

JL1

mc

In the United States Capitol at
Washington, D.C. To wit:

Petition

John H. Jordan

Prison number 90997 -- PETITIONER.

S.S. State Farm

State Farm Virginia.

--- AGAINST ---

C.C.* Peyton,

--- RESPONDENT.

Superintendent of the Virginia
State Penitentiary

--- MOTION AND APPLICATION ---
FOR PARDON

To The Honorable President of the United States, ~~and~~
Mr. Richard Nixon. And authorized government
officials.

John H. Jordan, hereby known as the Petitioner comes
now in motion before your Honorable Sir to make his
final plea for mercy. Petitioner has come to the President
before by letter and got no response. Petitioner has
written the Courts for some consideration but has been
rejected on technical grounds in which petitioner feels
unmerciful.

Petitioner knows that there are smaller for pardon.

JUL 1 1969

RECEIVED
JUL 2 1969
CENTRAL FILES

C. C. Peyton,
Superintendent of the Virginia
State Penitentiary

--- RESPONDENT.

--- MOTION AND APPLICATION ---
FOR PARDON

To The Honorable President of the United States, ~~and~~
Mr. Richard Nixon, and authorized government
officials.

John H. Jordan, hereby known as the Petitioner comes
now in motion before your Honorable Sir to make his
final plea for mercy. Petitioner has come to the president
before by letter and got no response. Petitioner has
written the Courts for some consideration but has been
rejected on technical grounds in which petitioner feels is
most unmerciful.

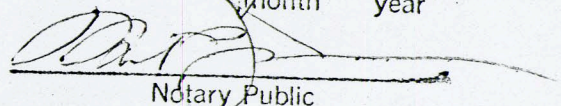
Petitioner knows that there are penalties for breaking
the laws of the land which must be paid. But Petitioner
knows he has paid and paid dearly. All Petitioner wants
now is his family, his wife & 3 children. They are all
he has left here on this earth and is about to lose
them. To lose them will mean total destruction

1. Right now I only have one goal and that's to serve God and my fellow man. That's another reason why I need a pardon. I want to work in the ministry with convicts as well as civilians. I ask in God's name for this final chance to be a man. I don't care what the conditions are as long as I am with my little ones and not forbidden to work for Christ.

I close with prayer hoping that this is the will of God and that Satan will flee from you in your moments of consideration and decision. Not only for this one but the many more you undergo day by day. But remember God will help if we let him. Let's trust him.

Respectfully submitted by
Petitioner John H. Jordan
alias
John S. Patts

COUNTY OF POWHATAN
STATE OF VIRGINIA
SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before
me this 25 day of June 1969
month year



Notary Public
My Commission Expires

AUGUST 6, 1972

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

JL1

Previously filed

7/21/69

Date

NAME Hon. Bob Wilson pardon for Harold R. Roll

ORGANIZATION M.C.

GENERAL

JL1

New File Symbol

5/11/70

Date

FINAL ACTION

lt. fr. Mr. Timmons to
Cong. Wilson

mc
GENERAL

JLI

July 21, 1969

Dear Congressman Pepper:

I have your letter of June 24, 1969, inquiring whether the President intends to take up any of the pardon applications pending in the Department of Justice. You expressed particular interest in obtaining a pardon for Mr. Ralph Gordon, a resident of the State of Florida.

You correctly pointed out that there was a large backlog of clemency petitions pending at the end of last December. I have been advised that the Department of Justice is reviewing clemency petitions in the order of their receipt in the Department and will adhere fairly strictly to that order of precedence in presenting them to the President. I am satisfied that President Nixon will consider clemency petitions, including pardons, as they are presented to him by the Attorney General and as time and circumstances permit his thoughtful attention to these important matters.

Thank you for your interest in Mr. Gordon. I am sure the Department of Justice will be glad to advise you when his case has received final action.

Yours sincerely,

John D. Ehrlichman
Counsel to the President

Honorable Claude Pepper
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1969
CENTRAL FILES

July 22, 1969

Dear Mr. Fuccillo:

On behalf of the President, I am replying to your recent letter suggesting withdrawal of forces from Vietnam, amnesty for servicemen who have expressed dissent in connection with our efforts in Vietnam, and a review of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

You may rest assured that the President is continually seeking reasonable and honorable solutions to the war in Vietnam and, as you know, has initiated gradual troop withdrawals. Recently the President noted that many people believe the war could be ended immediately by simply ordering all our forces home from Vietnam; however, to do so would amount to a disguised American defeat.

When the United States undertook to help defend South Vietnam, the people of that country placed their trust in us. To abandon them would risk a massacre that would shock and dismay everyone in the world who values human life. Further, it would jeopardize more than lives of South Vietnamese. It would threaten our long-term hopes for peace in the world. A great nation cannot renege on its pledges. A great nation must be worthy of trust.

During his campaign, the President pledged to end the war in a way that would increase our chances to win true and lasting peace in Vietnam, in the Pacific and in the world. He intends to keep his pledge and as one gesture has initiated a gradual withdrawal of U.S. forces geared in part to the capability of South Vietnamese

forces to take over the missions and responsibilities of the forces being withdrawn. In announcing this decision during a recent press conference, the President stated:

"We have started to withdraw forces. We will withdraw more. And another decision will be made in August. I will not indicate the number because the number will depend upon the extent of the training of the South Vietnamese as well as developments in Paris. . ."

With respect to the matter of amnesty, it is clear that citizens who refuse to fulfill their obligations of citizenship and violate the laws of this nation must face the consequences of their acts. Members of the military are entitled to the rights and privileges secured to all citizens under the Constitution unless excluded directly or by necessary implication through the provisions of the Constitution. Among the most significant of these rights is the right to express and to hear opinions on controversial issues in public in a lawful manner. However, the right of military personnel to express themselves is not an unqualified one and may be reasonably regulated where the interests of national security so require.

You may not know that the Uniform Code of Military Justice has recently undergone extensive review by the Congress and the Executive Branch of the Government. This review resulted in the Military Justice Act of 1968 and the President's issuance of the Manual for Courts-Martial, 1969 (Revised Edition). Enclosed is an article recently inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Sam J. Ervin who was one of the principal sponsors of the Military Justice Act of 1968.

The Administration of justice under the Uniform Code of Military Justice provides investigative, trial and review procedures which are generally recognized by eminent authorities as being as fair and comprehensive in the protection of individual rights as the laws generally in effect in civil jurisdictions in the United States. Upon

its enactment last year the Military Justice Act of 1968 further enhanced the legal protection accorded military personnel. In fact, in several important respects, military practices are recognized as affording more legal protection than those generally found in civilian criminal court proceedings.

Some of the Supreme Court rules for protecting suspects established in recent years were adopted into civilian law from the military system. Long ago we adopted the practice of providing free military legal counsel to accused servicemen at the trial and review levels as well as affording them the right to employ civilian counsel at their own expense. Review procedures provided under the Uniform Code of Military Justice are automatic and thorough. Review agencies include the Boards of Review and the United States Court of Military Appeals in Washington, D. C., a court composed of three civilian judges. I am enclosing a copy of a news clipping reflecting the views of the Chief Judge of the Court of Military Appeals on the quality of military courts. Further review may be obtained in appropriate circumstances by Federal civilian courts.

I trust the information provided will be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

Mr. John J. Faccillo
69-48 196th Street
Holts, New York 11423

Enclosures: Excerpt from Congressional Record by Senator Sam J. Ervin; news clipping reflecting views of Chief Judge of Court of Military Appeals on quality of military courts.

NMM:DEFENSE:sle

ms

GENERAL

JLI

July 30, 1969

Dear Mr. Waldie:

After an intensive search, we have been unable to locate the letter to the President from Mr. David A. ^xDrummond regarding a Presidential Pardon, to which you referred in your letter of July 24.

The information contained in his July 14 letter to you is inadequate, but should Mr. Drummond care to submit his request with full details through your office, I can assure you that it will be given every proper consideration.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to
The President

Honorable Jerome R. ^xWaldie
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

WET:VO:EF:ehw
9

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1969
CENTRAL FILES

7
JEROME R. WALDIE
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
14TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
Room 408
CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-5511
AREA CODE: 202

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

July 24, 1969

COMMITTEES: L-7/25
JUDICIARY
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
E. A. "PAT" FERGUSON
P.O. Box 864
CIVIC CENTER
CONCORD, CALIFORNIA 94520
PHONE: 687-1200
AREA CODE: 415

RICHMOND OFFICE:
3915 MACDONALD AVENUE
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA 94805
PHONE: 233-4425

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

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter which I have received from my constituent, Mr. David A. Drummond, 2984 Upton Road, Martinez, California, and in which he requests that you reply to a letter which he previously had directed to you.

I should appreciate your complying with Mr. Drummond's request relative to a response to his desire to obtain a Presidential Pardon.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome R. Waldie

JEROME R. WALDIE, M.C.

JRW:afs
enc. ✓

7/29/69

John Dean's office at Justice has checked the Dept. and there is no record of such a letter having been received. Apparently there has been no adequate logging system for mail control at Justice - and a Mrs. Bennet who used to do it has quit - so there was no source for Mr. Dean's Secretary to check out - except through the various divisions individually.

VO

Letter mentioned herein received and sent to Justice Dept.

*Justice to call
187-2141*

July 14, 1969

Jerome K. Waldie -

Dear Sir. Thanks for your letter. You may be of service to me in two ways: To let me know how me and mine may assist you from this end in accomplishing legislation that can benefit the maximum number in an ethical way. And by checking on a letter I wrote some time ago to President Nixon requesting a presidential pardon so that I may vote. I feel that if this request is not granted, I must go to the Civil Liberties Union, as I don't care to pay taxes where I can't vote.

The incident in question took place in 1953. Since then, I've been a law-abiding citizen (as well as tax paying) and guess

PRESERVATION COPY

^{II}
that I have voted in violation
of the law all this time.

Sincerely,
David A. Drummond.

P.S. I've had no communication from
the president's office.



PRESERVATION COPY

①
GENERAL

JLT/S*

gdy
8
August 4, 1969

Dear Mr. Hosmer:

Your letter to the President of July 30 regarding the Petition for Pardon by Mr. George E. Shibley arrived before the President returned from his trip. We shall call it to his attention at the first opportunity.

You may be assured that your recommendation that a pardon be granted is appreciated and that Mr. Shibley's petition will be given full consideration.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to
The President

Honorable Craig Hosmer⁺
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

bcc: w/incoming to JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (ATTN: Pardon Attorney)

WER:VO:EF:jas

9
RECEIVED
AUG 6 1969
CENTRAL FILES

RECEIVED
AUG 6 1969
CENTRAL FILES

CRAIG HOSMER
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

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

July 30, 1969

B. H.
The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Re: Petition for Pardon by
Mr. George E. Shibley

Dear Mr. President:

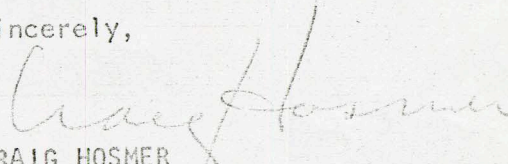
On October 14, 1968, attorney George E. Shibley filed a petition for pardon before the United States Attorney General.

Attorney Shibley was convicted of certain offenses arising out of an incident connected with his status as defense counsel for a Marine Corps enlisted man in a court-martial case. Thus, the conviction was very much unlike the usual case and I hope that attorney Shibley will receive a full pardon. Many of us have been reluctant to think that the end of justice was served either by the prosecution or the conviction of him in this case. Consequently, I myself believe that a pardon is in order and recommend same.

Recognizing that your decision in this matter will be the final one, I hereby request that every consideration be given attorney Shibley's petition.

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Sincerely,


CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

CH:MY

Misc.-69 Schlanser

August 14, 1969

Honorable Herschel Lashkowitz
Mayor of Fargo
Fargo, North Dakota

Dear Mayor Lashkowitz:

Your letter of August 5, 1969, to the President concerning Mr. Fred Schlanser has been referred to this office for reply.

I appreciate your continued interest in Mr. Schlanser but regret that I can add nothing to Mr. Smith's letter of May 12, 1969. When Mr. Schlanser meets the eligibility requirements, we shall be glad to consider his case.

Sincerely,

Lm T

Lawrence M. Traylor
Acting Pardon Attorney

cc:

Honorable Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant to the President

Misc.'69 Schlanser

TOS :keb

May 12, 1969

Honorable Herschel Lashkowitz
Mayor of Fargo
Fargo, North Dakota

Dear Mayor Lashkowitz:

Your letter of April 22, 1969, to the President requesting a pardon for Mr. Fred Schlanser, has been referred to this office for further reply.

From your letter it appears that Mr. Schlanser has contributed outstanding service to the City of Fargo. We applaud him for that service and wish we were able to assist you in your request for a pardon for him; however, he has not filed a pardon application and it does not appear from the information in your letter that he is eligible to file.

For your information I am enclosing a set of Rules Governing Petitions for Executive Clemency and invite your particular attention to Section 1.3 of those rules. When Mr. Schlanser becomes eligible to file, we shall be happy to send him the necessary forms.

Thank you for your interest in Mr. Schlanser.

Sincerely,

T. Oscar Smith
Pardon Attorney

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

GENERAL

JL1

LG/Fargo

To: The Attorney General

Date: August 12, 1969

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ 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:

The Mayor's previous letter of April 22nd was forwarded to the Attorney General on May 1, 1969.

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other:

To: The President

From: Herschel Lashkowitz, Mayor of Fargo, North Dakota 58102

Date: 8/5/69 X

Subject: Requesting presidential pardon in the case of Fred Schlanser; has received Order discharging Mr. Schlanser from probation from U.S. Probation Officer and now requests this further action; copy of prev. letter attached.

By direction of the President:

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1969
CENTRAL FILES



CITY OF FARGO

NORTH DAKOTA 58102

OFFICE OF MAYOR,
PRESIDENT BOARD OF
CITY COMMISSIONERS

MAYOR HERSCHEL LASHKOWITZ
CITY HALL
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58102

August 5, 1969

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

Dear Mr. President: *NR*

On April 22, 1969, I wrote you concerning the situation of Mr. Fred Schlanser, a public spirited citizen of our community. I am enclosing a copy of this letter for your convenience.

Since having written this letter of April 22, 1969, I have received a letter from Mr. John M. Moah, U. S. Probation Officer, together with an Order discharging Mr. Schlanser from probation.

I want to strongly reiterate and reaffirm the position taken in my letter of April 22, 1969.

I most respectfully ask that Mr. Schlanser be considered eligible for a Presidential Pardon. As I stated in my letter I know of no citizen that has given more of himself in the service of his community, even to the detriment of his own health and personal safety. Mr. Schlanser has rendered his service, time and effort and is always at the disposal of the city when an emergency situation develops as a result of weather, fire or some other unexpected dangerous development. The services that Mr. Schlanser has rendered to his fellow citizens and fellowman are unending. It has been my privilege to work closely with Mr. Schlanser in many of these dangerous situations and I think that I am in as good a position as anybody in our city to pass judgment on the good acts and kind deeds of Fred Schlanser. If this world had more people like Fred Schlanser we would have a more kindly and compassionate world. I honestly believe that Mr. Schlanser is entitled to the utmost consideration since his type of citizenship is unique, and must be encourage and appreciated.

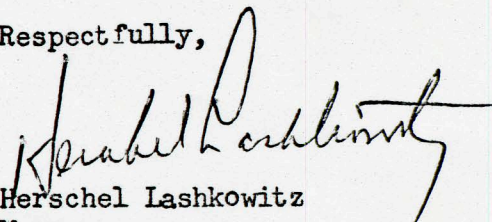
The Honorable Richard M. Nixon

Page 2

August 5, 1969

This is the first time that I have ever addressed a personal appeal to the President of the United States seeking to initiate Presidential Pardon proceedings. We await your advice, Mr. President, in this matter. I know that you are extremely busy and I hesitate to impose upon you; yet, I know that you share with me our appreciation for good citizenship and humane services as is shown by Mr. Fred Schlanser. With kindest regards.

Respectfully,



Herschel Lashkowitz
Mayor

HL:ejs
Enclosure

mc
7
GENERAL

JLI

August 11, 1969

Dear Mr. Ullman:

The President has asked me to thank you for your August 5 letter regarding Mr. Raul Garcia, Jr., who is seeking a Presidential pardon.

The President acts on petitions for pardon and other forms of Executive clemency on the recommendation of the Attorney General. I have been instructed, therefore, to ask the Department of Justice to review this case and give you a report as soon as possible.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to
the President

Honorable Al Ullman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

bcc: w/incoming to T. Oscar Smith, Pardon Attorney, for further reply through John Dean by SPECIAL MESSENGER.

WET:EF:kyh - 2

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1969
CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: Department of Justice
ATTENTION: Mr. T. Oscar Smith
THRU: John Dean

Date: 8/12/69

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ 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

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

REMARKS:

Please return information copy to E. Fryer, Office of Bryce Harlow.

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other:

To: The President
From: Congressman Al Ullman
Date: 8/5/69
Subject: pardon for Mr. Raul Garcia, Jr.

By direction of the President:

Bryce N. Harlow
Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the President

kyh

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

August 5, 1969

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

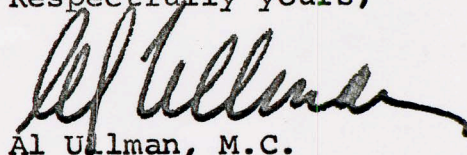
Dear Mr. President:

I am writing in behalf of Mr. Raul Garcia, Jr. whose family and friends are seeking to obtain a Presidential pardon for him so that he can be reinstated to come back across the border as a permanent resident from Mexico.

Mr. Garcia, a native of Mexico, was a legal immigrant into the United States of America, having obtained a visa. He moved to Oregon from his entry to the United States. While still single he was convicted of a felony. Among those who are acquainted with him, there is a strong feeling that he was not guilty of the charge. Two years after Mr. Garcia married he was deported -- February 7, 1967. His deportation has caused Mrs. Garcia and their two children serious hardship. His wife is an American citizen and although she has visited him several times in Mexico she cannot find work there and in fact does not want to live and raise her children in Mexico under the conditions that they would be forced to live. Mr. Garcia had a job working as a carpenter. He can't find employment in Mexico.

It would be greatly appreciated if a thorough review of this case would be made to determine if a pardon is justifiable. May I please hear from you regarding this matter?

Respectfully yours,


 Al Ullman, M.C.

AU/pc

elm.
BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

TL1
Previously filed

8/22/69
Date

NAME

John G. Camp

ORGANIZATION

U.S. Congress

GENERAL

TL1
New File Symbol

10/13/70
Date

FINAL ACTION

Dean's memo
to Timmons

gh

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL

JLI

REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: August 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.

☒ 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: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other:
 To: The President
 From: W. A. "Bill" Neima, ⁺ Los Angeles County Republican All-American Nationality Council 4255 Centinela Ave, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Date: 8/19/69
 Subject: Requesting pardon for Atty George E. Shibley who has filed petition for pardon before the US Atty Gen. ⁺

By direction of the President:

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1969
CENTRAL FILES

rah - 2

Handwritten: card for Mr. E. Shibley

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY REPUBLICAN ALL-AMERICAN
NATIONALITY COUNCIL**

4255 Centinela Avenue
Los Angeles 66, California
EXbrook 1-3128

August 19, 1969

Handwritten: 1

President
Wm. A. Neima
1st Vice-President
David Chow
2nd Vice-President
Boris Belousov
3rd Vice-President
Ernest Von Groidl
Executive Secretary
George Radwan
Asst. Executive Secretary
M. Mesa
Treasurer
D. Magrill
Asst. Treasurer
A. Reins
Corresponding Secretary
M. Manasian
Directors
Dr. Frank de Balogh
Arnie Kahn
Ernest George
M. Matic
A. Skirius
S. Fukui
Past Presidents
Robert Agnew
Ivo H. Lopizich
Blase A. Bonpane
Ivan Bourdine
Taro Kawa
H. A. Saidy,
Major, U.S.A.
Alfred Lawrence,
Lt. Col., U.S.A.
Bernard W. Nurmsen

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
The Summer White House
San Clemente, California 92672

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you on behalf of my friend and kinsman, Attorney George E. Shibley, who has filed a petition for pardon before the United States Attorney General.

Attorney Shibley was convicted, many of us believe wrongfully, as the result of his vigorous representation as defense counsel of a Marine Corps Master Sergeant in a court martial case. Despite the fact that thousands of attorneys throughout the United States rallied to his defense, certiorari was denied by the United States Supreme Court and George served eighteen months at the Federal Correctional Institution at Terminal Island, California.

Despite his conviction the State Bar of California and the Criminal Courts Association refused to recommend his disbarment and since his release in 1958 he has practiced as an attorney before the State and Federal courts with honor and distinction.

It is significant that one of the Court of Appeal judges who had affirmed his conviction later appointed George, without fee, to represent a convicted enlisted man from Ft. Lewis, Washington, on his appeals to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. President

- 2 -

August 19, 1969

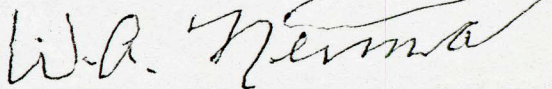
George is a member in good standing of St. Nicholas Syrian Orthodox Cathedral, Long Beach City Director of Danny Thomas' ALSAC organization, a trustee of the American Arab Educational Foundation, a member of the State Bar of California, American Trial Lawyers Association, the Arab American Republican Assembly, a life member of the American Veterans of World War II, and of numerous other organizations in which he has served with distinction.

I attach a copy of the letter of the Honorable Craig Hosmer to you which I think summarizes very well the way thousands of us feel about George and the desirability of his receiving a full pardon.

As you may have heard I am still Chairman of the Board of the Los Angeles County Republican All-American Nationality Council and I am doing all I can so that this united group will be able to give you their continued unanimous support.

My warmest regards and respects to you and your lovely wife.

Faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W.A. Neima". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Your "Uncle Bill" Neima

WAM:gb
Enc.

CRAIG HOSMER
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
CALIFORNIA

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

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

July 30, 1969

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Re: Petition for Pardon by
Mr. George E. Shibley

Dear Mr. President:

On October 14, 1968, attorney George E. Shibley filed a petition for pardon before the United States Attorney General.

Attorney Shibley was convicted of certain offenses arising out of an incident connected with his status as defense counsel for a Marine Corps enlisted man in a court-martial case. Thus, the conviction was very much unlike the usual case and I hope that attorney Shibley will receive a full pardon. Many of us have been reluctant to think that the end of justice was served either by the prosecution or the conviction of him in this case. Consequently, I myself believe that a pardon is in order and recommend same.

Recognizing that your decision in this matter will be the final one, I hereby request that every consideration be given attorney Shibley's petition.

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Sincerely,

CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

CH:MY

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

JL1
Previously filed

8/25/69
Date

NAME

Cong. John J. Flynt

ORGANIZATION

Pres. Mr. John B.

Hutto, Jr.

EXECUTIVE

JL1
New File Symbol

10/17/70
Date

FINAL ACTION

Memo to BT from

BC

gh
OF

GENERAL

1

JLI

August 26, 1969

Dear John Paul:

Thank you for your letter of August 25 with which you enclosed the letter you had received from the parents of Veit Aull Hain, Jr. requesting a Presidential pardon for him.

