

Wen - Wer

Wendell Library

[Wendell]

I deeply appreciate your
sending me a copy of
your tribute to my
husband's memory. I
am always gratified
by to know how he
is regarded.

I shall put this
copy in the F&R
Library at H. & I
am ever a list of the
people who would be
most grateful if you
care to send them a
copy.
With my very deep

thanks. Lau

James R
623 to Bedford St
Beverly Hills. Calif

Mrs John Baetzger
Box 412
Route 7
Phoenix Ariz

Mr Elliott R
Hyde Park

Mr JDR Jr
Seyssel Ld NY

Mr John R
820 Arden St
Pasadena Calif

Major Henry S Hooker
277 Park Ave
nyc

Miss Lances Perkins
(address)

Mr Mrs Dand Gray
Sarasota
Fla.

~~St Cor~~

Mr Langdon P Marou
40 E 76

Mr Arthur Murray
(English address)

The Jacob Wendell House
Portsmouth
New Hampshire

25 October 1947

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

The enclosed
tribute to the President is self-
explanatory. I think he saw it,
being as he was with many
matters of import, as acknowledge-
ment was made to Henry Munroe
who was the factotum of the
Fly dinners in Washington during
the war. However, he would not
have known who wrote it.

At all events, I was urged
recently to have it printed and
have done so with some diffidence
My wife (Evelyn Fahnestock)

Wendell House

instructs me to send you a copy despite the fact I am a stranger as she assures me you will not mind.

I am most anxious to place it in the hands of people who really cared for Franklin and I wonder if you would be willing to suggest a few names to whom you think it might be welcome. Your boys naturally occur to me but I don't know where to reach them at the moment and would appreciate their addresses. Miss Frances Perkins too is someone I should particularly like to reach.

I hope very much you will like these few words that came

from my heart about what the President meant to mankind and to his country.

With great respect I am

Sincerely yours,

Thank you for the kind and part helpful

letter.

Yours truly,

William Brewster

Harry H.

Keegan Esq.

Manuel Brown

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despite the fact I am a stranger
as she assures me you will not
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mankind and to his country.

With great respect I am

Sincerely yours,

Thank you for letter via post by Wendell
in reply

John Henry Childers
James P.

Wellesley Mass in Eng.

Harry H.

London E.C.

Wendell Ward

Wenworth, J.

file

Dear Mrs Roosevelt;

In tonight S.F. News I read your article which you stated therein, that the majority of the masses never read about the published lists in newspapers of subversive organizations. This is not so, for the masses always are looking to find out who the termites are. Usually 8 out of 10 are jews, most of their names have been corrupted into American names, whereas they are either from Russia or their parents came from there. When you were a member of the newspaper Guild in N.Y. which was made of most of jews and very communistic, you voted there way---didn't you? Do you want me to get the facts from Pegler? Its being published here in one paper that you are due our here in California to help put your son over for Governor. A useless task, I'll say. Warren will beat ^{him} 2 to 1, labor is practically for Warren as he took care of labor. They call your son a carpet bagger, trying to get a top office so he can do exactly like your husband did to N.Y. State and to the U.S. Government--broke both of them. As for Helen Gahagen Douglas, a beautiful communist, her husband to was singled out not many years ago as a communist. You must know this and speaking for her won't do your son any good. We have her record from Congress how she voted consistently with a eleven others greatly in the minority against everything Bankrupt Harry tried to put over with Congress. On Tuesday of this week, when Congress voted 341 to 20 to regulate the communists, she voted a BIG NO, with the 19 other suspected communist sympathizes. Front page article in the S.F. Examiner and the people are all talking about it. The C.I.O. are letting out organizations that are subversive, like the Harry Bridges Long-shore mens union, etc. Don't think for a minute that you can hint in this article of yours that you are going to change the minds of the masses when Gen. MacArthur is held in the very highest esteem, and knows the Asiatic problem much better than the co-neighbor Dean Atkinson and Justice Frankfurter who walk to work every morning. When Harry came over to the White House to accept the Presidency, he asked you if he could do anything for you, you answer, can I do anything for you. I never got over that one. The Rooseveltly dynasty is falling like the ex-kings of Europe.

Sincerely,

J. W. Wenworth.

January 20, 1947

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Many thanks for your answer to my inquiry about Mr. George Wenzel.

In my first letter I neglected to give you his requisition number which is 1370.

