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William J. Donovan

William Joseph Donovan (January 1, 1883 – February 8, 1959) was an American soldier, lawyer, intelligence officer and diplomat, best known for serving as the head of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency, during World War II. He is regarded as the founding father of the CIA, and a statue of him stands in the lobby of the CIA headquarters building in Langley, Virginia.

A decorated veteran of World War I, Donovan is the only person to have received all four of the United States' highest awards: The Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the National Security Medal.^[1] He is also a recipient of the Silver Star and Purple Heart, as well as decorations from a number of other nations for his service during both World Wars.

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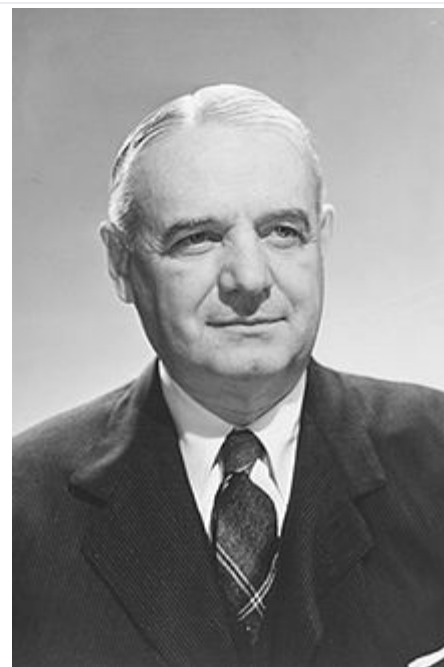
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William J. Donovan



United States Ambassador to Thailand

In office

September 4, 1953 – August 21, 1954

President Dwight Eisenhower

Preceded by Edwin F. Stanton

Succeeded by John Peurifoy

Director of the Office of Strategic Services

In office

June 13, 1942 – October 1, 1945

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
Harry Truman

Deputy John Magruder

Preceded by Himself (as

Early life

Of Irish descent, Donovan was born in Buffalo, New York, to Anna Letitia "Tish" Donovan (née Lennon) and Timothy P. Donovan, both American-born children of Irish immigrants. The Lennons were from Ulster, the Donovans from County Cork. Donovan's grandfather Timothy O'Donovan (Sr.) was from the town of Skibbereen; raised by an uncle who was a parish priest, he married Donovan's grandmother Mary Mahoney, who belonged to a propertied family of substantial means that disapproved of him. They first moved to Canada and then to Buffalo, New York, where they dropped the "O" from their name. Donovan's father, born in 1858, worked as the superintendent of a Buffalo railroad yard, then as secretary for Holy Cross Cemetery, and also would attempt to engage in a political career, but with little success.^[2]

Donovan was born on New Year's Day in 1883. (Named William, he chose his middle name, Joseph, at the time of his confirmation.) He had two younger brothers and two younger sisters who survived into adulthood and several additional younger siblings who died in infancy or childhood. "From Anna's side of the family came style and etiquette and the dreams of poets," Donovan's biographer, Douglas Waller, has written. "From Tim came toughness and duty and honor to country and clan."^[3] Donovan attended St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute, a Catholic institution at which he played football, acted in plays, and won an award for oratory. He went on to Niagara University, a Catholic university and seminary where he undertook a pre-law major. Considering the priesthood, he ultimately decided "he wasn't good enough to be a priest," although he did win another oratorical contest, this time with a speech warning of corrupt, anti-Christian forces that threatened the United States.^[4]

With the expectation of studying law, Donovan eventually transferred to Columbia University, where he looked beyond "Catholic dogma" and attended Protestant and Jewish worship services to decide whether he wanted to change religions.^[5] He joined the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, rowed on varsity crew, again won a prize for oratory, was a campus football hero, and was voted the "most modest" and one of the "handsomest" members of the graduating class of 1905.

After earning his bachelor of arts, Donovan spent two years at Columbia Law School, where he was a classmate of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and studied under Harlan Fiske Stone. Returning to

	Coordinator of Information)
Succeeded by	John Magruder (as Director of the Strategic Services Unit)
Coordinator of Information	
In office	
July 11, 1941 – June 13, 1942	
President	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Preceded by	Position established
Succeeded by	Himself (as Director of the Office of Strategic Services)
Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division	
In office	
1926–1927	
President	Calvin Coolidge
Preceded by	Position established
Succeeded by	John Lord O'Brian
Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division	
In office	
1924–1925	
President	Calvin Coolidge
Preceded by	Earl J. Davis
Succeeded by	Oscar Luhring
United States Attorney for the Western District of New York	
In office	
1922–1924	
President	Warren G. Harding

Buffalo, he joined the respected law firm of Love & Keating in 1909 and, two years later, opened his own Buffalo firm in partnership with a Columbia classmate, Bradley Goodyear. In 1914, their firm merged with another, becoming Goodyear & O'Brien.^[6] In 1912, Donovan helped form, and became the leader of, a troop of cavalry of the New York National Guard.^[7] This unit was mobilized in 1916 and served on the U.S.–Mexico border during the American government's campaign against Pancho Villa.^[7] He studied military strategy and combat tactics.^[8] He also took acting courses in New York City from a stage star of the day, Eleanor Robson.^[9] In 1914, he married Ruth Rumsey, a Buffalo heiress who had attended Rosemary Hall.^[10]

In 1916, Donovan spent several months in Berlin on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation, seeking to persuade the governments of Britain and Germany to allow the shipment of food and clothing into Belgium, Serbia, and Poland. In July of that year, at the behest of the State Department, he returned to the U.S. and took his cavalry troop to the Texas border to join General John Pershing's army in the hunt for Pancho Villa.^[11] Promoted to major in the field, he returned to Buffalo, then joined the 69th Regiment, also known as the "Fighting Irish Regiment". This was the same 69th of Civil War fame,^[12] later called the 165th, which was training for America's expected entry into World War I, and which became part of the 42nd Division, also known as the "Rainbow Division".^[13] Douglas MacArthur was the 42nd Division's chief of staff.^[14] Donovan's son David was born in 1915, and a daughter, Patricia, was born in 1917. (Patricia died in an accident in 1940.)^[15]

World War I

During World War I, Major Donovan led the 1st battalion, 165th Regiment of the 42nd Division. Serving in France, he suffered a shrapnel wound in one leg and was almost blinded by gas. After performing a rescue under fire, he was offered the Croix de Guerre, but turned it down because a Jewish soldier who had taken part in the rescue had not also been awarded the honor. When this insult was corrected, Donovan accepted the distinction.^[16] He also was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for leading an assault during the Aisne-Marne campaign, in which hundreds of members of his regiment died, including his acting adjutant, the poet Joyce Kilmer.^[17] The events of this battle and the 69th Infantry Regiment's role in it were dramatised in the James Cagney movie, "The Fighting 69th".

Preceded by	Stephen T. Lockwood
Succeeded by	Thomas Penney Jr.
Personal details	
Born	William Joseph Donovan <p>January 1, 1883</p> Buffalo, New York, U.S.
Died	February 8, 1959 (aged 76) <p>Washington, D.C., U.S.</p>
Resting place	Arlington National Cemetery
Political party	Republican
Education	Niagara University <p>Columbia University (BA)</p>
Military service	
Nickname(s)	"Wild Bill"
Allegiance	 United States
Branch/service	New York National Guard <p>United States Army</p>
Years of service	1912–1917 (National Guard) <p>1917–1919, 1941–1945 (Army) <p>1919–1941 (Army Reserve)</p></p>
Rank	★★ Major General
Commands	165th Infantry Regiment <p>Office of Strategic Services</p>



Donovan as a Lt. Colonel with the 165th Regiment in France in September 1918.

Donovan's remarkable level of endurance, which far exceeded that of the much younger soldiers under his command, led those men to give him the nickname "Wild Bill", which stuck with him for the rest of his life. Although he "professed annoyance with the nickname," his wife "knew that deep down he loved it."^[18]

Appointed chief of staff of the 165th Regiment,^[19] Donovan fought in another battle that took place near Landres-et-Saint-Georges on October

14–15, 1918.^[20] Going into battle, Donovan "ignored the officers' custom of covering or stripping off insignia of rank (targets for snipers) and instead sallied forth wearing his medals", according to Evan Thomas.^[21] "They can't hit me and they won't hit you!" he told his men.^[21] Struck in the knee by a bullet, he "refused to be evacuated and continued to direct his men until even American tanks were turning back under withering German fire."^[21] After lobbying by his friend Father Francis Duffy, a famous and widely revered Army chaplain, Donovan was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster of the Distinguished Service Cross (i.e., a second DSC) for his service in that battle. After the Armistice, Donovan remained in Europe as part of the occupation. On returning to New York in April 1919, Donovan, now a colonel, was widely discussed as a possible candidate for governor, but he rejected the idea, proclaiming his intention to return to Buffalo and resume the practice of law.^{[22][23]}

Years between the wars

Following his return to the U.S., Donovan took his wife on a combined vacation, business trip, and intelligence mission to Japan, China, and Korea, then went on alone to Siberia.^[24] He went back to work at his law firm, but also took an extensive journey to Europe, where he did business on behalf of J. P. Morgan and gathered intelligence about international Communism.^[25]

From 1922 to 1924, while maintaining his private law practice, he also served as US Attorney for the Western District of New York. A high point came in 1923, when, as a result of continued pressure from Father Duffy, Donovan was finally awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroic acts in the battle at Landres-et-Saint-Georges. Presented with the medal at a New York City ceremony that was attended by about four thousand veterans, Donovan refused to keep it, saying that it belonged not to him but "to the boys who are not here, the boys who are resting under the white crosses in France or in the cemeteries of New York, also to the boys who were lucky enough to come through."^{[26][7]}

Battles/wars	World War I World War II
Awards	Medal of Honor Distinguished Service Cross Distinguished Service Medal (3) Silver Star Purple Heart (3) National Security Medal Freedom Award



Donovan in 1924, during his time in the Department of Justice

Meanwhile, as US Attorney, he was becoming well known as a vigorous crime-fighter.^[27] He was especially famous (and, in some circles, notorious) for his energetic enforcement of Prohibition.^[27] There were a number of threats to assassinate him and to dynamite his home, but he was not deterred. The climax of his war on alcohol came in August 1923, when his agents raided Buffalo's upmarket Saturn Club (of which Donovan himself was a member) and confiscated large amounts of illegal liquor. The club's members, who formed much of the city's upper crust, were outraged, having assumed that Prohibition did not apply to people such as themselves. Some regarded Donovan as a traitor to their class, and recalled that Donovan had not, after all, been born to high station but was, in fact, an Irish Catholic who had married into the world of privileged, professional Protestants. Donovan's law partner, Bradley Goodyear, quit their firm in anger over the raid, and Donovan's own wife never forgave him for it. Many working class residents of Buffalo cheered the raid as an example of equal justice before the law, however.^[28]

In 1924, when President Calvin Coolidge cleaned house at the Department of Justice in the wake of the late President Warren G. Harding's Teapot Dome scandal, he appointed Donovan's former professor Harlan Stone as Attorney General and named Donovan as Stone's assistant, in charge of the criminal division. Donovan and his wife split their time between Washington and Buffalo, where he continued to run his law firm.^[29] At the Justice Department, Donovan hired women and eschewed yes-men. He and his wife became a popular Washington couple, although Donovan's relationship with the acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover, briefly one of his underlings, was fraught with friction.^[30]

When Stone was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1925, Donovan was put in charge of the Department of Justice's antitrust division, often serving as *de facto* Attorney General during the frequent absences of Stone's successor, John Garibaldi Sargent. Donovan was admired for his energetic and effective arguments before the Supreme Court, and was a favorite off-the-record source for the Washington press corps. He was talked up as a possible candidate for Governor of New York in 1926 and for the Vice Presidency in 1928; Herbert Hoover promised to make him Attorney General if Hoover won the Presidency in 1928, but instead, under the influence of anti-Catholic Southerners, among others, Hoover ended up offering him the governorship of the Philippines, a post Donovan turned down.^[31]

Resigning from the Department of Justice in 1929, Donovan moved to New York City and formed a new law firm in partnership with Frank Raichle. Despite the stock market crash, he made a success of handling the mergers, acquisitions, and bankruptcies that resulted, and also acquired such clients as the movie stars Mae West and Jane Wyman.^[32]

Donovan ran on the Republican line in 1932 to succeed Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of New York.^[33] Assisting Donovan in his 1932 campaign was journalist James J. Montague, who served as "personal adviser and campaign critic".^[34] But despite Donovan's offstage charm and force, he proved to be an uninspiring campaigner on the stump. He ran a disorganized, strategy-free campaign, and in the end lost to the Democratic nominee, Herbert Lehman.^[35]

World War II

During the interwar years, as "part of an informal network of American businessmen and lawyers who closely tracked and collected intelligence on foreign affairs," Donovan traveled extensively in Europe and Asia, "establishing himself as a player in international affairs – and honing his skills as an intelligence gatherer overseas." He met with such foreign leaders as Benito Mussolini,^[36] with whom he discussed World War I, the expansionist ideology of Italian Fascism, and Roosevelt's prospects for re-election in 1936. Mussolini granted Donovan permission to visit the Italian front in Ethiopia, where he found Italy's military much improved since the war and predicted an Italian victory. Donovan also made connections with leading figures in Nazi Germany. But he was no friend of the dictators, publicly assailing Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin as totalitarians and taking steps to protect his Jewish clients in Europe from the Nazis.^[37]

Donovan openly believed during this time that a second major European war was inevitable. His foreign experience and realism earned him the friendship of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, notwithstanding their extreme differences in domestic policy and despite the fact that Donovan, during the 1932 election campaign, had harshly criticized Roosevelt's record as Governor of New York. The two men were from opposing political parties, but were similar in personality.^[38] Roosevelt respected Donovan's experience, felt that Hoover had done Donovan wrong on the Attorney General appointment, and believed that if Donovan had been a Democrat he could have been elected President. Also, Donovan's national profile had risen considerably thanks to the 1940 Warner Brothers film *The Fighting 69th*, in which Pat O'Brien played Father Duffy and George Brent played Donovan, and Roosevelt recognized a useful opportunity to exploit Donovan's newfound popularity. As the two men began exchanging notes about developments abroad, Roosevelt recognized that Donovan could be an important ally and adviser.^[39]

Roosevelt came to place great value on Donovan's insight. Following Germany's and the USSR's invasions of Poland in September 1939 and the start of World War II in Europe, President Roosevelt began to put the United States on a war footing. This was a crisis of the sort that Donovan had predicted, and he sought out a responsible place in the wartime infrastructure. On the recommendation of Donovan's friend, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Roosevelt gave him a number of increasingly important assignments. In 1940 and 1941, Donovan traveled as an informal emissary to Britain, where he was urged by Knox and Roosevelt to gauge Britain's ability to withstand Germany's aggression.^[40]

During these trips, Donovan met with key officials in the British war effort, including Winston Churchill and the directors of Britain's intelligence services.^[41] He also had lunch with King George VI. Donovan and Churchill got along famously, sharing war stories and reciting in unison the nineteenth-century poem "The Cavalier's Song" by William Motherwell.^[21] Impressed by Donovan and cheered by his eagerness to help Britain, Churchill ordered that he be given unlimited access to classified information. Donovan returned to the U.S. confident of Britain's chances and enamored of the possibility of founding an American intelligence service modeled on that of the British.^[41] He strongly urged Roosevelt to give Churchill the aid he requested. Roosevelt wanted to provide such aid, and asked Donovan to use his knowledge of the law to figure out how to skirt the congressional ban on selling armaments to the United Kingdom.^[21]

British diplomats, who shared Churchill's admiration for Donovan, expressed the wish to State Department officials that Donovan replace U.S. Ambassador to Britain Joseph P. Kennedy, who favored the appeasers and was defeatist regarding British prospects. In the view of Walter Lippmann, a political columnist, Donovan's findings

about Britain's fighting capability "almost singlehandedly overcame the unmitigated defeatism which was paralyzing Washington." Donovan also examined U.S. naval defenses in the Pacific (which he found wanting) and visited several countries along the Mediterranean and in the Middle East, serving as an unofficial envoy for both the U.S. and Britain and urging leaders there to stand up to the Nazis.^[42] He also met frequently in New York with William Stephenson, a spy for MI6 who was known as "Intrepid". Donovan and Stephenson, according to Evan Thomas, "eventually became so close that they were known as 'Big Bill' and 'Little Bill'."^[21] Donovan, Douglas Waller has said, "could not have formed the OSS without the British, who provided intelligence, trainers, organizational charts and advice – all with the idea of making OSS an adjunct to British intelligence. But Donovan wanted to mount his own operations."^[43]

OSS

On July 11, 1941, Roosevelt signed an order naming Donovan Coordinator of Information (COI). "At the time," Evan Thomas has written, "the U.S. government had no formal spy agency. In 1929, the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, had abolished the highly effective Black Chamber, a code-breaking organization left over from World War I." In Stimson's view, "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail."^[21] To be sure, the Army, Navy, FBI, State Department, and other entities all ran their own intelligence units, but they were feeble and isolated from one another. They also saw Donovan's new operation as a threat to their turfs.^[44]

Nevertheless, Donovan began to lay the groundwork for a centralized intelligence program. It was he who organized the COI's New York headquarters in Room 3603 of Rockefeller Center in October 1941 and asked Allen Dulles to head it; the offices Dulles took were on the floor immediately above the location of the operations of Britain's MI6.^[45] Evan Thomas has described the OSS as an "informal" and "freewheeling" place where "[r]ank meant little." David Bruce later recalled: "Woe to the officer who turned down a project because, on its face, it seemed ridiculous or at least unusual ... His imagination was unlimited. Ideas were his plaything. Excitement made him snort like a race horse." Throughout the war, the OSS would endure criticism by segments of the U.S. media and by many highly placed figures in the U.S. government and military. General George Marshall was an early critic but later changed his mind. Eisenhower was always supportive, as was George Patton.^[43]

On December 7, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Donovan met privately with Roosevelt and Edward R. Murrow, and FDR told Donovan, apropos of the COI, "It's a good thing you got me started on this."^[46] When Hitler gave a speech declaring war on the United States, he mentioned Donovan, whom he called "utterly unworthy".^[47] Donovan urged Roosevelt not to intern Japanese-Americans, warning that such an action would address a problem that did not exist, do harm to loyal Americans, and provide the Japanese with ammunition for their propaganda.^[48]



Major General William J. Donovan, Director, OSS and Colonel William H. Jackson in April 1945.

