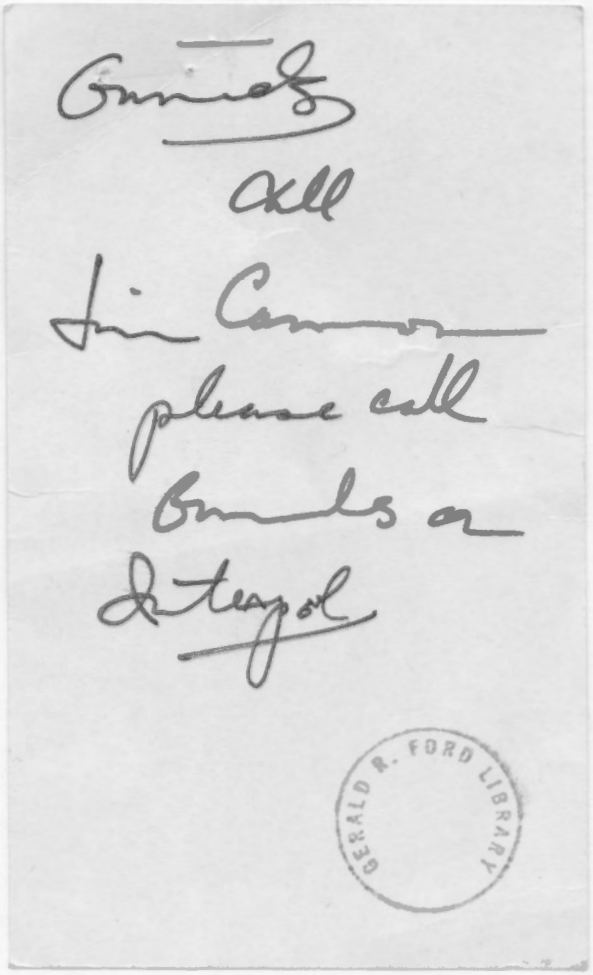
The original documents are located in Box 20, folder "Justice (4)" of the James M. Cannon Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON 20220

JUL 8 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: INTERPOL

The Attorney General has notified me that he intends to terminate the Treasury Department as operator of the Washington National Central Bureau of INTERPOL and the United States Representative to INTERPOL, the international police communications network. I oppose this change as unwarranted and detrimental to the Federal law enforcement effort.

Although, by statute (22 U.S.C. 263(a)), the Attorney General was originally designated as the United States Representative to INTERPOL, the statute was amended in 1958 to enable the Attorney General to designate the Secretary of the Treasury as INTERPOL Representative; he did so, primarily because INTERPOL at that time appeared to have no real future as a law enforcement tool, and U.S. representation was negligible. Since 1958, Treasury has developed INTERPOL into a valuable weapon for both Federal and local law enforcement agencies in combatting criminals who operate internationally. The U.S. INTERPOL office is run by the Secret Service, with direct participation by agents of the Customs Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. It has provided service of unchallenged excellence to Justice Department agencies as well as other Federal agencies and the State and local police.

Although the Justice Department agrees that the Washington Bureau of INTERPOL is well managed and operated, the Justice Department now desires to assume control of it because of its desire to aggrandize its position in Federal law enforcement.

To transfer this operation at this particular time is, in my opinion, totally inadvisable, and exposes this Administration to criticism. President Nixon's action in 1973 in moving a substantial Customs function out of Treasury and concentrating more law enforcement activity in Justice opened sores within the Federal law enforcement community which have only begun to heal. Under the impartial leadership you have provided to the campaign against narcotics trafficking in the United States, Federal enforcement agencies are just beginning to work together meaningfully again. It would be particularly regrettable if the good will that is now being infused into the various enforcement agencies were to be dissipated by a purely bureaucratic maneuver. Moreover, at this critical time, when you have directed intensified efforts against crime, such a transfer can only result in the diminished effectiveness of the Washington Bureau and a long period for the Bureau's user agencies, as well as overseas correspondents, to familiarize with new contacts and procedures.

