Promoting a WORLD BROTHERHOOD CONGRESS, (in N.Y.C., Sept. 1947) for Five Years: (1) Head off the Atomic and all other Mass Murder by War. (2) Sustain World-wide Relief and Rehabilitation. (3) Strengthen the United Nations. (4) Promote World Government, et, for and by All of the World's PEOPLE. (5) Develop World-Wide, Fraternal Cordiality and Osmosis in an Expanding World Economy of PLENTY for ALL MANKIND.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP, Inc.

Started in 1918  Incorporated in 1936

Centrally in 274 acres, 6 buildings near Conway, N. H.

Conducting (June 28 to Sept. 6, 1946) a new WORLD BROTHERHOOD CONVOCATION—to help develop Plans and Personnel for the establishment, in Sept. 1946, of a self-determining organization set up the WORLD BROTHERHOOD CONGRESS.

Chicago, Nov. 15, 46

Dear Mr. Roosevelt: I thought you would like to see and have the enclosed winning essay in the Pan-American Essay Contest held in the High Schools of Mexico. While in Mexico during the war on a "good will mission" the war on a "good will mission," the war on a "good will mission," I happened across the Pan-American Essay Contest, which developed into a nation-wide contest approved by the Secretary of Public Education. I was then with the Pan-American Union, and the Pan-American was chairman of the Pan-American Essay Contest.

It was my pleasure to meet you at the White House several years ago and to hear you say that Miss Teller was in good health and we hope you are in good health.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

[Signature]

WORLD FELLOWSHIP

[Address]

[Continued OP]
TRANSLATION OF WINNING ESSAY OF THE CONTEST IN MEXICAN HIGH SCHOOLS

Sonorita Tara Parra McNair
Republic of Mexico

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, HIS LIFE, HIS IDEALS, HIS WORK FOR PAN AMERICAN UNITY

HIS LIFE

On January 30, 1882, a great man was born in Hyde Park, N. Y. He was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, son of James Roosevelt, a wealthy man, and Sara Delano, a young intelligent woman with many gifts, which she later on, between games and laughter, inculcated in her only son.

During his childhood, he never fatigued himself too much with his school duties but gained his main instruction from nature, for his father's house was at the edge of the Hudson River and there the boy learned and came to know, in company with the children of the farm, everything pertaining to fishing, hunting, swimming, and boating.

When he was 13 years old he entered the school of Groton, Massachusetts, destined for the children of the rich. In this environment he did not feel satisfied for he did not observe among his mates anything but competition concerning their clothes or the fortunes of their fathers.

Some years later he entered Harvard University. There his co-students, recognizing his ability as an orator and his skill in the sports he loved so well, gave him the position as editor of the "Opinion," the university student paper. The articles he wrote showed his dissatisfaction with the spiritual attitude of the young men of the privileged class who attended the school and who thought that because of their money they could rule everything and demand everything. He wanted duties and honors justly divided in agreement with merits and abilities and not in proportion to one's wealth. He also asked in his newspaper for the construction of fire escapes, so that students could escape to safety in case of a fire. This already shows his preoccupation with social welfare.

After the death of his father, Franklin became the man of the house, taking over all the activities of his late parent. From time to time he visited his relatives, with whom he had established a sincere friendship. This was especially the case with his cousin Eleanor, whom he married when he was 22 years old.

Eleanor was only 19 years old when she married. She was very cultured and had read many books about the social movement, about the peoples' poverty and toil, and about the rights of women. For this kind of reading material interested her much more than novels and poetry.
The young couple moved to New York where Franklin studied law. In addition to these studies he took an ever increasing interest in maritime problems, perhaps because since his childhood he had made many trips on the Hudson and perhaps because the interest in the sea was in his blood for he was descended through his mother from seafaring ancestors.

THE IDEALS OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Since the days of his childhood, Roosevelt engraved on his conscience and heart the following words:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem likely to affect their safety and happiness."

These principles served as the basis for even the smallest actions and intentions of his life up to and during the period that he was President. Perhaps these ideas were part of his whole being, for one of his ancestors was Robert Livingston, who was one of the committee which composed the Declaration of Independence on May 7, 1776.

When he undertook his first electoral campaign, he became a Senator, he knew men, and was aware of the injustices that surrounded them. He was awake to their wishes and felt that he was capable of giving them what they wanted, for he was convinced that to reach this goal it was only necessary to work on the basis of the principles which had inspired the Declaration of Independence, namely, that "all men are created equal." To this his conscience added "and the governments are there only to protect these rights which the Creator has given man."

Retiring to private life after losing his campaign for the Vice-Presidency, he was stricken by a terrible sickness, infantile paralysis, which had not been well explored at that time, and therefore was difficult to cure—but after three years, through his will power and the care of his unselfish wife, he was able to overcome his handicap.

