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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Mr. Crouch:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

The Department of Justice recommendation was based on the disparity between Dozier's original sentence and sentences imposed in similar circumstances on like offenders for

similar offenses. The disparity became evident through an evaluation of relevant data compiled by the Administrative Office of United States Courts on sentences imposed in Federal courts. Not only was Dozier's sentence comparatively long, but the convictions for racketeering and extortion that made up the pertinent statistics generally involved behavior even more severe than the acts of extortion committed by Dozier. Generally, they included offenders with serious prior criminal records whose offenses involved violence. Sentencing statistics pertaining to defendants convicted of bribery suggest an even greater disparity of sentence. In addition, sentences imposed in comparable cases in recent years upon a number of public officials in the Federal criminal justice system were reviewed, and this review again demonstrated the disparity of Dozier's sentence.

The recommendation of the Department of Justice was also based on Dozier's cooperation with law enforcement authorities after his conviction. Such cooperation provided with respect to ongoing law enforcement efforts is, as I am certain you will understand, a very important consideration in matters of this kind. Also taken into account were the guidelines of the United States Parole Commission, the length of incarceration to date, the fact that Dozier paid his fine, and the minimal additional deterrent effect to be achieved by completion of the original sentence.

The President accepted the advice of the Department of Justice and on June 22, 1984 reduced Dozier's sentence to six years. While the recommended sentence of six years imprisonment will permit Dozier to become eligible for parole consideration after two years imprisonment, any actual release date will be determined by the United States Parole Commission in its discretion and in accordance with its applicable guidelines. Unless the Parole Commission releases him sooner, Dozier will remain incarcerated until the expiration of his six-year sentence, subject to statutory release procedures (including good time) applicable to all Federal prisoners.

It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.

We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. William M. Crouch, Jr.  
P.O. Box 374  
Iota, LA 70543

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Ms. Benoit:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

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We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH  
Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Ms. Christine Benoit  
Route 3, Box 106  
Welsh, LA 70591

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Mrs. Doherty:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

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We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mrs. H. H. Doherty  
2184 Cherrydale Avenue  
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Ms. Doyle:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

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It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.

We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Ms. Freda A. Doyle  
#33 College Town, Apts.  
Highway #51 North  
Hammond, LA 70401

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Mrs. Collins:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

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The recommendation of the Department of Justice was also based on Dozier's cooperation with law enforcement authorities after his conviction. Such cooperation provided with respect to ongoing law enforcement efforts is, as I am certain you will understand, a very important consideration in matters of this kind. Also taken into account were the guidelines of the United States Parole Commission, the length of incarceration to date, the fact that Dozier paid his fine, and the minimal additional deterrent effect to be achieved by completion of the original sentence.

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We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mrs. Wray H. Collins  
1708 Silliman Drive  
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Ms. Durrett:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

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We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Ms. Ruth Durrett  
337 Wayne Drive  
Shreveport, LA 71105

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Mr. Gerard:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

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Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH  
Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. Richard E. Gerard, Jr.  
Scofield, Bergstedt, Gerard,  
Mount & Veron  
Post Office Drawer 3028  
Lake Charles, LA 70602

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Mr. Bollich:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

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Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. David Bollich  
Route 4, Box 225  
Ville Platte, LA 70586

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Mrs. Hodges:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

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The President accepted the advice of the Department of Justice and on June 22, 1984 reduced Dozier's sentence to six years. While the recommended sentence of six years imprisonment will permit Dozier to become eligible for parole consideration after two years imprisonment, any actual release date will be determined by the United States Parole Commission in its discretion and in accordance with its applicable guidelines. Unless the Parole Commission releases him sooner, Dozier will remain incarcerated until the expiration of his six-year sentence, subject to statutory release procedures (including good time) applicable to all Federal prisoners.

It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.

