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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NOTE SENSITIVE MATERIAL
ATTACHED

*Put in
handwriting*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: DOUGLAS P. BENNETT

FROM: JAMES E. CONNOR *JEC*

SUBJECT: Commissioner, U.S. Parole
Commission

The President reviewed your memorandum of August 3 and approved the nomination of Dorothy Parker as Commissioner, U.S. Parole Commission.

The nomination document was also signed.

cc: Dick Cheney

71.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1976

MR PRESIDENT:

In addition to signing the attached nomination, your initials are required on the decision memo where indicated.

Jim Connor

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: RICHARD B. CHENEY
FROM: DOUGLAS P. BENNETT *DPB*
SUBJECT: Commissioner, U. S. Parole Commission
(PAS, GS-18)

PPO RECOMMENDED CANDIDATE:

Dorothy Parker

Support - Attorney General Levi

Opposition - None

The attached recommendation has evoked the following responses:

Concurrence - Counsellor Hartmann, Counsellor Marsh,
Assistant for Legislative Affairs (Scott and
Rhodes), Republican National Committee
and Jana Fagan.

No Objection - Counsel's Office.

No Comment - The Vice President, Public Liaison Office
and Domestic Council.

Attachments

*Memorandum 8/6/76
Confirmed 8/26/76
Commission 9/1/76*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: RICHARD B. CHENEY
FROM: DOUGLAS P. BENNETT *DPB*
SUBJECT: Commissioner, U. S. Parole Commission
(PAS, GS-18)

This memorandum seeks your approval of the appointment of Dorothy Parker to the reorganized U. S. Parole Commission. A career profile is attached for your review (Tab A).

Dorothy Parker, 60, a Republican, is currently the Minority Counsel for the U. S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees. Prior to that she was Minority Counsel for the U. S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments. She also served as Vice Chairman of the Exchange Visitors Waiver Review Board in the Office of General Counsel at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mrs. Parker is a graduate of Barnard College with a B. A. and Columbia Law School with an LL. B. She is a legal resident of Arlington, Virginia and is represented by Congressman Fisher (D).

Attorney General Levi recommends this appointment, and I concur.

DPB Approve _____ Disapprove

T
A
B
A

DOROTHY PARKER

Address: 1600 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Virginia 22202

Married: Benjamin M. Parker, February 12, 1962

Education: Columbia Law School, LL.B., 1938 - changed to J.D.
Barnard College, B.A., 1936

Professional Status: Admitted to the Bar of the State of New York, 1938. Also a member of the Bars of the Supreme Court of the United States, the United States Courts of Appeals for the Second Circuit and the District of Columbia, the United States Court of Claims and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Experience:

1974 - Minority Counsel - United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees

3/70 - 1974 Minority Counsel - United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments

3/65 - 1970 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Vice Chairman, Exchange Visitors Waiver Review Board
Office of General Counsel:
1. Special Assistant to Assistant General Counsel
2. Special Assignment, Division of Civil Rights
3. Branch Chief, Adult Education & Library Division and Division of Research in Education

Remarried Feb. 1962 - moved to Virginia. Gradually wound up law practice in New York.

1948 - 1964 Law firm, Dorothy Botwen Appel, New York, N. Y.

1945 - 1948 Partner in law firm with Alexander Appel, New York, N. Y. (Alexander Appel died April 9, 1948)

1945 Executive Assistant to Director, UNRRA Clothing Collection, New York, N. Y.

1942 - 1945 U. S. Office of Censorship - Consultant

Dorothy Parker

Page 2

- 1942 Independent Citizens' Committee to Re-Elect Mayor La Guardia,
 Executive Director, New York, N. Y.
- 1940 - 1942 Court Press, Inc., law printers. Technical advisor
- 1940 Emanuel Balt, trial practice. Business manager, New York
 LAW JIST
- 1938 - 1940 Dorothy Roslyn Botwen - Private practice of law in New York,
 N. Y.

Outbox received thru mail - don't think
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sensitive nature.

Trudy

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN....

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL BUCHEN 

You are considering Mrs. Dorothy Parker for nomination as a Member of the U. S. Parole Commission. Mrs. Parker is Senator Fong's staff person on the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, serving as Minority Counsel. She is detailed to Senator Fong's office. Senators Fong, Kennedy, and Hruska have given Mrs. Parker excellent recommendations.

In a series of interviews, the FBI has determined that in January 1971 Benjamin Parker, Mrs. Parker's husband and an appellate attorney in the Tax Division at Justice, attempted to see Attorney General Mitchell concerning Robert Carson, Senator Fong's Administrative Assistant. Carson was about to be indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York on bribery charges for allegedly accepting a bribe to attempt to fix a securities fraud case by offering Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst a \$50,000-\$100,000 contribution to the re-election of President Nixon. When Mr. Parker could not see the Attorney General, he had a meeting with Henry Peterson, at that time Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division. He allegedly told Peterson that Senator Fong's office felt that Carson was being treated unfairly and that the Senator's office had requested that the Carson indictment be delayed until Senator Fong or Mrs. Parker or someone else on the Senator's staff could have an appointment with the Attorney General. It is alleged that Mrs. Parker had telephoned Mr. Parker from New York and asked him to do this.

