

Henry Luce

[Henry Luce. (Accessed Aug. 07, 2023). Biography. Wikipedia.]

[**This biography fails to point out that Henry Luce III, his son, was chairman of the Henry Luce Foundation, was a long-time president of the Pilgrims Society.**]

Henry Robinson Luce (April 3, 1898 – February 28, 1967) was an American magazine magnate who founded *Time*, *Life*, *Fortune*, and *Sports Illustrated* magazines. He has been called "the most influential private citizen in the America of his day".^[1]

Born in Shandong, China, to Presbyterian parents, Luce moved to the US at the age of 15 and later attended Yale College. He launched and closely supervised a stable of magazines that transformed journalism and the reading habits of millions of Americans. *Time* summarized and interpreted the week's news; *Life* was a picture magazine of politics, culture, and society that dominated American visual perceptions in the era before television; *Fortune* reported on national and international business; and *Sports Illustrated* explored the world of sports. Counting his radio projects and newsreels, Luce created the first multimedia corporation. He envisaged that the United States would achieve world hegemony, and in 1941 he declared the 20th century would be the "American Century".^{[2][3]}

Early life

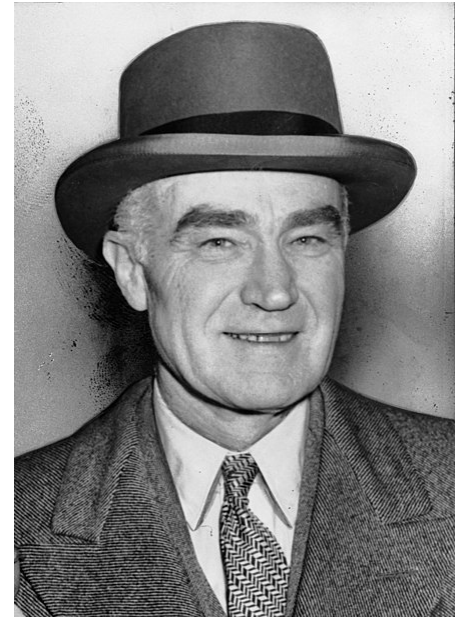
Luce was born in Tengchow (now Penglai), Shandong, China, on April 3, 1898, the son of Elizabeth Root Luce and Henry Winters Luce, who was a Presbyterian missionary.^[3]

Education

At 15, he was sent to the US to attend the Hotchkiss School in Connecticut, where he tried hard to overcome his stuttering. As a scholarship student he was isolated from the upper-class boys. He was subsidized by an elderly Chicago heiress, Nancy Fowler McCormick, who favored sons of missionaries. Applying himself to study, Luce quickly became the top student. He was especially strong in languages—he studied Greek, Latin, French and German—and already knew Chinese. He edited the *Hotchkiss Literary Monthly*.^[4] There, he first met Briton Hadden; they became best friends.^[3]

Hotchkiss was a feeder prep school for Yale. After a summer working on a Springfield newspaper, Luce matriculated in New Haven in fall 1916. He was the top freshman academically, but grades did not confer as much prestige as a staff role on the *Yale Daily News*. Only four freshmen were chosen by the *News*; they included Luce and Hadden.^[5] When the U.S. entered the World War in 1917, a third of the students joined the army; the rest including Luce, joined the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and attended class in uniform. Luce also joined

Henry Luce



Born	Henry Robinson Luce April 3, 1898 <u>Tengchow, China</u>
Died	February 28, 1967 (aged 68) <u>Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.</u>
Alma mater	<u>Yale University</u>
Occupation(s)	Publisher, journalist
Political party	<u>Republican</u>
Spouses	<u>Lila Ross Hotz</u> (m. 1923; div. 1935) <u>Clare Boothe Luce</u> (m. 1935)
Children	3
Parent	<u>Henry W. Luce</u>

Alpha Delta, a minor fraternity. His grades remained top-level, and every spare hour was devoted to newspaper work. Luce and Hadden were the two outstanding journalists; when the vote came in January 1918 for chairmanship of the *News* Hadden beat Luce by one vote. Luce instead became managing editor and the two worked closely together and started planning their future. Meanwhile, the Army assigned them as ROTC leaders to train new recruits. The war ended before either was commissioned. They returned to campus in January 1919 as juniors. In May they were both tapped for the highly prestigious secret society Skull and Bones. He tried but failed to get a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford, but he was admitted and paid his way. He spent the year travelling Europe, observing the postwar scene closely. He returned to the United States to take a newspaper job in Chicago as a junior reporter.^[6]

Magazines

Nightly discussions of the concept of a news magazine led Luce and Hadden, both age 23, to quit their jobs in 1922. Later that same year, they partnered with Robert Livingston Johnson and another Yale classmate to form Time Inc.^[7]

Luce, supported by Editor-in-Chief T. S. Matthews, appointed Whittaker Chambers as acting Foreign News editor in 1944, despite the feuds that Chambers had with reporters in the field.^[8]

Luce, who remained editor-in-chief of all his publications until 1964, maintained a position as an influential member of the Republican Party.^[9] An instrumental figure behind the so-called "China Lobby", he played a large role in steering American foreign policy and popular sentiment in favor of Kuomintang leader Chiang Kai-shek and his wife, Soong Mei-ling, in their war against the Japanese. (The Chiangs appeared in the cover of *Time* eleven times between 1927 and 1955.)^[10]

Luce penned a famous editorial in *Life* magazine in 1941, called "The American Century", which defined the role of U.S. foreign policy for the remainder of the 20th century (and perhaps beyond).^[9]

He died in Phoenix, Arizona in 1967. At his death, he was said to be worth \$100 million in Time Inc. stock.^[11] Most of his fortune went to the Henry Luce Foundation, where his son Henry III served as chairman and chief executive for many years.^[12]