We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mrs. Grace C. Hodges  
5566 Highland Road  
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Mrs. Row:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

The Department of Justice recommendation was based on the disparity between Dozier's original sentence and sentences imposed in similar circumstances on like offenders for

similar offenses. The disparity became evident through an evaluation of relevant data compiled by the Administrative Office of United States Courts on sentences imposed in Federal courts. Not only was Dozier's sentence comparatively long, but the convictions for racketeering and extortion that made up the pertinent statistics generally involved behavior even more severe than the acts of extortion committed by Dozier. Generally, they included offenders with serious prior criminal records whose offenses involved violence. Sentencing statistics pertaining to defendants convicted of bribery suggest an even greater disparity of sentence. In addition, sentences imposed in comparable cases in recent years upon a number of public officials in the Federal criminal justice system were reviewed, and this review again demonstrated the disparity of Dozier's sentence.

The recommendation of the Department of Justice was also based on Dozier's cooperation with law enforcement authorities after his conviction. Such cooperation provided with respect to ongoing law enforcement efforts is, as I am certain you will understand, a very important consideration in matters of this kind. Also taken into account were the guidelines of the United States Parole Commission, the length of incarceration to date, the fact that Dozier paid his fine, and the minimal additional deterrent effect to be achieved by completion of the original sentence.

The President accepted the advice of the Department of Justice and on June 22, 1984 reduced Dozier's sentence to six years. While the recommended sentence of six years imprisonment will permit Dozier to become eligible for parole consideration after two years imprisonment, any actual release date will be determined by the United States Parole Commission in its discretion and in accordance with its applicable guidelines. Unless the Parole Commission releases him sooner, Dozier will remain incarcerated until the expiration of his six-year sentence, subject to statutory release procedures (including good time) applicable to all Federal prisoners.

It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.

We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH  
Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mrs. Charles W. Row III  
7441 Runzi  
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Ms. Lemsine:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

The Department of Justice recommendation was based on the disparity between Dozier's original sentence and sentences imposed in similar circumstances on like offenders for



similar offenses. The disparity became evident through an evaluation of relevant data compiled by the Administrative Office of United States Courts on sentences imposed in Federal courts. Not only was Dozier's sentence comparatively long, but the convictions for racketeering and extortion that made up the pertinent statistics generally involved behavior even more severe than the acts of extortion committed by Dozier. Generally, they included offenders with serious prior criminal records whose offenses involved violence. Sentencing statistics pertaining to defendants convicted of bribery suggest an even greater disparity of sentence. In addition, sentences imposed in comparable cases in recent years upon a number of public officials in the Federal criminal justice system were reviewed, and this review again demonstrated the disparity of Dozier's sentence.

The recommendation of the Department of Justice was also based on Dozier's cooperation with law enforcement authorities after his conviction. Such cooperation provided with respect to ongoing law enforcement efforts is, as I am certain you will understand, a very important consideration in matters of this kind. Also taken into account were the guidelines of the United States Parole Commission, the length of incarceration to date, the fact that Dozier paid his fine, and the minimal additional deterrent effect to be achieved by completion of the original sentence.

The President accepted the advice of the Department of Justice and on June 22, 1984 reduced Dozier's sentence to six years. While the recommended sentence of six years imprisonment will permit Dozier to become eligible for parole consideration after two years imprisonment, any actual release date will be determined by the United States Parole Commission in its discretion and in accordance with its applicable guidelines. Unless the Parole Commission releases him sooner, Dozier will remain incarcerated until the expiration of his six-year sentence, subject to statutory release procedures (including good time) applicable to all Federal prisoners.

It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.

We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Ms. Ivory Lemsine  
Box 220  
Center Point, LA 71323

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

---

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Mr. Simpson:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

The Department of Justice recommendation was based on the disparity between Dozier's original sentence and sentences imposed in similar circumstances on like offenders for

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The recommendation of the Department of Justice was also based on Dozier's cooperation with law enforcement authorities after his conviction. Such cooperation provided with respect to ongoing law enforcement efforts is, as I am certain you will understand, a very important consideration in matters of this kind. Also taken into account were the guidelines of the United States Parole Commission, the length of incarceration to date, the fact that Dozier paid his fine, and the minimal additional deterrent effect to be achieved by completion of the original sentence.

