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JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
THIRD DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

HOME ADDRESS:
HARRISON, ARKANSAS

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

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

COMMITTEES:
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COMPENSATION AND PENSION
HOSPITALS
HOUSING

September 5, 1973

Lt. Col. M.J. Fitzgerald (Retired)
3401 South Louisville
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901

Dear Colonel Fitzgerald:

Thank you very much for your recent letters of August 1, August 11 and August 22, 1973. I regret the delay in responding to you, since the letters arrived during the time of my daily visits throughout the Third District. I am also sorry that I did not get the opportunity to visit with you on August 9 when I was in the Fort Smith Office.

I read with interest your 1972 letter to the members of the Senate Armed Services Committee urging an investigation on Senator McGovern's service record. In view of your additional comments on Cambodian bombing, I will refer your communication for review by the House Armed Services Committee.

I understand your concern over the F.B.I. investigations which your letter of August 22 pointed out. I will follow up with the Justice Department on the information you have provided, and I will try to be of assistance in your request for copies of the investigation reports and the cause of such attention by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I will be back in touch in the near future.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
Member of Congress



MESSAGE CONFIRMATION COPY

Col.
LIEUT/M J FITZGERALD
3401 SOUTH LOUISVILLE
FORT SMITH AR 72901

6345

(Oct. 19-1973)

5016465385 MGM TDHN FORT SMITH AR 125 10-19 0817P EST
ZIP 20515
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT (R- Ark.)
HOUSE OFFICE BLDG
WASHINGTON DC 20515

YOUR LETTER OF CONFIDENCE AND HOPE RECEIVED. I AM ANXIOUS TO VISIT YOU IN WASHINGTON ANY TIME TO SUPPORT MY CHARGES AND CASE AGAINST FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION AND OR SECRET SERVICE. I WELCOME INTERVIEW OR INVESTIGATION BEFORE ANY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ANY TIME. TO DATE NO REPLY FROM SECRET SERVICE, AGENT FAISST, LEMAY OR COLONEL DOUGHERTY. ARKANSAS GAZETTE AND LOCAL PAPER TOTALLY DISINTERESTED. SOME INTEREST AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM OTHERS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. BUT FIGHTING OUR GOVERNMENT SCARES ALL CITIZENS. NOT ME FOR I FEAR FOR UNITED STATES SECURITY UNDER PRESENT CORRUPT GOVERNMENT. YOUR ASSISTANCE APPRECIATED, REGARDLESS OF MY PRESENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY AFFILIATION. VERY RESPECTFULLY,
M. Fitzgerald
M J FITZGERALD LIEUT COL USAF RETIRED 3401 SOUTH LOUISVILLE
FORT SMITH ARKANSAS 72901

Sent to Mr Goodell

Sept 13, 1974



RHS

501 East 79th St.
New York, N.Y.
10021.

Dear Charlie: —

I was quite thrilled to read the article in the N. Y. Times yesterday (Thursday), Sept. 12th.

I have so many fond memories of your visits to me and Mr. Digges who admired you so much, also how you drove us with Bob and Molly

to Don's wedding in Barrington, Ill.
I still have the beautiful letter
which you wrote me when
Mr. Agger died.

My visit to your office in Washington
was quite a thrill and I shall
never forget when you took me
to lunch and to the House of Representatives.

Above all, I shall always re-
member what Mr. Agger said
to me. He said "I do hope that
some day there will be a
law firm called 'Agger, Goodell and
Agger'."

I have fond memories of your
dear mother and late father,
who was ill in bed at the
time.

Please accept my heartiest
congratulations in becoming one
of President Ford's closest
personal advisors.

kindest regards to your mother.
Sincerely,
Rose Agger,

Telegram - Western Union

Dear Charles:

Happiness is mine for you,
your Success and our Country.
God bless you. Love to you
and Jean!

Sincerely

Ella Pearson

10702 Marine View Dr.
Evert, Washington
98204



Dear Charles,

I wanted to write a little
less formal note to you in my
letter of yesterday about a
couple of things. First of all,
I sincerely enjoyed seeing you
and the family again and Nancy
was impressed with the way
you looked "alive." You've
always been one of my favorite
people, but of course you know
that, and having the opportunity to
sit and chat is a real treat for me.

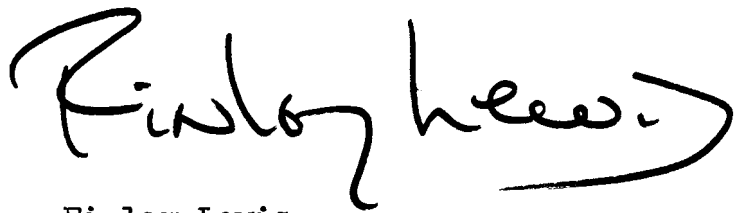
Also we saw you on the
C.B.S. morning show and I must
say that both you and Jerry Ford
got your monies worth from
the T.V. school you got him to go to.

Your low key, friendly folksy
style of delivery is just the
ticket as far as I'm concerned.
Your entry back into public
life will be a welcome occurrence
to those of us who know and love
you and understand what potential
you have for getting this country
back in shape. Thank you and
I'll always be proud of my
association with C.F.H.

Bo Lawson

Dear Senator,

Thank you for your help. Best of luck to you in your new endeavor.



Finlay Lewis



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
PRESIDENTIAL CLEMENCY BOARD
Old Executive Office Building
Room 460
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your recent letter requesting consideration by the Presidential Clemency Board.

Enclosed herewith is an application form and information sheet. Please complete the application and return to the following address on or before January 31, 1975.

Presidential Clemency Board
Old Executive Office Building
Room 460
Washington, D.C. 20500

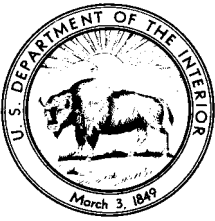
The Board will review your application and you will be informed of any action that might be recommended in your case.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Goodell

Charles E. Goodell
Chairman





THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

Tuesday

Dear Charlie

Congratulations! I am
delighted that you are to
head the Clemency Review Board
This will be no easy assignment
but I know you will do it well

We are all behind you. If I
can help, holler.

Sincerely

Rog





Telegram

RBB147 354P EDT AUG 9 74 WAG274(1529)(2-039238E221)PD 08/09/74 1529
ICS IPMTZZ CSP

2127255026 TDMT NEW YORK NY 111 08-09 0329P EDT
PMS CHARLES GOODELL ESQUIRE, DLR
1225 19TH ST NORTH WEST SUITE 601
WASHINGTON DC 20036

WE HAVE SENT THE FOLLOWING TO EVERY MEMBER OF CONGRESS; IN RE
IMUNITY FROM CRIMINAL PROSECUTION FOR PRESIDENT NIXON RESIGNED
OR REMOVED, WE URGE THAT NO AMNESTY FOR NIXON BE EVEN CONSIDERED
BY CONGRESS EXCEPT IN CONTEXT OF AMNESTY ALSO FOR WAR RESISTERS
OF VIETNAM ERA. IF NIXONS ASSULT ON CONSTITUTION WERE TO BE
AMNESTIED, ONLY MONSTROUS CYNICISM COULD CONTINUE TO DEEM PUNISHABLE
THE ACTS OF THOSE WHO REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TRAGIC ABUSE
OF AMERICAN POWER ABROAD IN THE PAST DECADE. SIGNED BY NATIONAL
COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSAL AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY IRMA ZIGAS AND
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD FOR THE STEERING COMMITTEE.

0F-1201 (R5-00)



Telegram

HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD
NNNN



0F-1201 (R5-00)

JIM GASH
500 EAST 77TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021

August 9th

Dear Charlie,

I thought of you today as I watched the President's eloquent and reassuring speech on TV (and how good it is to say "President" and not mean Nixon; for me the transition was easy!). I thought of you watching inside the White House... and that must have been quite a moment for you in so many ways.

And I can't tell you how happy I was to see your name so prominently mentioned for a "top-level post" in the Ford Administration... and especially on that list for Vice-President, right there with our Formerly Eternal Governor. I just hope you get exactly what you want; the President is the one who will really benefit. We've been without Goodell in public service far too long.

You have no idea how close you came to having Gash haunting you this week, asking for a half-hour interview. It was frustrating to be able to do no more than watch you on TV. But I had no place to air the interview, since I quit WNEW a week earlier (no more than 5 or 6 years too late!). I have no idea what I'm going to do now, but I just had to get out; one reaches the point where professionalism doesn't permit one to work in a place that just doesn't care anymore... and so it is at WNEW (and, I'm afraid, at much of radio and TV news in New York).

I'd very much appreciate it if you'd keep me in mind if there are any possibilities in your future. Also, I'd like to put in a bid for time to do a magazine interview with you at the "appropriate" time.