Family

Luce met his first wife, Lila Hotz, while he was studying at Yale in 1919.^[12] They married in 1923 and had two children, Peter Paul and Henry Luce III, before divorcing in 1935.^[12] In 1935 he married his second wife, Clare Boothe Luce, who had an 11-year-old daughter, Ann Clare Brokaw, whom he raised as his own. He died in Phoenix, Arizona in 1967. At his death, he was said to be worth \$100 million in Time Inc. stock.^[13] Most of his fortune went to the Henry Luce Foundation, where his son Henry III served as chairman and chief executive for many years.^[12]



Luce Memorial Chapel at Tunghai University in Taiwan

Recognition

He was honored by the United States Postal Service with a 32¢ Great Americans series (1980–2000) postage stamp.^[14] Luce was inducted into the Junior Achievement U.S. Business Hall of Fame.^[15]

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External links

- John Foster Dulles and Clare Boothe Luce link (pdf format) (https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/data/batches/ncu_iris_ver01/data/sn78002169/0027955825A/1947030201/0022.pdf)
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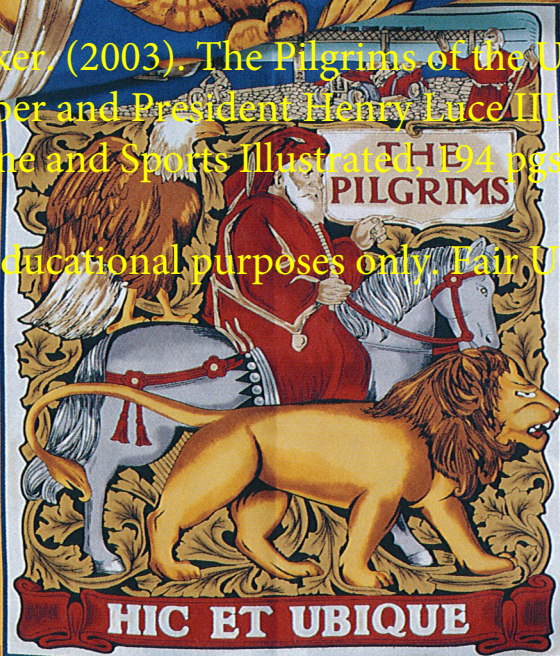
THE PILGRIMS — OF THE — UNITED STATES

A Centennial History

This scan focuses primarily on the membership (ca. 1967) and presidency (1997-) of Henry Luce III, proprietor of Time, Life, Fortune and Sports Illustrated.

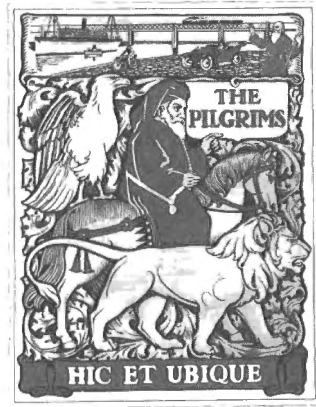
Anne Pimlott Baker. (2003). *The Pilgrims of the United States*, focused on Member and President Henry Luce III, proprietor of Time, Life, Fortune and Sports Illustrated. 94 pgs. Profile Books.

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Anne Pimlott Baker

THE
PILGRIMS
— OF THE —
UNITED
STATES



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— OF THE —
UNITED STATES
A Centennial History

Anne Pimlott Baker

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*During our centennial year and the centennial
of his presidential term, this book is dedicated to*

Theodore Roosevelt

peacemaker, conservationist, plainsman

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Introduction

The Pilgrims is a society dedicated to the cultivation of and adherence to the special relationship between Americans, the British, and peoples of other English-speaking countries. We are proud that the Pilgrims of the United States, the counterpart of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, are this year celebrating their Centennial. This book is presented to commemorate that event.

With it we must honor the memory of Hugh Bullock, Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire, who was the seventh president of the Pilgrims of the U.S. and who served for forty-one years from 1955 to 1996, when he died at the age of ninety-eight. A banker, as well as a soldier, Hugh Bullock had a passion for sailing—and unusually for a sailor, he stood ramrod erect.

It is hard to believe that Hugh Bullock's immediate predecessor was John William Davis, the man who was Democratic nominee for president in 1924 and also ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Before that, the president of the Pilgrims of the U.S. was the renowned seer Nicholas Murray Butler. He was preceded by the fourth president, Chauncey Mitchell Depew, railroad tycoon, orator, politician, and senator. The three earlier presidents served less than five years each.

