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*Parole Bond*

August 23, 1974

To: Dave Wimer

From: Eva





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date 8/22/74

TO: Phil Buchen

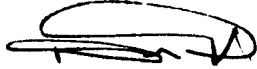
FROM: DUDLEY CHAPMAN

*I see no problems in this.*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

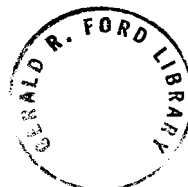
August 21, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHILIP BUCHEN  
FROM: DAVID J. WIMER   
SUBJECT: U. S. Board of Parole, Department of  
Justice (PAS, GS-17)

Attached is a copy of my proposed memorandum to The President discussing the appointment of William E. Amos and George J. Reed to the United States Board of Parole.

Please have your office contact Greg Lebedev's office to let us know of your opinion of the proposed action in order that we may accurately represent your views in the final decision memorandum. As we wish to act on this matter as expeditiously as possible, we would very much appreciate a reply by August 24, 1974. If we have not heard from your office by that time, we will assume that you have no comment and go forward with the memorandum. Your observations and assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Attachment: As Stated



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: GENERAL ALEXANDER HAIG

FROM: DAVID J. WIMER

SUBJECT: U.S. Board of Parole, Department of Justice (PAS, GS-17)

This memorandum seeks your approval to nominate William E. Amos and George J. Reed to the United States Board of Parole, each for terms of six years.

The subject Board consists of eight Members who have authority to grant, modify, or revoke paroles of all United States prisoners. Recent reorganization of the Board by the Department of Justice has decentralized its Members along the boundaries of Federal regions; Members will henceforth live in a designated area and handle Parole affairs on a regional basis. Three Members will remain in Washington, D. C., to act as an appeal panel.

William E. Amos of Maryland currently sits on the Parole Board and under the plans of the reorganization has been tapped to move to Texas to carry on his duties. Amos was nominated by President Nixon in the summer of 1969 for a term ending on September 30, 1974. Prior to that appointment he was the Chief of the Division of Counseling and Test Development in the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor. He was graduated from Arkansas State Teachers College in 1949, received his M.A. from the University of Tulsa in 1950, and his Doctor of Education from the University of Maryland in 1960. Amos joined the Army Air Corps in 1945 and was discharged in 1946; however, in 1951, he again entered on active duty with the Army and was honorably discharged as a First



Lieutenant five years later. Following his discharge, he was employed by the U. S. Secret Service. From 1959 until 1963 he was an employee of the Department of Public Welfare in the State of Maryland.

Amos is a Republican and is vigorously supported for reappointment by Congressman Hammerschmidt. His career profile is attached for your review at Tab A. Attorney General Saxbe reports that Amos has been very effective in the disposition of his duties and recommends his reappointment.

I, therefore, recommend the reappointment of William E. Amos.

RWB Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove

George J. Reed of Oregon was nominated by President Nixon for the term expiring September 30, 1974. He received an A. B. from Pasadena College and an Honorary Doctor of Laws in 1954. He served in the Navy during World War II and was honorably discharged as a Chief Specialist in 1945. Reed has served as a Deputy Probation Officer for Los Angeles County, a Field Representative for the California Youth Authority and as Chief, Division of Prevention and Parole Services, Minnesota Youth Conservation Commission. He served two terms as a Member of the Board of Parole between 1953 and 1964, being designated Chairman in 1957. Since that time he has been in several probation-related roles and currently is Director of the Lane County Juvenile Department, Eugene, Oregon, and his career profile is attached for your review at Tab B. He is a Republican and Attorney General Saxbe reports that Reed has an excellent record in this field and is well qualified for appointment.

I, therefore, recommend the appointment of George J. Reed.

RWB Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove

Attachments: Tabs A - B



MAY 19, 1969

## Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced his intention to nominate William E. Amos of College Park, Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Parole for a term expiring on September 30, 1974. He will replace Homer L. Benson whose term has expired.

Amos, 42, is the Chief of the Division of Counseling and Test Development in Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor. He was graduated from Arkansas State Teachers College in 1949, received his M. A. from the University of Tulsa in 1950, and his Doctor of Education from the University of Maryland in 1960.

He joined the Army Air Corps in 1945 and was discharged in 1946. In 1951, he again entered on active duty with the Army and was honorably discharged as a First Lieutenant in 1956.

From January to October, 1950, he served as Principal of Cabot High School in Cabot, Arkansas, and from October, 1950, to April, 1951, he served as Superintendent of Public Schools of Cabot. Following his discharge from the Army in 1956, he was employed by the U.S. Secret Service. From 1959 until 1963, he was employed as an employee Development Officer and Community Administrator with the Department of Public Welfare Childrens Center, Laurel, Maryland. He has been employed by the Department of Labor since 1963.

He is married to the former Ava Mitchell and they have four children.

#####





GEORGE J. REED

Born: May 31, 1914 Haigler, Nebraska

Education: 1934-1938 Pasadena College  
Pasadena, California  
A.B. degree

1946 U. of Southern California  
Los Angeles, California  
Sociology Course

1954 Honorary Doctor of Laws degree  
Pasadena, California

1967 Honorary Doctor of Laws degree  
Eastern Nazarene College  
Boston, Massachusetts

Marital Status: Married One son

Military Service: 10/16/42-11/8/45 U.S. Navy  
Chief Specialist when discharged

Employment: 7/1/38-10/16/42 Los Angeles County Probation Dept.  
Los Angeles, California  
12/10/45-12/30/46 Deputy Probation Officer

12/30/46-1/3/49 California Youth Authority  
Los Angeles, California  
Field Representative

1/15/49-7/1953 Youth Conservation Commission  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Chief, Division of Prevention  
& Parole Services

8/1/53-11/30/64 U.S. Board of Parole  
(1953 designated Chairman of Federal  
Youth & Juvenile Corrections Dept.;  
1957 designated Chairman of the  
Board of Parole)  
Served two terms



Employment  
cont'd)

3/24/65-1/6/67	Chief, Parole and Probation Officer for the State of Nevada
9/1967-6/1968	College of the Sequoias State of California Professor of Criminology
6/10/68-present	Director, Lane County Juvenile Dept. Eugene, Oregon

Political Affiliation: Republican

Office: Lane County Juvenile Department  
Eugene, Oregon

Home: 1925 Coventry Way, Eugene, Oregon 97405

Present Position: DIRECTOR, LANE COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT  
EUGENE, OREGON



PAROLE MATTERS

<u>Recd.</u>	<u>Ackn.</u>		<u>To Staff</u>
8/30/74	8/26 Friedersdorf	Cong. John Murphy re Cong. Cornelius Gallagher (Allenwood Prison Camp)	8/31 Chapman
8/30/74	8/26 Friedersdorf	k Cong. Dale Milford Paul Harrelson (Terre Haute, Indiana)	8/31 Chapman
8/30/74	8/26 Friedersdorf	Cong. Walter Fauntroy (Wayman Cunningham (Lorton, Virginia)	8/31 Chapman
8/30/74		Memo from Jerry Jones re George Joulwan's phone conversation with Mrs. Scordas re Col. Scordas	8/31 Chapman



**August 31, 1974**

**To: Dudley Chapman**

**From: Phil Buchen**

**If you would recommend response,  
please.**



Esq:

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Pass on to Chapman  
~~to~~ to recommend  
response.