The very best, Charlie... and Welcome Home!!!!

Best regards,

Jim



P.S.: Buckley was absolutely right. It is time We had a Senator!

The Honorable Charles E. Goodell
Advisor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20013

August 19, 1974

Dear Senator Goodell,

I have enclosed a letter to the President, and I respectfully request that you forward it to him, either through the mail, or through inner office routing, whichever is the more practical. I want you to read that letter, if you will, so that you will understand what it is that I wish to convey to the President.

But first, let me extend my congratulations to you on your becoming an advisor to the President. I wish you much success in your new capacity, and I extend to you my hope that you will be able to influence and suggest to Mr. Ford the principal positions on issues that I know you to possess.

The first and only time that I had previously written to you was after your defeat in the 1970 New York Senatorial election. Possibly your files may contain my letter, dated November 6, 1970 but, I know you are a busy man, so I have enclosed copies of both my letter and your reply concerning that sad event--- for your informational review.

The cause that originally prompted me to write this letter to you has been somewhat overshadowed, temporarily, by the subject of my letter to President Ford. However, the cause that I am pursuing in this letter to you is still my original concern, and that is the question of amnesty, universal and unconditional. I wish to assure you that I have not personally taken up this issue solely from an impulsive nature. I have been troubled by the injustice of the lack of amnesty for many years, dating back specifically since the date of my departure from the battlefields of Vietnam in March of 1967.

Senator Goodell, seven years have passed since the Vietnam war was over for me. And seven years is a long time, especially for those conscientious young men who avoided military service because of their opposition to that despicable war. I confess that I am angry at the injustice perpetuated upon the evaders and the deserters and their families, and I feel deeply that no one, other than yourself, has the opportunity to get a different opinion on amnesty presented to the President-- an opinion



that was totally ignored and even condemned by the last administration.

Naturally, I am assuming that you agree with me insofar as universal amnesty is concerned, and I must say that I base my assumption on your record as Senator from New York. Your record as Senator cost you your office. And New York and the Nation, I feel, has suffered under the weight of the type of conservatism perpetuated by your successor.

It is not only proper, but I feel that it is also a necessity, that in order to achieve the harmony and trust advocated by President Ford, that he deal immediately and positively with the long overdue issue of amnesty.

Although President Ford would not be setting a precedent-- amnesty has been declared after ~~every~~ every war-- he would, of course, be setting a precedent of sorts; the first President in modern times to declare universal and unconditional amnesty. Unless total amnesty is declared, unless the severe divisions that plague our country are humanely dealt with, then it is totally impossible for us as a nation, to continue in our pursuit of justice and dignity.

There are deep divisions within our people. These divisions will not be healed by ignoring their causes, as our last President chose to do. Nor will they be resolved by good will alone, when it is not followed up with positive and humane action. War was never declared in Vietnam. If these men, evaders and deserters alike, shirked their duty in refusing to do battle, or refusing to serve the cause of this war in any capacity, was not the Supreme Court derelict in its duty as it continued, case after case, to ignore the necessity of ruling on the constitutionality of the Vietnam war? I do not see why, in all true conscience, men cannot decide themselves, and without repercussions, to refuse to become involved in a war, while at the same time, other men, who's duty is the deciding of that grave constitutional question, do instead choose to ignore it altogether.

If we are all equal under the law then why, I am compelled to ask, did the highest interpreters of law in our land choose to shirk the duty of a decision, and in turn, allow the apprehension and punishment and the exiling of those who were forced to make that decision themselves?

There does exist, it seems to me, an obvious double standard. And, as long as that double standard is allowed to exist and perpetually habituate the thinking of those in government, then the quest for compromise and conscientious action is a myth.

It would not be appropriate, and I'm sure the President would agree, to indict the Supreme Court for dereliction of duty. On the other hand, it appears to me that it is most inappropriate and quite unjust to indict, convict or force exile on those who have had to decide a question of life or death... the taking or the losing of the Creator's most precious gift...LIFE!

Senator Goodell, I have seen the obscenity of death. I have even helped cause it. And, although I have nothing personal to gain in a Presidential declaration of universal and unconditional amnesty, other than a feeling of seeing justice done, I must urge you with all of my effort to bring this matter of moral and dutiful neglect to the attention of the President of the United States.

The power of justice lies within the grasp of Mr. Ford's own conscience.

Thank you for taking the time to read my letter. I am

Respectfully Yours,



Charles E. Hoelscher
16733 Yukon Avenue
Torrance, CA 90504

Enclosure

Charles E. Hoelscher
10614 Mansel Avenue
Inglewood, Cal. 90304

November 6, 1970

Senator Charles E. Goodell
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Goodell,

I wish to take this opportunity to personally thank you for, in my opinion, your great representation for the people of New York and the entire country. I wish to congratulate you for the courage and principle you have shown in refusing to withdraw from the New York Senate race.

I am a liberal and am a registered Democrat, but had I the opportunity to vote in New York, there is no doubt in my mind that you would have received my vote.

Many people such as myself do not vote party but instead vote the man. Although I am convinced that either the Democratic Party or a new party are the only hope of change, I do not hesitate to vote for a Republican of Liberal persuasion, who has shown himself to be a courageous and deeply honest man. You are such a man.

It would have been a victory for liberals in New York had you withdrawn, but it would not have been right. A person stands on his beliefs, and withdrawing from the race would not give a favorable voter interpretation of the seriousness of your beliefs. You would have lost your integrity had you withdrawn. You would have lost your self-respect.

The liberals lost in New York to a minority candidate, but you did not lose.

The very best wishes to you and your family.

With Kindest regards,

Charles E. Hoelscher

Enclosure

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 9, 1970

Mr. Charles E. Hoelscher
10614 Mansel Ave.
Inglewood, Calif. 90304

Dear Mr. Hoelscher:

Your beautiful letter of support meant a great deal to me in the aftermath of the election.

I have received thousands of letters and have taken the time to read them all personally, although I cannot handwrite responses as I would like to do. You can be sure that I shall continue to work for the causes to which I have been committed in the United States Senate during the past two years. I do not know at this time what opportunities will be available to me to continue to strive to influence the course of our country.

We came much closer to winning this election than the polls and final results would indicate. It is a tragedy that the vote was split as it was. Independent analysts who were polling constantly throughout the campaign have told me I lost about 10% of my vote in the last five days to those who feared a Buckley victory. Ironically, that slippage began at the very time when the momentum was on my side and a significant number of people were coming over in support of me.

The fortunes of politics are unpredictable and I know not what the future will hold. I am honored by your support, and you can be sure I shall continue to be involved in whatever capacity is available to me.

With warm personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Charlie Goodell
Charles E. Goodell

CEG:mar

Charles E. Hoelscher
16733 Yukon Avenue
Torrance, CA 90504



The President

The White House

Washington, D.C. 20013

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20013

August 19, 1974

Dear Mr. President,

Although I have not felt the slightest inclination to suggest to you policy or appointments since your swearing in as our Thirty-eighth President, nevertheless, a matter of extreme importance has prompted me to write this letter.

The subject of concern that I am addressing myself to is the appointment of Mr. Richard Roudebush to the position of Veterans Administration Head.

As an infantry veteran of the Vietnam war, and as a concerned citizen who feels it his moral duty to help insure that fellow veterans receive adequate care and compensation, I feel I must strongly urge you to reconsider the appointment of the former congressman from Indiana.

I appeal to you on this matter for several major reasons.

For nearly six years, the VA has been run by an egotistical and ineffective man, Mr. Donald E. Johnson. During Mr. Johnson's term as VA administrator, over 150 million dollars was cut from the VA budget. Although the former President was responsible for this policy, Mr. Johnson, possibly one of this Nation's most perfected "Yes Men," eagerly concurred with the proposed budget cut. This cut, enacted in 1973, nearly ruined the effectiveness of the VA and it did untold mental, moral, and possibly even physical damage to those who suffered the most from the effects of the cut--- namely, paraplegic and amputee veterans. Fortunately, Mr. Johnson was finally cornered and he was forced to listen to some very concerned and rightfully, angry disabled Vietnam veterans. His behavior-- his arrogance, and his hostility for these younger veterans became unquestionably clear since the confrontations were reported fully by the media and the press. Public outcry forced the resignation of one image-building, do-nothing bureaucrat. But after all of the arguing, animosity, and non-communication, it seems that we, the veterans that the VA is supposed to serve, will be saddled with yet another bureaucrat. This one, a political hack.

As I am sure you know, Mr. President, Richard Roudebush ran a senate campaign in 1970. He was defeated, and rightfully so, as his conduct in the campaign and his political commercials were of the nature of which you, Mr. President, as you have made clear, we as a people, do not want. Namely-- divisiveness, non-communication and hostility.