The President acts on petitions for pardon and other forms of Executive clemency on the recommendation of the Attorney General. Therefore, I have forwarded the letter to the Department of Justice with the request that they review the case and give you a reports as soon as possible.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to
the President

Mrs. Sally Rector⁺ HAIN

Honorable John Paul⁺ Hammerschmidt
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

bcc: w/incoming to T. Oscar Smith, Pardon Attorney, for
further reply through John Dean (by SPECIAL MESSENGER

WET:VO:EF:Vo

Received
Aug. 28, 1969
Central Files

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
THIRD DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

HOME ADDRESS:
HARRISON, ARKANSAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
437 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-4301

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

August 25, 1969

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
RIVERS AND HARBORS
FLOOD CONTROL
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
AND GROUNDS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
INSURANCE
HOSPITALS

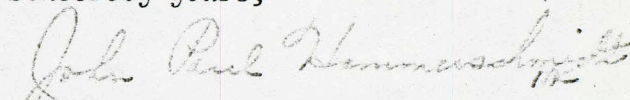
*Mr. William Timmons
The White House
Washington, D. C.*

Dear Bill:

*As requested by the parents of Veit A. Hain, Jr.,
I am passing along to you their letter to the President.*

Thanks,

Sincerely yours,



JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
Member of Congress

JPH/hta

Enclosure

Dictated from Harrison

RECEIVED

AUG 25 1969

August 21, 1969

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

Like many people, I am coming with my heart held in my hands toward you, in faith, trust and agonized supplication.

I am asking a Presidential Pardon for my son,
Veit Aull Hain, Jr.

Who was sentenced for Mail Fraud, in Bismarck, North Dakota.
My son, Veit, was an employee in Little Rock, Arkansas, in a firm called Lender's Service, Inc.

I would not request this, nor insult you, by a false request,
but I have good reason to state my son was an innocent victim of a miscarriage of justice, but let me assure you, the Federal Judge, Judge George S. Register, of Bismarck, North Dakota, did as fine a job, trying 30 men, (thirty) all at once, for three months, most of them penniless, as any Judge could do, with the "facts", as they were presented to him. Judge Register did the best he could. My plea is this, my husband is 84, and I am 77--- we have just lost our other son, --to cancer-- a brilliant young man, who had many inventions that were patented world wide, Elias William Rector Hain. Now, our son, Veit, is our only child left to us, he is all we have to sustain, and look after us in our old age. You have no idea, what we have gone thru, honorable, helpless people! The phone rang---North Dakota---it was our son, choking on his tears, telling us he had been sentenced---then he said, " Mother! What of our name?"

We could not be with him, he had no money, and we, tho not wealthy, in ready cash, we had to support him, and pay all fees, costs etc. it was fantastic--- no we couldn't be beside him, so all the comfort he had ,was my voice over the phone, and God's support.

Why was our name important? Because we are honorable people from an honorable race, of true Americans. We do not breed thieves.

If my son had been guilty of a felony, I would be the first to

condemn him. But I gave him birth and I trained him into the high principals of my race, and of his father's.

And to think the slime of the country used him to protect the real criminals! It is a thing out of the Dark Ages!!!

Yes, I am a real American--proudly I say, I'm Washington's blood, Jefferson's, my great grandfather, Colonel Elias Rector, of Virginia, formed the first Militia of Illinois; Governor Edwards of Illinois was the brother of my ancestress; the youngest soldier on record, William Walton, Jr, age 10, fought at King's Mountain, was Washington's scribe, at Valley Forge---yes, where ever America was being born, there were the men of my Houses.

My father, Colonel Elias William Rector, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, was noted as a pinnacle of honor. His father Henry M. Rector, was at 43, was on the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and at 44 was Governor. My other grandfather was U.S.Senator, and Governor of Mississippi, James Lusk Alcorn, a Republican.

My husband's people are of Swiss and German decent, all ardent Republicans. My husband was president of his company, made steel treating furnaces for major industries. He retired because of high blood pressure, and we came "home" to Hot Springs. I had idealized my state, as I remembered it---not as we found it.

Veit my son, followed us here to be near us, but soon found he could not make a living in Hot Springs, so he answered an ad in Little Rock, it was for a middle executive position, which he had been.

He applied and to his amazement he was hired then and there. He thought it was in a legal capacity, but it turned out to be a trap.

Veit was finally given a title of Vice President in an affiliate company,, not at his request, this was this Lender's Service, Inc.

His title was totally empty, what he really was, was a complaint clerk! But he was grateful to have a salary check to live on.

He had no stock--no bonus--no kickbacks, in this Lender's company---

He was just a hireling, with an empty title, that had no authority,

He had just a straight salary. Even the complaints, he straightened

out, had to be sent to the higher ups to be passed upon. He never

knew if they gave a rebate or not. They kept him blinded, on

purpose --for he was the one they were setting up to use to take

the spotlight off of the real theives. Because the owners of

the company sent him to initial, or sign a paper for them, the girl would say hurry, he didn't read the paper and that counted against him!

Now, remember , Veit had never met a crook, and he was totally unaware that this was a crooked company, nor how the state was being run, and by whom.

Mr. President---you will never know the agony of watching a wonderful son, brilliant, trained and an innocent man, in Hot Springs, getting on a bus, alone, going by himself to Texarkana, to turn himself over to the U. S. Marshalls, who were to take him to Seagoville, Federal Prison, in Texas, the next morning.

We drove him to the bus, here in Hot Springs, Arkansas, he would not let us go with him to Texarkana---there we stood, his father ,with tear filled eyes---his brother - white faced-- and his mother--- proudly smiling him on his way--for Veit stood head up, and he was measuring up to the heroism of his race. But----oh, the agony in his mother's heart---

Veit went to Texarkana, registered. went to his room, then looked up the U. S. Marshalls, and checked in with them. They, and the owners of the motel and Veit spent the evening together pleasantly.

Veit was the amazement of the real "cons", they looked him over with expert eyes---then they finally said this, "How did you get here? You ain't no con--you ain't done nuthin, you ain't smart enough to be a con, I wouldn't take you on a job, you would get us hung."

The guards also sized Veit up, they always called him Mr. Hain.

"How did you get here, Mr. Hain? You aren't a con, you have done nothing, I can smell a con a mile away, do I know them! I have spent my life guarding them."

A very wise man in Washington, the head of Paroles, knew something was wrong, and gave my son a parole. My son, Veit, has proved his judgement was correct.

Veit is now with the West Virginia Road Commission, he has edited their State Road Manual; he is being trained and is now on location estimating property, negotiating for it, getting options for this West Virginia four land highway. They sent him to the University of Virginia for an appraisal course on M.A.T.--he a lawyer, was sent with engineers, but he was the only one that passed. His position is now is Right of Way Agent.

All the men in my family were lawyers, and University of Virginia men, all Delta Psi's, or "St Anthony's" as they are called. My father, my brother, my cousins, my son all attorney's.

Veit was on the Law Review to the University of Virginia, he graduated in the upper third of his class.

You can readily understand, how a super honest man, who had never associated, or known, or had contact with politics, or with crooks, could be totally unaware of what was being done to him. It was done so skillfully, he was not alarmed, as the "Street" here says, "He was their patsy." Veit had been in Little Rock less than two years, when this was done to him. He knew no one well, so he had no one to "protect" him as is the habit down here. For a huge price.

It took a real man not to be ruined by this experience, --- When paroled he went to Charleston, West Virginia, where his brother lived. Veit, head up, faced Charleston, and won back his place in life of honor and respect. He is now Vice President of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daniel Boone Chapter of Charleston, West Virginia, he belongs to the Sons of the Confederacy, he is on the Committee of the Boy Scouts, he is an intimate friend of Father Mycoff, of St. Andrews Episcopal Church-- Veit's religion, is as deep, and as quiet, as a Quakers--- and it was this deep faith of his that saved him. Yes, it has taken supreme courage, single handed to fight his way back to the top and honor. He is still an accredited attorney in Arkansas!!

But what has been done, has been done, and Veit, has "paid his debt to society". That "debt" was paid by destroying the center of his life, my ruining his health, he wakes now, in terror--- yes, this debt was forced on him, by the filth of the universe. But I'm glad he is alive, ----so we will call it a day. Fortunately he never was a poverty stricken boy, nor will he be a povertystricken man when we die. So, the United States will not be burdened with him.

Mr. Nixon----if I live to be a million, I will never forget the "Mug Shots", of my son, that an officer showed to me in Seagoville-- My Son! A perfectly innocent man, used by the lowest of the low, to take the spot light off of the real criminals. No wonder that Governor Faubus boasted in the Little Rock papers, "Well, we saved our Little Rock Boys."

Again, I tell you truthfully, Judge Register, in far off North Dakota, could only believe what they sent up to him, and what they intended him to believe. I am eternally grateful, for the fact that Judge Register, the Prosecuting Attorney, and Veit's lawyer, (then on the State Supreme Court, now an oil lawyer) wrote to the West Virginia Road Commission, and backed Veit up, so he got this job.

Mr. Nixon, you too, are a real American, you too, know the heart aches of life, and you too, have fought the great fight. I do not wish to flatter, but I do wish to tell you what I think, and so many of our countrymen, we thank you for your quiet dignity, and the quieting of our country---the proof of your greatness is the fact you have taken the Presidency, as a trust, --lesser men become bigots. We like your understanding and humanness---you do not assume the role of God. You are a loving parent and a loving husband---and it is for these reasons--I have presumed to come to you , for understanding mercy.

We are old and we need our son--- we can't die with this stain on him, this horror--that still wakes him at night crying out in alarm this EVIL INJUSTICE , by gamblers, liars and thieves. . Ah, if my father, or my brother had been alive, they wouldn't have dared have touched us. Oh, do help us.

I will give you only one instance of many, to show you what type of people that were chosen to give "testimony" used to trap Veit, and color the public mind.

It was published, and sworn to the Grand Jury , as truth, it was sent to North Dakota, as truth. And it was a lie.

This is what was published, a gambler, here in Hot Springs, that was not recognized by the elite gamblers, for he was so low. He owned a HUGE unpainted wooden fortress, hidden in the back streets of Hot Springs. A Judge told me, his records filled the pages of the Court House. His speciality was illegal cock fighting. This is the lie he told. He said he went to Little Rock to see Veit about a loan , he was displeased with, he stated he ran Veit

around his desk, Veit's desk was against the wall, and it was impossible to chase him around it, furthermore Veit is a physically strong man, and not afraid to fight. He said he threw Veit over chairs, and threw chairs at him, and was about to throw him out of the window, when he noticed the secretaries were frightened so he left.

NOT ONE WORD OF THAT WAS TRUE. Veit never saw him, the secretaries never saw him, and neither did the head secretary. This man could never have reached Veit desk, which was in a back room, without going thru or by the secretaries pool.

The head secretary, was not allowed to go to North Dakota, for she would have cleared Veit, and they said she could not go, for "it would reflect on the other men." Those were the men that "We saved"

Since Veit was safely sentenced, as a reward? I don't know, but the gamblers place was painted a pristine white, it must have cost a pretty penny--and on the door, was a big framed sign, "No minors allowed."

There was another person, a squat toad, in Little Rock, who was vicious in his lying testimony, he was worse than the gambler, he stated he and Veit were intimate friends, and Veit had told him all about what was going on in Lenders, and said Veit was in the ring. That and more was told to the Grand Jury, and sent as truth to North Dakota. Veit had a bare nodding acquaintance with this man, he never talked to him. And Veit did not know what was going on in the company, and it was only when he was in Seagoville, he found out this company was not bought, and was still owned by those crooks in California. A prisoner, Mitchell, went to the authorities in Seagoville, and told them that Veit was an innocent man, and had been kept blinded the people that were doing this to Veit, using him. He was one of the Lender's men, and in the know.

I have gone thru much, phone tapped, my home broken into, and they didn't take my old masters, my jewels, my silver, my oriental rugs, all they took were Veit's letters to me and his father, telling us about the forming of this company, who was on the Board, all this would have cleared him, --I had a scrapbook, all about this trial, that was stolen also----they didn't steal a thing except that pertained to this company.

I know my letter is overly long, but I HAD to explain, why I

I would presume to ask you for a pardon to our son.

Sir, I come to you, confidently, and speaking as your peer, for I have always been accustomed to men of your caliber, and being from a long line of attorney's, I have great respect for their trained minds.

This is a strange town, when a Federal Judge says, "I will not be able to get a conviction here." and was right---what chance did we have, when they reached out their evil hands toward us? Yes, I'm glad my son is alive, for creatures that could do this to a family are evil fiends indeed.

Therefore, I have only you to turn to, ---- it has been a terrifying experience. My mail has been taken, opened, my bank statements opened, so I'm asking Mr. Hammerschmidt's representative to mail this for me.

Just think---before Veit came to Arkansas, he was being sent by his company in Memphis to negotiate with the Eastern Ambassadors-- in Washington. And successfully!

This granting of your pardon, has no world shaking value, but it rights a wrong, to a real American, to an innocent man, and restores to him and his name the honor that is his, and it eases two old people's torn, miserable and humiliated hearts. May God speak to you in our behalf.

With sincere admiration,

Sally Reeta Hain

(Mrs. Veit A. Hain, Sr.
802 Garland Avenue
Hot Springs, Arkansas)

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

JL1

Previously filed

9/4/69

Date

NAME

Mr. James Eddie Sherrill

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL

JL1

New File Symbol

10/15/69

Date

FINAL ACTION

*Letter to Hon. Harry S.
Avery from Dept. of Justice*

GENERAL

JL1

September 6, 1969

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your September 3 letter to the President concerning the granting of a Presidential pardon to Mr. Earl Taylor ~~Ferdue~~ of Roanoke, Virginia.

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

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

K

Kenneth E. Belieu
Deputy Assistant to the President

X
Honorable William B. Spong, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

bec: w/inc to Justice Department, Attn: Mr. Traylor, Pardon Attorney (To be routed through Mr. John Dean)

*not
9-5*

KEB:EF:cmf

RECEIVED
SEP 8 1969
CENTRAL FILES

① Mr. Cameron **etc**

② Mr. Be Lien

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RICHARD B. ROYCE, CHIEF CLERK AND STAFF DIRECTOR
M. BARRY MEYER, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 3, 1969

B.H.
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

My attention has been directed to the petition of Earl Taylor Perdue of Roanoke, Virginia, for pardon after completion of sentence.

Mr. Perdue pleaded guilty in 1964 to a charge of stealing \$17.75 from a letter he handled while an employee of the Postal Service. He was sentenced to probation for three years and fined \$500.00.

Persons who are familiar with this case advise that Mr. Perdue now owns his business in Roanoke and is active in business and civic affairs of his community. He is described as a person of excellent character, who recognizes he made a mistake and wishes to resume the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship. I urge that his petition for pardon receive every consideration as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

W.B. S.V.

William B. Spong, Jr.

91-77 Mallory

Warden
Federal Correctional Institution
Sandstone, Minnesota

September 8, 1969

Lawrence M. Traylor
Acting Pardon Attorney

Ernest Mallory
Reg. No. 7152

Please inform above subject that his letter of August 20, 1969, to Mr. R. H. Haldeman, has been referred to this office for attention. As we stated in our memorandum of September 5, 1969, we will process his Petition for Commutation of Sentence when he has returned it to us signed.

cc:

Honorable Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant to the President

RECEIVED
SEP 9 1969
GENERAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

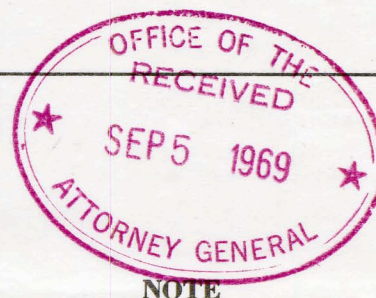
REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: September 4, 1969

ACTION REQUESTED

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

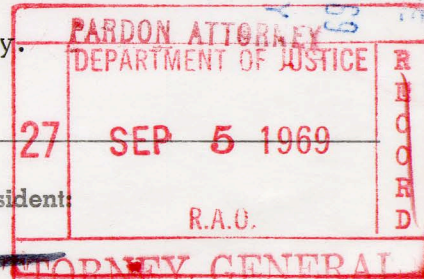
If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

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

REMARKS:

Description:

☒ Letter: _____ Telegram: _____ Other: _____
To: H. R. Haldeman
From: Ernest Mallory, 7152-SS, Box 1000, Sandstone, Minnesota
Date: 8/20/69
Subject: Encloses petition to President for executive clemency.



By direction of the President:

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

Sandstone, Minnesota
August 20, 1969

Mr. R. H. Haldeman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Haldeman;

Enclosed is a copy of the petition that I have filed
on August 20, 1969 to the President of the United
States of America for executive clemency.

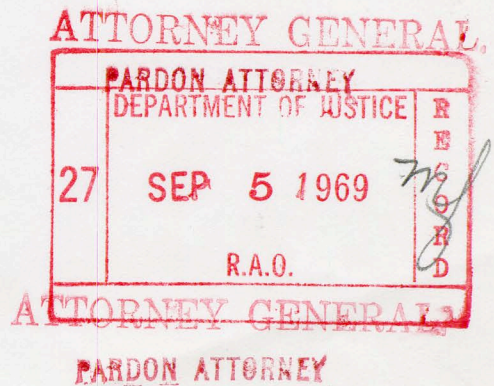
Sir, I would appreciate it very much if you would
support me in my efforts to gain my freedom. If
you can support me will you please write to the
President of the United States and to the sentencing
judge, The Honorable Richard B. Austin, Federal Building,
219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60640.

I thank you very much for any consideration you may
give this letter.

Very sincerely,

Ernest Mallory

Ernest Mallory, 7152-SS
Box 1000
Sandstone, Minnesota



PETITION FOR COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE

This form may be used also in applying for remission of fine.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your petitioner, Ernest Mallory, a Federal prisoner, No. 7152-SS
confined in the Federal Correctional Institute at Sandstone, Minnesota
(Name of institution)
hereby respectfully prays your Excellency to grant him a Commutation Of Sentence
(Commutation of sentence, or remission of fine)
for reasons herein set forth.

Petitioner states that he is a resident of Chicago, State of Illinois
his correct address at the time of conviction being 6150 South Langley Avenue
that he is a citizen of United States Of America and was 45
years of age at the time the crime was committed; that he had theretofore been convicted of crime
(had, had not)
or indicted therefor, and his record respecting crime other than instant offense is as follows:

1939 - One (1) year for Burglary - Arkansas

(List every arrest and/or conviction Federal, State or Municipal, giving date, court, the sentence imposed, or other disposition of the case)

1940 - Thirty (30) days for Petty Larceny - Work House - Tennessee

1941 - Five (5) years for Burglary - Work House - Tennessee

1945 - Two (2) to Five (5) years in the State Penitentiary for Burglary - Illinois

Petitioner states that he was convicted upon a plea of Not Guilty, in the United States District
(guilty, not guilty)
Court for the Northern District of Illinois, at Chicago, Illinois
of the crime of Title 26, U.S.C. Section 4705 (A) Sale Of Narcotic Title 21
(State specifically, accurately, and fully)
U.S.C. Section 174 Second Count of Possession Of Narcotic

and was sentenced on May 14, 1966, to imprisonment for Seven (7) years
(Date)
in the Custody of Attorney General, at Place of Confinement to be stated by him
(Name of institution)
and to pay a fine of \$One (1) Thousand and costs of \$

to stand committed for nonpayment of fine and costs; that the case was taken
(If not sentenced to stand committed, insert the word "not")
on Appeal, to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit,
(Appeal or writ of error)

where the judgment was Affirmed, January 5, 1967, after which it
(Affirmed or reversed) (Date)
was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on Writ of Certiorari
(State whether on petition for writ of certiorari, or how)

where the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals was , 19 ;
(Affirmed or reversed) (Date)
or, the petition for writ of certiorari was Denied, April 10, 1967.
(Denied) (Date)

[OVER]

Petitioner states that he began the service of his sentence on June 19, 1967,
(Date) (This does not refer to time in jail before sentence)
in the Penitentiary, at Terre Haute; that he Is Not
(Penitentiary or jail) (Will be, was, is not)
eligible for parole _____, 19____; that his application for parole was _____;
(Date) (Granted, denied)
and that, with allowance for good conduct, he will be released on August 14, 1972.
(was, will be) (Date)

Petitioner states that the facts in his case are as follows: (See Attached Copy No. 1)

(Here state concisely and accurately what you did, the extent

of your wrongdoing, and any mitigating circumstances)

NAME	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION
Donald B. Mitchell	1346 S. 1st St. Terre Haute, Ind.	Unemployed
Mr. Robert D. Smith	Edinburgh, Ind.	Unemployed

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

[DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE. If space insufficient, additional pages may be added.]

PETITION FOR COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE

- ADDENDUM OF FACTS -

Comes now, Ernest Mallory, hereinafter referred to as the petitioner in the above styled cause. Petitioner come to the Honorable President with this motion to justify his claims; the presently imposed sentence is unjust, illegal and improper according to the Constitution of these United States, the decisions of the United States Supreme Court and the Federal Rules of Jurisprudance as set forth by law.

Since "good faith" is a state of mind which cannot be determined directly, as petitioner understands, it is assumed that the real issue in this proceeding, as indicative of petitioner's "good faith", is whether his now sought redress has merit, or at least if there is heretofore substantive questions on which petitioner bases his redress. *HIGGINS vs. STEELE*. Eighth Circuit, 195 F 2nd 366,369. Moreover, the instatnt proceeding is predicated upon the contention, that the Price Daniel's enactment to the Internal Revenue Code in 1956 is an unconstitutional law, under the authority of the Harrison Act enacted in 1914. Nevertheless, to show that (1) the errors complained of do present substantive question, and (2), to establish that petitioner's conviction and sentence devolving from the Price Daniel's Criminal Statute Amendments to Title 21 U.S.C. and Title 26 U.S.C., is in contravention of Article (1), Section (9), Clause (3), of the United States Constitution; the merit of petitioner's claim for relief insofar as ascertainable, are discussed in that which follows:

STATEMENT OF FACTS

This case is before The President as a result of a judgement of conviction entered on April 14, 1966 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. On April 14, 1966 upon a bench verdict, the Honorable Richard B. Austin, presiding Judge, finding the peitioner guilty under an indictment charging him with the unlawful sale of narcotics in violation of 26 U.S.C., Section 4705 (A); a second count of possession of narcotics in violation of 21 U.S.C., Section 174.

On May 24, 1966 petitioner was sentenced to imprisonment for a peroid of seven (7) years and a one thousand dollar fine on each count, said sentences order to run concurrently. Petitioner is presently serving the incarceration under said sentences, in the Federal Correctional Institution at Sandstone, Minnesota.

Petitioner entered a timely appeal from the original judgement and Conviction on June 1, 1966 to the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit at

Chicago, Illinois, for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.
Decision of said Court of Appeals, affirmed.

Petitioner herein makes application unto The President under the authority of Writ of Error Coram Nobis; "Congress shall make no laws abridging the right of the people to petition the Government for redress of grievances." (Emphasis added)

In support of said application and authority, petitioner discloses the following errors, to wit: First, The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute enacted in 1956, by Congress, is in violation of the United States Constitution, by way of several particulars:

- (A) The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute abridges the "privileges" and constitutional "immunities" guaranteed petitioner and all citizens of the United States, in Article (4), Section (2), wherein it is stated, "The Citizens of each State shall be "entitled" to all privileges and immunities of Citizens in the several States." (Emphasis added)
- (B) The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute is an unconstitutional law in "nature" and in "fact" by it's denial to permit, at the least, first offenders incarcerated and in "possession" of meretorious rehabilitated prison records to obtain by way of the Federal Parole System, an "Interview" with members of the Federal Parole Board for a determination as to whether said offenders (petitioner) could be afforded or "obtain" an earlier release date than specified by sentence imposed under authority of the Price Daniel's Act, in and with the interest that said offenders (Petitioner) be rehabilitated and justice be equally promoted for all said offenders. Article (4), Section (2), United States Constitution.
- (C) The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute is in direct and complete contravention of the fundamental principles and foundational structure of (1) the United States Declaration of Independence (in Congress July 4, 1776), (2) Preamble the United States Constitution, and (3) the Eighth Amendment, United States Constitution.