Donovan set up espionage and sabotage schools, established front companies, arranged clandestine collaborations with international corporations and the Vatican, and oversaw the invention of new, espionage-friendly guns, cameras, and bombs. Donovan also recruited agents, selecting individuals with a wide range of backgrounds – ranging from intellectuals and artists to people with criminal backgrounds. He hired a great many female spies, dismissing criticism by those who felt women were unsuited to such work. Among his prominent recruits were film director John Ford, actor Sterling Hayden, author Stephen Vincent Benet, and Eve Curie, daughter of the scientists Marie and Pierre Curie.^[49] Other OSS recruits included poet Archibald MacLeish, banker Paul Mellon, Alfred du Pont, Julia Child, psychologist Carl Jung (who helped with the effort to analyze the psyches of Hitler and other Nazi leaders), author Walter Lord, and members of the Auchincloss and Vanderbilt families. There were so many aristocrats in the agency that the joke went around that OSS stood for "Oh So Social".^[21]

In 1942, the COI ceased being a White House operation and was placed under the aegis of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Roosevelt also changed its name to the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).^[50] Donovan was returned to active duty in the U.S. Army in his World War I rank of colonel. He was promoted to brigadier general in March 1943 and to major general in November 1944. Under his leadership the OSS would eventually conduct successful espionage and sabotage operations in Europe and parts of Asia, but continued to be kept out of South America owing to J. Edgar Hoover's hostility to Donovan,^[51] which also had a deleterious impact on efforts to share information between the two agencies.^[52] In addition, the OSS was blocked from the Philippines by the antipathy of General Douglas MacArthur, the commander of the Southwest Pacific Theater.^[51] OSS espionage and other on-site activities helped prepare the ground for the 1942 Allied invasion of North Africa, however,^[53] and Donovan himself took part in the Allied landing at Salerno, Italy, on September 3, 1943,^[54] and at the Anzio landing on January 22, 1944.^[55]

Donovan was in fact very active in virtually every theater of World War II. He spent a good deal of time in the Balkans, to which he had urged both Roosevelt and Churchill to pay more attention. He met in Europe with highly placed anti-Nazi Germans to broker an early peace that would allow for occupation by the Western Allies, establish a democratic Germany, and leave the Soviets out in the cold.^[56] In China, he struggled with Chiang Kai-shek and his underlings for permission to carry out espionage activities in their territory.^[57] He inspected OSS operations in Burma,^[58] met with Vyacheslav Molotov in Moscow to arrange for cooperation between the OSS and NKVD,^[59] and was present for MacArthur's successful April 1944 invasion of Hollandia on the northern coast of New Guinea.^[60] Overall, the OSS was most effective in the Balkans, China, Burma, and France.^[43]

By 1943, Donovan's relations with British officials were becoming increasingly strained as a result of turf wars, strategic and tactical disagreements, radical differences in style and temperament (the British accused the OSS of playing "cowboys and red Indians"), and contrasting visions of the postwar world.^[56] (The British wanted to retain their empire; Donovan saw the empire, at least in some instances, as an impediment to democracy and economic development.)^[61] MI6 chief Stewart Menzies was extremely hostile towards the idea of OSS operations anywhere in the British Empire, and categorically forbade the OSS to operate within the UK, or to deal with allied governments in exile which were based in London. Nonetheless, as of May 1944, Donovan had "some eleven thousand American officers and foreign agents scattered in every important capital."^[62] During the war he also received intelligence from a network of Catholic priests across Europe who engaged in espionage without the Pope's knowledge.^[63]

On D-Day, Donovan was on one of the ships that took part in the Normandy landing. Going ashore, he and his commander of covert operations in Europe, Colonel David Bruce, were shot at by a German plane, then moved on toward the American front lines and encountered German machine-gun fire. As they lay on the ground, Bruce later recalled, Donovan said, "David, we mustn't be captured. We know too much." Donovan said that he had two suicide pills, but then discovered he didn't. "I must shoot first," Donovan said. Bruce replied, "Yes, sir, but can we do much against machine guns with our pistols?" Donovan explained: "Oh, you don't understand. I mean, if we are about to be captured, I'll shoot you first. After all, I am your commanding officer."^[21]

Eventually, they found their way to General Omar Bradley's newly set-up tent headquarters on the beach. Upon returning to Washington, Donovan reported directly to Roosevelt on what he had observed. The success of the invasion, he said, showed that German naval and air forces were definitely no longer "Big League" and that "something has died in the German machine."^[64] Before the month was over, he was in Italy, implementing reforms in the OSS operation in that theater. He also met with Pope Pius XII, telling him about the activities of intelligence agents working out of the Japanese embassy at the Vatican.^[65] During the weeks leading up to the Valkyrie plot to kill Hitler, Allen Dulles, Donovan's man in Switzerland, who was in contact with the plotters, kept him abreast of developments.^[66]

A particular triumph for the OSS was the role it played in conveying intelligence from southern France in the run-up to the Allied landing on the French Riviera on August 15, 1944. Thanks to Donovan's spies, said Colonel William Quinn, the invading army "knew everything about that beach and where every German was." Donovan was present for that invasion, too, after which he returned to Rome for a secret meeting with Hitler's envoy to the Vatican, Ernst von Weizsäcker.^[67] Shortly afterwards, he met with Marshal Tito to discuss OSS operations in Yugoslavia.^[68] Also in August 1944, Donovan came into conflict with Churchill over the OSS's support for Greek anti-royalists.^[69]

In the closing days of the war in Europe, Donovan spent much of his time in London, where he worked out of a command center that took up an entire floor of Claridge's Hotel. He fielded reports from across the continent, where the Wehrmacht was in such chaos that he "knew their positions on the battlefield better than German generals did." In one of many initiatives, he sent out "teams of French, Danish, Norwegian, and Polish nationals" to identify Gestapo officers who had tortured them and who now were trying to blend in with civilians in Allied-controlled areas of Germany. Acting on Donovan's orders, Dulles oversaw the surrender of the remaining Nazi forces in Italy several days in advance of the final German capitulation.^{[70][71]}

Postwar plans

As World War II began to wind to a close in early 1945, Donovan began to focus on preserving the OSS beyond the end of the war. A February 19 article in the Washington Times-Herald revealed his plans for a postwar intelligence agency and published a secret memo he had sent to Roosevelt proposing its creation. The article compared the proposed agency to the Gestapo. Knowing that Americans wanted a smaller federal government after the war, Roosevelt was not entirely sold on Donovan's proposal, although Donovan felt reasonably confident he could talk the president into the idea. J. Edgar Hoover disapproved of Donovan's plan, which he saw as a direct threat to FBI authority, even though Donovan had stressed that his agency would operate only abroad, not domestically.^[72] After Roosevelt's death in April, however, Donovan's political position was substantially



Donovan, Head of the OSS

weakened. Although he argued forcefully for the OSS's retention, he found himself opposed by the new president, Harry S. Truman. While the OSS got "glowing reviews" from many wartime commanders, notably Eisenhower, who described its contributions as "vital", critics dismissed it as "an arm of British intelligence" and, like the Times-Herald reporter, painted dark pictures of it as an American Gestapo in the making.^[73]

Nuremberg trials

While British authorities and the US military and State Department were relatively indifferent to the question of trying war criminals after the war, Donovan was lobbying Roosevelt as early as October 1943 to arrange for such prosecutions. Roosevelt tasked Donovan with looking into the legalities and technicalities, and in the months that followed Donovan collected testimonies about war criminals and related information from a wide range of sources. In addition to seeking justice, Donovan wanted to exact retribution for the torture and killing of OSS agents. When Truman named Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson to serve as chief U.S. counsel in the prosecution of Nazi war criminals, Jackson, discovering that the OSS was the only agency that had seriously explored the issue, invited Donovan to join his trial staff.^[74]

On May 17, 1945, Donovan flew to Europe to prepare for the prosecutions, and eventually brought 172 OSS officers onto Jackson's team, interviewing Auschwitz survivors, tracking down SS and Gestapo documents, and uncovering other evidence. Donovan, whose idea it was to hold the trials in Nuremberg, also introduced Jackson to useful foreign officials and even released OSS funds to bankroll the prosecution effort. Eventually, Jackson, who had been a political rival of Donovan's in New York State, considered him a "godsend"; in return for Donovan's help, but also because the OSS had proven "vital for the prosecution team," Jackson lobbied Truman in person to approve of Donovan's plans for a permanent postwar intelligence agency.^[75] The effort was unsuccessful, however. On September 20, 1945, Truman signed an executive order abolishing the OSS.^[76]

In Nuremberg, Donovan interrogated many prisoners, including Hermann Göring, whom he spoke with ten times. But eventually Donovan fell out with Jackson. The latter wanted to indict the entire German High Command, not just men who had personally ordered or committed war crimes; Donovan considered this a violation of American principles of fairness. Donovan, a former prosecutor, also criticized Jackson's lack of skill and experience at putting together a strong case and at courtroom examination and cross-examination. Jackson removed him from the team, and Donovan returned to the U.S., where in January 1946 Truman presented him with the Distinguished Service Medal.^[77]

CIA

In 1946, Donovan resumed the practice of law and began writing a history of American intelligence since the Revolution – a book he never completed. He traveled extensively in Europe and Asia and ran unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senate.^[78]

England's spy in America

By John le Carre

Feb. 29, 1976

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["He [Stephenson] was directly responsible, through President Roosevelt, for the founding of an American offensive intelligence service under his close friend General "Wild Bill" Donovan, who said handsomely. "**Bill Stephenson taught us all we ever knew about foreign intelligence.**"

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In Germany, Hitler was plotting to dominate the world, hut gentlemen of England were still abed. In the States, isolationism was rampant. Only a small hand of farsighted men and women led by a shunned Winston Churchill.. etc.. etc.. etc.

The Secret War. By William Stevenson. Illustrated. 468 pp. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$12.95.

Britons love this kind of story, and perhaps Americans do too, I even wonder whether there is not buried in our unconscious spiritual selves a hope that our old heroes will rise again and save us now.

Let me say at once that the hero of William Stevenson's new book is an entirely worthy subject for this kind of treatment. Confusingly, he is the author's namesake: Sir William Stephenson, a Canadian millionaire industrialist of Scottish descent who became director of the combined British intelligence services in World War II and, till autumn 1942, when the British tacitly turned junior partner in the game, the de facto general of Anglo-American clandestine warfare against Hitler. **He was directly responsible, through President Roosevelt, for the founding of an American offensive intelligence service under his close friend General "Wild Bill" Donovan, who said handsomely. "Bill Stephenson taught us all we ever knew about foreign intelligence."** Donovan, was to Roosevelt what Stephenson was to Churchill, and separatists will not miss the point that in the secret war the job of saving Britain was entrusted to a Scottish Canadian and an Irish American.

Stephenson worked from New York, on the 35th and 36th floors of the International Building in Rockefeller Center, under the supposedly innocuous cover of "British Security Coordination" (B.S.C.). Few of the thousands who worked for him knew his name, let alone his face. His mission in the States was twofold. He was Churchill's secret intelligence ambassador to President Roosevelt, who, no thanks to Joseph Kennedy in London, supported Churchill's view of Hitler even when Churchill himself was in the wilderness. The United States possessed in those days no offensive intelligence service of its own, so Stephenson briefed the President from British sources. He was also a lobbyist who, having demonstrated the German threat, sued for still greater contributions of American aid, many of them secret and unauthorized. At the same time, Stephenson not only geared the various British intelligence agencies to the secret war in Europe, hut contrived to establish, train and run, on North American soil, a large, secret operational force which often filled the gap till Donovan's intelligence service (the O.S.S.) came along.

Intrepid is the code name given to Stephenson by Churchill when he sent him on his mission. To avoid confusion with the author, I will call him Intrepid here. He is today a spry 80. The code name is revealed in this book as something of a sensation, incidentally, I was all

the more amused, when looking up Sir William Stephenson in "Who's Who," to find that for the last 10 years or more his telegraphic address has been "Intrepid, Bermuda."

Nor is this the first time that Intrepid, despite a reputation for reticence, has backed into the limelight. The British historian H. Montgomery Hyde, like Stephenson a former member of B.S.C., published a capable biography of Intrepid in 1962 called in England "The Quiet Canadian" and in the United States "Room 3603." But Mr. Hyde knew a lot more than he was able to tell. The codebreaking triumphs that were achieved in a redbrick Victorian mansion at Bletchley Park (mainly through Enigma, the purloined Nazi cypher machine — the Ultra Secret) were still under wraps; Kim Philby was in Moscow, but the scope of his betrayal was not yet revealed; Sir John Masterman's account of the Double Cross System, the use of double agents, had not appeared; and the British Official Secrets Act was a force to be reckoned with. We are even asked to believe, in a short preface to the present volume, contributed by Charles Howard Ellis, a distinguished British intelligence officer now dead, that Mr. Hyde's book <was in fact put out to minimize the effects of Philby's defection by implying to the Russians that there was much that Philby didn't know. If that was the case, the logic of the action escapes me, and a few days ago I asked Mr. Hyde for his views. Was his book really just so much sand in the Russian eyes? If it was, he said, then the thing happened without his knowledge, but he recalled that the idea of a biography had certainly originated with Intrepid.

The new book is therefore a great deal richer in detail, even if, in order to enjoy it, you must put up with muddled organization, mawkishly "reconstructed" dialogues, a provocative, not to say patronizing habit of selfcensorship at crucial points, and a Dobbinlike adoration for the author's former chief, who one afternoon in New York, Mr. Stephenson would have us believe, slipped out and killed a traitorous British seaman with his bare hands.

Mr. Stephenson flings names of the famous at us — Noel Coward, P. G. Wodehouse, the Korda brothers, Greta Garbo, Roald Dahl, Leslie Howard and others—but he is not half so lavish in explaining just how they served the secret causes of B.S.C. He describes episodes that seem to have only the loosest connection with B.S.C., and he goes over a lot of ground that has been covered better elsewhere, by F. W. Winterbotham (in "The Ultra Secret"), by Masterman, and by Hyde. He also seems unaware that he is writing for post-Watergate man, who is neither as gullible nor starryeyed about the Great Game as Mr. Stephenson himself appears to be. It was the C.I.A. after all, not Intrepid, that seriously considered the second coming of Christ.

Nevertheless, my advice is to persevere. It's worth it. And since, with characteristic daring, Intrepid seems to have scooped up the B.S.C. files and carted them off to his island fastness, where he hands them out, or doesn't, according to his whim, it may be quite some while before we get that disinterested history which the man and the subject undoubtedly merit.

What a man! Even John Buchan, the author of “The 39 Steps” and other spy stories and a friend of Intrepid's, would have hesitated before equipping his secret service chief with such an armory of achievement. Born in Winnipeg in 1896, the son of a Scottish lumbermill owner, he showed from childhood a considerable mechanical talent and a passion for radio. In August 1914, when Germany invaded Europe, he left his bluechip Canadian college to join the Royal Canadian Engineer,. Gassed in France, he faked his medical history and signed with the Royal Flying Corps, who were losing men faster than they could recruit them. Flying instruction: five hours. As a flyer he lay low till one day his Sopwith Camel was shot up by a pair of German fighters. Annoyed. he took off and bagged two that same day and 18 more over the next few weeks. Net score, 26 planes and a cluster of French and British gallantry medals. Significantly, he also became known for “valuable and accurate information on enemy movements.” Wounded and iniprlsnned, he made a bold escape and promptly turned in an intelligence report on German prison camps that caught the eye of Admiral Hall, the hero of World War I codebreaking operations and reigning monarch of Whitehall's darker kingdoms. From then on, Intrepid was “on the books” and Hall never let him go.

After the war he became world amateur lightweight boxing champion (or was it European? —the records conflict) retiring undefeated in 1923. He won the King's Cup air race, invented the first device for sending photographs by radio and became a millionaire all before he was 30. He chose the perfect wife (American), was tough as nails, an exceptional shot, and had guilt feelings about having survived the war.