I, therefore, recommend that you direct the Attorney General to defer any termination of the Treasury Department as the lead agency in operating INTERPOL until the matter has been thoroughly reviewed by the Domestic Council.

(Signed) William E. Simon

William E. Simon

Approve:_____

Disapprove:_____

cc: Parsons

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: JIM CONNOR JEC

SUBJECT: INTERPOL

The President reviewed the attached memorandum from Secretary Simon and decided not to make a decision at this time.

However the President asked that you try to work with Secretary Simon and the Attorney General to resolve the problem.

Please follow-up with appropriate action.

cc: Dick Cheney

July 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM E. SIMON
Secretary of the Treasury

Re: INTERPOL

The President reviewed your memorandum on INTERPOL and chose at this time not to make a decision.

He directed Jim Cannon however to work with you and the Attorney General in order to resolve the problem.

James E. Connor
Secretary to the Cabinet

bcc: Dick Cheney
Jim Cannon ✓

Crime

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: Secretary William E. Simon's Memorandum of 7/8/76 RE: Interpol

Can this INTERPOL issue be held until we try to get Tyler and Dixon to resolve it?

Attachment

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Jim Cannon

FROM: Dick Parsons

SUBJECT: Secretary William E. Simon's Memorandum of 7-8-76 re: INTERPOL

I do not believe the subject memorandum should go forward to the President at this time.

The matter referred to in the memorandum has been the subject of discussion between the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury for almost a year. Of late, the discussion has risen to the level of the Deputy Attorney General and the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury. I am advised by the Deputy Attorney General that the Attorney General has not focused on the matter, let alone made a decision to terminate the Department of the Treasury as the lead agency in operating U.S. INTERPOL. Moreover, Justice was not aware of Secretary Simon's interest in the matter until this memorandum was brought to its attention by the White House.

I believe we may be able to resolve this matter, or at least defer it for a while, * without bringing the President into the fray.

Recommendation

1. That you recommend that Jim Connor not send Secretary Simon's memorandum to the President at this time.

2. That I call Deputy Attorney General Tyler and Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Dixon to see if this matter can be more amicably resolved.

---

* Jack Anderson has written several articles unfavorable to the Department of Justice and the Administration concerning this question. We would be well advised to avoid more articles of this type prior to the election.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Parsons

ACTION MEMORANDUM LOG NO.:

Date: July 9, 1976 Time:

FOR ACTION: cc (for information):

Phil Buchen Bill Seidman
Jim Cannon Jack Marsh
Max Friedersdorf Brent Scowcroft

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Monday, July 12 Time: 2 P.M.

SUBJECT:

William E. Simon memo 7/8/76
re: INTERPOL

ACTION REQUESTED:

____ For Necessary Action

____ Prepare Agenda and Brief

X ____ For Your Comments

_X_ For Your Recommendations

____ Draft Reply

____ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor
For the President

Civil Rights

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BILL BARODY
PAUL O'NEILL

FROM: ART QUERN

SUBJECT: White House Staff Dealing With Indians

With the departure of Ted Marrs from the White House staff we are losing someone with outstanding capabilities to serve as a White House liaison with Indians.

A suggestion has been made that instead of simply attempting to replace Ted as our "liaison" with Indians, we should also establish a White House "Coordinator" of Federal programs for Indians. I believe this would be a mistake.

I strongly recommend that we immediately seek a replacement for Dr. Marrs on the White House Public Liaison staff and that this person should serve as a liaison (point of contact) for the Indians. When, through this liaison, problems are identified with Federal programs affecting Indians, this liaison person should be able to expect prompt and thorough assistance from existing OMB and Domestic Council staff who are responsible for the particular programs in question.

To attempt to do anything more than this would be to promise more than we are capable of providing. It would also introduce requests from other groups such as the handicapped, the aged, the small businessman, the veterans, etc. for a "White House Coordinator" all their own.