J.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 28, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BUCHEN

SUBJECT: Presidential Pardons

The Congressional liaison has inadvertently forwarded two requests for Presidential pardons to my office for further action (attached) .

Requests for Presidential pardons have always been handled through the Counsel's office, which maintains liaison with the pardon attorney at the Department of Justice.

Although I am not personally familiar with what happened at the beginning of the Nixon Presidency, I would imagine that every new President is inundated with pardon requests shortly after taking office. You might wish to have your office be sure an adequate liaison system is in place with the Department of Justice to handle the expected onslaught.



Geoff Shepard

cc: Bill Timmons



August 26, 1974

Dear Dale:

Thank you for your letter in behalf of Mr. Paul L. Harrelson who is presently incarcerated at Terre Haute, Indiana, and has submitted a petition for commutation of his sentence.

As you know, the President acts on petitions for Executive clemency on the recommendation of The Attorney General. I will share your letter with the Pardon Attorney at the Department of Justice with a request that you receive a report on the status of Mr. Harrelson's petition.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf  
Deputy Assistant  
to the President

The Honorable Dale Milford  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: with incoming to Geoff Shepard - for further action

NLF:EP:ki



DALE MILFORD  
24TH, TEXAS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
427 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
PHONE: (202) 225-3605

RICHARD H. WHITE  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
ELIZABETH KERRY  
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT  
BETTY GIBSON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
CARMEN GOLDTHWAITE  
PRESS AIDE

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
211 WEST MAIN, SUITE 106  
P.O. BOX 1450  
GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS 75050  
PHONE: (214) 263-4526

CHARLIE JENKINS  
DISTRICT COORDINATOR

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

August 20, 1974

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SUBCOMMITTEES:  
ENERGY  
TRANSPORTATION  
INVESTIGATIONS AND REVIEW  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND  
GROUNDS

Mr. Max L. Friedersdorf  
Special Assistant to The President  
Congressional Relations  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

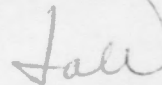
Dear Mr. Friedersdorf:

I am enclosing correspondence I have received from my constituent, Mr. Paul L. Harrelson, who has submitted a petition for computation of sentence. Mr. Harrelson is presently incarcerated at Terre Haute, Indiana.

I have been advised that his petition is currently in the Pardon Attorney's office here in Washington awaiting action ultimately by the President. I therefore respectfully request that the utmost consideration be given Mr. Harrelson's petition.

Your kind attention to this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



DALE MILFORD, M. C.

Enclosure



DM:cbf



August 26, 1974

Dear Mr. Fauntroy:

I would like to thank you for your August 20 letter to the President in behalf of Mr. Wayman Cunningham who was convicted for murder in 1965 and is serving a life sentence at Lorton, Virginia.

As you may know, the President acts on petitions for Executive clemency on the recommendation of The Attorney General. I will share your letter with the Pardon Attorney in The Department of Justice and will ask that he contact you directly with respect to this case.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf  
Deputy Assistant  
to the President

The Honorable Walter E. Fauntroy  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to Geoff Shepard - for further action

MLF:EF:ki



August 20, 1974

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to recommend Mr. Wayman Cunningham (D.C. #98840) for commutation of his life sentence. Although I do not know Mr. Cunningham personally, I have inquired into the circumstances of his case and feel that I can in good conscience strongly urge that a commutation be granted.

Mr. Cunningham was convicted of first degree felony murder on January 8, 1965. The felony murder rule imputes total responsibility to all participants in the crime for any action of any participant. In this case, Mr. Cunningham was held criminally responsible for the acts of others that he may not himself have committed.

Since conviction, Mr. Cunningham has been a model prisoner. Prison officials inform me that he is dependable, reliable, trustworthy, and totally rehabilitated. Mr. Cunningham is presently at the Minimum Security Facility at Lorton, Virginia, on a work release program. He has been working with handicapped children, and his recommendations from the people with whom he works are superlative. Mr. VanDyke, the Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia (Special Education Division) referred to Mr. Cunningham as "a most valued and trusted employee." Others regard him as "sincere and committed" to his work with handicapped children. In September, 1973, he enrolled in the Washington Technical Institute to pursue an education in Educational Technology. He did well and was highly recommended by his teacher.



It would seem that Mr. Cunningham is trying to regain his position in society. Mr. Delbert C. Jackson, Director of the Department of Corrections for the District of Columbia said in his recommendation that he "know(s) of no other person...more deserving of pardon...."

It is important that the Criminal Justice System of the United States continue to work efficiently. It would serve this system to return a man to society if he can function as a responsible individual and contribute to the community. It appears that Mr. Cunningham is capable of functioning as a normal citizen. For this reason, I recommend that Mr. Cunningham be considered for commutation of sentence.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER E. FAUNTROY  
Member of Congress



August 26, 1974

Dear Mr. Murphy:

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge receipt and thank you for your August 16 letter to the President on behalf of Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher, who is presently at the Allenwood Prison Camp.