At Hall's suggestion he based himself in England, where he kept a wide and influential acquaintance, including Churchill and Beaverbrook, and sat in on Hall's “Focus” groups of good men and true, some of them frustrated professional intelligence men who could see the next war coming. (Was Kim Philby of the party? Whisper who dares.) His European business interests quickly showed him how, despite Versailles, German steel production had been turned over to arms and munitions. Intrepid assembled the information; Churchill, out of office, gave it the roar. Soon he had his own unofficial, private intelligence network, which provided him, for instance, with Hitler's plans for the conquest of Europe and the Empire. and for the rape of Czechoslovakia.

For some men, intelligence work is an extension of life's illusion. Intrepid took to it as the very element of war, as he had taken to radio, to boxing, to industry, to the air. As a scientist he understood the threat of atomic warfare and fixed his sights, well before the war, on the Norwegian lwayywater plants. As a radio expert, eoiles and cyphers were second nature to him. As an airman he anticipated the next air war, built plant's and encouraged Reginald Mitchell to complete the Spitfire fighter before he died. When the R.A.F. poohpoohed Frank Whittle's revolutionary jet engine, Intrepid found the cash to build it for him.

For the American reader in 1976, however, the most interesting sections cover Intrepid's relations with Roosevelt from 1940 to 1942. On becoming First Sea Lord in September 1939, Churchill found himself in an extraordinary dilemma. He was determined to bring F.D.R. into the family circle of those privy to Bletchley's codebreaking secrets and to acquaint him with the site of the German atomic threat, but Neville Chamberlain, still Britain's Prime Minister, was not "on the list," nor in any formal sense was his cabinet. Churchill went to King George VI (whose participation in secret matters comes as a touching surprise) and obtained royal consent to go ahead. Chamberlain went to his death uninformed of his country's hottest secrets. But F.D.R., without the knowledge, let alone the consent, of Congress or the American people, became joined to Britain by bonds of perilous complicity.

The implications of Roosevelt's position are startling even today. His head was on the British block. "I'm your biggest undercover agent," he reportedly said to Intrepid; there is no reason to suppose he was joking. F.D.R. had not the slightest doubt, then or later, that he ran fearful political and constitutional risks in the event of discovery. Indeed, it was partly in order to ease the strain of this situation that Intrepid urged on the President the formation of an offensive American intelligence agency, whose existence would loosen his dependence on British information.

Thus—ironically enough in the light of recent events—it might seriously be argued that the Central Intelligence Agency was born out of an urgent need to restore the Presidency to the Constitution; and that for want of such an agency at the time, a brave President was obliged to risk impeachment, both for waging secret war without the consent of his Government and for exposing his office to the wiles of a foreign power (Britain). Conversely, modern United States intelligence came to life at a time when, of necessity, the intelligence fraternity's inner circle paid not the smallest regard to the formal institutions of American democracy; at a time, indeed, when there was every reason for the President and his intimate advisers to regard Congress, State Department and military as unreliable or even hostile bodies. Small wonder if the C.I.A. since then has had a spot of bother, here and there, in finding its democratic feet; and the Presidency in dealing with its spics.

In a lugubrious foreword, Intrepid himself displays an ambivalent attitude to recent earthtremors in the spy world. The professionals are the bad guys, he suggests. He seems to be half way in for some kind of amateur spy club of the sort they ran in the war. Here, I fear, the great man shows his years. International Communism is our society's enemy all right, but a complex one, as recent Presidents have learned to their cost: and very prickly to get your hands on. Hitler, by comparison, was a wonderfully uncomplicated evil. Better all round, I'm afraid, if we leave the job with the pros and make very, very sure they stick to the rules. That way at least we know which cupboards to look in for the skeletons.

Intrepid had good friends and had enemies. He may be the last Intelligence Chief to be So lucky. A decent modesty behooves him to leave us to our agonizing.

William Stephenson, British Spy Known as Intrepid, Is Dead at 93

By Albin Krebs

Feb. 3, 1989



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Sir William Stephenson, the Canadian-born millionaire industrialist whose adventures as Britain's World War II chief of intelligence in the Western Hemisphere were chronicled in the 1979 bestseller "A Man Called Intrepid" died Tuesday in Paget, Bermuda. He was 93 years old. Sir William, who had been living in retirement in Bermuda and Jamaica for many years, was given the code name Intrepid by Winston Churchill because long before his cloak-and-dagger days began he had been one of Britain's top fighter pilots in World War I, an inventor and a financier.

Operating out of a suite in Rockefeller Center in New York, Sir William sometimes served as a go-between for Churchill and Roosevelt and was sent potential American intelligence agents for training at secret bases in Canada. Helped Organize O.S.S. He also helped in the organization of the United States' wartime intelligence operation, the Office of Strategic Services, whose head, Maj. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, later said: 'Bill Stephenson taught us all we ever knew about foreign intelligence.'

William Samuel Stephenson was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Jan. 11, 1896.

In 1914 he dropped out of college to join the Royal Canadian Engineers and suffered gas poisoning in France. He later said he faked his medical history to join the Royal Flying Corps and flew into action after only five hours of flight instruction. He was credited with shooting down 26 enemy planes and won Britain's Distinguished Flying Cross and the French Croix de Guerre.

Eventually the young pilot was himself shot down and imprisoned. Before he escaped from prison camp, William Stephenson came across an ingenious can-opener that had been patented only in Germany. After the war he adapted it, obtained patents worldwide and made it the cornerstone of a future fortune. Millionaire and a Boxer

Before he was 30 years old he had become a millionaire, with a finger in the manufacture of radios, phonographs, automobiles and airplanes. He was also in the construction, real estate, and steel businesses, and had invented the first device for sending photographs by radio. He also won the European lightweight boxing championship.

When Hitler was preparing for World War II, William Stephenson, under cover of his own business operations in Germany, gathered intelligence on Nazi steel, arms, and munitions production and passed the information on to an unofficial intelligence network that reported to Churchill, then out of office but soon to become First Sea Lord and then Prime Minister.

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"That was my only training in espionage," Sir William later recalled, but in 1940 Churchill sent Intrepid to New York with the title of British Passports Control Officer. After the United States got into the war he became British Security Coordinator for the Western Hemisphere.

Reminiscing about his wartime service, Sir William said that in addition to serving as a link between Churchill and Roosevelt and supervising the training of Americans for intelligence work, he operated a spy network that uncovered the activities of Axis agents in South America and provided valuable information to Washington and London on the movements of Vichy French operatives. Knighted in 1946

Afterward he liked to pass off his job as "80 percent paperwork," but in 1946 the British honored him with a knighthood and the Americans presented him the Medal for Merit, then the United States' highest civilian award. The medal's citation, signed by Truman, said Sir William "gave timely and invaluable aid to the American war effort."

After the appearance of "A Man Called Intrepid," written by the similarly named William Stevenson, some of Sir William's recollections were contested by Churchill's private secretary, John Colville.

Mr. Colville, in his 1981 book "Winston Churchill and His Inner Circle," said that foremost among Sir William's false assertions were that he was a constant liaison between Churchill and Roosevelt and that he was in constant contact with Churchill on intelligence and military matters.

Sir William replied: "Those charges are completely untrue, absolute nonsense."

After the war Sir William joined with several wartime associates, including General Donovan and former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, to form the World Commerce Corporation, which provided tools, machinery and technical information to developing countries to set up industries.

Sir William, who was buried yesterday in Bermuda, is survived by a daughter, Elizabeth, and a grandson, Rhys. A spokesman for the family declined to give their surname.

A version of this article appears in print on , Section D, Page 17 of the National edition with the headline: William Stephenson, British Spy Known as Intrepid, Is Dead at 93

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WHO IS THE ENEMY?

By Nicholas A. Basbanes

March 16, 1986



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ECLIPSE By William Stevenson. 370 pp. New York: Doubleday & Company. \$17.95. NO doubt about it, a terrific story awaits the first reporter who can get into Spandau Prison and wangle an exclusive interview with Hitler's onetime deputy, Rudolf Hess.

The same idea makes a solid premise for a thriller. So too does another historical puzzle William Stevenson places at the center of his novel, "Eclipse" - the disturbing questions of whether the Allies knew during World War II that the Nazis were exterminating Jews and, if they did, why they never bombed any of the death camps.

As the author of "A Man Called Intrepid," the enormously successful 1976 biography of the Canadian scientist and master spy Sir William Stephenson, who coordinated British intelligence during the war, Mr. Stevenson is undeniably knowledgeable about high-stakes espionage, and his ruminations here raise a number of valid questions.

Is it possible, for instance, that Mr. Hess was not alone when he flew a Messerschmitt 110 into Scotland in 1941? Why, after all these years, are we still uncertain about his mission? Could there have been some kind of insidious understanding between the Allies and Germany that allowed the Holocaust to proceed in return for a pledge not to invade England?

When Mr. Stevenson considers such matters, he is provocative. It is only when he makes the leap from historical speculation to imagination that his novel gets out of hand; when he indulges in fantasy, he is just plain silly.

Scott Talbott is "America's favorite newsman," chief correspondent of the top-rated television show, "Newsmag" and the man who is allowed to meet briefly with the fictional Rudolf Hess. Why this comes to pass is unclear at first, but Talbott, we learn, lived in England during the war and knew as Uncle Samuel a man named Radzki, a Jew who was Hess's mysterious companion on the flight to England. So Talbott is the key to finding out who -and where - Radzki is today.

Gen. Quex Massey, an aging American spy who shares many of the qualities celebrated by Mr. Stevenson in "A Man Called Intrepid," is one of the few people in the novel who has some inkling of what is going on.

"Talbott knows but doesn't know he knows," the old general says to his granddaughter, Sally Ryan, by happenstance a field producer for Talbott's network and soon to be his colleague, globe-trotting co-conspirator and lover. "Our enemies want [Talbott] to remember and tell them what he remembers, but they'll stop him from remembering too much."

A central question of the novel is: for whom was Radzki really working? Hitler? Hess? Stalin? Churchill? An independent Zionist cause? And more to the point: who does he work for now? Among those curious are the Americans, the British, the Russians, the East Germans, the Israelis, even some disagreeable Libyans working with an especially dangerous neo-Nazi organization known as The 88. BY the time we learn Radzki's true identity we are caught up in the inevitable countdown to catastrophe. The Queen of England has invited the world's leaders to London for a memorial service honoring the war dead. East German terrorists, masquerading as Israelis, literally pop up through the streets and hold everyone hostage. Their principal demand: that the world watch the "Hess Command," a skillfully fabricated documentary that purports to reveal the truth about the Holocaust. Big Ben ticks away the minutes as we race toward an 11th-hour resolution so preposterous one knows it all may well end up in a movie.

To his credit, Mr. Stevenson plays fair with the reader by leaving a more than adequate trail of clues. If there is a central theme, it is deception; far too many people and things are never who or what they seem. "Eclipse," incidentally, is a "Russian acronym translated loosely into Extremely Confidential Liquidations Involving Personnel and Propaganda Serving the Enemy." But the question lingers: who is the enemy?

Nicholas A. Basbanes is the book editor of The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

A version of this article appears in print on , Section 7, Page 26 of the National edition with the headline: WHO IS THE ENEMY?

Major General William Joseph Donovan (1988). (Jun. 28, 2001). Inductee Notice, Vol. 48, No. 25, p.2. 2001 Military Intelligence Hall of Fame.

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'Military Intelligence Out Front Leading the Army in Transformation'

Military Intelligence Hall of Fame 2001

Vol. 48, No. 25 Published in the interest of Military Intelligence personnel and their families June 28, 2001

MG Chuck Thomas: Previous post commander

Thomas assumed command of the USAIC&FH in Nov. '94; final assignment was TRADOC CofS before Sept. '00 retirement

Maj. Gen. Chuck Thomas entered the Army in October of 1968. A native of Natchitoches, La., he graduated from Northwestern State University of Louisiana receiving a bachelor's and a masters degree in zoology. Commissioned as Engineer Officer Candidate School Aug. 23, 1969, as a second lieutenant in the Military Intelligence Branch, he served consecutive junior officer command and staff tours with the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and the U. S. Army Security Agency in Hawaii and Thailand.

1974-1985: Virginia, Georgia, Kansas

After completing the Military Intelligence Officer's Advanced Course in 1974, then-Capt. Thomas served as aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the U.S. Army Security Agency in Arlington, Va., followed by duty in the Army's Military Personnel Center as a military intelligence officer career manager.

Upon promotion in 1979, then-Maj. Thomas served, consecutively, as a brigade S-2, 124th MI Battalion S-3 and executive officer in the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Ga.; subsequently attending the Army's Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from 1982-83. Returning to Fort Stewart in 1983, he served as G-2 of the 24th Infantry Division for 16 months.

1985-1989: Germany, Virginia, Turkey, Saudi

Selected for battalion command, then-Lt. Col. Thomas assumed command of the 302nd MI Battalion in Frankfurt, Ger-

many, in January 1985. In March 1987, he assumed duties at the Army's Personnel Center in Alexandria, Va., as chief of the Military Intelligence Branch.

From 1988-89 he attended the National War College and, upon graduation, went immediately to brigade command in Turkey where he commanded the U.S. Army Field Station, Sinop, Turkey. After his command tour, Col. Thomas was assigned to the Joint Staff in the Pentagon where he began duty in J-3 as the deputy for intelligence in the Special Technical Operations Division of the Current Operations Directorate (J-33). Prior to the Gulf War, Thomas was ordered to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and was appointed director of the Central Command Joint Intelligence Center where he served for the duration of Operation Desert Storm. In April 1991, he returned to his duties on the Joint Staff in the Pentagon.

Flag officer assignments

In October 1991, Thomas was selected for brigadier general and assigned as deputy director for Current Intelligence, Joint Staff and Command Support, J-2/DIA. In June 1993, he was reassigned to be the deputy chief of staff, Intelligence, Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army.

Thomas assumed command of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca Nov. 10, 1994, and was selected for major general in July 1995. Thomas' final assignment was as the chief of staff of TRADOC, Fort Monroe, Va., June 23, 1998 until his retirement Sept. 30, 2000.



Maj. Gen. Chuck Thomas

Courtesy photo

CSM R. S. Hollingsworth Former MI Corps, 111th MI Brigade CSM

A former MI Corps and 111th Military Intelligence Brigade command sergeant major is joining the ranks of Hall of Fame honorees.

Retired Command Sgt. Maj. Randolph S. Hollingsworth retired from the Army in 1998 following an assignment as the Military Intelligence Corps CSM here. Before that position, he was 111th MI Brigade CSM.

A native of Duplin County, N.C., CSM Hollingsworth enlisted in the Army after graduating from high school. He completed basic training at Fort Bragg, N.C., and graduated advanced individual training at Fort Holabird, Md., as an imagery interpreter. Shortly thereafter, Hollingsworth received assignment orders to the Republic of Vietnam.

Past assignments

Hollingsworth served three combat tours with the 73rd Surveillance Aircraft Company in Vietnam. His other assignments include 1st Military Intelligence Battalion, Fort Bragg, 3rd Armored Division, Federal Republic of Germany, 525th Military Intelligence Group, Fort Bragg, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Akron, Ohio, U.S. Forces Korea, Republic of Korea, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, Fort Huachuca, and 6th Infantry Division (Light).

In June 1993, he returned to Fort Huachuca to become the 111th Military Intelligence brigade command sergeant major. His last assignment was as command sergeant major of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca.

Leadership positions

Hollingsworth has served as squad leader, section leader, platoon sergeant, operations sergeant, branch chief, instructor, first sergeant, recruiting station commander, battalion command sergeant major, and G2 sergeant major.



Command Sgt. Maj. Randolph S. Hollingsworth

Courtesy photo

Military education

His military education includes the Basic Noncommissioned Officers Course, Advanced Noncommissioned Officers Course, Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical School, Maintenance Management, Human Relations Moderator's Course, U.S. Air Force Senior Noncommissioned Officers Academy, and the Military Intelligence Pre-Assignment Course.

Awards, decorations

Hollingsworth's awards include the Meritorious Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal with four oak leaf clusters, Army Achievement Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and Army Recruiter Badge.

Hollingsworth is married to the former Lena Marie Swain of Garland, N.C. They have three children, Randolph Jr., Andre and Keitra.

CSM Lowry: 30 years of MI service

Command Sgt. Maj. Raymon V. Lowry entered the Army Feb. 26, 1970, in Dallas, Texas. He completed basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., followed by German Language Training at the Defense Language Institute, Monterey, Calif., and advanced individual training at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas.

Past assignments

Lowry served as a voice interceptor/transcriber, supervisor, and platoon sergeant, U.S. Army Field Station Berlin; AIT instructor, Goodfellow Detachment, Intelligence Schools, Fort Devens, Mass.; platoon sergeant, battalion operations sergeant, and first sergeant, 104th MI Battalion (CEWI), 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) Fort Carson, Colo.; first sergeant and command sergeant major, 532nd MI Battalion, 501st MI Brigade, Korea; CSM, 701st MI Brigade, Augsburg, Germany, 704th MI Brigade, Fort Meade, Md.; and 703rd MI Brigade, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Military education

Lowry attended the Advanced Noncommissioned Officers Course, First Sergeants Course, the Sergeants Majors Course, Basic and Intermediate German Language Training, and CY155, Cryptologic Course for Service Supervisors.