Second: The Court erred in imposing "two" sentences and on two counts upon petitioner, where it clearly appeared under the same state of facts that both charges precisely occurred from a single offense, in that caused petitioner to suffer "double jeopardy" in violation of the Fifth Amendment, United Sates Constitution.

Wherefore, the errors hereinbefore set out, and as more fully explained in attached "memorandum" in support of this application, petitioner respectfully urges The President to find said application valid and entitled to relief herein provided for, and for that petitioner will ever pray.

The limitations in the scope of review imposed by Section 2240 Et. Seq., 28 U.S.C. as amended in 1948, would appear to preclude a proceeding in the nature of Habeas Corpus as a practical alternative remedy.

THE PROPOSITIONS OF LAW RELIED UPON

- (1) The Amendment to the Internal Revenue Code, Title 26 U.S.C., by the Price Daneil's Act enacted in 1956, and all subsequent amendments are unconstitutional as of this writing, respecting any act or omission transpiring or occurring prior to 1956.
- (2) Title 21 U.S.C. and Title 26 U.S.C. as amended in 1956, and by the Price Daniel's Act that was passed by the 2nd Session of the 84th Congress, Ch. 629, (70 Statute 567); Sections 4705 (A) and 174 under which petitioner was sentenced, is repugnant to: Article (1), Section (9), Clause (3); Article (4), Section (2); Fifth Amendment; Fourteenth Amendment; The United States Declaration of Independence; The Preamble to the United States Constitution; and the United States Constitution.
- (3) The judgement and sentence had been imposed upon petitioner under authority of an unconstitutional Statute manifest a nullity at law, therefore void, and must be vacated and set aside.

There are attached hereto "History of Statutes Involved" for the President's convenience.

HISTORY OF STATUTES

The existing "Statutes" relating to traffic and control of narcotics emanate from the Narcotics Import Act of 1909, effective February 9th, 1909 and reflected today by Section 174, Title 21 U.S.C.. From it's inception until 1914 said act was confined solely to regulation and control of the Importation of Raw Opium only (Section 2, 35 Statute 614).

In 1914, by enactment of the Harrison Anti-Narcotics Act, Congress codified the existing law to include "any narcotics" by revision and amendment to section 692 of Title 26 U.S.C.

In 1922, the Harrison Anti-Narcotics Act was amended by revision of Section 174, Title 21 U.S.C., to include "derivatives and salts" of narcotics. See (47 Statute 596)

In 1937 the Harrison Anti-Narcotics Act was again revamped by enactment of the Marijuana Tax Act, (50 Statute 556). It was through the 1937 amendment to the said Harrison Act that Marijuana appeared on the Statutes scheduling narcotics.

At this point, may the President take note, that prior to 1937, the Federal Statutes were mute as to marijuana or the use thereof, moreover, to the present day there is no justification for the classification of marijuana as a narcotic or even a derivative thereof, outside it's reference in the Statutes amended in 1937. Further there is no language in any Federal Statute which purports to prohibit or penalize the "use" of marijuana in any form.

On July 11, 1941, the Harrison Anti-Narcotics Act by Congressional Amendment to Section 184, A, Title 21 USC., gave birth to the present day Narcotics

Import and Export Act which is designed to regulate the importation of drugs commercially, and is seldom, if at all, involved in criminal prosecutions regarding illicit traffic in narcotics.

In 1951, the Boggs Act was enacted by Congress which in it's truest sense was and is, a penalty provision only, the Boggs Act Amendment in no manner revised, modified or "appealed" any of the existing Statutes relating to marijuana, except to provide for a mandatory "increase" in the penalty upon conviction of a defendant for a second or subsequent violation of certain Statutes.

In simple terms, the Bogg's Act holds that upon a second or subsequent conviction, the offender "must" be imprisoned, and the duration or term of such imprisonment is fixed by Statute - -- as to the maximum and minimum thereof.

On June 8th, 1954, by amendment to the original Harrison Anti-Narcotics Act, Congress codified Section 4755 of Title 26 U.S.C. to include the Interstate transportation of Marijuana as a violation of Federal Narcotics Law and punishable under the provisions of the Boggs Act of 1951, by way of Section 7237, Title 26 U.S.C..

In the 1956 Price Daniel's Act was placed by the 2nd Session of the 84th Congress (Ch. 629) (70 Statute 567) which in it's sternest provision prescribes the "death" penalty for violations of certain Sections of the Harrison Anti-Narcotics Act - - specifically Section 174, sub-section (2), Clause (C), of Title 21 U.S.C., which is specifically confined to the matter of the introduction of Heroin by way of sale to a juvenile.

Thus, the controlling narcotic laws are designated by Congress, therefore may be cited as the Narcotics Control Act of 1956; said Act specifically denoted by Congress affects Sections; 4705, 4744, 4755, 7237, 7606 of Title 26 U.S.C.; and Sections: 174, 184, - (A), Title 21 U.S.C.. It follows moreover, that the Price Daniels Act of 1956 embraces Title 26 and Title 21 U.S.C.

May the President find it interesting to note that Title 21 U.S.C. is a custom law and Title 26 U.S.C. in substance, is a Revenue Law, moreover and of equal interest, is the fact that prosecution for "Conspiracy to Violate" any provision of Title 21 U.S.C., and Title 26 U.S.C. are initiated under Title 18 (penal law) by popular practice of most United States Attorney notwithstanding specific penalty and punishment for said conspiracy is provided by Section 21 U.S.C. and Title 26 U.S.C..

For an illuminating discourse dealing with the hypothetical ramifications that may be brought on us the result of a conflict of different Sections of (3) distinct Narcotics Laws prescribed separate and different "penalties" for the same crime or offense -- the case of COPPERWAITE vs UNITED STATES, 37 F 2d 846, portrays an applicable analogy, to wit:

"It is an accepted conclusion of American Federal Jurisprudence that if a defendant is proceeded against for the alleged violation of a specific Section designated by Title, number of the U.S.C.A., the prosecution "must" necessarily conform to the provisions of such Title and Section thereof." (Emphasis added)

In summary, it becomes lucidly apparant that under existing Federal Law, there is only "one" Narcotics Act. i.e., The Harrison Anti-Narcotics Act of 1914. The Boggs Act of 1951, like the Price Daniel's Act of 1956, are merely and facturally "penalty provisions" of the original Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act. e.g. The Constitutional Amendments such as the First, the Second, the Third, the Fourth, the Fifth -- through and to the 22nd, are in fact and legal law, only Amendments to United States Constitution -- and moreover, in no way, by form or fashionable structure looked upon nor legally conceded, as "being" the United States Constitution of America. Petitioner contends, there is only a single way in which a violation of the Bogg's Act or Price Daniel's Act might take place, i. e., by a Federal Court's "refusal to impose the increased penalties provided thereby. There is no way in which a defendant (the pititioner) might "legally" be charged with violation of the Bogg's or Price Daniel's Acts, while the Harrison Act is Prohibitive in nature, the Bogg's and Price Daniel's Acts are punitive only.

A reading of Pubic Law 728, Chapter 629, H.R. Bill No. 11619, reveals that "entent" and purpose of Congress in amending the Federal Narcotic Laws is stated thusly:

"--- to provide for a more effective control of Narcotic Drugs and Marijuana, and for related purposes." (A 11 70 Statute 567)

Accordingly, notice must be taken of the Supreme Court mandate as cited in UNITED STATES vs HISS, 345 U.S. 492, decided 1953, wherein certiorari was denied on the basis of the following languages:

"--- the interpretation and meaning of any Penal Statute is confined to the intent of Congress in enacting such Statute and the provisions that were prescribed thereby."

At this point, petitioner acknowledges that where there is "inconsistent ions" in a Statute, the one last in order shall govern. But, to stand,

such inconsistent provisions in a Statute, must be in fact and law "morally and "legally" right.

ARGUMENT

The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute enacted in 1956 by Congress, is in violation of the United States Constitution by way of several particulars:

- (A) The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute is an unconstitutional law in "nature" and "fact" by it's denial to permit, at the least, first narcotics offenders incarcerated and in "possession" of meritorious rehabilitated prison records, to obtain by way of the Federal Parole System, an Interview with members of the Federal Parole Board for a determination as to whether said offenders (petitioner) could be "afforded" or obtain an earlier release date, than specifically specified by sentence imposed under authority of the Price Daniel's Act, in and with the interest that said offenders (petitioner) be rehabilitated and justice be equally be promoted for all said offenders, Article (4), Section (2).
- (B) The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute abridges the "privileges" and constitutional "immunities" guaranteed petitioner and all citizens of the United States, in Article (4), Section (2).
- (C) The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute is in direct and complete contravention of the fundamental principles and foundational structure of (1) the United States Declaration of Independence (in Congress July 4, 1776); (2) the Preamble to the United States Constitution; and (3) The Eighth Amendment - United States Constitution.

The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute Abridges the privileges and constitutional "immunities" guaranteed petitioner and all Citizens of the United States, by it's distinct and independant denial to conform with Article (4), Section (2), of the United States Constitution wherein it is unambiguously stated:

"The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of Citizens in the several states." (Emphasis added)

The petitioner is of the opinion, that Article (4), Section (2), is substance, was meant to "afford" all Citizens of the United States "equal" moral and legal rights in "all" of our Congressional, State, and local governmental units: our customs, usages, trade practices and so forth. Moreover, the Declaration of Independence (in Congress, July 4, 1776) in annotated part cited:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness"

Petitioner believes what is meant here - include that should the "Majority" of offenders of the laws of the land, whether they be first, second, or subsequent offenders, be afforded the "privilege" of Interview with members of the Federal Parole Board, under authority of the Federal Parole Stsyem, as to determination by said Parole Board of whether they will be permitted to return to society at an earlier date than specified by sentence imposed - if true, said privilege cannot reghtfully be denied to first, second and subsequent narcotics offenders.

And in pointing out that the Price Daniel's Criminal Statutes enacted in 1956, principles are "selfish" and that their methods "violated" nature, moral and legal rights to privileges and immunities afforded all other first, second, and subsequent criminal offenders. Moreover, even those who might violate the

highest Capital Crime in the land for "TREASON or ESPIONAGE", are granted the privileges and immunities "NOT" afforded the first, second and subsequent narcotics violators.

Said "regulations" governing first, second and subsequent narcotics violators, under the authority of the Price Daniel's Criminal Statutes, must conform to the "moral law" which in itself is and was the foundation structure upon which the Federal Parole System was predicated. And moreover, said regulations set by the Price Daniel's Act "must" secure to "ALL" Citizens and first, second and subsequent narcotics violators the right to "equal participation" in the advantages of meeting with the Parole Board, under authority of the Federal Parole System, afforded to all other violations and First, second and subsequent offenders of Capital and Infamous Crimes by way of the Federal Parole System, e.g..

The "principle" is the same as: "Where a morally human father leaves property equally to a number of children. Some of the things thus left may be incapable of common use or of specific division. Such things may properly be assigned to some of the children, but, only under condition that the "equality" of BENEFIT AMONG THEM "ALL" BE PRESERVED".

The "moral purpose" of the Federal Parole System is to help "ALL" offenders of the law alike, whether they be first, second or subsequent narcotics offenders to rehabilitate themselves, and no authority can rightfully be carried so far as to impair or deny said narcotic violators the privileges afforded by and through the Federal Parole System. Thus, to minimize the bitter complaints of the other first, second and subsequent narcotics offenders, this "petition" is issued to "avoid" Congress and the United States Supreme Court from being forced to devices, in law, akin to the first digging of holes and filling them up again. The Declaration of Independence went on to say:

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes;

and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. "But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariable the same objects evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

And moreover, the Declaration of Independence cited:

"To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. He has made Judges dependent on his will alone. for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries, for taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government."

The Price Daniel's Criminal Statutes have tied and handicapped all the Federal Court Judges from using their "ingenuity" in the interest of justice, with the one exception, and that being the Supreme Court. Moreover, the Price Daniel's Criminal Statutes have in themselves, abolished our most valuable laws and altered fundamentally the "forms" of our Government and Constitutional Laws of the United States.

Such unjust and "illegal" action being taken against petitioner, which is easily substantuated by a "reading" of petitioner's trial transcript, petitioner did not receive proper representation by council; and did suffer "double" jeopardy" in violation of Fifth Amendment, United States Constitution; Article (1) Section (9), Clause (3); and Article (4), Section (2).

Second, the court erred in imposing "two" sentences on two counts upon petitioner, where it clearly appeared under the same state of facts that "Both" counts and charges precisely occurred from a single offense, in that caused petitioner to suffer "double jeopardy" in violation of Fifth Amendment, United States Constitution.

At this point, petitioner invites the President to take note that this petitioner "concedes" that where a defendant was "convicted" under separate counts for what was in fact but one continuous single offense, is not "Reversible error" where the "aggregate" of the punishment (As is the case at the bar), imposed did not exceed that which might have been imposed for a single offence.

On the just and legal hand, The President must too concede that "sentencing" petitioner on an additional count "used" purposely to obtain a "conviction" under any of counts used, under the same state of facts, is a "reversible error", because the same act or transaction cannot constitute two or more crimes, the essential elements of which are mutually exclusive; and moreover, where the

essential elements of two crimes are distinct and different, and the one crime cannot be excluded in the other a person (the petitioner in the case at bar) "cannot" be guilty of "both" crimes under the same state of facts.

Further, may The President take "note" that: e.g.,

"Where first count of an "indictment", for violation of 18 U.S.C.A. Section 398, making transportation of woman or girl for immoral purposed an offense, charged defendant with crime of transporting with intention to cohabit, and it appeared that both charges arouse from the one transportation, the two counts stated but a single offense, and hense defendant, by being "sentenced" on each count, auffered "double jeopardy".

Caballero vs. Hudspeth, CCA KAN. 1940, 114 F 2nd 545.

The issues raised and relied upon here, are regarding the petitioner receiving "TWO" sentences on two counts for one offence predicated upon and under the same set of facts; and moreover, the "TEST" here, is whether the same evidence is required to sustain the "TWO" offenses.

Ross vs. United States, CCA Calif. 1939, 103 F 2nd 600

CONCLUSION

The equities in this case, are all with the petitioner. He has shown overall by his contintions that:

1. The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute has increased petitioner's punishment by depriving him of the rights that are guaranteed to all citizens in the United States Constitution by way of an unconstitutional law.

(A) Is a Penal and Criminal Statute.

(B) Has deprived petitioner of privileges and immunities afforded "all" other first, second and subsequent offenders that have violated "Capital" and "Infamous" Crimes against the Government such as: Tereason; Murder in the 1st degree; Robbery with a deadly weapon; espionage; 1st degree rape; Indecent liverties and so-forth, i.e., having an "Interview with the Parole Board under authority of the Federal Parole System, to determine their possible early return to Society than was specifically specified by sentence imposed.

(C) Is in contravention "directly" with the Declaration of Independence; the Preamble to the United States Constitution; Article (1) Section ((9), clause (3); Article (4), Section (2); Fifth Smendment; Eithth Amendment, in so far as cruel and "unusual" punishment; Fourteenth Amendment; and The United States Constitution.

(D) Altered petitioner's situation to a "Disadvantage" immorally and illegally.

2. The Court erred in imposing "TWO" sentences on petitioner for two counts where it appeared under the same state of facts that both

charges occurred from a single offense, in so doing, caused petitioner to "suffer" double jeopardy in violation of the Fifth Amendment, United States Constitution.

The Price Daniel's Criminal Statute was opposed by the Department of Justice prior to its enactment. The resulting hardships and tremendous burden that the Price Daniel's Act places upon the accused and his family has been debated by the Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, The Parole Board, the Courts, some legislatures, various bar association, and the public in general.

Rehabilitation is top prioty, with the Department of Justice, the Correctional Institutions, business corporations, society, and some of the inmates. The Pardon Board, some of the inmates, police, the Courts, and Prisons often act at odds with one another, but for this porgram to be a success the above must unite wholeheartly with the businessmen; some of the inmates and society in the Rehabilitation of man.

Concerning my past record and legal incarcerations in various instututions I am not proud of it, nor am I proud of my past life in general, and I have never tried to hide any of it, except when seeking employment.

In my original letter to Senator Charles H. Percy and others with a sincere interest in my case, I have referred to the transcript of my trial, because it gives a clearer picture of the circumstances surrounding the offences and arrests. Here I want to include, with the other cold facts that are in the record, other forces that had a most important influence in its make up.

Prior to 1939 I want to school in Arkansas during the summer and winter months, when there was no harvest on the farms.

From 1929 to 1932 there wasn't a complete set of books in the entire school from. From 1933 to 1934 I was able to live with a cousin in Memphis, Tenn. It was a little better at Klondyke School, but from 1929 to 1939 there was never any job training at any of the schools for Negroes.

During my stay at the Negro Boy's School at Wrightsville, Arkansas, there was not any training programs of any type for the boys at the school; there was only farm labor and the conditions were unbelievable, corn bread every meal except Sunday morning, bath once a week. I left that institution with not a time to start life with. I would like for you to have a chance to read the script of that trial. When I was at the Shelby County Penal Farm in

Memphis, Tennessee, which also was a chain gang, for the 38 to 39 months that I was there, the inmates were not permitted to enter the yard for recreation; I was released from that institution with not even bus fare.

I was released from Illinois State Penitentiary in August 18, 1948 with ten (10) dollars and was arrested October 11, 1965, over 17 years later. The big difference is that when I left Illinois Penitentiary, I was in the same condition as before, broke and unskilled.

I was forced to leave school while in the fifth grade, because this was in the 30's during the depression. I drifted from one laboring job to another and finally found that the only way I could make enough money to live decently was by gambling. It had many unpleasant aspects. Contacts with the worst sort of people; prostitutes, stick-up men, dope peddlers, etc. Also the police and various law enforcement agencies expected me to "finger" wanted fugitives. Of course when one does identify anyone, the informant is placed in serious danger of losing his health and welfare. If he does not cooperate with the police, he himself, becomes a target for the narcotic agents and such. He loses, no matter what route he takes or selects.

It is a hard game, but what can one do when he is unskilled, uneducated and wants to achieve some of the decent things in life? In 1965, 1966 and for 6 months in 1967, I did well at gambling. I paid my taxes on winnings but I know how tough that business really was and what it entailed. In order to break away from this type life, I decided to create my own business of the remodeling of old buildings. I didn't know anything about this work, but I was willing to work hard. I discussed it with friends, contractors and building supply companies; i.e. George Green Lumber Co., Lee Lumber Co., Klien Plumbing Co. and Railroad Salvage Company. With the help of these people and a little knowledge, I was able to remodel one building with a small crew of two men. This building was owned by my father, William Mallory and is located at 4727 Greenwood Avenue in Chicago, Illinois. All of the materials purchased, were purchased in my father's name. This can be checked with any of the above companies.

During the 1930's and 1940's and part of the 1950's, big business was closing all doors to ex-convicts. But today things have changed. Our national and international corporations are willing and are helpful to the inmate with textbooks and related information that he may need, and are giving ex-convicts jobs. Banks are granting them loans to get into business. Society, in general, has taken a change in heart for inmates and ex-convicts.

Upon my release from this institution, with some accumulated working capital, I will establish the 2-M Construction Company in Chicago, Illinois. I will specialize in apartment buildings of 8 to 24 units.

The following businessmen have agreed to give their assistance to me upon my release from prison: Mr. Gary Cass, Sales Manager, Universal Form Clamp Co., 1228 N. Kostner, Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Lee O. Greene, General Manager, Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, Yonkers, New York; Mr. Allen B. Muller, Vice President, Menn Lumber Company, 1141 Lee Street, Des Plaines, Illinois; Mr. Jack Oremus, Sec. and Treasurer, Prairie Material Sales Inc., 7601 West 79th Street, Oak Lawn, Illinois.

With these commitments, and many more, in the construction field, I will be going into my community with some concrete plans to make a new life for my family and myself.

When, figuratively speaking, the gooffell in, the Federal Narcotics Agents built a beautiful case and set me up right in the middle of it. All one has to do is read the transcript of the trial and see how they lied and how they positively identified me at a distance of 50 to 100 feet, from any street light, and this light 70 feet from them, at 7:30 p.m. in February 1965. Certainly one can see this is impossible. A third agent said he met me at the door of the vestibule and gave me \$500.00 to purchase heroin. They did all this to build a positive case, plus identifying me walking at 100 feet from the corner of Blackstone Avenue to 1144 East 65th Street.

All this was perjured testimony. The government used a known addict and seller with a charge against her to build a case. Agent Carl Jackson was the man who did say he met me at the door. The addict, Dorothy Jones, testified that the agent had never met me as well as the agents involved and the police matron. Agent Carl Jackson testified that I did not know what

color the clothing he had on was, when he allegedly met me at the door and testified that we had never been introduced to each other, but he said that Dorothy Jones told him to go downstairs and give me \$500.00 for some heroin.

I was sent to the penitentiary for receiving \$500.00 and delivering heroin to a man that I have never seen before.

On the advice of my lawyer I waived the jury and my bill of particulars. Also the fact that I was arrested on Monday evening about 4:00 p.m. and was held approximately 23 hours without bond; during this 23 hour period I was constantly threatened with 20 years of time unless I cooperated with the agent i.e. to help them get a case on or against anyone. The lawyer said it would not help anything by bringing this to the attention of the Judge.

Being ignorant to the facts of law, I agreed to waive all of this, not knowing that I was waiving three-fourths of my rights away.

At Terre Haute I met a friend who was a General Contractor and he sold me on taking a course in construction and related subjects. On January 4, 1968, I was transferred to the FCI at Sandstone, Minnesota. Here I met Mr. Charles H. Huff, Supervisor of Education and Messrs. Harold Nelson, Martin Vesel and James Hayes, instructors in the Education Department. I was also assigned to Mr. Vern Erickson, caseworker at this institution. I was assigned to Vocational Drafting in April of 1968, thereafter the class was discontinued because of no instructor, however, I asked Mr. Huff if I could stay and study architectural and construction estimating and architectural drawing, which request was granted.

I would not say I am a Frank Lloyd Wright or a master builder, but I am qualified to do specification building of small apartments and town houses. This is what I intend to do when I am released from custody. Whatever success I make upon release I will owe to these men mentioned above. They are kind understanding, patient and helpful. They are concerned about the human being and his future and not just a days work for punishment. Mr. Huff knows what progress one is making and gives encouragement to one who is sincere in trying to help himself. He allows one to study all day and help himself as long as he is not wasting time needlessly. I am confident I have done the right

thing and I am working hard to learn more. I am proud of myself because I know that I will leave this institution a much more improved man.

I owe a debt of thanks to companies such as Knox Lumber Co., Burnsville, Minn., Edward Hines Lumber Co. of Chicago, Illinois; Federal Cement Products of Hammond, Indiana; Moline Concrete Products of St. Paul, Minn.; Inland Home Division of Chicago, Illinois, and many others. These companies know I am an inmate here but they have never refused me on request of printed matter and have offered every assistance possible.

Mr. Huff and Mr. Erickson helped by never refusing me permission to write special letters to these companies. It gives one encouragement to go on when one knows that the businessmen of various cities have not turned their backs or closed the door to help.

I am not praising these men in hopes of receiving any special favors. What I have said is true, what they have done for me, they would do for anyone who is sincere and trying. They care not whether he is white, black or yellow.