You may be assured that your letter will be called to the President's attention at the earliest opportunity.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf  
Deputy Assistant  
to the President

The Honorable John M. Murphy  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

~~Enc.~~ w/incoming to Philip W. Buchen for appropriate reply.  
Please advise this office of handling. Thanks

MLF:EF:VO:vo



JOHN M. MURPHY  
17TH NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
SUITE 2235  
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
TEL.: 225-3571

STATEN ISLAND OFFICE:  
ROOM 107  
GENERAL POST OFFICE  
550 MANOR ROAD  
STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. 10314  
TEL.: YUKON 1-9800

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

August 16, 1974

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MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE COAST GUARD

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS:  
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BOYD T. BASHORE  
RITA Y. RUSSO

MANHATTAN OFFICE:  
ROOM 1643  
26 FEDERAL PLAZA  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10007  
TELEPHONE: 264-9335

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford  
The President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

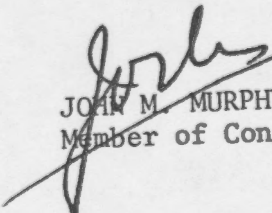
131  
I am writing to you on behalf of Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher, who is presently confined at the Allenwood Prison Camp, Montgomery, Pa. Neil is eligible for consideration for a "half-way house" to serve the balance of his two-year sentence. All of his Petitions for Parole have been denied.

The purpose of a "half-way house" is, of course, to afford the individual an opportunity to pace his transition to civilian life. Congressman Gallagher faces a most unique and difficult situation. His position is such that his influential, former friends are reluctant to help him. His current income, -- a modest Congressional pension, -- is totally committed to interest payments on debts his wife has incurred while he has been in prison. His home of twenty-seven years is being foreclosed. He has two children in grammar school who will have to be relocated and subjected to very difficult circumstances.

I realize that individuals who have committed crimes must, under current philosophy, be both punished and rehabilitated. I firmly believe that Neil Gallagher has received all the "benefits" to be gained from punishment, and I must honestly state that I am unaware of any benefits to be gained by his continued confinement. The ultimate goal of our prison system is to return the offender to society with the capability of readjusting and surviving in a lawful manner, whereas the continued imprisonment of Neil Gallagher is counter-productive of this goal. We are guaranteeing the continued demoralization and financial destruction of his family and his future by not allowing him to attain a position from which he can reconstruct his life and the integrity of his family unit.

I would hope that your evaluation of this case will lead to a recommendation that Neil Gallagher be transferred to a "half-way house," and I will appreciate your consideration of this request from a legal, logical and humane standpoint.

Sincerely,

  
JOHN M. MURPHY  
Member of Congress



JMM:mb

ITEM WITHDRAWAL SHEET  
WITHDRAWAL ID 00648

Collection/Series/Folder ID No. .... : 001900085  
Reason for Withdrawal ..... : DR, Donor restriction  
Type of Material ..... : MEM, Memo(s)  
Creator's Name ..... : Jerry Jones  
Receiver's Name ..... : Phil Buchen  
Description ..... : re letter from Mrs. Anne Scordas  
Creation Date ..... : 08/29/1974  
Date Withdrawn ..... : 05/09/1988

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM:

PHILIP BUCHEN

*P.W.B.*

SUBJECT:

Referral of Pardon Requests

A recent group of pardon requests referred by members of Congress was sent to Geoff Shepard for further action, apparently by mistake. All pardon matters should be sent to the Counsel's office.

Thank you.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 9, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHILIP BUCHEN  
FROM: DUDLEY CHAPMAN *DC*  
SUBJECT: Pardon Requests Referred by Congress

We already have a liaison with Justice on pardon requests as suggested in the attached memorandum. These are simply referred directly to the Pardon Attorney by referral slip. I have done this with the package that was attached to Shepard's memorandum.

I have attached a memorandum for your signature to Max Friedersdorf indicating that this correspondence should be referred to you.





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 28, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BUCHEN

SUBJECT: Presidential Pardons

The Congressional liaison has inadvertently forwarded two requests for Presidential pardons to my office for further action (attached).

Requests for Presidential pardons have always been handled through the Counsel's office, which maintains liaison with the pardon attorney at the Department of Justice.

Although I am not personally familiar with what happened at the beginning of the Nixon Presidency, I would imagine that every new President is inundated with pardon requests shortly after taking office. You might wish to have your office be sure an adequate liaison system is in place with the Department of Justice to handle the expected onslaught.



Geoff Shepard

cc: Bill Timmons



Eva

make file for  
"Pardon attorney"  
and ~~into~~ this  
~~file~~



Mr. Bucher - call skip these regs are only  
for post-convictions 9/11/74

Skip Called -

Problems raised by Pres's statement today  
- on pardon study -

Title 28 - regs for pardon atty -  
criteria for petition for clemency

Skip is afraid of Pandora's box -

The regs under title 28 were washed  
out ~~in~~ in 1962 w/ DOJ setting up  
procedure to be followed in reviewing  
pardon and clemency petitions. There  
are specific guidelines, the substance  
of which ~~are~~ inhibit the W.H.'s  
review of such petitions without  
following the guidelines.

Issue: Does the W.H. want to  
explain why (in a press statement)  
it has made an apparent exception  
for the other Watergate defendants  
in order to head off an objection  
of unequal treatment for others?

And/or, do we want to contact  
pardon attorney to prepare him  
for a possible deluge and to  
determine how we can best handle  
this matter.

~~to  
the  
Jay~~

check w/  
Dept A.G.

on 9/17/74  
I told Skip to  
tell Pardon Atty  
to check w/  
L. Silbermann re:  
guidelines to handling  
Jay

Jay.

I recommend contacting pardon atty  
at D.O.J.



**§ 0.180 Documents designated as orders.**

All documents relating to the organization of the Department or to the assignment, transfer, or delegation of authority, functions, or duties by the Attorney General or to general departmental policy shall be designated as orders and shall be issued only by the Attorney General in a separate, numbered series. Classified orders shall be identified as such, included within the numbered series, and limited to the distribution provided for in the order or determined by the Assistant Attorney General for Administration. All documents amending, modifying, or revoking such orders, in whole or in part, shall likewise be designated as orders within such numbered series, and no other designation of such documents shall be used.

**§ 0.181 Requirements for orders.**

Each order prepared for issuance by or approval of the Attorney General shall be given a suitable title, shall contain a clear and concise statement explaining the substance of the order, and shall cite the authority for its issuance.

**§ 0.182 Submission of proposed orders to the Office of Legal Counsel.**

All orders prepared for the approval or signature of the Attorney General shall be submitted to the Office of Legal Counsel for approval as to form and legality and consistency with existing orders.

