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November 5, 1974

Dear Ray:

My apologies for not responding earlier to your letter of September 26. I was literally inundated with mail and phone calls in that period.

It meant a great deal to me to hear from you again, and I am glad to hear you haven't lost prescient powers. It is fun being back in the swing of things, even though the Clemency Board is a tough job.

I hope all of your family is thriving and that you and Ginger are happy in Middletown. Some day soon I'm sure our paths will cross. Please give my love to Ginger.

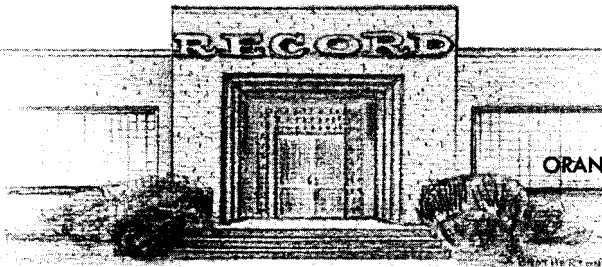
With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Charles E. Goodell

Mr. Ray Wieloszynskis
72 Irwin Avenue
Middletown, New York 10940





The Times Herald
RECORD

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLICATIONS, A DIVISION OF OTTAWAY NEWSPAPERS, INC.

40 Mulberry Street, Middletown, New York 10940 Diamond 3-2181

26 Sept. 1974

Dear Charlie,

Congratulations on your appointment by President Ford and best wishes to you for good luck in taking on a sticky wicket. I have full confidence in your ability to handle it.

I was particularly self-satisfied in reading of the appointment because, in one of those offhand remarks that come off hand occasionally, I said to Ginger upon the elevation of Ford to the presidency that: He'll appoint Charlie Goodell back into government.

Ginger and I were on the Queen Elizabeth 2 on the Atlantic returning from England when Nixon resigned and Ford stepped up. It recreated an old World War II sensation, the one that went something like "What are they doing back home while I'm away!"

When UPI moved the story of your appointment I contacted our Washington bureau and had Mark Brown try to reach you. Thank you for talking to him. The story made us the first New York daily to carry a reaction from you with the appointment story on that news cycle.

Our best wishes to all the Goodells.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ray". Below the signature, the name "Ray" is printed in a simple, sans-serif font.

Wieloszynskis
72 Irwin Ave.
Middletown, N.Y. 10940

HYDEMAN, MASON & GOODELL

1225 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

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CHARLES E. GOODELL

TELEPHONE
202 659-3650

CABLE ADDRESS
HASTEN

OF COUNSEL

ALGER B. CHAPMAN
ALEXANDER M. LANKLER

November 5, 1974



Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of September 27 and your support of my taking the chairmanship of the Clemency Board in spite of your view favoring unconditional amnesty. As Father Hesburgh puts it, "Some of us now have an opportunity to do something to help a few of those who have suffered."

The Clemency Board has given priority to the 85 cases of individuals who were still in Federal prison at the time of the President's Proclamation. They have been released on furlough pending action by the Board. Surprisingly, they have been slow in submitting their applications to the Board, and those who have not applied will have to return to prison on November 15. I am concerned that there are another 8,700 people out there who have been through the criminal justice system and served their sentences. The Board does plan to recommend pardons in accordance with guidelines which the Board is in the process of determining.

Those who have already paid the penalty have nothing to lose, since their status will remain unchanged if the Board refuses clemency. They could conceivably get a pardon. To date, we have had only 130 applications from this group.

There is an even larger group of individuals who either deserted from the military or were booted out with undesirable discharges.

The Defense Department estimates more than 100,000 people are eligible for clemency. We have had 401 applications from this group to date. Once again they have nothing to lose in applying to the Clemency Board.

The Board has agreed unanimously that under no circumstances will information given to us be made available to another Federal agency. The Justice Department has given us a legal

opinion upholding our right to keep our files confidential. We are urging applicants to consult attorneys and are referring them to organizations such as the ACLU which stand ready to provide free legal assistance. Applicants are guaranteed the right to examine their files, and the Board is sending each of them a summary of the evidence extracted from their files which will be considered by the Board. In short, we are doing everything we can to guarantee that applicants will be accorded their full rights even though there is no clear legal or constitutional requirement for us to do so.

I can understand why some individuals would be reluctant to come back, sign a letter of acknowledgement of loyalty and undertake alternate service under threat of prosecution. I do not understand why anyone would fail to apply to the Clemency Board, since our jurisdiction is limited to those who have already paid the penalty. There is, unfortunately, a great deal of confusion about the various aspects of the clemency program. Judging from our applicants so far, a large number of those who are eligible for the program are from poor backgrounds with limited education. I expect that many of them don't realize that they are eligible for consideration by the Clemency Board.

The clemency program does not contemplate the granting of blanket pardons. We are charged with considering each case on its merits. Our first recommendations should be going to the President within the next 30 days. Anything you can do to assist in the educational process would be appreciated by the Board and could be of great personal benefit to many people.

I apologize for my tardiness in replying to your letter. I can only say that I have been inundated with mail and phone calls since my appointment.

With kind regard, I am

Sincerely,



Charles E. Goodell

Mr. Edward F. Snyder
Friends Committee on National
Legislation
245 Second Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

November 5, 1974



Dear Ed:

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With kind regard, I am

Sincerely,

Charles E. Goodell

Mr. Edward F. Snyder
Friends Committee on National
Legislation
245 Second Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

FCNL



FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

September 27, 1974

245 Second Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 547-4343

Charles E. Goodell
1225 Nineteenth Street, Suite 601
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Charlie:

I have been very much interested to read that you have been put on the hot seat as chairman of the Presidential Clemency Board. I understand some people in the anti-war movement have recommended that you resign before you start. While we support unconditional amnesty and have been somewhat critical of the Administration's proposal, I wouldn't endorse that recommendation at all.

I hope you and the other members of the Board stick it out, because you can do a great deal to ameliorate personal tragedies of hundreds of young men. I suppose you may have had occasion recently to recall the gentleman in Lincoln's story who said, as he was ridden out of town tarred and feathered on a rail, "If it weren't for the honor I would rather walk."

Very soon I hope you and the Board will have an opportunity to consider recommending a blanket pardon and complete restoration of civil rights for the young men who have completed their prison terms for Selective Service law violations. These young men are largely forgotten in the current furor, but they are some of the most principled people of all. Many of them refused to register, notified their draft boards of their civil disobedience, stood trial, went to prison, and served their time. They now suffer numerous civil disabilities as ex-felons. Due to the firmness of their beliefs, it is rather unlikely that many of them will be applying to your Board for some sort of clemency recommendation, especially with the possibility (hopefully infinitesimal) of an alternative service requirement being imposed upon them. Simple equity requires that these men who actually served their time should not be denied their various civil rights while those who are just now surfacing don't lose theirs.

A recommendation by your Board to the President of a blanket pardon for them soon would seem to be very much in order.

Best wishes to you for your work in the months ahead.

Sincerely yours,



Edward F. Snyder

EFS/ewb

Stephen L. Angell, Jr.
Chairman, General Comm.
Marian D. Fuson
Chairman, Executive Comm.
E. Raymond Wilson
Executive Sec. Emeritus
Edward F. Snyder
Executive Secretary
Frances E. Neely
Legislative Secretary
Harold B. Confer
Legislative Secretary
George I. Bliss
Field Secretary
Paul E. Brink
Publication Secretary
P. Nick Block
Administrative Secretary
Alice Stout
Administrative Assistant
Evelyn W. Bradshaw
Administrative Assistant

November 7, 1974

Dear Rabbi Lipschitz:

Please forgive my tardiness in acknowledging your very gracious letter of September 20, 1974; but life itself was a bit overwhelming and hectic in the period just past.

