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GREATER WASHINGTON INVESTORS INC

1015-18TH STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20036

Martin S. Pinson

telephone (202) 466-2210

September 18, 1974

No ans.

Charles E. Goodell, Esq.
Hydeman, Mason & Goodell
1225 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Charley:

Given any sense that we were harboring a soon-to-be-named modern-day Solomon in our midst Saturday night I am sure we could have managed to offer for resolution some of the world's thornier problems. But then I imagine that even the repositories of that seemingly scarce commodity must take an evening off now and then.

In any event, Ginger and I are personally pleased that you have decided to devote your energies hopefully to alleviate the frustrations and dilemma associated with the amnesty issues. We know that your presence in the chair of the amnesty board will go a long way to insure that that body's deliberations will receive the temperate and even-handed treatment they require. We both hope that your actions and decisions during the next months are indeed touched by the wisdom of Solomon.

If there is anything that we can do to assist you, please call upon us.

Very truly yours,

Marty



MSP:jw

Leonard Benjamin Schlosser
53-01 Eleventh Street
Long Island City, N.Y. 11101

September 18, 1974



Charles E. Goodell, Esq.
12 Elm Rock Road
Bronxville, N. Y. 10708

Dear Chuck:

I am writing to you at the only address I am able to find and hope that this letter reaches you in due course.

First, I want to offer you congratulations and any support I am able to muster in your position of considerable trust in the present Administration.

It makes me feel a good deal more confident knowing that you are there, and I hope that it will be possible for you to exert a moderate and sensible influence upon the Office of the President.

I am afraid that I, like so many others, was badly shaken by the anticipatory pardon of Mr. Nixon. I had hoped that the President's press conference might reveal some new facts that had backed up his thinking.

Since that was not the case I wrote a letter which I had until that time held off writing, and I enclose a copy of it for you. While I recognize that you have undoubtedly heard verbally and in writing along this line from others, and you may feel this way yourself, any voices that can be heard at this time need badly to be heard.

Again, let me extend to you every good wish. It's a great pleasure to know that at long last your abilities are being recognized again and your talents depended upon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Leonard B. Schlosser". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Leonard B. Schlosser

LBS:ng
enc.

Leonard Berman, Addresser
53-01 Eleventh Street
Long Island City, N. Y. 11101

Gerald R. Ford, President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

September 18, 1974

Dear Mr. President:

By now you have received many letters and other expressions of opinion regarding your pardon of Mr. Nixon.

I should like to add my small voice to those that have up to now been heard, saying that with the facts presently at my command it appears to me that your action was at least ill-timed, and at worst ill-conceived.

In the last analysis it may well be that it is the feeling of the American public that Mr. Nixon should not be imprisoned for any crimes he may not have committed, assuming that the judicial process finds him guilty, but at the same time it would seem that the judicial process ought to be permitted to take its course.

This was your first comment on the subject upon assuming office, and it had my support as well as that of so many others, but your anticipatory pardon flew in the face of your own stated views on the subject and provides unnecessary obstacles to the carrying out of the judicial process.

I had hoped that your press conference might reveal some heretofore unknown reason for your having taken this course of action but it did not, and I consequently feel impelled to write to indicate my wholehearted disagreement with the pardon.

It appears to me that rather than bring the American public back together, as you had hoped it would do, it has been another one in the long series of divisive acts of which there were so many in the last Administration, and which it had appeared had been left behind when you assumed office.

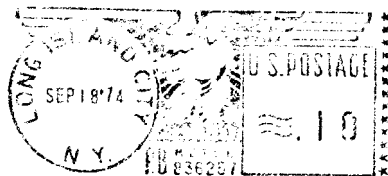
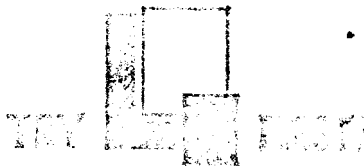
As one who voted for Mr. Nixon in the last election I am among those who felt betrayed as the acts of the President and his subordinates were spread on the record by the various investigatory agencies. I must also say that my confidence and my highest hopes were with you upon your assumption of the presidency, and those hopes and that confidence have now been substantially injured.

It is probably too late to retreat back down the road you have taken but I would urge you as strongly as I know how to permit, yes, encourage, the investigation of the Watergate mess and the other acts of the last Administration to be brought to a conclusion, for it is only in that way that the American public may be brought back together and their confidence in the executive branch be restored.

Sincerely,

Leonard Berman

LBS:ng



Charles E. Goodell, Esq.
12 Elm Rock Road
Bronxville, N.Y. 10708

Leonard Benjamin Schlosser
53-01 Eleventh Street
Long Island City, N.Y. 11101

5 Waterman Place
Williamstown, Mass. 01267

September 18, 1974

Dear Chuck:

Here's to you in your new role!
I will follow with interest - in the newspapers
and on TV - your activities.

On the cover of Time it says -
"Ford Under Fire."



Actually, I think that he has been shot down.
His credibility, so far as I can make out,
is nil; respect for his judgment is almost
non-existent. Can't you do something to get
him to do a better job? His latest - those
ambassadorial appointments! Who are Mr. Ford's
advisers?

Thus far - loss of faith in presidents, loss
of faith in Congress, loss of faith in lawyers, now -


2/ loss of faith in doctors. Where is it going to stop? Oh yes - and loss of faith in economists.

I keep on wandering about the country - speaking up for the kind of education that I think that young people - "fiddlers on the roof", having difficulty keeping their balance - must have. There are times when I wonder.

Anyway - here's to you!

Sincerely yours,

Charles R. Keller



2277 Churchill St.
Eugene, Or 97405
September 18, 1974

Mr. Charles Goodell, Chairman
Clemency Review Board
% The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Goodell:

Welcome back, American! Welcome, from an Independent Democrat yet. There has been much good news in the last five weeks, but this news really did what President Ford intended, insofar as I'm concerned. It healed, and it feels so good.

I'm with the rest of the country on the criticism about the pardon. But I wish you could let the President know how important it is for him to make appointments such as yours.

For the past, many thanks. For the future, the best of luck.

Sincerely,


Frank Bock





War critic Charles Goodell

'Exile' heading clemency board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Charles Goodell, who tried as a senator to hasten the end of the Vietnam war, has been summoned from political exile to help Vietnam war outcasts return to American society.

"I'm pleased to be back in a position of some influence over matters I feel very deeply about," Goodell said Monday as he set to work as chairman of the clemency review board created under President Ford's conditional amnesty program.

As an appointed senator from New York, Goodell was a leading Republican critic of war policy during the first two years of Richard Nixon's administration. That was one of the issues that led former Vice President Spiro Agnew to assail him during the 1970 campaign as a "radical" — a term he otherwise served for liberal Democrats.

GOODELL HAD been a conservative congressman from western New York when he succeeded the slain

Robert Kennedy. As a senator, his ideological shift caused Agnew to deride him as "the Christine Jorgensen of the Republican Party."

In 1970, Nixon endorsed Conservative party candidate James Buckley, who won. A Democrat took away liberal votes. Goodell came in third.

The 48-year-old Goodell never broke with his friend Gerald Ford, however, and became a part-time adviser when the Michigan congressman became vice president.

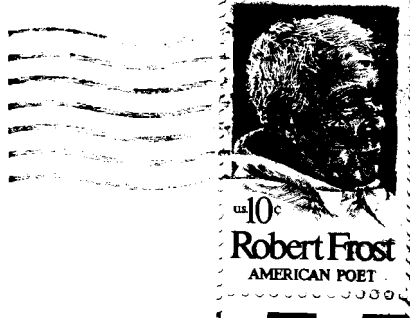
BUT GOODELL SAID he had no part in designing Ford's amnesty program.

"The call came to me last Saturday afternoon," he said. "The President said he needed me in the position, needed my help and he thought it was a job where my involvement would be significant."

Goodell asked for and received an immediate briefing. "I found that it was basically in harmony with my own thinking and I said, yes."

Excerpt from Report by Rep. Charles Goodell 9/11/74

Frank Bock
2277 Churchill St.
Eugene, Or 97405



Mr. Charles Goodell, Chairman
Clemency Review Board
% The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500



NATIONAL CENTER FOR VOLUNTARY ACTION

1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 (202) 797-7800

25-18

3:00

September 18, 1974

Mr. Charles E. Goodell
733 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

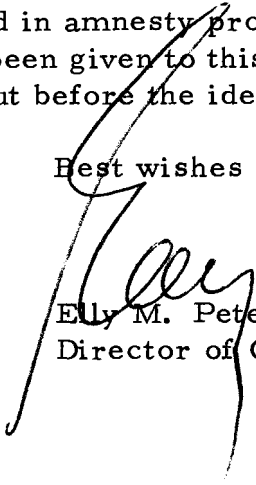


Dear Charlie:

I don't know whether I should congratulate you or cry quietly but I must say if you pull this one off you're a magician. Certainly I wish you the best of luck.

