patients. He has shown excellent medical ability. He has been very honest and conscientious. I would recommend him highly to your staff.

Yours truly,

B. H. Smookler, M. D.
Chief of Staff
Edward W. Sparrow Hospital

BHS/bcs

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# HAYES-GREEN-BEACH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

321 EAST HARRIS, CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN 48813, PHONE AREA 517 543-1050

DARWIN FINKBEINER, ADMINISTRATOR

January 15, 1971

To Whom It May Concern:

Dr. Milton Margoles has been a member of our Medical Staff since September, 1968. Since that time I have had numerous contacts with him. Our association has been very acceptable. His attitude has always been one of cooperation. I have had no reason during this period of time to question his honesty or sincerity.

Dr. Margoles obviously is a very experienced physician and on the basis of my association with him and the many comments I have heard regarding him, I would judge him to be very competent in his field.

Darwin Finkbeiner
Administrator

DF:fg



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C. O. WILLITS, M. D.
CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN 48813
TELEPHONE 543-3780

January 15, 1971

To whom it may concern:

Dear Sir:

Dr. Milton Margolis has practiced in this community for two years. I have met him at Staff meetings, and in the hospital, and to the best of my knowledge he is well read and capable.

Very truly yours
C. O. Willits, M.D.
C.O. Willits, MD

COW:ls

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JESSE F. HARROLD, M.D., F.A.C.S. RICHARD C. MELICK, M.D., F.A.C.S.
RAYMOND C. KINZEL, M.D., F.A.C.S.
GENITO-URINARY SURGERY
326 WEST IONIA STREET
LANSING, MICHIGAN 48933

January 15, 1971

To Whom It May Concern:

I have had a pleasant association with Dr. Milton Margolas since he has been in practice at Charlotte, Michigan.

Sincerely,

J. F. Harrold

J. F. Harrold, M.D.
kh

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 7, 1971

Dear Congressman McClory:

Your letter of January 4 concerning Executive Clemency for Dr. Milton Margoles was received during John Ehrlichman's absence from the city.

Please be assured that I will bring your letter to Mr. Ehrlichman's attention immediately upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Kathleen O'Melia

Kathleen O'Melia
Secretary for
John D. Ehrlichman

Honorable Robert McClory
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

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DEC 29 1970

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1970

Dear Bob:

I have noted in your recent letter to the President that Dr. Milton Margoles has passed the Illinois medical reciprocity examination, and now will be qualified to practice medicine in Zion.

As you are probably aware, the doctor's Petition is currently under review in the Department of Justice, and I am therefore forwarding a copy of your letter for inclusion in the Pardon Attorney's files.

I have also noted your request that the President grant Executive Clemency to Dr. Margoles, and you may be sure that his Petition and your recommendation on his behalf will receive every consideration.

Sincerely,

John W. Dean, III
Counsel to the President

Honorable Robert McClory
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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EXECUTIVE
JL 1

January 28, 1971

Dear Garry:

Thank you for your January 25 letter, and want you to know that I appreciate the candidness of the last paragraph. I regret exceedingly that telephone communication between the staffs of our offices has not always measured up to my objective of maintaining a cooperative relationship with you and other Members of the Congress. I am sorry that any member of my staff has given a contrary impression.

In reference to your inquiry about the possibility of a Presidential pardon for Mr. James E. Irelan, there is a established procedure to be followed in such a matter. I have asked that you be furnished with information which will be helpful to you in replying to Mr. Irelan. We have been unable to determine that his previous letters to the President have been received at the White House, and therefore are handling your inquiry as the original request.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President

Honorable Garry Brown
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

bcc: memo to Mr. Dean for DIRECT REPLY

WET:VO:jas

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January 28, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN DEAN

FROM: WILLIAM E. TIMMONS

Congressman Garry Brown has requested information, on behalf of Mr. James E. Irelan, regarding procedures for applying for a Presidential pardon. Would you please see that he receives this. Thank you.

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EXECUTIVE

February 4, 1971

Dear Howard:

Thank you for your February 1 letter requesting information which will be helpful to you in replying to constituents who have written in opposition to Mr. James Hoffa receiving a Presidential pardon. I will be pleased to obtain an appropriate reply which will be responsive to these inquiries.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President

Honorable Howard W. Robison
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to John Dean for DIRECT REPLY to Mr. Robison.