Mr. Wenzel is very hopeful that he may receive his assignment in the very near future.

Very sincerely yours,

Handwritten text on the envelope flap, including a date stamp: JUN 10 1942. The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.

Wenzel
G.

George called me this morning to give me this requisition number and said he had word from Germany that someone there heard he was coming shortly, so he is hopeful.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

J. Wenzel
G.

JRL

16 JAN 1947

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Apartment 15-A
29 Washington Square, West
New York 11, New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

With reference to your letter of 6 January 1947, Mr. George Wenzel has been contacted in order to obtain more specific information about his qualifications.

Upon receipt of this information every consideration will be given Mr. Wenzel for possible placement in existing position vacancies with the Military Government in Europe.

Thank you very much for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT P. PATTERSON
Secretary of War

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W

Wenzel

Patterson

January 6, 1947

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have an interest in a young man named George Wenzel. He went into the Army as a private in spite of the fact that he and his sister came here from Germany because they could not stand the growing Nazi atmosphere. His sister is married to an American, but he could not obtain his citizenship until after he was in the Army. Shortly after that in spite of the fact that the Army was suspicious of him and he underwent a pretty serious going-over, he was commissioned a Lieutenant and went overseas for Intelligence.

His record will stand scrutiny, I am sure, for every kind of good service. He is eminently suited to go back and work in Germany now. He wants to go back and he has offered his services but is deeply discouraged because he was told that it sometimes takes months. Unfortunately Mr. Wenzel is not in a position to wait for months, and while he is willing to sacrifice the time to go back and try to help get Germany started on a better foundation, he really is not young enough to continue without working at his own profession which is agricultural chemist. He was an assistant professor in a western college before he went into the Army.

I would not bother you only I think he is the kind of young man who may be of tremendous value in Germany at the present time and is willing to go there for a year. I thought you might be able to expedite matters if the Army is really considering him seriously.

Very cordially yours,

I have known Mr. Serge
Kouzel for several years
& consider him a very
fine young man, as to
character & honesty &
integrity & reliability. I am
~~sure his educational~~

~~background and~~ He has
an excellent educational
background & I feel
sure will be a very
helpful addition to
your staff

WENZEL

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	SERIAL
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

WESTERN UNION

1935

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	DEFERRED
CODE	NIGHT LETTER

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

George Wenzel
Menemsha, Massachusetts

Both Joe and Trude much better Wednesday afternoon when I saw them. Will see them again Thursday and wire you. Please let Trude know that all arrangements for Mickey going to school have been made as that worries her. Told her I talked to Jonathan. She and Joe send love to all.

Eleanor Roosevelt

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeatable message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeatable message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company, as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeatable-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeatable-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.
2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeatable-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one percent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.
3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.
5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.
6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties when the claim is not presented in writing to the Company, (a) within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission in the case of a message between points within the United States (except in the case of an intrastate message in Texas) or between a point in the United States on the one hand and a point in Alaska, Canada, Labrador, Mexico, Newfoundland and St. Pierre & Miquelon Islands on the other hand, or between a point in the United States and a ship at sea or in the air, (b) within 95 days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued in the case of an intrastate message in Texas, and (c) within 180 days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission in the case of a message between a point in the United States and a foreign or overseas point other than the points specified above in this paragraph; provided, however, that this condition shall not apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.
7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.
8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.
9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

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CLASSES OF SERVICE

DOMESTIC SERVICES

FULL RATE TELEGRAM

A full rate expedited service.

DAY LETTER (DL)

A deferred service at lower than the full rate.

SERIAL (SER)

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

NIGHT LETTER (NL)

Accepted up to 2 A. M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the full rate telegram or day letter rates.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

FULL RATE (FR)

The standard fast service at full rates. May be written in any language that can be expressed in Roman letters, or in cipher.

CODE (CDE)

A fast message service consisting of code words not exceeding 5 letters each. Minimum charge for 5 words applies.

DEFERRED (LC)

Plain language messages, subordinated to full rate and code messages. Minimum charge for 5 words applies.

NIGHT LETTER (NLT)

Overnight plain language messages. Minimum charge for 25 words applies.

Werten, M

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

FRANKLIN TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

April 25, 1947

A-3073764

*Rec'd
Kern*

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,
29 Washington Square West,
New York 11, New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Reference is made to your letter of March 27, 1947 with which you enclosed a communication from Professor Carlton F. Wells regarding the immigration case of Miss Marya Werten.