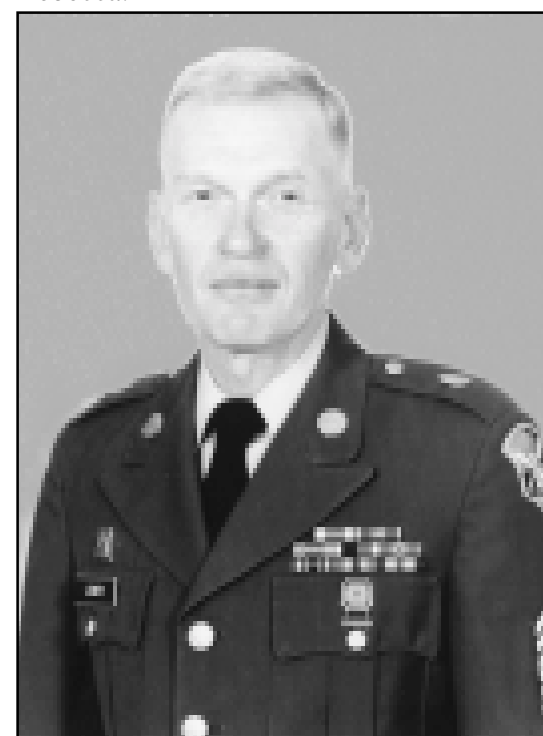
Awards, decorations

His awards and decorations include the

Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, and the Army Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters.

Lowry retired from active duty Feb. 29, 2000, after 30 years of service.

He is married to the former Sharon Straley of Brady, Texas. They have a daughter, Rebecca.



Command Sgt. Maj. Raymon V. Lowry

Courtesy photo

'I am Military Intelligence: Always Out Front'

I am Military Intelligence, and my roots stretch back to the beginning of time. Whenever and whenever man has had to defend himself against his neighbor, I was there. Survival and victory depend on me, for I mean Knowledge and Security.

I was with Moses as he sent Caleb into the Promised Land ahead of his people, meeting the enemy where the danger was greatest, then as now, Always Out Front!

I've been there since the beginning, in cold wars as well as hot. In Boston, my light shined from the steeple of the Old North Church. "One if by land, two if by sea," I said and then rode hard through the cool April night to Lexington

and Concord with the message that set fire to men's souls, stirring them to fight for their freedom, and for a nation that was but a dream. I, alone, made soldiers of farmers that night.

Another war, and I pushed West, scouting ahead of long columns, ensuring their safety, then as now, probing the frontier, Always Out Front!

From Bull Run to the Argonne, I was there, and the battles were won. I went by many names, now most forgotten, but I was Always Out Front!

At Pearl Harbor, unheeded, I wept at the waste, but out of the flames I rose stronger

See MI, back page

Golf tourney kicks off Hall of Fame activities; trail ride concludes

By Capt. Jeanne Duran
Hall of Fame OIC

The 14th Annual Military Intelligence Hall of Fame Week celebration, scheduled today and Friday at Fort Huachuca, starts with a tee and ends with a trail ride. This year's theme is "Military Intelligence Out Front Leading the Army in Transformation."

Activities kick off at 7:30 a.m. today with a golf tournament at Mountain View Golf Course here. This year's event will have the longest drive, closest to the hole and many other contests for the participants to vie after, as well as, a barbecue lunch at the 19th Hole Clubhouse.

Entry fee for non-members with a cart is \$35 and \$25 for members with a cart. Price include green fees, lunch and prizes.

Additional lunch meals may be purchased for \$8.50. Registration forms are available at the Mountain View Golf Course.

B Troop, 4th U.S. Cavalry will host an 1880's-style retreat ceremony at 4:30 p.m. today Wren Arena. The public is invited to attend.

As part of this year's celebration, Lt. Col. Jimmy J. Chandler, 305th MI Battalion commander, will relinquish command to Lt. Col. Michael A. Joiner in a 7 a.m. change-of-command ceremony Friday on historic Brown Parade Field. A reception immediately follows at the MI Museum.

Five honorees will be inducted into the MI Hall of Fame at 10 a.m. Friday in Fitch Auditorium, Alvarado Hall. They are: Retired Maj. Gen. Charles W. Thomas; Retired Command Sgt. Maj. Randolph S. Hollingsworth; Retired Lt. Gen. Patrick M.

Hughes; Retired Chief Warrant Officer Michael L. Fried; and retired Command Sgt. Maj. Raymon V. Lowry.

The ceremony will include the induction of the honorees into the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame, the installation of the Honorary Warrant Officer of the Corps the honoring of those soldiers being added to the Military Intelligence Corps Memorial.

Hall of Fame activities continues with the 39th Annual MI Ball at 6 p.m. Friday at the Lakeside Activity Center.

A trail ride concludes the celebration at 8 a.m. Saturday at the Buffalo Corral. Prices are \$12.50 and you can sign up at the Buffalo Corral or by calling 533-5220.

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L Gross receipts Add lines 6b, 8b, 9b, and 10b to line 12 ▶ 2,000

H and I are not applicable to Section 527 organizations
H (a) Is this a group return for affiliates? Yes No
H (b) If yes, enter number of affiliates ▶
H (c) Are all affiliates included? Yes No (If no, attach a list. See instructions.)
H (d) Is this a separate return filed by an organization covered by a group ruling? Yes No
I Enter 4 digit group GEN ▶

M Check if the organization is not required to attach Schedule B (Form 990, 990 EZ, or 990 PF)

Section 501(c)(3) organizations and 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts must attach a completed Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ)

Part I Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets or Fund Balances (see instructions)

1	Contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts received			
a	Direct public support	1a	2,000	
b	Indirect public support	1b		
c	Government contributions (grants)	1c		
d	Total (add lines 1a through 1c) (cash \$ _____ noncash \$ _____)	1d	2,000	
2	Program service revenue including government fees and contracts (from Part VII, line 93)	2		
3	Membership dues and assessments	3		
4	Interest on savings and temporary cash investments	4		
5	Dividends and interest from securities	5		
6a	Gross rents	6a		
b	Less rental expenses	6b		
c	Net rental income or (loss) (subtract line 6b from line 6a)	6c		
7	Other investment income (describe _____)	7		
8a	Gross amount from sales of assets other than inventory	(A) Securities	(B) Other	
b	Less cost or other basis and sales expenses	8a		
c	Gain or (loss) (attach schedule)	8b		
d	Net gain or (loss) (combine line 8c, columns (A) and (B))	8c		
8d		8d		
9	Special events and activities (attach schedule)			
a	Gross revenue (not including \$ _____ of contributions reported on line 1a)	9a		
b	Less direct expenses other than fundraising expenses	9b		
c	Net income or (loss) from special events (subtract line 9b from line 9a)	9c		
10a	Gross sales of inventory, less returns and allowances	10a		
b	Less cost of goods sold	10b		
c	Gross profit or (loss) from sales of inventory (attach schedule) (subtract line 10b from line 10a)	10c		
11	Other revenue (from Part VII, line 103)	11		
12	Total revenue (add lines 1d, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6c, 7, 8d, 9c, 10c, and 11)	12	2,000	
13	Program services (from line 44, column (B))	13	8,826	
14	Management and general (from line 44, column (C))	14		
15	Fundraising (from line 44, column (D))	15		
16	Payments to affiliates (attach schedule)	16		
17	Total expenses (add lines 16 and 44, column (A))	17	8,826	
18	Excess or (deficit) for the year (subtract line 17 from line 12)	18	-6,826	
19	Net assets or fund balances at beginning of year (from line 73, column (A))	19	7,581	
20	Other changes in net assets or fund balances (attach explanation)	20		
21	Net assets or fund balances at end of year (combine lines 18, 19, and 20)	21	755	

D P

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Part II Statement of Functional Expenses All organizations must complete column (A) Columns (B), (C), and (D) are required for section 501(c)(3) and (4) organizations and section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts but optional for others

Do not include amounts reported on line 6b, 8b, 9b, 10b, or 16 of Part I		(A) Total	(B) Program services	(C) Management and general	(D) Fundraising
22 Grants and allocations (att sch) (cash \$ _____ non cash \$ _____)	22				
23 Specific assistance to individuals (att sch)	23				
24 Benefits paid to or for members (att sch)	24				
25 Compensation of officers, directors, etc	25				
26 Other salaries and wages	26				
27 Pension plan contributions	27				
28 Other employee benefits	28				
29 Payroll taxes	29				
30 Professional fundraising fees	30				
31 Accounting fees	31	350	350		
32 Legal fees	32				
33 Supplies	33				
34 Telephone	34				
35 Postage and shipping	35				
36 Occupancy	36	1,797	1,797		
37 Equipment rental and maintenance	37				
38 Printing and publications	38				
39 Travel	39				
40 Conferences, conventions, and meetings	40				
41 Interest	41				
42 Depreciation, depletion, etc (attach schedule)	42				
43 Other expenses not covered above (itemize)					
a OFFICE	43a	6,654	6,654		
b DUES/SUBS	43b	25	25		
c	43c				
d	43d				
e	43e				
44 Total functional expenses (add lines 22-43) Organizations completing columns (B) - (D), carry these totals to lines 13 - 15	44	8,826	8,826		

Joint Costs Check if you are following SOP 98 2

Are any joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation reported in (B) Program services? Yes No

If 'Yes,' enter (i) the aggregate amount of these joint costs \$ _____, (ii) the amount allocated to program services \$ _____, (iii) the amount allocated to management and general \$ _____, and (iv) the amount allocated to fundraising \$ _____

Part III Statement of Program Service Accomplishments

What is the organization's primary exempt purpose? ▶

All organizations must describe their exempt purpose achievements in a clear and concise manner. State the number of clients served, publications issued, etc. Discuss achievements that are not measurable (Section 501(c)(3) & (4) organizations & section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts must also enter the amount of grants & allocations to others)

Program Service Expenses
(Required for 501(c)(3) and (4) organizations and 4947(a)(1) trusts but optional for others)

a _____

(Grants and allocations \$ _____)

b _____

(Grants and allocations \$ _____)

c _____

(Grants and allocations \$ _____)

d _____

(Grants and allocations \$ _____)

e Other program services (Grants and allocations \$ _____)

f Total of Program Service Expenses (should equal line 44, column (B), program services) ▶

Part IV Balance Sheets (See instructions)

Note. Where required, attached schedules and amounts within the description column should be for end of-year amounts only

		(A)		(B)
		Beginning of year		End of year
ASSETS	45 Cash – non interest bearing	6,234	45	1,205
	46 Savings and temporary cash investments		46	
	47a Accounts receivable		47a	
	b Less allowance for doubtful accounts		47b	47c
	48a Pledges receivable		48a	
	b Less allowance for doubtful accounts		48b	48c
	49 Grants receivable		49	
	50 Receivables from officers, directors, trustees, and key employees (attach schedule)		50	
	51a Other notes & loans receivable (attach sch)		51a	
	b Less allowance for doubtful accounts		51b	51c
	52 Inventories for sale or use		52	
	53 Prepaid expenses and deferred charges		53	
	54 Investments – securities (attach schedule)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cost <input type="checkbox"/> FMV	54	
	55a Investments – land, buildings, & equipment basis		55a	
	b Less accumulated depreciation (attach schedule)		55b	55c
56 Investments – other (attach schedule)		56		
57a Land, buildings, and equipment basis		57a		
b Less accumulated depreciation (attach schedule)		57b	57c	
58 Other assets (describe ▶ See Line 58 Stmt)	1,797	58		
59 Total assets (add lines 45 through 58) (must equal line 74)	8,031	59	1,205	
LIABILITIES	60 Accounts payable and accrued expenses	450	60	450
	61 Grants payable		61	
	62 Deferred revenue		62	
	63 Loans from officers, directors, trustees, and key employees (attach schedule)		63	
	64a Tax exempt bond liabilities (attach schedule)		64a	
	b Mortgages and other notes payable (attach schedule)		64b	
	65 Other liabilities (describe ▶)		65	
66 Total liabilities (add lines 60 through 65)	450	66	450	
NET ASSETS OR FUND BALANCES	Organizations that follow SFAS 117, check here <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and complete lines 67 through 69 and lines 73 and 74			
	67 Unrestricted	7,581	67	755
	68 Temporarily restricted		68	
	69 Permanently restricted		69	
	Organizations that do not follow SFAS 117, check here <input type="checkbox"/> and complete lines 70 through 74			
	70 Capital stock, trust principal, or current funds		70	
	71 Paid in or capital surplus, or land, building, and equipment fund		71	
	72 Retained earnings, endowment, accumulated income, or other funds		72	
73 Total net assets or fund balances (add lines 67 through 69 or lines 70 through 72, column (A) must equal line 19 and column (B) must equal line 21)	7,581	73	755	
74 Total liabilities and net assets/fund balances (add lines 66 and 73)	8,031	74	1,205	

Form 990 is available for public inspection and, for some people, serves as the primary or sole source of information about a particular organization. How the public perceives an organization in such cases may be determined by the information presented on its return. Therefore, please make sure the return is complete and accurate and fully describes, in Part III, the organization's programs and accomplishments.

BAA

Part IV-A Reconciliation of Revenue per Audited Financial Statements with Revenue per Return (See instructions)

Part IV-B Reconciliation of Expenses per Audited Financial Statements with Expenses per Return

a	Total revenue, gains, and other support per audited financial statements	a
b	Amounts included on line a but not on line 12, Form 990	
(1)	Net unrealized gains on investments \$	
(2)	Donated services and use of facilities \$	
(3)	Recoveries of prior year grants \$	
(4)	Other (specify)	
	\$	
	Add amounts on lines (1) through (4)	b
c	Line a minus line b	c
d	Amounts included on line 12, Form 990 but not on line a	
(1)	Investment expenses not included on line 6b, Form 990 \$	
(2)	Other (specify)	
	\$	
	Add amounts on lines (1) and (2)	d
e	Total revenue per line 12, Form 990 (line c plus line d)	e

a	Total expenses and losses per audited financial statements	a
b	Amounts included on line a but not on line 17, Form 990	
(1)	Donated services and use of facilities \$	
(2)	Prior year adjustments reported on line 20, Form 990 \$	
(3)	Losses reported on line 20, Form 990 \$	
(4)	Other (specify)	
	\$	
	Add amounts on lines (1) through (4)	b
c	Line a minus line b	c
d	Amounts included on line 17, Form 990 but not on line a	
(1)	Investment expenses not included on line 6b, Form 990 \$	
(2)	Other (specify)	
	\$	
	Add amounts on lines (1) and (2)	d
e	Total expenses per line 17, Form 990 (line c plus line d)	e

Part V List of Officers, Directors, Trustees, and Key Employees (List each one even if not compensated, see instructions)

(A) Name and address	(B) Title and average hours per week devoted to position	(C) Compensation (if not paid, enter -0-)	(D) Contributions to employee benefit plans and deferred compensation	(E) Expense account and other allowances
DAVID S BRUCE NEW YORK, NY				
EDWARD S COX NEW YORK, NY				
WALTER J P CURLEY NEW YORK, NY				
MICHEL DEBOURBON NEW YORK, NY				
ALLNE DE ROMANONES NEW YORK, NY				
JOHN J DEVINE NEW YORK, NY				
JOHN R DREXEL, IV NEW YORK, NY				
KENNETH HART NEW YORK, NY				
GEOFFREY M T JONES NEW YORK, NY				
See List of Officers, Etc. Statement				

75 Did any officer, director, trustee, or key employee receive aggregate compensation of more than \$100,000 from your organization and all related organizations, of which more than \$10,000 was provided by the related organizations?