WET:EF:VO:jlc

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BROUGHT FORWARD

EXECUTIVE

JL 1 — 2-26-71

Previously filed — Date

Name John J. Caulfield's

Organization Ltr. to Jas. B. Rhoads

Archivist of U.S. re Dr.

Samuel Mudd

EXECUTIVE

JL 1 — 4-7-71

New File Symbol — Date

FINAL ACTION Ltr. from President

to Dr. Mudd

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ffel

EXECUTIVE

JL1

March 15, 1971

Dear Ed:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter in regard to the pending Petition for Executive Clemency of Dr. Charles A. Stringfellow.

In accordance with established procedures, Dr. Stringfellow's request for pardon is currently being reviewed by the Department of Justice. All petitions reviewed there are processed in the chronological order in which they were received. The amount of time necessary for processing is, of course, dependent on the number of petitions received ahead of Dr. Stringfellow's request.

While this processing time may seem lengthy, it must be remembered that the granting of pardons is a power given to the President by the Founding Fathers, providing him with the opportunity to exercise clemency in those instances where he feels a person convicted of a federal offense has since demonstrated that he is worthy to be forgiven or excused for that crime. Before exercising this discretionary power, the President, understandably, wishes to have the most complete investigation and consideration of the matter possible. This, unfortunately, usually requires a long period of time.

I trust the foregoing will be of use to you. Please advise me if I can be of any further assistance on this matter.

With best regards,

John W. Dean III
Counsel to the President

Honorable Edward I. Koch
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

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EXECUTIVE

JL1

March 3, 1971

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter to the President regarding the petition for a Presidential pardon for Dr. Charles A. Stringfellow, which is now pending. We appreciate your interest in writing on his behalf, and you may be assured the matter will be given appropriate consideration.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President

Honorable Edward I. Koch
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to John Dean for further handling

WET:EF:VO:lrc

RECEIVED
MAR 5 1971
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EDWARD I. KOCH
17TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

DAVID W. BROWN
COUNSEL

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING AND CURRENCY

V2-25

NEW YORK OFFICE:
ROOM 3139
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
PHONE: 212-264-1066

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1134 LONGWORTH OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE: 202-225-2436

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D.C. 20515

February 25, 1971

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Two weeks ago I was standing at a subway when a young man who turned out to be a constituent approached me to tell the following story.

At the age of 19 in 1956, he was convicted of a federal felony which had occurred when he was 17 years old. With several other boys he illegally took some blank draft cards in order to document his age to purchase alcoholic beverages; and he also shoplifted 3 valuable rings, later recovered, from a military exchange store where his father was stationed as a naval officer.

Following the conviction, he completed college in three years, completed medical school, was elected to AOA Honor Medical Society, did postgraduate training in internal medicine and cardiology and was formally recognized as a specialist in internal medicine.

It is my understanding that he has applied to you under pardon petition number 90-320 which has been pending since 1968. Dr. Stringfellow's eloquent and painful plea to me was and I quote him: "I know that if the President is given my petition and reads it, he will grant me a pardon which would permit me to perform my profession. Could you, Congressman, write and ask that he review my file?"

Mr. President, I am writing to you with the hope that you will review the file and make your decision based on the information contained therein so that this man's torment can be ended with a final decision one way or the other. I am

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enclosing the letter which I asked Dr. Stringfellow to send to me reciting the history of his case.

I would appreciate your advising me as to the disposition made in this matter. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Edward I. Koch

EIK:bd
Enclosure

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205 East 66 Street
Apartment 3C
New York, New York 10021

February 17, 1971

The Honorable Edward I. Koch
Congressman
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20542

Dear Mr. Koch:

I am writing to ask you to ask President Nixon to render a decision on my pardon petition number 90-320 pending with the Federal Pardon Attorney since 1968. I have written directly to the President in the past and was answered perfunctorily by a member of the correspondence staff, with no action being taken. The Pardon Attorney said that the matter is beyond his control, that the President must request a case for consideration, and that a pardon decision may take many years.

In 1956, at the age of 19, I pleaded guilty to and was convicted in Norfolk, Virginia, of a Federal felony (T.50 USCA App. Sec. 462 (b), T.18 USCA Sec. 499, 641, 661.) that had occurred when I was 17 years old. I was fined $750.00 and placed on five years' probation. I fulfilled this sentence.

The crimes were as follows: In 1954 in Norfolk, Virginia, with several other boys, I illegally took some blank draft cards in order to document age to purchase alcoholic beverages. I also shoplifted three valuable rings (later recovered) from a military exchange store where my father was stationed as a naval officer.