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It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.

We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

*Original signed by RAH*

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. Neal Simpson  
8255 Skysail Avenue B  
Baton Rouge, LA 70820

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84

cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Miss Moore:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

The Department of Justice recommendation was based on the disparity between Dozier's original sentence and sentences imposed in similar circumstances on like offenders for

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The recommendation of the Department of Justice was also based on Dozier's cooperation with law enforcement authorities after his conviction. Such cooperation provided with respect to ongoing law enforcement efforts is, as I am certain you will understand, a very important consideration in matters of this kind. Also taken into account were the guidelines of the United States Parole Commission, the length of incarceration to date, the fact that Dozier paid his fine, and the minimal additional deterrent effect to be achieved by completion of the original sentence.

The President accepted the advice of the Department of Justice and on June 22, 1984 reduced Dozier's sentence to six years. While the recommended sentence of six years imprisonment will permit Dozier to become eligible for parole consideration after two years imprisonment, any actual release date will be determined by the United States Parole Commission in its discretion and in accordance with its applicable guidelines. Unless the Parole Commission releases him sooner, Dozier will remain incarcerated until the expiration of his six-year sentence, subject to statutory release procedures (including good time) applicable to all Federal prisoners.

It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.



We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH  
Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Miss Jewell Moore  
Star Route, Box 37  
Merryville, LA 70653

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1984

Dear Mr. Charlton:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

The Department of Justice recommendation was based on the disparity between Dozier's original sentence and sentences imposed in similar circumstances on like offenders for

similar offenses. The disparity became evident through an evaluation of relevant data compiled by the Administrative Office of United States Courts on sentences imposed in Federal courts. Not only was Dozier's sentence comparatively long, but the convictions for racketeering and extortion that made up the pertinent statistics generally involved behavior even more severe than the acts of extortion committed by Dozier. Generally, they included offenders with serious prior criminal records whose offenses involved violence. Sentencing statistics pertaining to defendants convicted of bribery suggest an even greater disparity of sentence. In addition, sentences imposed in comparable cases in recent years upon a number of public officials in the Federal criminal justice system were reviewed, and this review again demonstrated the disparity of Dozier's sentence.

The recommendation of the Department of Justice was also based on Dozier's cooperation with law enforcement authorities after his conviction. Such cooperation provided with respect to ongoing law enforcement efforts is, as I am certain you will understand, a very important consideration in matters of this kind. Also taken into account were the guidelines of the United States Parole Commission, the length of incarceration to date, the fact that Dozier paid his fine, and the minimal additional deterrent effect to be achieved by completion of the original sentence.

The President accepted the advice of the Department of Justice and on June 22, 1984 reduced Dozier's sentence to six years. While the recommended sentence of six years imprisonment will permit Dozier to become eligible for parole consideration after two years imprisonment, any actual release date will be determined by the United States Parole Commission in its discretion and in accordance with its applicable guidelines. Unless the Parole Commission releases him sooner, Dozier will remain incarcerated until the expiration of his six-year sentence, subject to statutory release procedures (including good time) applicable to all Federal prisoners.

It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.

We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. Jesse M. Charlton, Jr.  
5401 Bancroft Drive  
New Orleans, LA 70122

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84

cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1984

Dear Mrs. Adams:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

The Department of Justice recommendation was based on the disparity between Dozier's original sentence and sentences imposed in similar circumstances on like offenders for

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The recommendation of the Department of Justice was also based on Dozier's cooperation with law enforcement authorities after his conviction. Such cooperation provided with respect to ongoing law enforcement efforts is, as I am certain you will understand, a very important consideration in matters of this kind. Also taken into account were the guidelines of the United States Parole Commission, the length of incarceration to date, the fact that Dozier paid his fine, and the minimal additional deterrent effect to be achieved by completion of the original sentence.