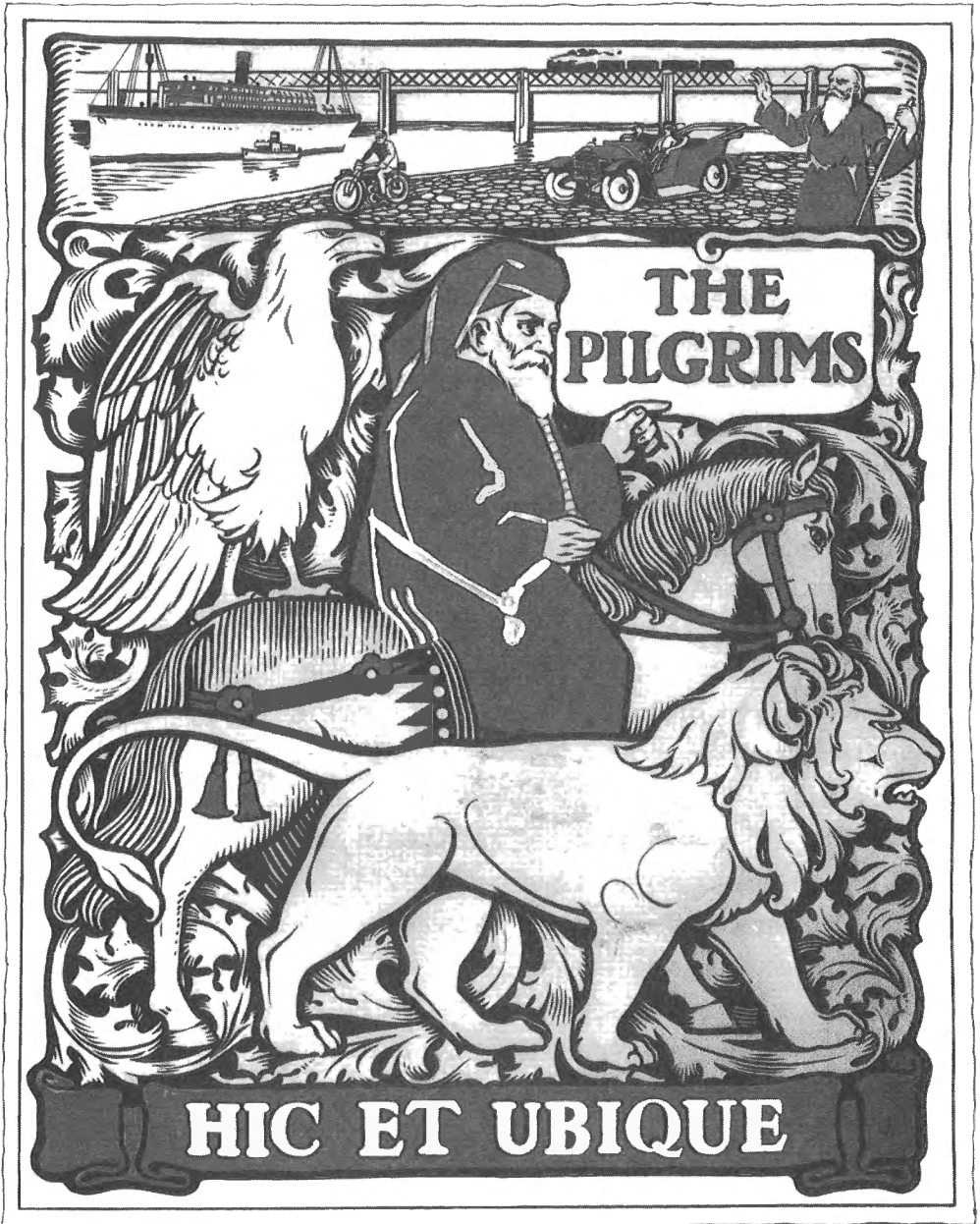
We are indebted to Anne Pimlott Baker for her splendid authorship of this biography. An historian and writer, she is also the author of *The Pilgrims of Great Britain—A Centennial History*, and is a research associate of the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*.

Allow me to enthusiastically adopt the words of our fellow Pilgrim, Caspar Weinberger, former U.S. Defense Secretary: "The English-speaking people are those who have demonstrated time and again that they are the ones most determined to keep peace and freedom secure for our friends and for ourselves." As Pilgrims we treasure these values and cherish the fellowships that unite us.

Henry Luce III

President

April 2003



The Pilgrims emblem. This was designed in 1902 by Hugh Fisher of the Illustrated London News following Lindsay Russell's ideas, and approved by Rider Haggard, author of King Solomon's Mines. Above the head of the medieval pilgrim is a scroll showing another ancient pilgrim gazing with amazement at a motor car, steamship, bicycle, and train. The British lion is in front, with the American eagle on the back of the horse. Some subtle changes crept in during the early years, including the design of the motor car.

A HISTORY OF THE PILGRIMS

A FEW MONTHS AFTER the inaugural banquet of the Pilgrims on August 8, 1902, at the Carlton Hotel in London, on the evening before the coronation of King Edward VII, an organizing committee met at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to launch the Pilgrims of New York. The idea came from a group of Americans working in London; unlike similar American institutions in London, such as the American Society, whose membership was exclusively American, the intention of the Pilgrims from the start was to form a truly Anglo-American society. The idea grew out of a conversation held in the smoking room of the Carlton Hotel between Lindsay Russell, a member of the New York Bar, in London to open the London office of his law firm, Alexander and Colby, George Wilson, a vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Co., and William Goode, special correspondent of the Associated Press of America, about the inadequacy of the American Society in London for bringing Americans and Englishmen together,¹ and a similar inadequacy on the part of English societies, such as the St. George's Society, in America. London was full of American journalists at the beginning of July, there for the coronation, planned for June 26, which had had to be postponed at the last minute because of the King's operation for appendicitis, and Lindsay Russell wrote to many of them, and to various prominent Englishmen



Lindsay Russell



George Wilson

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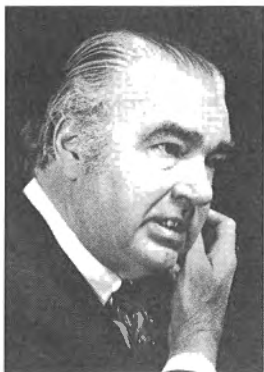
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women would help to revive numbers and inject new energy into the Society. As far as the English-Speaking Union was concerned, he had always felt very strongly that the Pilgrims were different than the E.S.U.,¹³¹ and he was worried that if the Pilgrims were to meet on E.S.U. premises they would take second place to it and might even lose their separate identity altogether. After more informal discussions, Hugh Bullock



Henry Luce III

appeared to be in agreement about the proposals, but in May he went off to Martha's Vineyard for the summer, and the matter seems to have been shelved. It was not clear whether John Train was intended to be Hugh Bullock's successor as president—the title of “president-designate” was suggested at one point—or as a chief executive officer to run the Pilgrims *until* Hugh Bullock retired, nor was it determined whether he should start at once or at some point in the future. During the summer, Bullock changed his mind and decided he wanted to retire completely, and at a meeting of the executive committee on October 28,

1996, he was given the title of President Emeritus, **Henry Luce III was elected acting president**, and a search committee was appointed to find a new president. Hugh Bullock died the following week, on November 5, 1996, at the age of ninety-eight.