These unfortunate acts were due to the common juvenile inclination to go along with the crowd even on foolish, illegal, or dangerous ventures. I trust that this unpleasant episode will be understood in the proper context. My personal record and behavior, before and after this incident, support my character and integrity.

Following the conviction, I completed college (in three years), completed medical school, was elected to AOA Honor Medical Society, did postgraduate training in internal medicine and cardiology, and was formally recognized as a specialist in internal medicine.

Many educational, city, and state positions are denied to me and I have no rights of a citizen as an unpardoned felon. In order to completely fulfill the career for which I have prepared, I respectfully wish to have the crime pardoned. When does a man stop being punished for a childish error? As Shylock said "...you take away my life when you do take the means whereby I live" (The Merchant of Venice, Act IV, Scene i).

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Further personal information about me may be obtained from the following persons who may be known to the President and who either know me or know of me: Dr. Victor De Luccia (New York, physician to Mr. Nixon), R. Thornton Beeghly (Youngstown, Ohio, President of Standard Slag Company, and friend of Ray Bliss), Mrs. Marc Haas (New York, acquaintance of Mr. Nixon), Manning Brown (New York, President of New York Life Insurance Company), Neil Diver (Washington, husband of Tina Bucheit, Herb Kline's secretary), Colonel Howard E. Cox (New York, father of Ed Cox). Also I was introduced by Helen Haas to Mr. Nixon at the 1964 New York Junior League Ball. I know he has an excellent memory and might remember this.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Stringfellow, M.D.

CAS/lb

Enclosure: resume

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# RESUME

Dr. Charles A. Stringfellow
205 E. 66th Street, Apt. 3C
New York, New York 10021

Birthplace: San Diego, California
Birthdate: February 26, 1937

## Curriculum Vitae

| | |
|---|---|
| 1955-58 | BA, Liberal Arts, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia |
| 1958-62 | MD, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia |
| 1962-65 | Internship and two years residency, Internal Medicine, Bellevue (Cornell)-Memorial Hospital Combined Program, New York |
| 1965-66 | Clinical Cardiology Fellowship, New York Hospital, New York, New York |
| 1966-67 | Cardiology Research Fellowship, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania |
| 1967-68 | Cardiology Research Fellowship, New York Hospital, New York, New York |
| 1968-69 | Instructor in Internal Medicine, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia |
| 1969 - current | Instructor in Clinical Medicine, New York University Medical Center, New York, New York<br>Assistant Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, New York, New York<br>Assistant Medical Director, New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York |

## Memberships and Awards

AOA Honor Medical Society
Smith Kline French Foreign Fellowship, Haiti, 1962
Medical Society of the County of New York and of the State of New York
American Medical Association
New York and American Heart Associations (Councils on Basic Science and Clinical Cardiology)

## Credentials

Certified, American Board of Internal Medicine, May, 1970
Candidate, Subspecialty Board in Cardiovascular Disease, October, 1971
New York State License 092976

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BROUGHT FORWARD

EXECUTIVE

JL I — 3/19/71
Previously filed — Date

Name Hon. Herman Badillo

Organization

Same — 5/6/71
New File Symbol — Date

FINAL ACTION Hon. Herman Badillo
from John W. Dean III

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EXECUTIVE
JL 1
HU 1
FG-31/ST46

March 25, 1971

Dear Harry:

I would like to acknowledge and thank you for your letter to the President with the enclosed letter from the entire Virginia Congressional Delegation urging that action be taken to pardon General Robert E. Lee, so that his citizenship might be restored posthumously.

I shall be pleased to bring your letters to the attention of the President at the earliest opportunity.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President

Honorable Harry F. Byrd, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

sent

bcc: w/incoming to John Dean - for further ACTION and reply to the Virginia Congressional Delegation.

WET:EF:kb

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MAR 26 1971
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EXECUTIVE
JL 1

March 31, 1971

Dear Jac:

Thanks very much for your note of March 27th.

JAMES
I appreciate having your thoughts on Mr. Hoffa and will pass them along when the opportunity arises.

Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

John D. Ehrlichman
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

X
Mr. Jac Chambliss
1111 Maclellan Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

JDE:JLH:jlh

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MAR 29 1971

JAC CHAMBLISS
1111 MACLELLAN BUILDING
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 37402

Saturday
27 March 71

Dear John -

Pardon the scrawl - we don't have secretaries on Saturday, but I have to let you know how I - and lots of people - feel.