We simply do not have the resources to organize our substantive (as opposed to the "communicative") staffs along both functional and client group lines. Where the Federal structure is such as to involve a number of different Federal agencies in serving a particular group it is the responsibility of the involved agencies to coordinate

their activities. Where this coordination is missing or inadequate, it is the responsibility of the Domestic Council to so indicate to the agencies and to direct them to make the necessary changes.

To try to actually coordinate a particular group of programs on an ongoing basis from the White House is beyond our resources. It would have the White House attempting to permanently deliver something which should be done by the line agencies.

Certainly, when Federal policies conflict they must be corrected. If specific evidence exists that Federal policies affecting Indians are conflicting, we should know it, and immediately engage in a specific, product oriented, effort to come up with new policies. I would certainly support such a review.

Finally, I am convinced that in regard to Indian matters there is no more nor no less a problem of "coordination" than exists in regard to any other group to which a variety of programs are addressed.

In most instances the problem is that we either do not have a solution or have judged that we can not afford the programs we would like to have.

In sum:

I oppose a White House Coordinator of Indian programs.

I urge the immediate identification of a person on the Public Liaison staff to serve as a point of contact for the Indians.

I offer the full support of the Domestic Council staff in resolving specific problems that are identified through the liaison staff.

I would support, if the evidence indicates it would be useful, a policy review of all programs affecting Indians.

I would support increases in funds for Indian programs where there are demonstrated inadequacies.

Let's not pretend to solve a problem by creating a new staff position. If the policies are conflicting let's correct them. If the funds are inadequate let's increase them. If the agencies are not coordinating let's resolve their differences. But let's not be creating new organizational arrangements in the White House when the issue is programmatic problems in the agencies.

cc: Ted Marrs
Dan McGurk

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Meeting with the 1974 Young American Medal Winners

Tuesday, July 20, 1976
12:00 p.m. (15 minutes)
Oval Office
From: Jim Cannon

I. PURPOSE

To present medals and make remarks to the five Young American Medal Winners.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS PLAN

A. Background. The Young American Medals for bravery and service have been awarded by the President annually since 1951, with the exception of 1971-1973. The program, which is administered by the Department of Justice, was established by Congress in 1950 to recognize outstanding acts of courage and service by American youth. Today's 5 winners (3 for bravery and 2 for service) make a total of 35 medals given so far for bravery, and 20 for service. The winners, 4 of whom are now in college, were selected from 37 nominations from 25 states.

Winners are chosen from nominations made by State governors to the Young American Medals Committee. The Committee is composed of FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley, former Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Henry S. Dogin, now retired, Director of the U.S. Marshals Service, Wayne B. Colburn, now retired, and Department of Justice Director of Public Information and Executive Secretary to the Young American Committee, Robert J. Havel. Final approval of the winners is by the Attorney General.

B. Participants. Listed at TAB A.

C. Press Plan. To be announced. White House photo opportunity.

III. SCENARIO

The Attorney General opens the program by introducing each winner individually and giving a brief description of the act for which the medal is received. Mr. Havel, Executive Director of the Young American Medal Committee, will then hand you a box containing the medal and pin, and you present it to the winner. The presentation will be followed by brief remarks by you. The remarks will be provided to you by Mr. Robert Hartmann.

PARTICIPANTS

Medal Winners

Bridget Ann Dolohanty
William Scott Friedman
Rudd McClellan Long
Brian K. Miller
Robert F. Zimmerman

Winners' Family Members

James McAlister Clark
Jack C. Dolohanty
Donna M. Dolohanty
Sheldon Friedman
Enid Klein Friedman
J. Lawrence Friedman
Suzanne Perry Friedman
Robert R. Grada
Lucinda Long Hoveskeland
Ardell Hoveskeland
Henry L. Long
Virginia Rudd Long
John Meister Miller
Marjorie McFeeley Miller
Jeffrey Clark Miller
Jacqueline Suzanne Miller
Elizabeth Grada Zimmerman
George C. Zimmerman, Jr.