I want you to know it is always heartwarming and rewarding to receive generous expressions such as yours. Thank you.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

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



הרב חיים אורי ליפשיץ

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

4th Day Tishre 5735
September 20th 1974

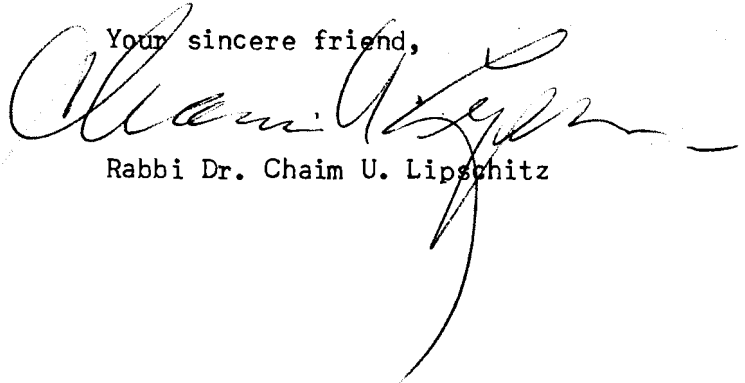
Hon. Charles Goddell:
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Goddell:

I was overwhelmed with joy to learn of your re-
ascending the ladder of political leadership.

May you be granted with success in whatever
you do.

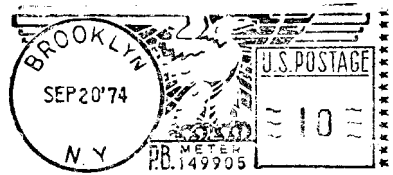
Your sincere friend,



Rabbi Dr. Chaim U. Lipschitz

CUL:sg

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



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

425 EAST NINTH STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11218

November 12, 1974

Dear Phil:

Thanks for your letter of September 17 and your offer of assistance.

At the moment it is not contemplated that the Clemency Board will have any field offices or undertake any direct investigations in the field around the country.

We are, however, urging all applicants to get legal assistance. The ACLU and some other organizations are volunteering to represent Clemency Board applicants. If you would be available to discuss any applicants we might have from the Cleveland area, we would be glad to refer them to you.

It was good to hear from you, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing.

With kind regard, I am

Sincerely,

Mr. Philip M. Dawson
Clafe, Halter & Griswold
1800 Central National
Bank Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44114



EDWIN G. HALTER
EINAR G. CARLSON
JOHN B. CALFEE
CHARLES F. PENNINGTON
CARL G. SCHLUEDERBERG
BRUCE GRISWOLD
DANIEL L. EKELMAN
JOHN L. NAYLOR, JR.
HUBBARD C. CAPES
THOMAS K. M. VICTORY
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F. RUSH MEKNIGHT
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EDMOND L. SIKOROVSKY
CHARLES R. EMRICK, JR.
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PHILIP M. DAWSON
JAMES S. CAHN
THOMAS E. WAGNER
MICHAEL D. HORLICK
P. RICHARD ANDERSON, JR.
DAVID E. BISHOP

September 17, 1974

The Honorable Charles E. Goodell
c/o The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20013

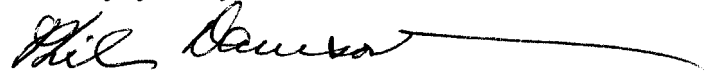
Dear Mr. Goodell,

By way of reintroduction, while growing up in Jamestown I was better known as "Flip" and you were kind enough to write a letter of recommendation for me in 1968 when I was applying to law school. Perhaps you might better remember me as Bo's older brother (or Jane's younger brother). In any event, I thought you would be interested in the attached article that appeared this morning in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. For all the media's criticism of late, I think this particular article rather accurately traces your career.

I would also take this opportunity to offer any service or assistance I may be able to render you in your new post. I have nothing specific in mind but in the event assistance of some type is required in the Northeast Ohio area from someone with a legal background, I would be honored to do whatever I can. I am associated with the law firm that was headed by Al Sommer until his appointment last year to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Congratulations on your appointment, good luck with the difficult task ahead and kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,



Philip M. Dawson

PMD:lb
Enc

Goodell first resister to get amnesty

By Richard G. Zimmerman
In Dealer Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON — Like the hundreds of young draft resisters and deserters he ultimately will judge, Charles Ellsworth Goodell Jr. has suffered greatly as a result of his opposition to American military involvement in Southeast Asia.

Goodell, 48, appointed yesterday by President Ford to head the Clemency Board, literally gave up his political life in 1970 because he opposed his own party's president on the Vietnam war issue. He considers his appointment a chance to help heal the wounds left by the war he so detested.

"This will not be a judicial process," Goodell said yesterday, "but rather the Clemency Board will be primarily directed toward equalizing justice."
Asked if he considers his appointment a clear indication that Ford wants the new board to dispense clemency freely and compassionately, Goodell said, "the President already has indicated the lines he wants us to take — he wants the approach to be of a non-punitive nature."

In the 1960s, as the United States sank slowly into the Vietnam quagmire, Goodell was considered one of the smartest, ablest young Re-

publicans to sit in Congress. But Goodell's fervent, outspoken opposition to former President Nixon's war policies resulted in his being run out of public office in 1970 by a vengeful Spiro T. Agnew. That year Agnew, at the behest of Nixon, mounted a sustained attack on antiwar candidates that the then vice-president jumped together under the heading of "radical liberals" in Congress.

Goodell, running for a full Senate term after being appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was the only Republican on Agnew's enemies list

that year. But rather than treating his fellow Republican more gently than the Democrats, Agnew seemed to take special delight in abusing Goodell. Among other insults, Agnew described Goodell as "the Christine Jorgensen of the Republican Party," a reference intended to suggest Goodell's conversion to the peace movement was an unnaturally sudden occurrence.

According to one eyewitness, Agnew exclaimed "we got that son of a bitch" when a television network announced Goodell had lost his three-way New York senate race to Conservative Party candidate James L. Buckley.

In fact, Goodell's opposition to the war in Southeast Asia was neither sudden or unnatural. While a solid conservative on many domestic issues and a leading critic of the administration of President Johnson's War on Poverty, Goodell at the very start of his political career proved to have a highly sensitive social conscience.

As one of the youngest members of the House, Goodell, although normally a party loyalist, also showed little patience with the crusty House GOP establishment. In 1963 he joined with a group of GOP "Young Turks" in the House to unseat the troglodyte chairman of the House Republican Conference. Two years later, the same group displaced Charles A. Halleck, R-Ind., the Old Guard's House minority leader.

In both instances, the Young Turks successfully backed Gerald R. Ford Jr. against the entrenched members of the House establishment. The contests did not involve a liberal-versus-conservative split, but rather was a contest between the younger, more aggressive members of Congress and the ruling senior establishment.

While his early voting record in Congress was essentially conservative, he opposed the 1962 foreign aid

bill because he felt too much emphasis was being put on pro-Communist sentiment. Goodell was a strong supporter of most civil rights legislation.

He first evidenced an uneasiness over American involvement in Southeast Asia as early as 1965, when he proposed in a House speech that the U.S. should promote a plebiscite in South Vietnam to test the strength and popularity of the National Liberation Front (Communists). "It is important that those who draft the (South Vietnamese) constitution and those who hold public office know the sentiments of the voters on this issue."

At the 1968 Republican Convention, Goodell helped draft a compromise plank on the Vietnam War and was largely responsible for the strong civil rights plank in the platform.

When he was appointed to succeed Kennedy in June 1968 by New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Goodell voiced stronger opposition to the war. He proposed a 30-day bombing halt as a sign of good faith on the part of the U.S. and flatly stated this country "should not be involved in a ground war in Southeast Asia."

While his opposition to the war evolved slowly, friends recall Goodell joined the Mad Generation practically overnight. He let his hair grow and purchased a new wardrobe of wide, wild ties and modishly tailored suits.

Goodell's new image was



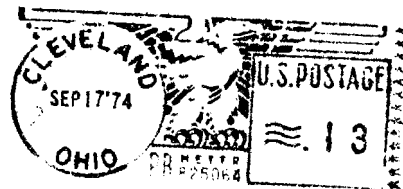
Associated Press
Charles E. Goodell

created because he was running from the entire state of New York in 1970 instead of from a rural, conservative congressional district and had nothing to do with his now solidified opposition to the war. But the sudden change in his appearance left him open to Agnew's charges that his philosophy, too, had suddenly changed because he was running from liberal New York State. The attacks deeply hurt Goodell, remembered here as a quiet pipe smoker who was unable to fathom Agnew's rancor.

While Agnew's attacks in 1970 did most White House enemies little harm, they worked in Goodell's case, mainly because he was in a three-man race.

Now Agnew and Nixon are gone and two of Goodell's oldest personal and political friends — Gerry Ford and Nelson Rockefeller — are at the top. The rehabilitation of Charlie Goodell has begun.