At a meeting of the executive committee on **February 26, 1997, Henry Luce was elected president**. Even before his election, the Pilgrims had begun to take on a new lease of life with the election of five new committee members in December 1996, including Ann Brownell Sloane, the first woman to be so elected. At this meeting, the committee also decided to change the wording of the rules of the Pilgrims of the



Ann Brownell Sloane

United States, a change first suggested by John Train. The object of the Society henceforth was to be the cultivation of good fellowship between “peoples of the United States of America” and “the British Commonwealth of Nations,” rather than “citizens” of the United States and “subjects” of the British Empire. One pressing issue was the need to move the Pilgrims' office, which had been in Hugh Bullock's office at 1 Wall Street (though with the official address of 80 Broadway) since 1984. Two ideas were discussed: The English-Speaking Union had offered space in

its New York premises, and it was also suggested that the Pilgrims might share an office—and a secretary—with the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York. In deference to the late Hugh Bullock's strong feelings about the E.S.U., the Pilgrims decided to move to 122 East 58th Street, home of the St. Nicholas Society. Henry Luce had also visited London at the beginning of 1997 to meet Robert Worcester, chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, and had had several discussions with him and other British Pilgrims about the future direction of both societies. As the Pilgrims launched a program of events, beginning with a reception on June 23, 1997, for Robert Worcester, applications for membership (many from younger people)¹³² increased, encouraged by the admissions committee chaired by Mark Dixon. Membership reached a peak of 914 in 2000, and there was a large turnout of 290 for the Australian ambassador, Andrew Sharp Peacock, on November 18, 1997, and an even larger attendance for Prince Philip on March 19, 1998, with 356 present, and a waiting list of fifty-one. As at every stage of the Pilgrims' history, it was difficult to get the speakers they wanted: For example, Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, refused several times. Although Bishop Moore suggested that on some occasions, as an alternative to having a speaker, there could be a debate or discussion group, and that this might particularly interest younger members, the committee decided that most members would prefer to continue to have a "name" speaker, but they agreed to widen the scope of speakers to include American diplomats.¹³³ To help with the task of inviting speakers, a speakers committee was formed in 2001. Another innovation was the setting up of the Pilgrims Foundation in 2002, incorporating the William Donovan Foundation, with the intention of sponsoring an annual William Donovan Lecture.

As it entered its Centennial Year, the Pilgrims of the United States was in good health, and, while intent on maintaining its original purpose, the cultivation of good fellowship at a personal level,¹³⁴ the Society also had a more carefully delineated approach to the future, as indicated by the new mission statement, adopted in 2002:

Founded in 1903, the Pilgrims of the United States, an association of men and women, in alliance with the Pilgrims of Great Britain, seeks to foster fellowship between Americans, the British and other English-speaking peoples. In addressing current national and international issues, it emphasizes enduring historic, cultural, economic, and social bonds.

Pages 34-73 are not included in this scan that focuses primarily on the Pilgrims Society of the United States presidency of Henry Luce III (1997-)(member since ca. 1967), proprietor of *Time, Life, Fortune, Sports Illustrated*.

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THE EARLY YEARS



Lindsay Russell (in doorway) with Harry Brittain (under blanket) at the Brittain family home near Sheffield, Yorkshire, in the early summer of 1902. Russell was engaged to Brittain's sister Winifred (seated on right) at the time, but the engagement was later broken off. Harry Brittain, secretary of the Pilgrims of Great Britain from 1903 to 1913 and chairman from 1913 to 1919, was working in Russell's London office at the time when Russell was organizing the Pilgrims, and was brought in to help. As a vice-president he remained closely involved in Pilgrims affairs for the rest of his life, and the title of "Pilgrims Emeritus" was conferred on him in 1971. He died in 1974 at the age of 100.

New York Herald Full names please

Rowland T. Johnson
 Stephen W. Smith
 Alfred W. [unclear]
 (Quart)

Wm. B. [unclear]
 Arthur Sims
 John H. Kimball
 H. Wellington Wack
 J. H. [unclear]
 of Monticello
 J. Wilson Taylor
 Wm. [unclear]
 H. Clay Evans
 (Si) Charles Dilke
 John Quinn
 L. F. Austin

Hugh Reid Griffin
 Rowland B. Mahany
 Edgar C. Goss
 [unclear] Willard
 A. H. [unclear]
 Lafayette H. de Trees
 James Turnbull
 Ernest E. Baldwin
 James Stokes
 C. H. [unclear]
 Forestor
 [unclear]
 Charles Harting
 H. B. Brown

Egerton Castle
 Thomas L. Field
 An S. M. [unclear]
 W. Mandelick
 Daniel Bacon
 J. Jefferson Coolidge Jr.
 John J. Waterbury
 W. R. Chamberlain
 Chas. S. Allan
 Geo. [unclear]
 Geo. B. Williams
 [unclear]
 Richard Westcott
 James Poney
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Lindsay Russell
 Frederick W. Hollo
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[unclear]
 George Bealby
 William Sinclair, [unclear]
 Henry White
 Harry J. [unclear]
 [unclear]
 [unclear]

Helwin
 Joseph H. Choate
 [unclear]
 Roberts, Jr.
 Joseph Wheeler
 Charles Beresford
 John W. Briggs
 William R. Kennel
 Hedworth Lambton
 [unclear]

The signatures of those present at the first dinner of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, at the Carlton Hotel, London, on August 8, 1902, including several Americans who were to be responsible for founding the Pilgrims of the United States the following year, Lindsay Russell, George Wilson, and General Joseph Wheeler among them.