Yes No

If 'Yes,' attach schedule -- see instructions

Part VI Other Information (See specific instructions)

Yes No

76 Did the organization engage in any activity not previously reported to the IRS? If 'Yes,' attach a detailed description of each activity	76		X
77 Were any changes made in the organizing or governing documents but not reported to the IRS? If 'Yes,' attach a conformed copy of the changes	77		X
78a Did the organization have unrelated business gross income of \$1,000 or more during the year covered by this return?	78a		X
b If 'Yes,' has it filed a tax return on Form 990-T for this year?	78b		
79 Was there a liquidation, dissolution, termination, or substantial contraction during the year? If 'Yes,' attach a statement	79		X
80a Is the organization related (other than by association with a statewide or nationwide organization) through common membership, governing bodies, trustees, officers, etc. to any other exempt or nonexempt organization?	80a		X
b If 'Yes,' enter the name of the organization _____ and check whether it is <input type="checkbox"/> exempt or <input type="checkbox"/> nonexempt			
81a Enter direct or indirect political expenditures See line 81 instructions	81a		
b Did the organization file Form 1120-POL for this year?	81b		X
82a Did the organization receive donated services or the use of materials, equipment, or facilities at no charge or at substantially less than fair rental value?	82a		X
b If 'Yes,' you may indicate the value of these items here Do not include this amount as revenue in Part I or as an expense in Part II (See instructions in Part III)	82b		
83a Did the organization comply with the public inspection requirements for returns and exemption applications?	83a	X	
b Did the organization comply with the disclosure requirements relating to quid pro quo contributions?	83b		
84a Did the organization solicit any contributions or gifts that were not tax deductible?	84a		X
b If 'Yes,' did the organization include with every solicitation an express statement that such contributions or gifts were not tax deductible?	84b		
85 501(c)(4), (5) or (6) organizations a Were substantially all dues nondeductible by members?	85a		
b Did the organization make only in house lobbying expenditures of \$2,000 or less?	85b		
If 'Yes' was answered to either 85a or 85b, do not complete 85c through 85h below unless the organization received a waiver for proxy tax owed for the prior year			
c Dues, assessments, and similar amounts from members	85c		
d Section 162(e) lobbying and political expenditures	85d		
e Aggregate nondeductible amount of Section 6033(e)(1)(A) dues notices	85e		
f Taxable amount of lobbying and political expenditures (line 85d less 85e)	85f		
g Does the organization elect to pay the Section 6033(e) tax on the amount on line 85f?	85g		
h If Section 6033(e)(1)(A) dues notices were sent, does the organization agree to add the amount on line 85f to its reasonable estimate of dues allocable to nondeductible lobbying and political expenditures for the following tax year?	85h		
86 501(c)(7) organizations Enter a Initiation fees and capital contributions included on line 12	86a		
b Gross receipts, included on line 12, for public use of club facilities	86b		
87 501(c)(12) organizations Enter a Gross income from members or shareholders	87a		
b Gross income from other sources (Do not net amounts due or paid to other sources against amounts due or received from them)	87b		
88 At any time during the year, did the organization own a 50% or greater interest in a taxable corporation or partnership, or an entity disregarded as separate from the organization under Regulations Sections 301.7701-2 and 301.7701-3? If 'Yes,' complete Part IX	88		
89a 501(c)(3) organizations Enter Amount of tax imposed on the organization during the year under Section 4911 _____, Section 4912 _____, Section 4955 _____			
b 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations Did the organization engage in any Section 4958 excess benefit transaction during the year or did it become aware of an excess benefit transaction from a prior year? If 'Yes,' attach a statement explaining each transaction	89b		X
c Enter Amount of tax imposed on the organization managers or disqualified persons during the year under Sections 4912, 4955, and 4958 _____			
d Enter Amount of tax on line 89c, above, reimbursed by the organization _____			
90a List the states with which a copy of this return is filed _____ NEW YORK			
b Number of employees employed in the pay period that includes March 12, 2001 (see instructions)	90b		0
91 The books are in care of _____ TAXPAYER Telephone number _____			
Located at _____ 23 69TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY _____ ZIP + 4 _____ 10021			
92 Section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts filing Form 990 in lieu of Form 1041 - Check here _____ and enter the amount of tax exempt interest received or accrued during the tax year _____	92		

Part VII Analysis of Income-Producing Activities (See instructions)

Note Enter gross amounts unless otherwise indicated

	Unrelated business income		Excluded by section 512, 513, or 514		(E) Related or exempt function income
	(A) Business code	(B) Amount	(C) Exclusion code	(D) Amount	
93 Program service revenue					
a					
b					
c					
d					
e					
f Medicare/Medicaid payments					
g Fees & contracts from government agencies					
94 Membership dues and assessments					
95 Interest on savings & temporary cash invmnts					
96 Dividends & interest from securities					
97 Net rental income or (loss) from real estate					
a debt financed property					
b not debt financed property					
98 Net rental income or (loss) from pers prop					
99 Other investment income					
100 Gain or (loss) from sales of assets other than inventory					
101 Net income or (loss) from special events					
102 Gross profit or (loss) from sales of inventory					
103 Other revenue a					
b					
c					
d					
e					
104 Subtotal (add columns (B), (D), and (E))					
105 Total (add line 104, columns (B), (D), and (E))					

Note Line 105 plus line 1d Part I, should equal the amount on line 12, Part I

Part VIII Relationship of Activities to the Accomplishment of Exempt Purposes (See instructions)

Line No	Explain how each activity for which income is reported in column (E) of Part VII contributed importantly to the accomplishment of the organization's exempt purposes (other than by providing funds for such purposes)

Part IX Information Regarding Taxable Subsidiaries and Disregarded Entities (See instructions)

(A) Name, address, and EIN of corporation, partnership, or disregarded entity	(B) Percentage of ownership interest	(C) Nature of activities	(D) Total income	(E) End-of-year assets
	%			
	%			
	%			
	%			

Part X Information Regarding Transfers Associated with Personal Benefit Contracts (See instructions)

- a Did the organization, during the year, receive any funds, directly or indirectly, to pay premiums on a personal benefit contract? Yes No
- b Did the organization, during the year, pay premiums, directly or indirectly, on a personal benefit contract? Yes No

Note If Yes' to (b), file Form 8870 and Form 4720 (see instructions)

Please Sign Here
 Under penalties of perjury I declare that I have examined this return including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than officer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.
 Signature of Officer: *Anthony M. C. Jones* Date: 5/13/02
 Type or Print Name and Title: *President*

Paid Preparer's Use Only
 Preparer's Signature: *[Signature]* Date: 05/08/02
 Check if self-employed:
 Preparer's SSN or PTIN (see General Instruction W): P00228631
 Firm's name (or yours if self-employed) and address, and ZIP + 4: GRAY, SIGNORE & CO, LLP
 12 NORTH MAIN STREET
 PEARL RIVER NY 10965
 EIN: 13-2664214
 Phone no:

Schedule A
(Form 990 or 990-EZ)

**Organization Exempt Under
Section 501(c)(3)**

OMB No 1545-0047

(Except Private Foundation) and Section 501(e), 501(f), 501(k), 501(n), or Section 4947(a)(1)
Nonexempt Charitable Trust Supplementary Information — (See separate instructions)

2001

Supplementary Information — (see separate instructions)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

▶ **Must be completed by the above organizations and attached to their Form 990 or 990-EZ.**

Name of the Organization

THE WILLIAM J DONOVAN MEMORIAL FDN

Employer Identification Number

13-3095744

Part I Compensation of the Five Highest Paid Employees Other Than Officers, Directors, and Trustees

(See instructions List each one If there are none, enter 'None')

(a) Name and address of each employee paid more than \$50,000	(b) Title and average hours per week devoted to position	(c) Compensation	(d) Contributions to employee benefit plans & deferred compensation	(e) Expense account and other allowances
Total number of other employees paid over \$50,000 ▶				

Part II Compensation of the Five Highest Paid Independent Contractors for Professional Services

(See instructions List each one (whether individuals or firms) If there are none, enter 'None')

(a) Name and address of each independent contractor paid more than \$50,000	(b) Type of service	(c) Compensation
Total number of others receiving over \$50,000 for professional services ▶		

Part III Statements About Activities (See instructions)

1 During the year, has the organization attempted to influence national, state, or local legislation, including any attempt to influence public opinion on a legislative matter or referendum? If 'Yes,' enter the total expenses paid or incurred in connection with the lobbying activities **▶** \$ _____
 (Must equal amounts on line 38, Part VI-A, or line I of Part VI-B)

Organizations that made an election under section 501(h) by filing Form 5768 must complete Part VI A. Other organizations checking 'Yes,' must complete Part VI B and attach a statement giving a detailed description of the lobbying activities

2 During the year, has the organization, either directly or indirectly, engaged in any of the following acts with any substantial contributors, trustees, directors, officers, creators, key employees, or members of their families, or with any taxable organization with which any such person is affiliated as an officer, director, trustee, majority owner, or principal beneficiary? (If the answer to any question is 'Yes' attach a detailed statement explaining the transactions)

a Sale, exchange, or leasing of property?

b Lending of money or other extension of credit?

c Furnishing of goods, services, or facilities?

d Payment of compensation (or payment or reimbursement of expenses if more than \$1,000)?

e Transfer of any part of its income or assets?

3 Does the organization make grants for scholarships, fellowships, student loans, etc? (See Note below)

4 Do you have a section 403(b) annuity plan for your employees?

	Yes	No
1		X
2		
2a		X
2b		X
2c		X
2d		X
2e		X
3		X
4		X

Note Attach a statement to explain how the organization determines that individuals or organizations receiving grants or loans from it in furtherance of its charitable programs 'qualify' to receive payments

Part IV Reason for Non-Private Foundation Status (See instructions)

The organization is not a private foundation because it is (please check only **One** applicable box)

- 5 A church, convention of churches, or association of churches Section 170(b)(1)(A)(i)
- 6 A school Section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) (Also complete Part V)
- 7 A hospital or a cooperative hospital service organization Section 170(b)(1)(A)(iii)
- 8 A federal, state, or local government or governmental unit Section 170(b)(1)(A)(v)
- 9 A medical research organization operated in conjunction with a hospital Section 170(b)(1)(A)(iii) Enter the hospital's name, city, and state **▶** _____
- 10 An organization operated for the benefit of a college or university owned or operated by a governmental unit Section 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) (Also complete the **Support Schedule** in Part IV A)
- 11a An organization that normally receives a substantial part of its support from a governmental unit or from the general public Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) (Also complete the **Support Schedule** in Part IV A)
- 11b A community trust Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) (Also complete the **Support Schedule** in Part IV A)
- 12 An organization that normally receives (1) more than 33-1/3% of its support from contributions, membership fees, and gross receipts from activities related to its charitable, etc, functions - subject to certain exceptions, and (2) no more than 33-1/3% of its support from gross investment income and unrelated business taxable income (less section 511 tax) from businesses acquired by the organization after June 30, 1975 See section 509(a)(2) (Also complete the **Support Schedule** in Part IV-A)
- 13 An organization that is not controlled by any disqualified persons (other than foundation managers) and supports organizations described in (1) lines 5 through 12 above, or (2) section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6), if they meet the test of section 509(a)(2) (See section 509(a)(3))

Provide the following information about the supported organizations (See instructions)

(a) Name(s) of supported organization(s)	(b) Line number from above

14 An organization organized and operated to test for public safety Section 509(a)(4) (See instructions)

Part IV-A Support Schedule (Complete only if you checked a box on line 10, 11, or 12) Use cash method of accounting

Note: You may use the worksheet in the instructions for converting from the accrual to the cash method of accounting

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in)	(a) 2000	(b) 1999	(c) 1998	(d) 1997	(e) Total
15 Gifts, grants, and contributions received (Do not include unusual grants. See line 28.)	24,325	40,411	52,988	15,738	133,462
16 Membership fees received					
17 Gross receipts from admissions, merchandise sold or services performed, or furnishing of facilities in any activity that is related to the organization's charitable, etc., purpose					
18 Gross income from interest, dividends, amounts received from payments on securities loans (Section 512(a)(5)), rents, royalties, and unrelated business taxable income (less Section 511 taxes) from businesses acquired by the organization after June 30, 1975		9	6	92	107
19 Net income from unrelated business activities not included in line 18					
20 Tax revenues levied for the organization's benefit and either paid to it or expended on its behalf					
21 The value of services or facilities furnished to the organization by a governmental unit without charge. Do not include the value of services or facilities generally furnished to the public without charge.					
22 Other income. Attach a schedule. Do not include gain or (loss) from sale of capital assets.					
23 Total of lines 15 through 22	24,325	40,420	52,994	15,830	133,569
24 Line 23 minus line 17	24,325	40,420	52,994	15,830	133,569
25 Enter 1% of line 23	243	404	530	158	

26 Organizations described on lines 10 or 11

a Enter 2% of amount in column (e), line 24 ▶ 26a

b Prepare a list for your records to show the name of and amount contributed by each person (other than a governmental unit or publicly supported organization) whose total gifts for 1997 through 2000 exceeded the amount shown in line 26a. Do not file this list with your return. Enter the total of all these excess amounts ▶ 26b

c Total support for Section 509(a)(1) test. Enter line 24, column (e) ▶ 26c

d Add Amounts from column (e) for lines 18 _____ 19 _____ ▶ 26d

22 _____ 26b _____

e Public support (line 26c minus line 26d total) ▶ 26e

f Public support percentage (line 26e (numerator) divided by line 26c (denominator)) ▶ 26f %

27 Organizations described on line 12

a For amounts included in lines 15, 16, and 17 that were received from a 'disqualified person,' prepare a list for your records to show the name of, and total amounts received in each year from, each 'disqualified person.' Do not file this list with your return. Enter the sum of such amounts for each year

(2000) _____ (1999) _____ (1998) _____ (1997) _____

b For any amount included in line 17 that was received from each person (other than 'disqualified persons'), prepare a list for your records to show the name of, and amount received for each year, that was more than the larger of (1) the amount on line 25 for the year or (2) \$5,000. (Include in the list organizations described in lines 5 through 11, as well as individuals.) Do not file this list with your return. After computing the difference between the amount received and the larger amount described in (1) or (2), enter the sum of these differences (the excess amounts) for each year

(2000) _____ (1999) _____ (1998) _____ (1997) _____

c Add Amounts from column (e) for lines 15 _____ 16 _____ ▶ 27c 133,462

17 _____ 20 _____ 21 _____

d Add Line 27a total _____ and line 27b total _____ ▶ 27d

e Public support (line 27c total minus line 27d total) ▶ 27e 133,462

f Total support for section 509(a)(2) test. Enter amount from line 23, column (e) ▶ 27f 133,569

g Public support percentage (line 27e (numerator) divided by line 27f (denominator)) ▶ 27g 99.92 %

h Investment income percentage (line 18, column (e) (numerator) divided by line 27f (denominator)) ▶ 27h 0.08 %

28 Unusual Grants: For an organization described in line 10, 11, or 12 that received any unusual grants during 1997 through 2000, prepare a list for your records to show, for each year, the name of the contributor, the date and amount of the grant, and a brief description of the nature of the grant. Do not file this list with your return. Do not include these grants in line 15.

Part V Private School Questionnaire (See instructions)
 (To be completed Only by schools that checked the box on line 6 in Part IV)

N/A

	Yes	No
29 Does the organization have a racially nondiscriminatory policy toward students by statement in its charter, bylaws, other governing instrument, or in a resolution of its governing body?		
30 Does the organization include a statement of its racially nondiscriminatory policy toward students in all its brochures, catalogues, and other written communications with the public dealing with student admissions, programs, and scholarships?		
31 Has the organization publicized its racially nondiscriminatory policy through newspaper or broadcast media during the period of solicitation for students, or during the registration period if it has no solicitation program, in a way that makes the policy known to all parts of the general community it serves? If 'Yes,' please describe, if 'No,' please explain (If you need more space, attach a separate statement) ----- ----- -----		
32 Does the organization maintain the following		
a Records indicating the racial composition of the student body, faculty, and administrative staff?		
b Records documenting that scholarships and other financial assistance are awarded on a racially nondiscriminatory basis?		
c Copies of all catalogues, brochures, announcements, and other written communications to the public dealing with student admissions, programs, and scholarships?		
d Copies of all material used by the organization or on its behalf to solicit contributions? If you answered 'No' to any of the above, please explain (If you need more space, attach a separate statement) ----- -----		
33 Does the organization discriminate by race in any way with respect to		
a Students' rights or privileges?		
b Admissions policies?		
c Employment of faculty or administrative staff?		
d Scholarships or other financial assistance?		
e Educational policies?		
f Use of facilities?		
g Athletic programs?		
h Other extracurricular activities? If you answered 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain (If you need more space, attach a separate statement) ----- -----		
34a Does the organization receive any financial aid or assistance from a governmental agency?		
b Has the organization's right to such aid ever been revoked or suspended? If you answered 'Yes' to either 34a or b, please explain using an attached statement		
35 Does the organization certify that it has complied with the applicable requirements of sections 4 01 through 4 05 of Rev Proc 75 50, 1975-2 C B 587, covering racial nondiscrimination? If 'No,' attach an explanation		

Part VI-A Lobbying Expenditures by Electing Public Charities (See instructions)
 (To be completed **Only** by an eligible organization that filed Form 5768)

Check **a** if the organization belongs to an affiliated group Check **b** if you checked 'a' and 'limited control' provisions apply

Limits on Lobbying Expenditures		(a) Affiliated group totals	(b) To be completed for all electing organizations
(The term 'expenditures' means amounts paid or incurred)			
36	Total lobbying expenditures to influence public opinion (grassroots lobbying)	36	
37	Total lobbying expenditures to influence a legislative body (direct lobbying)	37	
38	Total lobbying expenditures (add lines 36 and 37)	38	
39	Other exempt purpose expenditures	39	
40	Total exempt purpose expenditures (add lines 38 and 39)	40	
41	Lobbying nontaxable amount Enter the amount from the following table -		
	If the amount on line 40 is -		
	Not over \$500,000		
	Over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000		
	Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,500,000		
	Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$17,000,000		
	Over \$17,000,000		
	The lobbying nontaxable amount is -		
	20% of the amount on line 40		
	\$100,000 plus 15% of the excess over \$500,000		
	\$175,000 plus 10% of the excess over \$1,000,000	41	
	\$225,000 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,500,000		
	\$1,000,000	42	
42	Grassroots nontaxable amount (enter 25% of line 41)	42	
43	Subtract line 42 from line 36 Enter 0 if line 42 is more than line 36	43	
44	Subtract line 41 from line 38 Enter 0 if line 41 is more than line 38	44	
Caution If there is an amount on either line 43 or line 44, you must file Form 4720			

4-Year Averaging Period Under Section 501(h)

(Some organizations that made a section 501(h) election do not have to complete all of the five columns below
 See the instructions for lines 45 through 50)

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	Lobbying Expenditures During 4-Year Averaging Period				
	(a) 2001	(b) 2000	(c) 1999	(d) 1998	(e) Total
45	Lobbying nontaxable amount				
46	Lobbying ceiling amount (150% of line 45(e))				
47	Total lobbying expenditures				
48	Grassroots non-taxable amount				
49	Grassroots ceiling amount (150% of line 48(e))				
50	Grassroots lobbying expenditures				

Part VI-B Lobbying Activity by Nonelecting Public Charities
 (For reporting only by organizations that did not complete Part VI-A) (See instructions)

During the year, did the organization attempt to influence national, state or local legislation, including any attempt to influence public opinion on a legislative matter or referendum, through the use of

- a Volunteers
- b Paid staff or management (include compensation in expenses reported on lines c through h)
- c Media advertisements
- d Mailings to members, legislators, or the public
- e Publications, or published or broadcast statements
- f Grants to other organizations for lobbying purposes
- g Direct contact with legislators, their staffs, government officials, or a legislative body
- h Rallies, demonstrations, seminars, conventions, speeches, lectures, or any other means
- i Total lobbying expenditures (add lines c through h)

Yes	No	Amount

If 'Yes' to any of the above, also attach a statement giving a detailed description of the lobbying activities

Form 990, Page 3, Part IV, Line 58
Other Assets Statement

Line 58 - Other Assets:	Beginning of Year	End of Year
SECURITY DEPOSITS	1,797	
Total	<u>1,797</u>	

Form 990, Page 4, Part V
List of Officers, Etc Statement

(A) Name and address	(B) Title and average hours per week devoted to position	(C) Compensation (if not paid, enter -0-)	(D) Contributions to employee benefit plans and deferred compensation	(E) Expense account and other allowances
FRANCIS L KELLOGG NEW YORK, NY				
MARTIN S QUIGLEY NEW YORK, NY				
JOHN K SINGLAUB NEW YORK, NY				
BERNADETTE CASEY SMITH NEW YORK, NY				
WILLIAM VANDEN HEUVEL NEW YORK, NY				
FRANK G WISNER NEW YORK, NY				

Total

Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax

Under section 501(c), 527, or 4947(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (except black lung benefit trust or private foundation)

2005

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

▶ The organization may have to use a copy of this return to satisfy state reporting requirements.