Mr. Roudebush attacked the incumbent senator in such a manner as to clearly indicate that he thought his opponent's positions were traitorous. His campaign commercials even went so far as to show a film of some long-haired men, hired and then posed as vagrants, and through innuendo suggested that the incumbent senator tolerated and encouraged this type of "free-loading" behavior. Another of Mr. Roudebush's commercials employed an Oriental man, obviously portraying a Viet Cong soldier, pointing a rifle at the television viewer as the announcer, again through innuendo, suggested that Mr. Hartke's loyalty was ~~possibly~~ possibly misplaced.

Surely, Sir, a man who would stoop to this level to win a close election does not deserve the trust of your administration, and that of my fellow veterans.

We are in a time in history when it is imperative that we, as a people, come together in order to solve our immense problems. We need no more do-nothing, antagonistic bureaucrats and political hacks. We need cooperation--- cooperation and compromise, as you said in your speech before congress last week.

Mr. Roudebush will not be able to relate to Vietnam veterans.

I realize Sir, that the burden and responsibilities you command makes it impossible for you to have first-hand knowledge of all of your appointees. I also understand that you are in a situation not of your own choosing, and that this situation, honorable and respectable as it surely is, has caused you and your family inconvenience and re-adjustment problems. But from one who has seen the suffering, the loss of moral, and the collapse of integrity within the giant VA structure; as one who has talked to and cried with the individual patients and the harassed doctors and medical personnel, I feel that I must urge you as much as I can, to find it within your own heart and conscience to reconsider the appointment of Richard Roudebush. And, Mr. President, I respectfully suggest that it would be wise, and certainly more just, were you to seek out and appoint a man or woman that is, to your satisfaction, completely able to communicate with all veterans, regardless of age or persuasion. And that that person also possess the ambition and the knowhow to move the VA structure forward, or if nec-

essary, restructure the entire apparatus, in order to serve the interests and needs of the millions of American veterans in a way in which all of us can be proud.

With good wishes to you and your family, I am

Respectfully Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles E. Hoelscher".

Charles E. Hoelscher
16733 Yukon Avenue
Torrance, CA 90504

Charles E. Hoelscher
16733 YUKON AVENUE
TORRANCE, CA 90504

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY



AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

*Suite 601
1225 - 19th St NW*

20036

The Honorable CHARLES E. GOODELL
ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013

WHITE HOUSE
RECEPTION &

AUG 21 1981

August 21, 1974

President Gerald Ford
White House
Washington, D.C.



Dear Bre President:

We were deeply moved by your statement Monday regarding leniency for those in legal jeopardy because of the war in Southeast Asia. It was courageous and sensitive. You could not have chosen a more important issue with which to challenge all Americans to join you in beginning to "bind up the nation's wounds."

We respond to your request with joy and thanksgiving. For the past several years we have tried to minister to those who have been deeply affected by the war -- both Vietnam era veterans and those who would not participate in that war. In addition, most of our religious bodies have examined and discussed at great length the question of how healing in our nation may be achieved.

Out of the experience of our ministry and concern, and in response to your request "to join in rehabilitating all the casualties of all the tragic conflicts that are past," we would appreciate an opportunity to meet with you before September 1, to share with you our concerns and our views regarding amnesty.

We welcome your openness and your initiative on this matter so critical to the nation. Would you give us the opportunity to respond to you out of our experience with the wounds we all seek to heal.

We would appreciate your response to either of these
two people who are handling this matter in our behalf:

Rev. Richard C. Killmer

or

E. William Galvin, Jr.

Special Ministries/Vietnam Generation

Room 766

National Council of the Churches of Christ

475 Riverside Drive

New York, New York 10027

Sincerely,

Rev. W. Sterling Cary

For:

Bishop A. James Armstrong
President, Board of Church and Society;
Chairman, The Bishop's Call for Peace and the Self Development
of People, United Methodist Church

Rabbi Irwin M. Blank
President, Synagogue Council of America

Mr. S. Loren Bowman
General Secretary, Church of the Brethren

Rt. Rev. Edmond L. Browning
Executive, National World Mission, Executive Council,
Episcopal Church

Dr. Robert C. Campbell
General Secretary, American Baptist Churches in the United
States of America

Dr. Robert V. Moss
President, United Church of Christ

Dr. Kenneth L. Teagarden
President and General Minister, Christian Church (Disciples
of Christ)

Dr. William P. Thompson
Stated Clerk, United Presbyterian Church in the United States
of America

Rev. Theodore Hesburg
President, Notre Dame University



WASHINGTON OFFICE

SUITE 203 - 1825 K STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

Telephone: Area Code 202-223-6694

JEROME H. SOHNS, *Director*

BRUCE KIRSCHENBAUM, *Deputy Director*
WALLIE H. NOBLE, *Office Manager*

August 22, 1974

Hon. Charles Goodell
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator;

On behalf of myself, my father Judge Irving Kirschenbaum, and my brothers Jerry and Steve, I want to congratulate you on joining with President Ford in attempting to create a new era of government in the United States. My father is presently out of the country or he would have expressed his own best wishes.

I hope you will be able to join the new administration in a more formal capacity so that we all can gain the benefit of your leadership. Your participation in President Ford's administration brings back pleasant and exciting memories of the 1970 campaign.

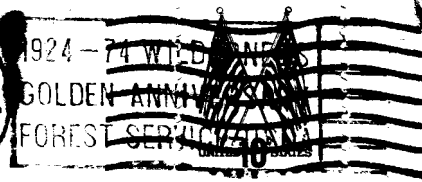
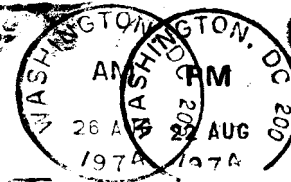
If I, or any member of my family, can be of any assistance to you personally or to the Ford Administration please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Respectfully,

Bruce Kirschenbaum



CITY OF NEW YORK
WASHINGTON OFFICE
SUITE 203
1825 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006



Hon. Charles Goodell
~~White House~~
~~1600 Pennsylvania Avenue~~
~~Washington, D.C. 20500~~

Hyderman, Mason & Goodell
Suite 601
1225 19th Street NW.
Washington DC. 20036



SPECIAL MINISTRIES/VIETNAM GENERATION

national council of the churches of CHRIST in the u.s.a.

475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027

Telephone (212) 870-2192

Rev. W. Sterling Cary, President

Claire Randall, General Secretary

Dr. Robert V. Moss
Chairperson
Rev. Dean H. Lewis
Vice-Chairperson
Rev. Richard L. Killmer
Director

8/23/74

Dear Mr. Goodell:

Henry Schwartzchild suggested I send you a copy of this letter, in the hope that you might be able to help in arranging a meeting with President Ford. Any assistance would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

R. Killmer

Rev. Richard Killmer

RK:pm
signed in his absence



100 EAST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

August 23, 1974

Charles Goodell, Esq.
1225 Nineteenth Street, NW
Suite 601
Washington, DC - 20036

Dear Charlie:

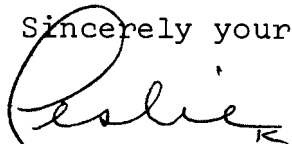
I hope that Saxbe-Schlesinger, in making their report and recommendations to President Ford regarding amnesty, will not overlook the men with bad discharges. I am vacationing at our place down in West Virginia, and don't have figures with me. But the ACLU has its and the Pentagon has its, and though they don't match, they are all huge; much, much larger than the numbers of deserters and draft evaders. And by all evidence disproportionately black and Spanish-speaking. Most never saw the inside of a court martial, having merely administrative discharges or bad marks on honorable discharges; so any issue of military justice is a weak and strained one.

I've been interested in amnesty about as long as anyone, ever since I wrote and got some people to sign a statement in October, 1971. I am enclosing a copy of it and a sequel we put out last Fall, to point out that we have tried since early on to stress the situation of these men with bad discharges. Somehow, neither the press nor politicians ever hear that (and, for that matter, the "amnesty movement" itself tends to forget them).

If you have a way to put these men's needs before Saxbe-Schlesinger, I think you would do a great service. Last Spring, the Pentagon took a grudging (and perhaps even a harm-causing) step away from its past practice of coding discharge papers. It is time now, as Mr. Ford said, to make it fully possible for all these young men to rid their lives of the burdens caused them by Vietnam.

Every good wish,

Sincerely yours,



Leslie W. Dunbar



LWD/kjs
enc.

Oct. 1971

Statement on Amnesty

There are at least 70,000, and some say as many as 100,000, young American men in Canada, men who have quit the military or refused the draft. Many of them have been joined there by wives and sweethearts, and some have children. There are hundreds of other American men scattered about the world, also in flight from the military. Some 500 men are held in the federal prisons for resisting the draft, and about 3,000 have already finished their terms, branded for life as felons. At least 5,000 men are now in military stockades, here or abroad, for offenses committed against the military's code, and another 4,500 are confined while awaiting trial. And thousands of men have been, for one reason or another, dishonorably (or less than honorably) discharged during these long, anguished years of the Vietnam War.

