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Brannan, Charles. 1949-1951.

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THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1951

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
Denver, Colorado

Dear Herb:

Thanks for your suggestions and advice on my visit to Israel. I shall do my best to see all that I possibly can.

Because I will be there such a short time, I do not anticipate any requirements that cannot be attended to by or through the Embassy so I shall not impose upon you to write your friends.

I shall look forward to discussing the trip with you in person after my return.

Best regards,

Charlie
Secretary

B /

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

October 26, 1951

Dear Herb:

Just thought I should let you know that I am planning a trip to Israel for about the last week in November.

My present plans call for attendance at the Food and Agriculture Organization meeting in Rome. I will leave the United States by air on November 17th and leave Italy about December 4th. During the conference I intend to make the trip to Israel and one or two other Mediterranean countries. Any advice or suggestions you have to offer will be appreciated. I look forward to it with a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. Of course, I've advised Ambassadors Eban and Elath.

Please give my best regards to Maury and the rest.

With warm personal regards, I am,

Yours truly,


Secretary

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
1595 Pearl
Denver, Colorado

~~CHART~~

CITIZENS BRANNAN SECRETARY AGRICULTURE WRITES HE
 SAYS HE
 PLANS VISIT ISRAEL LAST WEEK NOVEMBER. HAS INFORMED
 EBAN. RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST MAXIMUM RECEPTION FOR HIM INCLUDING
 STATE DINNER. HE IS GENUINE FRIEND FAR BEYOND ORDINARY LINE OF DUTY.
 AND HAS EARNED WARMEST TREATMENT.

Esther Herlitz
 Embassy of Israel
 1621 - 22nd St, N.W.

JEWISH
 ARCHIVES



Nov 1, 51

November 2, 1951

Hon. Charles Brannan
The Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

I have just returned from New York, to find your very welcome letter. I cannot tell you how happy I am that you are going to have an opportunity to visit Israel.

My only regret is that we will not be going together. Remember how we used to talk about the fact that a trip together would be wonderfully enjoyable for both of us. Perhaps some day we will still be able to accomplish that. At any rate, I got a chance to go back again this past summer and I am happy that you will have a chance to go now.

I am sure that the Embassy will do everything possible to make your visit fruitful and worthwhile. As far as any suggestions of my own, I simply would like to tell you that the American Ambassador, Monnet Davis, whom you will undoubtedly meet, has relatives here in Denver. He has a first cousin by the name of Linda North who lives on Crestmoor Drive. He also has a cousin once removed by the name of Morley B. Thompson living on South Colorado Boulevard. I found Ambassador Davis to be a man of friendly disposition and good judgment, and I know it would be interesting for you to establish this common Denver connection.

As far as places you should visit, I think that if you have the time you should go to the valley of Jezreel, which is up in the north. This is called the Bnak, and shows you what reclaimed land looks like after it has been thoroughly developed. Forty years ago this territory was a complete malarial swamp. Today it is the bread basket of the country.

Also, if you have time, I would suggest your moving southward to the desert area, in order that you might see what the future potential is. Particularly there is a place called Makorot, where a central water pumping station is being developed, to deliver water southward to the Negev. This might interest you.

Particularly let me suggest that you not be discouraged by anything you see. Times are difficult, food is short, and hundreds of thousands of new immigrants are crowding in. Austerity is very apparent and the economic crisis will be obvious on all sides. But if you look at the

November 2, 1951

thing with the eyes of faith, you will see in it a tremendous challenge for the future.

I am certain that the government will roll out the red carpet and will take care of all your needs. If you want me to, however, I will be happy to alert one or two of my friends to the fact that you are coming, and suggest to them that they be available to you for whatever personal or private needs you might have. If you want me to do that, I will be more than happy to do so.

Let me hear from you.

With all fond regards and with my deep and sincere wishes that you have a most gratifying trip, I am

As ever,

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

F/s

June 5, 1951

Mr. Charles Brannan
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

I was thrilled to receive your note but feel abashed that you should even for a moment be worried about our not getting together. My god, man, the worries of a world are on your shoulders. I deliberately refrained from bothering you because I knew how busy you were.

We are going East next week, in anticipation of another trip abroad. We are flying to Israel on Wednesday, the fourth of July. I am the chairman of a group of rabbis, and we have quite a nice party going along. I will make you a deal, Charlie. If you and Mrs. Brannan will submit to a quick, one hour theological course, I will ordain you as a rabbi and we will take you along.

Seriously speaking, I will be in the East for about two weeks before departure and I would love very much to see you. Believe me, it would be well worth a trip from Connecticut down to Washington to spend half an hour with you. If I may, I will call you from Connecticut and see when it will be feasible for us to get together.

There is lots I want to talk over with you, and if you have time for lunch we can bring each other up-to-date.

Affectionately,

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

F/s

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1951

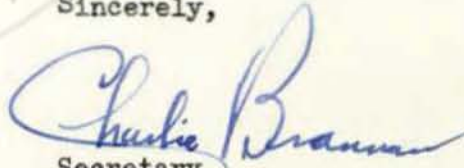
Dear Herb:

I feel very apologetic about having failed to reach you during my recent brief visit to Denver. As you are aware, I had no evenings and only one noon hour (which I spent with Maury Devins and Doc Ravin) which was not committed to the conference or devoted to the Department's bark beetle eradication campaign.