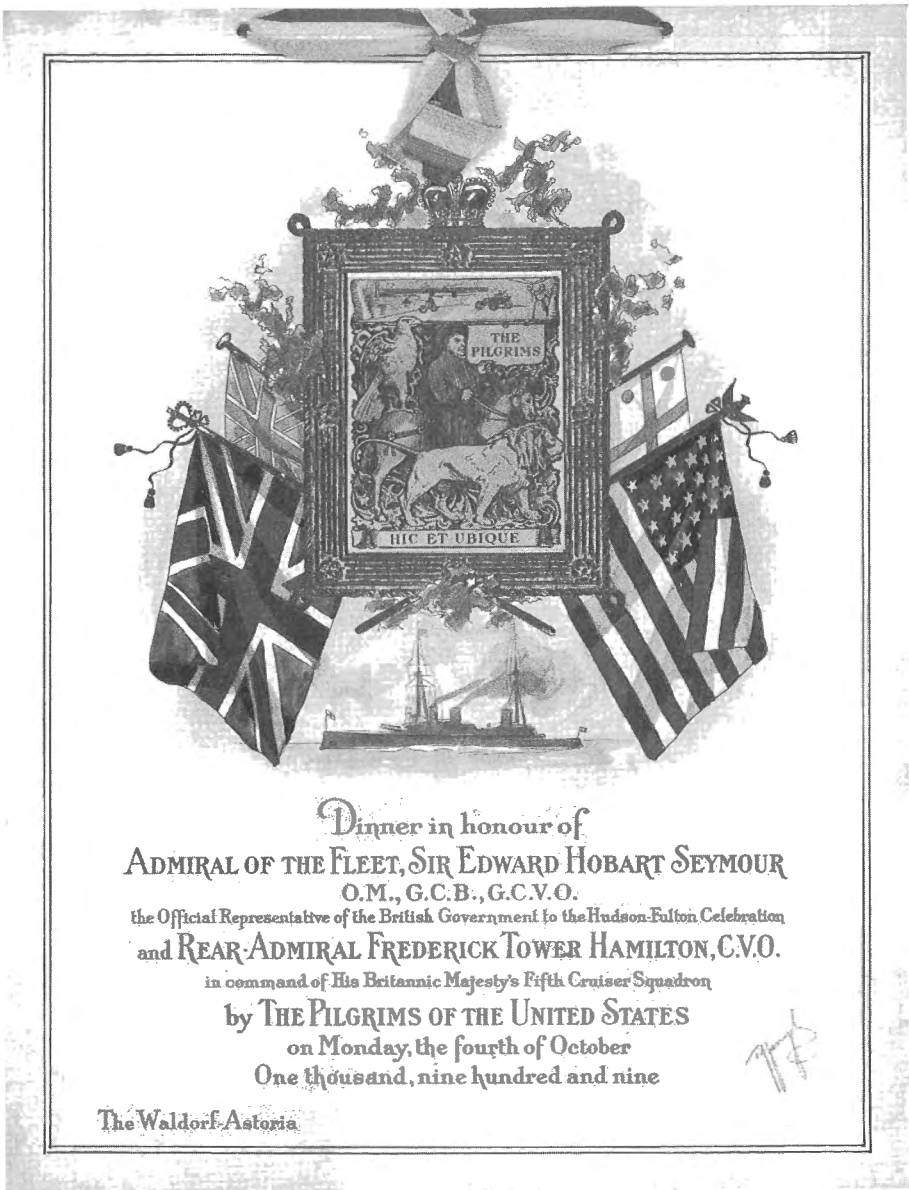
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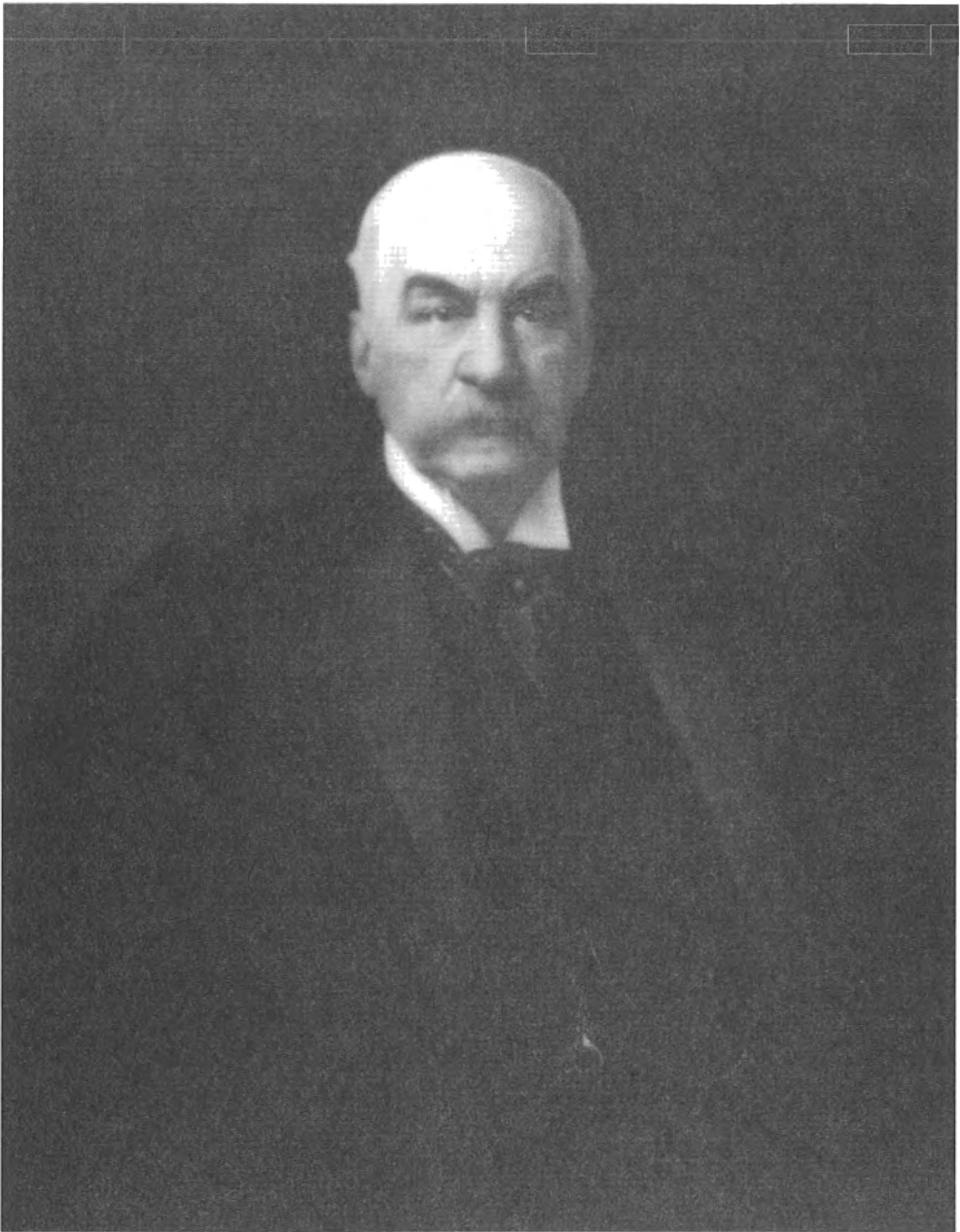
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The menu cover for the dinner on October 4, 1909, in honor of the British naval officers in New York for the Hudson-Fulton celebrations to mark the 300th anniversary of Henry Hudson's discovery of the Hudson River, and the 100th anniversary of the first application of steam to navigation by Robert Fulton. Former Pilgrims chairman Stewart Woodford was president of the Hudson-Fulton Commission. During the dinner a Scottish bagpipe and drum corps and an American fife and drum corps marched round the room from time to time.