1800 CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114



Air Mail

The Honorable Charles E. Goodell
c/o The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20013



RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

201 EAST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 212 751-2600

CHARLOTTE LEON MAYERSON
EDITOR

13 November 1974

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

Dear Charlie:

How are you? I've been reading about all your new activities and am very pleased that things seem to be going so well for you. Today I received from Professor Charles Miller of the Lake Forest College Department of Politics the enclosed proposal for the Presidential Clemency Board with a request that it be forwarded to you which I hereby do. I found it terribly interesting myself.

Regards,

Charlotte Mayerson



CLM/i1

enc.

November 20, 1974

Dear Lorraine:

It was good to hear from you, and thank you for your congratulations. I appreciate your offer of help and would like to suggest that the best way to help is to give legal assistance on a voluntary basis to those who are applying for clemency from the New York area. The ACLU and other organizations are volunteering to represent Clemency Board applicants.

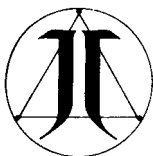
In answer to the favor you ask, I will try to meet with your students, but must ask that you hold off your request until after the holidays when the Clemency Board schedule is not so demanding. I am not in New York very often, but we will see what can be worked out.

With warm regard, I am

Sincerely,

Professor Lorraine Colville
John Jay College of Criminal
Justice
445 West 59th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019





JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The City University of New York

445 West 59th Street, New York, N. Y. 10019

212 489-5183

September 20, 1974

Hon. Charles E. Goodell, Chairman
Clemency Review Board
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Charlie:

Congratulations and every good wish for success with this new and challenging task. I know that you will do a great job. The President has made a fine choice--could not be better!

Robert Armao and I talk about you whenever we meet, have dinner or sit around the library table at home. We are so proud of you, and are happy for the turn of events which brought you back to where you belong--public service. While others would have lashed out at those who were responsible for their defeat, you have handled yourself like the gentleman and dedicated public servant we knew you to be through all your triumphs and defeat.

If I can be of any help to you (as a volunteer) please do not hesitate to let me know. It would be my pleasure to be of service to you.

I do have one favor to ask--a promise that when you are free (?!), and in New York City, that you will consent to be a distinguished guest at the College. I want my students to meet and hear you as a special treat. Following your appearance, you will be our guest for lunch, dinner and/or cocktails--Bob and Peggy Armao and myself. I'll work out any date and time convenient for you.

Again, congratulations and good luck. Warmest personal regards and best wishes.

Cordially,

Lorraine Colville

Handwritten notes and signatures:
M-11-10
9/20/74
6 d/b
LC:bg
9/20/74
v

CEG -

11/26/76.
Debbie file
under PCB-1976

This letter,

Marked personal,
was initially
opened by
the Pentagon,
not we.

BMD

CEG -

dictate reply?

R.

DEC 19 1974

November 30, 1974

Mr. Charles Goodell
National Amnesty Office,
Washington, D.C.



Dear Charles,

I have not had the opportunity - or have not seized the opportunity - to renew our friendship, begun so generously by yourself when Philip and I were wards of the state.

The opportunity is here, in a way I cannot longer put off. It is also here on a painful occasion, for me. I will not attempt to speak for Philip, though I presume his feelings on amnesty would not differ markedly from my own.

In any case, the photo of yourself and President Ford receiving the pens of state and conferring them, is enough to send a conscious head up the wall. I think to myself, does some light 'honor', conferred strategically in the name of old friendship, do this to my friends? and can an honorable man know when he is being cynically used to peddle the cheapest (but in the case of the conscious, the most costly) of myths?

You must pardon me, if I sound offensive. I still move with friends who have been in prison during the bloodshot sixties, who are risking prison over and over again, just in disservice to the myth that the war and its necessary horrors, is over. In service to the political prisoners rotting in our jails in Saigon. In service also to the deserters abroad, to whom this noisome bait of iron and velvet, is being peddled. In service also to those still being hunted down in America for crimes of conscience committed years ago.

I have just returned from Sweden, where I spent long hours with the deserters there, whom the 'amnesty' offer is turning into resisters. I wonder if you have any inkling of what they think of Ford, of his offer, of its implications on the American public, and by inevitable implication, of yourself. I had occasion there to congratulate them for choosing exile, to the big lie. To tell them also that their standing on conscience, was strengthening us in our resolve at home, to speak the truth, to remind people of the continuing deaths in Vietnam - death which we are financing and engineering, as surely as though the Vietnamese still stood at the sights of our guns. I encouraged them, in other words, to stand with us and the victims - rather than with you.

These are harsh words, and I write them with more than ordinary pain. We are grown used, by necessity, to the infamy and duplicity of those who waste the world in our name. But we cannot grow used, no human being can, seeing our friends ally themselves with such power, or appear as its instruments. I recommend to you the magnificent statement of the American resisters issued from Canada some weeks ago; a state-

ment which called first of all for the end of the war and of war financing in S. Vietnam, freedom for all political prisoners from Saigon to Danbury - and only lastly, for a true and unconditional amnesty for themselves.

I have no way of knowing what your thoughts are, as Ford continues to tear to shreds the last hope of those who hoped that with the departure of Nixon, American politics might still be humanized. When Nixon was pardoned, it seems to me that your own great occasion was lost; a chance to resign from a game that was thereby, in cynical disdain of all law and decency, losing its last claim on our conscience.

Can you truly be convinced, now, that piecemeal 'pardons' are not seen as merely another ploy of the same bankruptcy? More cynical by a long shot, than the initial 'offer', since the new move attempts to touch those abroad by mitigating the sufferings of those in domestic bondage?

Dear friends wish still to remind you, a friend and brother; there is time (not much time) to come home. I suggest for a start, that you announce plans to visit the resisters in Canada and Europe, to discover why the response to the bait has been so meager. You might also announce that as part of the same effort to get the truth, you will visit the Tiger Cages of S. Vietnam. It would be good to know why this sublime entity, the most inhuman and encompassing punishment system in the world, still flourishes at American expense. As well as why more Vietnamese are dying daily, than perished when our soldiers were the instruments of policy there.

Such a trip, in the simple interests of justice and truth, might also put your own public service on a better basis.

I cannot hesitate in declaring that that service, in the present as in the immediate past, could hardly be on a worse basis. Especially for those who once had ample cause to love and esteem you.

In hope,

Daniel

(Rev.) Daniel Berrigan, S.J.
220 West 98 Street (Apt. 7-J)
New York, N.Y. 10025

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
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CHAIRMAN PRESIDENTIAL
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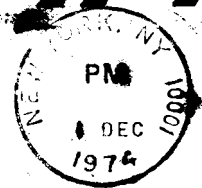
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PERSONAL

MR CHARLES GOODALL
NATIONAL AMNESTY OFFICE
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December 23, 1974

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

Dear Senator Goodell:

I write you with respect to Dr. Joseph H. Cort who was indicted in 1954 by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Massachusetts for failure to report for physical examination and induction under the Doctors Draft Act.

As you will see from the enclosed letter of Dean Irving L. Schwartz of Mount Sinai School of Medicine of The City University of New York, Dr. Cort, one of the world's leading research scholars in the field of biology, is being offered a position which will clearly advance the national interest, namely, as a member of the senior faculty of the Mount Sinai Graduate School of Biological Sciences and the Department of Physiology and Biophysics of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

While technically this matter does not come under the strict terms of the President's amnesty program, I would hope that it can be recognized as comprehended by the principles underlying that program; further that Dr. Cort's exile from the United States - now twenty years in duration - constitutes a very substantial detriment, indeed punishment, which would make the application of the principles of the current amnesty program even more appropriate in his case, in one sense, than in the Vietnam



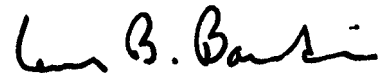
December 23, 1974

cases involving lesser periods of exile to which this program is directly applicable.

Dr. Cort's willingness to participate in a program so important to this country, namely the National Health Program, is not a sudden decision. More than a decade ago he applied for a commission in the Public Health Service, a procedure that was looked upon favorably by the Department of Justice and by General Hershey, the Director of the Selective Service System; that application was either not acted upon or was acted upon unfavorably by the Public Health Service, which presumably claimed discretion to decide who would be a commissioned employee of the Service. In the present case this problem does not exist because a distinguished medical school has decided that Dr. Cort can make an important contribution to medical health and science in its employ.