**§ 0.183 Distribution of orders.**

The distribution of orders, unless otherwise provided by the Attorney General, shall be determined by the Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

**Subpart BB—Sections and Subunits****§ 0.190 Changes within organizational units.**

The head of each organizational unit may from time to time establish or terminate, or transfer the functions of, sections or other subunits within his organizational unit as he may deem necessary or appropriate. In each instance, the head of the organizational unit shall report the proposed action in writing in advance to the Attorney General and to the Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

[Order 434-70; 35 F.R. 9857, June 18, 1970]

**§ 0.191 Continuance in effect of the existing organization of departmental units.**

The existing organization of each organizational unit with respect to sections and subunits shall continue in full force and effect until changed in accordance with this Subpart AA.

**Subpart CC—Jurisdictional Disagreements****§ 0.195 Procedure with respect to jurisdictional disagreements.**

Any disagreement between or among heads of the organizational units as to their respective jurisdictions shall be resolved by the Attorney General, who may, if he so desires, issue an order in the numbered series disposing of the matter.

**§ 0.196 Procedure for resolving disagreements concerning mail or case assignments.**

When an assignment for the handling of mail or a case has been made by the Records Administration Office through established procedures and the appropriate authorities in any organizational unit of the Department disagree concerning jurisdiction of the unit for handling the matter or matters assigned, the Records Administration Officer shall refer the disagreement, together with a statement of the view of the unit or units involved, to the Assistant Attorney General for Administration for determination. If the disagreement cannot be resolved, the matter shall be referred to the Deputy Attorney General for final disposition.

**PART 1—EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY****Sec.**

- 1.1 Submission of petition; form to be used.
- 1.2 Contents of petition.
- 1.3 Eligibility for filing petition for pardon.
- 1.4 Eligibility for filing petition for commutation of sentence.
- 1.5 Offenses against the laws of possessions or territories of the United States.
- 1.6 Disclosure of files.
- 1.7 Consideration of petitions by the Attorney General; recommendations to the President.



- Sec.  
1.8 Notification of grant of clemency.  
1.9 Notification of denial of clemency.

**AUTHORITY:** The provisions of this Part 1 issued under U.S. Const., Art. II, sec. 2, and authority of the President as Chief Executive.

**SOURCE:** The provisions of this Part 1 contained in Order No. 288-62, 27 F.R. 11002, Nov. 10, 1962, unless otherwise noted.

**CROSS REFERENCE:** For Organization Statement, office of the Pardon Attorney, see Subpart G of Part 0 of this Chapter.

**§ 1.1 Submission of petition; form to be used.**

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

**§ 1.2 Contents of petition.**

Each petition for Executive clemency should include: The name and age of the petitioner; the court, district, and State in which he was convicted; the date of sentence; the crime of which he was convicted; the sentence imposed; the date he commenced service of sentence; and the place of confinement. In the case of a petition for pardon, the petitioner should also state his age at the time of commission of the offense; the date of release from confinement; whether he is a citizen of the United States or an alien; his marital status;

his prior and subsequent criminal record, if any; his employment since conviction; and his place of residence. A petition may be accompanied by endorsements. It is desirable that all applications for pardon be accompanied by at least three character affidavits.

**§ 1.3 Eligibility for filing petition for pardon.**

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

**§ 1.4 Eligibility for filing petition for commutation of sentence.**

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

**§ 1.5 Offenses against the laws of possessions or territories of the United States.**

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

**§ 1.6 Disclosure of files.**

Reports, memoranda, and communications submitted or furnished in connection with the consideration of a petition for Executive clemency shall be available only to officials concerned with the



consideration of the petition: *Provided*, That they may be open to inspection by the petitioner or by his attorney or other representative if, in the opinion of the Attorney General or his representative, the disclosure sought is required by the ends of justice.

**§ 1.7 Consideration of petitions by the Attorney General; recommendations to the President.**

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

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

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

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

**§ 1.8 Notification of grant of clemency.**

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

**§ 1.9 Notification of denial of clemency.**

(a) Whenever the President notifies the Attorney General that he is denying

a request for clemency, the Attorney General, or at his direction the Pardon Attorney, shall so advise the petitioner and close the case.

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

**PART 2—PAROLE, RELEASE, SUPERVISION, AND RECOMMITMENT OF PRISONERS, YOUTH OFFENDERS, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS**

- Sec.
- 2.1 Definitions.
  - 2.2 Granting of parole.
  - 2.3 Eligibility for parole.
  - 2.4 Same; indeterminate sentence.
  - 2.5 Same; juvenile delinquents.
  - 2.6 Same; committed youth offenders.
  - 2.7 Youth offenders; observation and study.
  - 2.8 Date service of sentence commences.
  - 2.9 Parole of prisoner subject to local detainer.
  - 2.10 Parole of prisoner subject to deportation.
  - 2.11 Parole of prisoner in state or territorial institutions.
  - 2.12 Application by prisoner.
  - 2.13 Withheld and forfeited good time.
  - 2.14 Reports considered.
  - 2.15 Hearings at institution.
  - 2.16 Same; procedure.
  - 2.17 Consideration by the Board.
  - 2.18 Prisoners with sentences of one year or less.
  - 2.19 Release plans.
  - 2.20 Release; discretionary power of Board.
  - 2.21 Review of cases by progress report or other written information.
  - 2.22 Review of cases at hearing in Washington, D.C.
  - 2.23 Same; revocation proceedings.
  - 2.24 Same; prisoners under jurisdiction of the Youth Correction Division.
  - 2.25 Community supervision by United States Probation Officers.
  - 2.26 Same; sponsorship of parolees.
  - 2.27 Same; changes in parole plan.
  - 2.28 Same; travel by parolees and mandatory releasees.
  - 2.29 Same; supervision reports.
  - 2.30 Duration of period of community supervision.
  - 2.31 Extension of parole supervision because of unpaid fine.



Wednesday 10/9/74

11:20 Jerry Jones' office advises that in a case like this their normal procedure is that the Chief Executive Clerk (Bob Linder) checks this out to be sure everything is recorded -- then they transmit them to the Pardon Clerk.



*Pardon  
minutes*

October 3, 1974

**MEMORANDUM FOR:** Donald Rumsfeld  
**FROM:** Phil Buchen  
**SUBJECT:** Routine Clemency  
Recommendations

Early action is requested on the attached memorandum. These are the first routine clemency recommendations coming to the President. It would be desirable that he act on them prior to his appearing before the Congressional Subcommittee to discuss his pardon of the former President.

Already the Wall Street Journal has inquired to find if the President has acted on any pardons other than that of the former President.