The idea of releasing Hoffa chills my blood .. the Mafia certainly - documented by Life magazine a few years ago - make him the biggest menace we could face, in my opinion.

I hope someone will let the President know - & the Attorney General - that the Administration will lose a tremendous number of

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its supporters if Hoffa is loosed.. This may make no difference— they may figure they'll gain more in other areas - but I did want to pass on my thinking..

Chuck - thank you again for all you have done & are doing!

Sincerely

Dick

I hope to see the Ben E.'s in Atlanta this fall at the National Municipal League!

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COPY

Saturday
27 March 71

Dear John:

Pardon the scrawl. We don't have secretaries on Saturday but I have to let you know how I and lots of people feel.

The idea of releasing Hoffa chills my blood. The Mafia _____ - documented by Life Magazine a few years ago -- make him the biggest menace we could face, in my opinion.

I hope someone will let the President know - and the Attorney General - that te Administration will lose a tremendous number of its supporters if Hoffa is loosed...This may make ⊠ no difference =- they may figure they'll gain more in other areas - but I did want to toss in my thinking.

And thanks again for all you have done and are doing!

Sincerely,

I hope to see the Ben E's in Atlanta this fall at the National Municipal League!

Jac Chambliss
1111 Maclellan Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

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EXECUTIVE
JL1

April 2, 1971

Dear Mr. Howard:

I would like to acknowledge and thank you for your letter to the President in support of the request of Mr. Stanley M. Friedman for a Presidential pardon. You may be assured the matter will receive appropriate consideration.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President

Honorable James J. Howard
House of Representatves
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to John Dean for further handling.

WET:EF:VO:vo

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APR 3 1971
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EXECUTIVE
JL 1
FB 8
FG 2-17
FG 2-16
JL 3-1

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1971

Dear Mrs. MacKavanagh: Louise Camalier

Thank you for your recent letter requesting that Dr. Samuel A. Mudd be declared innocent of the plot to assassinate President Lincoln. Your concern for Dr. Mudd's subsequent reputation is most thoughtful.

You will be happy to learn that President Andrew Johnson granted a full and unconditional pardon to Dr. Mudd on February 8, 1869. This pardon has been permanently preserved among the records of the Department of State in the National Archives, and I am pleased to enclose a copy for you with a transcription of it.

In the text of the pardon President Johnson stated that respectable physicians had told him "the circumstances of the surgical aid to the escaping assassin and the imputed concealment of his flight are deserving of a lenient construction, as within the obligations of professional duty and, thus, inadequate evidence of a guilty sympathy with the crime or the criminal." Furthermore, he concluded that "in other respects the evidence... leaves room for uncertainty as to the true measure and nature of the complicity."

Citing Dr. Mudd's heroic role in combatting the perilous outbreak of yellow fever at the military prison at Dry Tortugas, Florida where he had been incarcerated, President Johnson said that

PRESERVATION COPY

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APR 7 1971
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Yellow not filed as of 4-17-71

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Dr. Mudd "saved many valuable lives and earned the admiration and the gratitude of all who observed or experienced his generous and faithful service to humanity." Due to this courageous act, two hundred and ninety-nine non-commissioned officers and privates stationed at Dry Tortugas as well as thirty-nine members of Congress united in petitioning for his pardon.

I hope that this information will relieve any anxiety you or the Mudd family have had in regard to the reputation of Dr. Mudd.

Your continuing personal support is very much appreciated. With my best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

Mrs. Louise Camalier MacKavanagh
4401 East West Highway
Apartment 306
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

PRESERVATION COPY

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# Transcription of Presidential Pardon of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd

Andrew Johnson,

President of the United States of America,
To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, on the twenty ninth day of June, in the year 1865, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd was, by the judgment of a Military Commission, convened and holden at the City of Washington, in part convicted and in part acquitted, of the specification wherein he was inculpated in the charge for the trial of which said Military Commission was so convened and held and which specification, in its principal allegation against him, was and is in the words and figures following to wit: "And in further prosecution of said conspiracy, the said Samuel A. Mudd did, at Washington City, and within the Military Department and military lines aforesaid, on or before the sixth day of March, A. D. 1865, and on divers other days and times between that day and the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1865, advise, encourage, receive, entertain, harbor, and conceal, aid and assist the said John Wilkes Booth, David E. Herold, Lewis Payne, John H. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, George A. Atzerodt, Mary E. Surratt and Samuel Arnold, and their confederates, with knowledge of the murderous and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and with intent to aid, abet, and assist them in the execution thereof, and in escaping from justice after the murder of the said Abraham Lincoln in pursuance of said conspiracy, in manner aforesaid."