I should like to have visited with you about the hopeful progress we are making on the Israel wheat storage problem and some of the other matters in which we are both interested. Perhaps in the not too distant future, such an opportunity will present itself.

In the meantime, my warmest personal regards and best wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely,


Secretary

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
1595 Pearl
Denver, Colorado

B /

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1951

Eddie Jackson

39 + min

K-C

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
Denver, Colorado

Dear Herb:

I believe the Israel storage matter is moving
along in pretty good shape. But, frankly, I have not
had an opportunity to check on it for a week or so.
I plan to do so next week and will write you further
as soon as there is anything of importance to report.

Best regards,

Charlie
Secretary

air mail

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RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
TEMPLE EMANUEL
EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET
DENVER 5, COLORADO

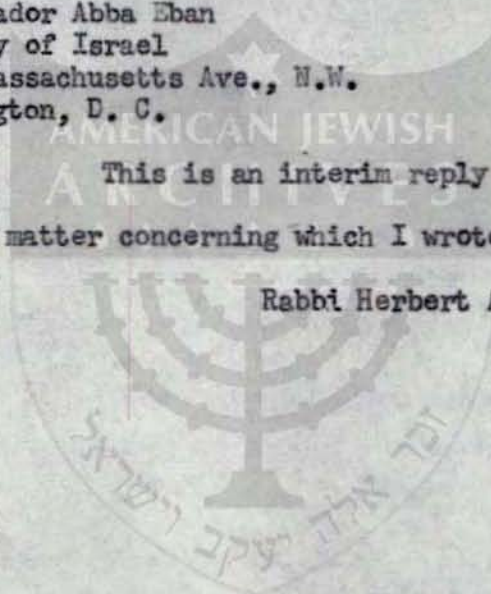
DATE February 28, 1951

TO:

Ambassador Abba Eban
Embassy of Israel
2210 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

This is an interim reply from Mr. B.
on the matter concerning which I wrote him last week.

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman



RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
TEMPLE EMANUEL
EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET
DENVER 5, COLORADO

DATE February 28, 1951

TO: Mr. Eddie Jacobson
39th and Main
Kansas City, Missouri

This is an interim reply from
Mr. B on the matter concerning which I wrote him
last week.

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

Eddie Jacobson's

MENSWEAR
VAleNTine 3506
Main at 39th Street
Kansas City 2, Missouri

March 1, 1951

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
% Cong. Emanuel
1595 Pearl Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi:

Pardon me for not writing you sooner, but I have been extremely busy working on this intergovernmental grant.

I just received a letter from Dr. Josef Cohn, a copy of which you will find attached.

I spoke to the Ambassador last week and he told me that the progress on the grain storage problem as well as the grant we are working on is coming along fine.

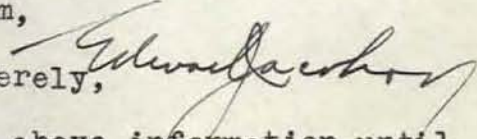
Last night I received a call from Mr. David Niles who had lunch with Ambassador Eban and Abe Fineberg in Washington yesterday.

A bill will be introduced in the Senate in the next few days sponsored by Senator Taft and Senator Douglas, authorizing a grant of 150 million dollars to be given to the Government of Israel this year. It seems that everyone working on this project are now feeling very optimistic that the bill will be passed in this session of congress. We all feel that there is still a great amount of work to be done which will call for extreme efforts from our people in all parts of the country.

I want to thank you for your kind cooperation, and will keep you informed of our progress.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,



P. S. Please do not publicize the above information until after the bill has been introduced.

Eddie Jacobson's

MENSWEAR

Main at 39th Street
Phone VA. 3506

Kansas City, Mo. _____ 19____

To _____

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Instead of copy, I am sending you the
original letter. Please send back for
my file.

Eddie Jacobson



OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 P. M.

February 20, 1951

Mr. Charles Brannan
Westchester Apartments
Apartment 701-A
Washington 16, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

I write to you now, as I have done upon several occasions in the past, to put before you my views on a matter which is probably of more importance than anything I have ever asked for before. I know that you have been wrestling with this problem, and I know also that in the goodness of your heart you want to do everything possible to help us solve it.

I refer to the question of the 20 million bushels of wheat which the Government of Israel desires to stock-pile against possible future emergencies. I try very hard to put myself in your position, and to realize the enormous number of demands which are made upon you from all quarters of the globe for this precious commodity. In the Bible we learn that man does not live by bread alone, and yet we also know that if he does not have bread he cannot concentrate on creating the higher and finer things of life.

I am no diplomat, and do not speak with the carefully chosen language of those practiced in the art of diplomacy. To me, the situation in Israel appears to be one in which the people and the government are afraid of what will happen, should a general world war break out. They are fearful that their supply lines to the West would be immediately cut off, and they would be left without the means of nourishing their population. There will come a time, in a few years, when the land will be capable of supporting the population. At the moment, this is not true, because of the incredible rate of absorption of refugees. As these people are absorbed, and as the productive tools of agriculture are placed in their hands, they will cause the land to give forth with most of the needs to make it self-supporting. As I gather the picture, they are afraid that time will run out on them before they can accomplish this goal. For this reason, it becomes imperative to them to have the assurance and the knowledge that they have succeeded in stock-piling a sufficient quantity of grain to assure them against possible famine conditions.