Attachment





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

PHILIP BUCHEN

*T.W.B.*

SUBJECT:

Routine Clemency Recommendations

The attorney general has recommended that you grant 43 pardons and one commutation of sentence. The recommendations have been reviewed in the Counsel's office and all appear to be routine and appropriate for your favorable action.

Pardon and clemency recommendations are customarily forwarded by the Attorney General for the President's signature approximately every quarter. In addition, it has been the practice in cases of terminal illness to commute the remainder of the prisoner's sentence so he can die at home. This is a purely humanitarian policy, involving no pardon, and without regard to the nature or seriousness of the prisoner's offense. In order to minimize the number of Presidential signatures required, a group of pardon recommendations is normally included in the same warrant with a terminal illness and no further recommendations are forwarded until at least three months thereafter. It is now approximately three months since the last general warrant was signed.

The Counsel's office reviews all proposed grants and denials of executive clemency. Proposed denials are ordinarily returned without comment to the Department of Justice. Favorable recommendations are reviewed to verify that (1) no politically embarrassing



recommendations are included, (2) there are no meritorious objections by the prosecuting attorney or the sentencing judge, and (3) that some social purpose, utility or justification is present.

Since this is the first time you have received a recommendation for routine pardons we have requested and received a brief memorandum from the Pardon Attorney summarizing the criteria applied in such cases. His memorandum is at Tab A. The warrant for your signature is at Tab B, and the Attorney General's memoranda describing each of the cases are at Tab C.



## Criteria Governing Executive Clemency

There are no published criteria governing the granting of Executive clemency. Since the grant of clemency is discretionary with the President, he may decide to extend clemency for any reason or for no reason. It is also recognized that the use of clemency powers may vary from one President to another.

Regardless of the discretionary nature of the President's clemency power, certain criteria have come to be accepted as the basis for the Attorney General's recommendations. Quite different standards are applied in regard to pardons, on the one hand, and commutations of sentence, on the other.

The ground on which a pardon is usually recommended is in large measure the demonstrated good conduct of the petitioner for a certain period of time after his release from confinement. In evaluating his rehabilitation consideration is given to the petitioner's arrest record (particularly the subsequent record), his community adjustment, credit record, employment history, responsibility toward his family, and community reputation. The effect of favorable clemency action upon the general public in the



case of a prominent or notorious individual must be taken into account. Consideration is also given to whether an applicant has been honest and candid in answering questions on his pardon application and when interviewed by the investigating agent. These and any other considerations which appear relevant are carefully reviewed to determine whether the petitioner has become and is likely to continue to be a good, responsible, law-abiding person. The views of the United States Attorney and the sentencing judge are routinely sought and in particular cases other Government agencies which may be concerned.

A commutation of sentence is usually recommended only in cases in which very exceptional circumstances are present, such as terminal illness, disparity of sentence, or the rendering of an important service to the Government. An outstanding prison adjustment and evidence of rehabilitation are important factors but commutations are rarely recommended on such grounds alone. Other factors considered are the existence and nature of a prior criminal record, the need of the petitioner (from a personal medical standpoint or because of family ties), the effect on the general public of clemency in a particular case, and the existence



of an adequate release plan. In all cases in which possible favorable consideration is indicated the recommendation of the Bureau of Prisons is sought and, when appropriate, the views of other interested officials. Eligibility for commutation of sentence depends upon the unavailability of any other form of relief. All court action must be completed. If an inmate is eligible for parole, or, if he will become eligible in the near future, he usually is not considered for commutation.

Set forth on the following pages are a more detailed evaluation of the criteria discussed above and a list of precedents and policy considerations normally followed in clemency matters.



## Criteria Considered for Pardons

1. Subsequent arrest record
2. Community adjustment
3. Credit record or rating
4. Employment history
5. Family support and adjustment
6. Effect on others
7. Recommendations

### 1. Subsequent arrest record

This is given a great deal of weight and if such is recent and serious it automatically precludes a favorable recommendation. Minor traffic offenses are not considered serious unless there are many and they show a disregard for authority and rights of others.

A prior arrest record is considered but not in the same light. If we considered only a prior arrest record and disregarded the degree of rehabilitation then very few would ever meet the requirements for pardon. If the prior record is lengthy and recent we may recommend a longer period of clear conduct.

### 2. Community Adjustment

Neighbors and associates can usually give a clear picture concerning a person's rehabilitation. Unusual hours and activities quickly come to the attention of neighbors.

### 3. Credit Record or Rating

A poor credit rating is indicative of a disregard for others and a lack of responsibility. We recognize that anyone can have financial problems but a convicted Federal offender must remain aware of this problem. The ability to live within one's means is a good sign of rehabilitation.



4. Employment History

Steady and permanent employment is another good sign of rehabilitation. The converse is also true. Without an employable trade or skill many offenders cause trouble again. Vocational training has long been a part of the rehabilitation of penitentiary inmates and will continue as a major goal.

5. Family Support and Adjustment

Our society still expects a man to support his family to the best of his ability.

6. Effect on others

Any act by the President must be considered from all angles. A pardon of a notorious person could bring an unfavorable response from the general public and undermine other projects or goals of the President.

7. Recommendations and Reports

Requests for recommendations or statements of views concerning the pardon application are made to the sentencing judge and the United States Attorney. The reports or recommendations they submit are given careful consideration. In tax cases, we request a report from the Internal Revenue Service. If the applicant has been under probation or parole we usually receive information from the United States Probation Officer. If the applicant was convicted of a narcotic offense we ask the Drug Enforcement Administration for a report. The military services report concerning military convictions. If a veteran has forfeited benefits the Veterans Administration gives details of the offense. Community officials and leaders often give recommendations concerning the rehabilitation of the applicant.



## Criteria Considered for Commutations

1. Disparity of sentence
2. Prison adjustment
3. Prior record
4. Release plan
5. Recommendations
6. Other avenues of relief
7. Effect on others

### 1. Disparity of sentence

Every effort is made by the courts to keep sentences for similar offenses within certain acceptable limits but this is difficult and not always accomplished. When it becomes clear that a sentence is disparate it is usually too late for the court to correct it. The only recourse is a commutation by the President. The Bureau of Prisons is usually able to help identify sentences where there is clear disparity.

### 2. Prison adjustment

A good prison adjustment is a sign of rehabilitation. The ability to accept authority and regulations is some evidence that an inmate can function in society. From the negative viewpoint, a poor prison adjustment usually automatically precludes commutation.

### 3. Prior Record

A long prior criminal record is strong evidence that an individual cannot learn from past mistakes. The nature of the prior record gives some insight toward the probability that the individual could return to society and lead a law-abiding life.