And whereas, upon a consideration and examination of the record of said trial and conviction and of the evidence given at said trial I am satisfied that the guilt found by the said judgment against the said Samuel A. Mudd was of the receiving, entertaining, harboring and concealing John Wilkes Booth and David E. Herold with the intent to aid, abet and assist them in escaping from justice after the assassination of the late President of the United States, and not of any other or greater participation or complicity in said abominable crime;

And whereas, it is represented to me by intelligent and respectable members of the medical profession that the circumstances of the surgical aid to the escaping assassin and the imputed concealment of his flight are deserving of a lenient construction, as within the obligations of professional duty and, thus, inadequate evidence of a guilty sympathy with the crime or the criminal;

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And whereas, in other respects the evidence, imputing such guilty sympathy or purpose of aid in defeat of justice, leaves room for uncertainty as to the true measure and nature of the complicity of the said Samuel A. Mudd in the attempted escape of said assassins;

And whereas, the sentence imposed by said Military Commission upon the said Samuel A. Mudd was, that he be imprisoned at hard labor for life, and the confinement under such sentence was directed to be had in the military prison at Dry Tortugas, Florida, and the said prisoner has been hitherto, and now is suffering the infliction of such sentence;

And whereas, upon occasion of the prevalence of the yellow fever at that military station, and the death by that pestilence of the medical Officer of the Post, the said Samuel A. Mudd devoted himself to the care and the cure of the sick and interposed his courage and his skill to protect the garrison, otherwise without adequate medical aid, from peril and alarm, and, thus, as the officers and men unite in testifying, saved many valuable lives and earned the admiration and the gratitude of all who observed or experienced his generous and faithful service to humanity;

And whereas, the surviving families and friends of the Surgeon and other officers, who were the victims of the pestilence, earnestly present their dying testimony to the conspicuous merit of Dr. Mudd's conduct and their own sense of obligation to him and Lieutenant Zabriskie and two hundred and ninety nine non commissioned officers and privates stationed at the Dry Tortugas have united in presenting to my attention the praisworthy action of the prisoner and in petitioning for his pardon;

And whereas, the Medical Society of Harford County, Maryland, of which he was an associate, have petitioned for his pardon, and thirty nine members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States have also requested his pardon:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said Dr. Samuel A. Mudd a full and unconditional pardon.

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In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Eighth day of February, A. D. 1868, (sic)* and of the Independence of the United States the Ninety third.

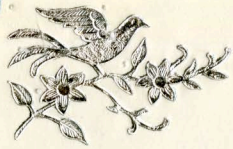
Andrew Johnson

By the President:

William H. Seward
Secretary of State

* The actual date was 1869.

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Mrs. Louise C. MacKavanagh
4401 East West Highway #306
Bethesda, Maryland, 20014

April 20th. 1971

Dear President Nixon;

Your gracious and very kind letter, was received a few days ago. How grateful Dr. Dudd, and I am, for assurings of the innocence of his Grandfather, Dr. Samuel A. Dudd. I also thank you for an original copy from the Archives, which will be a great comfort and joy to have always. I will have a copy made of your nice letter to me, to give Dr. Dudd, but my original, I will treasure for my children and their Descendants. You have accomplished much dear President, in your few years, and they have not been easy ones. I pray daily that God will bless you, and protect you for many more. We need you, and your understanding in this troubled World today. Thank you again President Nixon for your wonderful, and sincere cooperation in this worthy cause. May I ask you to thank Mr. Parker for his kindness in coming to see me, and who I enjoyed meeting very much.

God bless you, President Nixon.

Very gratefully and sincerely

Louise Camalier MacKavanagh

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN W. DEAN, III

FROM: JACK CAULFIELD

SUBJECT: DISCREET INTERVIEW OF MRS. LOUISE C. MAC KAVANAGH REGARDING THE LATE DR. SAMUEL A. MUDD

A discreet interview of Mrs. Mac Kavanagh has been completed with the following results:

A) Mrs. Mac Kavanagh resides alone at the Bethesda address indicated. Interviewer advises that she appears refined, well dressed, well oriented for her years and possesses no simptoms of senility.