At one point, several weeks back, you thought it might be possible to make available to them as much as 50 million bushels. In my judgment, they do not need, nor are they equipped to handle such a quantity. The figure of 20 million bushels is much more realistic, for that amount they could handle, and that amount could provide them with a stock-pile which would last into the reasonably near future. I do not speak in any official capacity whatsoever for the Government of Israel. Their Ambassador has the power to conduct their negotiations. I simply am offering you my own judgment, that the smaller figure would allay their fears about

February 20, 1951

being cut off in the future, and would help provide the stability which is so necessary for the morale of a nation.

The morale of Israel is related in direct proportion, it seems to me, to the interests of the U.S. That little country is a true democracy and will stand in the Middle East in the troublesome days ahead as a strong support for American ideals and way of life. Anything we can do to guarantee her safe existence will be of great value to the U.S.

May I say, quite privately and confidentially, that I have discussed this matter with Mr. Eddie Jacobson of Kansas City, who is HST's close friend and ex-partner. Mr. Jacobson says that he is quite prepared to discuss this with the Boss, and is reasonably certain that he will receive a friendly and sympathetic response. If, in your judgment, Jacobson's approaching his friend would in any way help you to make this decision, he would be happy to do so. Again, I repeat, I have no wish to meddle in high places, but I am simply groping for any and all possible means of finding the way to enable this to come to pass.

Jacobson tells me that he has some friends in Kansas City, familiar with grain, who would fly to Israel immediately and make the arrangements for the construction of such elevators and storage places as would be necessary to hold these 20 million bushels, should you be able to make them available.

I know, Charlie, how many things are weighing on your mind. I think I know, from the discussions here with Art Samelson, some of the pressures which are bothering you and giving you heartache. Because of the affection and respect I have for you, I certainly would not want to add to your problems. But I speak with my own small voice to tell you how terribly important I think this matter is, and to indicate that if there is any way within your power that you can make this wheat available, it will be the most magnificent of a long series of wonderful deeds you have done. There is an old saying among our people that the reward for doing one good deed is the opportunity to do another.

With all my fondest regards, I am

As ever,

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

F/s

cc Eddie Jacobson

blind copy to Dr. Samuel
Embassy of Israel
2210 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

April 21, 1950

Mr. Charles F. Brannan
Westchester Apartments
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

I received a call this morning from Dr. Samuel of the Embassy of Israel regarding the problem of obtaining some portion of the Mexican beef in kosher form. He told me that he sat in on a conference on this subject last Monday with Elath, Dr. Dov Joseph, and yourself.

He has discussed this matter, as you know, with some of the lower echelon people in the D.A. and has found them sympathetic to the project but they feel that it may be difficult to work out from a technical point of view. He is quite frank to admit that it is somewhat more complicated, and he realizes perfectly the arguments which can be brought to bear against attempting it. In other words, he can understand very well the point of view of those officials who would have to be responsible for seeing to it that the meat was slaughtered according to the proper ritual and was kept separate from the other non-kosher meat.

But, as you know, Charlie, there are a large number of people in Israel who are orthodox and who insist that their government provide them with meat which they can eat. Therefore it is a matter of extreme importance that some of this beef be obtained in kosher form. In the final analysis, the decision rests with you. If you give instructions to this effect, Samuels has the feeling that your men will be perfectly happy to carry them out.

We have asked you to do many things, Charlie, and each time that you help, it seems that we come back at you with another request. There is a phrase in our literature which describes this situation. It reads as follows: "Sachar mitavah mitavah," which, translated means: "The reward for doing a good deed is the opportunity to do another good deed." So, we keep rewarding you in the traditional sense by imposing more tasks upon you. I know that if you can possibly see to it that Samuels gets some Kosher beef you will do so.

Gratefully and sincerely yours,

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1950

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
Denver, Colorado

Dear Herb:

I will get in touch with the Livestock Branch this week and see if it is not possible to work out an arrangement whereby the beef processing in Mexico may be conducted along lines which would assure its being kosher. I was under the impression that the problem was not too difficult but having received your indication that it may be somewhat complicated I will look into it personally.

Kindest personal regards,

Charlie
Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 6, 1950.

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

I am very glad to have your letter of January 27 and to tell you how surplus potatoes owned by our Commodity Credit Corporation may be obtained for shipment to Israel.

There is no restriction on shipping to Israel the potatoes we have offered for export sale at 1 cent per bag. These potatoes may be sent to any country, with the exception of our possessions, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, or the Caribbean area. Under our sales announcement, a copy of which is enclosed, potatoes offered for export are delivered to buyers f.o.b. cars at country shipping points and buyers are required to pay the cost of inland transportation, handling and loading aboard vessel. Most of the potatoes currently available are located in the Northeastern states, principally Maine. If you are interested in buying potatoes, you may write me or, if you desire, communicate directly with the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

In addition to offering potatoes for export sale at reduced prices, we also are donating them to outlets eligible under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, such as private welfare organizations, for the relief of needy persons outside the United States. We are calling this to your attention in case you desire to consider the possibility of obtaining potatoes under this program. All welfare organizations registered with the State Department's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Aid, such as the American Joint Distribution Committee and Hadassah, already have been determined to be eligible private welfare organizations. Potatoes donated are made available without cost at country shipping points and the recipients are required to pay the cost of inland transportation, handling and other charges. A copy of the press release which discusses the reason why we are donating these potatoes and how to obtain them is enclosed. I am also sending you a copy of the regulations under which these donations are being made.