Open to Public Inspection

A For the 2005 calendar year, or tax year beginning and ending

B Check if applicable:
 Address change
 Name change
 Initial return
 Final return
 Amended return
 Application pending

C Name of organization
THE PILGRIMS FOUNDATION, INC.
 Number and street (or P.O. box if mail is not delivered to street address) Room/suite
122 EAST 58TH STREET
 City or town, state or country, and ZIP + 4
NEW YORK, NY 10022

D Employer identification number
13-3095744

E Telephone number
(212) 753-7175

F Accounting method Cash Accrual
 Other (specify) ▶

• Section 501(c)(3) organizations and 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts must attach a completed Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ).

G Website: ▶ **N/A**

J Organization type (check only one) 501(c) (**3**) (insert no) 4947(a)(1) or 527

K Check here if the organization's gross receipts are normally not more than \$25,000. The organization need not file a return with the IRS; but if the organization chooses to file a return, be sure to file a complete return. Some states require a complete return.

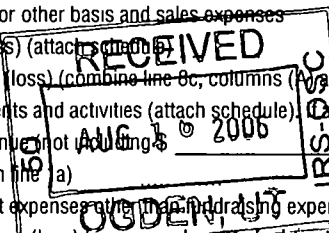
L Gross receipts: Add lines 6b, 8b, 9b, and 10b to line 12 ▶ **12,522.**

H and I are not applicable to section 527 organizations.
H(a) Is this a group return for affiliates? Yes No
H(b) If "Yes," enter number of affiliates ▶ **N/A**
H(c) Are all affiliates included? **N/A** Yes No (If "No," attach a list.)
H(d) Is this a separate return filed by an organization covered by a group ruling? Yes No
I Group Exemption Number ▶ **N/A**
M Check if the organization is not required to attach Sch. B (Form 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF).

Part I Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets or Fund Balances

Revenue					
1	Contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts received:				
a	Direct public support	1a	2,450.		
b	Indirect public support	1b			
c	Government contributions (grants)	1c			
d	Total (add lines 1a through 1c) (cash \$ 2,450. noncash \$ _____)	1d	2,450.		
2	Program service revenue including government fees and contracts (from Part VII, line 93)	2			
3	Membership dues and assessments	3	10,000.		
4	Interest on savings and temporary cash investments	4	72.		
5	Dividends and interest from securities	5			
6 a	Gross rents	6a			
b	Less: rental expenses	6b			
c	Net rental income or (loss) (subtract line 6b from line 6a)	6c			
7	Other investment income (describe ▶ _____)	7			
8 a	Gross amount from sales of assets other than inventory	(A) Securities	(B) Other		
b	Less: cost or other basis and sales expenses	8a			
c	Gain or (loss) (attach schedule)	8b			
d	Net gain or (loss) (combine line 8c, columns (A) and (B))	8c			
9	Special events and activities (attach schedule). Any amount is from gaming, check here <input type="checkbox"/>				
a	Gross revenue (not including _____ of contributions reported on the _____)	9a			
b	Less: direct expenses of the event (including _____)	9b			
c	Net income or (loss) from special events (subtract line 9b from line 9a)	9c			
10 a	Gross sales of inventory, less returns and allowances	10a			
b	Less: cost of goods sold	10b			
c	Gross profit or (loss) from sales of inventory (attach schedule) (subtract line 10b from line 10a)	10c			
11	Other revenue (from Part VII, line 103)	11			
12	Total revenue (add lines 1d, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6c, 7, 8d, 9c, 10c, and 11)	12	12,522.		
Expenses					
13	Program services (from line 44, column (B))	13	790.		
14	Management and general (from line 44, column (C))	14	9,952.		
15	Fundraising (from line 44, column (D))	15			
16	Payments to affiliates (attach schedule)	16			
17	Total expenses (add lines 13 and 14, column (A))	17	10,742.		
Net Assets					
18	Excess or (deficit) for the year (subtract line 17 from line 12)	18	1,780.		
19	Net assets or fund balances at beginning of year (from line 73, column (A))	19	60,717.		
20	Other changes in net assets or fund balances (attach explanation) SEE STATEMENT 1	20	12,100.		
21	Net assets or fund balances at end of year (combine lines 18, 19, and 20)	21	74,597.		

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Part II Statement of Functional Expenses

All organizations must complete column (A). Columns (B), (C), and (D) are required for section 501(c)(3) and (4) organizations and section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts but optional for others.

<i>Do not include amounts reported on line 6b, 8b, 9b, 10b, or 16 of Part I.</i>	(A) Total	(B) Program services	(C) Management and general	(D) Fundraising
22 Grants and allocations (attach schedule) (cash \$ <u>0</u> . noncash \$ <u>0</u> . If this amount includes foreign grants, check here <input type="checkbox"/> 22				
23 Specific assistance to individuals (attach schedule) 23				
24 Benefits paid to or for members (attach schedule) 24				
25 Compensation of officers, directors, etc 25	0.	0.	0.	0.
26 Other salaries and wages 26	8,000.		8,000.	
27 Pension plan contributions 27				
28 Other employee benefits 28				
29 Payroll taxes 29				
30 Professional fundraising fees 30				
31 Accounting fees 31	1,750.		1,750.	
32 Legal fees 32				
33 Supplies 33	142.		142.	
34 Telephone 34				
35 Postage and shipping 35				
36 Occupancy 36				
37 Equipment rental and maintenance 37				
38 Printing and publications 38				
39 Travel 39				
40 Conferences, conventions, and meetings 40				
41 Interest 41				
42 Depreciation, depletion, etc (attach schedule) 42				
43 Other expenses not covered above (itemize)				
a CONTRIBUTIONS 43a	0.			
b SPEAKERS PROGRAM 43b	790.	790.		
c MISCELLANEOUS 43c	60.		60.	
d ADMINISTRATIVE 43d				
e EXPENSES 43e	0.			
f 43f				
g 43g				
44 Total functional expenses. Add lines 22 through 43. (Organizations completing columns (B)-(D), carry these totals to lines 13-15) 44	10,742.	790.	9,952.	0.

Joint Costs. Check if you are following SOP 98-2.

Are any joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation reported in (B) Program services? Yes No

If "Yes," enter (i) the aggregate amount of these joint costs \$ N/A ; (ii) the amount allocated to Program services \$ N/A ; (iii) the amount allocated to Management and general \$ N/A ; and (iv) the amount allocated to Fundraising \$ N/A

Part III Statement of Program Service Accomplishments (See the instructions.)

Form 990 is available for public inspection and, for some people, serves as the primary or sole source of information about a particular organization. How the public perceives an organization in such cases may be determined by the information presented on its return. Therefore, please make sure the return is complete and accurate and fully describes, in Part III, the organization's programs and accomplishments

What is the organization's primary exempt purpose? ► SEE STATEMENT 2	Program Service Expenses (Required for 501(c)(3) and (4) orgs., and 4947(a)(1) trusts; but optional for others.)
All organizations must describe their exempt purpose achievements in a clear and concise manner. State the number of clients served, publications issued, etc. Discuss achievements that are not measurable (Section 501(c)(3) and (4) organizations and 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts must also enter the amount of grants and allocations to others.)	
a ASSISTING THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES IN PROMOTING THE BROTHERHOOD AMONG THE NATIONS	
(Grants and allocations \$) If this amount includes foreign grants, check here ► <input type="checkbox"/>	790.
b	
(Grants and allocations \$) If this amount includes foreign grants, check here ► <input type="checkbox"/>	
c	
(Grants and allocations \$) If this amount includes foreign grants, check here ► <input type="checkbox"/>	
d	
(Grants and allocations \$) If this amount includes foreign grants, check here ► <input type="checkbox"/>	
e Other program services (attach schedule)	
(Grants and allocations \$) If this amount includes foreign grants, check here ► <input type="checkbox"/>	
f Total of Program Service Expenses (should equal line 44, column (B), Program services)	790.

Part IV Balance Sheets (See the instructions.)

Note: Where required, attached schedules and amounts within the description column should be for end-of-year amounts only

		(A) Beginning of year		(B) End of year
Assets	45 Cash - non-interest-bearing	60,717.	45	74,597.
	46 Savings and temporary cash investments		46	
	47 a Accounts receivable	47a		
	b Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	47b	47c	
	48 a Pledges receivable	48a		
	b Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	48b	48c	
	49 Grants receivable		49	
	50 Receivables from officers, directors, trustees, and key employees		50	
	51 a Other notes and loans receivable	51a		
	b Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	51b	51c	
	52 Inventories for sale or use		52	
	53 Prepaid expenses and deferred charges		53	
	54 Investments - securities	<input type="checkbox"/> Cost <input type="checkbox"/> FMV	54	
	55 a Investments - land, buildings, and equipment: basis	55a		
	b Less: accumulated depreciation	55b	55c	
	56 Investments - other		56	
57 a Land, buildings, and equipment basis	57a			
b Less: accumulated depreciation	57b	57c		
58 Other assets (describe ▶ _____)		58		
59 Total assets (must equal line 74). Add lines 45 through 58		60,717.	59	74,597.
Liabilities	60 Accounts payable and accrued expenses		60	
	61 Grants payable		61	
	62 Deferred revenue		62	
	63 Loans from officers, directors, trustees, and key employees		63	
	64 a Tax-exempt bond liabilities		64a	
	b Mortgages and other notes payable		64b	
65 Other liabilities (describe ▶ _____)		65	0.	
66 Total liabilities. Add lines 60 through 65		0.	66	0.
Net Assets or Fund Balances	Organizations that follow SFAS 117, check here <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and complete lines 67 through 69 and lines 73 and 74			
	67 Unrestricted	60,717.	67	74,597.
	68 Temporarily restricted		68	
	69 Permanently restricted		69	
	Organizations that do not follow SFAS 117, check here <input type="checkbox"/> and complete lines 70 through 74.			
	70 Capital stock, trust principal, or current funds		70	
	71 Paid-in or capital surplus, or land, building, and equipment fund		71	
	72 Retained earnings, endowment, accumulated income, or other funds		72	
73 Total net assets or fund balances (add lines 67 through 69 or lines 70 through 72; column (A) must equal line 19; column (B) must equal line 21)		60,717.	73	74,597.
74 Total liabilities and net assets/fund balances. Add lines 66 and 73		60,717.	74	74,597.

Part IV-A Reconciliation of Revenue per Audited Financial Statements With Revenue per Return (See the instructions)

a	Total revenue, gains, and other support per audited financial statements		a	12,522.
b	Amounts included on line a but not on Part I, line 12:			
1	Net unrealized gains on investments	b1		
2	Donated services and use of facilities	b2		
3	Recoveries of prior year grants	b3		
4	Other (specify):	b4		
	Add lines b1 through b4		b	0.
c	Subtract line b from line a		c	12,522.
d	Amounts included on Part I, line 12, but not on line a:			
1	Investment expenses not included on Part I, line 6b	d1		
2	Other (specify):	d2		
	Add lines d1 and d2		d	0.
e	Total revenue (Part I, line 12). Add lines c and d		e	12,522.

Part IV-B Reconciliation of Expenses per Audited Financial Statements With Expenses per Return

a	Total expenses and losses per audited financial statements		a	10,742.
b	Amounts included on line a but not on Part I, line 17:			
1	Donated services and use of facilities	b1		
2	Prior year adjustments reported on Part I, line 20	b2		
3	Losses reported on Part I, line 20	b3		
4	Other (specify):	b4		
	Add lines b1 through b4		b	0.
c	Subtract line b from line a		c	10,742.
d	Amounts included on Part I, line 17, but not on line a:			
1	Investment expenses not included on Part I, line 6b	d1		
2	Other (specify):	d2		
	Add lines d1 and d2		d	0.
e	Total expenses (Part I, line 17). Add lines c and d		e	10,742.

Part V-A Current Officers, Directors, Trustees, and Key Employees (List each person who was an officer, director, trustee, or key employee at any time during the year even if they were not compensated.) (See the instructions.)

(A) Name and address	(B) Title and average hours per week devoted to position	(C) Compensation (if not paid, enter -0-)	(D) Contributions to employee benefit plans & deferred compensation plans	(E) Expense account and other allowances
JOHN DREXEL 122 EAST 58TH STREET NEW YORK NY 10022	PRESIDENT	0.00	0.	0.
HENRY LUCE 122 EAST 58TH STREET NEW YORK NY 10022	VICE PRESIDENT	0.00	0.	0.
WILLIAM VANDEN HEUVEL 122 EAST 58TH STREET NEW YORK NY 10022	SECRETARY	0.00	0.	0.
JAMES ZIRIN 122 EAST 58TH STREET NEW YORK NY 10022	TREASURER	0.00	0.	0.
JILL SPILLER 122 EAST 58TH STREET NEW YORK NY 10022	HONORARY SECRETARY	0.00	0.	0.

Part V-A Current Officers, Directors, Trustees, and Key Employees (continued)

Table with 3 columns: Question (75a-d), Yes, No. 75a: 0. 75b: X. 75c: X. 75d: X.

Part V-B Former Officers, Directors, Trustees, and Key Employees That Received Compensation or Other Benefits

Table with 5 columns: (A) Name and address, (B) Loans and Advances, (C) Compensation, (D) Contributions to employee benefit plans, (E) Expense account and other allowances. Row 1: NONE.

Part VI Other Information (See the instructions)

Table with 3 columns: Question (76-81b), Yes, No. 76: X. 77: X. 78a: X. 78b: N/A. 79: X. 80a: X. 81a: 0. 81b: X.