Senate

Clifford P. Case
Richard S. Schweiker
Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

House of Representatives

Matthew J. Rinaldo

Department of Justice

Attorney General Edward H. Levi
Homer Boynton
David Divan
Karen K. Garber
Elizabeth A. Gallagher
Robert J. Havel
Ruth J. Hill
Dorothy T. Junghans

White House

Dawn D. Bennett
Jim Cannon
Max Friedersdorf
Joe Jenckes
Bill Kendall
Charles Leppert

Pardon

Judges?

CITY OF
FORT LAUDERDALE
FLORIDA

P. O. DRAWER 1181 • 33302

(305) 761-2245

E. CLAY SHAW, JR.
MAYOR

July 28, 1976

Mr. James Cannon
Assistant to the President
c/o Domestic Council
The White House
Washington, D. C.

In re: The Southern District of Florida

Dear Jim:

For sometime now, several names have emerged and been speculated upon for judicial appointment to the Federal bench for the Southern District of Florida. There are two Republican judges who are eminently qualified and should be looked at very carefully for consideration to this most important appointment.

Mr. Jim Walden has served with great distinction on the District Court of Appeal and is highly respected by members of the Bar. Judge Walden has chosen not to run for re-election to the District Court but has submitted his name for screening to the Federal Judicial Nominating Commission. He has emerged from this Commission as the only Republican out of six names approved as eminently qualifed for this post.

Mr. John Moore, while not having been one of the six finalists by the Federal Judicial Nominating Commission, has served with great distinction as Circuit Court Judge for the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit in Broward County, Florida. He is presently the presiding judge and is well respected by our local bar and his fellow judges. Judge Moore is also a Republican and eminently qualified for appointment to the Federal bench.

This nomination is most important to me, both as a lawyer, and a Republican committed to the election of President Ford.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

E. Clay Shaw, Jr.

Justice - Customs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 10, 1976

Dear John:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter to him of July 24, 1976, concerning a reported change in the status of the U.S. Customs Office at Providence.

I have looked into this matter, and I can assure you that no such action is contemplated or underway by Customs Headquarters or by the Department of the Treasury.

Please stop by on your next trip to Washington. It would be great to see you.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

James M. Cannon
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

The Honorable John H. Chafee
Ives Road
Warwick, Rhode Island 02818

JOHN H. CHAFEE
IVES ROAD
WARWICK, R. I. 02818

DP

July 24, 1976

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

Dear Mr. President:

We have received word that the U.S. Customs Office here in Providence will be reduced from a district to a port office, with the operations to be consolidated in the Boston office.

This would be a great handicap for our state, as we do a good deal of importing, especially of stones and findings essential to the jewelry industry. This industry is one of the biggest in our state. In addition, a substantial amount of fish products come through the Rhode Island Customs Office.

It would be an onerous burden on our importers to have the Providence port reduced from a district to a port status. I would be most grateful for any efforts that you might make to retain the Providence port as a district office.

Thank you very much for your consideration of the above request.

Warm best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Chafee

The Honorable

file

Phone

~~On 11/4~~

~~Friday Nov 5~~

Next week (11/8-13)

Stephen Shaw Mustakas

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 6

JMC:

Wants to get back to Tex Gunnels, Fred Rhodes and Mr. VanKerk on INTERPOL, but must speak with Secy. Simon first.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 13, 1976

Mr. James M. Cannon, Director
Domestic Council
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

Enclosed herewith is the recent travel schedule of Mr. Andrew Tartaglino, an employee of the Department of Justice. Mr. Taraglino made these trips as the alleged U.S. Representative of INTERPOL, however, you will notice that except for one, all of the journeys were made prior to the time the Attorney General withdrew INTERPOL from the Department of the Treasury.