J. Pierpont Morgan Sr., elected a Pilgrim and a vice-president in 1910. Founder of the banking house of J. P. Morgan, his friendship with King Edward VII was the start of a long relationship between the house of Morgan and the British Royal Family. Portrait (c. 1906) by Carlos Baca-Flor.

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Executive Committee.

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New York, November 11th, 1919.

Dear Sir:-

The Pilgrims have been signally honored by the acceptance of their invitation to a farewell and Godspeed dinner by

**His Royal Highness
Edward
Prince of Wales**

on the last night of H. R. H's. visit in New York.

The dinner will be given at The Plaza on Friday Evening November the twenty-first at half past six o'clock.

Our President, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, will preside.

It is earnestly hoped that there will be a large gathering of Pilgrims on this notable and historic occasion. It should be a record meeting of this, the senior American Society having for its sole object, cementing the ties of sympathy and fellowship between Britons and Americans, and you are urgently requested to lay all other arrangements aside to participate in what promises to be the greatest demonstration of Anglo-American friendship in the history of The Pilgrims.

The price of tickets will be \$15.00 per person. The tables will be arranged for eight.

Applications will be accepted in order of receipt. When the capacity of the banquet hall has been filled, all further applications will be returned, but in no case will applications be considered later than Monday, November the seventeenth.

No applications will be received by telephone.

You are kindly requested to respond immediately to the Secretary on the attached blank.

Faithfully yours,

HUNTER WYKES, Secretary,

43 Cedar Street

The Prince of Wales in the snow during his visit to North America.



The announcement of the dinner for Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII, and then Duke of Windsor), on November 21, 1919, the last night of the Prince's visit to New York. Although there had been some doubt as to whether the Prince should extend his North American tour to New York for fear of a hostile reception from the Irish, he wanted to go ahead, and he was given an enthusiastic welcome.



The menu for the dinner for the Prince of Wales.



The loving cup presented to the Prince of Wales by the Pilgrims of the United States.

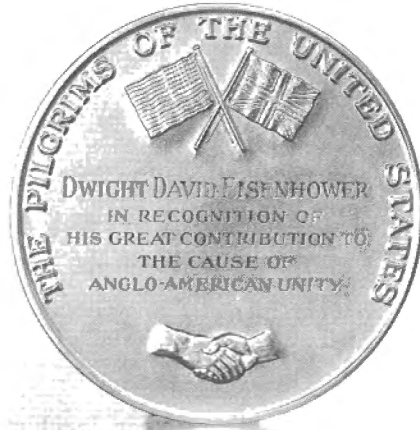
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The Gold Medal presented in 1963 to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, former President of the United States, "in recognition of his great contribution to the cause of Anglo-American unity."

The presentation of the medal at the dinner on May 22, 1963. Eisenhower receives the medal from President Hugh Bullock. On the right is Sir David Ormsby Gore. In his speech, Eisenhower recalled the wartime days when the common causes of liberty and justice bound the two nations in an unbreakable bond.