Part VI Other Information (continued)		Yes	No
82 a	Did the organization receive donated services or the use of materials, equipment, or facilities at no charge or at substantially less than fair rental value?		X
b	If "Yes," you may indicate the value of these items here. Do not include this amount as revenue in Part I or as an expense in Part II. (See instructions in Part III.)		
	82b		N/A
83 a	Did the organization comply with the public inspection requirements for returns and exemption applications?	X	
b	Did the organization comply with the disclosure requirements relating to quid pro quo contributions?	X	
84 a	Did the organization solicit any contributions or gifts that were not tax deductible?		X
b	If "Yes," did the organization include with every solicitation an express statement that such contributions or gifts were not tax deductible?		
			N/A
85	501(c)(4), (5), or (6) organizations. a Were substantially all dues nondeductible by members?		N/A
b	Did the organization make only in-house lobbying expenditures of \$2,000 or less? If "Yes" was answered to either 85a or 85b, do not complete 85c through 85h below unless the organization received a waiver for proxy tax owed for the prior year.		N/A
c	Dues, assessments, and similar amounts from members		N/A
d	Section 162(e) lobbying and political expenditures		N/A
e	Aggregate nondeductible amount of section 6033(e)(1)(A) dues notices		N/A
f	Taxable amount of lobbying and political expenditures (line 85d less 85e)		N/A
g	Does the organization elect to pay the section 6033(e) tax on the amount on line 85f?		N/A
h	If section 6033(e)(1)(A) dues notices were sent, does the organization agree to add the amount on line 85f to its reasonable estimate of dues allocable to nondeductible lobbying and political expenditures for the following tax year?		N/A
86	501(c)(7) organizations. Enter: a Initiation fees and capital contributions included on line 12		N/A
b	Gross receipts, included on line 12, for public use of club facilities		N/A
87	501(c)(12) organizations. Enter: a Gross income from members or shareholders		N/A
b	Gross income from other sources (Do not net amounts due or paid to other sources against amounts due or received from them)		N/A
88	At any time during the year, did the organization own a 50% or greater interest in a taxable corporation or partnership, or an entity disregarded as separate from the organization under Regulations sections 301.7701-2 and 301.7701-3? If "Yes," complete Part IX		X
89 a	501(c)(3) organizations. Enter: Amount of tax imposed on the organization during the year under section 4911 <u>0.</u> ; section 4912 <u>0.</u> ; section 4955 <u>0.</u>		
b	501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations. Did the organization engage in any section 4958 excess benefit transaction during the year or did it become aware of an excess benefit transaction from a prior year? If "Yes," attach a statement explaining each transaction		X
c	Enter: Amount of tax imposed on the organization managers or disqualified persons during the year under sections 4912, 4955, and 4958 <u>0.</u>		
d	Enter: Amount of tax on line 89c, above, reimbursed by the organization <u>0.</u>		
90 a	List the states with which a copy of this return is filed <u>NY</u>		
b	Number of employees employed in the pay period that includes March 12, 2005	90b	1
91 a	The books are in care of <u>THE FOUNDATION</u> Telephone no. <u>(212) 753-7175</u> Located at <u>122 EAST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY</u> ZIP + 4 <u>10022</u>		
b	At any time during the calendar year, did the organization have an interest in or a signature or other authority over a financial account in a foreign country (such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account)? If "Yes," enter the name of the foreign country <u>N/A</u> See the instructions for exceptions and filing requirements for Form TD F 90-22.1, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts.	91b	X
c	At any time during the calendar year, did the organization maintain an office outside of the United States? If "Yes," enter the name of the foreign country <u>N/A</u>	91c	X
92	Section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts filing Form 990 in lieu of Form 1041- Check here <input type="checkbox"/> and enter the amount of tax-exempt interest received or accrued during the tax year <u>N/A</u>	92	N/A

Part VII Analysis of Income-Producing Activities (See the instructions)

Note: Enter gross amounts unless otherwise indicated.

	Unrelated business income		Excluded by section 512, 513, or 514		(E) Related or exempt function income
	(A) Business code	(B) Amount	(C) Exclu- sion code	(D) Amount	
93 Program service revenue:					
a _____					
b _____					
c _____					
d _____					
e _____					
f Medicare/Medicaid payments					
g Fees and contracts from government agencies					
94 Membership dues and assessments					10,000.
95 Interest on savings and temporary cash investments			14	72.	
96 Dividends and interest from securities					
97 Net rental income or (loss) from real estate:					
a debt-financed property					
b not debt-financed property					
98 Net rental income or (loss) from personal property					
99 Other investment income					
100 Gain or (loss) from sales of assets other than inventory					
101 Net income or (loss) from special events					
102 Gross profit or (loss) from sales of inventory					
103 Other revenue:					
a _____					
b _____					
c _____					
d _____					
e _____					
104 Subtotal (add columns (B), (D), and (E))		0.		72.	10,000.
105 Total (add line 104, columns (B), (D), and (E))					10,072.

Note: Line 105 plus line 1d, Part I, should equal the amount on line 12, Part I

Part VIII Relationship of Activities to the Accomplishment of Exempt Purposes (See the instructions)

Line No.	Explain how each activity for which income is reported in column (E) of Part VII contributed importantly to the accomplishment of the organization's exempt purposes (other than by providing funds for such purposes).
94	MEMEBRSHIP DUES

Part IX Information Regarding Taxable Subsidiaries and Disregarded Entities (See the instructions.)

(A) Name, address, and EIN of corporation, partnership, or disregarded entity	(B) Percentage of ownership interest	(C) Nature of activities	(D) Total income	(E) End-of-year assets
N/A	%			
	%			
	%			
	%			

Part X Information Regarding Transfers Associated with Personal Benefit Contracts (See the instructions.)

- (a) Did the organization, during the year, receive any funds, directly or indirectly, to pay premiums on a personal benefit contract? Yes No
- (b) Did the organization, during the year, pay premiums, directly or indirectly, on a personal benefit contract? Yes No

Note: If "Yes" to (b), file Form 8870 and Form 4720 (see instructions).

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than officer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Please Sign Here:
 Signature of officer: John R. Drexel III Date: _____ Type or print name and title: John R. Drexel III President

Paid Preparer's Use Only:
 Preparer's signature: S.A. Mark Date: 5/16/06 Check if self-employed: Preparer's SSN or PTIN: _____
 Firm's name (or yours if self-employed), address, and ZIP + 4: MALESARDI, QUACKENBUSH, SWIFT & CO., LLC EIN: _____
155 NORTH DEAN STREET
ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07631 Phone no.: _____

SCHEDULE A
(Form 990 or 990-EZ)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Organization Exempt Under Section 501(c)(3)

(Except Private Foundation) and Section 501(e), 501(f), 501(k),
501(n), or 4947(a)(1) Nonexempt Charitable Trust

Supplementary Information-(See separate instructions.)

▶ **MUST be completed by the above organizations and attached to their Form 990 or 990-EZ**

OMB No 1545-0047

2005

Name of the organization **THE PILGRIMS FOUNDATION, INC.** Employer identification number **13 3095744**

Part I Compensation of the Five Highest Paid Employees Other Than Officers, Directors, and Trustees

(See page 1 of the instructions. List each one. If there are none, enter "None.")

(a) Name and address of each employee paid more than \$50,000	(b) Title and average hours per week devoted to position	(c) Compensation	(d) Contributions to employee benefit plans & deferred compensation	(e) Expense account and other allowances
NONE				
Total number of other employees paid over \$50,000	▶ 0			

Part II-A Compensation of the Five Highest Paid Independent Contractors for Professional Services

(See page 2 of the instructions. List each one (whether individuals or firms). If there are none, enter "None.")

(a) Name and address of each independent contractor paid more than \$50,000	(b) Type of service	(c) Compensation
NONE		
Total number of others receiving over \$50,000 for professional services	▶ 0	

Part II-B Compensation of the Five Highest Paid Independent Contractors for Other Services

(List each contractor who performed services other than professional services, whether individuals or firms. If there are none, enter "None." See page 2 of the instructions.)

(a) Name and address of each independent contractor paid more than \$50,000	(b) Type of service	(c) Compensation
NONE		
Total number of other contractors receiving over \$50,000 for other services	▶ 0	

Part III Statements About Activities (See page 2 of the instructions.)		Yes	No
1	During the year, has the organization attempted to influence national, state, or local legislation, including any attempt to influence public opinion on a legislative matter or referendum? If "Yes," enter the total expenses paid or incurred in connection with the lobbying activities ▶ \$ _____ \$ _____ (Must equal amounts on line 38, Part VI-A, or line i of Part VI-B.) Organizations that made an election under section 501(h) by filing Form 5768 must complete Part VI-A. Other organizations checking "Yes" must complete Part VI-B AND attach a statement giving a detailed description of the lobbying activities.		X
2	During the year, has the organization, either directly or indirectly, engaged in any of the following acts with any substantial contributors, trustees, directors, officers, creators, key employees, or members of their families, or with any taxable organization with which any such person is affiliated as an officer, director, trustee, majority owner, or principal beneficiary? (If the answer to any question is "Yes," attach a detailed statement explaining the transactions.)		
a	Sale, exchange, or leasing of property?		X
b	Lending of money or other extension of credit?		X
c	Furnishing of goods, services, or facilities?		X
d	Payment of compensation (or payment or reimbursement of expenses if more than \$1,000)?		X
e	Transfer of any part of its income or assets?		X
3 a	Do you make grants for scholarships, fellowships, student loans, etc.? (If "Yes," attach an explanation of how you determine that recipients qualify to receive payments.)		X
b	Do you have a section 403(b) annuity plan for your employees?		X
c	During the year, did the organization receive a contribution of qualified real property interest under section 170(h)?		X
4 a	Did you maintain any separate account for participating donors where donors have the right to provide advice on the use or distribution of funds?		X
b	Do you provide credit counseling, debt management, credit repair, or debt negotiation services?		X

Part IV Reason for Non-Private Foundation Status (See pages 3 through 6 of the instructions.)

- The organization is not a private foundation because it is: (Please check only **ONE** applicable box.)
- 5 A church, convention of churches, or association of churches. Section 170(b)(1)(A)(i).
 - 6 A school. Section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii). (Also complete Part V.)
 - 7 A hospital or a cooperative hospital service organization. Section 170(b)(1)(A)(iii).
 - 8 A Federal, state, or local government or governmental unit. Section 170(b)(1)(A)(v).
 - 9 A medical research organization operated in conjunction with a hospital. Section 170(b)(1)(A)(iii). Enter the hospital's name, city, and state **▶** _____
 - 10 An organization operated for the benefit of a college or university owned or operated by a governmental unit. Section 170(b)(1)(A)(iv). (Also complete the **Support Schedule** in Part IV-A.)
 - 11a An organization that normally receives a substantial part of its support from a governmental unit or from the general public. Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). (Also complete the **Support Schedule** in Part IV-A.)
 - 11b A community trust. Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). (Also complete the **Support Schedule** in Part IV-A.)
 - 12 An organization that normally receives: (1) more than 33 1/3% of its support from contributions, membership fees, and gross receipts from activities related to its charitable, etc., functions - subject to certain exceptions, and (2) no more than 33 1/3% of its support from gross investment income and unrelated business taxable income (less section 511 tax) from businesses acquired by the organization after June 30, 1975. See section 509(a)(2). (Also complete the **Support Schedule** in Part IV-A.)
 - 13 An organization that is not controlled by any disqualified persons (other than foundation managers) and supports organizations described in: (1) lines 5 through 12 above; or (2) sections 501(c)(4), (5), or (6), if they meet the test of section 509(a)(2). Check the box that describes the type of supporting organization: Type 1 Type 2 Type 3

Provide the following information about the supported organizations. (See page 6 of the instructions.)

(a) Name(s) of supported organization(s)	(b) Line number from above

14 An organization organized and operated to test for public safety. Section 509(a)(4). (See page 6 of the instructions.)

Part IV-A Support Schedule (Complete only if you checked a box on line 10, 11, or 12.) Use cash method of accounting.
 Note: You may use the worksheet in the instructions for converting from the accrual to the cash method of accounting.

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in)	(a) 2004	(b) 2003	(c) 2002	(d) 2001	(e) Total
15 Gifts, grants, and contributions received. (Do not include unusual grants. See line 28.)	21,069.	3,346.			24,415.
16 Membership fees received	74,875.	2,500.			77,375.
17 Gross receipts from admissions, merchandise sold or services performed, or furnishing of facilities in any activity that is related to the organization's charitable, etc., purpose					
18 Gross income from interest, dividends, amounts received from payments on securities loans (section 512(a)(5)), rents, royalties, and unrelated business taxable income (less section 511 taxes) from businesses acquired by the organization after June 30, 1975					
19 Net income from unrelated business activities not included in line 18					
20 Tax revenues levied for the organization's benefit and either paid to it or expended on its behalf					
21 The value of services or facilities furnished to the organization by a governmental unit without charge. Do not include the value of services or facilities generally furnished to the public without charge					
22 Other income. Attach a schedule. Do not include gain or (loss) from sale of capital assets					
23 Total of lines 15 through 22	95,944.	5,846.	0.	0.	101,790.
24 Line 23 minus line 17	95,944.	5,846.			101,790.
25 Enter 1% of line 23	959.	58.			
26 Organizations described on lines 10 or 11: a Enter 2% of amount in column (e), line 24					26a N/A
b Prepare a list for your records to show the name of and amount contributed by each person (other than a governmental unit or publicly supported organization) whose total gifts for 2001 through 2004 exceeded the amount shown in line 26a. Do not file this list with your return. Enter the total of all these excess amounts					26b N/A
c Total support for section 509(a)(1) test: Enter line 24, column (e)					26c N/A
d Add: Amounts from column (e) for lines: 18 _____ 19 _____ 22 _____ 26b _____					26d N/A
e Public support (line 26c minus line 26d total)					26e N/A
f Public support percentage (line 26e (numerator) divided by line 26c (denominator))					26f N/A %
27 Organizations described on line 12: a For amounts included in lines 15, 16, and 17 that were received from a "disqualified person," prepare a list for your records to show the name of, and total amounts received in each year from, each "disqualified person." Do not file this list with your return. Enter the sum of such amounts for each year: (2004) 0. (2003) 0. (2002) 0. (2001) 0.					
b For any amount included in line 17 that was received from each person (other than "disqualified persons"), prepare a list for your records to show the name of, and amount received for each year, that was more than the larger of (1) the amount on line 25 for the year or (2) \$5,000. (Include in the list organizations described in lines 5 through 11b, as well as individuals.) Do not file this list with your return. After computing the difference between the amount received and the larger amount described in (1) or (2), enter the sum of these differences (the excess amounts) for each year: (2004) 0. (2003) 0. (2002) 0. (2001) 0.					
c Add: Amounts from column (e) for lines: 15 24,415. 16 77,375. 17 _____ 20 _____ 21 _____					27c 101,790.
d Add: Line 27a total 0. and line 27b total 0.					27d 0.
e Public support (line 27c total minus line 27d total)					27e 101,790.
f Total support for section 509(a)(2) test: Enter amount on line 23, column (e)	27f 101,790.				
g Public support percentage (line 27e (numerator) divided by line 27f (denominator))					27g 100.0000%
h Investment income percentage (line 18, column (e) (numerator) divided by line 27f (denominator))					27h .0000%

28 Unusual Grants: For an organization described in line 10, 11, or 12 that received any unusual grants during 2001 through 2004, prepare a list for your records to show, for each year, the name of the contributor, the date and amount of the grant, and a brief description of the nature of the grant. Do not file this list with your return. Do not include these grants in line 15.

Part V Private School Questionnaire (See page 7 of the instructions.)

N/A

(To be completed ONLY by schools that checked the box on line 6 in Part IV)

		Yes	No
29	Does the organization have a racially nondiscriminatory policy toward students by statement in its charter, bylaws, other governing instrument, or in a resolution of its governing body?		
30	Does the organization include a statement of its racially nondiscriminatory policy toward students in all its brochures, catalogues, and other written communications with the public dealing with student admissions, programs, and scholarships?		
31	Has the organization publicized its racially nondiscriminatory policy through newspaper or broadcast media during the period of solicitation for students, or during the registration period if it has no solicitation program, in a way that makes the policy known to all parts of the general community it serves? If "Yes," please describe; if "No," please explain. (If you need more space, attach a separate statement.)		
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
32	Does the organization maintain the following:		
a	Records indicating the racial composition of the student body, faculty, and administrative staff?	32a	
b	Records documenting that scholarships and other financial assistance are awarded on a racially nondiscriminatory basis?	32b	
c	Copies of all catalogues, brochures, announcements, and other written communications to the public dealing with student admissions, programs, and scholarships?	32c	
d	Copies of all material used by the organization or on its behalf to solicit contributions? If you answered "No" to any of the above, please explain. (If you need more space, attach a separate statement.)	32d	
<hr/> <hr/>			
33	Does the organization discriminate by race in any way with respect to:		
a	Students' rights or privileges?	33a	
b	Admissions policies?	33b	
c	Employment of faculty or administrative staff?	33c	
d	Scholarships or other financial assistance?	33d	
e	Educational policies?	33e	
f	Use of facilities?	33f	
g	Athletic programs?	33g	
h	Other extracurricular activities? If you answered "Yes" to any of the above, please explain. (If you need more space, attach a separate statement.)	33h	
<hr/> <hr/>			
34 a	Does the organization receive any financial aid or assistance from a governmental agency?	34a	
b	Has the organization's right to such aid ever been revoked or suspended? If you answered "Yes" to either 34a or b, please explain using an attached statement.	34b	
35	Does the organization certify that it has complied with the applicable requirements of sections 4.01 through 4.05 of Rev. Proc. 75-50, 1975-2 C.B. 587, covering racial nondiscrimination? If "No," attach an explanation	35	

Part VI-A Lobbying Expenditures by Electing Public Charities (See page 9 of the instructions.) **N/A**
 (To be completed ONLY by an eligible organization that filed Form 5768)

Check **a** if the organization belongs to an affiliated group. Check **b** if you checked "a" and "limited control" provisions apply.