I hope this information will be helpful in arriving at an equitable decision.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Burkett Van Kirk,
Minority Professional Staff
U.S. Senate Committee on
Appropriations

BVK:pf

Enclosure

APPROXIMATE TRAVEL DATES	LOCATION	REASON
October 9-15, 1975	Buenos Aires, Argentina	ICPO Gen. Assembly
December 1-12, 1975	Paris, France	ICPO Training
February 1-7, 1976	Paris, France	ICPO Conference Drugs ICPO European Conf.
February 23-27, 1976	Paris, France	ICPO Conf. on Violent Crimes
May 9-12, 1976	Paris, France	ICPO Crime Prediction Methods & Research Study
July 18-23, 1976	Nairobi, Kenya	ICPO African Regional Conference

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Milton R. Young
U.S.S.

Mr. James M. Cannon, Director
Domestic Council
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK PARSONS

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: Question of Justice

In signing the attached memorandum to the President, I noticed that the OMB enrolled bill report (attached) states that a federal court has ruled that expunging a conviction by a state court has no effect upon federal immigration laws. To me, this seems unjust. What is your reaction?

attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION

WASHINGTON

Last Day: August 21

July 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: H.R. 2399 - Relief of Leonard Alfred Brownrigg

Attached for your consideration is H.R. 2399, sponsored by Representative Bell.

The enrolled bill would permit the beneficiary, a permanent resident alien, to remain in the United States despite a conviction for possession of marihuana. The details of the bill are provided in OMB's enrolled bill report at Tab A.

OMB, Max Friedersdorf, NSC, Counsel's Office (Lazarus) and I recommend approval of the enrolled bill.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 2399 at Tab B.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

AUG 13 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2399 - Relief of Leonard Alfred Brownrigg
Sponsor - Rep. Bell (R) California

Last Day for Action

August 21, 1976 - Saturday

Purpose

To permit a permanent resident alien to remain in the United States despite a conviction for possession of marihuana.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Immigration and Naturalization Service	Approval
Department of State	No objection

Discussion

Leonard Alfred Brownrigg, the beneficiary of this bill, is a 46-year-old native and citizen of Great Britain who was admitted to the United States for permanent residence in May 1953. On August 31, 1964, he was convicted in the Superior Court of the State of California of unlawful possession of marihuana. Deportation proceedings were instituted against him and despite the fact that the same court expunged his conviction on March 8, 1965, he was found deportable on June 28, 1965. His appeal was dismissed by the Board of Immigration Appeals in August 1965. A federal court has ruled that the expunging of a conviction by a State court has no effect upon federal immigration laws. Thus the beneficiary is facing deportation proceedings which are now pending before the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari, because

under the federal immigration law he is still considered a convicted felon.

H.R. 2399 would grant the beneficiary a visa and permanent residence status on the date of its enactment, notwithstanding his conviction for possession of marihuana. This exemption would apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this bill.

James M. Frey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

FDA Labeling Rules For Liquor, Wine Blocked by Court

Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE—A federal judge has ruled that the Food and Drug Administration can't force the listing of ingredients on labels of liquor and wine bottles.

Eight distilleries had filed suit in March in opposition to the labeling rules that the FDA wanted to begin next Jan. 1.

In his ruling in favor of the distilleries, Judge James F. Gordon upheld their conten-

Denison t Possible S To Japan

By a WALL STREET.

TORONTO—Deni Japanese steel indus tiate the purchase o of metallurgical coa basis from Quintet 38%-owned by Denis

S. B. Roman, Den agreement with the depends on feasibil tually satisfactory tc ies are due for comp

Labelling

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/9/76

TO: ED SCHMULTS

FROM: JIM CANNON

How do we arrange for the President to get appropriate credit for this action?

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Jim Cannon

FROM: Dick Parsons

SUBJECT: What the Winesellers Sell

A while back, you asked me to look into the matter raised in the attached memorandum. I have.

Basically, what the winesellers requested was a postponement of the implementation by FDA of its ingredient labeling regulation. Presumably, given additional time, the winesellers could either (a) demonstrate to FDA the folly of the regulation, or (b) secure a legislative exemption.

I know you will be pleased to learn that the matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of all. FDA has seen fit to delay the effective date of its regulation until January 1, 1978.