The President accepted the advice of the Department of Justice and on June 22, 1984 reduced Dozier's sentence to six years. While the recommended sentence of six years imprisonment will permit Dozier to become eligible for parole consideration after two years imprisonment, any actual release date will be determined by the United States Parole Commission in its discretion and in accordance with its applicable guidelines. Unless the Parole Commission releases him sooner, Dozier will remain incarcerated until the expiration of his six-year sentence, subject to statutory release procedures (including good time) applicable to all Federal prisoners.

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We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mrs. M.D. Adams, Jr.  
R.F.D. 2 Box 103  
St. Joseph, LA 71366

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1984

Dear Mrs. Richardson:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

The Department of Justice recommendation was based on the disparity between Dozier's original sentence and sentences imposed in similar circumstances on like offenders for



similar offenses. The disparity became evident through an evaluation of relevant data compiled by the Administrative Office of United States Courts on sentences imposed in Federal courts. Not only was Dozier's sentence comparatively long, but the convictions for racketeering and extortion that made up the pertinent statistics generally involved behavior even more severe than the acts of extortion committed by Dozier. Generally, they included offenders with serious prior criminal records whose offenses involved violence. Sentencing statistics pertaining to defendants convicted of bribery suggest an even greater disparity of sentence. In addition, sentences imposed in comparable cases in recent years upon a number of public officials in the Federal criminal justice system were reviewed, and this review again demonstrated the disparity of Dozier's sentence.

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We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mrs. J.W. Richardson, Jr.  
P.O. Box 518  
Bogalusa, LA 70427

RAH:JGR:aea 9/6/84  
cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 30, 1984

Dear Mrs. Rosenfeld:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

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similar offenses. The disparity became evident through an evaluation of relevant data compiled by the Administrative Office of United States Courts on sentences imposed in Federal courts. Not only was Dozier's sentence comparatively long, but the convictions for racketeering and extortion that made up the pertinent statistics generally involved behavior even more severe than the acts of extortion committed by Dozier. Generally, they included offenders with serious prior criminal records whose offenses involved violence. Sentencing statistics pertaining to defendants convicted of bribery suggest an even greater disparity of sentence. In addition, sentences imposed in comparable cases in recent years upon a number of public officials in the Federal criminal justice system were reviewed, and this review again demonstrated the disparity of Dozier's sentence.

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We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mrs. Jean L. Rosenfeld  
3515 Cross Creek Lane  
Malibu, CA 90265

RAH:JGR:aea 8/30/84

cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1984

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

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The recommendation of the Department of Justice was also based on Dozier's cooperation with law enforcement authorities after his conviction. Such cooperation provided with respect to ongoing law enforcement efforts is, as I am certain you will understand, a very important consideration in matters of this kind. Also taken into account were the guidelines of the United States Parole Commission, the length of incarceration to date, the fact that Dozier paid his fine, and the minimal additional deterrent effect to be achieved by completion of the original sentence.

The President accepted the advice of the Department of Justice and on June 22, 1984 reduced Dozier's sentence to six years. While the recommended sentence of six years imprisonment will permit Dozier to become eligible for parole consideration after two years imprisonment, any actual release date will be determined by the United States Parole Commission in its discretion and in accordance with its applicable guidelines. Unless the Parole Commission releases him sooner, Dozier will remain incarcerated until the expiration of his six-year sentence, subject to statutory release procedures (including good time) applicable to all Federal prisoners.

It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.



We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. Bill Smith, Jr.  
1419 Woodhue Drive  
Baton Rouge, LA 70810

RAH:JGR:aea 8/30/84

cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1984

Dear Mr. Delaroderie:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

The Department of Justice recommendation was based on the disparity between Dozier's original sentence and sentences imposed in similar circumstances on like offenders for

similar offenses. The disparity became evident through an evaluation of relevant data compiled by the Administrative Office of United States Courts on sentences imposed in Federal courts. Not only was Dozier's sentence comparatively long, but the convictions for racketeering and extortion that made up the pertinent statistics generally involved behavior even more severe than the acts of extortion committed by Dozier. Generally, they included offenders with serious prior criminal records whose offenses involved violence. Sentencing statistics pertaining to defendants convicted of bribery suggest an even greater disparity of sentence. In addition, sentences imposed in comparable cases in recent years upon a number of public officials in the Federal criminal justice system were reviewed, and this review again demonstrated the disparity of Dozier's sentence.