Limits on Lobbying Expenditures (The term "expenditures" means amounts paid or incurred.)		(a) Affiliated group totals	(b) To be completed for ALL electing organizations
		N/A	
36	Total lobbying expenditures to influence public opinion (grassroots lobbying)	36	
37	Total lobbying expenditures to influence a legislative body (direct lobbying)	37	
38	Total lobbying expenditures (add lines 36 and 37)	38	
39	Other exempt purpose expenditures	39	
40	Total exempt purpose expenditures (add lines 38 and 39)	40	
41	Lobbying nontaxable amount. Enter the amount from the following table -		
	If the amount on line 40 is -		
	Not over \$500,000		
	Over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000		
	Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,500,000		
	Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$17,000,000		
	Over \$17,000,000		
	The lobbying nontaxable amount is -		
	20% of the amount on line 40		
	\$100,000 plus 15% of the excess over \$500,000		
	\$175,000 plus 10% of the excess over \$1,000,000		
	\$225,000 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,500,000		
	\$1,000,000		
42	Grassroots nontaxable amount (enter 25% of line 41)	42	
43	Subtract line 42 from line 36. Enter -0- if line 42 is more than line 36	43	
44	Subtract line 41 from line 38. Enter -0- if line 41 is more than line 38	44	

Caution: If there is an amount on either line 43 or line 44, you must file Form 4720.

4-Year Averaging Period Under Section 501(h)

(Some organizations that made a section 501(h) election do not have to complete all of the five columns below. See the instructions for lines 45 through 50 on page 11 of the instructions.)

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in)	Lobbying Expenditures During 4-Year Averaging Period				N/A
	(a) 2005	(b) 2004	(c) 2003	(d) 2002	(e) Total
45 Lobbying nontaxable amount					0.
46 Lobbying ceiling amount (150% of line 45(e))					0.
47 Total lobbying expenditures					0.
48 Grassroots nontaxable amount					0.
49 Grassroots ceiling amount (150% of line 48(e))					0.
50 Grassroots lobbying expenditures					0.

Part VI-B Lobbying Activity by Nonelecting Public Charities (For reporting only by organizations that did not complete Part VI-A) (See page 11 of the instructions.) **N/A**

During the year, did the organization attempt to influence national, state or local legislation, including any attempt to influence public opinion on a legislative matter or referendum, through the use of:	Yes	No	Amount
	a Volunteers		
b Paid staff or management (Include compensation in expenses reported on lines c through h.)			
c Media advertisements			
d Mailings to members, legislators, or the public			
e Publications, or published or broadcast statements			
f Grants to other organizations for lobbying purposes			
g Direct contact with legislators, their staffs, government officials, or a legislative body			
h Rallies, demonstrations, seminars, conventions, speeches, lectures, or any other means			
i Total lobbying expenditures (Add lines c through h.)			0.

If "Yes" to any of the above, also attach a statement giving a detailed description of the lobbying activities.

Part VII Information Regarding Transfers To and Transactions and Relationships With Noncharitable Exempt Organizations (See page 12 of the instructions.)

51 Did the reporting organization directly or indirectly engage in any of the following with any other organization described in section 501(c) of the Code (other than section 501(c)(3) organizations) or in section 527, relating to political organizations?

a Transfers from the reporting organization to a noncharitable exempt organization of:

	Yes	No
51a(i)		X
a(ii)		X
b(i)		X
b(ii)		X
b(iii)		X
b(iv)		X
b(v)		X
b(vi)		X
c		X

- (i) Cash
 - (ii) Other assets
- b Other transactions:
- (i) Sales or exchanges of assets with a noncharitable exempt organization
 - (ii) Purchases of assets from a noncharitable exempt organization
 - (iii) Rental of facilities, equipment, or other assets
 - (iv) Reimbursement arrangements
 - (v) Loans or loan guarantees
 - (vi) Performance of services or membership or fundraising solicitations

c Sharing of facilities, equipment, mailing lists, other assets, or paid employees

d If the answer to any of the above is "Yes," complete the following schedule. Column (b) should always show the fair market value of the goods, other assets, or services given by the reporting organization. If the organization received less than fair market value in any transaction or sharing arrangement, show in column (d) the value of the goods, other assets, or services received: N/A

(a) Line no.	(b) Amount involved	(c) Name of noncharitable exempt organization	(d) Description of transfers, transactions, and sharing arrangements

52 a Is the organization directly or indirectly affiliated with, or related to, one or more tax-exempt organizations described in section 501(c) of the Code (other than section 501(c)(3)) or in section 527? ▶ Yes No

b If "Yes," complete the following schedule: N/A

(a) Name of organization	(b) Type of organization	(c) Description of relationship

Application for Extension of Time To File an Exempt Organization Return

▶ File a separate application for each return.

- If you are filing for an **Automatic 3-Month Extension**, complete only **Part I** and check this box
 - If you are filing for an **Additional (not automatic) 3-Month Extension**, complete only **Part II** (on page 2 of this form).
- Do not complete Part II unless you have already been granted an automatic 3-month extension on a previously filed Form 8868**

Part I Automatic 3-Month Extension of Time - Only submit original (no copies needed)

Form 990-T corporations requesting an automatic 6-month extension - check this box and complete Part I only

All other corporations (including Form 990-C filers) must use Form 7004 to request an extension of time to file income tax returns. Partnerships, REMICs, and trusts must use Form 8736 to request an extension of time to file Form 1065, 1066, or 1041

Electronic Filing (e-file). Form 8868 can be filed electronically if you want a 3-month automatic extension of time to file one of the returns noted below (6 months for corporate Form 990-T filers). However, you cannot file it electronically if you want the additional (not automatic) 3-month extension, instead you must submit the fully completed signed page 2 (Part II) of Form 8868. For more details on the electronic filing of this form, visit www.irs.gov/efile.

Type or print	Name of Exempt Organization THE PILGRIMS FOUNDATION, INC.	Employer identification number 13-3095744
File by the due date for filing your return. See instructions	Number, street, and room or suite no. If a P.O. box, see instructions. 122 EAST 58TH STREET	
	City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code. For a foreign address, see instructions. NEW YORK, NY 10022	

Check type of return to be filed (file a separate application for each return).

- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Form 990 | <input type="checkbox"/> Form 990-T (corporation) | <input type="checkbox"/> Form 4720 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Form 990-BL | <input type="checkbox"/> Form 990-T (sec 401(a) or 408(a) trust) | <input type="checkbox"/> Form 5227 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Form 990-EZ | <input type="checkbox"/> Form 990-T (trust other than above) | <input type="checkbox"/> Form 6069 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Form 990-PF | <input type="checkbox"/> Form 1041-A | <input type="checkbox"/> Form 8870 |

- The books are in the care of ▶ **THE FOUNDATION**
 Telephone No ▶ **(212) 753-7175** FAX No ▶ _____
- If the organization does **not** have an office or place of business in the United States, check this box
- If this is for a **Group Return**, enter the organization's four digit Group Exemption Number (GEN) _____. If this is for the **whole** group, check this box . If it is for part of the group, check this box and attach a list with the names and EINs of all members the extension will cover.

- 1 I request an automatic 3-month (6-months for a **Form 990-T corporation**) extension of time until **AUGUST 15, 2006** to file the exempt organization return for the organization named above. The extension is for the organization's return for:
 - ▶ calendar year **2005** or
 - ▶ tax year beginning _____, and ending _____.
- 2 If this tax year is for less than 12 months, check reason: Initial return Final return Change in accounting period
- 3a If this application is for Form 990-BL, 990-PF, 990-T, 4720, or 6069, enter the tentative tax, less any nonrefundable credits. See instructions. \$ _____
- b If this application is for Form 990-PF or 990-T, enter any refundable credits and estimated tax payments made. Include any prior year overpayment allowed as a credit. \$ _____
- c **Balance Due.** Subtract line 3b from line 3a. Include your payment with this form, or, if required, deposit with FTD coupon or, if required, by using EFTPS (Electronic Federal Tax Payment System). See instructions. \$ N/A

Caution. If you are going to make an electronic fund withdrawal with this Form 8868, see Form 8453-EO and Form 8879-EO for payment instructions.

He also became chairman of the newly founded American Committee on United Europe (ACUE), which worked to counter the new Communist threat to Europe by promoting European political unity. The vice-chairman was Allen Dulles, and Walter Bedell Smith sat on the board as well. The ACUE financed the European Movement, the most important federalist organization in the immediate postwar years. (In 1958, the ACUE provided 53.5% of the movement's funds.) In addition, the ACUE provided all of the funding for the European Youth Campaign, in which Joseph Retinger, Robert Schuman, and Paul-Henri Spaak were involved.^[79]

Meanwhile, Truman moved forward with plans for a new intelligence agency, finally giving approval in 1946 for a watered-down interdepartmental "Central Intelligence Group." Donovan warned that it would be ineffectual – he compared it to a "debating society" – and he soon proved to be right. As the Cold War quickly intensified, Truman recognized the need for a far stronger intelligence service, and in February 1947 asked Congress to approve plans for a Central Intelligence Agency along the lines Donovan had proposed.^[80] Donovan himself lobbied Congress privately to pass the enabling legislation, the National Security Act of 1947.^[71] It was, in Waller's words, "a vindication of Donovan's vision".^[45] Among the OSS members who went on to become major CIA figures were Allen Dulles, William Casey, William Colby, and James Jesus Angleton.^[43]

Donovan wanted to lead the CIA, and had many supporters who urged Truman to put him in charge. Instead, the president gave the job to Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, whom Waller described as "lackluster". Meanwhile, Donovan accepted a Truman appointment to head a committee studying the country's fire departments. But he worked behind the scenes to aid in the formation of the CIA, recommending that Hillenkoetter hire Dulles and other OSS veterans, suggesting various covert operations, and sharing contacts and information from behind the Iron Curtain. After returning from abroad, U.S. businessmen and ambassadors passed information to Donovan that he shared with the CIA. Instead of being grateful for Donovan's help, Truman was furious, considering him an intrusive meddler.^[81] In the 1952 presidential election, Donovan campaigned for Eisenhower, who had become a good friend since the war. After his victory, Donovan hoped to be named CIA head, but instead Eisenhower appointed Allen Dulles, whose brother, John Foster Dulles, was the new Secretary of State. Eisenhower offered to make Donovan the Ambassador to France, but Donovan turned down the offer, not wanting to work closely with John Foster Dulles, for whom he had little respect. In August 1953, however, he did accept the post of Ambassador to Thailand, because the country was an important Cold War front and the position was one in which he felt he could operate with relative independence from Secretary Dulles.^[82]

Donovan took up that post on September 4. While in Thailand, he frequently traveled to Vietnam, which was vulnerable to Communist takeover, a fate he felt the U.S. ambassador to that country, Donald Heath, lacked the energy and vision to prevent.^[83] One source says that he "was deeply involved in setting up C.I.A. operations in Vietnam and throughout Southeast Asia."^[21] Although his performance as ambassador received glowing reviews from the Thai government, he resigned from his position effective August 21, 1954.^{[84][85]}

After returning to the U.S., he resumed his law practice and registered as a lobbyist for the Thai government. Eisenhower made him chairman of the People to People Foundation, a group that arranged international citizen exchanges; Donovan also worked with the International Rescue Committee, co-founded American Friends of Vietnam, and in 1956 raised a large sum of money for Hungarian refugees.^[86]

Death and legacy

Donovan had begun experiencing symptoms of dementia while in Thailand, and he was hospitalized in 1957. While in the hospital, he "imagined he saw the Red Army coming over the 59th Street bridge, into Manhattan, and in one memorable last mission, fled the hospital, wandering down the street in his pajamas." Shortly before his death, he was visited by Eisenhower, who later told a friend that Donovan was "the last hero".^[21]

Donovan died at the age of 76 from complications of vascular dementia on February 8, 1959, at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.^[22] Upon learning of his death, the CIA sent a cable to its station chiefs: "The man more responsible than any other for the existence of the Central Intelligence Agency has passed away."^[21] He is buried in Section 2 of Arlington National Cemetery.^[22] After his death, Donovan was awarded the Freedom Award of the International Rescue Committee.^[87] The law firm he founded, Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Irvine, was dissolved in 1998.^[88] His home in Chapel Hill near Berryville, Virginia, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.^[89]

In 2011, it was suggested that a new federal courthouse in Buffalo be named after Donovan, but instead, it was named after Robert H. Jackson, his rival prosecutor at Nuremberg. In 2014, U.S. Senator Charles Schumer asked the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to name an upstate New York cemetery after Donovan. In 2016, however, the VA decided against using Donovan's name. "It is outrageous that nothing has been done to honor Gen. Donovan, one of America's greatest patriots, in Buffalo or western New York," declared Charles Pinck, president of the OSS Society, who had thought the naming of the cemetery after Donovan was "a done deal".^[90]

Major General Donovan is a member of the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame.^[88] He is also known as the "Father of American Intelligence" and the "Father of Central Intelligence".^{[87][91]} "The Central Intelligence Agency regards Donovan as its founding father," according to journalist Evan Thomas in a 2011 *Vanity Fair* profile. The George Bush Center for Intelligence, the CIA headquarters building in Langley, Virginia, has a statue of Donovan in the lobby. Thomas observed that Donovan's "exploits are utterly improbable but by now well documented in declassified wartime records that portray a brave, noble, headlong, gleeful, sometimes outrageous pursuit of action and skulduggery."^[21]

William J. Donovan Award

The William J. Donovan Award was created by the OSS Society, which was founded by Donovan in 1947. The award is presented by the OSS Society to "someone who has exemplified the distinguishing features that characterized General Donovan's lifetime of public service to the United of States of America as a citizen and a soldier". Notable recipients include Allen W. Dulles, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Margaret Thatcher and President George H.W. Bush.^[92]

Family

Donovan's son, David Rumsey Donovan, was a naval officer who served with distinction in World War II. His grandson, William James Donovan, served as an enlisted soldier in Vietnam and is also buried at Arlington National Cemetery.^[93]

Awards and decorations

U.S. awards



Medal of Honor^{[94][95][96]}



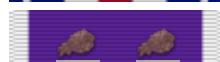
Distinguished Service Cross^[94]



Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters^{[94][97]}



Silver Star^[95]



Purple Heart with two oak leaf clusters^[97]



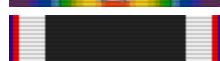
National Security Medal^{[94][97][98]}



Mexican Border Service Medal^{[94][97][98]}



World War I Victory Medal with silver campaign star^{[94][97][98]}



Army of Occupation of Germany Medal^{[94][97][98]}



American Defense Service Medal^{[94][97][98]}



American Campaign Medal^{[94][97][98]}



European–African–Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with Arrowhead device, two silver and one bronze campaign stars^{[94][97][98]}



European–African–Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (*second ribbon required for accouterment spacing*)^{[94][97][98]}



Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with Arrowhead device and two bronze campaign stars^{[94][97][98]}



World War II Victory Medal^{[94][97][98]}



Army of Occupation Medal with 'Germany' clasp^{[94][97][98]}



Armed Forces Reserve Medal with bronze hourglass device^{[94][97][98]}

Foreign awards



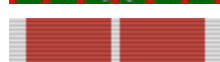
Knight, Légion d'honneur (France) (World War I)^[95]



Commander, Légion d'honneur (France) (World War II)^[99]



Croix de guerre with Palm and Silver Star (France) (World War I)^[95]



Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire^[95]



Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sylvester (Vatican) (Italian: *Ordine di*)

San Silvestro Papa)^[97]



Order of the Crown (Italy) (Italian: *Ordine della Corona d'Italia*)^[97]



Croce al Merito di Guerra (Italy)^[95]



Commander's Cross with Star of the Order of Polonia Restituta (Poland)^{[95][97]}



Grand Officer of the Order of Léopold of Belgium with Palm^[97]



Czechoslovakian War Cross (1939)^[97]



Grand Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau (Netherlands)^[97]



Grand Cross of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olav (Norway)^[97]



Knight Grand Cross (First Class) of The Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant (Thailand)^[97]

Medal of Honor citation

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, 165th Infantry, 42d Division. Place and date: Near Landres-et-St. Georges, France, 14–15 October 1918. Entered service at: Buffalo, N.Y. Born: 1 January 1883, Buffalo, N.Y. G.O., No.: 56, W.D., 1922.

Lt. Col. Donovan personally led the assaulting wave in an attack upon a very strongly organized position, and when our troops were suffering heavy casualties he encouraged all near him by his example, moving among his men in exposed positions, reorganizing decimated platoons, and accompanying them forward in attacks. When he was wounded in the leg by machine-gun bullets, he refused to be evacuated and continued with his unit until it withdrew to a less exposed position.^[100]

See also

- List of Medal of Honor recipients for World War I
- List of U.S. political appointments that crossed party lines
- Special Activities Division
- Tightrope Walker* (1979), sculpture on the Columbia University campus commemorating Donovan

Notes

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Party political offices		
Preceded by <u>Charles H. Tuttle</u>	<u>Republican nominee for Governor of New York</u> 1932	Succeeded by <u>Robert Moses</u>
Government offices		
New office	<u>Coordinator of Information</u> 1941–1942	Succeeded by Himself <i>as Director of the Office of Strategic Services</i>
Preceded by Himself <i>as Coordinator of Information</i>	<u>Director of the Office of Strategic Services</u> 1942–1945	Succeeded by John Magruder <i>as Director of the Strategic Services Unit</i>
Diplomatic posts		
Preceded by <u>Edwin F. Stanton</u>	<u>United States Ambassador to Thailand</u> 1953–1954	Succeeded by <u>John Peurifoy</u>

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