The law says that when one is sentenced to a term, he must serve it. In my case I was sentenced to 7 years without any chance what-so-ever of parole. This in itself a very unfair law. I am the proud father of one child. He is a lovely boy born September 8, 1966. I had to send him to Arkansas to live with his grandparents so that his mother would not have too hard of a time trying to work and look after a young baby. Leaving him with his grandparents was a great relief, knowing that he would not be mistreated. They are both lovely jewels and from my own experience I know that the most important thing that a child learns and struggles with in his first five years or so in life is what it is to be human; to accept the wholeness of his human nature. He's struggling with his anger and the "bad" side of his personalities, and it's vital to help him understand that everyone has moments like this. If I could get the chance to start a new life at the age of 47, it would be the greatest thing that ever happened to me. I realize that this is the last chance for me, because when I leave here, it becomes a matter of survival for me and my family. I have done everything I can to improve myself so I would be in a better position to give my son the courage, the strength and the education to meet realistically the many facets

of life which he must face. Then he will not have to go through the same unfortunate experiences as me. I pray to God to give me the strength that is needed to go beyond my ability to do something on my own that is constructive so that my sons for years to come will be able to stand and point with pride and say "my father built this". If I am successful in getting a release, I will work extremely hard to set an example for others to follow. If I could be released with time served, then I would have a three year start on plans for myself, my family and my community.

In our society sometimes rules and regulations prevent our progress. Then we are faced with making decisions, is it better to stay with our present rules and regulations and continue to prevent progress, or is it better to make the necessary changes in our rules and regulations, and make progress. In my case, one should decide, is it better for me, my family and the community for me to remain in prison for another three years or would it be better for me to be free and productive?

My family has done a wonderful job sending me textbooks when I needed them and being very helpful. I love them dearly for the moral support they have given me.

I will not go on record and say that all jails, courtrooms and penitentiaries should be abolished, as society does need such institutions. However, it is well known that there is much room for improvement. It is quite apparent that the imprisonment does not work for the benefit of either the individual or society unless the prisoner is socially dangerous and a threat to the community.

Think of this; when one dies with no insurance, the taxpayers bury him and they never return to haunt you again. When one goes to a mental institution the taxpayer foots the bill and 90% of them never return. But when one goes to prison, the big question is -- when they return are they worse than when they left, the same, or have they been trained to do some type of constructive work in the community and they help themselves maintain themselves, their families and take a positive interest in the community and live a decent life?

Recently, an article appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times, Nov. 17, 1968, entitled "Nation's Chief Jailer wants To Reform Prisons" referring to Mr. Mryl E. Alexander, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, which said:

"His words put his visitor in jail. He spoke softly, but the visitor could hear the din and clang of prison life."

"Brutality!" He exploded, halting the monologue, "The real brutality in prison is idleness."

As Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, Mryl Alexander is the nation's chief jailer and the foremost overseer of a system he charges with failure.

Of the 200,000 persons in prison in the United States on any given day, 96% eventually will be released - and two-thirds will be rejailed for new offences.

This, contends Alexander, is the real "law and order" issue in America; the ineffectiveness of the entire apparatus- police prosecutors, courts and correction systems - "to intervene in a criminal career."

"We all recognize," he said, "that the traditional institutions of the past haven't produced the desired results. Simply removing the offender to an institution as punishment often only compounds the problem of reintegrating him into the community as a law abiding citizen. All too frequently it costs him his job, severs his family ties and pins him a label that makes his problems more difficult to overcome".

"It must be acknowledged that even among the best correctional institutions at least 30% of the inmates become repeaters. Why is this so? is it because prisons as devices for the treatment and control of offenders have never been fully tested?" Through reform he would like to test them.

"So as a means of punishment and as an instrument which to change criminal behavior, imprisonment is still a failure."

Prisons fail to offer their inhabitants an alternative way of life by training them for a noncriminal career. Prison schooling has a low priority - most prison treatment and instruction is conducted by inmate - instructors - and training prisoners to make mail sacks or license plates hardly equips them for work outside.

Profiles of prison populations show, Alexander says, that inmates have almost "precisely the same mental capacity as the general population. Vocationally 90 per cent of the incoming institution population are untrained and unemployed except as unskilled workers.

For over 200 years, the prison system has been a failure. Everyone is paying for this waste of human resources, inefficiency in operation and unnecessary expense of keeping over 70% of men incarcerated who represent no threat to the community or society whatsoever. They should be paying taxes and working under supervision and not locked up vegetating.

There is a great discrimination between the two narcotic laws. On the one hand the accused can get a five (5) year sentence and sometimes three (3) and less, with parole being permissible on these sentences. But under the Price Daniel's Narcotic Law the same accused with the same evidence, the same crime, and his first narcotic offense, will receive a minimum of five (5) years, with no chance of ever being released on parole.

I realize that when a bill is passed, good, bad indifferent it becomes law, and Federal Courts must abide by the law until there has been precedent set.

I do not have the funds and cannot obtain the legal council to challenge the constitutionality of this law. This bill was opposed by the Department of Justice prior to its enactment. The resulting hardships and tremendous burden that this law places upon the accused and his family has been debated by the Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, the Parole Board, the Courts, some legislatures, various Bar Associations, and the public in general.

"There is great concern for the Control of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs"
The Petitioner agrees wholeheartly that Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs should and must be controlled. However, when a Society becomes over "Hostile" toward any one subject it gives any over ambitious enforcement agent the opportunity to abuse his "Sworn" duties and the result is imprisonment of the innocent.

"THE MINNAPOLIS TRIBUNE"

July 25, 1969

NARCOTICS AGENTS ACCUSED OF PERJURY

Two Federal Narcotics agents and three former agents were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on perjury charges, Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell announced. All five were charged in Los Angeles, Calif, in a 12 count indictment stemming from their testimony during the 1966 trial of two persons accused of possessing and concealing "Heroin" in the Los Angeles area. The indictment said the alleged perjury resulted in the conviction of two persons without due-process of law. The indictment brought to 45 the number of narcotic agents who have resigned, been fired or charged with crimes since the present Bureau of Narcotics and Drug abuse was formed in April 1968.

The Petitioner has pointed out how agent Carl Jackson testified that he was in a window on the third floor about 27 feet high looking down at about a 450/0 angel at a distance of over 100 feet and made a positive identification of Petitioner. Agent David Connely and the Police Matron Nora Scannel positively identified Petitioner in the dark at 7:30 P.M., February 1965. At a distance of up to 100 feet from any street light and that agent Carl Jackson swore on the witness stand that he had never been introduced nor knew Petitioner, agent David J. Connely and Police Matron Nora Scannel testified that they did not know Petitioner but they were still able to identify a black man in the dark and at a distance ranging from a minimum of at least 50 feet from any street light. It should be noted that Race is not most pronounced intention of it's mention here but significance lies in probability against inaccuracy in identification.

This is an issue that only the Honorable President of the United States of America can decide... Does a man have the right to make a decision of what he must do, in spite of obstacles, hostility and pressure... Each man must decide for himself this decision. Mr. President the Petitioner appeals to you for your sincere interest in human rights for all men, and your efforts in assisting your fellow man, to support Petitioner in his efforts so that he will be able to "Reestablish" himself with his family and gain a place in society for him and his family. Petitioner is sure that if this opportunity is granted it will go far in giving hope to others, the inmates in this institution and others accross the nation. It would be a great thing indeed, for other people from underprivileged back grounds as Petitioner come from to know that there is yet a chance for them to make a worth while life for themselves, if they will only apply themselves whaleheartly. If you would care to check my progress here with the institution you may write, Mr. Charles H. Huff, Supervisor of Education, and Mr. Vern Erickson, my parole officer, F.C.I. Sandstone, Minnesota 55072 Box 1000.

Respectfully Submitted,

Ernest Mallory

Ernest Mallory
Reg. No 7152 SS

cc:

His Eminence John Cardinal Cody Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale New York, New York

Evangelist Billy Graham Minneapolis, Minnesota

Law Firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander Washington D.C.

Sheffiff Joseph I. Woods Chicago, Illinois

American Bar Association Washington, D.C.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell Washington D.C.

Senator Everett M. Dirksen

Senator Charles H. Percy

Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr.

Senator Thomas J. Dodd

Rep. Gerald R. Ford

Petitioner respectfully prays that he be granted a COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE TO TIME SERVED
(Commutation of sentence, or remission of fine)

for the following reasons: (SEE ATTACHED COPY NO. 2)
(Separate paragraph for each reason)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your petitioner, Ernest Ellery

a Federal prisoner No. 7152-33

confined in the Federal Correctional Institute

at Joliet, Illinois

hereby respectfully prays your Excellency to grant him a Commutation Of Sentence

for reasons herein set forth.

Petitioner states that he is a resident of Chicago

State of Illinois

his present address at the time of conviction being 6130 South Cottage Avenue

that he was citizen of Illinois State of Illinois

or indicted therefor, and he stated respectfully that his record is as follows:

1919 - One (1) year for Burglary - Arkansas

RESIDENCE

OCCUPATION

1920 - Thirty (30) days for Petty Larceny - Mark House - Tennessee

Court for the Eastern District Illinois

of the Court of the Eastern District Illinois, Joliet, Illinois

The foregoing was prepared by Petitioner

(State if prepared by yourself. If not

who prepared it and his address)

I have read the same carefully and the statements

made are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Date) _____, 19 ____

(Signature of applicant)

IF NOT CONFINED, SHOW CURRENT ADDRESS

[If space insufficient, additional pages may be added.]

[OVER]

Agent Jackson would want one to believe that he met me at the door in vestibule (Red O), then goes back upstairs to the third floor and look out the window (Red X), down the solid (Red line) and positively identify me, making a left-hand turn East bound on 65th St. in a maroon 1965 Chevrolet at 7:30 PM Feb. 26, 1965. All this in the dark, looking down from a third floor window about 27 feet up at about a 45° angle, to a 100 feet distance from the entrance of the building at 1444 to the corner, and in the darkness as would be at time and date of 7:30 PM on the 26th of Feb. 1965.

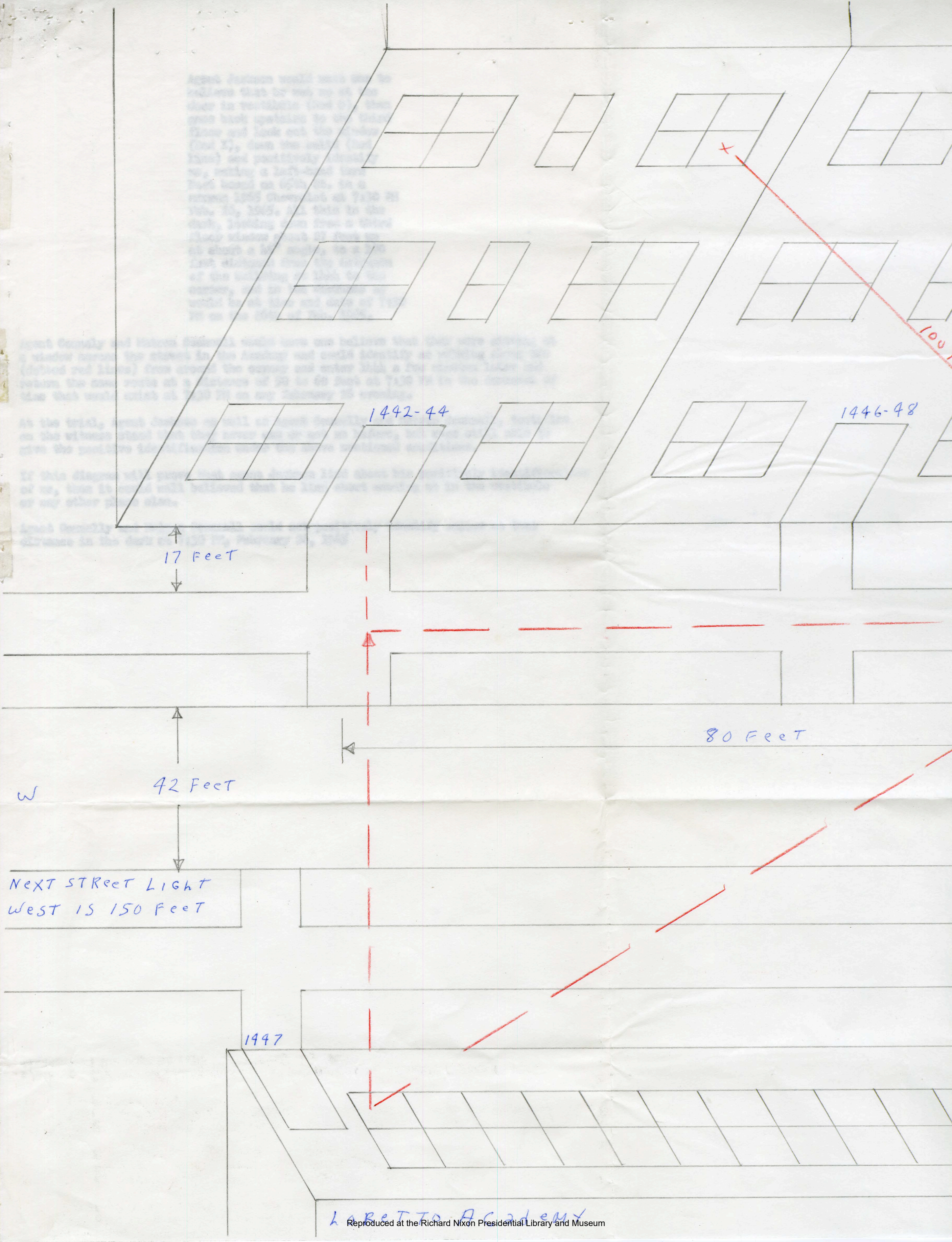
Agent Connely and Matron Scannell would have one believe that they were sitting at a window across the street in the Academy and could identify me walking along the (dotted red lines) from around the corner and enter 1444 a few minutes later and return the same route at a distance of 50 to 60 feet at 7:30 PM in the darkness of time that would exist at 7:30 PM on any February 26 evening.

At the trial, Agent Jackson as well as Agent Connely and Matron Scannell, testified on the witness stand that they never saw or met me before, but were still able to give the positive identification under the above mentioned conditions.

If this diagram will prove that agent Jackson lied about his positively identifications of me, then it could well be believed that he lied about meeting me in the vestibule or any other place else.

Agent Connely and Matron Scannell could not positively identify anyone at that distance in the dark at 7:30 PM, February 26, 1965

17 Feet



17 Feet

1442-44

1446-48

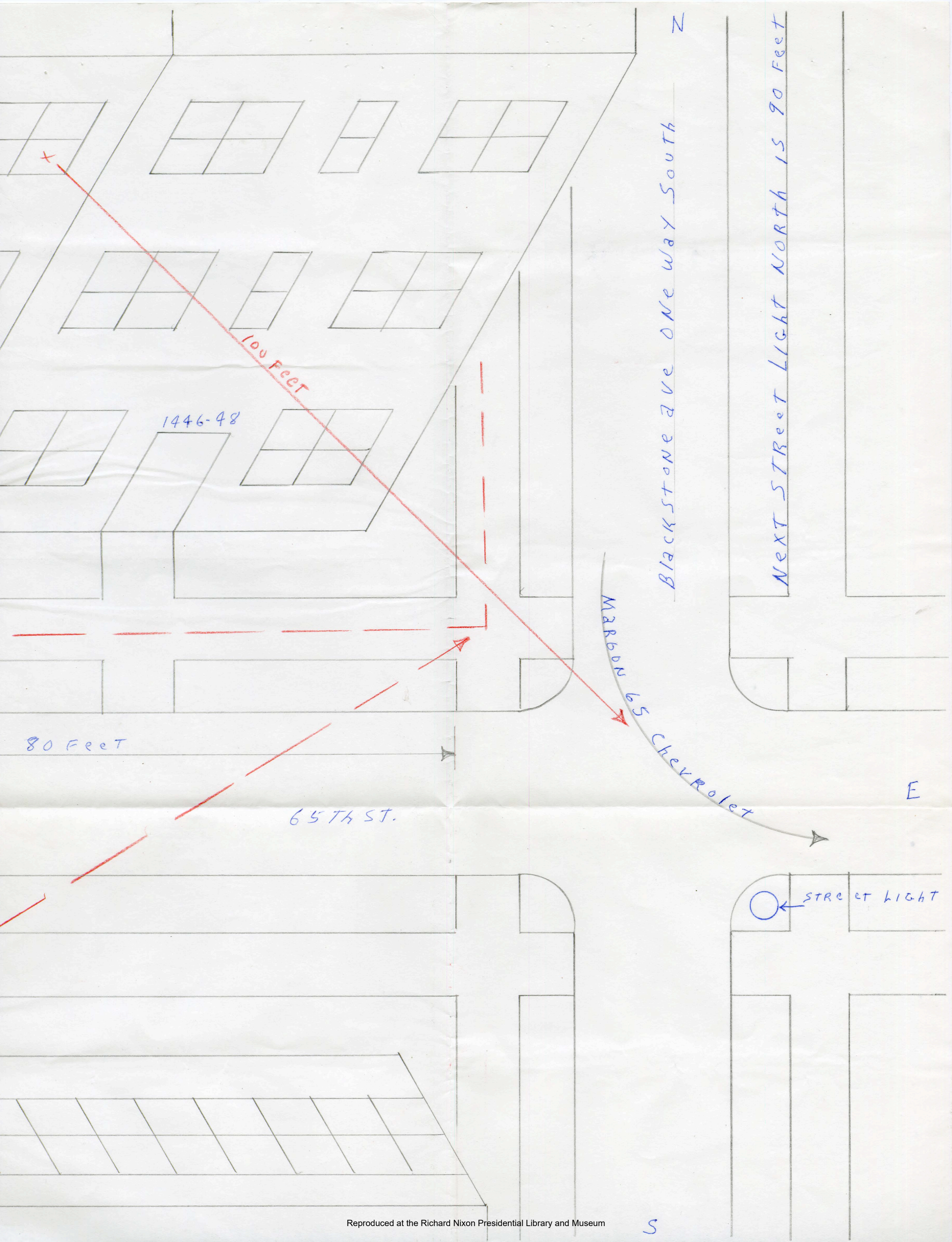
42 Feet

80 Feet

NEXT STREET LIGHT
WEST IS 150 FEET

1447

LABETTO Academy
Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum



September 18, 1969

GENERAL

ND 21

FB 216

JL 1

PR 13

Dear Mr. Jones:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of September 8 forwarding the General Resolution on Selective Service adopted by the Eighth General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association. As you know, the President shares the preference of your association for an all-volunteer armed force. He believes that an all-volunteer armed force is an attainable goal, and one which will permit each citizen his own free choice as to the method of filling his moral obligation for national service.

For further reply on the other issues raised by your resolution, I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to the Department of Defense.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the
President

X
Mr. Robert E. Jones
Director, Washington Office
X Unitarian Universalist Association
245 Second Street, NE.
Washington, D. C. 20002

bcc: Carl Wallace - Department of Defense - (w/incoming)
for further appropriate handling.

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SEP 20 1969
CENTRAL FILES

GENERAL

JL1
H22
PR12/ST22

The White House
Washington

SENT
JUSTICE
SEP 22 1969
BY MEMO

WA085 (DE LLF088) EB PDF

1969 SEP 19 PM 3 52

DETROIT MICH 19 1223P EDT

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE PLEAD WITH YOU TO STOP THESE LEGAL EXECUTION OF AHMED EVANS
THIS WILL ONLY SERVE TO BRIDGE A WIDER GAP IN NATIONAL
BLACK WHITE RELATIONSHIPS AHMED EVANS IS TO BE EXECUTED ON
SEPTEMBER 23, 1969 IN COLUMBUS OHIO

FAY HUTCHINSON SHIRLEY CAMPBELL CHARLENE GUINYARD LILLIE BROWN
BOYOTTA WATT DAVID SANDERLING BILL RENNER JOHN CLARK FELICE

FOLIF WAYMON HOWARD ROTH TORRESHERMAN WALKER KEN THOMAS.

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SEP 22 1969
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BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

JL1

10-1-69

Previously filed

Date

NAME Mr. Frank W. Satter

ORGANIZATION _____

GENERAL

JL1

4/2/70

New File Symbol

Date

FINAL ACTION Lt. Mr. Ehrlichman
to Mr. Satter

October 3, 1969

Dear Harry:

The President appreciates your letter requesting expeditious consideration of the petition filed by Mr. Earl T. Perdue requesting a Presidential pardon.

You may be assured this request will receive every proper consideration.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Kenneth E. Belieu
Deputy Assistant to the President

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

bcc: w/incoming to Justice Department (John Dean) for appropriate action.

9

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14
HARRY F. BYRD, JR.
VIRGINIA
Pardon

9-27

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 24, 1969 g

My dear Mr. President:

134
I am hopeful the Board of Pardons
can expedite considerations of the
Petition for pardon filed by Mr. Earl T.
Perdue.

While I do not know Mr. Perdue
personally, he comes highly recommended
by a former member of the Virginia State
Legislature, in whom I have great con-
fidence. Mr. Perdue now owns his own
business and seeks to acquire the in-
cidents of citizenship which would
accompany a pardon.

Sincerely,

Harry F. Byrd, Jr.

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20025

Mr. Conover
Mr. Be Liew

GENERAL

JL 1

FG 17

LG/Santa Barbara
PR 13-2/Santa Barbara

October 11, 1969

Dear Mrs. Cope:

On behalf of the President, I want to acknowledge your letter with the enclosed petition.

Since the President takes action on applications for Executive Clemency only after review and recommendation by the Attorney General, I am referring your letter and the petition to him for consideration.

Sincerely,

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

Miss CAROLYN^x MOTT

Mrs. Rigmor B.^x Cope
Assistant City Attorney
City of Santa Barbara
City Hall
Santa Barbara, California

Respectfully referred
for attention and
appropriate handling.

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

SM:ms

ATTORNEY GENERAL

OCT 14 1969

cg

COPY OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT SENT

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1969
CENTRAL FILES



③ City of Santa Barbara
California

STANLEY T. TOMLINSON
CITY ATTORNEY

ASSISTANTS:
RIGMOR B. COPE
DON H. VICKERS

④ CITY HALL

⑤ SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

October 2, 1969

end
H
The President,
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20025

Mr. President:

Respectfully referred
for attention and
appropriate handling.

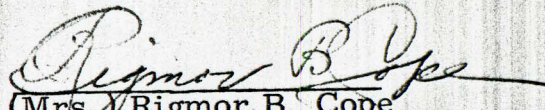
Walter M. Allen

Staff Assistant
to the President

Enclosed is a Petition for Pardon for an old woman, Miss Carolyn Mott, who some ten years ago plead guilty to a Federal Offense in connection with the Social Security Act. At this stage of her life she is very anxious to have this record cleared.

I have personally known Miss Mott for over thirty years and know that she is a very honorable respected person. This whole matter was very unfortunate and I trust that you can see your way clear to remove this blemish on her record as a good law-abiding citizen.

Respectfully yours,



① (Mrs.) Rigmor B. Cope

② Assistant City Attorney

RBC:jj

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3 CENTRAL DIVISION
4

5 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)

6 Plaintiff,)

7 vs.)

8 CAROLYN H. MOTT and)
9 KENNETH E. GREENE,)

10 Defendants.)

No. 27027

PETITION FOR PARDON
AFTER COMPLETION
OF SENTENCE
(Fed. R. Cr. Proc.,
Rules 10 and 11)

11
12 To The President of the United States:

13 Your Petitioner, CAROLYN H. MOTT, a citizen of the United
14 States residing at 2203 Parkway Drive, Santa Barbara, California,
15 respectively prays your Excellency to grant her a pardon.