Attachment

Dick - Did the President get any credit for this in California?

JOHN DELUCA 5/14/76
CALIF WINE & SPIRIT INSTITUTE

PART I BACKGROUND

Since the Repeal of Prohibition in 1933, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, and its predecessors have been responsible for all regulation, including labeling, of alcoholic beverages. The Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, enacted in 1938, provides for the labeling, including ingredient labeling, of all foods unless exempted therefrom. Alcoholic beverages, having no such exemption, are regarded as "food" under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Subsequent to the passage of the FD & C Act, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) continued to allow BATF to regulate all labeling of alcoholic beverages pursuant to a 1940 agreement.

Said agreement recognized the extensive BATF regulation of alcoholic beverages and the fact that all materials permitted by the Bureau for use in wine are extremely limited in number and must have prior FDA approval. Moreover, the existence of Standards of Identity under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, administered by BATF, were regarded as comparable to the Standards of Identity under the FD & C Act. 1968 Fair Packaging & Labeling Act exempted alcoh. beverages and recognized its legislative efficacy of BATF

In response to a petition filed by the Center for Science in the Public Interest, BATF published in the Federal Register proposed ingredient labeling regulations for alcoholic beverages. Separate hearings were conducted for wine, beer and distilled spirits, with the wine segment lasting for three days, from April 29 through May 1, 1975.

The record of the wine hearing contains absolutely no testimony in support of the proposed ingredient labeling regulations. Opponents stressed the increased cost to consumers and the particular hardship which would be inflicted upon small wineries because it is virtually impossible for them to comply with the proposed regulations. In fact, the American

Wine Society, the only consumer group to appear at the wine ingredient labeling hearing, also testified in opposition to the proposal on the basis of the cost factor involved.

Therefore, BATF, in the Federal Register of November 11, 1975, withdrew their ingredient labeling proposals for the alcoholic beverage industry citing five reasons: first, that it appears the cost of ingredient labeling to the industry, and ultimately to the consumer, could be excessive in relation to the benefit received; second, the content of alcoholic beverages is extensively regulated at the present time. Currently the Bureau will approve no additive to an alcoholic beverage unless the FDA first authorizes it use; third, the uniqueness of manufacturing processes of alcoholic beverages is such that it makes labeling of their ingredients of little value and, in certain cases, even misleading; fourth, representations were made that ingredient labeling requirements would hinder the on-going multilateral trade negotiations in expanding international trade. In fact, the Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (of the U.S.) formally stated his objection to the proposal on this basis. Testimony at the hearings indicated that if the proposals were implemented, the United States would be the only country in the world to require ingredient labeling of alcoholic beverages, even though a few (e.g. Canada) have formally considered and rejected such a requirement, and finally, ingredient labeling is supported by only a small segment of the public with no evidence that the average consumer of alcoholic beverages is in favor of ingredient labeling.

However, in the Federal Register of November 24, 1975, FDA announced it was revoking the 1940 agreement with BATF and would require ingredient labeling on all alcoholic beverages, including wine, after January 1, 1977. FDA regards no further notice or comment period necessary on the ground

that the FD & C Act is clear and specific and leaves FDA no enforcement discretion. Thus, because alcoholic beverages are a "food" under the Act, FDA insists ingredient labeling is required and that there is nothing for the industry or public to comment upon.

PART II REASONS FOR NOT IMPOSING INGREDIENT LABELING REQUIREMENTS ON WINE

All of the reasons enumerated by BATF in their November 11, 1975 notice in support of its decision to withdraw the proposed ingredient labeling regulations can similarly be cited why FDA should not apply ingredient labeling to wine.

It should be emphasized that compliance by small wineries with any ingredient labeling regulation is virtually impossible and for large wineries impractical. More specifically, this is so because of the cost involved through record keeping. The winemaker is constantly blending his wine. Wine is a living product which changes from day to day. In his desire for a uniform product, the winemaker must make minor adjustments in some batches and none in others of natural constituents normally present in the wine.