4. Release plan

A workable release plan is necessary and this factor is also considered by the Board of Parole and the Bureau of Prisons. Experience has shown that without a good release plan the chances increase for further problems. This applies only in cases where the commutation provides for immediate release.

5. Recommendations

The recommendation of the Bureau of Prisons is requested. Any other recommendations that can shed light on the inmate and his problems are most helpful.

6. Other avenues of relief

The general policy of the Office of Pardon Attorney is not to consider commutation if there are any other official avenues of relief available to the petitioner. However, we do consider the nature of the other relief and if it appears impracticable then further consideration is given.

7. Effect on Others

A commutation of sentence can be misunderstood by the public and thus undermine other objectives. On the other hand a fair approach to clemency can improve inmate morale and contribute toward rehabilitation.



Precedents Followed Generally in  
Clemency Matters

1. The Attorney General can reopen a closed case at any time but it has been the custom for a long time not to reactivate a case in less than two years after denial.
2. Normally, clemency applications will not be processed or entertained when any type of court action is available or pending.
3. When there is an unpaid fine or portion of a fine efforts are made to collect the fine or determine the ability of the applicant to pay before final disposition of the petition. (A pardon automatically remits any unpaid portion of a fine.)
4. Normally, reasons for denial are not given the applicant. He may be given some guidelines for improvement of his conduct if the nature of his conduct influenced the adverse nature of the decision.
5. Petitions for pardon from nonresident aliens are not entertained.
6. The waiting period for clemency eligibility may be waived in cases where aliens seek pardon to avert deportation. This is the one situation where pardon has been granted, though rarely, to inmates serving sentence.
7. We will not look behind the record of conviction to determine guilt or innocence of a petitioner. We are not equipped to do so.
8. We do not entertain petitions for pardon from persons who have been pardoned of a previous federal offense. No second helping. This precedent was set by the Attorney General in November 1949.
9. No posthumous pardons. There are a number of citations on the question of necessity for delivery and acceptance of a pardon and in August 1956 the Office of Legal Counsel considered the question and concluded that the President is without power or authority to issue a posthumous pardon.



10. Normally, no petition for Executive clemency is accepted from a parolee unless he has been released at least four years. Sometimes, both a commutation and a pardon are granted simultaneously in such cases.

11. Generally, clemency is not recommended in narcotic cases where the minimum sentence has been imposed.

12. Generally, we do not entertain petitions for commutation of sentence from inmates not in federal custody, (i.e. a parole violator who is serving a state sentence with a Federal detainer against him.)



# Executive Grant of Clemency

*After reviewing the applications for executive clemency of the following named persons, and giving consideration to a letter of the Attorney General recommending executive clemency in each case, they are hereby granted full and unconditional pardons:*

Lloyd Marvin Brock  
Jack Brodsky  
William Clyde Busbee  
Leonard Joe Clark  
Martin Cohen  
Hal David Condrey  
Robert Orval Dame  
Robert Joseph Dubuque  
Robert Walter Edenfield  
Peno Steve Foytich  
Donald Ralph Gabiner  
Arthur Gallo  
Robert William Gawlick  
James Wesley Hamilton  
Robert Vermont Hansen  
Minnie Harris  
Clifton Stone Harrison  
John Leonard Hegnes  
James Edward Jordan  
Edgar Kirk  
David Lopez  
Wilford Woodruff Lundberg  
Harold J. McCormack

Warren Pleasant McLemore, Sr.  
Albert Edward Mackenzie, Jr.  
Nelson Dagg Mallory, Jr.  
Plumer Lee Martin  
Henri Byron Meibuhr  
Peter Joseph Miller  
Lawrence F. Montello  
John Timothy O'Neil  
Martin Albert Presentin  
James Doyl Puckett  
Harold Richard Rector  
Henry Rosso  
Harold Leroy Sampson  
William Melvin Sealy  
Linda Marion Tartt  
(as Linda Marion  
Sheffield)  
Boris William Vassel  
August Joseph Weiss  
Howard Whitaker  
Woodrow Wilson  
Lelia H. Zarate

and the sentence of William Clinton Smith is hereby commuted to a term of twenty-five years' imprisonment.

I hereby designate, direct and empower the Attorney General, as my representative, to sign each grant of pardon to the persons named herein.





*Clemency*

October 16, 1974

Dear Mrs. Colson:

Thank you very much for your letter of October eighth. I am very sorry that my earlier letter to you seemed too formal. I do sincerely hope that you will understand that no such effect was intended. Your letter was forwarded to the Department of Justice because there are existing procedures designed to facilitate reviews of applications for executive clemency. Letters, such as yours to the President, are often forwarded to the Department to be included in the file of a subsequent application.

Please forgive my error in this matter.

Sincerely,

Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

Mrs. Charles E. Colson  
1350 Ballantrae Lane  
McLean, Virginia 22101

PWB:em



October 8, 1974

Honorable Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

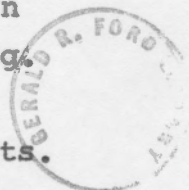
Dear Mr. Buchen:

On September 12th I wrote a personal letter to President Ford. Chuck and I have known the Ford's rather well for many years. I only wrote to the President to express the personal feelings of a family that has suffered a great deal - and only after the President announced through his press office that he was considering clemency for Water-gate principals on a case by case basis.

I was, therefore, surprised and disappointed at the tone of your letter to me of September 19th, and the resulting publicity. The press office calls these misunderstandings. To the families of the few men involved they represent cruel personal agonies, hopes that are raised by White House statements and then subsequently dashed by impersonal letters.

Knowing President Ford as we do, I just can't believe that he would want to put the families involved through the personal anguish that they have been put through. As I told the President in my letter, Chuck's father died of a heart attack trying to come to visit him in prison. Chuck's seventy-two year old mother is completely alone in the world and ill. The constant misunderstandings, and the on again, off again nature of the White House statements are just heartbreaking.

I am not applying for anything as your letter suggests. I only wanted to express personal thoughts to a man we have known and respected for years - and only after a White House public statement inviting consideration of clemency was issued.



I know, of course, better than most people how busy President's are - we lived through it for three and a half years, but I would still hope that under the very unusual circumstances of Chuck's case that my personal letter might find its way to the President.