These men are all young, many of them still in their teens; most have probably never voted in a federal election. Their lives have been deeply affected by a war which was not of their making, one which -- we feel sure -- the overwhelming majority of this nation wish we had never begun and pray may quickly end. So deeply felt is the revulsion against this war, that the air is full of charges and countercharges as to who was to blame for it.

While men of our generation dispute blame, the burden of our mistakes will be their life-long inheritance. Are they alone to bear legal responsibility for the war, and all its events?

We say: Let them go and let their records be made clean. Let go those who refused to fight a war that we as a nation have come to detest and to believe wrongly fought. Let go those who ran afoul of military law during a war which many think is itself illegal. Erase the taint on the good name and careers of young men with war-connected prison sentences or less than honorable discharges.

Men who may have violated the laws of other countries may have to answer to those courts. Men who may have violated the civil laws of our country should answer to our courts.

But let there be no legal recriminations among ourselves for the fighting or the refusing to fight this war. The healing and reconciliation of the nation, its redirection toward peace with itself, will be difficult enough. It will be folly to make it even harder by exacting heavy legal penalties from these young men.

We believe and urge that those many thousands gone to Canada and elsewhere should be allowed to return freed of any legal impediments and invited to share here the opportunities and responsibilities of building a better nation.

The alternative would be a class of political exiles, haunting us for decade after decade. If there is statesmanship left among us, we will move now to prevent that grim prospect.

We recognize that what we propose might be a de facto repeal of the draft. As to that (and setting to one

side for now the morality and constitutionality of a draft for an undeclared war), we say that this matter of amnesty and mutual pardon should be an important element in the discussion of the winding down of the war to be debated and resolved along with other issues. In any event, that which we propose should be done, at the latest, shortly after an armistice in Vietnam, whether that be proclaimed or de facto.

Surely a republic which granted amnesty after the Civil War to soldiers who fought in rebellion against it will want to do no less for these men whose offense has been only that they refused to fight in an undeclared and unpopular war, thousands of miles from our own shores. With that precedent, and for this far lesser offense, surely we shall want to act more promptly.

The young men of whom we have spoken here are not the only victims of this war, nor have they carried the heaviest burden. The government has been shamefully negligent of the returned veteran. The veterans are entitled (and all our futures require that they should have) every needed assistance in education, employment, health and housing. Men who were maimed and crippled need to have every care and attention science and compassion can provide. And the children of those who died or who have been too badly hurt to look after them fully, should be able to grow with educational and health and housing supports belonging to their fathers.

We address this petition to Congress, in the hope and expectation that it will act; to the President, with similar hope and expectation; to those who aspire to be President, with conviction that here is a good cause for courageous statesmanship; to the public, in the belief that it will want to restore unity among us all; and to the young men whose lives have been dominated by this war, in confidence that they, wherever they are, are already concerned with the making of a better America.

KENNETH B. CLARK, Professor of Social Psychology, City University of New York; President, Metropolitan Applied Research Center.

ROBERT COLES, psychiatrist, Harvard University; author.

LESLIE DUNBAR, Executive Director, The Field Foundation.

ERIK H. ERIKSON, psychoanalyst and author.

WILLARD GAYLIN, Professor of Psychiatry and Law, Columbia University.

ERNEST GRUENING, former U.S. Senator from Alaska.

M. CARL HOLMAN.

JAMES M. LAWSON, JR., Executive Board, Committee of Southern Churchmen; Director-designate, Institute for Non-violent Action, Atlanta.

BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President, Board of Education, Atlanta, Georgia; President Emeritus, Morehouse College.

CHARLES MORGAN, JR., Southern Regional Director, American Civil Liberties Union.

CHARLES O. PORTER, former U.S. Congressman from Oregon; Chairman, National Committee for Amnesty Now.

JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR., attorney; Counsel, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

MILTON J.E. SENN, Sterling Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics and Psychiatry, Yale University.

CHARLES E. SILBERMAN, author.

RAYMOND M. WHEELER, physician; President, Southern Regional Council.

ANDREW J. YOUNG, Chairman, Human Relations Commission, City of Atlanta; former Executive Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

(Titles for identification only.)

October 15, 1971

STATEMENT ON AMNESTY

(October 1973)

We ask again that the public and the government face the fact that for all that has happened in our Vietnamese war, only men who are young have been or are being punished; and that in disproportionate numbers these men are non-white and from low economic estate.

We are speaking of those men who are or were imprisoned for refusing induction; of those who expatriated themselves before or after induction or who have lived underground; and of those given "less-than-honorable" or other discriminatory discharges from the military.

We believe that justice -- justice that is symmetrical in its equal treatment of all citizens -- requires an unconditional amnesty, pardon, or fair restitution for all men who are charged with, may be charged with, or have been convicted for offenses arising out of their refusal to participate in the military action in Southeast Asia, or for offenses against military law while doing so.

A country which has found only a lieutenant guilty for My Lai, has found no one legally culpable for the massive deception revealed in the Pentagon Papers and in the disclosures of later lawlessness and deceit in the war's conduct, has seen its honor sacked by Watergate and similar affairs -- such a country so long as it may belong to a just people cannot now impose its penalties only on these young

and powerless men. That cannot be fair, cannot be in keeping with our best ideals.

Our war, we trust, is over. The nation now has much to do, much that it can do only as a united people. There is too little mutual trust among us, too much that is corrosive of hopes and spirits.

A general and unconditional amnesty would be a simple and clear act. It would be a sign that we want to live at peace with each other, that we want to end within ourselves the awful divisions caused by the war, that we want to get on with the work of making this a better land.

Who can be opposed to such an act? Can the dead speak, and advise us; or can any speak for them? Would we really want to turn to parents of the dead and set them speaking against each other, some urging amnesty and some opposed?

Are veterans (including former prisoners of war) opposed? They appear divided, many for, many against, many indifferent. Although interest and weight do attach to the views of the veterans of this war who were themselves enlisted men, even they, in the tradition of our civil society, have now to advance those views as citizens, and not as a distinct group.

Can Congressmen and members of the administration, both present and former ones, who put us into the war and who kept us in it so long, have it in their hearts to absolve themselves while they hurt these young men?

Can those Congressmen who opposed the war, in the way the public empowered them to do, want to hurt those powerless men who opposed the war in the only ways they could or knew how, men who in the process helped create and sustain that public disgust with the war which finally gave some success to Congressional effort to end it?

We believe that Congress and the President are, in fact, fully free to act for amnesty, and that they cannot rightfully claim to be held back by constituents' pressures. We believe amnesty, as was segregation in the South, is an issue wherein statesmen would not trade on fears but can, and therefore should, lead. We believe that the people will respond helpfully to forthright leadership, as did people in the South when segregation was outlawed.

We believe that if Congress or the President will give the American people the opportunity to be generous and just, the nation will be so. We ask for that opportunity.

Does this nation, that was established to "form a more perfect union" and to "insure domestic tranquility," not want to heal itself? Do we not want to take this chance on justice?

There are few acts a government can decide upon that clearly and immediately benefit individuals; amnesty would be one. We think it would be even more. We would be saying to ourselves that we now put the Vietnam war behind us, with its terrible freight of bitterness and recrimination, and of corruption and brutality too. We would signal a decisive turning away from the darkness of the war years, and toward rebuilding and restoring and healing, both here and, as

we are morally bound to do, in Indo-China. We also would be affirming to ourselves that America has no time or need for vengeance against ourselves, and especially not against our youth. We would, instead, be welcoming the return, as free members of a freer society, of young men who can give much to the future -- theirs and ours and our country's.

ROGER BALDWIN, founder and former Director, American Civil Liberties Union.
Rev. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE, retired General Secretary, World Council of Churches.
Rabbi IRWIN M. BLANK, Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, Mass.
Rev. ROBERT McAFEE BROWN, Professor of Religious Studies, Stanford University.
HEYWOOD BURNS, Director, National Conference of Black Lawyers.
Rev. WILL D. CAMPBELL, Director, Committee of Southern Churchmen.
Rev. W. STERLING CARY, President, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
KENNETH B. CLARK, Professor of Social Psychology, City University of New York; President, Metropolitan Applied Research Center.
Rev. WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN Jr., Chaplain, Yale University.
JOHN R. COLEMAN, President, Haverford College.
ROBERT COLES, psychiatrist, Harvard University; author.
DOROTHY DAY, Editor and publisher, The Catholic Worker.
PATRICIA M. DERIAN, Democratic National Committeewoman from Mississippi.
LESLIE DUNBAR, Executive Director, The Field Foundation.
VERNON A. EAGLE, Executive Director, The New World Foundation.
Rabbi MAURICE N. EISENDRATH, President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations.
ERIK H. ERIKSON, psychoanalyst and author.
W.H. FERRY, Executive Director, D.J.B. Foundation.
LAWRENCE J. FRIEDMAN, President, U.S. National Student Association.
WILLARD GAYLIN, Professor of Psychiatry and Law, Columbia University; author.
ERNEST GRUENING, former U.S. Senator from Alaska.
MICHAEL HARRINGTON, Chairman, Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee; author.
Rev. THEODORE M. HESBURGH, C.S.C., President, University of Notre Dame.
M. CARL HOLMAN.
DAVID R. HUNTER.
Rev. JAMES M. LAWSON, Jr., Pastor, Centenary Methodist Church, Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN LEWIS, Executive Director, Voter Education Project,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ROBERT JAY LIFTON, Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University.

BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President, Board of Education, Atlanta, Georgia;
President Emeritus, Morehouse College.

DAVID McREYNOLDS, War Resisters League.

CHARLES MORGAN, Jr., Executive Director, Washington National Office,
American Civil Liberties Union.

The Rt. Rev. PAUL MOORE Jr., Bishop of New York, Episcopal Church.

Rev. ROBERT V. MOSS, President, United Church Of Christ.

ARYEH NEIER, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union.

Rev. KENNETH NEIGH, retired General Secretary of the former Board
of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church
in the U.S.A.

ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, Chairwoman, New York City Commission on Human
Rights.

Hon. JUSTINE WISE POLIER.

ROY PIERCE, Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan.

DANIEL H. POLLITT, Professor of Law, University of North Carolina
Law School.

CHARLES O. PORTER, former U.S. Congressman from Oregon; Chairman,
National Committee for Amnesty Now.

Rev. STEPHEN G. PRICHARD, Director of Training, Institutes of
Religion and Health.

LOUISE RANSOM, Director, Americans for Amnesty; Gold Star Mother.

JOSEPH L. RAUH, Jr., Counsel, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

MILTON J.E. SENN, Sterling Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics and
Psychiatry, Yale University.

CHARLES E. SILBERMAN, Director, The Study of Law and Justice; author.

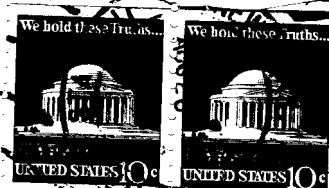
WILLIAM P. THOMPSON, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, United
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

JOHN WILLIAM WARD, President, Amherst College.

RAYMOND M. WHEELER, President, Southern Regional Council; Chairman,
Children's Foundation; physician.

ANDREW J. YOUNG, Member of Congress from Georgia.

(Titles for identification only.)



Charles Goodell, Esq.
1225 Nineteenth Street, NW
Suite 601
Washington, DC - 20036

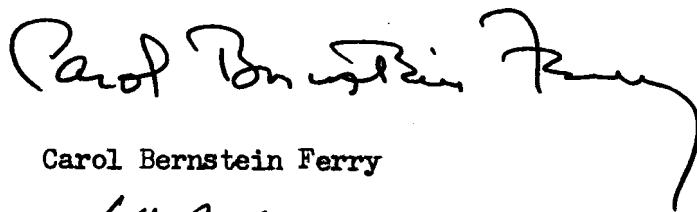
100 EAST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

385 FORT HILL ROAD • SCARSDALE, NEW YORK 10583

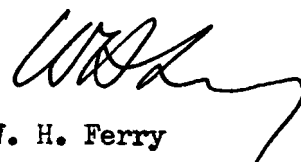
Dear Mr. Goodell:

We understand that you have some influence with President Ford. We hope you will use it to help him see that a general amnesty for resisters - with an absolute minimum of conditions - is a good thing, not a scary thing. The President made a brave start with his speech to the VFW; now you can help him onto the path of generosity. He is no doubt getting a bombardment of objections to any amnesty from military types. Please do him and the country the immense service of letting him know that there is a large, compassionate body of citizens who look forward to a true amnesty as another refreshing breeze of post-Watergate air.

With our very best wishes and deep thanks,



Carol Bernstein Ferry



W. H. Ferry



August 24, 1974


western union

Telegram

LLA143 WAA223(2105)(2-044189E247)PD 09704/74 2109:14

ICS IPMTZZ CSP

2127155026 TDMT NEW YORK NY 34 09-04 0904P EDT

PMS SENATOR CHARLES GOODELL, DLR

1225 19TH ST NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON DC

IN RE EARLIER TELEGRAM FROM AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON
MEETING WITH PRESIDENT ABOUT AMNESTY, PLEASE AID TO DELEGATION
JERRY WURF, VICE PRESIDENT AFL-CIO AND PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD ACLU 2127251222

NNNN



①

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

September 5, 1974
GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

Dear Mr. Goodell:

When I telephoned you during your campaign for U. S. Senator, it was because I believed that history will eventually stamp you as one of our most courageous leaders at a time when apathy was the safest course. You couldn't possibly recall the subject of my call: I had a plan for establishing a demilitarized zone on the Sinai Peninsula and using it to re-settle Palestinian refugees, but I had been unable to get any reaction to my plan from the U. S. Government.

Later I talked to one of your aides about the possibility of making Spanish one of our official languages, at least in certain areas. I believe I also mentioned the importance of changing English spelling to make it completely phonetic. (Otherwise, it is highly unlikely that we will ever abolish illiteracy, especially in minority groups, so that most of our anti-

(2)

poverty efforts are doomed to failure. Certainly, a low level of education results inevitably in higher unit production costs. This relationship deserves careful consideration in the fight against inflation.) However, I was not able to get through to you again. I still think that you could have won the election. There are many ways to capture the votes of special groups by policies which ultimately benefit everyone.

Now, according to some reports, you have a chair next to the seat of power. It is my prediction, on the basis of the very little that we really know, that the new administration will move so slowly that it will be ineffectual. Is there any chance of reaching anyone near the top with suggestions for bold and basic changes? We are almost sure to destroy ourselves through cupidity and stupidity. Yet there is always some hope. I would like to help enlarge that hope - if I could get someone to at least listen!

Louis Kushner
13 Feldberg Drive
Monticello, New York 12701

Sincerely,
Lou Kushner



September 5, 1974

Mr. Charles Goodell
Hydeman, Mason & Goodell
1225 19th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Charlie:

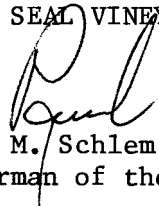
The month of August has been filled with joy and satisfaction: First, the worst U.S. President in our history left office and was replaced by an apparently outstanding public servant in Mr. Ford, and secondly, I read with great joy about your close ties to the new Administration and your "poetic revenge" on Richard Nixon.

I remember only too well your inspired campaign for re-election to the U.S. Senate and the ugly smear tactics of Nixon and his gang. Anita and I considered it a privilege to have worked for you in that campaign, together with our mutual friends Jack Javits and John Trubin.

Please accept this letter as my best wishes for great success and for my strong recommendation that you return to public service.

Sincerely yours,

GOLD SEAL VINEYARDS, INC.


Paul M. Schlem
Chairman of the Board



PMS/br

Gold Seal Vineyards, Inc.
GOLD SEAL / HENRI MARCHANT Wineries

Suite 3202, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. 10001

212 736-1391

September 11, 1974

Timothy L. Oliver
Oliver Bros. Restoring
1030 Olive Lane
Coronado, California
92118

Charles Goodell
CHAIRMAN
Clemency BOARD

Tel # 714-435-8219



Re: Alternative Service- Draft Resisters

Sir:

I would like to suggest a means of providing alternate service that is both practical and patriotic. Most positions presently available for returning resisters are in the medical or social service fields but many resisters, including myself, have been employed in the past few years in the construction trades. It would be a shame not to use this experience for the national good. Rather than employ returning resisters, with such experience, exclusively in hospitals, social agencies, etc., why not organize them into a non-profit corporation to restore buildings and historic sites throughout the nation? With the bicentennial rapidly approaching there is a great interest in preserving our heritage and I can think of no act more symbolic of reconciliation than providing alternative service in this way.

There also are economic factors to be considered. First, many communities, have a great desire to preserve buildings and sites but have neither the expertise nor the money with which to do so. Second, funds are now available for restoration through the Congress, state legislators, and private organizations, but these can only be channeled to communities of need through knowledgeable practitioners in the art of restoring. Third, there are very few alternative service positions available and what few there are can very rarely utilize construction experience or provide an adequate income to a resister with a family.

What I propose, then, is to bring these factors together within a non-profit organization. This organization will provide an experienced and knowledgeable work force, adequately paid, to restore historic sites and buildings in communities throughout the nation, funded by public and private agencies, under the auspices and with the aid of the federal government.