I called you today because I would like to bring over an associate and visit with you about the possibilities of volunteer service by those men involved in amnesty proceedings. I doubt that much consideration has been given to this point, Charlie, so I hope we can make an input before the ideas are frozen.

Best wishes to you,


Elly M. Peterson
Director of Organization Relations

BERNARD E. BRANDES
LEWIS G. COLE
WALLACE E. COWAN
MORTON L. DEITCH
MARTIN D. EILE
MELVIN EPSTEIN
FRANKLIN FELDMAN
DAVID L. FINKELMAN
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PETER I. B. LAVAN
COUNSEL

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PLASTROOCK-WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARIS 8^e, FRANCE
18-20 PLACE DE LA MADELEINE
TELEPHONE 742-23-33
CABLE ADDRESS
PLASTROOCK-PARIS

September 19, 1974

Charles Goodell, Esq.
1225 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

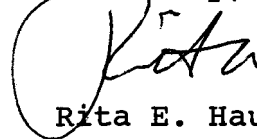
Dear Charlie:

I was glad I caught you last night as Gus and I are leaving for Iran tomorrow and will be gone for two weeks.

I hope you will get in touch with Elly Peterson as to the volunteer aspect of Amnesty. I think she can be of great help to you.

I appreciate your efforts with Bill Scranton who seems impossible to reach. I hope you will be able to get in touch with him and indicate I would like to see him on my return. I will be back at my office on October 7th.

Sincerely,



Rita E. Hauser



REH/ms

JOEL I. BERSON
660 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021

September 19, 1974

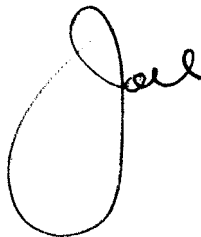
Dear Charlie:

I would like to congratulate you on your appointment as Chairman of the Amnesty Panel. Perhaps, however, my congratulations should go to President Ford for his wisdom in selecting you for this most difficult and trying assignment.

I think the Plan as outlined is basically fair and equitable, and I'm confident that the sense of compassion which the President exhibited in formulating the Plan will permeate the thinking of all Americans regardless of their prior position on this painful and vexing subject.

You have my best wishes for success in this worthy endeavor.

Sincerely,



JIB:ghr

Charles E. Goodell, Esq.
Hydeman, Mason & Goodell
1225 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

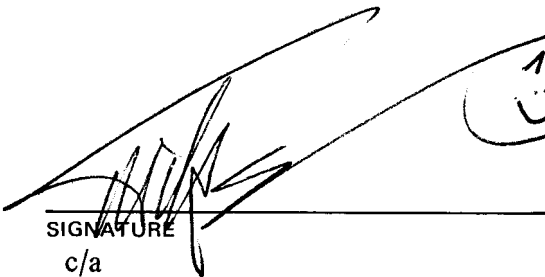



STANDARD SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
111 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK • NY 10003
TELEPHONE (212) 777-1000

DATE: 19 September 1974

TO: Hon. Charles Goodell
405 East 56th Street
New York, NY 10022

FROM: MICHAEL H. LEVY • CLU
Chairman of the Board


SIGNATURE
c/a





Congratulations, Charles, on your appointment to the Chairmanship of the Clemency Board.
I know that in this, as you have with LICONY, you will do your usual outstanding job.
Cordial personal regards.

End . . .

*Since you'll see him on Tues. I don't
think this needs a reply.*



8424 Jefferts
Blvd.
Kew Gardens,
Ch. Co. 11415,
Sept. 20th /74.

Mr. Chas. Goodell,
To The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goodell:

I do not think you would remember me, but I remembered you for the great favor you did for me, when I was having difficulty with the Post Office regarding my mail.

I am pleased to know

you are back in Washington
again, and I hope you
will enter politics again.

Good luck in your
new position.

Very truly yours,
(Miss) Kathryn Granger.

84-24-Left to Bld.
Keep
Ch.
J. 1924

RURAL AMERICA



Mr. Charles Goddell,
The White House,
Washington,
D. C.

HODGSON, RUSS, ANDREWS, WOODS & GOODYEAR

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1800 ONE M & T PLAZA

BUFFALO, N. Y. 14203

HOMER H. WOODS
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JOHN E. DICKINSON
EDWIN O. TILTON
ARNOLD T. OLENA
DONALD C. LUBICK
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WILLIAM A. DE PONCEAU
RICHARD A. GOETZ
STEPHEN M. NEWMAN
DAVID E. MANCH
ROBERT B. CONKLIN

GEORGE A. NEWBURY
COUNSEL

TELEPHONE
716-856-4000

September 23, 1974

Charles E. Goodell, Esq.
DGA International
1225 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036



Dear Charlie:

Enclosed are various clippings I thought you might be interested in. I think the job you have undertaken could be an extremely difficult one, and I hope that aside from properly doing a very necessary task that it inures to your benefit.

I saw you on CBS the other morning and thought you handled yourself very well, as usual. I am personally extremely disturbed and depressed by the President's precipitous pardon of Nixon. As much as I do not want to draw such a conclusion, I cannot escape the feeling that this is the ultimate act in the cover up. The reasons given for the pardon do not in my opinion have any substance and I for one am sick to death of hearing people say that we "must get Watergate behind us". The whole sordid situation presents us with an extraordinary opportunity to demonstrate to the people and to the world at large that we have a system of laws which works, without fear or favor, and that has equal application to all of our citizens. I am afraid that Mr. Ford has made all of the pain that the country has suffered through the acts of Nixon almost worthless and that he has set the stage for continuing attempts by Nixon and his rabid supporters to claim innocence and to claim that his political demise was simply the result of partisan politics and media pressure.

I think too that he has done a great disservice to the two-party system because I believe his action will drive

(2)

Charles E. Goodell, Esq.

September 23, 1974

more and more people away from the polls ^{or} to the Democratic or fringe party lines. The Republican party itself seems to be bent on self-destruction, as witness the resolution passed by the National Committee praising Nixon, and the entirely partisan efforts to reward his awful conduct with even more emoluments and benefits at the expense of the taxpayer. I am totally disgusted.

In addition, it looks as though the Courier Express is going to succeed in dictating who will be selected as the new Federal Court Judge here since it has been recently reported that the Justice Department has ordered an FBI check on Elfvin, which, I understand, is the final step prior to appointment. This is a sad thing for our Judiciary here.

Love,
Pic

VTF:skw
Enclosures



PO Box 465
Durham, NH 03824

Sept 20, 1974

Senator Charles E. Goodell, attorney
Chairman Clemency Board
280 Park Ave, New York City

Dear Mr. Goodell.

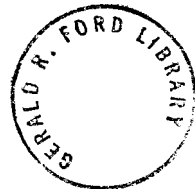
Mr. Karpatkin, general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, writing on the op-ed page of the New York Times of September 18 states that many inductions into the army were unlawfully made. I showed the Times article to one of the University students here. He said it was a good article and he hoped President Ford would read it. I replied that I was sure the information would be got to him.

On reflection I see that I have no reason for this confidence and so I am enclosing a Xerox copy of the Karpatkin article

enclosure

Sincerely yours
Harriet W. Allen

Don't know the name - Rich Hopp?



New York Times
September 18, 1974

A Safe Return

By Marvin M. Karparkin

President Ford's endorsement of amnesty in August, which culminated Monday in the proclamation of a conditional amnesty program, touched off an important national debate, long overdue, on what the conditions for amnesty should be, or whether there should be any conditions at all.

It is not sufficiently known, however, that large numbers of young men who left the United States rather than accept induction into the armed services have no need for any amnesty, absolute or conditional.

They do not require any act of Presidential or legislative grace because the United States Supreme Court and Federal appellate courts have established legal principles under which their induction orders are plainly unlawful.

One of the most unfortunate aspects of the entire amnesty discussion is that many of these young men abroad have never been authoritatively informed that their continuing voluntary exile may be completely unnecessary.

Some examples:

• In 1970, the Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Welsh v. United States* that conscientious objector status need not be based on religious beliefs: Sincerely held moral and ethical beliefs in opposition to participation in war in any form would suffice. Consequently, any induction order that followed a denial of the objector's claim, because it was "nonreligious," was illegal.

The problem is that hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of nonreligious objectors, who could have easily qualified under the *Welsh* doctrine, left the country before the *Welsh* decision.

And very few of them know that *Welsh* has been held retroactive, and that the distinguished Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, in Boston, has ruled that such a person may vindicate his position by proving, even years later, that the reason he did not file any conscientious-objector claim was that he knew he would not have a chance of getting a nonreligious conscientious-objection claim recognized by his draft board.