You may be interested in knowing that we already have received several inquiries concerning shipments of potatoes to Israel. One problem arising on shipments to Israel is the requirement that the potatoes be certified to be free of Colorado potato beetles. In view of these circumstances, you may want to discuss your proposal with representatives of the Embassy of Israel in Washington, D. C.

2-Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

If I can do anything to help or expedite things at this end once you have developed a program, please let me know.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Brannan
Secretary

Enclosures



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Washington, January 18, 1950

CCC Announces New Pricing Policy on Export Sales:

Ralph S. Trigg, President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced a new pricing policy on export sales of CCC's excess commodity holdings. Under the new policy, the Corporation will announce monthly the prices at which specified quantities of CCC commodity holdings will be available for export sale during that month. The new pricing policy is designed to aid in moving CCC's excess inventories into export through regular trade channels.

The first listing and prices -- which will hold until the March list is effective -- were released with the announcement, and included the following commodities: Mexican canned meat, dried whole eggs, non-fat dry milk solids, dry edible beans, flaxseed and raw linseed oil, shelled peanuts, oats, barley, corn, and Irish potatoes.

Commenting on the new policy, Mr. Trigg said: "We are interested in moving into consumption abroad any CCC inventories that are not needed as reserve supplies in this country, and we want to move these commodities into export through regular commercial channels. Through our monthly announcements, exporters will know in advance the commodities and quantities that are available, and the prices at which they may be obtained for a fixed period ahead. With this knowledge they will be in a much better position than heretofore to negotiate firm sales abroad, and they will be in position to develop these sales in advance of actual purchase from CCC.

"The list, of course, will vary from month to month as additional commodities become available and other commodities formerly available are dropped from the list."

The commodities on the current list, the quantities for sale, the points where available, and the export sales prices, are given below. Sales are restricted to buyers not using ECA dollars or other funds of the U.S. Government, and in the case of potatoes, sales are restricted to exports to areas not normally supplied by U.S. exporters.

The CCC will entertain offers from prospective buyers for the purchase of any commodities on the current list. Offers accepted by CCC will be subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by the Corporation. These terms include payment by cash or irrevocable letter of credit before delivery of the commodity, and the conditions require removal of the commodity from CCC storage within a reasonable period of time and proof of exportation.

Announcements containing all terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon request. Interested persons are invited to communicate with the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington, D. C. with respect to all commodities.

(more)

Commodity	Quantity now available for sale	Export Sales Price
Mexican Canned Meat & Gravy (24 or 48 - 20 oz. cans per export case)	30 million lbs.	15¢ lb. f.a.s. U.S. Gulf Ports
Dried Whole Eggs (Barrels, & 14 lb. cartons packed in 56 lb. master cases)	73,000,000 lbs.	40¢ lb. f.a.s. N.Y. or New Orleans
Nonfat dry Milk Solids (Export barrels and drums)	170 million lbs.	Spray process: 12.5¢ lb. Roller process: 10.5¢ lb. F.o.b. location of stock in any State.
Dry Edible Beans	4,750,000 bags	Pinto--\$7.00 per 100 lb. bag f.a.s. Gulf Ports, Red Kidney--\$8.00 per 100 lb. bag f.a.s., N.Y. Gr. Northern--\$6.00 per 100 lb. bag f.a.s., Portland, Oregon.
Flaxseed	13 million bu.	No. 1, \$4.45 per net bu. (56 lbs. pure flaxseed) bulk, in store any East Coast Port. No. 1, \$3.99 per net bu. (56 lbs. pure flaxseed) bulk, in store Minneapolis
Linseed Oil, Raw	400 million lbs.	18.5¢ lb. f.o.b. tank cars, N.Y. or Baltimore.
No. 2 Shelled Peanuts, containing usual quantities of oil stock	50 million lbs.	8-1/8¢ lb. f.a.s. U.S. Gulf & S.E. Ports.
Oats	13,579,000 bu.	Not less than market price on date of sale, provided lifting takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon.
Barley	20 million bu.	Not less than market price on date of sale, provided lifting takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon.
Corn	100 million bu.	Not less than market price on date of sale, provided lifting takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon.

Fresh Irish Potatoes: It is expected that substantial quantities of potatoes will be available in the Northeastern States, principally Maine. CCC will consider the sale of these potatoes for export to areas other than to U.S. possessions, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, or the Caribbean area. The potatoes will be packed in 100 pound sacks and are offered at one cent per sack f.o.b. cars at country shipping points. Exporters will be required to pay the cost of inland transportation, handling, and loading aboard vessel. CCC is especially interested in full cargo lots for loading at Seasideport, Maine, but will give consideration to movement through other North Atlantic ports.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Washington, January 17, 1950

Surplus Potatoes Available for Distribution in Broad Program:

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan announced today that potatoes acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under price support operations will be available, effective January 17, for distribution to various Federal agencies and for donation to eligible domestic or overseas welfare organizations in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

The procedure announced today will replace former methods of distribution and donation of potatoes under previous legislation. Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 provides that commodities acquired under price support, when in danger of deterioration or spoilage before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price support program, can be made available to the Munitions Board or other Federal agencies (in accordance with terms agreed upon) for use in making payments for commodities not produced in the United States; or donated (at the point of storage at no cost, save handling and transportation costs incurred in making delivery from the point of storage) to (1) School Lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or public and private domestic welfare organizations, or (2) private welfare organizations for relief of needy persons outside the United States.