Although this matter is not technically within the scope of the amnesty program, I hope that upon consideration you will believe it appropriate to exercise your powers of recommendation, in this case conveying your views to the President for the exercise of his clemency power or to the Attorney General or to the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

Very truly yours,



Leonard B. Boudin

lbb/gs
enc.

cc: Dean Irving L. Schwartz



MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
of The City University of New York
FIFTH AVENUE AND 100TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10029



Graduate School of Biological Sciences
Office of the Dean

December 5, 1974

Mr. Leonard Boudin
Rabinowitz and Boudin
Attorneys at Law
30 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Boudin:

I am writing to inquire about the status of Joseph H. Cort, M.D., Ph.D. whom I would like to recruit for the senior faculty of the Mount Sinai Graduate School of Biological Sciences and the Department of Physiology and Biophysics of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

I understand that Dr. Cort has been under indictment since 1954 for failure to report for induction under the Physicians Draft Act in effect at that time. Obviously therefore it is important to clarify his present draft status and resolve his legal problem before I can propose his appointment to our medical and graduate Faculties. I hope that Dr. Cort's case can be resolved under the general principles of the amnesty program that is now being applied to those individuals who failed to report for military service in the Vietnam war. If this can be done the community of scientists and scholars in the United States would gain an extraordinarily creative and capable colleague whose work holds great promise for the solution of the most urgent biomedical problems of our times. Furthermore I am convinced that our Society would now gain a valuable citizen who should be given a chance to make the important contributions of which he is capable and who should not be made to suffer further estrangement or further punishment for very remote and possibly justifiable "past sins."

Dr. Cort's versatility, expertise and creativity as a biomedical scientist is readily apparent even on a cursory review of his publications (see attached listing, dated February 13, 1973). He has over the past twenty-five years (since his medical student days at Yale) uncovered many fundamental physiological phenomena pertaining to the regulation of blood flow through the kidney, the regulation of the acid-base balance as well as the fluid volume and electrolyte composition of the body. He has most recently pioneered in the development of a new class of drugs related to the hormonal peptides of the pituitary gland and hypothalamus and, indeed, it is his ability to find clinically significant applications of basic physiologic phenomena which indicates the outstanding quality, in fact the uniqueness,

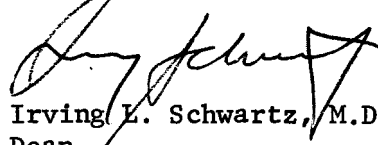
Mr. Leonard Boudin
December 5, 1974
Page 2

of his imagination and investigative talent.

My knowledge of Dr. Cort's capabilities and scientific productivity derives not only from familiarity with his published work, but also from many personal contacts at International Scientific Meetings and Symposia where he has lectured on the various topics I have alluded to above.

If there is anything further that I can do to make it possible for Dr. Cort to return to the United States and place his unique abilities at the service of American medicine and science, please call upon me.

Sincerely yours,



Irving L. Schwartz, M.D.
Dean

Professor and Chairman, Department of
Physiology and Biophysics

Encl.

Monographs

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2. The Brain and Body Fluids (in Czech). J.H. Cort. Avicenna, Prague 1953
3. Electrolytes, Fluid Dynamics and the Nervous System. J.H. Cort. Academic Press, London & New York. 1955

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Patent

1. Carbinol-[8-D-Arg]-vasopressin
2. N¹-lycyl-glycyl-glycyl-[8-Lys]-vasopressin
3. N¹-lycyl-glycyl-glycyl-[8-Arg]-vasopressin
4. [4-ox]-arginine-vasotocin and a number of related analogues
5. Carba-1-desamino-[8-D-Arg]-vasopressin
6. [5-methylasparaginyl]-oxytocin and vasopressin
7. Mercurial derivatives of chloramphenicol
8. Use patent on neurophysin purification of hormonogens synthesized from protected cyclic nonapeptides.

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ceJ

January 26, 1975

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



Dear President Ford:

You have been subjected to severe criticism by some very articulate peace and religious organizations because of your kind of amnesty granting. However, there are some of us in the peace movement and among the supporters of dissent who, while wishing that your amnesty program might have been broader, believe that there should be cooperation with it to make it as effective as possible. The past week, for example, I attended a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Conscientious Objectors of which I am Vice-Chairman and Representative of the Jewish Peace Fellowship. We were unanimously in favor of counseling those affected by the amnesty program so that they might understand the advantages of performing alternative service as provided in the amnesty arrangement.

It may also be of interest to you to know that the Synagogue Council of America, the official coordinating body of the Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Jews in this country have been working with Selective Service in helping to discover suitable opportunities for alternative service.

On behalf of these several groups of which I have spoken, I respectfully urge that the termination date for response to the amnesty program be extended for several months.

Faithfully yours,

Elisider B. Hoffman

cc: Mr. John Barber, Reconciliation Service Division, Selective Service and The Honorable Charles Goodell, Clemency Board

January 27, 1975.

The Honorable Charles E. Goodell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510.



CEG

Dear Senator Goodell:

It's beginning to sound like 1969 again. Over the past couple years we've heard that the war in Southeast Asia continues. Now we know that the United States is pouring our hard earned money into armaments for this ongoing war. For what reason?

In the name of Christianity, we plead with you and our other representatives, to end this senselessness. With millions of our people out of work, and inflation running wild in our own country, our hopes are dwindling. Why must we continue to contribute to the endless suffering and starvation of innocent people? Let us feed them not kill them.

Sincerely,
Margaretta + Werner Muller.

Christian Concern for Disarmament

by William P.H. Stevens, Jr.

AT THE JANUARY Quaker Leadership Seminar I attended in Washington, one of the matters we examined at some length was the widening opinion being expressed by reputable scientists and engineers that further construction of nuclear power plants constitutes a danger of such magnitude that we no longer can tolerate it. I am convinced that this issue is compellingly crucial. What is at stake here is a moral issue of such monumental importance that it dwarfs all other ethical concerns we may have. If we are about to risk the habitability of this planet, as some will argue, then all concerns we might have for economic justice, world peace, or whatever, pale by contrast. If we as Christians fail to inform ourselves and speak out, then we could become accomplices to the most horrendous example of genocide ever imaginable.

Let's start with the fuel crisis. Is there one? In the short run, I don't know. The current shortages we are experiencing may or may not be contrived. But in the long run, at some point we are going to run out of fossil fuels. Even today fossil resources may be too precious as raw material for the petro-chemical industry, which supplies us with plastics, fertilizers, medicines and synthetic fabrics, simply to burn up as a fuel.

Beyond fossil fuels we seem to have three options: nuclear energy, solar energy, which includes wind and water power,

William Stevens is minister at First Friends Meeting, Greensboro, North Carolina. He received his B.D. from Yale and Ph.D. from Drew University. He and his wife Margaret are building a retreat center, Glenagape, near Greensboro. They have two children — Tina and William III.

and geothermal energy. This last option is the least developed at this point, so I wish to confine myself here to the two other possibilities. My position is that we must reject the nuclear option and make a concentrated effort to develop solar power.

The Nuclear Option

Nuclear power plants produce enormous quantities of radioactive poisons, like strontium-90 and plutonium-239. Each large nuclear plant makes as much radioactivity every year as one thousand Hiroshima atomic bombs. Most experts agree that there is no safe dose of radiation. One tablespoon of plutonium-239 represents the official maximum "permissible body burden" for 200 million people. One large nuclear plant makes about 400 pounds of plutonium every year. Contemplate for a moment the potential that represents for cancer and genetic injury.

The half-life of plutonium-239 is 24,400 years. That means it takes 24,400 years for half of a mass of plutonium to dissipate its radioactivity. Here is the first of at least three major problems encountered in the nuclear option. Somehow this waste material must be contained continuously for hundreds of thousands of years. A method for doing so has not yet been developed. Already we have some 80 million gallons of radioactive wastes temporarily stored in steel and concrete tanks which require constant surveillance, some of which require cooling. Some tanks have already developed leaks. It is not certain that an entirely satisfactory method of containment can ever be found.

This brings us to the heart of the moral issue. Do we have the right to saddle the next 20,000 generations of mankind with this containment problem, for which

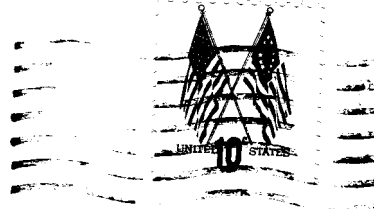
we do not have an answer, just for the convenience of a little electric power today? Perhaps a solution will be found some day, but the moral issue remains. Do we have a right to assume this without actually having a fool-proof method in hand?