• In the latter years of the draft, which ended on June 30, 1973, a series of court decisions—and then an act of Congress—established a rule that a draft board could not deny a conscientious-objection claim, or any other claim for deferment, without furnishing cogent reasons for its action.

But many young men left the country in anger and frustration that their carefully prepared and documented claims were denied, without opinion and without reason, before this salutary legal principle was adopted.

Although their indictments for refusal of induction may be years old, and although Justice Department statistics may consider them "fugitives," there may be thousands more who could successfully assert this defense and be completely exonerated.

• One of the great national disgraces of the draft era was the inadequacy of preinduction physical examinations. The Army was compelled to discharge tens of thousands who never should have been found acceptable in the first place.

Federal courts finally began to insist that local boards perform their legal duty of reviewing every claim for deferment, including claims based on physical defects. The boards had previously, in violation of law, simply referred these claims to Army examiners, or in a shockingly large number of cases a clerk would merely file the claim away, and not refer it to anyone.

Under the Ford doctrine, established by the Court of Appeals in Boston in *United States v. Ford—Kevin Thomas Ford* was a draftee—and concurred in by virtually every Court of Appeals in the country, this kind of filing and forgetting makes an induction order illegal.

• Until their action had been outlawed by the courts, local boards had assumed the power, never granted by Congress, to "declare" a draftee "delinquent" because of some asserted failure to comply with regulations, and to impose three types of sanctions: punitive reclassification from a deferred classification to I-A, or "available for military service"; acceleration of induction, ahead of one's normal order to call; and induction without a reinduction physical examination.

Although the Supreme Court in 1969 ruled this delinquency scheme to be "blatantly lawless," no one knows how many men in Canada, or elsewhere, have an absolute defense because they were subject to the unconstitutional-delinquency treatment.

It is questionable if the statistical material presented to President Ford takes into consideration the large number of cases in which these and many other defenses are available. The President should direct Attorney General William B. Saxbe to systematically review all files of so-called evaders and to dismiss the indictments in all cases that can be closed out by simply honoring defenses established by judicial precedents.

This would greatly reduce the Presidential burden, and more significantly it would help to do justice to a large number of young men who are guilty of no crime.

It would demonstrate something that has been documented in hundreds of Federal court cases but is easily forgotten: A huge amount of draft-law evasion and violation was committed by the draft boards and the administrators of the Selective Service System.

Marvin M. Karparkin, who practices law in New York, is general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, which supports total and unconditional amnesty.

William C. Morris

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 411 - POWER BUILDING
258 GENESEE STREET
UTICA, NEW YORK 13502

September 20, 1974

Honorable Charles E. Goodell
Executive Offices
Washington, D.C. 20020

Dear Senator:

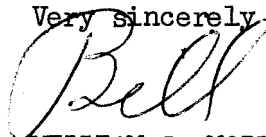
I was extremely well pleased to learn of your appointment by the President to handle the delicate job of amnesty. I know that from your background that it is in good hands.

About three or four weeks ago Ramsey Clark was in Utica and I had the privilege of having lunch with him, and discussed with him many of our common concerns. I said to him that I thought that you would be supporting him in the forthcoming senatorial campaign, and he informed me that you had decided to the contrary because Mr. Javits was one of the few Republicans who suggested you when you were running for the Senate. I cannot completely disapprove of your actions since loyalty to your supporters and your party should have some degree of priority.

I sincerely wish you all the best of everything in your new assignment and hope that your political fortunes will again be on the ascendancy.

It is always greatful to find that there is a great deal of truth and reward that is derived to adhering to the principle laid down by Woodrow Wilson and subsequently by Wendell Wilkie, "I would rather lose with a cause that I know will eventually win than win with a cause that I know will eventually lose."

Very sincerely yours,


WILLIAM C. MORRIS

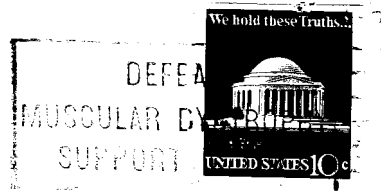


WCM:mg

William C. Morris

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 411 - POWER BUILDING
258 GENESEE STREET
UTICA, NEW YORK 13502



Honorable Charles E. Goodell
Executive Offices
Washington, D.C. 20020

1051 Hillsboro Mile
Hillsboro Beach, FL 33062
September 23, 1974

Honorable Charles E. Goodell
Chairman
Presidential Clemency Commission
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

This time I am not writing to ask for any consideration or support as I did when you were in Congress and I was in the bearing business.

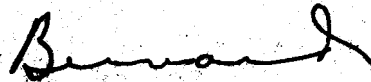
Instead I am writing to extend my hearty congratulations on your appointment to this highly important responsibility. I am sure that the program will be well administered under your direction.

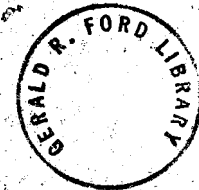
If I may reach back a bit I well remember the occasion when you arranged for your friend Jerry Ford to be guest speaker at the summer meeting of the Jamestown Manufacturers Association at the Chautauqua Club. Also when you honored us with your presence at the spring meeting of the Anti-Friction Bearings Manufacturers Association at the Seaview Country Club while I was Chairman.

I retired from Marlin Rockwell in 1969 and have since been enjoying Florida living. Fortunately we see many friends from Jamestown and Lakewood here during the winter season, including our mutual friend Dr. Ernie Kelley.

Kindest regards and best wishes for success in your new responsibility.

Sincerely,


Bernard J. Shallow



Bernard J. Shallow
1051 Hillsboro Mile
Hillsboro Beach, FL 33062



Honorable Charles E. Goodell
Chairman
Presidential Clemency Commission
The White House
Washington, D. C.

2017 Halford #4
Antallara, Ca
Apt. 23, 1974

Senator Goodell,

As chairman of the presidential clemency board you are in a position to show strength and courage in supporting clemency for all war resisters.

I feel that this is the only stand one can take, acting in good conscience.

I urge your support in this regard.

Sincerely,

Carla K. Muncher



2017 Halford #4
Santa Clara, Ca 95051



Senator Charles Goodell
Chmn - Presidential Clemency Bd.

~~Senate Office Bldg~~

Washington, D.C.

~~20510~~

16 W. Wilmont Avenue
Somers Pt, N. J. 08244
September 23, 1974

Charles E. Goodell, Chairman, Amnesty Comm.
Roth, Carson, Kwit, Spengler & Goodell
280 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10010



Dear Mr. Goodell:

As the parents of a draft evader, my husband and I are very disappointed in President Ford's amnesty proposal. For one thing, it makes no provision for the thousands of men who have established themselves in foreign countries, who wish to remain there as citizens, but who desire only visitation rights to their former homes in the United States.

Also, what about the fellows who are reasonably happy abroad, but are not citizens there, and who are at this time undecided as to whether or not they want to return to the United States? If they return, and decide before the end of the fifteen day period of grace that they would rather remain abroad, what assurance do they have that they will be allowed to leave the country? Will they be permitted to re-enter their adopted country?

Our son is in Canada as a landed immigrant, has married a Canadian girl, has a job in a very remote, primitive area, and is very happy with his new life. He has no desire at present to return to New Jersey permanently, but we, his parents, would like him to visit the family and his old home before making his decision.

Canada has been good to our son. In 1973, after almost six years of living underground there, he was granted landed immigrant status. He and many other draft evaders, some now Canadian citizens, do not desire to return to the United States permanently. They have chosen life abroad not as being better than that here at home but as being different. These men should be allowed visitation rights in order to return to their homeland occasionally just as our ancestors migrated from foreign countries but returned for visits.

Our hearts ache for the MIA's and their families. Those who lost loved ones, the men who have had had their lives irretrievably altered by being maimed in that unnecessary war are all to be greatly pitied. But we too have suffered. Does anyone realize what a parent goes through not knowing for almost six years whether her child is dead or alive? By the grace of God, our son finally found happiness in Canada after years of suffering, but he too was a casualty of that senseless war. Is it asking too much to allow these men visitation rights to the land of their birth?

Respectfully yours,

Bertine E. Brunn

(Mrs. Albert C. Brunn)

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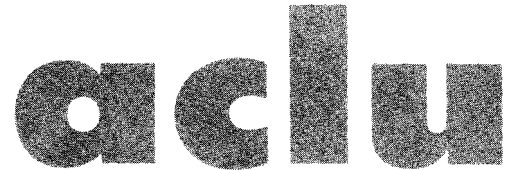
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ARLIE SCHARDT
Associate Director

MARY ELLEN GALE
Counsel

September 24, 1974

Mr. Charles Goodell
1225 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Charles,

Thank you for spending this morning in a frank discussion with us on the problems of amnesty.