DDE

GETTYSBURG
PENNSYLVANIA

New York
May 23, 1963

Dear Hugh:

Again I want to tell you how much I enjoyed The Pilgrims dinner last evening. I was -- and am -- deeply appreciative of the honor you conveyed upon me, and I shall lastingly cherish the gold medal presented to me as a tribute to the close relationship that exists, and will I-trust always exist, between all the English speaking peoples.

It was a great pleasure and rare privilege to be able to renew so many old friendships. I am indebted to you personally for all you did to make the dinner such a gala affair. I hope, too, that you will tell Mr. Converse of my gratitude for his friendly helpfulness.

With many thanks and wa'rm personal regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Hugh Bullock
President
The Pilgrims of the United States
74 Trinity Place
New York 6, New York

A letter of thanks from General Eisenhower.



The dinner on November 6, 1963, for Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada. Pearson called for closer links between the United States and Canada, but warned that Canada should be regarded as a foreign nation, whose first responsibility was the protection of the national interest of its own people. Left to right: Lester Pearson, Mrs Pearson, President Hugh Bullock, Mrs Rockefeller, and Nelson Rockefeller (Governor of the State of New York).

The dinner and ball in honor of Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon at the Waldorf Astoria on November 19, 1965, given jointly with the E.S.U., to inaugurate the Winston Churchill Memorial Fund. Left to right: Governor Rockefeller, Mrs Rockefeller, President Hugh Bullock, Princess Margaret, and Lord Snowdon.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1969

Dear Hugh:

I am very grateful to you for your kind invitation to serve as Honorary President of The Pilgrims of the United States. It was thoughtful of you to send me the pamphlet describing The Pilgrims' activities with your letter and I want you to know that I will be glad to accept your invitation.

As you know, I was delighted to have the opportunity to address The Pilgrims of the United States during my term of office as Vice President some years ago, and I greatly appreciate the privilege of serving as Honorary President of this distinguished organization.

With my thanks for your generous remarks and with warm regards,

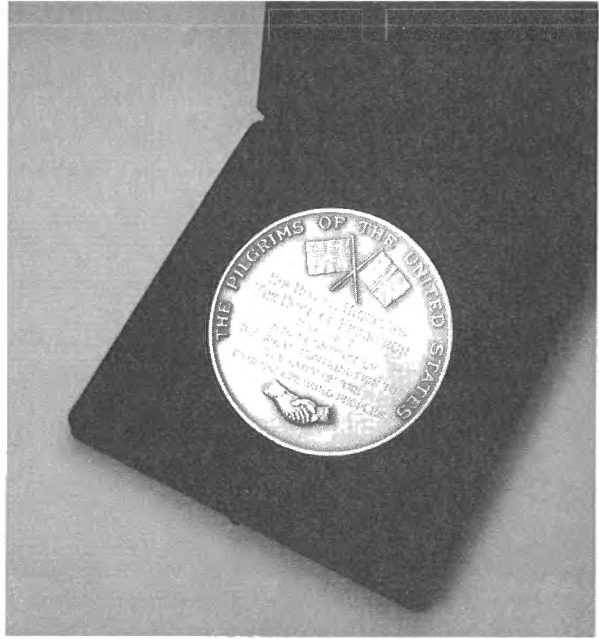
Sincerely,



Mr. Hugh Bullock
President
The Pilgrims of the United States
74 Trinity Place
New York, New York 10006

A letter from President Richard Nixon, accepting the invitation to become honorary president of the Pilgrims of the United States. In 1953 President Eisenhower was the first American President to be so invited, and the tradition continued into the 1980s. President Reagan was the last honorary president of the Pilgrims, but the President of the United States continues to be elected an honorary member. There is no reference in the Pilgrims archives to Nixon having addressed the New York society during his term of office as vice-president, but he did speak to the Pilgrims of Great Britain in 1958.

The Gold Medal presented on November 5, 1969, to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, "in recognition of his great contribution to the unity of the English speaking peoples."



The luncheon for the Queen and Prince Philip on July 9, 1976, given jointly with the E.S.U. as part of the American bicentennial celebrations. Left to right: Barry Bingham (chairman of the E.S.U. of the United States), the Queen, President Hugh Bullock, Prince Philip, Hugh L. Carey (Governor of the State of New York).



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1977

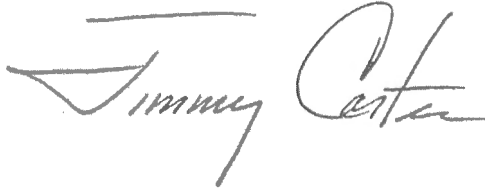
To Hugh Bullock

Thank you for your good letter of July 19.

While I am honored by your invitation to accept the Honorary Presidency of the Pilgrims of the United States, I hope you will understand my decision not to accept honorary memberships or offices in organizations in which I cannot actively participate.

I am most grateful for your thoughtfulness and send you my best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Mr. Hugh Bullock
The Pilgrims of the United States
74 Trinity Place
New York, N.Y. 10006

A letter from President Jimmy Carter, refusing the invitation to become honorary president of the Pilgrims of the United States. It was understood that he refused because he did not want to join a society that did not have any black or women members. In October 1978 he declined for a second time, despite the efforts of the Pilgrims, who urged him not to break a "long-standing tradition" (a tradition that went back only to 1953, when President Eisenhower was elected honorary life president). President Reagan was the last U.S. President to become an honorary president; the tradition lapsed after this.