It must be understood that a very large winery, in order to have some possibility of compliance, must install computers, at a cost in the range of $200,000 to $500,000, in order to cope with the administrative difficulties necessitated by the unbelievable record keeping required. The record of hearing before the BATF documented a not unusual case of a wine blend consisting of 24 different wines from 10 different wineries and 3 different vintages. This clearly illustrates how the ingredient labeling regulation, through the creation of an administrative nightmare, would force small wineries out of business while raising the price of wine through needless additional regulation of an already adequately regulated industry. All these facts are totally supported by the April 29 to May 1 record of hearing before BATF.

Although ingredient labeling is required by the FD & C Act for all foods not possessing a standard of identity under FDA law, wine is different from other foods. In the first place, all substances added to wine, which remain in the wine, with the exception of sorbate, are naturally present in wine. Thus, it is misleading to indicate a substance as added when more of that substance may, in fact, be present in the natural state of the wine and, therefore, not listed. For example, tartaric acid occurs naturally in wine and is also added to some wines to correct for natural deficiencies to assure that the winemaker produces a uniform product. In many cases, there may be more tartaric acid present in its natural state in a bottle of wine than is present in another bottle to which tartaric acid has been added to the wine. Yet only in the latter instance must tartaric acid be included in the ingredient listing.

In addition, most of the substances put into wine during processing are taken out. For example, when yeast is added to dough to make bread, the yeast remains in the bread. However, when yeast is added to grapes as part of the processing into wine, the yeast is totally removed or remains at only trace levels.

Finally, wine is also different in that unlike fabricated food, such as cake mix, where the basic recipe is the same from batch to batch to batch, in California wine the product is made 99.5 to 99.9% from grapes which vary from season to season and even day to day within a season necessitating minor adjustments in some batches, and not in others, of natural constituents normally present in order to have a uniform product. In wine growing areas other than California, the percentage of added substances is often higher (up to 35%) due to the necessity of adding sugar and/or water to make up for excessive fruit acid in the grapes.

The domestic wine industry would be at a disadvantage vis-à-vis imports if ingredient labeling was to be applied to wine. The problem is that while ingredient labeling would also apply to imports there is no audit or enforcement available to assure that the imports comply with the ingredient labeling regulations. This is so because, as previously indicated, every substance added to wine which remains in the wine occurs naturally in wine with the exception of sorbate. Compliance by the domestic industry is assured by on-site inspection and record keeping. The enforcement tool against imports would be solely by chemical analysis which is not effective in determining if a substance occurs naturally or is added.

file - Justice

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

August 18, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Jim Cannon

FROM: Dick Parsons D.

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2399 -- Relief of Leonard Alfred Brownrigg -- Question of Justice

In answer to the question you have raised, I am not particularly offended by the ruling of the Federal court, though there is some illogic to it.

A number of jurisdictions have enacted marihuana laws which provide that a conviction on a first offense shall be expunged if the offender manages to avoid further difficulties with the law for a period of time after conviction (usually six months). Expungement is not the same as reversal. The former merely means that the State will, from a certain date on, treat the individual as though he were never convicted, while the latter means that the individual should not have been convicted in the first place. This procedure was developed as a sort of compromise between those who wanted to legalize possession and use of marihuana and those who advocated tough criminal penalties.

As far as the Federal government is concerned, however, once an alien is lawfully convicted of a drug violation he loses his right to resident status at that point. The fact that another political jurisdiction (the State) has a kind and forgiving heart and chooses to close its eye to that conviction at some point in the future has no legal consequence under Federal law. Once the right is lost, it is lost (absent, of course, the kind of special legislation involved in Brownrigg's case).

If this troubles you, I can explore with I&NS the appropriateness of a statutory amendment.

Dick —
OK. —
I accept your view. Jim

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 15, 1976

1976 SEP 16 PM 3 33

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your recent letter together with the attached letter to you from Mr. C. E. Thurston, Jr.