I ask that, in the difficult days ahead -- as the problems and inequities of operating President Ford's clemency system become more apparent -- you take time to step back from the massive administrative burdens which will enmesh you, and read the first 52-pages of the enclosed book.

I hope it will help to restore the perspective you articulated so forcefully during the closing years of American involvement in Vietnam.

Best regards,

Arlie Schardt
Associate Director

AS/ks
Enclosure



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 24, 1974

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



My dear Mr. President:

Congratulations on your creation and implementation of a program for the return of Vietnam Era draft evaders and military deserters.

I commend you on your courageous move which represents a very positive step resulting in a practical method whereby draft evaders and military deserters can return to this country or cease to be fugitives without creating further divisions among Americans. Enough bitterness has already been generated in the discussion of these issues, and the timing was right to initiate a program which I know a sizable majority of citizens will support.

In good conscience, however, there are some aspects of the program with which I must take some issue and suggest reexamination. As you know, the basic concept which underlies both the legislation I have proposed and the Executive action you have taken is that the men are not to be prosecuted for their actions, but are to be allowed to earn for themselves the status of full and participating citizens. I am concerned that the imposition of a requirement for an agreement of allegiance (the draft evader) or an oath of allegiance (the military deserter) may be construed by the individuals involved, and later by the courts, as an unconstitutional bill of attainder in violation of the United States Constitution. My concern arises out of the case of Ex Parte Garland, 71 U.S. 3(1867) in which the United States Supreme Court struck down an oath re-

quired as a condition of the practice of law by the government of the Confederacy. In *Garland*, the Court was faced with highly emotional and controversial issues relating to the very fabric of our country. Surely in this instance, we should carefully adhere to the principle that the earning of immunity from prosecution should not be conditioned upon an unconstitutional condition. It would be unfortunate if your extremely commendable program were to be enmeshed in constitutional litigation because of an unnecessary requirement.

Furthermore on the practical side, I believe this requirement is an unnecessary condition as it may operate as a personal affront to the views of those individuals who might benefit from the program. Many of the draft evaders who either left the country or went underground firmly believed that they have engaged in the course of conduct required by their beliefs by resisting the draft. Evaders and deserters will, with some justification, equate taking an oath of allegiance as an admission of error and, therefore, preclude them from taking part in this most worthwhile program. I submit that the issue to be considered at this point is not whether draft resisters were right or wrong in abiding by their judgments. The issue now is simply whether we can create a successful mechanism for resolving this situation and thereby conciliate the divergent views held by Americans. The condition that an applicant take an oath of allegiance will not serve this purpose.

Furthermore, I would not have included deserters within the confines of any program of conditional amnesty. Those who are in the military are subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice which, as you know, involves an entirely separate and distinct system of law and procedure than applicable to draft evaders. Men who left the military service and, particularly those who deserted in time of war in a combat situation, had a more disruptive impact on our Nation's defense posture than those who merely failed to appear at an induction center. In preparing my bill on "earned immunity," my research revealed that the military estimates that less than five percent of those who desert do so for ideological reasons. Most young men desert because they are immature and do not adjust properly to a military environment. Some of these individuals leave the service because of a variety of reasons, including the commission of crimes or discreditable involvement with military authorities.

The President

-3-

September 24, 1974

An amnesty program which includes deserters would be inherently unfair and certainly disruptive of military discipline.

I also foresee a problem in dividing the implementation of the amnesty program between the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense and the Clemency Board. Creating a division of authority among these three agencies without sufficient coordination can have the effect of preventing uniform administration of the amnesty program. To avoid these problems, I would delegate to the Clemency Board the exclusive power to deal with all members of the specified class of persons to whom you have extended this conditional offer of amnesty. The Board could then promulgate the rules and regulations and develop a uniform criteria in considering the merits of each individual case. The Board would then be in a superior position to prescribe the appropriate conditions of alternative service, if any, to each applicant; the fulfillment of which would entitle each to earned immunity.

In closing, please accept my heartfelt thanks for allowing me the opportunity to communicate my ideas with you regarding the Earned Immunity Act of 1974. You have my assurance that notwithstanding our points of disagreement, I shall continue to support your program in every way possible.

Personal regards.

Sincerely,



**ROBERT TAFT, JR.
United States Senator**

**cc: The Honorable Charles Goodell ✓
Mr. Richard Tropp**



LOUIS & DORA SCHLAMOWITZ
2045 ROCKAWAY PARKWAY
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11236

September 25, 1974

Dear Honorable Senator

Charles E. Goodell,

Dora and I want to wish you the best of all on your new appointment by President Ford as Chairman of the newly formed Clemency Board.

God Bless you with many happy years ahead of you with new administration.

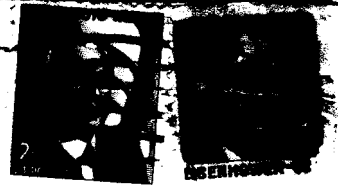
I would deeply appreciate from you if, you or your office would be able to mail me an autograph picture of your self. any picture you could mail me I be, very great full for. Thank you

Sincerely yours,
Louis M. Schlamowitz

EDIS & DORA SCHLAMOWITZ
2045 ROCKAWAY PARKWAY
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11236

Personal

WH



c/o

Honorable - Charles E. Goodell
Chairman of, The Amnesty Board
Washington 25, D.C.



Sept. 25th/ 1974.

Charles Goodell: Welcome! And gratitude to President Ford for putting you back where you belong: and where you would have been in 1970 if two outrageous thieves--and fumlbers--hadn't set out to destroy you. Well I'm sure you wouldn't change places with either one of them, now. And I predict a brilliant future for you in a wide range of highlevel politics. So--congratulations! and may the best of good fortune come your way.

When I came here less than a year ago it took much twirling of the knob on the radio to find a program that held my attention: but one evening over KKIV I

I heard an authoritative voice saying "He's a disaster!" Listening, I discovered that John Sage, host of the show, whom I later dubbed a "towering mentality" - had been saying this of H. Kissinger from the very beginning of his activities at the White House. So had I. So had hundreds of authentic Americans who were revolted by the arrogance of this person who appeared to wish everyone to take it for granted that HE was in charge. Of course now that his untruthfulness is no longer in doubt, altho the depths of his deceit is still to be probed, this is not going to be washed away by some of those phony tears which came from being exposed - and demanding that we clear his name. He has not only been given too much liberty, but he has taken too many liberties; and he is no longer to be believed. Mr. Sage also brought to listeners attention the footnote hastily scribbled on President Ford's speech the day H.K. addressed the U.N. But anyone watching could see that President Ford's statement that Sec'y Kissinger had the complete trust and confidence of all the people of the United States was being taken with a skeptical attitude by the U.N. audience; and with audible cries of "Not so!" by people at home. John Sage states that anyone interested in knowing what H.K. is like, should read some of his books. Each, so we are told, have one solution for anything and everything - "War!" This check with every move K. has made; and his shuttling back and forth, and accomplishing nothing, is meant as a distraction. But human beings are being killed, our debt is astronomical from handing out billions that promote and compound wars; we are losing (or have lost) the respect we were once shown throughout the world, and we are burdening our own citizens with a load too heavy for them to endure much longer.

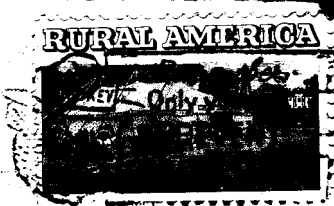
President Ford is aware of all this. HE did not bring about this nightmare situation. And he is going to need the help and support of every citizen who believes that the United States, and the world, are worth saving. When I left New York I was tempted to let my membership in The Woman's National Republican Club, 3 West 51st. St., New York, lapse. But I didn't. Having been a member for some 25 years, I just couldn't do it. You've been our guest, and we appreciated the information you gave us and your attitude of concern about many things. It wasn't easy to try to welcome with enthusiasm two other guests. But that's behind us, and I'm with those who feel that all that has happened may turn out to be beneficial IF we don't forget too quickly how slow we were to investigate, even when faced with the evidence. "Sweep the place clean" is what John Sage says, and I go along with that. With H.K. out of there he can phone R.M. Nixon as often as he pleases. The morning paper states this is OFTEN. Probably to irk Gen. Haig, who certainly had the upperhand for a while. And people talk about women being petty!!!

The radio just announced that the United States gave our check for one billion dollars ~~foreign~~ DELIVERED to Israel. I think there must be some error here. I'll see what a later memo says.

Please excuse an Olivetti that appears to be asking for at least a pause. If I try to rewrite this letter I know it will be, even then, less than perfect. But if I don't get this in the mail, it probably won't go at all. So with multiple good wishes to you, and top level success in all you undertake, I send this, feeling much better than before your appointment was announced. We need OUR people, friend Goodell, and I don't intend to stop trying.