The President has shown great compassion both for Mr. Nixon and for those who deserted their country in time of need. As the President knows full well, personally, my husband spent eleven years of his life, much of it at a great personal sacrifice, serving his country from the Marine Corps to the White House. I believe with all my heart that the President will show the same compassion for those who served with too much zeal as he has shown for those who refused to serve at all.

Sincerely yours,

*Patricia A. Colson*  
Patricia A. Colson

cc; Ms. Mildred Leonard





ITEM WITHDRAWAL SHEET  
WITHDRAWAL ID 00650

Collection/Series/Folder ID No. .... : 001900085  
Reason for Withdrawal ..... : DR, Donor restriction  
Type of Material ..... : MEM, Memo(s)  
Creator's Name ..... : Eva  
Receiver's Name ..... : Dudley Chapman  
Description ..... : case file concerning request of P  
rofessor John Hallowell  
Creation Date ..... : 12/23/1974  
Date Withdrawn ..... : 05/09/1988

7/20/04 WHM

Part of case file opened, but the following remain closed:

- 1. 12/13/74 French to Buchen
- 2. 9/11/74 Hallowell to Ford
- 3. 9/9/74 " " "
- 4. undated draft Chapman to Hallowell
- 5. 12/16/74 Buchen to Siberman
- 6. ~~9/27/74 Traylor to Chapman~~ opened 9/23/04 WHM
- 7. ~~9/16/74 Chapman to Traylor~~ opened 9/23/04 WHM
- 8. ~~9/20/74 Traylor to Chapman~~ opened 9/23/04 WHM

Dec. 23, 1974

To: Dudley

From: Eva

This is the package I mentioned.

I would appreciate it if you  
could attach whatever materials  
you feel should go to Mr. Silberman  
and send on to him.

Thanks loads.



December 16, 1974

**MEMORANDUM FOR: Dudley Chapman**

**FROM: Phil Buchen**

Attached is material on the request received from Professor John H. Hallowell regarding his son. Included are the incoming correspondence, a memorandum from Jay, a proposed draft of letter for you to send (which I approve subject to any changes you may recommend), and a copy of my memorandum to Larry Silberman.

**Attachments**

**PWBuchen:ed**



United States Department of Justice  
Office of the Pardon Attorney  
Washington, D.C. 20530

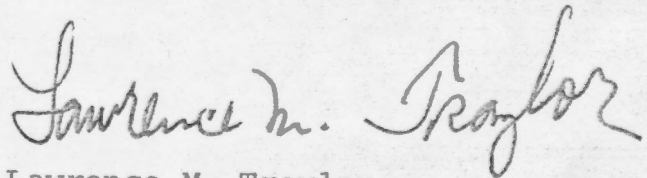
September 27, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR

Dudley Chapman  
Associate Counsel to the President

RE: Letter from John H. Hallowell

In accordance with our telephone discussion on September 27, Mr. Hallowell's letter to the President of September 11, 1974 is returned in order that you may reply to it together with Mr. Hallowell's earlier letter of September 9. We prepared a draft reply for your signature to the earlier letter and sent it to you by memorandum dated September 20, 1974, as requested by your referral memorandum of September 16, 1974. We inadvertently failed to return the white copy of your referral memorandum with our memorandum and it is returned herewith.



Lawrence M. Traylor  
Pardon Attorney



THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: Mr. Lawrence Traylor  
The Pardon Attorney  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Date: September 16, 1974

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 72 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:

This is the first of what will surely be many like it. Our normal boilerplate won't do because this fellow appears ineligible under your regulations. We need some good language as to what alternatives may be available to him. Please also furnish a recommendation as to whether and how the regulations

Description: might be modified so that we could be responsive in worthy cases.

Letter:  Telegram:  Other:

To: President Gerald Ford  
From: John H. Hallowell - Duke University  
Date: September 9, 1974

NR

Subject: Request for fullpardon for his son John Hallowell, Jr. presently incarcerated in federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind. or transfer to federal facility for medical treatment.

By direction of the President:

*Dudley Chapman*  
Dudley Chapman  
Associate Counsel



United States Department of Justice

Office of the Pardon Attorney

Washington, D.C. 20530

September 20, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR  
DUDLEY CHAPMAN  
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

Re: Letter from John H. Hallowell

As requested in your memorandum of September 16, 1974 there is submitted herewith a draft letter for your signature in reply to John H. Hallowell's letter to the President of September 9, 1974 seeking a pardon for his son.

Your memorandum also requested a recommendation as to how the regulations might be modified so that we could be responsive in worthy cases. It has always been my opinion that the Attorney General may waive the regulations governing Executive clemency in appropriate cases although I am not aware of any significant instance of the exercise of this authority during my period as Pardon Attorney. Moreover, those sections of the regulations which provide the eligibility requirements for applying for pardon and for commutation of sentence (paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4 of attached rules) are not cast in mandatory terms and would seem clearly to permit a departure from the usual requirements. Indeed, we rarely hold an applicant to the eligibility requirements with respect to petitioning for commutation of sentence and regularly consider almost all commutation petitions filed.

In view of the foregoing, I do not consider an amendment of the rules necessary. However, at the suggestion of the Deputy Attorney General's office we have drafted for consideration by that office a rule which would expressly authorize the Attorney General to waive any of the rules for good cause.

*Lawrence M. Traylor*  
Lawrence M. Traylor  
Pardon Attorney



ITEM WITHDRAWAL SHEET  
WITHDRAWAL ID 00649

Collection/Series/Folder ID No. .... : 001900085  
Reason for Withdrawal ..... : DR, Donor restriction  
Type of Material ..... : MEM, Memo(s)  
Creator's Name ..... : Phil Buchen  
Receiver's Name ..... : Laurence Silberman  
Description ..... : re request from Professor John Ha  
llowell  
Creation Date ..... : 12/16/1974  
Date Withdrawn ..... : 05/09/1988

*Casson  
to Jay F.*

*Phil Busken  
F4F Clemency*

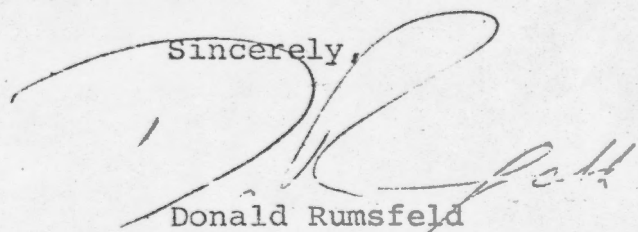
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 27, 1974

Dear Mr. Hacker:

Thank you for your December 17 letter. It was good of you to take the time to write about Mr. Lennon. I have transmitted your views to the Office of the Counsel to the President.