16 Petitioner states that she was convicted on a plea of guilty in the
17 United States District Court for the Southern District of Los Angeles,
18 California of the crime of Violation of Social Security Act Title 42 Section
19 408 and was sentenced on September 29, 1958 to probation for one year.

20 Petitioner alleges that she was 72 years of age at the time the
21 crime was committed, and has no prior or subsequent criminal record.

22 Petitioner further alleges that since the expiration of her probation
23 she has at all times conducted herself in a law-abiding manner, and
24 promises future obedience to the laws of this country, nation and state,
25 and loyalty to the Constitution of the United States; in support of which
26

26 she submits herewith her personal oath and the three character affidavits
27 required by the rules.

28 Your Petitioner therefore respectfully prays that she be granted
29 a full and unconditional pardon, and for further reasons states as
30 follows:

31 That she is now 83 years of age and wishes to have this record
32 cleared prior to her death; that she at no time knew or was aware that

1 she had violated any laws of the United States, and that she pleaded
2 guilty at the recommendation of her attorney, to avoid the exertion
3 of trial which she felt she was not equal to. She regrets that she
4 committed any violation of law as she has always wanted to be a
5 law-abiding citizen.

6 I declare that the above is true under penalty of perjury.
7

8 Respectively submitted,
9

10 Carolyn H. Matt
11

12 Dated at Santa Barbara, California
13

14 this 1st day of October, 1969.
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

United States Department of Justice
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D.C. 20537

October 15, 1969

Honorable Harry S. Avery
Commissioner
Division of Probation and Parole
228 Doctors' Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Re: JAMES EDDIE SHERRILL
Station A West C-Block
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Avery:

The White House has received the enclosed letter from Mr. Sherrill seeking assistance with regard to possible parole.

In that Mr. Sherrill is confined in a Tennessee State facility for which your office is the Paroling Authority, we forward his letter to you with the request that your office make an appropriate response for the White House.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joseph N. Shore
Parole Executive

Enc.

bcc: Staff Asst. to the President Noble M. Melencamp
The White House

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OCT 21 1969
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THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: September 4, 1969

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ 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:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other:

To: H. R. Haldeman
From: James Eddie Sherrill, No. 61279, Station A West C-Block, Nashville, Tenn.
Date: 8/17/69
Subject: Prisoner asks President's help for parole.

By direction of the President:

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

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SEP 5 1969
GENERAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Noble Montgomery.

How do we handle
these .

Long

High

refer to justice
and direct reply
be made!

August 17, 1969

MR. H.R. HOLDEMAN
CHIEF OF STAFF
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
D.C.

DEAR SIR:

AS YOU CAN TELL BY THE
ADDRESS OR PRISON MARKING I AM A PRISONER.

SIR THROUGH MY FOUR YEARS IN PRISON I'VE MADE
MANY GREAT MISTAKES BUT I AM SORRY FOR THEM
ALL.

SIR I WAS 22 YEARS OLD JULY 11,
I'VE BEEN IN PRISON SINCE 1965.

SIR IS THERE ANY WAY YOU CAN HELP
ME RETURN TO FREEDOM?

THAT NOT TO MUCH IF A MAN WANTS TO DO RIGHT,
I AM NOT A HARDEN CRIMINAL I WAS JUST
YOUNG AND FOOLISH.

COULD YOU TALK TO MR NIXON FOR ME?
I KNOW HE'S ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
MEN IN THE WORLD.

BUT I NEED HIS HELP ALSO.

I SEEN YOUR PICTURE IN THE PAPER AND

YOU HAVE A VERY HONEST FACE.

IF THERE IS KNOW WAY FOR MR NIXON TO GET ME OUT COULD HE WRITE ME A REAMENDATION FOR PAROLE?

SIR MY GRANDMOTHER NEEDS ME REAL BAD.

SHE'S OLD AND HAS TO WORK I NEVER DID MUCH BEGGING SIR BUT NOW I AM.

I KNOW YOUR A VERY IMPORTANT MAN ALSO SO I WANT TAKE UP MUCH OF YOUR TIME.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH SIR.

VERY TRULY

James Eddie Shriver 61279

MR. JAMES EDDIE SHEPHERD
NO: 61279
STATION A. WEST C-BLOCK
NASHVILLE
TENN
37203

ZIP CODE
37203



6c

AIR
MAIL



MR. H. R. HOLDEMAN
CHIEF OF STAFF
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
D.C.

October 17, 1969

Dear Jack:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter in support of the request of Mr. John B. Hutto, Jr. for a Presidential pardon. Pursuant to your letter and our earlier correspondence on this matter, it is my understanding that Mr. Hutto's application is being reviewed by the Department of Justice and will be presented to the President at the earliest opportunity.

With warm regard.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

Honorable John J. ⁺Flynt, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to Justice Department (John Dean)-FYI

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 11/11/69
LB

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OCT 18 1969
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November 4, 1969

Dear Dan:

I have received the Petition for Commutation of Sentence which Mr. Ernest C. ^XDavis had asked you to forward to the President. You may be assured that this petition will be accorded every proper consideration.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to
the President

Honorable Dan ^XKuykendall
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

bcc: w/incoming to Justice Department (John Dean) for
APPROPRIATE ACTION *sent*

WET:EF:VO:vo

4
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NOV 5 1969
CENTRAL FILES

DAN KUYKENDALL
9TH DISTRICT, TENNESSEE

1526 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE: 202-225-3265

DISTRICT OFFICE:
369 FEDERAL BUILDING
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38103
TELEPHONE: 534-3319

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

October 29, 1969

EF
COMMITTEE:
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN
COMMERCE

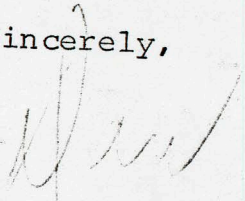
SUBCOMMITTEE:
TRANSPORTATION AND
AERONAUTICS

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

Dear Bill:

As per the request of Mr. Ernest C. Davis, I am enclosing
his Petition for Commutation of Sentence.

Sincerely,


Dan Kuykendall
Member of Congress

DK:hv

Enclosure

PETITION FOR COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE

This form may be used also in applying for remission of fine.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your petitioner, Ernest C. Davis, a Federal prisoner, No. 212-49
confined in the United States Prison at Atlanta Georgia
(Name of institution)
hereby respectfully prays your Excellency to grant him a Commutation
(Commutation of sentence, or remission of fine)
for reasons herein set forth.

Petitioner states that he is a resident of Memphis, State of Tennessee
his correct address at the time of conviction being 330 CROCKETT ST
that he is a citizen of the United States of America and was 47
years of age at the time the crime was committed; that he has theretofore been convicted of crime
(had, had not)
or indicted therefor, and his record respecting crime other than instant offense is as follows:

(List every arrest and/or conviction Federal, State or Municipal, giving date, court, the sentence imposed, or other disposition of the case)

MY PREVIOUS ARREST RECORD IS VERY OLD AND I CANNOT
CORRECTLY RECALL THE DETAILS, I DO KNOW MOST OF MY ARRESTS
HAS BEEN FOR INVESTIGATION. HOWEVER I DO HAVE 3 PRIOR
CONVICTIONS AND THEY WOULD NOT BE A TRUE REFLECTION OF MY PRESENT ATTITUDE

Petitioner states that he was convicted upon a plea of Not Guilty, in the United States District
(guilty, not guilty)
Court for the Western District of Tennessee, at Memphis
of the crime of PASSING AN ALTERED U.S. POSTAL MONEY ORDER
(State specifically, accurately, and fully)
THE U.S. SIXTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS AFFIRMED THAT
PASSING AN ALTERED U.S. POSTAL MONEY ORDER AND
ALTERING A U.S. POSTAL MONEY ORDER WERE SEPARATED
OFFENSES UNDER 18 USC 500. THAT PETITIONER WAS CONVICTED
FOR PASSING ONLY. HOWEVER PRESENT COMMITMENT SHOWS ALTERING,
and was sentenced on APRIL 9ND, 1959, to imprisonment for (15) YEARS
(Date)
in the CUSTODY OF ATTY GENERAL, at Committed to Atlanta Ga.
(Name of institution)
and to pay a fine of \$ NONE and costs of \$ NONE

Not to stand committed for nonpayment of fine and costs; that the case was taken
(If not sentenced to stand committed, insert the word "not")
on 22 USC 2255, to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the SIXTH Circuit,
(Appeal or writ of error)
where the judgment was Affirmed, APRIL 30, 1959, after which it
(Affirmed or reversed) (Date)
was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on _____
(State whether on petition for writ of certiorari, or how)
where the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals was _____, 19 ____;
(Affirmed or reversed) (Date)
or, the petition for writ of certiorari was _____, 19 ____.
(Denied) (Date)

[OVER]

Petitioner states that he began the service of his sentence on APRIL 27th, 1959,
(Date) (This does not refer to time in jail before sentence)
in the U.S. Penitentiary, at Atlanta, Georgia; that he is
(Penitentiary or jail) (Will be, was, is not)
eligible for parole AUGUST 7th, 1969; that his application for parole was Denied;
(Date) (Granted, denied)
and that, with allowance for good conduct, he will be released on APRIL 2th, 1972.
(was, will be) (Date)

Petitioner states that the facts in his case are as follows: I Ernest C. Davis
(Here state concisely and accurately what you did, the extent
of your wrongdoing, and any mitigating circumstances)
was originally convicted on a multi-count indictment
three(3) five(5) years terms was imposed to run consecutive
petitioner has completed the first and second(5) year terms,
and therefore seeks commutation upon the remaining part
of the third(5) year term. petitioner has of October 27th,
1969 served 11 years - 1 month or 4042 days of 5473
however 277 days of this time is not counted since it's said
that I was being held in custody by the state and Federal
October 3 1967 - July 5 1968 however the Federal placed a
Detainer Warrant against petitioner before the state trial,
not only did such a detainer prejudice my rights to a fair
trial on the state's charge, but it made petitioner look
like a parole violator before being tried when in fact
petitioner merely tried to defend his own life, the facts
are, petitioner's girl friend during a chance encounter on
October 3, 1967 while petitioner was out on parole fired(2) shots
at petitioner while both was seated in her car during the
struggle to disarm her she was accidentally injured
by a shot in the abdomen. of course she quickly recovered
the state did not view this as an accident since we were
quarreling when it happen and therefore on advice of state
court appointed counsel a plea of guilt to a reduced charge
was entered and petitioner had to serve 50 days May 17, 1968
July 5 1968 to satisfy the state charge and thus was
returned to this prison as a parole violator for said offense
the Board of Parole has recently notified
me that parole consideration in my case
has been "continue to expiration," that
would mean possibly April 2, 1972, or Dec 2, 1971

[DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE. If space insufficient, additional pages may be added.]

Petitioner respectfully prays that he be granted a COMMUTATION
(Commutation of sentence or remission of fine)

for the following reasons: _____
(Separate paragraph for each reason)

FIRST OF ALL, THE ONLY TIME LEFT OF PETITIONER
WHOLE 15 YEAR TERM UNSERVED, HAS ALREADY
BEEN PREVIOUSLY EARNED AS GOOD TIME, BUT IS
NOW CONSIDERED FORFEITED FOR PAROLE VIOLATION.
THIS TIME COULD BE RESTORED UNDER 18 U.S.C. 4166

SECONDLY, PETITIONER INSTITUTIONAL RECORD SINCE 1959
REGULAR 3-MONTHS PROGRESS REPORTS, AND ADJUSTMENT,
SHOWS THAT PETITIONER HAS CONSISTENTLY MAINTAINED A
BETTER THEN AVERAGE RECORD OF DOCILITY, AND NOT CONSTANTLY
REQUIRING DISCIPLINARY ACTION. CONSIDERING THE PERIOD OF
TIME THAT HAS PASSED AND THE OVERALL CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRISON LIFE,

THIRDLY, PETITIONER ORIGINAL TRIAL AND CONVICTION-COMMITMENT
IS SOME WHAT SHORT OF TODAYS STANDARDS. CONSTITUTIONALLY,
AND MY TERM 15-YEARS REFLECT AN UNUSUAL AMOUNT OF TIME
FOR THIS OFFENSE, THAT DOES NOT INVOLVE VIOLENCE OR IMMORAL
TURPITUDES, AND THE ACTUAL AMOUNT INVOLVED FOR COUNT 3,
THE ONLY TIME NOW LEFT TO SERVE IS BUT \$25.00 DOLLARS.

FOURTH, PETITIONER PRESENTLY COMMITMENT SEEMS VOIDABLE,
SINCE THE SIXTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, AFFIRMED, APRIL
30, 1969 ERNEST C DAVIS, V.S. UNITED STATES, NO. 194-33
THAT PETITIONER WAS TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR PASSING
ONLY, AND THAT ALTERING WERE A SEPARATED OFFENSE
UNDER 18 U.S.C. 500, BUT RELIEF COULD NOT BE GRANTED
BECAUSE MOTIONS SHOULD HAVE BEEN MADE AT TRIAL OR
ON APPEAL TO CORRECT THIS MY POINT REGARDLESS TO WHO
ERRED, I AM STILL BEING HELD FOR ALTERING, WHICH I DID NOT
COMMIT.

The foregoing was prepared by Ernest C Davis
(State if prepared by yourself. If not

_____ who prepared it and his address) I have read the same carefully and the statements
made are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

25-2488-27, 1969 Ernest C Davis
(Date) (Signature of applicant)

IF NOT CONFINED, SHOW CURRENT ADDRESS _____

[If space insufficient, additional pages may be added.]

[OVER]

①
GENERAL

JL1

fyel
November 12, 1969

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your note of the 6th enclosing
a copy of Charles Shafer's letter to the
President regarding a petition for commutation
of sentence for Donald Elbel.

I will put it in the file for our meeting on the 25th.
Is 2:30 a convenient time for you?

Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

John D. Ehrlichman
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

Mr. William T. King
615 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

JDE:JLH:jlh

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1969
AL FILES

NOV 10 1969

WILLIAM T. KING
ATTORNEY AT LAW
615 SOUTH FLOWER STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017
627-3718

November 6, 1969

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

Dear John:

I am enclosing a xerox copy of a letter sent to the President by attorney Charles C. Shafer, Jr., concerning a Petition for the Commutation of Sentence for Mr. Donald R. Elbel.

yes Nov. 25th ✓
no —
Carl Rechner in Boston wrote me about this matter, and I would like to discuss it with you when I am in Washington later this month.

With best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Bill

William T. King

WTK/all
Enc.

LAW OFFICES

Charles C. Shafer, Jr.

SUITE 738 LATHROP BUILDING
1005 GRAND AVENUE
KANSAS CITY, MO. 64106

October 30, 1969

Hon. Richard M. Nixon,
President of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. President:

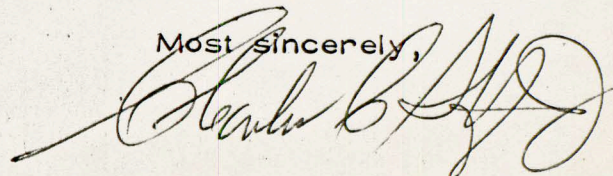
We now forward to you a Petition for the Commutation of Sentence for Mr. Donald R. Elbel.

It is impossible for any one document to contain a complete resume of a man's life or to even explain satisfactorily all of the reasons why a man should be considered for executive clemency. It would be our great pleasure to come to Washington and discuss this Petition with the proper representatives of your office at their convenience.

We call your attention to an affidavit included with this Petition from the Hon. Joseph McDowell, Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas. The Mayor states that Mr. Elbel acted **STRICTLY** upon the Mayor's advice---and that the Mayor still thinks there was no violation of any law--Federal or State.

We also call your attention to an affidavit submitted by Mr. Elbel's former defense counsel indicating that Mr. Elbel had a chance to plead guilty to one count and secure a dismissal of the remaining 22 counts. Mr. Elbel refused because he did not think he was guilty of anything.

Most sincerely,



THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

2
GENERAL

REFERRAL

ffct
To: The Attorney General

Date: November 18, 1969

JL1
L & Arden Hills

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ 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:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other:
To: The President
From: James P. Sexton, 3300 Lake Johanna Blvd, St. Paul, Minnesota
Date: 11/11/69
Subject: Asks help expedite his application for Presidential Pardon -- is police officer for Village of Arden Hills with rank of lieutenant; wishes to clear his name for offense committed 5 yrs ago for sake of his family, fellow officers, himself.

By direction of the President:

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1969
CRIMINAL FILES

rah

James P. Sexton

Village of ARDEN HILLS

POLICE DEPARTMENT

1450 West Highway No. 96

Saint Paul, Minnesota 55112

Phone: 633-6711 or 633-5676

November 11, 1969

President Richard Nixon
President Of The United States Of America
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Nixon,

I am writing this letter to you in hopes you will see fit to help me with a large problem I have.

My name is James Patrick Sexton, and I live in the Village of Arden Hills, a suburb of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota. I am a police officer for the village of Arden Hills and hold the rank of lieutenant.

Five years ago while I was working for the village of Arden Hills and held the same rank of lieutenant I was arrested by the Fed. Gov. for sending obscene pictures through the U.S. mail. There was no money involved. At that time I pled guilty to the charge and was given a \$350.00 fine plus being placed on probation for three years. Naturally I resign my job as a police officer.

Sir, words can not describe my feelings both for myself, but mostly for the embarrassment it cause my wife and daughter to go through as well as my fellow officers and my family. Believe me they were hard long years during the time I was on probation. ;however I was removed from probation early after two years and by the grace of God and a vote of confidence by the people of Arden Hills and it was up to the people, I was allowed to return to work once more as a police officer. Once more I started at the bottom and worked my way back up to a lieutenant. I am now in charge of the entire force with only a chief over me.

I feel I have during the past two years proved myself to the people of our village and have more than gained the respect of the people as well as my own self respect back once again. But my problem is, that I have sent in quite some time ago a request for a Presidential pardon. This was more than a year ago. I so badly need this pardon to carry on my work as a police officer. In fact to be able to carry a gun in my work I must have a pardon. I so want to become a good citizen again, to only be able to have the privilege of voting once more.

Please help me, I have no else. All my papers are now at the pardon attorney office in Washington. The Chief Federal Probation Officer is behind me and has called the pardon attorney office several times for me. Our mayor and chief of police are also backing me, but so far it really seems discouraging.

Thanking you so much for taking any time out just to help me

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

JL 1

Previously filed

11/30/69

Date

NAME War Laurence J Burton

ORGANIZATION _____

GENERAL

JL 1

New File Symbol

12/9/69

Date

FINAL ACTION Mr Timmons letter to
War Laurence J Burton

November 20, 1969

Dear Mrs. Panek, *Julian*

This refers to the letter you recently sent to the President and the letter you wrote to me on October 17, 1969, both relating to additional Federal taxes which have been assessed against you and Mr. Panek for the years 1961, 1965, and 1966.

A thorough review of your case has been made to make certain that it has been handled in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to assessment of income tax liabilities and their collection by the Internal Revenue Service. This review fails to disclose any action on the part of the Service which in any way has deprived you of any of your rights. The Schedule C losses claimed by you were disallowed because you failed to establish that you are engaged in a trade or business. This is the same type of loss which had previously been disallowed on your 1959 return, which decision was upheld by the Tax Court of the United States. In addition, certain itemized deductions were disallowed for lack of substantiation. I understand that a number of opportunities were afforded you to present evidence sufficient to support the deductions claimed. The evidence you provided was carefully evaluated and was found to be insufficient to support a finding of an amount of tax less than that which had been assessed. The assessments were made under authority of Section 6201 of the Internal Revenue Code.

According to our information, the details of your tax problem were discussed with you and with your accountant on a number of occasions. If you still believe that the assessments were in error, it will be necessary that you pay the tax in full for any of the years involved and then file a Claim for Refund of this amount. If the Claim for Refund is rejected, you may then file suit in the U. S. District Court or in the U. S. Court of Claims.

There is no provision in the law which would allow the President to forgive a tax liability which has been assessed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, it is impossible to comply with your request for a Presidential pardon. As it appears that you have been advised on various occasions, both by the Chicago office and the National Office of the Internal Revenue Service, it is the duty of the Service to collect the amount due without further delay. I understand that your entire tax file is in the Office of the District Director of Internal Revenue in Chicago, and I am certain any further questions you may have will be answered by his staff upon request.

Sincerely,

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

Mrs. Julian Panek
1923 North Howe Street
Chicago, Illinois 60614

cc: IRS - Collection Division, CP:C:D

NMM:IRS:em:1

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

Pl 1

11/25/69

Previously filed

Date

(*Dullen's act.*)
NAME *Eduardo Mauri - Jorge*

ORGANIZATION *Maniz & Roger Queralt*
re: Mr. Orlando Bosch

GENERAL

Pl 1

12/30/69

New File Symbol

Date

FINAL ACTION *Further Cons. re*

same & Petition from
National Directorate
& Mr. Mauri

dg
GENERAL

JLH

FG6-11-1/Ehrlichman
John H.

November 25, 1969

Dear Jan:

Thanks very much for your letter of the 21st regarding the pending pardon application for Mr. Myer ^xFox and Mr. Allen ^xGoldberg. I have asked Mr. Bud Krogh, Deputy Assistant to the President, to look into this matter.

It was great to hear from you and please give my best to Victor and the children.

Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

John D. Ehrlichman
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

Mrs. Victor ^xGoncharoff - Mrs. Jan ^xGoncharoff
1047 - 151st S. E.
Bellevue, Washington 98004

JDE:TRH:jlh

bcc: Bud Krogh (with copy of incoming)

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1969
CENTRAL FILES

NOV 24 1969

*Jan
B & take
a look
knowing ref.*

Dear Mr. Ehrlichman:

I am being extremely presumptuous and writing to ask a very great favor of you on behalf of some old and dear friends.

Mr. Myer Fox and Mr. Allen Goldberg have an Application for Pardon pending in the office of the Pardon Attorney in Washington, D.C. I am not too familiar with all of the details, but as I understand it, the trouble arose when they formed a corporation and purchased The Turf Smoke Shop here in Seattle about eight years ago. Within days of the purchase they were brought before Judge Lindberg for using pull tabs containing information furnished by Western Union. I am not certain what it involved exactly but similar operations were going on all over town and they hadn't been operating the business long enough to really be involved in it. In fact, Mr. Fox had been in the hospital recovering from surgery and had never been in the place after its purchase. I believe they were fined \$500.00 and received a suspended sentence. However, they have applied for this Pardon and it has been previously denied with no reason given.

This matter hanging over them has caused them endless problems in their business life as well as their personal life. We have known both of them and their families for a great many years and have been aware of the deep concern the situation has caused. The whole business seems rather unjust to me.

I would in no way wish to cause you any personal difficulty and I really don't know what you can do about it, but if you might be able to look over the information on file and see if anything can be done for them I would be most grateful. I have hesitated writing and asking this of you and if it were for anyone else I wouldn't bother.

Life here goes on much the same. The children grow like weeds and are both in school now. Victor is becoming quite the executive and thriving on it.

We are currently negotiating to buy a house in Issaquah. Seems once upon a time a young attorney started a trend to rezoning and we are rapidly being surrounded by apartment houses, gas stations, shopping centers, etc.

You may feel relieved to be living away from Bellevue since I finally managed to get my driver's license about a month ago and I am now the terror of the highways.

My very best to you and your family. I am so pleased with your great success there. Forgive this imposition.