4301 N. 87th. Place
Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251


Peggy London



The Hon. Charles Goodell,
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington, D.C.

~~Courtesy Miss Mildred Leonard
Presidential Secretary~~

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BERNARD RAPOPORT
PRESIDENT

September 26, 1974

Charles E. Goodell, Attorney
HYDEMAN, MASON & GOODELL
1225 19th St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

...it appears, Charles, that it's 'never enough'
for some.

While my emotional inclination is with Clergy
and Laity Concerned on this issue, my reasoning
is supportive of the Ford proposal.

Love,

Bernard Rapoport

Encl. CALC ltr 9/16/74



TO: Charles E. Goodell

FROM: David F. Addlestone, Lawyers Military Defense Committee of
the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (659-1138)
John Schulz, Military Law Reporter (296-7590)

RE: Service-connected Benefits

DATE: September 30, 1974



ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY ACCORDING TO DISCHARGE

Key

E = Eligible

TBD = To Be Determined (by agency concerned)

NE = Not Eligible

The Presidential Proclamation only dealt with benefits administered by the Veteran's Administration. As you can see that leaves open those benefits administered by other agencies.

Since the Clemency Discharge automatically bars Veteran's Administration benefits and does not leave that determination up to the V.A., the Clemency Discharge is placed after the dishonorable discharge column on the list.

<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Hon.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>Undes.</u>	<u>BCD</u>	<u>Dishon.</u>	<u>Clem.</u>
(Those administered by the V.A.)						
1. Dependency & Indemnity Comp.	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
2. Compensation for Service-connected Disability or Death	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
3. Pension for Non-Service connected Disability or Death	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
4. Medal of Honor Roll Pension	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
5. Insurance	E	E	TBD	TBD	TBD	NE
6. Vocational Rehabilitation	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
7. Educational Assistance (Inc. Flight Training & Apprentice Training)	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
8. War Orphans' Educational Assistance	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
9. Home and other loans	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
10. Hospitalization & Disability care	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
11. Medical and Dental Service	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
12. Prosthetic Appliances	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
13. Guide Dogs & Equipment for Blindness	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE

<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Hon.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>Undes.</u>	<u>BCD</u>	<u>Dishon.</u>	<u>Clem.</u>
14. Special Housing (DV)	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
15. Automobile (DV)	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
16. Funerals & Burial Expenses	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE
17. Burial Flag	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	NE

(Those administered by the Army)

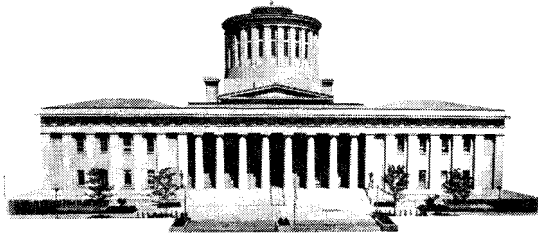
1. Payment for Accrued Leave	E	E	NE	NE	NE	?
2. Death Gratuity (6 mos. pay)	E	E	E	E	NE	?
3. Transportation to Home	E	E	E	E	E	?
4. Transportation of Dependents and Household Goods to Home	E	E	NE	NE	NE	?
5. Wearing of Military Uniform	E	E	NE	NE	NE	?
6. Admission to Soldiers' Home	E	E	NE	NE	NE	?
7. Burial in Nat'l Cemetary	E	E	NE	NE	NE	?
8. Headstone Marker	E	E	NE	NE	NE	?
9. Army Board for Correction of Military Records	E	E	E	E	E	?
10. Discharge Review Board	E	E	E	NE*	NE	?

*Unless awarded by a Special Court-Martial

(Those administered by other federal agencies)

1. Preference for Farm Loans (Sept. of Agriculture)	E	E	E	E	NE	?
2. Preference for Farm and other Rural Housing Loans (Dept. of Agriculture)	E	E	E	E	NE	?
3. Civil Service Preference (Civil Service Commission)	E	E	NE	NE	NE	?
4. Civil Service Retirement Credit (Civil Service Com.)	E	E	NE	NE	NE	?
5. Re-employment Rights (Dept. of Labor)	E	E	NE	NE	NE	?
6. Job Counseling and Employment Placement (Dept. of Labor)	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	?
7. Unemployment Compensation for ex-servicemen	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	?
8. Naturalization Benefits (Dept. of Justice Imm & Naturalization Service)	E	E	NE	NE	NE	?
9. Old Age and Disability Insurance (Soc. Security Administration)	E	E	TBD	NE	NE	?

Ohio Senate



DONALD E. LUKENS
4TH DISTRICT
STATE HOUSE
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

Columbus 43216

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EDUCATION AND HEALTH
FINANCE

September 30, 1974

The Honorable Charles Goodell
Director, Clemency Board
White House
Washington, D. C. 20050



Dear Charles:

Just a quick note to congratulate you most sincerely on your newest appointment as Director of the President's new Clemency Board.

It will be a very demanding job but I am sure also a very rewarding task.

Your friend,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "D. Lukens". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

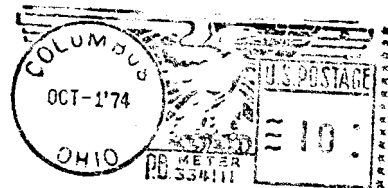
Donald E. Lukens
State Senator

DEL/aja

Ohio Senate
Columbus



DONALD E. LUKENS
4TH DISTRICT
STATE HOUSE
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215



The Honorable Charles Goodell
Director, Clemency Board
White House
Washington, D. C. 20050

EDWARD I. KOCH
16TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

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

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

COMMITTEES:
BANKING AND CURRENCY
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

Sept. 30, 1974

Hon. Charles Goodell
Presidential Clemency Review Board
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Charlie:

The President made a superb choice when he made you Chairman.

If I can help in any way, do let me know. I am glad that Richard Tropp of your office has been in touch with my office.

All the best, and let's stay in touch.



Sincerely,

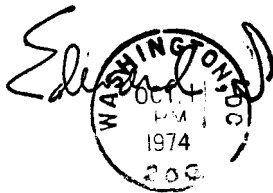
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "E. I. Koch". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like hand.

EDWARD I. KOCH

EIK:bw

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



W.H.

Hon. Charles Goodell
Presidential Clemency Review Board
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

HYDEMAN, MASON & GOODELL

1225 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

CHARLES E. GOODELL

October 1, 1974

OCT 4 1974

Dear Ray:

It was good to hear from you again, and most of all to receive your good wishes and expression of faith in the integrity of President Ford. I feel it is warranted.

Thank you for writing, and I do agree with you that new views and guidelines must be learned.

With kind regard, I am

Sincerely,

Charlie



Mr. Raymond S. Rubinow
2 East 34th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

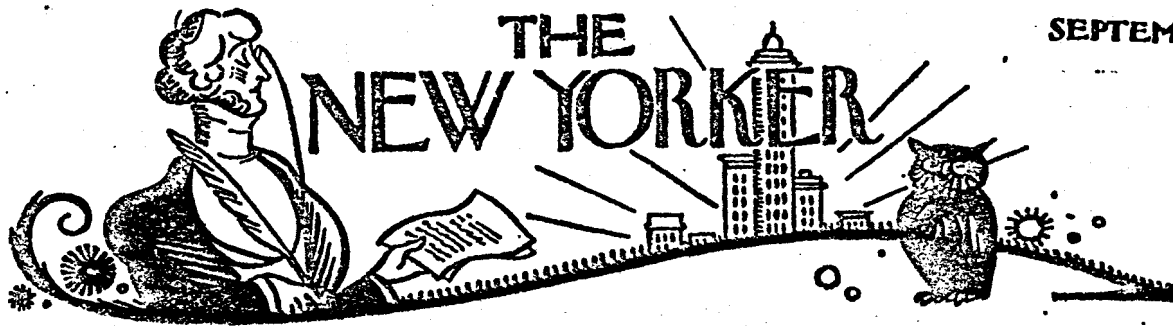
October 30, 1974

Dear Charlie: Thanks. Just back from late vacation in Portugal - revolution and a Presidential resignation, yet!

Found copy of Bob Pickus's letter to you of 10/4 re amnesty. I have not been close to the discussion, so have no informed opinion about various approaches. But I did want to commend Bob to you. He is a dedicated worker in the vineyard, and has thought a lot about the problem. For your interest, the enclosed piece from the New Yorker, and some recent correspondence I had with NBC re their program on amnesty, "Duty Bound".

I still remain troubled about our new President, In his appearance before the House Judiciary Committee, he seemed not to grasp the essential point troubling his fellow-Americans: the meaning of "equal justice under the law"?

A large, stylized handwritten signature or scribble in black ink, located at the bottom right of the page. It appears to be a signature, possibly "R" or "S", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.