As a result of Mr. Parker's actions, Johnnie Walters, at that time Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division, asked Mr. Parker to retire and he did so immediately. Robert Carson was indicted and convicted of the bribery charge.

While there are not sufficient facts to make a determination as to whether or not Mrs. Parker's alleged request to her husband could have constituted an obstruction of justice, there is the chance that these allegations will be brought up at her confirmation hearing and cause you considerable political embarrassment. Attached at Tab A are newspaper articles describing the 1971 incident.

Fong aide's husband retires

(UPD) — A veteran Justice Department lawyer married to an aide of Sen. Hiram Fong, R-Hawaii, retired two days after the senator's administrative assistant was indicted by a federal grand jury, it was learned today.

The Justice Department confirmed that Benjamin Parker left Jan. 15 — two days after Robert Carson was indicted for trying to fix a securities fraud case by offering Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst \$100,000.

An attorney in the tax division for the past 10 years, Mr. Parker voluntarily retired, according to the Justice information office. He would have been eligible for retirement in September.

The Arlington attorney is the husband of Dorothy Parker, legislative assistant to Sen. Fong and the senator's staff aide on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Sen. Fong consulted Mrs. Parker by phone from Hawaii after Attorney General John Mitchell advised him Mr. Carson was trying to fix a criminal case in which Cosa Nostra cap-

tain John "Johnny Dio" Dioguardi is accused.

When Mr. Carson and two New York men were indicted Jan. 13 in New York, Sen. Fong issued a statement from Honolulu where he had returned after Congress adjourned.

It said in part: "In the past few days, I've talked with Mrs. Dorothy Parker, an attorney connected with my office, by phone. She believes Mr. Carson is innocent."

Stressing he was not prejudging the case, Sen. Fong suspended Mr. Carson from his \$35,000-a-year job without pay pending the outcome. UPI reported yesterday that Mr. Carson, 64, had been back at his desk for five days.

Dioguardi was one of 16 people indicted Nov. 19 for using strong-arm tactics to take control of the Imperial Investment Corp. in Miami, Fla.

The Justice Department said Mr. Carson was not specifically accused of trying to fix the case against Dioguardi but against one of the 16 defendants. It has never said which one.

Above newsclipping appears on page 55 of the February 10, 1971, issue of "The Washington Daily News."

FORMER AIDE TO SEN. FONG

Carson Loses Bribery

By a Star-News Staff Writer

The Supreme Court today let stand the bribery-conspiracy conviction of Robert T. Carson, a former Senate aide who asked Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst to fix a criminal case.

The justices, in a brief order, gave no reason for turning down the appeal of Carson, a long-time administrative assistant to Sen. Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii.

Carson, 65, who lives in Arlington and has been free on bail since his conviction last November, now faces a jail term of 18 months and a fine of \$5,000.

After a two-week trial that included testimony by Kleindienst, Carson was found guilty of accepting a \$2,500 bribe to help quash stock fraud indictments against two New York City men. He also was convicted of perjuring himself before a grand jury.

Kleindienst Version

Kleindienst, then deputy attorney general, said Carson came to him in November 1970 and asked that the fraud indictments be lifted. According to Kleindienst, Carson said the defendants would "be willing to make a substantial contribution of between \$50,000 and

Conviction Plea

\$100,000 to the re-election of President Nixon."

The attorney general said he rejected the plea, but didn't report it to the FBI until 10 days later because he felt at first that it wasn't a bribery attempt.

In his appeal to the high court, Carson noted that if his conviction is upheld "then much activity of congressmen and their aides is illegal."

Hits "Fair Trial"

He also claimed that he was deprived of a fair trial because Kleindienst combined "personal knowledge with unspecified hearsay" in his testimony. As for the perjury count, Carson said the false testimony was recanted.

Carson described Kleindienst as his "longstanding political companion and friend." Since his indictment Carson has been suspended from his \$35,000-a-year post in Fong's office.

Carson was a prominent figure on Capitol Hill. Less than two weeks before he was indicted he became president of the Senate Staff Club.

At one time, he was the chief fund-raiser for Fong's election campaigns, served as president of the Honolulu Stock Exchange and was the chairman of Hawaii's Republican party.

This newsclipping appears on page A-4 of the October 24, 1972, issue of "The Evening Star" (Washington).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL BUCHEN 

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A Witness at Bribery Trial Testifies of Plan to Share \$100,000

By ARNOLD H. LUBASCH

A witness testified yesterday that an admitted briber had indicated that \$100,000 for the quashing of stock-fraud indictments would be paid to Senator Miram L. Fong and members of the Justice Department.