*Sincerely,
Jan Donchay*

GENERAL

JL1

Linhart, D. Eldred

November 26, 1969

Dear Judge McLaughlin:

Belatedly responding to your October 21 letter I must admit to not having seen Mr. Mathias' application. Since I am literally swamped with Congressional matters requiring too much of my time, it would be impossible to assume any additional duties. Since I am not in any way qualified to judge in these matters (much to my chagrin), I would have to place it in the hands of those much more qualified to pass judgment. *Leonard S.*

Thus, if and when the application should cross my desk, I would be obliged to forward it to appropriate people hereabouts for their attention. However, I do trust that the matter will be handled to your entire satisfaction and thank you for writing to me concerning the matter.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Counsellor to the President

Honorable D. K. McLaughlin^x
Chief Judge
Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

BNH:NB:nb

7
RECEIVED
NOV 28 1969
CENTRAL FILES

OCT 22 1969

Court Chambers
Fourth Judicial Circuit
of Maryland
Hagerstown, Md. 21740

D. K. McLaughlin, Chief Judge

October 21, 1969

Bryce Harlow, Esq.
Administrative Assistant
White House
Washington, D. C.

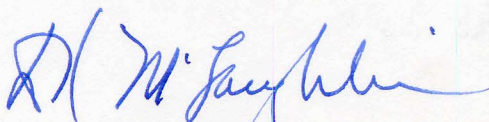
Dear Mr. Harlow:

Mr. D. Eldred Rinehart, a member of the Re-Negotiation Board has advised me that the Petition and Application for a Pardon submitted by Leonard G. Mathias of Hagerstown, is now on your desk for anticipated approval.

This application has been pending for several years and I think that it is well merited. Mr. Mathias was guilty of income tax evasion, but this has been, to the best of my recollection, almost fifteen years ago. He is an outstanding businessman of this community and is, of course, very interested in re-establishing his rights of citizenship.

It is unusual for a Judge to inject himself into these matters, but because of the very close relationship I have had with Mr. Mathias, I have felt that favorable action should be given towards his pardon application and I have given him advice and assistance in this procedure. It will be appreciated if you will let me know one way or the other what action will be taken.

Sincerely yours,


D. K. McLaughlin,
Chief Judge

49
Tutor
NOV 29 1969

Petition

Petition for Amnesty

GENERAL
911
11021
PR13/ST32
MC

TO RICHARD M. NIXON
President of the United States

We, the undersigned, urge you to use your executive powers to grant amnesty to two young Southerners who are being unjustly imprisoned for violation of Selective Service law.

Walter Collins and Joseph Mulloy have been harassed and denied due process of law by their local draft boards because of their efforts to end war, poverty, and injustice and to otherwise improve American society.

Collins has worked tirelessly to win human rights for the millions of black Americans, Mulloy has worked in one of the nation's poorest regions, Appalachia, informing people of their rights and helping them to organize against corrupt political machines and the domination of the coal industry

These men are about to be imprisoned because they have challenged the status quo and have been effective in organizing people to correct these injustices. Their draft boards have acted in collusion with those who profit from oppression and who are responsible for the injustices. They are political prisoners.

We further urge you to grant amnesty to all political prisoners. There is no place in a free society for conspiracy charges, false criminal charges against dissenters, and other methods of political repression

We believe that in the interest of justice and integrity, these two men, and all others in a similar situation, must be granted amnesty from prison and all political charges dropped.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY, STATE & ZIP

1. *Marion Hess* *15 W. 75 St* *New York, N.Y. 1002*
2. *Jack Hess* *32 Concord Ave* *Tenack, NJ 07666*
3. *Donald Hess* *32 Broadway Pl.* *Tenack, NJ*
4. *Victoria Glythe* *228 E 6 St.* *N.Y.C.*
5. *Desbonde Alexander* *54 Great Jones St.,* *New York, N.Y.*
6. *Maria Stieglitz* *230 W. 107th St.,* *N.Y. 10025*
7. *Elya Chetlerman* *1365 St. Nicholas Ave.* *N.Y. 10033*

December 9, 1969

Dear Larry:

This is in further response to your letter regarding the pardon application of Mr. Joel Burns of Amarillo, Texas. Mr. Burns' application was reactivated on 1 December 1966.

I am advised that Mr. Burns was convicted on 26 January 1962 of mail fraud and was sentenced to two years' probation. Probation was extended twice to give Mr. Burns time to pay the \$5,000 fine imposed. The fine has been paid.

I am further advised that this matter is now under active consideration and that, hopefully, a decision will be reached in the near future. However, there is a big backlog of pending cases and it is impossible to predict when this case will be finalized.

I have asked the Pardon Attorney's office in the Department of Justice to notify you when a decision is reached.

With best regard,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

Honorable Laurence J. Burton
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

bcc: John Dean - Justice - FYI

9

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1969
CENTRAL FILES

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

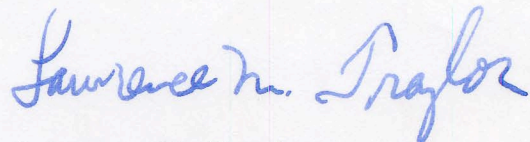
November 26, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Honorable William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. John Dean, Associate Deputy Attorney General, has asked me to prepare a draft reply for your signature concerning the pardon application of Mr. Joel A. Burns. This reply is to Congressman Laurence J. Burton and is in response to his letter to you dated November 17, 1969. The correspondence is enclosed.

Also enclosed is the draft reply I have prepared and I hope that it is satisfactory. If I can give you any more information on the Burns application, please, let me know.



Lawrence M. Traylor
Acting Pardon Attorney

November 26, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Honorable William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. John Dean, Associate Deputy Attorney General, has asked me to prepare a draft reply for your signature concerning the pardon application of Mr. Joel A. Burns. This reply is to Congressman Laurence J. Burton and is in response to his letter to you dated November 17, 1969. The correspondence is enclosed.

Also enclosed is the draft reply I have prepared and I hope that it is satisfactory. If I can give you any more information on the Burns application, please, let me know.

Lawrence M. Traylor
Acting Pardon Attorney

Draft Reply/11-26-69

To: Honorable Laurence J. Burton
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Burton:

I am writing again in regard to the pardon application of Mr. Joel Burns of Amarillo, Texas. Mr. Burns' application was reactivated on December 1, 1966.

Mr. Burns was convicted on January 26, 1962, of mail fraud and was sentenced to two years' probation. Probation was extended twice to give Mr. Burns time to pay the \$5,000 fine imposed. The fine has been paid.

This matter is now under active consideration and we hope that a decision will be reached in the near future. However, there is a big backlog of pending cases and I cannot tell you when this case will be considered.

I have asked the Pardon Attorney's office in the Department of Justice to notify you when a decision is reached.

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

8
GENERAL

JL 1

November 20, 1969

Dear Larry:

Thank you for your letter of November 17 concerning Mr. Joel Burns' application for a Presidential pardon.

I will look into this matter and be back in touch with you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

Honorable Laurence J. Burton
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

bcc: Justice w/incoming for DRAFT REPLY

4

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1969
CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: Honorable John Dean
Associate Deputy Attorney General
for Legislation

Date: November 20, 1969

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☒ Draft reply for:
____ President's signature.
☒ 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:

☒ Letter: _____ Telegram: _____ Other: _____
To: Bill Timmons
From: Rep. Laurence J. Burton
Date: November 17, 1969
Subject: Presidential pardon for Joel Burns

By direction of the President:

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

LAURENCE J. BURTON
1ST DISTRICT, UTAH

COMMITTEES:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
SMALL BUSINESS

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

MEMBER: PUBLIC LAND
LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

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

November 17, 1969

OFFICE:
1705 LONGWORTH BUILDING
TELEPHONE: 225-3171

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
HELEN L. CARLSON

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
FLORENCE T. DAVIS

PRESS ASSISTANT
J. PAUL SMITH

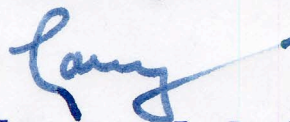
Mr. Bill Timmons
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I am writing to request that the application of MR. JOEL BURNS for presidential pardon be activated. Mr. Burns was convicted but not sentenced and this has been a dark cloud hanging over him.

The original application was filed during the Johnson Administration and nothing was done about it. I am very familiar with the case and would be happy to discuss it with anyone investigating it.

Sincerely,



Laurence J. Burton

LJB:F1

GENERAL

JL3

JL1

December 11, 1969

Dear John:

Thank you for writing the President concerning the case of Dr. Thomas W. Matthew, who has pleaded guilty to violations of certain sections of the Internal Revenue Code.

We shall call your letter on this matter to the President's attention at the earliest opportunity.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

Honorable John J. Rhodes
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to Justice Dept.)John Dean) - FYI

WET:EF:VO:abp

Sub
12/12

dg
GENERAL

JK-1
FIN

December 12, 1969

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning Dr. Thomas W. Matthew, who has been convicted on several counts of violation of the Internal Revenue Code.

The information you forwarded will be called to the President's attention and I am sure will be accorded every proper consideration.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Kenneth E. BeLieu
Deputy Assistant to the President

Honorable Robert P. Griffin^{*}
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

bcc: with incoming to Justice Department (John Dean) for your consideration. *sent*

KEB:EF:VO:rrs

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1969
GENERAL FILES

ROBERT P. GRIFFIN
MICHIGAN

United States Senate

OFFICE OF
THE ASSISTANT MINORITY LEADER
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 4, 1969

B. H.
The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

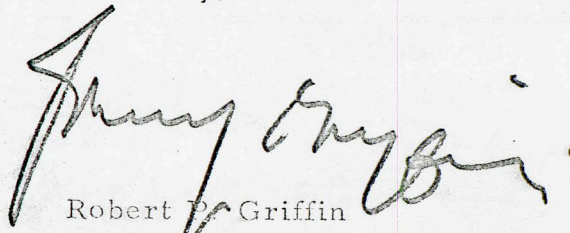
Recently, the case of Dr. Thomas W. Matthews, convicted of income tax evasion by the Federal District Court in New York City, was called to my attention.

The enclosed copy of the newspaper article suggests that Dr. Matthews should be pardoned in light of the unusual circumstances of his case.

In accordance with the wishes of several constituents, I am writing to urge that consideration be given to this possibility.

With best wishes and warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,


Robert P. Griffin
U. S. Senator

RPG:tb

Enclosure *none*

GENERAL

December 18, 1969

Falkenburg, Jimp

Dear Lex:

Many thanks for your note of the 5th
jogging my memory on Tom Falkenburg.

I have been in touch with the Justice
Department on the matter and will be
back in touch when there is something
further to report.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Counsellor to the President

Mr. Lex M. Cowser
817 Tower Building
1401 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

BNH:sr

copy with incoming to Dick Kleindienst

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1969
CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: Honorable Richard Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

Date: December 18, 1969

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ 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.

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

REMARKS:

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: Other:

To: Bryce Harlow
From: Lex M. Cowser
Date: December 5, 1969
Subject: Possible parole in May 1970 for Tom Falkenburg, brother of Jinx Falkenburg

By direction of the President:

Bryce N. Harlow
Counsellor to the President

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1969
CENTRAL FILES

DEC 8 - 1969

817 Tower Building
1401 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
December 5, 1969

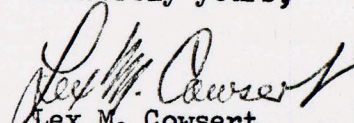
Mr. Bryce N. Harlow
White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Bryce:

It was nice of you to drop in unexpectedly for a few moments at the GMA meeting at the University Club.

You will recall at that time we discussed very briefly Jinx's brother, Tom Falkenburg. Enclosed is a very brief summary of his situation. As you can see, his family feels that he has been an exemplary prisoner and first becomes eligible for parole on May 27, 1970. If you need any further information or would like to discuss this with his stepfather, Mr. Leroy Wagstaff; I will be happy to make the arrangements.

Sincerely yours,


Lex M. Cowser

LMC:jms
Enclosure

telephone number - 347-2430

Re: Tom Falkenburg, at Allenwood Prison Farm, Penna, subject to parole, on May 27, 1970.

Tom Falkenburg was arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, his home city for two bank robberies of small branches of the Canton Exchange Bank. The robberies took place under similar circumstances, almost one year apart.

He was represented by the firm of Brunini, Everett, Grantham, and Quin of Jackson.

He was held in Hinds County Jail for 3 months awaiting trial. The delay was due to the illness of Federal Judge Mize, who was scheduled to hear the case. After Judge Mize's death, he pleaded guilty before Federal Judge A. Harold Cox and received a fifteen year sentence. He served a few months at Atlanta, maximum security because of the length of the sentence.

He was transferred to Lewisburg, where through his own efforts, he reduced his security to medium. He handled the accounting for the three eastern prisons, then, helped to organize and run the debating society, Taught first-aid. Assisted the educational and athletic departments. Studied many subjects to improve himself. He was asked to edit the prison newspaper, which he did to the satisfaction of both the authorities and the prisoners. He was asked to rewrite the admission guide for new prisoners to Allenwood and because of his creative efforts was transferred to the honor farm at Allenwood.

At Allenwood, he has continued to contribute to the welfare of the others, educationally and athletically. He has been permitted to go, outside, to nearby towns to help young peoples programs, sponsored by the prison chamber of commerce.

He has been offered bona-fide jobs in Atlanta, Florida, Alabama and Brooklyn, also, reputable sponsors, not family, to help him after parole.

He has made progress in rehabilitation, I have observed this during 50 visits. He is ripe for the opportunity to lead a productive, normal life.

His prison experience in helping so many of the younger prisoners to think, should help his manifest goal to help others on the outside.

GENERAL

1107/5*

11021

1108-5

*
Stevens, William
Stevens, Margaret
JWI

December 29, 1969

Dear Miss Jackson; *margaret*

It was wonderful to hear from you and to hear a little bit about Santa Monica and particularly about Samohi.

I'm not sure that there is anything that I can do for Mr. and Mrs. Stevens. His story is in a not uncommon pattern these days and I'm afraid that short of an impossible Presidential pardon there wouldn't be much that we in the White House could do.

I say that a Presidential pardon would be impossible because it is the legislative and executive policy of the Federal government to discourage the recognition of anyone as a conscientious objector except those who are conscientious objectors as defined in the statutes.

There have been some recent cases where the definition of a conscientious objector have been broadened by the Federal District courts and it may be that Mr. Stevens' situation falls within one of these more liberalized views.

For that reason I am asking that the Department of Defense furnish me with a report of the case and I'll be happy to have it reviewed by my legal advisor when I receive it.

However, I do not want to hold out much hope that there would be any intervention in the case since I do not know any of the facts beyond what you have briefly written me and I have no idea how the facts may correspond to this new body of law.

In any event, I will give it a thorough look. It was wonderful to hear from you. I had a wire from Bob Crawford the other day. One of the best things about this job is hearing from so many people for whom I have a great deal of affection.

M I R R

98 W 24 St. apt 4 Hialeah, Fla

33010
GENERAL

951
PC131579

Jan 12/31/69

Miami, December 30, 1969

*To State for
reception
help of
President*

T/D
SCHEDULE BD.
DATE RECEIVED

JAN 5 1970

RMN MESSAGE
SPEAKERS BUREAU
OTHER *Sta Bure*

Hon. Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States of America
Whitehouse.
Washington, D.C.

Excellency:

Dr. Orlando Bosch, a Cuban physician, is currently serving a ten year term in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Dr. Bosch was involved in an effort to limit trade-throught direct action- with the island of Cuba. This was one of the many efforts against the Castro regime that since 1959 till 1968 Dr. Bosch was involved. Starting with the Escambray Mountains uprising till the comandos air raids, etc., there is the sentiment on the cuban exiles that Dr. Orlando Bosch is in prison because of his devotion and dedication to the struggle against the Castro regime and international communism.

It is very sad Mr. President, when the laws of your free nation deter free cubans from seeking the freedom of its own.

In order to demonstrate their solidarity with Dr. Bosch and to petition from Your Excellency his release Cuban Exiles had gathered more than One Hundred Thousand signatures which reflect the sentiment of the vast majority of the Cuban exiles.

By this letter we in the name of all those Cuban Exiles are asking for an appointment to hand over to Your Excellency this petition.

SENT
STATE DEPARTMENT
JAN 2 1970
BY MEMO

eg Very Respectfully,

THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE:

Eduardo Mauri
Eduardo Mauri
General Secretary psr
Miguel Gomez
Miguel Gomez
Organization Secretary
Nicolas Duarte
Nicolas Duarte
Executive
Nicolas Alvarez
Nicolas Alvarez
Delegate in Puerto Rico
Esteban Fernandez
Esteban Fernandez
Delegate in California

Jorge Moniz
Jorge Moniz
Information Secretary
Jose Diaz
Jose Diaz
Military Secretary
Israel Romero
Israel Romero
Delegate in New Jersey
Aimee Miranda
Aimee Miranda
Femenine Secretary
Enrique Someillan
Enrique Someillan
Delegate in Tampa

Roger Queralt
Roger Queralt
Labor Secretary
Israel Mesa
Israel Mesa
Campaign Director
Frank Diaz
Frank Diaz
Delegate in New York
Valerio Capote
Valerio Capote
Delegate in Virginia
Eustaquio Lopez
Eustaquio Lopez
Treasurer

GENERAL

JL 1
JL 3
C039

November 25, 1969

Gentlemen:

John Ehrlichman has asked me to express his appreciation for your letter of November 19th regarding Dr. Orlando Bosch, a Cuban physician, currently serving a ten-year term in the Atlanta Federal prison.

This matter has been referred to Mr. Bud Krogh, Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, for his consideration. Mr. Krogh will be in touch with you in the not too distant future.

Thanks for bringing this to our attention.

Sincerely,

Tod R. Hullin
Administrative Assistant to
John D. Ehrlichman

Mr. Eduardo Mauri^x
Mr. Jorge Moniz^x
Mr. Roger Querati^x
2622 S. W. 32 Avenue
Miami, Florida 33133

TRH:jlh

bcc: Bud Krogh (with incoming)

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1969
CENTRAL FILES

NOV 22 1969

2622 S.W. 32 Avenue Miami, Fla. 33133

M I R R



Miami, November 19, 1969

Mr. John D. Ehrlichman
Assistant to the President
of the United States
Whitehouse
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Ehrlichman:

Dr. Orlando Bosch, a Cuban physician, is currently serving a ten-year term in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. His crime: fighting for the freedom of his country.

During the past decade, Cuba has become a communist concentration camp and power base in the Caribbean. Freedom of speech is unheard of; civil liberties nonexistent; dissent severely punished. This state of affairs is brutally forced on the Cuban people by the largest and best equipped armed forces in Latin America.

Through the assistance of the Soviet Union and its allies, Castro's Cuba has become the first military power south of the border. Thousands have been forced to flee to exile in search for freedom.

But for us is hardly enough. For no Cuban is truly free unless all Cubans are free. Exile is but the first step in a continuous journey that will return us to a free Cuba. It is but the first effort in a constant struggle to liberate our Nation.

This struggle is being carried on by thousands of us in many ways. In this struggle one of our foremost fighters is Dr. Orlando Bosch.

Dr. Bosch was involved in an effort to limit trade-through direct action-with the island of Cuba. The United States has recognized the importance of achieving such limitations and it has committed its prestige and diplomatic efforts to prevent such trade. However and enormous amount of international pressure has been brought to bear on Latin America and other countries to see that free Cubans are not allowed to undertake direct action in achieving the same end. Our boats have been

frequently intercepted, often in international waters. Yet the fight goes on, As it must, As it Shall.

For his part in this struggle Dr. Bosch was sentenced in 1968 to ten years in jail. We feel it is unfair. We feel this is unjust. We feel it is underserved. It will be a sad day Mr. Ehrlichman, when the law of your free Nation deter free Cubans from seeking the freedom of its own.

Dr. Bosch is one of the most outstanding and dedicated leaders of the struggle against the Castro regime. His work and devotion to the Cuban cause has earned him the respect and admiration of the majority of his countrymen in exile as well as at home.

He is source of inspiration to all who fight to see Cuba free again.

It is not only the man but part of our hope for a free Cuba who is confined behind of the walls of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

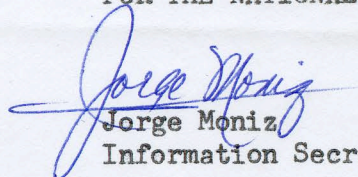
In order to demonstrate our solidarity with Dr. Bosch and to request from the President of the United States his pardon, we have gathered more than One Hundred Thousand signatures which reflect the sentiment of the vast majority of the Cuban exiles and their freedom loving friends.

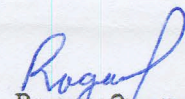
We appeal to you Mr. Assistant to the President, to intercede with President Nixon to grant Dr. Bosch's pardon.

Respectfully,

FOR THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE:


Eduardo Mauri
Secretary General psr


Jorge Moniz
Information Secretary


Roger Queratl
Labor Secretary

OUTSTANDING NON-CUBAN PERSONALITIES THAT HAVE MADE PUBLIC
THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE LIBERATION OF DR. ORLANDO BOSCH.

JOSE FIGUERES - Ex-President of Costa Rica.

CLEMENTE ROJAS MARROQUIN - Vice-President of Guatemala.

ALBERTO MONGE - Secretary General of the Workers'
Confederation of Costa Rica.

GONZALO FACIO - Secretary General of the National Liberation
Party of Costa Rica.

RAMIRO PRIALE - Secretary General of APRA of Perú.

GERMAN ARCINIEGAS - Venezuelan Ambassador in Colombia.

JOSE LUIS BORGES - Argentine novelist.

SANTIAGO POLANCO ABREU - Ex-Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico
in Washington.

HIPOLITO MARCANO - Senator of Puerto Rico.

ERNESTO JUAN FONFRIAS - Ex-Senator of Puerto Rico and novelist.

SAMIRI DE PEREZ - Ex-President of the Union of American Women.

OUTSTANDING CUBAN PERSONALITIES THAT HAVE MADE PUBLIC THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE
LIBERATION OF DR. ORLANDO BOSCH.

Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, Former President of the Republic

Dr. Rafael Guas Inclan, Former Vice President.

Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, Former Vice President.

Dr. Eduardo Suarez Rivas, Former President of the Cuban Senate.

Dr. Lincoln Rodon , Former Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives.

Coronel Ramon Barquin, Former Vice President of Hemispheric Defense Commission.

Dr. Manuel Dorta Duque, Former Cuban Congressman.

Monsignor Eduardo Boza Masvidal, Bishop of Havana.

Dr. Levi Marrero, Former Ambassador and University Professor.

Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, Former Prime Minister of Cuba.

Ing. Manuel Ray Rivero Former Minister of Public Works

Jose I. Rivero Former Editor of Diario de la Marina Cuba's oldest newspaper.

Dr. Jose Vidana President in exile of the Cuban's Rotary Club.

Dr. Jose Borrel President in Miami of the Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Gustavo Bergnes Well known Cuban physician.

Mr. Armando Garcia Sifredo Editor of Patria newspaper

Dr. Rolando Masferrer Editor of Libertad "

Mr. Max Lesnik Editor of Replica.

Mr. Daniel San Roman Editor of America Libre newspaper

Dr. Facundo Hernandez Editor of Regreso newspaper .

Mr. Antonio Arias Editor of the WFAB radio Station newsreport

Mr. Norman Diaz Editor of WAJATV newsreport.

Dr. Salvador Lew Editor of WQBA radio station newsreport.

Mr. Carlos Romero Correspondent in Miami of Bohemia Magazine and President of the
Cuban Journalist in exile.

Dr. Cristobal Gonzalez Mayo President of the Cuban Veterinain Association in Exile
and thousands more which are in the petitions to President Nixon for Dr. Bosch's
Pardon.