A second problem is the avoidance of catastrophic accidents in nuclear power plants. It is true that a nuclear plant cannot explode like a bomb. But nuclear wastes in these plants generate tremendous heat which, unlike the fission reaction going on in the fuel itself, cannot be shut off. This creates very complex safety problems. Cooling water must continue to flow through the fuel even when the plant is not operating. If the flow should be interrupted for as short a time as one minute, an irreversible chain of events would begin, including a melt down of the supporting structures. The molten mass would melt its way downward, presumably into the earth. Such hazards can be reduced by adding a variety of backup cooling systems, but they cannot be totally eliminated.

If nuclear power plants are as safe as the industry claims, then, one must ask, why the necessity of the Price-Anderson Act? This is a law which says, in effect, that accidents are not impossible. This law says that liability for a nuclear catastrophe is limited to \$560 million. This Act was originally passed in 1957 because utility companies testified that they would not build nuclear plants if they had to stand fully liable for accidents. The Act was passed explicitly "to encourage the development of the atomic energy industry." So the question is, why should the utilities insist on the protection of the Price-Anderson Act if nuclear power plants are as safe as they claim? If it is possible, even

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WERNER & MARGARETTA MULLER
1535 WINDING ROAD
SOUTHAMPTON, PA.
18966



Senator Charles E. Goodell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
1225 19th St NW
Wash, DC

Jan, 30, 1975

Chairman Chas. Goodell
Amnesty Program
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Goodell;

I watched on T.V. this morning as you talked to the drafted dodgers and traitors to this country from Toronto. As usual you came out second best in the argument these creeps put up. They were making speeches and your pleading was pathetic. It feels on deaf ^{ears} ~~ears~~, these fellows don't want to come back to this country. They are communist revolutionaries and can do more for their cause in Canada than they can here. You have given them a perfect form and as usual you are way off base.

I can't understand how the government can spend 40,000 a month on this kind of a program. What is this a testimonial for you to get a few bucks out of the taxpayer? It's a lousy deal for all of the men that were in the far east and other wars of this country. I for one served in two wars and think you are the same crumbly politician you were when they ran you out of the senate. No amnesty for the TRAITORS.

A poor taxpayer

[Handwritten signature]



~~James Andrews~~

~~Beah Station, Tenn.~~



ZIP CODE

1225 19th St NW

VIA AIR MAIL

Chairman Chas. Goodell
Amnesty Committee
Washington, D.C.

January 30

Dear Senator Goodell,

First may I say, that I am
against the amnesty which is
being offered to these draft
evaders.



Five, ten and twenty years
ago desertion was punishable
by death and/or court martial
procedures. I think it disgusting
that this government is sinking
so low as to even consider
clemency for even one of
those persons.

It makes the entire
Southeast Asian war useless.
and degrades those 50,000
boys and reporters, etc.
who were killed for

their country. It must
sicken those hundreds of
thousands of people who
fought in that war even
though they disagreed
with the war.

It seems to me a
complete waste of taxpayers
money and time to even
give these boys such an
offer and for any of
them to expect complete
amnesty. The government
should say "no" completely
to any clemency.

Sincerely,
Barbara Tharp
320 Hoffman St.
Athens, Alabama 35611

1225 19th St NW
Wash DC



Senator Charles Goodell
Chairman Kennedy
Board
Washington, D.C.

320 Hoffman St.
Athens, Alabama
35611

1225 19th St

MM



Senator Charles Goodell
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.



Oakwood - Okla.

1-30-75

Senator Goodell, He do not
want the secretaries & draft ad-
visers who argued with you
in the lobby show concerning
the amnesty program. They
said they had a right to refuse
to serve if they considered
the war immoral & unjust.
as a matter of fact that they,
were above the law. They said
the men who did serve were
peers & by induction were not
as smart as the draft advisers.
They were not smarter than
the men who did serve but
their parents were able to
keep them in college & later
graduate school as simply
as a means of halting the
draft. I wonder if they also
locked courage. m. D. Jackson
Oakwood - Okla

February 5, 1975

Dear Mike:

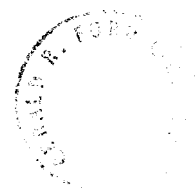
It was good to hear from you again, and I certainly appreciate your thoughtful and supportive comments.

I hope all is going well with you, and keep in touch.

With warm regard, I am

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael C. Smith
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510



JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
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RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

JAMES R. CALLOWAY
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

January 30, 1975

The Honorable Charles E. Goodell
1225 19th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Senator:

As a firm supporter of unconditional amnesty, I am nevertheless consistently impressed by your thoughtfulness and good spirit in the face of the unrelenting badgering and moralistic one-ups-manship of my ideological brethren.

In other words, I saw you on Agronsky last night and thought you were excellent -- under most trying circumstances. Hang in there.

In peace,



Michael C. Smith

2/28

Rick - do you
want to
draft little?

gms

PRESIDENTIAL CLEMENCY BOARD

FROM: GmtH DATE: 2/15

Answer
left

- TO: Goodell _____
- Baskir _____
- Broder _____
- Brown _____
- Bott _____
- Chaney _____
- Chazen _____
- Chambers _____
- Craig _____
- Dancheck _____
- Benson _____
- Fenig _____
- Fornoff _____
- Guritz _____
- Hastings _____
- Hausman _____
- Horn _____
- Handwerker _____
- Heitz _____
- Hickman _____
- Horton _____
- Hansen _____
- Kodak _____
- Klein _____

- Knisely _____
- Lang _____
- Liekweig _____
- Lipscombe _____
- Lohff _____
- Meinking _____
- MacQueeney _____
- Mitchell _____
- Norby _____
- Nickolas _____
- O'Hare _____
- Pacini _____
- Poole _____
- Puller _____
- Rush _____
- Robinson _____
- Slattery _____
- Strauss _____
- Tropp X ✓
- Vinson _____
- Zani _____
- Smith _____

ACTION:

CEG

- FYI & Retention
- FYI & Return to Stretcher
- Prepare Reply
- See Me
- Clear & Return
- Necessary Action
- Other: _____

Any reason for CEG
see?
GmtH

February 11, 1975

Dear Frank:

Thank you for your February 5 letter with which you forwarded a copy of the letter you received from Mr. William M. Lombard, Commander of American Legion Post 1182 of Rochester, New York, expressing the opposition of the members to an extension of the conditional amnesty program.

As you know, the President did extend the program until March 1, 1975. However, I will make certain that the position of Post 1182 is called to his attention.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

1st Vern

**Vernon C. Loon
Deputy Assistant
to the President**

**The Honorable Frank Horton
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515**

bcc: w/incoming to Charles Goodell - FYI

VCL:EF:VO:jlc



FRANK HORTON

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
14th DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

COMMITTEE:
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

DAVID A. LOVENHEIM
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

February 5
1 9 7 5

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2229 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4916

DISTRICT OFFICES:
314 FEDERAL BUILDING
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14614
(716) 253-6270

WAYNE COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING
LYONS, NEW YORK

FEB 7 1975

Honorable Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House Office
Washington, D.C. 20500

Vern
Dear ~~Mr.~~ Loen:

In behalf of my constituent, who is identified in the attached letter copy, I should like to request your consideration of this matter.

Thank you for whatever information and assistance you can provide. I look forward to your reply.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Frank Horton
Frank Horton

FH: vc
Attachment

Post 1182
53 Mendon Street
Rochester, N.Y. 14615

Rep. Frank J. Horton, R-34th
2229 Rayburn Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

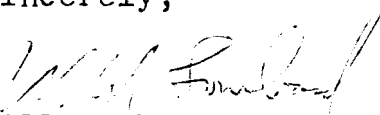
Dear Congressman Horton:

The membership of American Legion Post 1182, of which I am Commander, has asked me to express their concern over the amnesty question pertaining to the Viet Nam war.

Recently, it was brought to the public's attention that an extension of the President's amnesty program may be in the offing.

We would like to make it part of the record that the membership of American Legion Post 1182 is unequivocally opposed to any extension of this amnesty program.