B) In discreet fashion, she was apprised of the Presidential pardon accorded Samuel Mudd by President Andrew Johnson in 1869. She expressed slight confusion at this revelation and stated she had written to the President at the request of Dr. Richard Mudd of 1001 Hoyt Street, Saginaw, Michigan. Richard is a grandson of the subject.

C) She further stated that she had in her possession a copy (1906) of "The Life of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd" by Nettie Mudd, his daughter. Source perused the book and determined it contained a reference to President Johnson's pardon. (A copy is ordered). Mrs. Mac Kavanagh believed Richard Mudd had also mailed a letter to President Nixon regarding the same subject (central files reflect no such letter received). She also indicated that Richard travels throughout the country seeking support on this matter.

These developments suggest the following possibilities:

A) Richard Mudd and/or his family is dissatisfied with President Andrew Johnson's pardon and wish to completely absolve Dr. Samuel Mudd of any complicity in the Lincoln assassination.

B) Richard Mudd is attempting to take financial advantage of his Grandfather's involvment in this matter.

C) Richard Mudd might be mentally unstable.

Resultingly, I suggest only a pro forma letter to Mrs. Mac Kavanagh advising of the pardon and not pursue this matter any further. Advise.

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March 2, 1971

Mrs. Louise Camalier MacKavanagh
4401 East West Highway
Apartment 306
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Dear Mrs. MacKavanagh:

President Nixon has asked me to thank you for your letter of January 22, 1971 and your kind words of support. He has also asked me to send you information concerning Dr. Samuel A. Mudd and the assassination of President Lincoln.

You will be happy to learn that President Andrew Johnson granted a full and unconditional pardon to Dr. Mudd on February 8, 1869. A copy of this pardon has been permanently preserved among the records of the Department of State in the National Archives, and I am pleased to enclose a copy for you.

In the text of the pardon President Johnson states he is satisfied that Dr. Mudd was not guilty of any "greater participation or complicity" in the assassination of President Lincoln, and that there was "room for uncertainty as to the true measure and nature of the complicity" of Dr. Mudd in the attempted escape of the assassins.

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I hope that this information will ~~be of assistance to you~~ relieve any anxiety you or the Mudd family may have had over the reputation of Dr. Mudd. ~~and the Mudd family. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.~~ With my best wishes to you,

Sincerely,

RN

JOHN WESLEY DEAN, III
Counsel to the President
The White House

bcc.

addressee

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
*National Archives and Records Service*
*Washington, D.C. 20408*

March 2, 1971

Honorable John J. Caulfield
Staff Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Caulfield:

As requested in your letter of February 26, I am enclosing a draft response to Mrs. Louise MacKavanagh of Bethesda, Maryland, about Dr. Samuel Mudd and the assassination of President Lincoln, for the use of John Wesley Dean, III, Counsel to the President.

I am also enclosing a copy of the pardon granted by President Andrew Johnson to Dr. Samuel Mudd on February 8, 1869, for transmittal to Mrs. MacKavanagh.

Please call upon us if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

James B. Rhoads

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Enclosures

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EXECUTIVE
GD1
FG2-16
FE14

February 26, 1971

Mr. James B. Rhoads
Archivist of the United States
7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Room 111
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rhoads:

Attached is a copy of a letter to the President from Mrs. Louise Mac Kavanagh of Bethesda, Maryland requesting assistance regarding the conviction of Dr. Samuel Mudd vis a vis the assassination of President Lincoln.

Your Dr. Mabel E. Deutrach, Director of Old Military Records, has been helpful to my office in this matter and has agreed to draft a response to Mrs. Mac Kavanagh for the signature of:

John Wesley Dean, III
Counsel to the President
The White House

Would you be kind enough to authorize the draft of such letter, and have it forwarded to my office. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

John J. Caulfield
Staff Assistant to the President

Enclosure

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Mrs. Louise Cornelia MacKenzie
4701 East West Highway #501
Bethesda, Maryland, 20014

Friday, January 22nd, 1971

Dear President Nixon;

As an old Lady of nearly 85 years, I do hope you will allow me to express this belief, of mine these few words. It is to make an appeal in favor of declaring Dr. Samuel A. Mudd innocent of any part in connection with President Lincoln's death. I know Mr. President this has been asked before, so far more as associated with the Mudd Family. Born in St. Mary's Co. Maryland, and my Parents were friends of Dr. Samuel Mudd, and have read much of his history. I am still a friend of his Descendants, and have also read Dr. Richard D. Mudd of Saginaw, Michigan's very recent book. Mr. President here this appeal, it will mean so much to Dr. Mudds family. I pray for you, every day, that God will protect you, and your family. I am still able to vote, as I did last for you, in the last election, and hope to vote the same for you again in 1972.