EL TIEMPO

EL DIARIO DE TODOS LOS HISPANOS

Published Daily Except Saturday, by El Tiempo, Inc.

AMIGO DE TODO LO BUENO - ENEMIGO DE TODO LO MALO.

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El Caso Bosch

El doctor Orlando Bosch es un líder de los refugiados cubanos. Los Médicos cubanos, antes de Castro, estaban considerados entre los mejores del mundo. Con el establecimiento del régimen comunista, más del 97 por ciento de los médicos cubanos - como todos los profesionales - marcharon al exilio. La mayoría vino aquí. Y casi todos ellos revalidaron sus títulos.

El doctor Bosch, podría estar hoy practicando la medicina en los Estados Unidos de América y viviendo muy confortablemente con su familia. En vez de eso, eligió dedicar su tiempo y su vida a la lucha por la liberación de su país. Como resultado, se encuentra ahora como recluso en la Penitenciaría Federal en Atlanta, Georgia.

En un caso sin precedentes en nuestra historia, Orlando Bosch fue sentenciado a diez años en Atlanta. La evidencia contra él fue totalmente circunstancial.

EL TIEMPO, creyendo que Orlando Bosch no fue propiamente juzgado en Nueva Orleans, obtuvo los servicios de Oscar González Suárez, eminente abogado criminalista puertorriqueño, para que presentara una apelación en el caso de Bosch.

El señor González Suárez fue a Atlanta. Se le negó abruptamente el acceso a la prisión y no pudo entrevistar a su cliente. Según las apariencias, al doctor Bosch se le mantiene incomunicado. De esta manera, un patriota cubano es

tratado peor que un criminal común. Ni siquiera se le trata en igual forma que a los criminales, asesinos, elementos de la mafia, traficantes de drogas y el resto de los elementos que infectan nuestras cárceles.

El Dr. Orlando Bosch, en efecto, se ha convertido en el Pedro Albizu Campos de la revolución cubana anti-castrista. No hay dudas de que como en el caso de Albizu Campos, se ha aplicado la presión de elementos siniestros para hacer un ejemplo con Orlando Bosch. Y esto, en los Estados Unidos, es intolerable.

Como dijo el señor Oscar González Suárez a uno de los Alcaldes de Atlanta, lo que se está haciendo a Orlando Bosch solamente puede ocurrir en la Rusia Soviética o sus satélites en todo el mundo, incluyendo, desde luego, a la Cuba comunista.

¿Qué está pasando allí y cuáles son los intereses que están impidiendo el progreso de la lucha para la liberación de Cuba en los Estados Unidos? EL TIEMPO espera descubrirlo y revelará los hechos.

Que clase de manejo hay aquí y cuáles son los intereses que impiden el progreso de la lucha por la liberación cubana, serán investigados por EL TIEMPO y se revelarán los hechos.

Mientras tanto, continuaremos insistiendo en una apelación en favor del Dr. Bosch y con la ayuda de Gonzalez Suarez trataremos de que logre un juicio justo.

The Bosch Case

Orlando Bosch, M.D. is a Cuban refugee leader. Cuban MD's before Castro, were reputed to be among the best in the world. With the onset of the Communist Regime, more than 97 o/o of Cuban doctors - like all professionals - went into exile. Most of them came here. And almost all of them revalidated their degrees.

Dr. Bosch could today, be practicing medicine in the U.S.A. and living very comfortably with his family. He chose instead, to devote his time and his life to the struggle for the liberation of his country. As a result, he is presently an inmate of the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

In an unprecedented case in our history, Orlando Bosch was sentenced to ten years at Atlanta. The evidence against him was all circumstantial.

EL TIEMPO, in the belief that Orlando Bosch was railroaded at his trial in New Orleans, has obtained the services of Oscar Gonzalez Suarez, eminent Puerto Rican trial lawyer to file an appeal in the Bosch case.

Mr. Gonzalez Suarez went to Atlanta. He was curtly denied access to the prison. He could not interview his client, Dr.

Bosch, to all appearances is held incomunicado. A Cuban patriot is thus treated worse than any common criminal. He is not even treated on a par with murderers, assassins, Mafia elements, drug traffickers and other scum who infest our jails.

Dr. Orlando Bosch has in effect become the Pedro Albizu Campos of the Cuban Anti-Castro Revolution. There is no doubt that as in the Albizu Campos case, pressure is being applied by sinister interests to make an example of Orlando Bosch. And this in the U.S.A. is intolerable.

As Mr. Oscar Gonzalez Suarez stated to one of the Atlanta Wardens, what is being done to Orlando Bosch can only happen in Soviet Russia or its Satellites throughout the world, including of course, Communist Cuba.

What the deal is, and who the interests are, that impede the progress of the struggle for Cuban Liberation, EL TIEMPO will investigate. We will reveal the facts.

Meantime, we will continue to press on the appeal for Dr. Bosch and with the help of Mr. Gonzalez Suarez see that he gets a fair trial.

7
GENERAL

JL 1

December 30, 1969

Dear Mr. Rees:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter to the President concerning the possibility of a federal pardon for Mr. George E. Shibley, an attorney in Long Beach. x

While your letter does not indicate if a Petition for Pardon has been initiated, you may be assured that such a petition would be given appropriate consideration.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

Honorable Thomas M. xRees
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to The Attorney General for your information

not
12-31

WET:EF:VO:jz

3

RECEIVED
JAN 1 1970
CENTRAL FILES

1
THOMAS M. REES
26TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING AND CURRENCY

SUBCOMMITTEES:
DOMESTIC FINANCE
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

12-20
WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1113 LONGWORTH BUILDING
TELEPHONE: 202-225-5911

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:
816 SOUTH ROBERTSON BOULEVARD
TELEPHONE: 213-652-4000

December 18, 1969

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

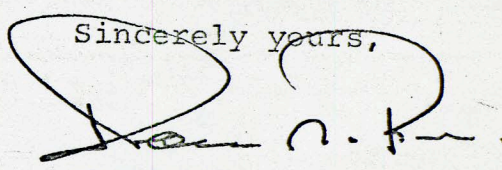
Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you concerning the possibility of
a federal pardon for Mr. George E. Shibley, an attorney
with offices in Long Beach, California.

Many years ago Mr. Shibley was convicted on a
federal charge involving unlawful possession of a trans-
cript. He has paid his penalty and since then has not
only been an honored citizen of his community, but a
member of the California bar.

I know that my colleague, Congressman Craig Hosmer,
and I would appreciate it if you would give this matter
your serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,


THOMAS M. REES
Member of Congress

TMR:vm

JAN 3 1970

GENERAL

JLH
W1221
PB13/ST32

2-Petition

Petition for Amnesty

TO RICHARD M. NIXON
President of the United States

We, the undersigned, urge you to use your executive powers to grant amnesty to two young Southerners who are being unjustly imprisoned for violation of Selective Service law.

Walter Collins and Joseph Mulloy have been harassed and denied due process of law by their local draft boards because of their efforts to end war, poverty, and injustice and to otherwise improve American society.

Collins has worked tirelessly to win human rights for the millions of black Americans. Mulloy has worked in one of the nation's poorest regions, Appalachia, informing people of their rights and helping them to organize against corrupt political machines and the domination of the coal industry

These men are about to be imprisoned because they have challenged the status quo and have been effective in organizing people to correct these injustices. Their draft boards have acted in collusion with those who profit from oppression and who are responsible for the injustices. They are political prisoners.

We further urge you to grant amnesty to all political prisoners. There is no place in a free society for conspiracy charges, false criminal charges against dissenters, and other methods of political repression

We believe that in the interest of justice and integrity, these two men, and all others in a similar situation, must be granted amnesty from prison and all political charges dropped.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY, STATE & ZIP

1. V. S. Burton 155 E. 47 St - New York, NY 10017
2. Alice Meyers 1681 Townsend Ave. " " 10453
3. Helene Haines 110 W 86 St NYC 10024
4. Ruth Sage Colby 307 East 44th St NYC 10017
5. Otto Knappe 518 W Washington Ave 10033
6. Frederick M. Day 83-33 AUSTIN KEN GARDENS, N.Y.
7. Leonard Herman 87 Columbia St N.Y.
8. Philis (Ph) 700 Third St Baldwin NY

These men are about to be imprisoned because they have challenged the status quo and have been effective in organizing people to correct these injustices. Their draft boards have acted in collusion with those who profit from oppression and who are responsible for the injustices. They are political prisoners.

We further urge you to grant amnesty to all political prisoners. There is no place in a free society for conspiracy charges, false criminal charges against dissenters, and other methods of political repression

We believe that in the interest of justice and integrity, these two men, and all others in a similar situation, must be granted amnesty from prison and all political charges dropped.

NAME

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1. V. St. Burtan 155 E. 47 St - New York, NY 10017
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3. Helene Weiner 110 W 86 St Nyc 10024
4. Ruth Sage Colby 307 East 44th St N.Y.C 10017
5. Offa Knappe 518 Ft Washington Ave 10033
6. Frederick M. Day 83-33 AUSTIN KEN GARDENS, N.Y.
7. Leonard Herman 47 Columbia St NY
8. Philip Oke 700 Merrick Rd. Baldwin NY
9. Frederick Schiffman 80 La Salle St NY 10027
10. Alfred Brooks 666 W. 162 St NY 10032
11. W. C. Shuman 428 E. 240 St. Brnx, N.Y.
12. Annette T. Rubinstein 5-9 W 71 St NYC

Further information on these cases is on other side of this sheet. Please return signed petition to:

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND (SCEF)
3210 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211

13 } Vera + John Fisher 41-35 Kissena Blvd. Flushing, NY 11355
14 }

gh
JL
GENERAL

JL 1

3

January 20, 1970

Dear Colonel Wrieden:

Thomas W.
The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of January 6. We do believe that the commutation of sentence was clearly justified for Dr. Matthew and that he is doing important work for his fellow men.

We sincerely appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing.

Very truly yours,

Leonard Garment

+
Colonel Jane E. Wrieden
The Salvation Army
National Headquarters
120-130 West Fourteenth Street
New York, New York 10011

bc: w/incoming Central Files

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1970
CENTRAL FILES

ERIK WICKBERG
General



SAMUEL HEPBURN
National Commander

THE SALVATION ARMY

(Founded in 1865)

WILLIAM BOOTH, FOUNDER

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
120-130 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10011

January 6, 1970

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

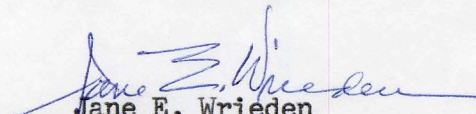
Dear Mr. President:

I rejoice with many people over the return of Dr. Thomas W. Matthew to the community where he and his dedicated and skilled services are greatly needed.

Your first act of executive clemency as President of the United States confirms your concern about the well-being of all of the people and your determination to do everything possible to strengthen services.

Thank you, Mr. President, and God bless you.

Sincerely yours,


Jane E. Wrieden
Colonel

Date Jan. 12, 1970
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Sen Garment

From Bud Krogh

For Information Only ☒

Please Handle ☐

See Me ☐

Initial & Return ☐

Other ☐

Comments ☐

GENERAL
JL

January 21, 1970

Dear Mr. Mininni:

On behalf of President Nixon, I should like to apologize for the delay in this reply to your letter of October 23 concerning your pardon application.

As you may know, the President acts on clemency matters only upon the advice of the Attorney General. I understand that there is a very large backlog of cases in the Attorney General's office. Clemency applications are acted on in the order received and there are many cases ahead of yours. Your case will be acted on as soon as possible, consistent with the rights of other petitioners. I regret that it is not possible to give you a more favorable reply.

Sincerely,

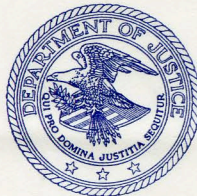
Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

Mr. Joseph Mininni^x
89-40 239th Street
Bellerose, New York 11426

NMM:Justice:TO'H:blm

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1970
CENTRAL FILES

OFFICE OF
THE PARDON ATTORNEY



January 8, 1970

TO: Mr. Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

RE: Joseph Mininni
Applicant for Pardon

Attached is a suggested reply to the
letter from Mr. Joseph Mininni to the President
concerning his application for pardon.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lawrence M. Traylor". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lawrence M. Traylor
Acting Pardon Attorney

8th

Draft Reply/1-8-70

To: Mr. Joseph Mininni
89-40 239th Street
Bellerose, New York 11426

On behalf of President Nixon, I should like to apologize for the delay in this reply to your letter of October 23 concerning your pardon application.

~~Your letter to the President was misrouted and has just come to my attention.~~

As you may know, The President acts on clemency matters only ^{upon} the advice of the Attorney General, and I understand that there is a very large backlog of cases in the ^{Attorney General's} ~~Pardon Attorney's~~ office. Clemency applications are acted on in the order received and there are many cases ahead of yours.

~~I can assure you that~~ your case will be acted on as soon as possible, consistent with the rights of other petitioners.

I regret that it is not possible to give you

~~I'm sorry I cannot give a more favorable reply.~~

Sincerely yours,

N M M

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: December 31, 1969

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☒ Draft reply for:
- ☐ President's signature.
- ☒ 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:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other:

To: The President
From: Mr. Joseph Mininni, 89-40 239 St., Bellerose, N.Y. 11426
Date: 12/10/69 (pm 12/11)
Subject: Does not want letter referred -- seeks Presidential pardon.

By direction of the President:


Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

jas

3
89-40 239 Street
Bellerose, N.Y. 11426
December 10, 1969

Date Of Birth: 10/23/27
Re: 88-825

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

1/5-2
Sir:

Please, do not refer this letter to the pardon attorney's office.,
as the former President did. It would be a waste of time.

My application for a Presidential Pardon was submitted to The U.S.
Department Of Justice on June 9, 1967.

I have written many times to the pardon attorney's office, to plea
for my long awaited Presidential Pardon. The reply has always been
the same. "I regret that I can report no progress in your case".

My offense was extortion, conducted on 11/17/50. I was placed on
probation for two years. The cause of my act was, the need of
money to save my left eye. My act of stupidity, and the subject is
too painfull for me to accept.

I fully realize the filled activities of your office, and ask
forgiveness and happiness, for my life.

Meanwhile, believe me, I have every confidence in your integrity
and good feelings.

With my "Living Trust" in you, May The Joy And Peace Of Christmas
always be with you and your loved ones, now and forever.

With best wishes..

Most Respectfully yours,

Joseph Mininni
Joseph Mininni

*Bo
Own*

GENERAL

521

Grassie, Jack

(2)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 26, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR LAWRENCE TRAYLOR

SUBJECT:

*Acting Pardon Attorney
Department of Justice*
RESPONSE FROM JOHN D. HATFIELD

X

Would you please respond to this letter from Mr. Hatfield setting out in clinical terms what the prerequisites are for a pardon application.

We do not want any great effort to go into this response; just give him the normal answer anyone would get.

Would you please return the copy of Hatfield's letter and your response to me.

I'm going through the 111 pardon applications which the Attorney General has approved. I think it will be a couple of weeks before we will be ready to send back a list for incorporation into a master warrant.

Also, I'd much appreciate your sending a memo on the trouble you have learned about with respect to Dr. Matthew. As I understood your message, he does not intend to fully make up the amount of tax monies he owes. If such is the case, I think we could help in exerting pressure to see that this comes about.

Thanks, Larry.

Egil Krogh, Jr.

Egil Krogh, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

Attachment

3

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1970
CENTRAL FILES

JONES, HATFIELD, NORMAN & PENFIELD

CLINTON F. JONES
JOHN D. HATFIELD
RICHARD T. NORMAN
JAMES R. PENFIELD
ROBERT R. ROYSE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
POST OFFICE BOX 1506
737 EAST GRAND AVENUE
ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA 92025
TELEPHONE (714) 745-4400

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO:
RANCHO BERNARDO OFFICE
208 UNITED CALIFORNIA BANK BLDG.
12425 RANCHO BERNARDO ROAD
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92128
TELEPHONE 487-1121

January 16, 1970

PERSONAL

Mrs. Marge Acker
The White House
Washington, D. C.

RE: Jack Grassie

Dear Marge:

Jack Grassie was back in town for the Holidays with his parents and he asked me if I would write to you to inquire informally how one goes about getting a pardon from the President.

I assume that this is handled through someone in the Justice Department although I certainly don't know. If you can find out what the ordinary prerequisites are and to whom the application should be made, I would appreciate your doing so.

Apparently Bob is not going to get to run for Senate this trip and I trust that won't cause us to lose that seat also. It would be a shame to give away two Senate seats.

I trust you are still working twelve hours a day and enjoying the Number 1 address in town.

Give my regards to Phil and the rest of that California crew.

Sincerely,

JONES, HATFIELD, NORMAN & PENFIELD

By

John D. Hatfield

JDH/rn

January 27, 1970

Dear Bill:

Thanks very much for your letter of January 22nd and the enclosed material regarding the commutation of the sentence of Donald R.^xElbel.

I have forwarded your letter and the enclosure to Bud Krogh for his further consideration.

Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

John D. Ehrlichman
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

Mr. William T.^x King
615 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California
90017

bcc: Bud Krogh (with incoming)

JDE:TRH:jlh

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JAN 28 1970
CENTRAL FILES

File
January 28, 1970

Honorable Bill Pauley
County Judge
Pike County
Pikeville, Kentucky

Dear Judge Pauley:

Your letter to the President concerning Judge Willie Kirk has been referred to this office for reply.

Judge Kirk is not eligible to apply for pardon. He has been advised, however, that after he has been in the institution long enough for officials to prepare a file concerning him, we shall be glad to consider his petition for commutation of sentence.

We appreciate your interest in Judge Kirk and regret that our reply cannot be more favorable.

Sincerely,

Lawrence M. Traylor
Acting Pardon Attorney

cc:

Hon. Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant to the President
The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: January 26, 1970

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ 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:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram; Other:

To: The President

From: Hon. Bill Pauley, County Judge, Pike County, Pikeville, Kentucky 41501

Date: (pm 1/19/70)

Subject: Asks for pardon on behalf of former County Judge, Willie Kirk, sentenced to serve 10 years in the U.S. Penitentiary for misuse of Flood Relief Funds.

By direction of the President:

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

pb

15
Justice
BILL PAULEY
JUDGE

MADGE JOHNSON, CLERK
PIKE QUARTERLY COURT

OFFICE OF
COUNTY JUDGE
PIKE COUNTY
PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY

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

Re: Judge Willie Kirk
Martin County, Kentucky

My Dear President:

The County Judge of Martin County, Kentucky - Willie Kirk - has been sentenced to serve ten years in the U. S. Penitentiary for the mis-use of Flood Relief Funds. He is now serving time in the Federal Prison located at Terre Hote, Indiana.

I have known Judge Kirk for many years and he has always impressed me as working diligently for the citizens of Martin County. It is my opinion that his limited education hindered him in keeping complete records. Judge Kirk has been a good county judge, and knowing of his honesty and service to his people I appeal to you to help serve the best interest of justice by doing what you can to get Judge Kirk a pardon. The voters of Martin County showed their faith in this man by the overwhelming majority vote he recieved in the primary election. I will appreciate any help you can give Judge Kirk.

Cordially,

Bill Pauley
Bill Pauley

ac
mem

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL
JL1

REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: January 29, 1970

ACTION REQUESTED

- _____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
_____ 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: Neither of the President's brother is named Gib and neither of them lives in Orange, Texas. The President does not have a niece named Beverly.

Description:

☒ Letter: _____ Telegram: _____ Other: _____

To: The President

From: Roy M. Harrell, Tulsa County Jail, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Date: 1/19/70^x

Subject: Requests the President to intervne and grant him pardon for the crime he has been convicted of.

By direction of the President:

9

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1970
CENTRAL FILES

③
Judge William H. Morris, District
Court by Tulsa, will sentence
me in Court.

I pray for true justice
and ask you to help her at this
time to remain free in our
society by granting my request
for clemency.

Always a faithful
worker in the great silent
majority of Nixon supporters,
I am,

Most sincerely,

Roy W. Harrell

Tulsa County Jail
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Tulsa, Oklahoma

January 19, 1970

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

NM

Dear Mr. President:

It was a genuine pleasure
for me to meet you in your 1960
campaign and to be an ardent worker
for you and your cause ever since.
Because I have believed so strongly in
your crusade for justice and
righteousness, I am tendering the
following request for your serious
consideration.

Gib Nixon, your brother,
of Orange, Texas and I have been very
close over the years and I have
escorted his daughter, Beverly, your
niece to various social and

(2)

Civic affairs in our area.

Last week I was found guilty by a jury of my peers, to the charge of bogus check. Never in my life have I ever intended to defraud a living soul. My heart is heavy with burden and my mind finds it hard to believe. My record of hard work and determined effort have brought me the fruits of success. My Christian background would not allow me to do such a dastardly thing of which I'm being accused.

My favor I'm asking is that you intervene and grant me Executive Clemency and pardon of this Charge. On this Thursday

JL1

January 30, 1970

Dear Craig:

Your letter in support of the petition for pardon by Mr. George E. Shibley, in which you have expressed previous interest, and which your state has been denied, will be brought to the attention of the President. You may be assured that this matter will be given all appropriate consideration.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant to the President

Honorable Craig Hosmer
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

CC: with incoming to the Attorney General - for information sent

WET:EF:VO:jz . 2

RECEIVED

FEB 2 1970

CENTRAL FILES

JL1
PA13/ST20

FEB 27 1970

2206 Forest Glen Road
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
February 2, 1970

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing you in the hope that you may consider commuting the sentence of Eddie Harrison, whose case is described in the enclosed composite, as published in the "Potomac Watch" column of "The Washington Post."

It appears that those who know of his case see the waste that more jail would mean --to him and society-- but have no law that would allow him his freedom. You are his only chance.

To us, who have known of his work as a counselor, he seems an example of what we hope our justice system would accomplish -- rehabilitation and reform. So if it has helped Mr. Harrison to the point where he now has been giving benefit to society these past sixteen months he's been free on appeal, why shut the door in his face again?

Thank you for considering the great help you can be in this case.

Sincerely yours,

Bari Armitage
(Mrs. David F. Armitage)

ATTN: Attorney General John Mitchell
Department of Justice

Valerie K. Wiggins
Diane Von Reichenbach
Labb Torgas

Agnes A. Shelton

Charles E. Dunn

Warren Kullberg

D. Sam

Lynda Ward

Mie Jackson
Thomasine Brown

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FEB 26 1970
CENTRAL FILES

cc/

GENERAL
JL1

February 6, 1970

Dear Judge Fisher:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of January 16. The commutation of Dr. Matthew's sentence was a matter which received very careful consideration here and was primarily to enable Dr. Matthew to continue his personal leadership of the many enterprises he sponsors which render needed services, as for instance a clinic for rehabilitation of drug addicts. Dr. Matthew is going to make full restitution of his tax liability--which was the offense for which he was convicted.

We appreciate having your candid views.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard Garment

The Honorable Charles W. Fisher
Judge
6101 Chelton Drive
Oakland, California 94611

bc: w/incoming Central Files

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FEB 7 1970
CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1970

MEMORANDUM

TO: Leonard Garment

FROM: Jeff Donfeld *g O*

Bud Krogh asked me to forward the enclosed letter for your information.

Attachment

Judge Charles W. Fisher, (Retired)

6101 Chelton Drive

Oakland, Calif. 94611

June 16/70

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

My dear Mr. President.