I have forwarded this material to the Counsel's Office here at the White House with the request that they get in direct contact with you concerning this.

I am sure you will be hearing from Mr. Buchen in the very near future.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President

The Honorable Robert W. Daniel, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR.
4TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THAD S. MURRAY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

SEP 3 1976

CONSTITUENT SERVICE OFFICES:
ROOM 215, FEDERAL BUILDING
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA 23704
804-441-6797

ROOM 209, POST OFFICE BUILDING
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA 23803
804-732-2544

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

August 31, 1976

Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Jack:

Enclosed is a letter which I have received from Mr. C. E. Thurston, Jr., concerning the alleged implementation of Executive Order 11246 in a manner to prohibit businesses which are directly involved with the government from paying the dues of its employees to any club which is segregated.

The Labor Department apparently has referred this matter to the Justice Department for its review of the Constitutional and other legal questions involved. This seems to me to be almost as ludicrous as the father-son banquet effort made by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Since this involved an executive order, I would hope the President would step in and see that common sense prevails.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert W. Daniel, Jr.

Enclosure

C. E. THURSTON, JR.
P. O. BOX 2411
NORFOLK, VA. 23501

June 17, 1976

Honorable Robert W. Daniel, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Bob:

Apparently, the Federal government is taking bureaucratic action affecting every service club, private club, country club and any similar organization in the United States which, in the eyes of the government, can be accused of discrimination against women or minorities. As you know, Kiwanis, of which I am a member, is an all male organization, so the bureaucratic action being taken by the Federal government affects Kiwanis and its members.

Many Kiwanis members have their dues and other fees paid by the company for which they work. If the proposed edict already issued by the Treasury Department and to be further expanded in a general policy statement by the Labor Department, is not changed, no business which is directly involved with the government will be allowed to pay such fees.

Kiwanis and other service clubs could live with the policy which provides for equal opportunity for both the payment of fees for women in women's organizations and men in men's organizations. We cannot live with the policy which requires Kiwanis to admit women in order to allow for the payment of such fees which are normally paid by the employer for employees who are members of a service club.

I need and Kiwanis needs your help in preventing this bureaucratic action. This is known as Executive Order 11246 and the Treasury Department is but one of the 16 Federal agencies delegated authority by the Labor Department to carry out the enforcement of this order.

I trust that I can count on your support in this matter.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 9/23/76

TO: JIM CANNON
1976 SEP 23 PM 2 55

FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf

For Your Information xxx

Please Handle

Please See Me

Comments, Please

Other

M.C. Fish raises an important point.

CC: Parsons

NICHOLSON RECEIVED A COPY OF THIS. NO DECISION YET.

CC: Parsons

Public Safety Signing

Justice

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

THROUGH: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. CLJ.

FROM: TOM LOEFFLER T.L.

SUBJECT: Rep. Ham Fish---Recommendation Concerning a Presidential Signing Ceremony for HR-366, Public Safety Officers Benefits Act of 1976

Ham is the ranking minority member of the House Judiciary Subcommittee which initiated HR-366.

Several days ago he urged that the President consider signing the Public Safety Officers Benefits Act of 1976 during the President's appearance before the Association of Police Chiefs in Florida on Monday, September 27.

Today Ham personally called to state that upon reconsideration, perhaps his earlier recommendation should be withdrawn. According to Fish, the International Conference of Police Associations (representing some 200,000 individuals) and the International Association of Firefighters (an AFL-CIO affiliate) were the actual movers of this legislation. The Association of Police Chiefs displayed virtually no interest whatsoever in the bill during congressional consideration. The Congressman now concludes that a signing ceremony conducted before the Association of Police Chiefs would be of little interest to that group and that the Conference of Police Associations and the Firefighters Association would frown upon the President for enacting the bill into law before a disinterested group.

Ham now suggests that it would be best to hold a signing ceremony at the White House and have in attendance representatives from the Conference of Police Associations and the Association of Firefighters. He would also like to be present for the event.