Sincerely,


William M. Lombard
Post Commander

WML:ah

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Letter	Letter from Martha Wasm to Chales Goodell, 2 pages.	3/14/1975	C

File Location:

Charles Goodell Papers, Box 2, "Correspondence (3)" SMD - 6/22/2015

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

April 18, 1975

Dear Mr. Chandler:

I have just seen your article on my appearance in Professor Roll's class at George Washington University.

I want to compliment you on an excellent and balanced job of reporting. The quotations were accurate, and you clearly grasped the technical aspects of the Clemency Board program. Senior reporters for major news services have frequently confused the clemency program and left the public with a misimpression as to eligibility for the program and administration of the program.

Congratulations!

With kind regard, I am

Sincerely,

Charles E. Goodell
Chairman

Mr. Douglas Chandler
HATCHET
George Washington University
800 21st Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20052



6/8/75

504 Ave N
Brooklyn N.Y.

Dear Mr Goodell,



I want to congratulate you on the fine job you are doing as Chairman of the Amnesty program. Your effort and concern for these young men are to be highly commended.

My reason for writing to you is that I have lived in the United States for the past twenty-five years but I cannot obtain citizenship because I signed a form relieving me of military service during the Korean War.

When President DeSoto was

in office I wrote to him, asking if he could help me. His office informed me that it was a law enacted by Congress and there was nothing he could do.

It is very difficult to live in a society you are not part of it, and when you raise a family the task is indeed very hard. I have three teenage children. My wife and I work very hard to educate and mold them to the American way, so that they will be good productive law-abiding citizens.

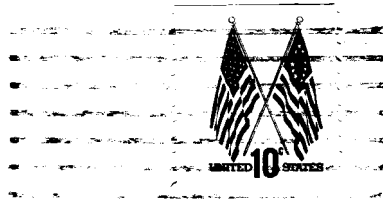
I know what I did was wrong. However, with the events of the past Watergate and President Ford's Amnesty Program, I feel, that I should have the opportunity to explain

my situation and see
whether or not I could
work my way into the
society.

Any help or information
you can give me with
regards to this matter will
be greatly appreciated by
me and my family

Sincerely Yours

Luke Smyth.
LUKE SMYTH



~~Evelyn McCaughey~~
Mrs Charles Goodell
Chairman of the Amnesty Board
Washington D.C.

Ameyth

504 Ave N
Brooklyn N.Y

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 01992

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL Donor restriction
TYPE OF MATERIAL Letter
CREATOR'S NAME Charles Goodell
RECEIVER'S NAME Samuel Devine
DESCRIPTION Re Devine's support for an applicant
CREATION DATE 06/09/1975

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 019300021
COLLECTION TITLE Charles Goodell Papers
BOX NUMBER 2
FOLDER TITLE Correspondence (1)-(3)

DATE WITHDRAWN 11/20/1990
WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST WHM

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 01993

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL Donor restriction
TYPE OF MATERIAL Letter
CREATOR'S NAME Frank Horton
RECEIVER'S NAME Charles Goodell
DESCRIPTION re an applicant
CREATION DATE 06/13/1975

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 019300021
COLLECTION TITLE Charles Goodell Papers
BOX NUMBER 2
FOLDER TITLE Correspondence (1)-(3)

DATE WITHDRAWN 11/20/1990
WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST WHM

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 01994

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL Donor restriction
TYPE OF MATERIAL Letter
CREATOR'S NAME Timothy Dyk
RECEIVER'S NAME Charles Goodell
DESCRIPTION Re an applicant
CREATION DATE 06/13/1975

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 019300021
COLLECTION TITLE Charles Goodell Papers
BOX NUMBER 2
FOLDER TITLE Correspondence (1)-(3)

DATE WITHDRAWN 11/20/1990
WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST WHM

June 16, 1975

Honorable Charles E. Goodell
Chairman, Presidential
Clemency Board
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The condition of the important work you are doing for the President and the Country is about to cause you, the Board, and the President considerable embarrassment and discredit.

There are rampant reports of inconsistent decisions by the various 3 member panels you have set up. A man not granted amnesty today, might very likely have received it if his case had been heard the next day by a different panel. Apparently, there are also inconsistent standards and rules. A factor used by one panel to deny amnesty would not even be considered by another. In addition, there are claims that the panels are broken up into those that are "conservative" and those that are "liberal", again causing inconsistencies in meteing out amnesty. Consult with your lower eschelon lawyers if you need to verify this.

I challenge you to test these claims by taking 20 cases and presenting them to two separate panels and then matching the results and their decisions.

You cannot allow the Presidential privilege of granting clemency to be tarnished. The public will be watching closely to make certain that all applicants are given equal treatment and consideration.

You had better do something and soon!

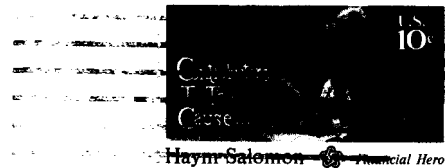
Sincerely,


Steve Mollett



Residence: 1001 C St., S.E.
Washington, D. C. 20003

STEPHEN MOLLETT /
1001 C STREET SE.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20003



Honorable Charles E. Goodell
Chairman, Presidential Clemency Board
Room 460 - Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

June 17, 1975

Dear Mr. Burdine:

The President has asked me to answer your letter of June 5, 1975. You should know that the President and I have never discussed "across-the-board action to grant a general discharge without eligibility to veterans' benefits," to Clemency Board applicants. I have opposed such action publicly and privately. The Clemency Board will dispose of all of our cases by September, after careful and individual consideration of each case.

I do not know where such rumors get started, but I assure you this one has no basis in fact.

It is possible that this totally unfounded rumor is related to another issue that the Clemency Board is taking to the President. A small proportion of our cases involve young men who served with valor and distinction in Vietnam, in many cases volunteering for extra hazardous duty and suffering injuries. Upon return they get into difficulties which the Clemency Board adjudged were related to the combat stress which they underwent. General Walt moved that the Clemency Board recommend to the President that he treat these cases differently and award them a general discharge with veterans' benefits. The Board's recommendation was unanimous, including all of the Vietnam veterans serving on the Clemency Board. I have asked General Walt to write you expressing his own feelings on these cases. It would seem to me that AMVETS should share our view with reference to these young men who have served their country so gallantly.

With kind regard, I am

Sincerely,

Charles E. Goodell
Chairman

Mr. Essley B. Burdine,
National Commander
AMVETS
1710 Rhode Island Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20036



15
Charles Goodell



AMVETS

AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II — KOREA — VIET NAM

1710 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

ESSLEY B. BURDINE
NATIONAL COMMANDER

June 5, 1975

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my most serious concern that the press of time and the termination date of the authority of the Clemency Review Board which you so generously established may result in a totally unwarranted across-the-board action to grant a general discharge without eligibility to veterans' benefits to those approximately 20,000 applicants whose cases are awaiting determination but cannot be acted upon before termination of the Clemency Board's authority.

Such an action would make a mockery of the humane, conciliatory motivation of leniency and mercy which caused you to create the Clemency Review Board. The failure to apply for clemency and the indifference positively demonstrated by more than 100,000 persons eligible to make application under your generous program speaks for itself more positively than any words I might write.

As National Commander of AMVETS, I believe I speak without equivocation when I say that the 50,000 brave Americans who served and died and the 800,000 other casualties deserve to have their service and sacrifice respected and their courage recognized regardless of the great national controversy provoked by the conflict.

It is my sincere hope, Mr. President, that you will allow no action not in full accord with the generous terms and requirements that you extended under the Clemency Review Board. May I express AMVETS strong opposition to the issuance of any general service discharge for applicants whose cases remain pending.

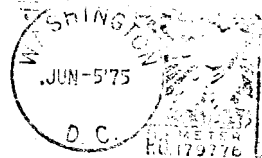
Sincerely,

ESSLEY B. BURDINE
National Commander

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

AMVETS

1110 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



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

June 17, 1975

Dear Mr. Greaney:

The President has asked me to answer your letter of June 5, 1975.

You should know that I have never discussed with the President the matter of changing undesirable discharges to honorable discharges for all those granted clemency by the Clemency Board. I not only have not discussed the issue with the President, but I have publicly and privately opposed such an action. As you know, the President explicitly precluded the granting of veterans' benefits under the clemency program, and I have no reason to believe he has changed his mind.