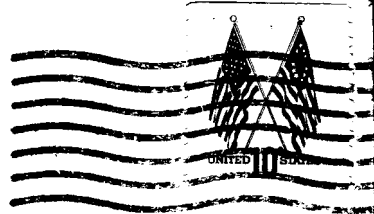
I make this proposal with the full purpose to see it through and would greatly appreciate hearing from you, at the earliest date, your reaction and suggestions.

Sincerely *Timothy L. Oliver*

P.S.

My background- convicted Feb., 1972, for refusing induction (on conscientious grounds), placed on probation for five years with three years alternative service of which I have served more than half. I have been restoring, locally, for three years under the company name Oliver Bros.

T. OLIVER
1038 Olive Ln.
CORONADO, CALIF.



CHARLES GOODELL
CHAIRMAN
Clemency BOARD
% WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Re: Amnesty, ALTERNATIVE SERVICE

WU
western union

Telegram

LLD137 WAE216(1842)(1-040647A255)PD 09/12/74 1839 ¹⁹⁷⁴ SEP 12 PM 10:42

ICS IPMNAWB WSH

09042 IDMT NEW YORK NY 09-12 210

PMS CHARLES GOODELL

1225 19TH ST

WASH DC



THE FOLLOWING WIRE WAS SENT YESTERDAY TO JACK MARSH, COUNSELOR TO THE PRESIDENT, THE WHITE HOUSE, QUOTE:

WE URGENTLY RENEW OUR REQUEST TO HAVE SMALL DELEGATION OF LEADERS OF BAR, BUSINESS, LABOR, MINORITY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION MEET PROMPTLY WITH THE PRESIDENT TO SUPPORT HIS MOVE TOWARD AMNESTY FOR WAR RESISTORS AND TO LAY BEFORE HIM CONPELLING LEGAL, MORAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS FOR NON-PUNITIVE AND BROADEST POSSIBLE AMNESTY. DELEGATION TO CONSIST OF CHESTERFIELD SMITH, IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT AMERICAN BAR-ASSOCIATION, J. IRWIN MILLER, PRESIDENT CUMMINS ENGINE; VERNON JORDAN, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL



Telegram

LLD137 VAE216/2

1974 SEP 12 PM 10:42

URBAN LEAGUE; JERRY WURF, VICE PRESIDENT, AFL-CIO AND PRESIDENT OF STATE COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EM. UNION; DR. KENNETH E CLARK, PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AND PRESIDENT, METROPOLITAN APPLIED RESEARCH CENTER; DR. LESLIE W DUNBAR, DIRECTOR, THE FIELD FOUNDATION; AND ARYEH NEIER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. AFTER PRESIDENT'S CONSULTATION WITH DEFENSE AND JUSTICE DEPTS. AND VETERANS ORGANIZATION: THE VIEWS OF THESE REPRESENTATIVES OF SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY SHOULD BE PERSONALLY LAID BEFORE THE PRESIDENT TO AFFIRM ~~OMIT~~ AND FAIR PROCESS OF DECISION MAKING.

HENRY SCHWARZ SCHILD DIRECTOR, PROJECT ON AMNESTY, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION 22 EAST 40 ST NEW YORK NY 10016

NNNN

344 W. 72 Street, Apt. 12H
New York, New York 10023
September 12, 1974

Mr. Charles E. Goodell
405 E. 56 Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Goodell:

Reading articles like Martin Tolchin's in today's New York Times is a pleasurable experience. But more than that, it raised for me a whole series of questions about the nature of political history.

Few would deny that your dues has been paid; those difficult years must make your present situation particularly rewarding. And we have both seen too many guilty people pointing fingers at the innocent. (Were this not the case, I might well be addressing this to the Capitol). Those were dark days for you and for us.

But those days are hopefully gone. Your persecution was very real. It must have been a very depressing, bewildering, and retrospectively flattering experience. Your case is one which most poignantly underscores the changeable and quixotic nature of politics. A leper five years ago, you now help shape America.

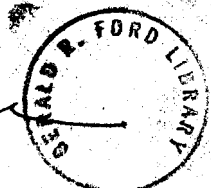
Such rises and falls of political fortunes are generally attributed to those in the "lesser developed" nations, with weak, unstable systems. Yet, your case has been similarly repeated throughout our history. Richard Nixon is an obvious example. And so, in my view, yours is less a case of irony and paradox than of ebb and flow. While your case was unquestionably unique, it seems to fit into a general pattern. Along this line, I strongly subscribe to the wave theory of history, wherein nations, individuals, systems, and ideologies all go in and out of favor. Accordingly, I am a non-revolutionary. I imagine that it was painful to recede so far from the height which you had attained; yet, I also imagine that that makes you acutely aware of this sense of political transience.

I am 23 years old. Your experiences and knowledge, of politics and life, must be running light years ahead of mine. I would be very interested in knowing how your time as a "forgotten" man has shaped your perceptions of politics, government, and life. You are undoubtedly a busy man. If you could find time to speak with me next time you are in New York I would appreciate it greatly. If this is not possible, I do, of course, understand. In any event, accept my congratulations. It is little solace now for me to tell you how abhorrently I thought you were treated. I found you to be a good and compassionate Senator.

Yours very truly,

Mitchell S. Rosen

Mitchell S. Rosen



1256 E 13th St
Brooklyn, NY
Sept 12, 1974

Mr Charles Goodel
The White House
Washington D.C.



My Dear Mr Goodel,
I am very
pleased that you
have become an
advisor to President
Ford. He couldn't
have made a better
choice. I always agreed
with your position on
Southeast Asia.

I am writing to you in behalf on the serious situation in Cyprus. It could lead to a third world war.

In the Book of Daniel Chapter 12 verse 12 it states: "There shall come a time of trouble to that nation as there was not up to that time.

Many shall go to and fro and knowledge shall be increased."

I firmly believe that this refers to an International University.

I suggest the creation of an United Nations University on the island of Cyprus, to be conducted in the five official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

I further suggest that the island of Cyprus to placed under the political and military control of the United Nations Secretariat.

I firmly believe that the ultimate solution to the world's problems lies in the establishment of World Government.

While we cannot establish world Government in our lifetime, we can establish a pilot project. It is my conviction that the proposition of UN control of the island of Cyprus and its proposed University will brighten all eternity.

5

President Ford
will address the
United Nations General
Assembly on September
18. Please impress
upon him the importance
of my appeal. He
is the right man,
in the right place
at the right time
It says in the
same verse and chapter
that I have quoted
above. "Many shall
be saved." He is
a Ford who may
become a Lincoln.

Most sincerely yours
Norman Allen

September 12, 1974
Massachusetts, 2024
Sept. 12, 1974

Mr. Dudley Goodell
The White House
Washington, DC



Dear Mr. Goodell:

You cry easily that you,
the former "Peace Candidate,"
now an advisor to the most
military minded Administration
second to none.

What we remember most,
about you is that we wouldn't
have James Buckley for a
Senator if you hadn't existed
or run.

You're a cheap, self-serving
and miserable ~~and~~ politician. Ruth
Snyder

6775 Tupper Lane
Staten Island NY 10306
Apt 4^e
Sept 12-74

Shou C E Goodell

Congratulations your Shou on
on taking your duty as a Respected
& Qualified Mr. 38th President's Personal
Adviser. May God keep your Shou
close to his heart so as when your
your Shou can still continue on
with your proud duty. At close
May God Bless all

Sincerely,
George Mc Cullough



Sept. 12, 1974

Mr. Godell,

We heard your radio
interview —

What high hopes this
family of four adults had,
for our new President.

"Our Constitution works —
our great republic is a
government of laws, not
of men" — so President
Ford said.

Mr. Goddell, while
President Ford did not
violate the Constitution
— he surely subverted
the spirit.

Respectfully,
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bayless
81 Herrigan St.
Long Beach, N.Y.
11501

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

DEPARTMENT
FOR SICK AND INJURED

EIGHTH AND SPRUCE STREETS

The Nation's First Hospital - Founded 1751

Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

TELEPHONE 215-829-5233

September 14, 1974

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

Dear Senator Goodell:

My editor at Harper & Row, Joan Kahn, has told me that she has sent you bound page proofs of my book, They Chose Honor: The Problem of Conscience in Custody, which Harper plans to have in the bookstores by mid-October. The book is based on my two years' work as a US Public Health Service psychiatrist at the Federal Correction Institution in Lompoc, California. It deals broadly with the psychic impact of incarceration on everyone who goes inside--guards, employees, prisoners--and more specifically and often in their own words with the psychic effects of imprisonment on a group of draft resisters. I selected this latter group initially to compare their responses to prison with those of other, more criminal inmates only to find that the resisters underwent the same psychic distortions plus one more: criminalization.