While the law divides these eligible recipients into priority categories, potatoes are being made available to all of them simultaneously in view of the fact that the quantity to be acquired in the next few months is expected to be more than adequate to supply all requests.

Commenting on today's announcement, Secretary Brannan said:

"Potatoes are the first commodity declared available for distribution under the provisions of the new legislation. There is nothing new in the fact

that we have surplus potatoes. This problem has been with us constantly in recent years. Potato production was increased sharply to meet wartime demands, and we have had to handle varying degrees of surplus ever since that special demand began to fall off.

"In view of the fact that we do not yet have adequate authority to carry out price supports in a more constructive way, we are still required to buy enough potatoes to keep the market price at the mandatory support level. This accounts for the surplus supplies acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The situation is further complicated by the difficulties encountered in attempting to export a bulky and perishable commodity.

"We have been distributing our surplus potato stocks to School Lunch programs, charitable institutions and other eligible outlets, and have been paying the freight to destination points. This distribution has in the past been financed with Section 32 funds -- the 30 percent of annual customs receipts made available for developing new uses and outlets for surplus commodities. Because the Agricultural Act of 1949 requires that Section 32 funds shall be devoted principally to perishable commodities for which price support is not mandatory, it will no longer be possible to make such distribution on a paid-freight basis.

"Potatoes will now be available, f.o.b. at shipping point, in accordance with the provisions of the new legislation. The welfare agency receiving the potatoes will be required to pay transportation costs from these shipping points, to agree to distribute the potatoes only to those whom the agencies determine to be eligible under approved program outlets, and to agree not to reduce their expenditures for food because of the receipt of donated commodities."

Interested domestic welfare agencies can get full information on the availability of potatoes, and details for handling, from Area Offices of the Food Distribution Programs Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, or from State agencies handling welfare distribution. The Area FDFB offices are at New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas and Atlanta. Eligible organizations or agencies interested in receiving potatoes to assist needy persons outside the United States should apply to the FMA Price Support and Foreign Supply Branch, USDA, Washington 25, D.C.

FOOD DISPOSALS UNDER SECTION 416

Chapter IV—Production and Marketing Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter A—General Regulations and Policies

PART 401—STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING DISPOSAL OF FOOD COMMODITIES UNDER SECTION 416 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, Public Law 439, 81st Congress, the following policies of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation are hereby issued for the disposal of food commodities under section 416:

- Sec.
- 401.101 General purpose and scope.
- 401.102 Administration.
- 401.103 General conditions.
- 401.104 Part I—Munitions Board and other Federal agencies.
- 401.105 Part II—School Lunch Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, and local public welfare organizations, private welfare organizations (for United States and Territories).
- 401.106 Part III—Private welfare organizations assisting needy persons outside the United States and its Territories.
- 401.107 Part IV—Miscellaneous provisions.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 416, Pub. Law 439, 81st Cong.

§ 401.101 General purpose and scope. This part announces the policies of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation, hereinafter referred to as CCC, with respect to disposals of food commodities under section 416 and sets forth general requirements indicating how eligible organizations can qualify and obtain food commodities which may be made available for disposition. Section 416 reads as follows: "In order to prevent the waste of food commodities acquired through price support operations which are found to be in danger of loss through deterioration or spoilage before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price support program, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation are authorized, upon application by the Munitions Board or any other Federal agency and on such terms and under such regulations as may be deemed in the public interest, to make such commodities available to any such agency for use in making payment for commodities not produced in the United States. Any such commodities which are not disposed of pursuant to the foregoing sentence may be made available by the Secretary and the CCC at the point of storage at no cost, save handling and transportation costs incurred in making delivery from the point of storage, as fol-

lows in the order of priority set forth: First, to school lunch programs; and to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Federal, State, and local public welfare organizations for the assistance of needy Indians and other needy persons; second, to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons within the United States; third, to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States."

§ 401.102 Administration. The Production and Marketing Administration, hereinafter referred to as PMA (CCC), of the United States Department of Agriculture will be responsible for administration of section 416 program operations under the direction and supervision of the President of CCC.

§ 401.103 General conditions. Food commodities available for disposal under this part will be offered to eligible organizations in the order of priority prescribed in section 416. Where quantity, location, or condition of the commodity make it undesirable for use by agencies having higher priorities, PMA (CCC) may make offers directly to eligible groups with the highest priority which can satisfactorily accept and use the commodities.

Eligible organizations receiving food commodities under section 416 will be required to agree to such terms and conditions as PMA (CCC) considers necessary to insure that disposition of the food commodities will not impair CCC price support operations.

Eligible organizations receiving food commodities under section 416 will maintain such records, and furnish such reports and documentation as are prescribed by the PMA (CCC).