Miss Werten was admitted to the United States on May 2, 1939 as a temporary visitor, and at her request numerous extensions of stay have been granted her. Recently she indicated her desire to remain in this country permanently and filed an application for preexamination in order to enter Canada for the purpose of applying to an American Consul for an immigration visa. Action on her preexamination application is being held in abeyance pending receipt of essential information from another government agency. When a response is received further consideration will be given to the application, and you and Miss Werten will be informed when a decision is reached.

The letter from Professor Wells and enclosure are returned to you.

Sincerely yours,

T. B. Shoemaker

T. B. Shoemaker
ACTING COMMISSIONER

Enclosures

Ev/Reall

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
ANN ARBOR

February 25, 1947

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,
Hyde Park, New York.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

As one American who has been outspokenly on the side of human rights--especially in this war--you will be interested in the case of Miss Marya Werten, Polish-born artist, illustrator, and educator.

She has been steadfastly and, at times, outspokenly loyal to the coalition Polish government-in-exile. She did her utmost to further the war effort, the American as well as the Polish effort. Her hostility to the communist-dominated, USSR-imposed regime now entrenched in her native Poland is well known to the present American representatives of that regime.

Yet our Immigration Department--a division of our Department of Justice--now informs her that she must leave the United States by March 8.

I won't burden you with the details (the admirable letter to President Truman by Mr. John Schoepfle, enclosed, covers the essential material). I would only add that I know Miss Werten's profound loyalty to Polish culture and Polish freedom--and that if she were forced to return to the Poland of today, prospects for a life other than one of penury, intimidation, or worse, would be faint indeed.

The facts of her case are clear: Seven visa renewals since 1939; then, in 1945, after Miss Werten became reluctantly convinced that she could not return to present-day Poland, her application for immigration status went in; finally, months later, came the order from Washington that she must leave for Poland not later than March 8, 1947, because the Polish quota applications for admission to the U.S.A. were already a three or four years' total.

This is but one case, I realize, in a world of tragic cases. But I cannot believe that our Government, committed to a policy of no forcible return of DP's can in fairness and decency force this sterling Polish patriot to go back to the Poland of Bierut, Gomulko, and the secret police.

To do so would be a bitter blow to all Americans who still believe that our country's pledges--and Britain's--to the Polish people and to the world through the Atlantic Charter were not

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... Mrs. Roosevelt ...

UNIVERSITY
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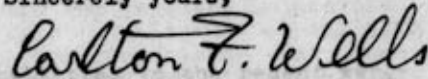
Mrs. Roosevelt

-2-

2/25/47

entirely empty words. I believe Miss Werten's case has a symbolic importance, the more so in view of our Government's strong protest against the recent elections and our Government's continuing concern for the welfare of the Polish people.

Sincerely yours,



Carlton F. Wells,
Associate Professor of English, and
Chairman of the Michigan Committee
of Americans for Poland.

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2165 Adair Street
San Marino, California
January 29, 1947

Mr. Harry Truman
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Since the termination of hostilities in the recent war, the American government and American public have been deeply concerned with the problems growing out of the war. But in our anxiety to right the greater injustices we are apt to overlook the smaller ones. We are apt to forget that there are some problems which, though slight in the view of world-wide affairs, yet remain an inseparable part of the whole, and represent most fundamentally the issues so recently debated in blood.

May I present, briefly, a case:

The name of the person who is the subject of this letter must be with-held from public notice. This she has rightly requested because of possible reprisals against relatives who are still living under a dictatorship as real and relentless as that from which they were supposedly delivered.

This person is an artist. Previous to the war she made five trips to the United States at the invitation of various educational institutions. At the outbreak of the war she was again in this country, lecturing and teaching. The visitor's visa on which she entered for this purpose was renewed without difficulty until the present time. In the last year she has tried to obtain an immigration visa, for she cannot return to her home in Poland. Because of her loyalty to the London Polish Government, which the United States and England first supported and later rejected in favor of the present dictatorship, her return to Poland means for her probable imprisonment or death.

Recently she received notice that the Polish quota for immigration is filled for the next three or four years, that her visitor's visa would not be renewed, and that therefore she must leave the United States on or before the eighth of March, 1947. It is a strange paradox that her constancy to the democratic ideals for which America and Poland fought with equal valor should now prove a threat to her own safety.