Having reviewed the literature on both prison and draft resistance, it appears that They Chose Honor is the only account of a long term experience with both prison and draft resisters from the inside, and by someone intimately familiar with both and an advocate of neither. If I may say so, it has some literary value and some merit for the importance of the issues it addresses, but in the light of the President's remarks on leniency, it has a particularly timely value as well. Should you have the time and interest (having read your own book, I would guess you would have at least the latter) I hope that you and your staff will give the book your consideration and that you will bring it to the attention of those who may be able to inform public opinion, affect public policy, and administer any leniency program which may eventually be established.

If such expertise as I have painfully acquired on this issue can be of assistance to any phase of the leniency matter, please do not hesitate to have your staff contact me at the above address or telephone.

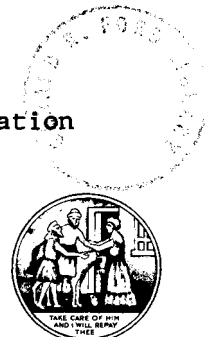
Sincerely yours,

Lewis Merklin, Jr., M.D.

Lewis Merklin, Jr., M.D.

Asst. Director of Psychiatric Education

LM/bb



Doesn't seem a reply needed.

430 E. 57th St.

New York, N. Y. 10022

Sept. 15, 1974

President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



Dear President Ford:

I have had a slight acquaintance with two Presidents - Franklin Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower - and have been deeply involved in public affairs, but never before have I felt impelled to write to a President to take exception to an official act and offer remedial advice. I do so now, not because I think one person can make much difference, but because I hope thousands of others will do likewise and I want to be counted among them.

In pardoning Richard Nixon for all crimes he may have committed in office, before he was indicted or convicted of anything in a court of law, you have dealt a staggering blow to the ideal of equal justice. More than that, you appear to have prevented any likelihood that the whole pattern of wrongdoing from which our country suffered and by which its institutions were sorely threatened will ever be fully revealed. This revelation is

necessary if the most effective steps are to be taken to prevent its ever happening again.

Whatever your intention, the result appears to be another cover-up, not too different from the first one. This is a sad come-down from our first high hopes of a new atmosphere of openness and credibility in your administration.

Like you and many others, I would take no satisfaction from seeing a former President of the United States in jail, but the time to consider clemency was after the full and impartial exploration of the facts and a judicial verdict.

It is too late to withdraw the untimely pardon, but you may still be able, if you will, to find a way to bring out and put on the record all the most pertinent facts.

And you could give us fresh hope by another act of compassion with no such ill effects: granting a complete amnesty for all avoidance of service in the Vietnam War.

These young men did not seek the public service they failed to render, as did the former President. Their only crime was to refuse to kill or risk being killed in a war, not declared by Congress, which was widely detested as unnecessary and unjust.

The country needs the peacetime services which many of these young men are well-equipped and very willing to give. Without general amnesty, many of them will not return. It would be a real act of statesmanship to welcome them all back.

Sincerely,
George Hallett

Copies to

Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller

Hon. Jacob K. Javits

Hon. James L. Buckley

Hon. Edward J. Koch

Hon. Charles E. Goodell

Sept 15, 1974

Dear Mr. Goodell,



I was more happy to hear of your appointment to the President's committee on clemency for our conscientious objectors to the Vietnam war.

This was one of the most tragic mistakes of our nation's history, and those who had the courage to protest deserve our thanks - not 'forgiveness' or punishment.

These men have already lost part of their life's best years - let us welcome them back and help them with a fresh start. For desertion, understanding and clemency.

All good wishes in your work.

Sincerely,
Donald Poling

Our veterans also deserve far more than we have given them.

MERIT MATERIALS CO.

147 WEST 42ND ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036



Mr. Chas E. Goodell
~~*280 Park Avenue*~~

405 E. 56th Street
New York, New York 10022



CLERGY AND LAITY CONCERNED

235 EAST 49th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

212-371-7188

September 16, 1974

CALC CALLS FOR UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY AND ASKS GOODELL TO RESIGN IN PROTEST.

President Ford did not offer amnesty to the Viet Nam war resisters. He could have welcomed America's sons home again. Instead, he perpetuated a double-standard of justice.

We cannot have two systems of justice. President Ford should not give former President Nixon complete amnesty and then offer partial amnesty to young Americans who refused to participate in the Viet Nam war. This double standard of justice reinforces the concern of many Americans that two systems of justice operate in our country — one for the powerful (our ex-president) and another for the average citizen.

On November 15, 1969, Senator Charles Goodell stood with hundreds of thousands of Americans around the Washington Monument to protest the war. Now, Goodell stands in judgement of many of these young people who followed him then. Mr. Goodell, stand with the men you led away from war, not against them. Demand an end to punitive services, trials, and all vindictive measures. Close down the Clemency Board with a statement of true amnesty.

Some of the men will undoubtedly return. Their acceptance of these punitive terms should indicate in no way any measure of their guilt. It is unfortunate that our President questions their loyalty and asks them to serve sentences. Their long separation from family and country has already caused unnecessary suffering. Why extend it?

The majority of the war resisters will refuse Ford's terms and thus the suffering of these men, their families and the nation will continue. America's sons belong in America. You can bring them back only by a true, unconditional amnesty, Mr. Ford.

Statement of:
Don Luce
Executive Director



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Ms. Trudi Young



... a call to excellence in leadership

The Ripon Society

Michael F. MacLeod
National Director

509 C Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
202-546-2111

September 16, 1974

Hon. Charles Goodell
Hydeman, Mason & Goodell
1225 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Senator:

Congratulations on being appointed to one of the toughest jobs imagineable. Your friends here at Ripon share the President's confidence that you are an excellent choice, a good person to head the effort to administer an amnesty program that is fair and compassionate.

I'm enclosing a copy of the book "AMNESTY?", which includes a chapter by Mark Hatfield that you may not have seen yet. His conclusions are important, I believe, but even more so are the steps which led him to the conviction that amnesty should be granted. As a Vietnam veteran who came a bit too late for comfort to the enlightened view that compassion should prevail here, I found Senator Hatfield's reasoning pertinent and meaningful.

Good to see you last Friday night at Gillette's.

Best regards,

Mike



MARCIA WARNER

1015 hault.us lane
mamaronck, new York
September 16, 1974

Dear Charlie,

You certainly are a living legend — "you can't keep a good man down" and besides I always knew that you would rise to the top.

Good luck in all your Washington endeavors — I feel much better about the state of the nation with you there.

Best,

Marcia (Lipsett) Warner





September 17, 1974

Dear Charlie Goodell,

I take the liberty to so address you, because the last communique I received from you, (and this was in response to my distress of your demise as United States Senator at the hands of Richard M. Nixon in concert with the now Senator James Buckley) was thus assigned.

Logic would rule that I should address this to President Ford, but taking into account the amount of mail he is receiving, (mostly from those indignant at his pardon of former President Nixon) I'm sure it would get lost in the shuffle and be seen by no one of import. Also seeing that you have been appointed Chairman of the Amnesty Appeal board, I will vent my frustrations in your direction.

I became your protagonist because of your outspoken views against our role in Vietnam which was concurrent with my own. I don't remember seeing anything about your views on amnesty. My own have been very strongly on the side of total, unconditional amnesty. After ten years of our immorality in Asia and topped off by the gross revelations of Watergate, I felt we could only redeem ourselves and establish ourselves as a people of morality and decency by granting the young men who were outraged by our government, by admitting we were wrong and they were right.

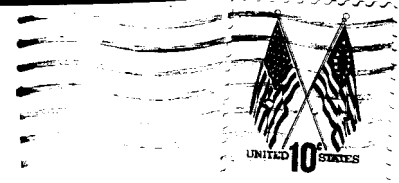
Instead we say to those that will return, and mark my word, not many will, given the conditions, which I find devastating — you are condemned to cleaning latrines and carrying bedpans for two years because you dared have a conscience.

Seeing that President Ford did not have it in his heart to do what only he could have done, I had hoped at least he would grant visitation rights to those that wouldn't find his conditions palatable — but he did not even throw them this small bone.

There are those that say you can not make an analogy between the pardon granted Richard Nixon and the resisters and deserters but I most certainly think you can. It is an exoneration of a man who reached the highest office in the world and then proceeded to make a mockery of the Constitution he swore to uphold and defied and rewarding him with a full pardon, accountable to no one. And then saying to the thousands of boys, you cannot act out of a sense of morality so you will have to pay for your misdeeds by working at menial and demeaning tasks.
I am afraid there is no justice.

Sincerely,
(mas) Sylvia G. Lenoiff
18 John St.
West Warwick, R. I. 02893

Lisnoff
18 John St.
West Warwick, R.I.
02893



The Honorable Charles Goodell
~~c/o Executive Office Building~~
Washington, D.C.

[Handwritten scribble]

44 Walnut Avenue
Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570
September 17, 1974

Mr. Charles E. Goodell
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C.