§ 401.104 Part I—Munitions Board and other Federal agencies. The Munitions Board and other Federal agencies which desire to utilize available food commodities in making payment for commodities not produced in the United States shall make written request to the Director, Price Support and Foreign Supply Branch, PMA (CCC), United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., that they be notified concerning proposed food disposals.

As food commodities are determined to be available for disposal pursuant to section 416 to Federal agencies, PMA (CCC), will furnish notifications to all Federal agencies which have submitted written requests. Such notifications will contain pertinent information concerning the commodities available and will indicate the manner in which applications for such commodities are to be submitted. Disposals made under this part will be covered by written agreements between the PMA (CCC) and the Federal agencies specifying the terms and conditions of the transfer.

§ 401.105 Part II—School Lunch Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, and local public welfare organizations, private welfare organizations (for United States and Territories). Any quantity of food commodities made available under section 416 which has not been disposed of under Part I (§ 401.104) may be offered to the following organizations in the order of priority set forth:

(a) To School Lunch Programs and to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Federal, State, and local public welfare organizations for the assistance of needy Indians, and other needy persons.

(b) To private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons within the United States.

Eligible organizations must agree in writing to terms and conditions which will govern disposals before they can receive food commodities under section 416. These terms and conditions will include as a minimum the following specific provisions as well as any other provisions considered necessary by the United States Department of Agriculture:

(1) Eligible organizations will, in accepting offers, take the food commodities from CCC at the point of storage, wherever situated, and will remove such commodities within a reasonable period of time as specified by PMA (CCC).

(2) Eligible organizations will dispose of such food commodities only by distribution to eligible participants under approved program outlets designated in section 416.

(3) Eligible organizations will not reduce expenditures for food because of the receipt of donated commodities.

Those organizations now operating under agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture to act as its distributing agency for the distribution of section 32 surplus agricultural commodities to School Lunch Programs, and other authorized outlets, may qualify to act as distributing agencies under section 416.

Interested organizations desiring information concerning the program may make written request to the Area Office, Food Distribution Programs Branch, PMA (CCC) serving the State or territory as follows:

Atlanta 3, Ga., 449 West Peachtree Street NE. (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, Alabama).

Chicago 5, Ill., 623 South Wabash Avenue (Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin).

Dallas 2, Tex., 101 Norman Building (Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado).

New York 14, N. Y., 641 Washington Street (Maine, Delaware, New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, District of Columbia, Massachusetts).

San Francisco 2, Calif., 30 Van Ness Avenue (Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, California, Arizona, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Utah). Honolulu, T. H., 418 Dillingham Building (Hawaii).

San Juan 21, P. R., P. O. Box 4349 (Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands).

As commodities become available under section 416 for disposal under this part, Area Offices of the Food Distribution Programs Branch will make available general information through State PMA offices. Also the Area offices of the FDPB will notify eligible recipient organizations either directly or through their authorized distributing agencies. The notification will include information regarding the quantity of food commodities available, location, deadline date for acceptance, and method of acceptance.

§ 401.106 Part III—Private welfare organizations assisting needy persons outside the United States and its Territories. (a) Any quantity of food commodities made available under section 416 which has not been disposed of under Parts I and II (§§ 401.104 and 401.105) may be made available to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States and its territories.

(b) PMA (CCC) will be responsible for determining the eligibility of private welfare organizations to receive food commodities under section 416. For the purposes of this part, a private welfare organization shall be any United States voluntary non-profit relief agency engaged in assisting needy persons outside the United States. In making this determination, PMA (CCC) will require certification that:

(1) The agency is directed by an active and responsible board of American citizens who serve without compensation and who have accepted the responsibility of carrying out the activities of the agency.

(2) The agency is not engaged in commercial or political activity and the purposes of the agency's program are in the interest of the United States.

(3) Contributions to the agency are eligible for tax exemptions under income tax laws.

(4) The accounts of the agency are regularly audited by a certified public accountant.

(5) The agency's reports of income and expenditures, its transfers of funds and its records of exports of commodities are open for public inspection.

(6) The agency prepares its general programs and projects by country of operation on an annual basis with revisions at least quarterly.

(7) The agency's general program and projects for a particular country, and the supplies in support thereof, have been approved by such country.

(8) The Government of the country in which the CCC food commodities are to be distributed affords appropriate facilities for the necessary and economical operation of the agency's general program and projects.

(9) The agency will assume responsibility for noncommercial distribution of the food commodities free of cost to the persons ultimately receiving them, distribution of the food commodities will be supervised by United States citizens, and such food commodities will be appropriately marked as U. S. Government donations.

(c) Private welfare organizations registered with and approved by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the United States Department of State are eligible to participate in this program, and will not be required to complete application forms. All private welfare organizations which are not registered with and approved by the Committee will be required to complete and submit application forms. Such forms may be obtained from the Director, Price Support and Foreign Supply Branch, PMA (CCC), United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

(d) As food commodities become available for disposal under this Part, PMA (CCC) will mail to all eligible welfare organizations, an Announcement of Availability which will contain pertinent information regarding the quantity, location, deadline date for acceptance of commodities, and method of acceptance. All commodities accepted must be utilized in accordance with the terms and conditions in the Announcement of Avail-

ability which will include the following specific conditions:

(1) Eligible organizations will take the food commodities from CCC at the point of storage, wherever situated, and will export such commodities within a reasonable period of time as specified by PMA (CCC).