In 1929 Roosevelt triumphed and became Governor of the State of New York. He immediately directed an attack against the great monopolies. That year saw a fateful economic crisis and his measures were immediately resisted by the great trusts and millionaires, who said that he wanted to interfere with their businesses,
Soon afterwards, Roosevelt (who in the meantime had been elected to the Presidency), convoked a Pan American conference at Buenos Aires, known as the InterAmerican Conference for the Consolidation of the Peace. In the inaugural address he made the following statement:

(abbreviated)

"While expressing faith in the Western Hemisphere, we affirm that we will maintain and defend democratic, representative, constitutional government. We also will reaffirm our belief that through this form of government we shall be able to offer to the people the greatest extension of culture, education, ideas and free thought as well as the greatest measure of security and equality of opportunity for dignified living. In affirming these verities we shall be able to avoid rivalry in armaments and the rise of ill will. This form of government offers hope for peace and a more abundant life for the whole world. The faith in the Americas, therefore, is a spiritual one. Brotherhood in the Americas will be invulnerable as long as the American nations maintain that spirit."

This speech of Roosevelt became the cornerstone of Pan American unity. It initiated the real co-operation of the Latin American Republics with the Washington government. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the one who really inspired all America with a feeling of solidarity through the good neighbor policy.

Of equal importance was the Inter-American Conference on World Peace, held at the Castle of Chapultepec in February, 1946. Its most important result was the Act of Chapultepec. It agrees with Franklin D. Roosevelt's ideas which he developed in 1934 at Chicago in his acceptance speech for the Presidential candidacy. Then he said, "I make you depositaries and I make myself responsible for a New Deal for the American people. I believe that the individual should have full liberty of action to develop in the measure of his or her abilities but I also believe that a few powerful men should not have the right to sacrifice half of the population of the United States as industrial cannon fodder for their notion of individualism."

THE PAN AMERICAN WORK OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

One of the first actions of his government was, and still is, of the highest benefit to the American people, because it founded and initiated the Good Neighbor Policy. The government of Roosevelt refused to yield to the influence of the Wall Street millionaires who up until then had dominated hemisphere policy, and through the mouth of Vice-President Wallace, Franklin D. Roosevelt said:

"The stronger nations will have the privilege of helping the younger ones, but any kind of imperialism will have to cease. The men of America
must unite for defence, and still we can realize.
the dream of Bolivar, the dream of international
co-operation with Justice, and respect for the
rights of our fellow man.

Thus began the work of President Roosevelt for Pan American
unity. He had declared that nations cannot live in isolation
and that spiritual and moral unity in the Western Hemisphere was
convenient and useful to the United States and therefore main-
tained the Good Neighbor Policy. The first practical action he
took in favor of Pan Americanism was the acceptance of an agree-
ment at Montevideo for the United States to abolish the so-called
Platt Amendment in the treaty with Cuba.

The declaration of Chapultepec contained the ideas expressed
in a speech Roosevelt had delivered two years before in Monterrey,
when Mexico and the United States extended a cordial hand to each
other. Said he: "We know that the time is definitely over, when
exploitation of the resources and people of a country for the
benefit of another country was the general rule. The hour has
come when each citizen of each American country will have to
recognize the fact that the Good Neighbor Policy means that
damage to one country is damage done to each of them. We have
finally recognized the principle of independence and now is the
time to recognize that the interdependence of our countries con-
stitutes a privilege."

On the 12th of April, 1945, the world was shaken by the news
that Franklin Delano Roosevelt had died in his "Little White
House" in Warm Springs, Georgia. But this great man has not
died, his spirit throbs, lives and will live eternally in the
entire Western Hemisphere.

Mexico, D. F., on the 8th of August, 1946

Tara Parra McNair, (signed)
14 years old, 2nd year, Group 12,
Day High School 11.

(counter-signed) Director A. Garcia Corral.
Fest 6 January
Honeymoon ends
but don't blame
Belinda or
Dinner
October 30, 1946

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
29 Washington Sq. West
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The Protocol Division of the United Nations has officially set aside the evening of November 27 for the "World Friendship Dinner". It will be given in behalf of the children of the world, in the Grand Ballroom of The Waldorf-Astoria. Your name has been selected to join the Sponsoring Committee.

The 51 United Nations will be represented. It is impossible to announce the full list of speakers today, but we are assured that the outstanding leaders of the United Nations, and the leading foreign ministers will speak at this truly significant dinner.

We have put great expectation into this event. We feel strongly that the cause of young people can provide us with a touchstone that will furnish inestimable help to the United Nations and the World.

Help us make this the important occasion it deserves to be. Please join, without obligation, our Sponsoring Committee.

Most sincerely,

Helen Gahagan Douglas
Chairman
Member of the American Delegation
to the United Nations.