The recommendation of the Department of Justice was also based on Dozier's cooperation with law enforcement authorities after his conviction. Such cooperation provided with respect to ongoing law enforcement efforts is, as I am certain you will understand, a very important consideration in matters of this kind. Also taken into account were the guidelines of the United States Parole Commission, the length of incarceration to date, the fact that Dozier paid his fine, and the minimal additional deterrent effect to be achieved by completion of the original sentence.

The President accepted the advice of the Department of Justice and on June 22, 1984 reduced Dozier's sentence to six years. While the recommended sentence of six years imprisonment will permit Dozier to become eligible for parole consideration after two years imprisonment, any actual release date will be determined by the United States Parole Commission in its discretion and in accordance with its applicable guidelines. Unless the Parole Commission releases him sooner, Dozier will remain incarcerated until the expiration of his six-year sentence, subject to statutory release procedures (including good time) applicable to all Federal prisoners.

It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.

We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

R. A. Delaroderie, III  
P.O. Box 153  
Grosse Tete, LA 70740

RAH:JGR:aea 8/30/84

cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1984

Dear Mr. Curtin:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

In January 1983, Dozier filed an application for Executive clemency with the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the Department of Justice. In accordance with standard procedures, the Office of the Pardon Attorney, headed and staffed by experienced career attorneys, obtained and evaluated pertinent information, reports, and advice concerning Dozier's application. The office recommended that Dozier's sentence be reduced, and on March 20, 1984, the Department of Justice advised the President to modify the sentence of imprisonment and probation to six years imprisonment.

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The President accepted the advice of the Department of Justice and on June 22, 1984 reduced Dozier's sentence to six years. While the recommended sentence of six years imprisonment will permit Dozier to become eligible for parole consideration after two years imprisonment, any actual release date will be determined by the United States Parole Commission in its discretion and in accordance with its applicable guidelines. Unless the Parole Commission releases him sooner, Dozier will remain incarcerated until the expiration of his six-year sentence, subject to statutory release procedures (including good time) applicable to all Federal prisoners.

It is important to recognize that the President has not pardoned Dozier for the very serious criminal conduct that resulted in his conviction and incarceration. The reduction of sentence, approved for the reasons outlined above, in no way minimizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by Dozier.

We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

*Original signed by RAH*

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. Lawrence J. Curtin  
130 Carob Way  
Coronado, CA 92118

RAH:JGR:aea 8/30/84

cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1984

Dear Ms. Knowlton:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

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We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Ms. Mary L. Knowlton  
112 Charles Drive  
Lafayette, LA 70508

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RAH:JGR:aea 8/30/84

cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1984

Dear Mr. Scholz:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

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We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH

Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Dell D. Scholz  
1245 Pickett Avenue  
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

RAH:JGR:aea 8/30/84

cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1984

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning the decision to commute the sentence of Gilbert L. Dozier to six years imprisonment. In light of your expressed concerns about that decision, you may be interested in more information about the facts of the case and the procedures that were followed.

Gilbert L. Dozier was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana in 1980 for violations of Federal law involving extortion and bribery. Dozier was convicted of soliciting money from individuals and businesses that were, or might have been, affected by actions of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture while he was Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1982 Dozier was also found to have committed additional criminal acts, including obstruction of justice, and to have thereby violated the conditions of a court ordered probationary term. On June 24, 1982, he commenced service of an aggregate sentence of from 58 months to 18 years imprisonment, followed by five years probation, and was fined \$25,000.

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We appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this matter with us. I hope the foregoing responds to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by RAH  
Richard A. Hauser  
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. James C. Williams, III  
Route 10, Box 10  
Shreveport, LA 71129

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RAH:JGR:aea 8/30/84

cc: RAHauser  
JGRoberts  
Subj  
Chron