God bless you, Mr. President,

Most sincerely

(Mrs.) Louise Cornelia MacKenzie

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Mrs. Louise Carnabir MacKavanaugh
4401 East West Highway #506
Bethesda, Maryland 20114
Friday, January 22nd - 1971

Dear President Nixon:

As an old Lady of nearly 85 years, I do hope you will allow me taking this liberty of writing these few words. It is to make an appeal in favor of declaring Dr. Samuel A. Mudd innocence of any plot in connection with President Lincoln's death. I know Mr. President this has been asked before, so feel you are acquainted with the true facts. I was born in St. Mary's Co. Maryland, and my Parents were friends of Dr. Samuel Mudd, so I have read much of its history. I am still a friend of his ancestors, and know his grandson, Dr. Richard R. Mudd of Saginaw, Michigan very well. Please Mr. President, hear this appeal, it will mean so much to Dr. Mudd's family. I pray for you every day, that God will protect you, and your family. I am still able to vote, ~~XXXXX~~ which I did for you, in the last election, and hope to live to do the same for you in 1972.

God bless you, Mr. President,

Most sincerely,

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Honorable Edward W. Brooke
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Brooke:

This is in reply to your letters of February 1 and March 15, requesting my comments concerning your suggestion that guidelines be established to effect timely consideration of applications for Executive clemency.

As a matter of policy, each clemency case must be processed in the order received and is the subject of a thorough investigation and then of careful consideration both in the Justice Department and in the White House. These procedures are, we believe, essential to insure that clemency be granted only to persons who are fully worthy. I am sure you can appreciate that these procedures are time consuming and that there is no feasible way of providing that final action shall be taken within a prescribed period of time. When, as has been the situation in recent years, a large backlog of cases exists, the time between the date of filing and the date of final decision may be considerately longer than usual.

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While I share your hope that each clemency applicant may have a determination of his application within a reasonable time, I believe that existing procedures must be continued in the interest of assuring the application of the high standards of investigation, evaluation and review that now prevail in determining the fitness of petitioners for clemency. At the same time, I can assure you that the problem presented by the large backlog of cases is being given attention. We are hopeful that this backlog can be reduced and are confident that such reduction will contribute to more expeditious consideration of individual cases.

Sincerely,

John W. Dean
Counsel to the President

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United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

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Sincerely,

John W. Dean
Counsel to the President

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United States Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
Washington 20530

March 22, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Honorable Fred F. Fielding
Deputy Counsel to the President

Enclosed is the draft reply to Senator Brooke which you requested in your memorandum of March 19, 1971.

Lawrence M. Traylor

Lawrence M. Traylor
Pardon Attorney

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 15, 1971

The Hon. John W. Dean
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dean:

At your convenience, I would appreciate having an answer to my letter of February 1st regarding the consideration of applications for executive clemency.

With kind good wishes, I am,

Cordially,

Edward W. Brooke

EWB:ac

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EXECUTIVE

JL 1
FG 17

April 12, 1971

Dear Senator Brooke: Edward W. SEN.

You recently asked for my comments concerning your suggestion that guidelines be established to effect timely consideration of applications for Executive clemency. I hope that the following remarks will be of help to you and indicate our awareness of this problem.

As a matter of policy, each clemency case is processed in the order received. It is the subject of a thorough investigation and then of careful consideration, both in the Justice Department and in the White House. This procedure is, we believe, essential to insure that clemency be granted only to persons who are fully worthy. I am certain you can appreciate that this procedure is time consuming and allows no feasible way of providing for final action to be taken within a prescribed length of time.

When, as has been the situation in recent years, a large backlog of cases exists, the time between the date of filing and the date of final decision may be considerably longer than usual. This is due to the fact that the backlog has the effect of creating logjams in the normal flow of processing. Usually, each stage of processing should have under consideration approximately the same number of petitions at the same time. From the initial submittal at the office of the Pardon Attorney, the petition would be sent with recommendation to the Attorney General. He would then forward it with his recommendation to the White House where we once more would review it before submission to the President. However with the backlog, the different stages are being inundated with work at different times causing bottlenecks to develop. The lower stage, therefore, must delay the handling of more recently received petitions until the logjam above it is dispersed.