(2) Eligible organizations will dispose of such food commodities only by distribution to eligible participants under approved program outlets designated in section 416.

(3) Eligible organizations will not reduce expenditures for food because of the receipt of donated commodities.

(4) Eligible organizations will take such precautions as may be necessary to preclude their import into the United States.

§ 401.107 Part IV—Miscellaneous Provisions—(a) Disqualification and compliance clause. Any organization or group receiving food commodities under section 416 may be disqualified by PMA (CCC) from future participation if it fails to comply with the provisions of this part or of other pertinent rules and regulations. This does not preclude the possibility of other action being taken through other means available where considered necessary by PMA (CCC). Fraud in the acquisition, handling, and/or disposition of food commodities under section 416 will be prosecuted under applicable Federal statutes.

(b) *Savings clause.* PMA (CCC) may waive, withdraw, or amend, at any time, or from time to time, any or all of the provisions of the regulations in this part.

(c) *Effective date.* This part shall become effective immediately upon issuance.

Issued January 9, 1950.

[SEAL] RALPH S. TRIGG,
President, Commodity Credit
Corporation, and Administrator,
Production and Marketing
Administration.

Approved: January 9, 1950.

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

January 4, 1950

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
Denver, Colorado

Dear Herb:

Before diving into the problems of 1950 I just want to take a few minutes out to wish you continued success, health and happiness in the coming year. You are making a valuable contribution to the spiritual life of the City of Denver and I am confident your influence will broaden as time goes on.

With all good wishes to yourself, your wife and the new baby, in which Mrs. Brannan joins me, I am

Yours truly,

Charlie Brannan

Charles F. Brannan

January 27, 1950

Mr. Charles Brannan
Secretary of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

The enclosed clipping appeared in the Denver Post a few days ago. Several of my people have asked me whether it would be possible to obtain any large quantity of these potatoes and ship them to Israel. Is there any rule which forbids the export of these to Israel? If the UP article is accurate, we could certainly buy enormous quantities. The Denver community would be interested in doing something substantial along this line.

If I hear from you that there are no hitches in the scheme, and that we could buy them and could ship them to Israel, I will then investigate what facilities for transportation would be available through the Israel-America Shipping Line or any other shipping line.

Many thanks for your warm and friendly New Year's letter. With everything you have on your mind, it was extremely thoughtful of you to think of us.

Fondest regards to yourself and Mrs. Brannan.

As ever,

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

F/s

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

No. 10873

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

December 1, 1949

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

Thank you for your letter of November 25th and enclosures.

I had a chat with Secretary Brannan, who in his usual friendly and sympathetic way promised to do what he could on the matter of Jerusalem. I have great confidence in Mr. Brannan, and I am sure that he will do his best to assist us.

Thank you for your keen and timely interest in this vital question.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
Denver, Colorado

ee/rh



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1950

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
Denver, Colorado

Dear Herb:

My travel schedule for the trip has just been worked out and am very sorry that it will not be possible for me to be in Denver on the evening of May 10th.

Inasmuch as I am meeting the President's train in Spokane, Washington, on the morning of May 11th, it is necessary that I be in Spokane on the evening of May 10th. Hence, I am flying directly there.

My plans for being in Denver are as follows:

May 15

Lv. Chicago, Ill. United Airlines #605 11:50 P.M.

May 16

Ar. Denver, Colo. 2:40 A.M.

May 18

Lv. Denver, Colo. United Airlines #612 12:50 P.M.
Ar. Washington 9:30 P.M.

On the evening of May 16th I am addressing the national conference of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel, and on the evening of the 17th I am meeting with a group of farmers at Greeley, Colorado.

I'm looking forward to seeing you while in Denver.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Brannan
Secretary

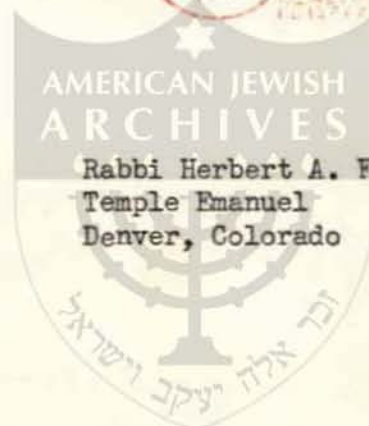
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

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AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
Denver, Colorado



THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

November 27, 1949

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

I am in receipt of your letter of November 25th about the status of the City of Jerusalem and assure you that I will be pleased to cooperate with Ambassador Elath in supporting the position you feel is in the best interests of Israel.

I believe Ambassador Elath appears before the FAO Conference tomorrow morning and I will find time to talk over the problem with him. I may not have a chance to talk to the President personally about it as he will leave for Key West Monday morning. However, I expect to be in telephone communication with him frequently. Following my discussion with Ambassador Elath, it may be found useful to talk with Secretary Acheson. If so, I will be glad to do so.

Sincerely,

Charlie

Secretary

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
Denver, Colorado

*Dear Herb:
I have already
had a visit with
Ambassador re this.
Chas.*

November 25, 1949

Mr. Charles Brannan
Westchester Apartments
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brannan:

We are again at a terribly critical point in the unfolding history of the new State of Israel. This time the crisis is not military or financial, but is again political. It has to do with the status of the City of Jerusalem. You have been so magnificently helpful in the past, that I do not hesitate to come to you again, in the closest confidence.