I should call your attention to another issue which may be the basis of the totally unfounded rumor about which you wrote the President. In a small proportion of the cases, the young men have served their country with distinction and valor in combat in Vietnam, often volunteering for extra hazardous duties and suffering injuries. Upon return from Vietnam they got into trouble involving AWOL's, which the Clemency Board adjudged were related to the combat stress they underwent. General Walt moved that the Clemency Board recommend to the President that he treat these cases differently and award them a general discharge with veterans' benefits. The Board's recommendation was unanimous, including all of the Vietnam veterans serving on the Clemency Board. I have asked General Walt to write you expressing his own feelings on those cases. It would seem to me that Disabled American Veterans should share our view with reference to these young men who have served their country so gallantly.

As one who has publicly and privately opposed unconditional amnesty or across-the-board veterans benefits



to clemency applicants, I would appreciate your checking with me in the future when you hear rumors that are contradictory to positions I have consistently taken.

With kind regard, I am

Sincerely,

Charles E. Goodell
Chairman

Mr. Walter T. Greaney,
National Commander
1221 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

15
Charles Goodell

AMERICAN
DISABLED VETERANS



WALTER T. GREANEY
NATIONAL COMMANDER

June 5, 1975

PHONE: 737-2434
AREA CODE 202

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

Dear Mr. President:

It has come to my attention that Clemency Board Chairman, Charles E. Goodell, has been urging you persistently to issue an Executive Order that would change the character of Discharge Certificates given those military deserters who were granted Presidential pardons. Specifically, Mr. Goodell advocates in these cases that the discharge be changed from "Undesirable" to "General" (honorable).

Newspaper articles indicate that you, Mr. President, have displayed a high degree of generosity in granting pardons to draft evaders and deserters who signed up for the amnesty program. I truly believe that you examined the circumstances of each case carefully, and, in a spirit of compassion, found justifiable grounds for your conclusions.

The Disabled American Veterans has steadfastly held to the view that one's decision to desert the military - particularly during time of war - carries with it the full responsibility to accept punishment. Accordingly, we feel strongly that Mr. Goodell's proposal to award honorable discharges to deserters would be an insult to those veterans who served honorably, to those who suffered disabling wounds, and to the survivors of those who gave up their lives in the conflict. These are relevant factors still fresh in our minds.

It is our hope, Mr. President, that you will reject Chairman Goodell's proposal; which, in my opinion, represents an undeserved reward and a form of "blanket amnesty."

An early response to the matter here presented is respectfully requested.

Very sincerely,

Walter T. Greaney
WALTER T. GREANEY
National Commander

WTG:dmh

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

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS
NATIONAL SERVICE HEADQUARTERS
1221 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

GG



June 20, 1975

Mr. Essley B. Burdine
National Commander
American Veterans of World War II
1710 Rhode Island Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Burdine:

A copy of your June 5, 1975 letter to President Ford has been brought to my attention.

There has been gross misunderstanding of the responsibilities and duties of the Presidential Clemency Board. Many citizens still do not realize that the Presidential Clemency Board deals with only those military who have been court-martialed and discharged with a less than honorable discharge or those who have administratively been given an undesirable discharge for infraction of regulations relative to unauthorized absence. Let me assure you also that each case is carefully investigated and judged on its own merit by the Board.

A few of the cases which have come before our Board are, I believe, worthy of special note. I speak of men who have served with great distinction and honor in the Vietnam War. Some have extended their normal tour of one year to two or three years. Some have been promoted from private to sergeant during their tour and have been given relatively great responsibility, i.e., squad leaders, reconnaissance team leaders, artillery section leaders, etc. These men have received numerous battlefield decorations for valor, i.e., silver star, bronze star, purple heart, etc.

Then these men came home and as one stated in a telephone conversation to one of our Board Staff, "After I returned to my home town on leave, I discovered how little the people cared about both the Vietnam conflict and the Vietnam veterans. The people acted toward me like I had done something bad by going to Vietnam and that my service to my country was not worthwhile. I stayed AWOL because people made me think the way they thought."



Senator Goodell

I believe it was this anti-war, anti-military attitude or atmosphere in our society that caused some of our otherwise outstanding and heroic service men to go AWOL.

As a result of their AWOLs, they were tried by court-martial and sentenced to serve a prison term and receive a less than honorable discharge. It was my proposal to the Presidential Clemency Board that initiated the idea of separating out those very select few, highly heroic and worthy individuals for special consideration by the President. I fully realized that such an action is outside the Charter of the Presidential Clemency Board but I felt so strongly about the worthiness of these special cases that I asked the Board to consider sending these cases to the President for special consideration in the form of upgrading their undesirable or punitive discharges to general discharges under honorable conditions.

So far, we have had a limited number of such cases and the President has not acted on any of them.

I am sure you must appreciate that after my forty years of military service, I have strong feelings about AWOLs or any other infraction of discipline. My life on the Board has not been an easy one, but I do believe we are righting some wrongs which have been done to men who have performed with honor and distinction on the field of battle.

Sincerely,

LEWIS W. WALT
General, (Ret), USMC

LWW/gjl

June 20, 1975

Mr. Walter T. Greaney
National Commander
Disabled American Veterans
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Greaney:

A copy of your June 5, 1975 letter to President Ford has been brought to my attention.

There has been gross misunderstanding of the responsibilities and duties of the Presidential Clemency Board. Many citizens still do not realize that the Presidential Clemency Board deals with only those military who have been court-martialed and discharged with a less than honorable discharge or those who have administratively been given an undesirable discharge for infraction of regulations relative to unauthorized absence. Let me assure you also that each case is carefully investigated and judged on its own merit by the Board.

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Then these men came home and as one stated in a telephone conversation to one of our Board Staff, "After I returned to my home town on leave, I discovered how little the people cared about both the Vietnam conflict and the Vietnam veterans. The people acted toward me like I had done something bad by going to Vietnam and that my service to my country was not worthwhile. I stayed AWOL because people made me think the way they thought."

Senator Goodell

I believe it was this anti-war, anti-military attitude or atmosphere in our society that caused some of our otherwise outstanding and heroic service men to go AMOL.

As a result of their AMOLs, they were tried by court-martial and sentenced to serve a prison term and receive a less than honorable discharge. It was my proposal to the Presidential Clemency Board that initiated the idea of separating out those very select few, highly heroic and worthy individuals for special consideration by the President. I fully realized that such an action is outside the Charter of the Presidential Clemency Board but I felt so strongly about the worthiness of these special cases that I asked the Board to consider sending these cases to the President for special consideration in the form of upgrading their undesirable or punitive discharges to general discharges under honorable conditions.

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I am sure you must appreciate that after my forty years of military service, I have strong feelings about AMOLs or any other infractions of discipline. My life on the Board has not been an easy one, but I do believe we are righting some wrongs which have been done to men who have performed with honor and distinction on the field of battle.

Sincerely,

LEWIS W. WALT
General, (Ret), USMC

LWW/gjl



MILLERSVILLE STATE COLLEGE
MILLERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17551

*plc # LB +
WS*

June 20, 1975

Senator Charles Goddell
Presidential Clemency Board
Washington, D. C. 20037

Dear Senator Goddell:

Some time ago I heard you discuss the amnesty program on a television show. Several questions were asked of you, and you also raised questions about the future chances of persons going through the clemency process. One of the questions you had was to the future employability of persons going through proceedings. You wondered how they would be received by business and industry.

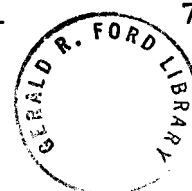
As a sociologist I found the above to be an interesting question. I decided to sample a number of Personnel and Placement Directors to see the current work world posture on military status in general, but in particular their feelings about the amnestants. I selected a systematic random sample from the College Placement Annual and also from the Harrisburg Area Chamber of Commerce Directory. To date I have received back seventy-eight questionnaires. I thought you might be interested in some of my preliminary findings. I will restrict myself here to the findings touching upon the amnesty or clemency program.

Of the seventy-eight respondents, twenty-one were from companies with strictly a local base. Sixteen were regionally based companies, 40 were nationally based, and one did not answer. Of the respondents representing other than local companies, fifty-four percent said they had final authority in the hiring process.