P.S. Will you kindly address all communications to our dinner headquarters, 14 West 49th Street, New York 20, N. Y.
This passport contains 8 pages

WORLD FRIENDSHIP PASSPORT
ПАСПОРТ МИРОВОЙ ДРУЖБЫ
促進世界友誼護照
PASSEPORT D'AMITIE MONDIAL

WORLD FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL of the Future
СОВЕТ МИРОВОЙ ДРУЖБЫ будущего
世界友誼促進會委員會
CONSEIL D'AMITIE MONDIAL de l'Avenir

WORLD EDUCATION SERVICE COUNCIL
МИРОВОЙ СОВЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ
世界教育協會會
CONSEIL MONDIAL DES SERVICES EDUCATIFS

2 West 45th Street   New York 19, N. Y.
U. S. A.
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WORLD FRIENDSHIP PASSPORT

Countries and Purposes for which this passport is valid
Страны и цели для которых этот паспорт действителен
前往之國家及此目的
Pays et buts pour lesquels ce passeport est valable
All Peace-loving nations
Все миролюбивые нации
願往所有愛好和平之國家
Tous les pays aimant la paix
To promote friendship and the well-being of youth of all races, creeds and nations, to serve the United Nations and humanity as a whole
Способствовать дружбе и благосостоянию всех рас, всех вероисповеданий и наций. Обслуживать Объединенные Нации и человечество как целое
目的在於促進不分種族、信仰
及國籍青年之友誼與幸福，願
時為聯合國及人類服務。
Pour propager l'amitié et le bien-être de la jeunesse de toutes les races, croyances, et de tous pays, et de servir les Nations Unies et l'humanité

Visas and Records
Визы
簽證及紀錄
Visas et Notes

Issued by
WORLD EDUCATION SERVICE COUNCIL, INC.
on
March 12, 1946
R. Squier
World Friendship Passport

Pledges
Обещания
誓约
Serments

This World Friendship Passport, in four languages, the first of its kind, is issued by the
World Education Service Council, as a contribution, by Herman Apple, Printer, Forest
Hills, Long Island, N. Y., U.S.A.
This passport contains 8 pages

WORLD FRIENDSHIP PASSPORT
ПАСПОРТ МИРОВОЙ ДРУЖБЫ
促進世界友誼照
PASSEPORT D'AMITIE MONDIAL

WORLD FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL of the Future
КОВЕТ МИРОВОЙ ДРУЖБЫ будущего
世界友誼促進會
CONSEIL D'AMITIE MONDIAL de l'Avenir

WORLD EDUCATION SERVICE COUNCIL
МИРОВОЙ СОВЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ
世界教育機構
CONSEIL MONDIAL DES SERVICES EDUCATIFS

2 West 45th Street   New York 19, N. Y.
U. S. A.
WORLD FRIENDSHIP PASSPORT

No. of Passport
100.

Name of Bearer
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Citizen of
U.S.A.

Member of the United Nations

Photograph

Signature

Description

Opyisanie

Profession

Profession

Head

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Eyes

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Hands

Mains

Special Peculiarities

Signes Particuliers

Works for the Good of the World

DEPENDABLE

HONEST

SKILFUL
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Pledges
Обещания

Sermons

This World Friendship Passport, in four languages, the first of its kind, is issued by the World Education Service Council. Printed as a contribution, by Herman Jaffe, Printer, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., U.S.A.
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
29 Washington Square West,
New York 11,
N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

May I send you a copy of your World Friendship Passport with the warmest wishes for 1947.

The members of the World Friendship Council of the Future were deeply moved by the speech with which you accepted the Passport for the late President. They intended to give you a Passport to you on the occasion of the World Christmas Festival on December 15th but you were prevented by the Assembly to be present. Twenty five hundred children and students, selected by more than two hundred New York schools were present at this Festival.

The young members of the World Friendship Council of the Future, speaking for the New York schools, outlined again a number of projects for which they hope to get your support in 1947.

With best wishes for 1947, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Gerda Schairer
Executive Director
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1946

Dear Mrs. Douglas:

It is particularly gratifying to me to congratulate the youth of America and of the world on the occasion of their World Friendship meeting. I subscribe, and I know that every American parent subscribes to your own axiom: "War is the children's worst enemy."

It is heartening to know, then, that you are commencing your fight as young people to achieve a permanent peace, that you are waging peace now in the strong determination that waging war in the future will not be necessary. You are choosing the right weapons — the weapons of sincere friendship, common understanding, and mutual confidence. Your deeds will give practical expression to the high principles of the United Nations.

I commend your far-sighted program to break down the barriers of mistrust and suspicion. May God give you the strength, the courage, and the growth in wisdom, to build that better world we all so fervently desire.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas,
Chairman,
World Friendship Dinner,
2 West 45th Street, Room 1704,
New York 19, N. Y.