THE TALK OF THE TOWN

New Man in Town

EVERYBODY comes to New York sooner or later. Among the fairly recent arrivals is a fifty-year-old, non-stop-talking crusader named Robert Pickus, a founder, the president, and the main spokesman of an organization called the World Without War Council. We met Mr.

Pickus at his newly established headquarters, on top of the Flatiron Building. "We're a very independent outfit—a sport in the peace-organization jungle—so these quarters seemed sort of right for us," he said. "Although we have a foot in the U.N.-oriented camp, it would strike a false note for us to be over near First Avenue, and it would be equally wrong for us to be down in SoHo with the peace-cause groups. Our criticism of the conventional peace movement has been almost as sharp as our criticism of the balance-of-power people. Besides, the rent's cheap, because we don't have any water in this penthouse and, as you may have noticed, you have to climb thirty-eight steps to get here."

While we were still catching our

breath, Mr. Pickus went on to say that the Council has been in existence since 1967, and until fairly recently was principally based in Berkeley, California, where he lives, with his wife and children. He is currently a trans-continental commuter, after a fashion, coming East every month or so for a ten-day stretch. "I've been in peace practically my entire adult life," he said, "but I'd never wanted to come to New York before, because that's where nearly every other group has its mimeograph machines. I wanted to concentrate on regional work, in places like Seattle, and like Oakland, where we've been able to have a demonstrable impact on groups such as the Episcopal Diocese of California. We're a minimalist organization trying to function

as a catalyst in a field where most people regard the primary goal as something that isn't feasible. Do you know that there have been more than a hundred wars since 1945? We have a list that was drawn up by a Hungarian peace researcher, except that he left out the invasion of Hungary—which is characteristic of what we're up against. One of our megalomaniacal goals is to try to link up all the people active in the peace field—church groups, labor, the underground world—and to get each group to put the ending of wars on its permanent long-range agenda and take it *seriously*. Our claim is that with suitable perspectives we can develop some common thought among the pacifists and the world-law crowd and the disarmament people and other groups, like psychiatrists, who are examining war and peace in the larger sense, from the point of view of man himself. Up to now, the farther we've stayed from New York, the easier it has seemed to pull different groups together."

Mr. Pickus, who might have a Ph.D. in political science if his dissertation were not twenty-odd years overdue, told us that he has led a rea-

sonably peripatetic life: born in Sioux City, raised in Illinois, educated in Chicago and London, war service—chiefly with the O.S.S.—in Sweden. “In Stockholm, it made an enormous impression on me to be thrown together with one ethically centered refugee after another—men for whom the likelihood of failure was an integral part of existence but who nonetheless clung to a belief in the importance of persisting in their ideals,” he said. “In 1951, I looked around for a place that would feed me while I tried to end all wars, and I went to work for the Quakers, but I left, because I felt they had inadequate political understanding. In 1961, Robert Gilmore and I started an organization called Turn Toward Peace, which was supposed to be a clearinghouse for sixty or so groups. But Vietnam soon intruded and began to eclipse every other issue. We in the peace movement may have to pay a terrible price for some fundamental moral and political errors we made during that war. Too many peace workers propagated the notion that the only bad thing about Vietnam was American

power, and that Hanoi, for instance, couldn't be blamed for *anything*. How can you keep telling people that their country is uniquely corrupt, vicious, and exploitative, and then hope to get them to move in concert with the rest of the world? I'm a pacifist, but I seem to spend too much of my time these days arguing with my pacifist brethren. Right now, we're hung up on amnesty, which I'm afraid is beginning to prolong the polarization caused by the war. *Our* view of men who left the country rather than take the consequences of being conscientious objectors is that while conscience is naturally of value, so is law, and individuals just can't be permitted to walk in and out of political systems as *they* choose. We in the Council generally favor bringing people home in some way that won't rupture the delicate connective elements of society—perhaps by offering them amnesty but with an alternative service requirement. A lot of peace people disagree with us on that. The left feels that we're selling out, and the right thinks that we're either dangerous or idiotic, and the middle doesn't seem to be able to grasp what we're talking

about. Still, we have to push on, and I hope to be able to link up some of the energy left over from Vietnam to find committed leadership for peace, to bind that together, to relate it to all segments of the community, and to rebuild whatever it is that people in this country need to make them tackle large challenges. Well, we've stayed away from New York all along, and have kept pure, I suppose, getting by with small sums of money and young volunteers. But we haven't accomplished enough. So now we're here in the mainstream, and I just hope we don't become like many East Coast organizations and devote most of our time to raising enough money simply to stay in business. That would be bad for, among other things, my pride, and it's been my pride that's kept me going. If you think your energies and abilities are worth anything, you want a task that's really big. Mine feels a little bit too big to me right now.”

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

August 22, 1974

Dear Messrs. Goodman and Adams:

May I suggest a further contribution by NBC to a currently developing public policy discussion of some considerable importance.

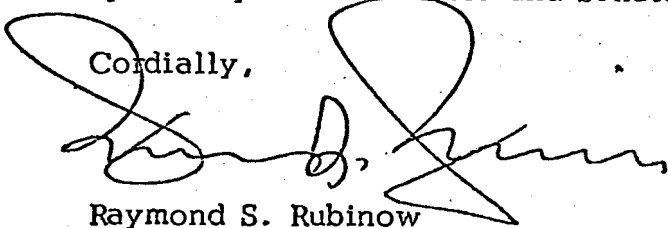
I refer to President Ford's and Senator Kennedy's recent remarks on the subject of amnesty to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

On 3/11/73 NBC presented an extraordinary public affairs program, "Duty Bound", in conjunction with the National Council of Churches. I have already seen it twice and secured a copy of the script. It is one of the most thoughtful treatments of the subject yet presented.

As a layman I do not know the considerations involved in a decision to rebroadcast this fine play. I address this letter to you both, therefore, in the belief that if the idea does appeal to you - you will pass it on to the appropriate department.

If NBC does decide to rebroadcast it, it might be interesting and appropriate to relate the program to the discussion now opened by President Ford and Senator Kennedy.

Cordially,



Raymond S. Rubinow

Mr. Julian Goodman, Chairman
Mr. David Adams, Vice Chairman
NBC
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

cc: Mr. Martin Hoade, Ms. Doris Ann

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

THIRTY ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020, CIRCLE 7-8300

OCT 14 1974

ALBERT R. KROEGER
Director
Corporate Communications

October 11, 1974

Mr. Raymond S. Rubinow
2 East 34th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Rubinow:

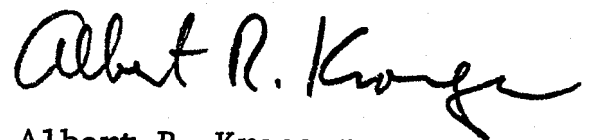
Julian Goodman and David Adams have asked me to thank you for your thoughtful letter, and I am sorry that our reply has taken so long.

We have checked into the rebroadcast possibilities but there is no present plan to repeat the public affairs program "Duty Bound," which was originally presented in conjunction with the National Council of Churches, and broadcast a second time some months later.

The program, as you know, was designed to help develop a public discussion and dialogue on the question of amnesty. Currently, this subject is receiving considerable public attention, thus the original goal of the program has been accomplished.

NBC News will, as it has in the past, continue to cover developments related to the amnesty situation and we appreciate your interest in writing us about this.

Cordially,



Albert R. Kroeger

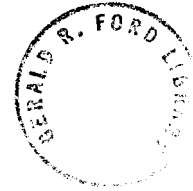
LAW OFFICES
SHIPLEY SMOAK AKERMAN STEIN & KAPS
1108 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20045

(202) 783-1647

NEW YORK OFFICE
1370 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS

October 9, 1974

Honorable Charles E. Goodell
1225 - 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



Dear Charlie:

I enjoyed very much watching you and Martin Agronsky on Channel 26 the other night - and I was particularly glad when you rebuffed his efforts to advance the "kick a man when he is down" approach he seems to take with Nixon.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carl".

Carl L. Shipley

CLS:vh

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 western union **Mailgram**



HONORABLE CHARLES E. GOODELL, JR. CHAIRMAN CLEMENCY REVIEW BOARD
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

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STEPHEN E. KELLY, PRESIDENT, MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION, 575 LEXINGTON AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10022

17101 EDT

MGMWSHT HSB



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CABLE "ROCKSCOURT"
TELEX 127596

October 10, 1974

Mr. Charles E. Goodell
Hydeman & Mason
1225 Nineteenth Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Charlie:

This is a belated congratulations on your new appointment. I can't think of anyone more qualified, able and experienced to handle the difficult problems of amnesty.

It must also be a great pleasure to participate again directly in public affairs.

Sincerely yours,

John Churchill



Law School of Harvard University

Cambridge, Mass. 02138

October 11, 1974

Charles Goodell
Washington D.C.