The testimony came in Federal Court here at the bribery-conspiracy trial of Robert T. Carson, the suspended administrative assistant to Senator Fong, a Hawaii Republican who was not indicted on any charges in the Carson case.

Efforts to reach Senator Fong for comment were unsuccessful last night.

Testifying for the prosecution, Harold Blond, a Queens fund-raising consultant, said that he had discussed the proposed \$100,000 bribe last November with Edward Adams, an elderly Manhattan fund-raiser who took part in the alleged conspiracy.

"Was there any discussion of what would happen to that \$100,000?" asked Joseph Jaffe, an assistant prosecutor.

"Yes," Mr. Blond replied, "that \$100,000 Mr. Adams indicated would be going to Senator Fong and individuals in the Justice Department."

The witness, named in the

Carson indictment as a co-conspirator but not a defendant, said that he had initiated the discussion with Adams in an attempt to help his brother-in-law, Joseph Bald, who had feared he would be indicted in a major stock-fraud case.

Adams and Bald, who were co-defendants with the senatorial assistant in the alleged indictment-quashing scheme pleaded guilty last week before the start of Mr. Carson's trial on charges of conspiracy, bribery and perjury.

As the first witness for the prosecution on the opening day of testimony last Friday, Bald said that the effort to stop indictments got under way last fall when he was being investigated for stock fraud with Michael Hellerman, who later pleaded guilty in the fraud case.

Bald testified that his brother-in-law got the politically influential Adams to arrange for him and Hellerman to meet Mr. Carson in the Senate Office Building last November.

Replying to questions by Robert G. Morvillo, the chief prosecutor, Bald said that Hellerman had offered to pay \$1 million to Mr. Carson if the indictments could be killed and

that Mr. Carson had promised to look into the matter.

The prosecution contends that Mr. Carson told Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst that "a \$100,000 political contribution" would be made if the stock-fraud prosecution could be blocked but that the offer was immediately rejected.

Paul J. Brana, who infiltrated the alleged scheme for the Federal Bureau of Investigation after Hellerman turned informer, testified that he had seen Mr. Carson accept \$2,500 as an advance payment on \$100,000 to block new indictments against Hellerman and Bald.

Bald, who returned to the witness stand yesterday for cross-examination by the defense, conceded that he had not heard Mr. Carson ask for any money at the meeting he attended with Hellerman.

"Isn't it true," asked Joseph E. Brill, the defense lawyer, "what Mr. Carson said was that he would look into the matter and that's all?"

"Yes," answered Bald, an interior decorator, who lives near his brother-in-law in the Far Rockaway section of Queens.

Bald and his brother-in-law testified that Adams was so influential that a dinner in his honor was to have been attended by Senators Hubert H.

Humphrey and Edward M. Kennedy, Mrs. Aristotle Onassis and others, but it was canceled after his indictment last July.

The defense, which produced \$2,500 in cash that is expected to be introduced as evidence, obtained a stipulation from the prosecution that it was the same \$2,500 that the F.B.I. agent saw Mr. Carson accept from Adams.

According to the defense, the 65-year-old defendant had believed that the money was a legitimate campaign contribution, which Adams was supposed to deliver from a contributor unrelated to the alleged bribery scheme.

AIMS TO VOID STATE BILLS

Barbers Group Skys for Abuses Powers

WILLIAM E. FARRELL

ing that Governor was unconstitutional as a "one-man Legislature" the New York Civil Union brought a suit in State Supreme Court that seeks to nullify the major bills passed in 1971 Legislature. It alleges that the Governor repeatedly abused his power to bypass legislative procedures enacted and that in he has undermined the "integrity of the legislative process of the State government."

It also charges that in session 79 different including the entire state and the authorizations New York City's tax package passed under so-called emergency messages, but that no emergency existed to warrant regular procedures. ing to the Civil Liberties, the Governor, with out of the Republican leaders of both houses, emergency power to by bills through the after they had been introduced, they de- sioners and the use to scrutinize their bills.

the Constitution re- ally no bill could be passed if it was held by members for 10 days.

the messages of would during the time limited to re- move the Governor's power to remove members of the State

John La Falce and Assemblyman Albert W. Blumenthal, Mary Anne Krupaak, Vander L. Beatty, and Daniel Haley.

Other plaintiffs were Alice March, the Albany lobbyist for the United Federation of Teachers; and the National Welfare Rights Organization and Nat Mentoff, who writes for The Village Voice.

A spokesman for Governor Rockefeller said there would be no comment on the suit until Mr. Rockefeller had studied the bill.

emergency messages from the Governor were "in attempt to slip one through," Mr. Blumenthal said.

"We're charging the Governor with thumbing his nose at the democratic process," said Bruce J. Ennis, a Civil Liberties Union lawyer who drafted the brief.



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