While I share your hope that each clemency applicant may have a determination of his application within a reasonable time, I

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believe that existing procedures must be continued in the interest of assuring the application of the high standards of investigation, evaluation and review that now prevail in determining the fitness of petitioners for clemency. At the same time, I can assure you that the problem presented by the large backlog of cases is being given attention. We are hopeful that this backlog can be reduced and are confident that such reduction will contribute to more expeditious consideration of individual cases.

Your interest in this matter is appreciated.

With my best regards,

Sincerely,

John W. Dean III
Counsel to the President

Honorable Edward W. Brooke
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 1, 1971

The Honorable John W. Dean
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dean:

During my four years as a United States Senator, I have been increasingly disturbed by the indeterminate time period involved in the consideration of applications for executive clemency.

For example, Lonnie Bryant submitted an application in May of 1967 and it was not until December of 1970 that final consideration was given. While I can appreciate the heavy burden under which you operate -- particularly in view of the fact that so few petitions are ever favorably considered -- I can also appreciate the very trying and difficult situation these indeterminate delays must cause the men who have applied for such action.

Clearly, not every man who applies for clemency is worthy of favorable consideration. But I strongly feel that each and every applicant is entitled to a timely determination. I am hopeful that guidelines to effect expedient consideration might be established -- in my judgment, it is a fair request in behalf of men whose lives are considerably burdened by their present situations.

I shall look forward to your comments and with kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Edward W. Brooke

Edward W. Brooke

EWB:ac

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EXECUTIVE
JL1
FG31/ST46

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 21, 1971

Dear Mr. Gottschalk:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent telegram and to provide you with a complete explanation of his action in response to the request made by Senator Byrd and the entire Virginia Congressional Delegation that he grant General Robert E. Lee a posthumous pardon and restore his rights as a citizen of the United States.

In reviewing this request our research revealed that on December 25, 1868, President Andrew Johnson issued a Proclamation which granted full pardon and amnesty, "unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person, who directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection or rebellion ...."

This Presidential pardon would have effected a complete restoration of full rights and privileges to General Lee except for the fact that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, passed on July 21, 1868, provided in Section 3 that unless the disability were removed by a vote of two-thirds of Congress, no person could hold any federal or state civil or military office if, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he thereafter had engaged in the rebellion against the United States.

The legislative history and writings of that time are clear that the intention of Section 3 was to insure that the disabilities contained therein could not be affected by the Presidential power of Executive Clemency. Thus, when General Lee died on October 12, 1870, his civil rights had been restored to the fullest extent of the Presidential pardoning power.

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After General Lee's death, on June 8. 1898, Congress enacted legislation which removed the disability imposed by Section 3 of the 14th Amendment. The House of Representatives Report 1407, 55th Congress, Second Session, in discussing the need to remove the disability, observed that "It is to be regretted that it was ever in the mind of any person that such extreme measures were necessary." However, a reading of the legislative history supports the conclusion that this Act was not intended to have any posthumous effect, but rather it was directed to removing the disability as to "those once engaged in rebellion . . . before they all pass away . . . and while some of them are left . . . ." Thus, this Act did not have any effect on the restrictions applying to General Lee at the time of his death.

Based on the foregoing, we advised Senator Byrd of our conclusion that General Robert E. Lee did not die possessed of any disability from which President Nixon could now grant relief, and that Congressional action would be required to posthumously restore to him full rights and privileges of citizenship.

Thus, the President did not decline to pardon General Lee; rather, the 14th Amendment denies him the power to restore those rights which General Lee did not possess at the time of his death.

I trust that this explanation makes the President's action more clear to you, and removes any doubt you may have had that he had decided not to honor such a distinguished son of this Nation.

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With best regards of the White House,

Sincerely,

John W. Dean, III
Counsel to the President

Mr. Phil Gottschalk
1664 High Ridge Circle
Columbia, Missouri
65201

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The White House
Washington

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RICHARD NIXON
WHITE HOUSE WASH DC
DECISION NOT TO PARDON GENERAL LEE IS A BUMMER AN OFFENSE TO
A GREAT AMERICAN AND TO MILLIONS OF HIS ADMIRERS

PHIL GOTTSCHALK 50 YEARS OF REPUBLICAN 1664 HIGH RIDGE CIRCLE.
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