Dear Charles,

I've been meaning to drop you a note of congratulations and good wishes, and since I'm just about to head off for a meeting on the Halperin wiretap case, this is a good time to do it. Mort's suit is progressing at a snail's pace, but we are just about to begin deposing the significant defendants, Haig, Higby, Kissinger (fat chance), and the Watergate cover-up defendants (fatter chance).

You were excellent on the Today Show on the pardon. With your name then being bandied about for any number of positions you could easily have taken a team position, but you left no doubt that you were going to be someone in the administration who would be capable of providing constructive criticism and independent judgment.

I am still on the litigation track. Last year I taught Evidence and Criminal Procedure. This year I'm back on leave, working with the public defenders office here in Massachusetts soaking up trial experience. It's the pits (as Jean Boudin used to say), a long way from Byrne's courtroom, but a real journeyman kind of experience. I hope to stay on leave next year also, and spend it in a big city prosecutor's office seeing the other side. That still has to be worked out with the dean.

God help you in doing your job. It sounds very tough. If I can help you in any way, please let me know.

Fern and I would love to see you if you ever come to Boston.

Good regards.

Charlie



October 21, 1974

Dear Margie:

It was good to hear from you again, and thank you very much for your friendly comments.

Perhaps when times are less hectic, we can spend some time visiting. It would be very pleasant.

With warm regard, I am

Sincerely,

Ms. Margery Tabankin
Director
The Youth Project
1000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20007



Answer



1000 WISCONSIN AVE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20007
202 338-5721

September 17, 1974

Charles E. Goodell, Esq.
733 - 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charles,

It's been a long time since we've been in touch.

I was really pleased and excited to read of your appointment as chairman of the Presidential Clemency Board.

I'm glad to see that President Ford saw amnesty as a priority issue, and hope that his choosing you as head of the review board indicates his sincere commitment to find a positive solution to the problem of the many young men who followed their consciences and did not serve in the armed forces during the Vietnam War.

I'd love to spend some time together soon.

Best personal regards,

Margery
Margery Tabankin
Director

October 21, 1974

Dear John:

Your telegram was heart-warming indeed and greatly appreciated.

It's always a happy occasion to hear from old time friends, and thanks especially for all your good wishes.

With warm regard, I am

Sincerely,

Mr. John H. Voorhees
Watkins Glen, New York 14891





Telegram

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ICS IPMNAWA WSH

10017 2-013441E263 09-20-74

PMS 6075354905 IDMT WATKINS GLENN NY 58 09-20 1131AEDT

HONORABLE CHARLES GOODELL

733 15 ST NORTHWEST

WASHDC

MY MOST SINCERE AND BEST WISHES ON YOUR NEW APPOINTMENT BY OUR
NEW GREAT PRESIDENT GERALD R FORD. ALL I CAN SAY IS I EXPECTED
NO LESS OF YOU CHARLIE. MY MOST SINCERE REGARDS AND BEST WISHES
TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY AND I YOUR OLD SCHUYLER COUNTY CAMPAIGN
DIRECTOR WHEN YOU WERE CONGRESSMAN.

JOHN H VOORHEEIS WATKINS GLEN NEW YORK

NNNN

Answer
1974 SEP 20 PH12:48

Oct 23, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICK TROPP
FROM: BOB HORN
SUBJECT: LETTER FROM
EMIL M. DEUTSCH

This is to make note of the fact that the attached letter has been addressed to the following as well as the one which came in addressed for Mr. Goodell:

Mr. Dougovita
Mr. Finch
Mr. Jordan

Each of the above is being forwarded to their respective offices.



October 16, 1974

Mr. Charles Goodell, chairman
Presidential Clemency Board
Washington, D.C. 20520

OCT 23 1974

Dear Mr. Goodell:

I want to appeal to you as chairman of the Presidential Clemency Board. It seems to me that the way Mr. Ford's executive order of September 16, 1974 about "a program for the return of Vietnam era draft evaders and military deserters" will be executed will depend to a very large extent upon the Clemency Board. I believe that this very conditional "forgiveness" is very far removed from a true amnesty. The American people realized much too late the immorality, illegality and injustice of our involvement in Vietnam. I question therefore whether it was wise to punish those who, at least in their majority, recognized this earlier than the civilians, largely untouched by the war, by the heavy requirements the executive order places upon them as condition for their reentry into the U.S. society.

I would therefore urge you to use your influence upon the members of the Board to have a magnanimous attitude taken by the board in all cases.

I still hope that in 1975 Congress will work toward legislation for a real, ~~is it~~ general and unconditional amnesty for all resisters against the war in Vietnam.

Without such Congressional move I can see little prospect
for a time reconciliation and the healing of the wounds
caused and still festering by our involvement in Vietnam.

Most sincerely yours

Emil M. Deutch
720 Narramore Ave # 9
Tucson, Arizona 85326

366 Scott Street
Lake Forest, Illinois 60045
October 28, 1974

Presidential Clemency Board
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C.



To the Presidential Clemency Board:

When President Ford announced the amnesty program, he said it was within the bounds of previous presidential plans. At the same time he invoked the words of Abraham Lincoln, who faced with the most difficult amnesty circumstances in our history acted with wisdom and without alternative service requirements. President Ford quoted the Second Inaugural, promising to "do everything in my power to bind up the Nation's wounds."

The President's program, however, can only bind up wounds as a field medic might, leaving the signs of battle very visible. But we are no longer at war and we no longer need the services of a medic. Instead we have experts, the Clemency Board, experts not in medicine but in civic morality. The President has chosen members of the Board on just this ground: your sensitivity to the permanent interest of the Nation.

With this in mind I should like to propose for your consideration a course of action by which you can exercise moral leadership within your legal authority: Announce that you will recommend clemency with no condition of alternative service for all persons whose offenses are substantially offenses of conscientious objection to the Vietnam War, regardless of the form those offenses took. You are empowered to recommend alternate service "where appropriate" as well as to take into account "mitigating factors." Legally, this suggestion means that the Board concludes in advance that for an entire class of persons mitigating circumstances render it appropriate to recommend no alternative service.

There are few people in the United States today who believe the Vietnam War was wise policy. There are many, on the other hand, who believe it was not only tragic public policy but also immoral and unconstitutional. Among these are a sizable number of persons over whom you have jurisdiction. That you have jurisdiction over them rather than over others is largely accidental: it was one's age, sex, birthday, or draft status which permitted many people in the United States to argue about Vietnam rather than to be compelled to fight there.

Those whose objection to the war entangled them with civilian or military law ultimately led to the authority you now have over their future. Their surface disloyalty should not obscure their deeper faith in the best instincts of America. They should now be permitted a speedy return to civilian life without the requirement of alternative service. It has been the meaning of amnesty since ancient Greece to forget, not to prolong legal sanction for past action.

An announcement by the Board, or even by some of the Board, that clemency recommendation will be for zero months alternate service for all persons whose conviction was, substantially, for conscientious objection to the War, has significant benefits for the Nation. First, the announcement will lead to the prompt reunion of many Americans with their families after years of separation. Second, it will heal the open domestic wounds of the war now, rather than two years from now when the Review Board is dissolved and the last alternative service may be completed. Third, an announcement of no alternative service will set an example for similar policies by selective service boards and military agencies charged with functions comparable to yours. Fourth, the policy will save a large portion of the federal money allocated to the Board, as well as the time of its members. Finally, a "zero months alternative service" policy will demonstrate to Americans and to the world that a group of citizens vested with power by the Nation's chief executive can act with leadership, imagination, and wisdom.

While President Ford proposed to "bind the Nation's wounds," you have it within your legal authority to realize additional words from the Second Inaugural of President Lincoln -- With malice toward none; with charity for all

Very respectfully,

Charles A. Miller

Charles A. Miller

הרב חיים אורי ליפשיץ

Rabbi Chaim U. Lipschitz, D.D.
225 Kaap Street / Brooklyn, New York 11211

12th Day Mar Cheshvan 5735
October 28th 1974



Hon. Charles Goodell
Chairman, Annisty Committee
The White House
Washington, D.C.

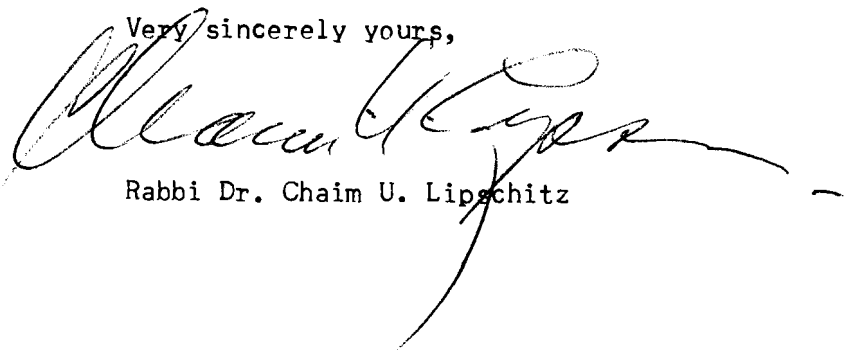
My dear Mr. Goodell:

Upon hearing the good news of your appointment to the Chairmanship of the Annisty Committee, I immediately sent you my heartfelt congratulations.