E.K. In writing this letter I want you to know that I am a life long Republican and a warm supporter of yours. About ten days ago a front page article appeared in the Los Angeles Times to the effect that you had pardoned a negro hate tract leader who had been found guilty of a crime and sentenced to jail and that this act on your part was an effort to conciliate the negro.

Mr. President I think you have made a grave mistake. Your pardoning of this man who broke the law and was sentenced after due process will bring nothing but contempt and derision from our negro population. They know why you pardoned this man and they do not respect you for it.

In the years I spent as a member of the California State Legislature, as a member of the Oakland Board of Education and as a Municipal Court judge I had the continuous opportunity of observing our negro citizenry and the attitudes which they have progressively assumed toward the white people of our nation. I have both heard and read of the continuous preaching of hatred toward "Whites and the honkies" I have observed the vicious conduct of the black panthers and their derision and contempt of our forces of law and order including their advocacy (according to the news media) of murdering our police and law enforcement officers. This group of arrogant young thugs should be outlawed by law.

Mr. President the National Crime Commission is off on the wrong track in my opinion. Among other things Dr Eisenhower's recommendation (which was given great publicity) that the people of our nation should all be disarmed so far as hand guns are concerned is unrealistic. Suppose my home should be entered in the middle of the night? What immediate protection would my wife and I have if we did not each have a revolver in the trunk by our bedsides — none!

Mr. President in my opinion the only basic answer to our crime problem is sure and certain punishment of the guilty. If our arrogant and vicious law breakers know that punishment will be sure and certain you will see our crime rate escalate downwards as fast as it has risen during the past 15 or 20 years.

Mr. President we do not need more laws. We need a responsible judiciary and responsible executives.

Mr. President if I had committed the same offense as the Watts leaders and been given the same sentence would you have pardoned me? Of course not. I am white!

Respectfully yours,

Philip W. Johnston

GENERAL

JL 1

February 7, 1970

Dear Mr. Hubin:

Your letter of January 28, 1970, to the President concerning Mr. Harrison has been referred to me for reply.

Mr. Harrison's application for Executive clemency has been filed in the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice and will be given full consideration.

The President and the Attorney General are deeply concerned about rehabilitation and have made it one of the goals of this Administration.

We appreciate your interest in clemency matters and your letter will be made a part of Mr. Harrison's file.

Eddie ^x

Sincerely,

Egil Krogh, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

x
Mr. Thomas Hubin
Employee Development Specialist
Naval Material Command Support
Activity
Department of the Navy
Washington, D.C. 20360

EK:jd

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1970
CENTRAL FILES

Draft Reply/February 3, 1970

To: Mr. Thomas Hubin
Employee Development Specialist
Naval Material Command Support Activity
Department of the Navy
Washington, D.C. 20360

Re: Eddie Harrison

Dear Mr. Hubin:

Your letter of January 28, 1970, to the President concerning Mr. Harrison has been referred to me for reply.

Mr. Harrison's application for Executive clemency has been filed in the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice and will be given full consideration.

The President and the Attorney General are deeply concerned about rehabilitation and have made it one of the goals of this Administration.

We appreciate your interest in clemency matters and your letter will be made a part of Mr. Harrison's file.

Sincerely,

Bud Krogh
Clemency Hearing Officer

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

February 3, 1970

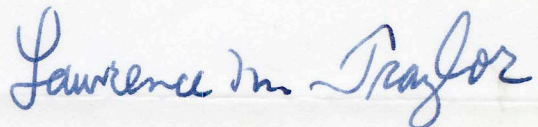
MEMORANDUM FOR:

Honorable Bud Krogh
Clemency Hearing Officer

Attached is a draft reply for your signature to Thomas Hubin in regard to Eddie Harrison.

I have prepared the reply for your signature as Clemency Hearing Officer. Does this title signify any changes in the procedure with your office?

A number of people have written the Attorney General and the President concerning Executive clemency for Harrison, so we may be getting into another voluminous letter campaign. In the past this office has been able to take the load off of the White House and Attorney General by answering these letters. We will be glad to help in any way we can.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lawrence M. Traylor". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lawrence M. Traylor
Acting Pardon Attorney

February 9, 1970

GENERAL

JL 3

HEI

JL1

Dear Mr. Roberts:

This refers to your letter of January 23, 1970, to the President concerning John Garnett.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Garnett has been unable to get into the kidney transplant program at the Chandler Medical Center. I understand that very few hospitals have this type of program at this time. Mr. Garnett's case shows the need for more medical research and more treatment facilities.

We have no suggestions to offer Mr. Garnett. I'm sorry my reply cannot be more favorable.

Sincerely,

Egil Krogh, Jr.

Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

Mr. Larry S. Roberts
Angellis and Vimont
Attorneys at Law
Kentucky Growers Building
139 Market Street
Lexington, Kentucky 40507

EK:jd

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FEB 9 1970

CENTRAL FILES

8
February 9, 1970

GENERAL
JL /

Dear Mr. Nussbaum:

The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your thoughtful letter in support of the enactment of H. R. 15167, legislation to provide for judicial amnesty for certain first offenders.

You will be interested to know that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives has requested the views of the Attorney General on this legislation, and that the measure is presently being studied by various units of the Department of Justice. Your letter is being referred to the Department for consideration in the formulation of its recommendations.

Sincerely,

Egil Krogh, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

Mr. Aaron Nussbaum
Assistant District Attorney
2 West End Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11235

/
EK:jd

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FEB 9 1970
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Jeff Donfeld

DATE: February 5, 1970

JEH
FROM : Herbert E. Hoffman
Chief, Legislative & Legal Section

SUBJECT: Draft Reply

John Dean is out of town and will be for about a week.

However, enclosed is a suggested reply to be made by Bud to the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Nussbaum of New York City that the President support H.R. 15167.

Enclosure

JEH - draft

DRAFT

Mr. Aaron Nussbaum
Assistant District Attorney
2 West End Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11235

Dear Mr. Nussbaum:

The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your thoughtful letter in support of the enactment of H. R. 15167, legislation to provide for judicial amnesty for certain first offenders.

You will be interested to know that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives has requested the views of the Attorney General on this legislation and that the measure is presently being studied by various units of the Department of Justice. Your letter is being referred to the Department for consideration in the formulation of its recommendations.

Sincerely,



EUGENE GOLD
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Office of the
District Attorney

Kings County
2 West End Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York 11235

MUNICIPAL BUILDING
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11201
643-5100

AARON NUSSBAUM
Assistant District Attorney

PERSONAL AND UNOFFICIAL

January 26, 1970

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you concerning the Amnesty Law for First Offenders (H.R.15167), a bill now pending in Congress which deals directly with your recent statement:

"One of the best ways to fight crime is by helping those who wish to leave their criminal records behind them and become full and productive members of society." (N.Y. Times, Nov. 14, 1969, p. 1).

H.R. 15167 provides for judicial amnesty for certain first offenders, after punishment is completed, upon a showing to the court's satisfaction "that such grant of amnesty would best serve and secure his rehabilitation, and would best serve the public interest".

Under the complete second chance accorded by a grant of amnesty under this bill, the stigma of the criminal record, as well as its lifelong legal, social and economic barriers, would be effectively eliminated.

James V. Bennett, former Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, has said of the amnesty bill: "Legislation of this kind is long overdue....It would be a tremendous contribution to corrections and the prevention of crime generally in this country."

In this connection, I am respectfully enclosing for your special consideration letter dated January 14, 1970 from Dr. Leonard J. Simond, staff member of the Psychological Center of The City College of the City of New York, proposing to undertake a pilot experimental project to test the fundamental assumptions of the Amnesty Law that total forgiveness to the

first offender, after punishment is completed, would inevitably generate a powerful incentive toward self-rehabilitation, and would materially halt the rising tide of criminal recidivism.

The proposal of the Psychological Center to test the rehabilitative potential, as well as the sociological and psychological consequences of a grant of amnesty upon a limited number of first offenders, would be of inestimable value in charting the future course of amnesty legislation in the United States (an identical bill is now pending in New York, Senate No. 3636), and could well mark a giant step forward in the art of social engineering in the law.

To effectuate this experimental study, special legislation would of course be required to confer a grant of amnesty precisely as set forth in H.R.15167 to a limited number of eligible first offenders, say, not to exceed one thousand.

For testing purposes, this selected group of 1000 amnestied offenders would be divided in categories of 50 or 100 each---according to the different types of crimes (crimes of violence, crimes against property, etc); degree of punishment meted out (committed to prison, released on probation, fined, etc); age groupings of offenders; educational or cultural background, etc.

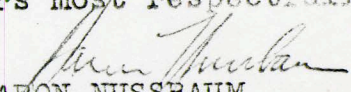
Of course, all amnestied persons within the test program would be randomly chosen as far as shall be practicable, to insure equality in the selection process.

The experimental study would be administered under the supervision and control of an independent Presidential Commission appointed for a three-year term to effectuate its objects, and to report to the President and to the Congress annually.

I hope and recommend that you give serious consideration to this proposal.

With my highest esteem and best wishes.

Yours most respectfully,


AARON NUSSBAUM
Assistant District Attorney

Encl.

THE CITY COLLEGE

OF

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10031

PSYCHOLOGICAL CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Tel. 234-4357

January 14, 1970

Mr. Aaron Nussbaum
Assistant District Attorney
2 West End Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Nussbaum:

As a faculty member of the City University of New York and a staff member of the Psychological Center, I would like to express my interest in undertaking a pilot experimental project to test the fundamental assumptions of the proposed Amnesty Law for First Offenders which, in the Bill's own terms, declares that "a broad concept of total forgiveness of the first offense would inevitably generate a powerful incentive toward self-rehabilitation, and may well yield an effective answer to the growing incidence of crime and to a high rate of recidivism".

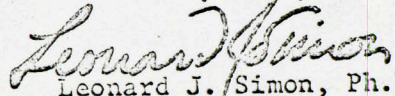
I believe that the Amnesty Law for First Offenders, offering to undo the past and grant a complete second chance to some thirty million first offenders in this country now permanently stigmatized with a criminal record, represents a highly significant and far-reaching venture in social engineering by operation of law and deserves every encouragement.

Towards this end, I would recommend and propose the enactment of special legislation authorizing the grant of complete amnesty to a limited number of first offenders. The resources of the Psychological Center would be utilized in a detailed study of the consequences of this procedure on the lives of these individuals. Our project would involve a study in depth of each amnestied individual and appropriate controls, testing the force of amnesty as to its rehabilitative potential and its sociological and psychological consequences.

We propose and recommend the establishment of an independent Commission to effectuate the object of this study, and to assure random selection and equal opportunity to all participants selected as amnestied first offenders.

Please consider this as a letter of intent to whomsoever it may concern in order that the necessary enabling legislation may be enacted to make this study possible.

Yours very truly,


Leonard J. Simon, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor

LJS:sf

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

JL 1

REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: February 11, 1970

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ 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:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other:

To: The President

From: Dawn ^XEstes, c/o John L. ^XEstes, Jr., DDS, 2073 Cedar, Abilene, Texas

Date: 2/4/70

Subject: Daughter of Billie Sol ^XEstes asks President's assistance to release him from prison; has served 5 years and his parole turned down.

By direction of the President:

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1970
CENTRAL FILES

rah
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February 4, 1970

Dear President Nixon,

I am Dawn Estes, the seventeen year old daughter of Billie Sol Estes. I love my father dearly. In fact, although it has been five years since I really been with him, I love him more than any person in the world. I was very disappointed two days ago at school when one of my teachers informed me that his parole had been turned down. My first reaction to the decision was crying. My tears then turned to anger. I thought I hated the five men who decided not to let my father come back home. But now, as I write this letter, I feel only pity. Pity not only for myself or my family, but pity for my fellow man and America. I have always loved people, and I suppose deep down inside I still do. I have realized only in the last two years that

people aren't really how I thought they were. I have also realized that our world is not so beautiful after all.

In fact, since January 30, I have not even thought of God as being as majestic as I know he must be. I have prayed to him for help for six years now. For some reason, possibly a very good one, my prayers have remained unanswered.

There are few people who can do anything to get my father home. I think it is out of the hands of God and into the hands of our people. I'm sure it must make God very sad to look down upon his beautiful creation, only to see it being crushed by hate, filth, murder, and cruel injustice. He probably also wonders what happened to all of the beautiful people he once created

So very carefully. My father is a beautiful person. He loves God best, then his family. He loves people and he loves his country - especially Texas.

I know that he has not had even one bad day marked against him since the day he entered prison. Also, I believe it is correct that two days are given for each good day served. This law would reduce a fifteen year sentence down to five years. My father has served five years:

Prisons are meant to rehabilitate men, not to punish them. When a person is sorry and thoroughly punished, I feel he should be released. I know that Daddy has been punished sufficiently. He has never complained, but I know he must miss us. The Parole Board is not required to give reasons or explanations, and I cannot think of one reason that he was not allowed to come home except that these five men do not know

my father or his ideas. They go by case records, and I'll have to admit his record are probably pretty bad.

I am asking two things of you in this letter. First, If there is anything you can possibly do to help my father come home please do it. Secondly, please do not pity me because that is not my purpose. Just pray for America. I am afraid she has many rough years ahead of her. I want to add one more thing. My prayers have remained unanswered. I hope this letter will not also remain unanswered.

I would have typed this letter but I want you to realize that every word I have written come straight from my heart.

Sincerely,

Dawn Estes

Rm 2/19/70

GENERAL

(4)

JL 1
ND 21

PR 13/5 T 21

Petition for Amnesty

TO RICHARD M. NIXON
President of the United States

We, the undersigned, urge you to use your executive powers to grant amnesty to two young Southerners who are being unjustly imprisoned for violation of Selective Service law.

Walter Collins and Joseph Mulloy have been harassed and denied due process of law by their local draft boards because of their efforts to end war, poverty, and injustice and to otherwise improve American society.

Collins has worked tirelessly to win human rights for the millions of black Americans. Mulloy has worked in one of the nation's poorest regions, Appalachia, informing people of their rights and helping them to organize against corrupt political machines and the domination of the coal industry

These men are about to be imprisoned because they have challenged the status quo and have been effective in organizing people to correct these injustices. Their draft boards have acted in collusion with those who profit from oppression and who are responsible for the injustices. They are political prisoners.

We further urge you to grant amnesty to all political prisoners. There is no place in a free society for conspiracy charges, false criminal charges against dissenters, and other methods of political repression

We believe that in the interest of justice and integrity, these two men, and all others in a similar situation, must be granted amnesty from prison and all political charges dropped.

	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY, STATE & ZIP
1.	Reia B. Sherwood	Homans Lane	Canton, Mass 02021
2.	Philip H Sherwood	Homans Lane	Canton Mass
3.	Kathleen Davenport	2736 Washington St.	Canton, Mass.
4.	Edna S. Dickinson	40 Kingsbury Rd	Norfolk Mass.
5.	John Kasik	Grassy Plain Str. 161	Bethel Conn.
6.	Jeanette Cameron	1 Homans Lane	Canton Mass.
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

Further information on these cases is on other side of this sheet. Please return signed petition to:

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND (SCEF)
3210 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211

A Fact Sheet

WALTER COLLINS, 24, was reared in a black ghetto area of New Orleans. He joined the sit-in movement in the early 1960's and later worked in voter registration in Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1969, he began working in Laurel, Miss., with white staff members of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). Together they organized the beginnings of a coalition of black and white working people which ran independent candidates in Laurel municipal elections.



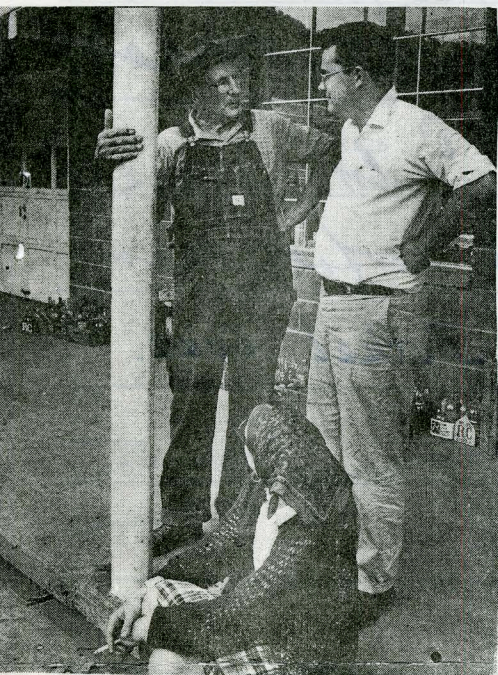
Walter Collins talks with Laurel workers

Collins's trouble with the draft started in the fall of 1966—just after he had spent the summer organizing opposition to the Vietnam War in the New Orleans ghetto. That winter his draft board classified him 1-A although he was still in school and refused to send him a conscientious-objector form. During the next two years, he was sent six induction orders; two of them he never received and one he received late. Three times he reported to the induction center; twice the officer in charge ordered him to leave because he was giving out anti-war literature; on the third occasion, the medical officer insulted him with racial slurs, and after waiting three hours he left.

He was indicted on six charges of draft refusal and brought to trial in the summer of 1969—after he was involved in the interracial organizing work in Mississippi. He was given five sentences of five years each—to run concurrently. The judge restricted his travel to the eastern district of Louisiana, while the case is appealed. Thus he can no longer travel to Mississippi to take part in work which was proving to people across the South and the nation that black-white coalitions are possible.

JOE MULLOY, 25, is a native of Louisville, Ky. From 1965 until 1969 he worked in the Southern mountains—first as an Appalachian Volunteer and later on the staff of SCEF— helping poor people organize to demand their rights.

In the summer of 1967, he and his wife Karen assisted Pike County, Ky., citizens in a successful fight



Joe Mulloy and wife Karen talk with Pike County farmer who led strip-mine fight

to stop the destruction of their land by strip-mining. Eleven days after this fight was won his home and that of SCEF organizers Al and Margaret McSurely were raided and the three were arrested under a state sedition law—charged with trying to overthrow the government of Pike County. The state's attorney, who led the raiding party, was a millionaire coal operator. Mulloy and the McSurelys challenged the sedition law in federal court, it was declared unconstitutional, and the charges dropped.

During the strip-mine fight, however, Mulloy had been ordered by his draft board to report for induction. He got that order cancelled, but on the day after the sedition law was thrown out in federal court, his draft board issued another order. Through this period, his draft board was refusing to consider his application for conscientious-objector status. This is the same Louisville draft board that refused classification as a Muslim minister to Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) and reclassified as 1-A Manfred Reid, a militant black leader who is 33 years old and has two dependent children.

Mulloy refused to step forward for induction and was sentenced to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. His case is on appeal.

WHAT THESE CASES MEAN

In these two cases, the draft is clearly being used as a weapon to jail young men who are active in movements against social injustice. The same pattern appears in numerous other draft cases; for example, black students in Nashville, Tenn., who were expelled for organizing and immediately drafted; Fred Brooks, an organizer for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who was called before a Senate investigating committee—and drafted, simultaneously; Cleve Sellers, SNCC leader who led protest demonstrations in Orangeburg, S.C., in 1968 and was convicted of draft refusal immediately thereafter; Charles Fulwood, Gainesville, Fla., militant who was reclassified 1-A immediately after attending a Black Panther conference.

Time and again, an induction order is issued for a young man immediately after he has been involved in a controversial movement. And young men involved in such movements are consistently refused conscientious-objector status, whereas those not so involved are granted it. There have been too many such incidents for them to be explained away as coincidences; the draft is being used as a method of social control, and these young men are being made into political prisoners.

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum



18/endl critical of VP.

File

cp52u Also, when can we please
impeach your running mate and
Tactless orator

Vice Pres Agnew - ?

February 23, 1970

JL 1

Dear Mr. Voughan:

Your telegram to the President of February 14, 1970 concerning Mr. Stanley Sprague has been referred to my office. X

Mr. Sprague's application for pardon is now being considered and a decision should be forthcoming in the near future.

Mr. Sprague will be notified and we appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

Egil Krogh, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

X
Mr. Allan S. Voughan
Windham
New Hampshire 03087

EK:jd

1

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1970
CENTRAL FILES

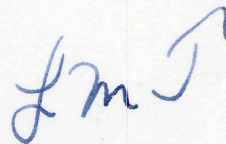
United States Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
Washington

February 19, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Honorable Egil Krogh, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

Enclosed is the draft reply to Mr. Allan S. Voughan
concerning Mr. Stanley Sprague requested in your memorandum
of February 17, 1970.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "LmT", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Lawrence M. Traylor
Acting Pardon Attorney

Enclosure

Draft Reply/2-19-70

To: Mr. Allan S. Vaughan
Windham
New Hampshire 03087

Dear Mr. Vaughan:

I have your telegram to the President concerning
Mr. Stanley Sprague.

His pardon application is now being considered and
a decision should be forthcoming in the near future.

Mr. Sprague will be notified and we appreciate your
interest in clemency matters.

Sincerely,

Egil Krogh, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to
the President for
Domestic Affairs

RECEIVED
DEPT OF JUSTICE
FEB 19 9 57 AM '70
PARDON
1970 FEB 14 4 05 PM
ATTORNEY

WA176 (B LWA108) EB NL PD

TDWL WINDHAM NHAMP 14

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

I UNDERSTAND THE PETITION FOR PARDON FOR STANLEY SPRAGUE
OF HOOKSET NHAMP IS PRESENTLY AWAITING YOUR APPROVAL OR
3 DISAPPROVAL I PRAY THAT YOU WILL ACT IN MR SPRAGUE BEHALF
ALLAN S VOUGHAN WINDHAM NHAMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: Office of the Pardon Attorney
Department of Justice

Date: February 17, 1970

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☒ Draft reply for:
____ President's signature.
☒ 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:

____ Letter: ☒ Telegram: Other:

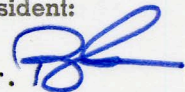
To: The President

From: Allan S. Vaughan, Windham, New Hampshire

Date: February 14, 1970

Subject: Petition for pardon for Stanley Sprague

By direction of the President:

Egil Krogh, Jr. 
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

jd

RECEIVED
DEPT OF JUSTICE
FEB 19 9 57 AM '70
PARDON ATTORNEY

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

JL1

2/25/70

Previously filed

Date

NAME HERBERT S. STEVENS

ORGANIZATION Protestant Episcopal
Diocese of Massachusetts

EXECUTIVE

HES-1

4/1/70

New File Symbol

Date

FINAL ACTION Thank you for
above

4 Letters
Justice
APR 8 1970

GENERAL

JL1

HU

PR13/ST-21

Box 1001

Acton, Massachusetts 01720

March 1, 1970

Mrs. W. B. Bates Envelope

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President,

The 1970 convention of the Diocese of Massachusetts of the Protestant Episcopal Church did not speak for us in requesting amnesty be given to those who are in prison or in exile because of their opposition to the war in Vietnam.

We recognize the propriety of both non-combatant service with the military and of civilian alternative service as legitimate methods for discharging one's obligation of service to this country as a conscientious objector against war. We feel that those young men who cannot accept either service as an alternative MUST accept the legal consequences of their actions.

Respectfully yours,

John McCormack 2 Blackhorn Dr Acton Mass
K. Beynon 20 Noyes Hill Rd. Littleton, Mass.
David Arms 39 Ethan Allen Dr. Acton, Mass.
Paul Cornfield 13 Old Valley Acton Mass
Thomas J. Regan 99 Concord Rd. Acton Mass.
Edward Iken 10 Hillcrest Dr Acton, Mass
Thomas J. Regan 93 Main St Acton Mass.
Joanne E. Kendra 16 Agawam Road. Acton, Mass
Pandra Marquis 35 Mohawk Dr Acton Mass.
Ann Holbrook 1800 Hill Rd. Littleton, Mass.