As you know, the Roman Catholic church has been conducting a very intensive effort for the internationalization of the entire City of Jerusalem. As I understand it, this is completely unacceptable to the Government of Israel, who feel that the new City with a homogeneous population of 100,000 Jews, should not be torn away from the State of Israel. As for the Old City, and the area containing the Holy Places, other solutions, such as an international curatorship might be discussed. I am sure that Mr. Elath has discussed the details of this with you.

Further, I understand that there is a serious division of opinion existing within the American Delegation to the UN. I am told that Mrs. Roosevelt and Ben Cohen are utterly opposed to the plan of the Conciliation Commission calling for the internationalization of Jerusalem, while others of the American Delegation are prone to accept that solution. Because of this split, the Delegation has asked for a State Department directive. I am also told that there are still some in the State Department who would recommend the internationalization, because they are still not wholeheartedly favorable to Israel. Therefore it would seem that the final decision will have to be made by the President.

All the above has been written in blunt and undiplomatic language, but I feel that we are friendly enough so that I could lay the cards clearly before you.

Oscar Chapman is willing to take the matter up with the President, to ask him to support the plan for an international curatorship of the Holy Places, with the new City becoming part of Israel. I take the presumption of asking you to lend your strength to this same matter. I feel that your influence with the President is of such a nature that he will listen more seriously to you than perhaps to anyone else. If you could urge the President to give a clear-cut directive along these lines to the American Delegation to the UN,

Mr. Charles Brannan

-2-

November 25, 1949

you would be rendering one of the most invaluable services of your honorable career.

I write this letter in no official capacity whatsoever, but simply as a devoted friend of Israel, and, I hope, a friend of yours. Could you find it at all possible to discuss the matter within the next day or two unofficially, with Mr. Elath, to get the latest thinking of his Government on the subject?

With many thanks for all past favors, and with blessings for your sympathetic understanding, I am

As ever,

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

F/s

P.S. I am sending this letter airmail special delivery hoping that you might find an opportunity to do something about this matter over the week-end, or as soon as possible, for time is now of the essence.

cc James Patton
Eliahu Elath

AIRMAIL SPECIAL

November 25, 1949

Hon. Eliahu Elath
Embassy of Israel
2210 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Elath:

I am enclosing copy of a letter from Mrs. Freda Kirchwey, of the "Nation" to Mr. Carey McWilliams. As you can see from the second paragraph of this letter, it was apparently thought important to get Mr. Brannan to urge the President to adopt the proper attitude on the Jerusalem question. I was asked to do what I could to persuade Mr. Brannan along these lines. To that end, I wrote the personal letter to him, copy of which is also enclosed. As you can see, it is written in the most forthright language without diplomatic niceties, for our relationship is a personal one.

I am certain you have already spoken to him about this problem, but I wanted you to know what I had done, so that you should be fully informed.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

F/s

Enc.(2)
Copy of letter from Mrs. Freda Kirchwey
cc letter to Mr. Brannan

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STEPHEN S. WISE

SAMUEL ZEMURRAY

*LILLIAN SHULTZ**Director*

18 November 1949

Mr. Carey McWilliams
2041 North Alvarado Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Carey:

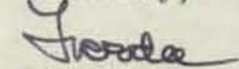
Yesterday Lillie and I saw Oscar Chapman in Washington, with whom we discussed the Jerusalem question. He is as worried as we are about it, as he knows of the terrific pressures of the Roman Catholic Church on the President to put through the Conciliation Commission's plan. He is strongly in favor of our plan for an international curatorship of the Holy Places, and plans himself to take the matter up with the President.

He told us, however, that it would be very important if Charles Brannan, the Secretary of Agriculture, could be persuaded to do the same thing, and he suggested that two people could be very influential with him; Jim Patton was one, and you were the other. I am taking it up with Jim today, and I wanted to ask if you could not, immediately upon the receipt of this note, write, wire or telephone Brannan. I don't know whether you know him or not, but Chapman seemed to think that that made no difference. Brannan knows you, and Brannan is considerably interested in reaching out into the areas where you are influential.

Specifically, what we want is his endorsement of the plan and his urging on the President that this plan should be adopted and certainly supported by the American delegation to the UN. We hear that there will be a crystallization of the American attitude within the next several days. There is a terrible fight going on in the American delegation. Mrs. Roosevelt and Ben Cohen are utterly opposed to the Conciliation Commission's plan, and because of the split the delegation asked for a State Department directive. The little boys in the State Department, the residue of Loy Henderson, are insistent on the maintenance of their original position. In the end the President will have to make the decision. I don't have to tell you that the President needs to be influenced. Will you do this? Brannan has a copy of the plan.

My warmest thanks to you.

Sincerely,


Freda Kirchway

18 November 1949

P. S. Even though Bishop Baker came back to Los Angeles too late to sign the document, he completely approves of it and has written to the President. Clarence Pickett has done the same. Only today we heard from the Commission on Younger Churches and Orphaned Missions of the National Lutheran Council, which supports mission societies in Palestine, that they "find it the most satisfactory solution to the Jerusalem problem" and have telegraphed the President. And we have gotten the warmest endorsements from leaders of various church denominations.