I would like to know if you received my communication, because I did not receive any acknowledgement.

With every good wish for your continued success, health and happiness, and trusting to hear from you, I remain

Very sincerely yours,



Rabbi Dr. Chaim U. Lipschitz

CUL:sg



MANAGING EDITOR, "The Jewish Press", Brooklyn, N.Y.
DIRECTOR, Community Service Bureau, Mesivta Torah Vodaath, Brooklyn, N.Y.
PRESIDENT, National Information Bureau for Jewish Life, New York, N.Y.
VICE PRESIDENT for RESEARCH and PROJECT, Mesivta Talmudical Seminary, Brooklyn, N.Y.

366 Scott Street
Lake Forest, Illinois 60045

October 29, 1974

Mr. Charles E. Goodell, Esq.
280 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Goodell:

I write you in your capacity as Chairman of the Presidential Clemency Board and enclose a copy of a letter that I have sent to the Board in Washington. Since I am not sure how often you meet or how such a letter would be distributed to members individually, I am sending a copy directly to you in New York.

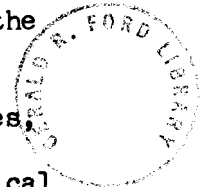
My proposal for the Board, in the letter enclosed, is this. The Board should consider recommending as a general policy that no months of alternative service be given to persons in its jurisdiction if the law violation involved was one which clearly related to a moral objection to the Nation's participation in the Vietnam War.

The reason for such a proposal is simply my desire to see the Vietnam War brought to as speedy and just end as possible within the United States. So far as I can tell from newspapers, the amnesty program is neither bringing home many of the people who ought to be united with their families and contributing to their communities, nor has it, on the other hand, provoked a continuing debate and opposition to its potential "laxness." In other words, the practical obstacles that might have suggested there was no need to provide a specifically moral leadership on the part of the Clemency Board do not exist. The enclosed statement addresses itself primarily to the moral questions, just as opposition to the Vietnam War did several years ago.

The war can be brought to its swiftest conclusion within the legal authority of the Clemency Board by determining that moral opposition to the war is a "mitigating" reason for being relieved of further punishment. Although the history of amnesty, back to the ancient Greeks, contains some occasions of conditional amnesty, the fundamental idea behind it, the idea which Abraham Lincoln adhered to in his amnesty proclamations, is an official "forgetting" in order to reunite factions of a nation.

I hope that you will be able to consider the suggestion enclosed when you next preside at a Clemency Board meeting.

Sincerely yours,
Charles A. Miller
Charles A. Miller



October 29, 1974

Dear Al:

It was great to hear from you through Mrs. O'Connor and by your letter of October 9. The Clemency Board is a tough assignment, but I think we are making good progress, and I enjoy immensely working with Mrs. O'Connor.

Thank you for your good wishes, which I reciprocate warmly.

With kind regard, I am

Sincerely,

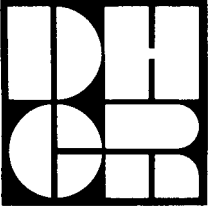
Charles E. Goodell

Mr. Albert S. Hinkle
Division of Housing and
Community Renewal
State of New York
Two World Trade Center
New York, N.Y. 10047



STATE OF NEW YORK • EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL

TWO WORLD TRADE CENTER, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10047



LEE GOODWIN
COMMISSIONER

LESTER EISNER, JR.
FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
PETER F. GAYNOR, JR.
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

ALBERT S. HINKLE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

October 9, 1974

OCT 16 1974

Mr. Charles E. Goodell, Chairman
Clemency Review Board
460 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Charlie:

I think it is particularly appropriate that a fellow Episcopalian is heading the Clemency Review Board. I'm sure your background will be a great help to you in arriving at a just solution to the cases presented to the Board. President Ford made an excellent choice.

Mrs. O'Connor, who is also in The Division of Housing, said that she mentioned my name to you, although she said she forgot and told you I was from Tarrytown, I said no, it was Corning the glass town!

Needless to say, you have my good wishes for you in the new job.

Give my best regards to your wife.

Sincerely,

Albert S. Hinkle
Assistant Commissioner

October 29, 1974

Dear Roudy:

Thanks for your thoughtful note congratulating me on my appointment. Please accept my belated congratulations to you.

It will be a very great pleasure working with you. It is imperative that the President's Clemency Board in no way slight our veterans, and I am glad you are there to defend their interests.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Charles E. Goodell

The Honorable
Richard L. Roudebush
Veterans Administration
Washington, D.C. 20420





OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20420

October 1, 1974

The Honorable
Charles Goodell
Chairman, Presidential Clemency Board
Rm. 460, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Goodell,

Congratulations on your appointment as
Chairman of the Presidential Clemency Board.

It will be my pleasure to work with you, in
anyway I can, as all of us in President Ford's Admin-
istration move forward to help solve the grave problems
of our Nation in the days and years ahead.

Please call on me.

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
Acting Administrator

October 29, 1974

Dear Chuck:

It was great to hear from you again and knowing things are in good hands for the Republicans in Yates County. I appreciated your sending the clipping. Although the press enjoys characterizing me as returning from exile, it wasn't quite that bad. I must say, however, that the tone and atmosphere of the Ford Administration is quite an improvement.

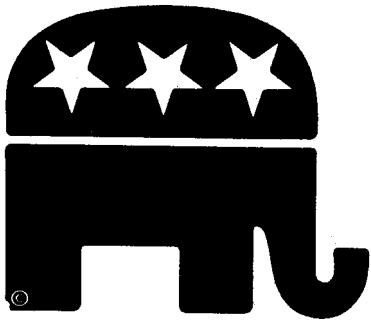
With warm personal regard, I am

Sincerely,

Charles E. Goodell

Mr. Charles L. Wallis, Chairman
Keuka College
Keuka Park, New York 14478





Yates County
Republican Committee

Charles L. Wallis, Chmn., Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York 14478

Vice-Chairman
Dr. John A. Tusch
Mrs. Marian V. Wright

Donald L. Stork Secretary
P. Henry Flynn Treasurer
Paul R. Taylor Counsel

State Committeemen
G. Bryce Barden
Mrs. Catherine Elliott

President, Women's Republican Club
Mrs. Nancy S. Taylor

October 18, 1974

Dear Charlie:

Congratulations and best wishes.

I hadn't realized you had been in exile! (See story enclosed.)

Cordially,

Chuck

October 29, 1974

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter of October 23, 1974. It was great to hear from you again.

You seem to be keeping track of the press all over the country, so that I can't get away with anything. I am glad you admired my confrontation in the Review Press with Louise Ransom. She is quite a gal.

I would love to get together with you when you get to Washington. We do have a lot of catching up to do, and I want to hear all about Joan and the family. My "little boys" are now getting very big. Bill is doing well as a sophomore at Williams and Tim is captain of the football, basketball and baseball teams at Bronxville. They are about 6'4", and the other three are catching up with them fast.

Please give my warmest regards to Joan. I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Goodell

Mr. Robert W. Minor
Vorys, Sater, Seymoure and Pease
52 East Gay Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215



ARTHUR I. VORYS 1856-1933
LOWRY F. SATER 1867-1935
AUGUSTUS T. SEYMOUR 1873-1926
EDWARD L. PEASE 1873-1924

VORYS, SATER, SEYMOUR AND PEASE

52 EAST GAY STREET

COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

TELEPHONE
614-228-6151
CABLE ADDRESS
VORYSATER

October 23, 1974

ROBERT W. MINOR
JOHN W. HOBERG
JAMES P. FRIEDT
PHILIP C. JOHNSTON
ELBERT R. NESTER
WILLIAM D. KLOSS
MICHAEL G. LONG
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MARY ELLEN FAIRFIELD
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Dear Charlie:

A friend in Washington sent me a copy of the story in Sunday's Post. Joan and I had been following your amnesty job in the Review Press with admiration, despite Louise Ransom's reservations.

From the Post account, we've got some catching up to do. As far as this end is concerned, we're still embroiled in litigation with Art Metal of Jamestown. Your good advice of a couple of years ago saved us a lot of trouble and maybe some money.

I get to Washington from time to time and will call on the chance we can get together. I almost came back last January on a semi-permanent basis, but better judgment (read "Joan") prevailed.

All the best.

Sincerely,



Robert W. Minor

RWM:rc