Size of company is summarized in the table below:

Scope of Company

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Regional</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>No Ans.</u>	<u>Total</u>
25 or less	5	3	0	0	8
26 - 99	5	0	1	0	6
100 - 499	2	2	2	0	6
500 - 999	1	1	4	0	6
1,000 +	5	3	11	1	20
5,000 +	2	3	10	0	15
10,000 +	1	4	12	0	17
Total	21	16	40	1	78



The organizations surveyed represented a wide range of businesses and services. This is summarized below:

<u>Type of Organization</u>	
Manufacturing	31
Engineering and Research	12
Service Industries	15
Sales - Retailing	4
Constructive or Extractive	3
Education	6
Public Utilities	5
Government	2
Total	78

Among the several questions dealing with military status, the following was asked: "Would you hire someone who has received a clemency discharge, i.e. who has complied with the amnesty program?" The responses were:

Yes	33
No	7
Depends	38
Total	78

Although I have no basis for doing so, I tend to assume that a "depends" answer might be a polite negative. I feel that the respondent may perceive disagreement with the federal program as socially undesirable. Thus, in effect, the question is somewhat loaded.

The personnel and placement officials were asked if they personally agreed with the amnesty program. The results were "yes" - 43.6%, "no" - 44.9%, "no answer" - 9%, "undecided" - 2.5%.

The variables of scope of company, size of company, and type of business were set up as independent variables to explain the effect of willingness to hire an amnestant or not. The tables below are addressed to this cross-classification.

Scope of Organization and Willingness
 to Hire Amnestant.

Willingness to Hire	<u>Scope</u>			
	Local	Regional	National	No Answer
Yes	42.9%	50%	37.5%	100%
No	23.8	0	5.0	0
Depends	33.3	50	57.5	0
Totals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regionally based companies seem to be most willing to hire persons having undergone the clemency proceedings. Although locally based organizations exceed nationally based in terms of affirmative replies, they also exceed them in negative replies.

Size of Organization and Willingness to Hire Amnestant

Willingness to Hire	<u>Size</u>						
	<u>25 or Less Employees</u>	<u>26-99</u>	<u>100-499</u>	<u>500-999</u>	<u>1000+</u>	<u>5000+</u>	<u>10,000+</u>
Yes	0%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	36.8%	53.3%	55.6%
No	37.5	33.3	0	0	0	6.7	5.6
Depends	62.5	16.7	50.0	66.7	63.2	40.0	38.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The above seems to indicate that chances of employment for the amnestants increases with the size of the organization involved.

Type of Organization and Willingness to Hire Amnestant

<u>Type of Organization</u>	<u>Willingness to Hire Amnestant</u>		
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Depends</u>
Manufacturing	38.7%	16.1%	45.2%
Engineering & Research	50.0	0	50.0
Service Industries	40.0	13.3	46.7
Sales	50.0	0	50.0
Construction & Extractive	33.3	0	66.7
Education	16.6	0	83.4
Public Utilities	60.0	0	40.0
Government	100.0	0	0

The above indicates that more specialized persons, e.g. engineers or research scientists have greater chances of being hired. Government, although that sample was small, is also a good prospective employer for the amnestants. Industries requiring less skill seemed more negative.

As I stated above, these findings are part of a larger survey on military status and employment generally. If you wish other find-

Senator Charles Goddell
June 20, 1975
Page 4

ings do not hesitate to write or call me. If you feel that the above could be useful in some way, I would be willing to cooperate with you.

Best wishes for success in your endeavors.

Sincerely,

William A. Pearman

William A. Pearman
Acting Dean, Social Sciences

WAP:ab

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

STEWART E. MCCLURE, STAFF DIRECTOR
ROBERT E. NAGLE, GENERAL COUNSEL

June 26, 1975

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

Dear Mr. President:

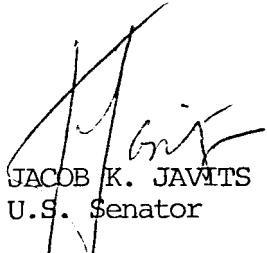
We are writing with respect to young men who want to participate in the clemency program but who failed to meet the March 31st deadline. According to the Clemency Board, there are several hundred young men in this category.

We have stated on numerous occasions that we believe that your promulgation of the clemency program last summer was a very constructive step toward healing the deep and bitter wounds caused by the Vietnam conflict. For that reason we have introduced a bill to continue that program with certain modifications. The Senate Government Operations Committee has stated that there will be hearings on this measure, and we are hopeful that at some point in the near future Congress will pass appropriate legislation.

In the meantime, it seems to us that people who have already indicated their desire to participate in the program should be given that opportunity. The administrative costs would be minimal. The benefits to human lives would be immeasurable. We think it would be most unfortunate if people who share your desire for reconciliation were turned away while they wait for the legislative process to take hold. We are particularly concerned about their situation in light of newspaper reports that one draft evader was placed in jail when he returned to the United States on the mistaken assumption that he could apply for clemency after March 31st. A copy of that report is enclosed. Also, we regret the small numbers -- compared to the total involved -- so far reached by the program.

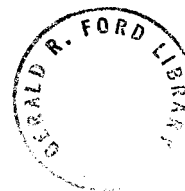
Again, we think you should be commended for your very constructive steps in this area. We will make every effort to get the Congress to stand with you in trying to bind up the wounds of Vietnam.

Sincerely,


JACOB K. JAVITS
U.S. Senator


GAYLORD NELSON
U.S. Senator

cc: Hon. Charles Goodell ✓
Hon. Edward H. Levi



Amnesty Group Wages Drive To Free Queens War Resister

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

NEW YORK TIMES

Thursday, May 15, 1975

Groups seeking unconditional amnesty for war resisters are mounting a campaign in behalf of a 32-year-old Queens man who is one of a handful of Americans still in jail for refusing to serve in Vietnam.

The draft resister, Andrew Davis, has been in the Federal House of Detention on West Street since April 10. He had returned to the United States from Canada to take advantage of President Ford's clemency program, but missed the March 31 deadline. Since he had fled the country after conviction on a draft charge in 1969, he was arrested as a fugitive and is being held without bail.

124,400 Men Eligible

According to Administration figures, there were 124,400 men eligible for the clemency program between the time it was announced last Sept. 16 and the March 31 deadline. Of these, 24,881 applied and are being processed. So far as could be determined, Mr. Davis is the only one of the nearly 100,000 others who has been arrested.

"This is a screaming example of the hollowness of the President's no-recriminations policy," said Dee C. Knight of the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty, which is organizing support for Mr. Davis. "It underlines the ironies and inequities of the whole system."

Social Worker in Toronto

Mr. Davis, who holds a degree in psychology from City College, was a caseworker for the Welfare Department when he was drafted in 1968. He applied for conscientious objector status, arguing that he opposed the Vietnam war, that there were no blacks on his draft board, and that a disproportionate number of blacks were already in service.

His petition was denied, and Mr. Davis refused induction. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years in prison, but was freed pending appeals. When the appeals were denied, in late 1969, Mr. Davis fled.

He worked as a social worker for the City of Toronto and helped support his three sisters and widowed mother, Rosalie Stewart, of Richmond Hill, Queens. In January, he says, he received a letter from the Justice Department stating he would be eligible for the clemency program.

3 or 4 Others in Jail

Under the program, those serving sentences or those, like Mr. Davis, under conviction for draft evasion or desertion could

get clemency if they agreed to a year of two of "alternate service" in public-service jobs.

About 600 men were freed from jails or military stockades under the program, and many fugitives turned themselves in. It is believed that the only war resisters remaining in jail are Mr. Davis and a few others, perhaps three or four, who refused the clemency program.

Mr. Davis said that pressing business in Toronto prevented him from returning to the United States until after the March 31 deadline but that someone in the United States consulate in Toronto had told him he would still be eligible for clemency if he reported late.

Assistant United States Attorney Thomas Maher of the Eastern District of New York said Mr. Davis did not make that argument when he surrendered on April 10.

'We Can't Change the Rules'

"It's a shame, but there isn't a thing we can do," said Nia Nicholas, speaking for the Presidential Clemency Board. "We tried so hard to get the word out to everybody about the deadline. We can't change the rules; it wouldn't be fair to the others."

Mr. Davis's lawyer, Conrad J. Lynn, and his mother plan to go to Washington this week to confer with officials and Congressmen about the case. Last Sunday, at a rally in Central Park, Mrs. Stewart collected 750 signatures on letters to President Ford asking a pardon for her son.

"I've just been grief-stricken over this," Mrs. Stewart said. "He's always been such a good, peaceful boy."

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