Dear Mr. Goodell:

Congratulations on your deserved appointment as Chairman of the Amnesty Review Board. It couldn't have happened to a finer public official!!! Shafted by Rockefeller who deserted you like a rat deserting a sinking ship when you dared to pose an end to the Vietnam atrocity during your unsuccessful run for U.S. Senator in '70, abandoned by our erstwhile President who used the full strength of his office from the Veep on down to pull the Republican rug out from under you and throw his support to a fallen away Republican, James Buckley, you were overwhelmed by the infighting in your own party. But, you were prescient enough to forage the public's eventual almost total revulsion with the Vietnam ^{assault} and had the courage, the determination and the wisdom to put duty to country above political expediency. Those of us on the sidelines applauded your action and are convinced that President's Ford selection of you to head up a highly sensitive governmental agency vindicates our confidence in your total integrity. Deserters, draft evaders and others whose fates will be in the hands of the board that you will chair couldn't ask for a more sympathetic, understanding and equitable ear.

Good luck, Mr. Goodell, in your powerful new assignment. I sincerely hope that one day the Empire state will be again graced by your presence in the U.S. Senate. Men who dare to buck the establishment in pursuit of an ennobling cause will always be respected, admired and fondly ~~remembered~~ remembered by those you serve.

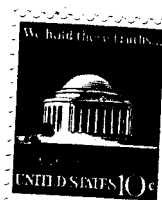
Cordially,


Stan Lipton

P.S.

Utterly without vindictive motivation, I applaud the President's pardon of his predecessor and am convinced that on balance it will clear the decks for affirmative ~~problems~~ action on the manifold ~~problems~~ begging our full and total attention.

Stan Lipton
44 Walnut Avenue
Rockville Centre
New York 11570



Mr. Charles E. Goodell
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C.

For
General Walt

September 17, 1974

Mr. Charles E. Goodell, Chairman
Clemency Review Board

Members, Clemency Review Board

Dear Mr. Chairman and distinguished Members of the Board:

After a careful perusal of President Ford's amnesty proclamation, promulgated in Washington on September 16th, 1974, it appears that amnesty will be offered to those classified as military deserters and draft evaders. We maintain that the proclamation and its implementation should be broad and inclusive enough to cover those young people who fall into neither of the above categories, but, rather who received undesirable or dishonorable discharges as a result of their conduct as servicemen during the Viet Nam war.

Many young servicemen - blacks, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos and the rural poor - simply did not have the benefit of education, draft counselling, explanation of C.O. status, or parental and community support to enable them to seek out alternatives to military service, of which many middle and upper class young men in America availed themselves.

Under the banner of National Security, thousands of young draftees were inducted and sent to Viet Nam to fight in a war they did not understand in a strange, hostile land they did not know. Once there, many realized that it was not their war, and that indeed the National Security of their homeland was not threatened. Feeling desperate, helpless and hopeless, they began to reflect their discontent in a number of ways: Not following orders, refusing to accomplish assigned tasks timely and with dispatch (in the vernacular - goofing off); running afoul of military authorities; and in general not performing soldierly duties in an appropriate manner. The result: Court martial with an ensuing unsatisfactory or dishonorable discharge from the service.

Upon returning home, these young men found such a discharge to be a permanent stain, blot, or mark on their records; a spot not to be removed during their lifetime - a stain, preventing their full participation in American life, in the job market, and in their own communities as well as being a heartache for parents and friends alike.



Page 2

Mr. Charles Goodell, Chairman
Clemency Review Board

Members, Clemency Review Board

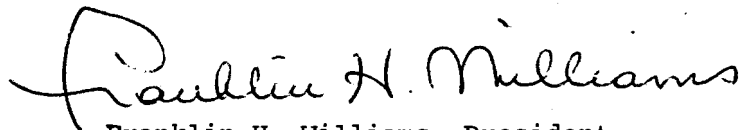
September 17, 1974

Thus, we respectfully request that the Clemency Review Board take into account the plight of these young men, most of whom already bear the burden of poverty, lack of education and, in many cases, of racial discrimination. We ask that you include cases of the kind we have just described for review and consideration by the Clemency Review Board.

It will be a credit to you and to posterity if you will expand, in good conscience and with a feeling of justice and mercy, the purview of the Clemency Review Board to include a review of the cases of young men who are now carrying with them the stigma of undesirable or dishonorable discharges.

To do less would be contrary to the American spirit of justice and fair play, especially in light of the stated objectives of the Presidential Proclamation on Amnesty and in consideration of the recent pardon of Richard M. Nixon by President Gerald R. Ford.

Sincerely yours,



Franklin H. Williams, President
The Phelps-Stokes Fund

Additional signatories:-

Percy Sutton, Pres., Borough of Manhattan

Basil Patterson, Deputy Chmn.
Democratic National Committee

John L. S. Holloman, Jr., Pres.
N.Y. Health & Hospital Corp.

M. Moran Weston, Pastor

Charles A. Vincent, President
C.A.V. Enterprises

Lillian Roberts, Asso. Director
District Council #37

Wilbert A. Tatum, Director, Office of
Apparel Ind. Planning & Development

Archibald R. Murray, Commissioner, N.Y.
State Div. of Criminal Justice Services

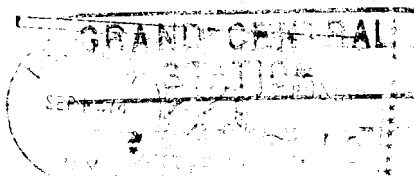
J. Bruce Llewellyn, President
One Hundred Black Men

Beny J. Primm, M.D., Exec. Director
Addiction Research & Treatment Corp.

*Phelps Stokes
Fund*

10 EAST EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10028

General Lewis W. Walt
Member, Clemency Review Board
c/o White House
Washington, D.C.



RICHARD W. RAHN, Ph.D.
MANAGERIAL ECONOMIST
2939 ROSEMOOR LANE
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA 22030

~~(202) 546-7499~~

(703) 573-9057

September 17, 1974

Hon. Charles Goodell
DGA International, Inc.
1225 19th Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.



Dear Charlie:

Congratulations on your appointment as Chairman of the Clemency Review Board. The President could not have made a better choice, given your sense of fairness and resonableness.

I also express my own appreciation to you for all that you have done and are doing to aid Ripon.

It was good to get a chance to talk with you again this past Friday evening, and I hope to see you soon.

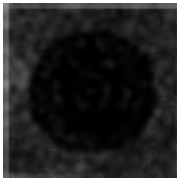
Again, congratulations and good luck with the Review Board.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard W. Rahn".

Richard W. Rahn

RWR/chc



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

September 17, 1974

Charles E. Goodell, Esq.
Hydeman, Mason & Goodell
1225 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



Dear Charlie,

I learned yesterday from Mike MacLeod that you had just been named a senior partner in your law firm, and I also read that you had been appointed chairman of the Clemency Review Board. Best wishes on the first, and good luck on the second!

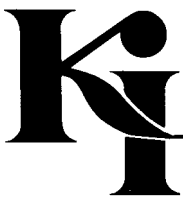
I trust that all is well and I hope that we can get together at least briefly when I'm next in Washington. And thanks very much for your continued good help with Ripon fundraising.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan".

Daniel J. Swillinger
Assistant Dean

DJS/pl



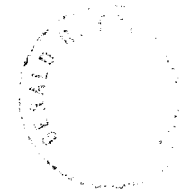
THE JOSEPH AND ROSE
KENNEDY INSTITUTE

FOR THE STUDY OF HUMAN
REPRODUCTION & BIOETHICS

CENTER FOR BIOETHICS
CENTER FOR POPULATION RESEARCH
LABORATORIES FOR REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

September 17, 1974

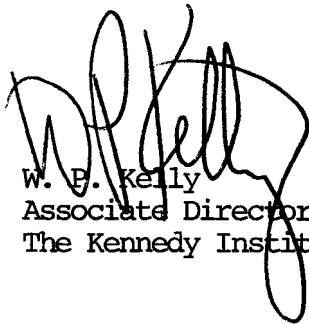
Hon. Charles Goodell
Chairman, Presidential Clemency
Review Board
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C.



Dear Senator Goodell,

My congratulations to you in having been appointed to a
most serious and humane undertaking.

My best personal wishes in your endeavor.



W. P. Kelly
Associate Director
The Kennedy Institute

(formerly Director, Job Corps)



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

WILLIAM B. GROAT, III

ASSISTANT DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

AREA CODE 212

679-2244

September 17, 1974

Honorable Charles E. Goodell
280 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017



Dear Charlie,

I was delighted to learn of your appointment by President Ford as Chairman of the Presidential Clemency Board, and I would like to take this opportunity to wish for you the best of success, good luck, and good health in your new assignment.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

W B G

Doesn't seem a reply needed.