Sincerely,



Donald Rumsfeld  
Assistant to the President

Mr. L. Leonard Hacker  
10 Turner Drive, South  
Chappaqua, New York 10514





m.d.  
L. LEONARD HACKER  
10 TURNER DRIVE SOUTH  
CHAPPAQUA, NEW YORK 10514

December 17th, 1974

Mr. Donald Rumsfeld  
Presidential Assistant  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rumsfeld:

I heard this evening that there was a possibility that the President might be "conned" into pardonning ex Beattle Lennon for his past dope arrest. The conversation was told to me as a Republican County Committeeman, by an individual that was told that a Congressman will to the petitioning. He also told me that Mr Lennon admitted using drugs when he was convicted in England, and as a matter of fact he still uses drugs today. It was implied that he would take care of the Congressman just as he took care of the people in England to help him.

I do not presume to tell or even suggest what you are to do about this, but please I urge you to investigate this matter before the President takes any action that we as Republicans will be sorry for at a later date. This can turn into a political thing if the above is true and it gets out into the papers.

Thank you for any help you can give in this matter, we certainly don't need any problems at this time over a situation and a person that is certainly news, and this would make news, and could look bad.

Sincerely yours,

*L. Leonard Hacker*



*Pardon  
Atty*

February 4, 1975

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

After reviewing your letter to Don Rumsfeld, which he has acknowledged and then passed on to me, I would like to add my comments.

The Pardon Attorney at the Department of Justice initially considers requests for Presidential pardons by persons convicted of Federal offenses. A request must be made by the person himself or by someone authorized to act in his behalf, usually an attorney. The Pardon Attorney then makes a thorough investigation and takes into consideration communications sent by others in regard to the requested act of clemency. He has certain published guidelines setting forth conditions which must ordinarily be met before he recommends clemency. When the Pardon Attorney's work is concluded, then the matter comes to our office and thereafter it is presented to the President for his decision.

I trust the foregoing provides you with information which may be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

Mr. John A. Kennedy  
5 Woodley Road  
Winnetka, Illinois

cc: Donald Rumsfeld

PWBuchen:ed



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Emergency*  
*(see*  
*Justice)*

February 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: LAURENCE H. SILBERMAN  
FROM: PHILIP W. BUCHEN *P.W.B.*  
SUBJECT: James R. Hoffa

On December 3 you sent the attached document to me. Inasmuch as there has been no further development in this matter after that date, I am returning the entire file to you.

Attachment



*Clemency*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1975

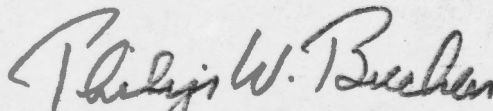
Dear Mr. Orwick:

By this letter, I acknowledge receipt of your correspondence of February 22, 1975, concerning the case of Lieutenant William Calley.

Executive clemency, for one who has been convicted of a Federal offense, is only considered upon formal application by the person who has been convicted. When an application is submitted, it is processed by the Pardon Attorney at the Department of Justice in accordance with specific guidelines which the President has approved. If letters are received in support of, or in opposition to, these applications, then they are made a part of each file.

The Pardon Attorney has informed me that Lieutenant Calley has filed a petition for clemency. Therefore, your letter of support will be forwarded to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

Mr. Ralph W. Orwick  
Apartment 14  
205 Columbia, SE.  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO

THE PARDON ATTORNEY  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The attached letter from Mr. Ralph Orwick has been acknowledged by this office, and is being referred to your office for appropriate handling.

Thank you.

*T.W.B.*

Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

Attachment



JF-1

RALPH W. ORWICK  
APARTMENT 14  
205 COLUMBIA SE,  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87106

22 February 1975

The Honorable Gerald Ford  
Comander in Chief  
The Armed Forces of the United States  
The White House, D.C.

Mr. President,

This letter is written on behalf of Lieutenant William Calley. It is comparatively easy for me to talk since I saw World War Two from the nice quiet safe precincts of Espiritu Santu, Newbrides where I heard much the same as from Lieutenant Calley, and before they had time to build an acceptable anecdote. Nevertheless, Mr. President I urge you from the bottom of my heart to put a stop to this nonsense before it is too late. Once he is dead, it is too late for this world. I have had made dry copies of this letter for my personal files only.

Respectfully submitted,

*Ralph W. Orwick*  
RALPH W. ORWICK



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1975

Dear Mrs. Clark:

Your letter of February 27, 1975, to the President has been referred to me for response.

Presently the defendants in the Watergate coverup trial have appealed their convictions and final judicial decisions have not been rendered. If these defendants apply for Executive clemency when final judicial decisions are reached, their applications will be considered in accordance with existing guidelines.

On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you for your words of encouragement and support.

Sincerely,

*Philip W. Buchen*

Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

Mrs. Bessie L. Clark  
513 Graham Road  
Danville, Kentucky 40422

*Eps  
Clemency*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1975

*Clemency*

Dear Mr. Stanley:

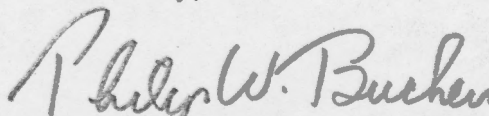
By this letter, I acknowledge receipt of your correspondence of January 18, 1975, to the President. I am sorry that a response to your letter was delayed.

In your letter you requested that the President grant Executive clemency for two airmen who had been sentenced to death. However, you did not indicate by whom they were convicted and sentenced. Consequently, it is not possible to discuss their cases specifically. If the sentences were imposed by military court-martial, they will be automatically reviewed by the President. If, however, the sentences were imposed by a State court, there is no action the President can take. His power to grant Executive clemency under the Constitution is limited to offenses involving a violation of Federal law.

With regard to the President's position on the food stamp program, you are probably aware now that the President announced on February 13, his decision to allow a bill to become law which will prohibit reform of the food stamp program through administrative action for one year. The enactment of this law postpones the President's proposed reform which would have required food stamp recipients to share with taxpayers the cost of recent increases in benefits. It was the purpose of this reform to hold down costs of the program which today total \$3.7 billion because without such reform, these costs could rise to \$8 billion by 1980.

You may be assured that your comments and views about this program are appreciated.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

Mr. Cristofer Stanley  
East 2117 1/2 Second Avenue  
Spokane, Washington