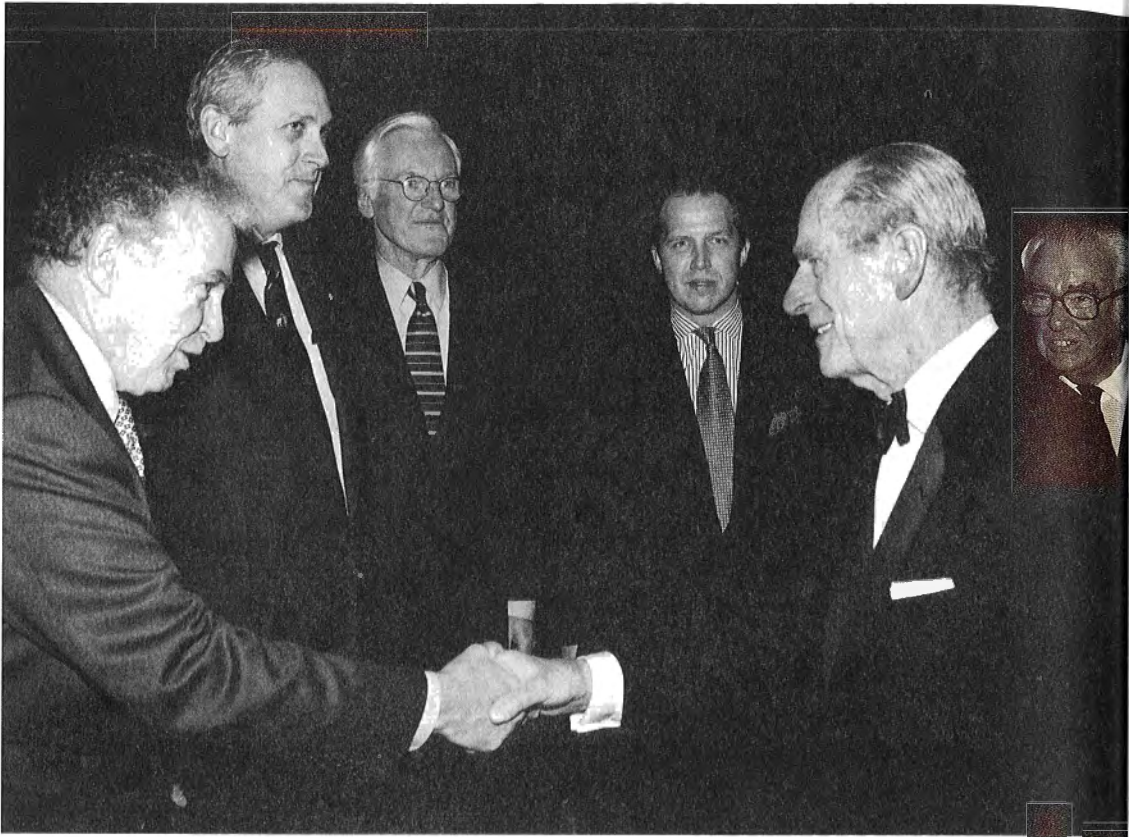
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*The reception on March 19, 1998, at the University Club for Prince Philip. The Prince spoke about his International Award for Young People. Left to right: Colin Goetze Campbell (president of Colonial Williamsburg); John R. Drexel IV, Thomas L. Pulling, James W. Gerard V (members of the executive committee); Prince Philip, and **President Henry Luce III**. Photograph by Robert A. Ripps.*

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Robert Worcester (left), chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, with Henry Luce III outside Allington Castle, near Maidstone, Kent, the headquarters of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, in 2000.



President Henry Luce III (right) with Henry A. Kissinger, a vice-president of the Pilgrims of the United States, and former U.S. Secretary of State, at the centennial meeting of the society on May 6, 2003, at the Union Club in New York. Photograph by Henry Grossman.

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PRESIDENTS

1903-7	The Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter	1928-46	Nicholas Murray Butler
1907-12	William Butler Duncan	1946-55	John W. Davis
1912-17	Joseph H. Choate	1955-96	Hugh Bullock
1917-28	Chauncey M. Depew	1997-	Henry Luce III

CHAIRMEN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1903-4	Lindsay Russell	1924-31	Frank L. Polk
1904	George T. Wilson	1932-8	Charles C. Paulding
1905-6	William Butler Duncan	1939-45	Thomas W. Lamont
1907	Stewart Woodford	1945-53	Gano Dunn
1908-19	George T. Wilson	1953-96	Hugh Bullock
1920	Frederick Cunliffe-Owen	1997-	Henry Luce III
1921-3	Charles H. Sherrill		

HONORARY SECRETARIES

1903-4	Benjamin D. Woodward	1947-65	Edward K. Warren
1905-7	George T. Wilson	1965-71	Walter S. Marvin
1908-9	Louis C. Hay	1971-3	Benjamin Strong
1910-19	George W. Burleigh	1973-6	Francis T. P. Plimpton
1919-21	Hunter Wykes	1976-85	Harold H. Helm
1921-7	Albert E. Gallatin	1986-96	Herbert Brownell
1927-44	Elihu C. Church	1996-2000	Mark Dixon
1944-6	Henry R. Sedgwick	2000-	Laurence Charles Windsor Jr.
1946-7	Bryce Metcalf		

HONORARY TREASURERS

1903-5	Robert A. C. Smith	1953-68	C. G. Michalis
1906-29	William Curtis Demorest	1968-85	John M. Schiff
1930-34	John S. Rogers	1985-96	John R. Drexel III
1935-53	Eliot Tuckerman	1996-	Eben W. Pyne

BRITISH AMBASSADORS TO WASHINGTON

1902-3	Sir Michael Herbert	1961-5	Sir David Ormsby Gore (Lord Harlech from 1964)
1903-6	Sir Mortimer Durand	1965-8	Sir Patrick Dean
1907-13	James Bryce	1968-71	John Freeman
1913-18	Sir Cecil Spring-Rice	1971-4	Lord Cromer
1918-19	Lord Reading	1974-7	Sir Peter Ramsbotham
1919	Lord Grey	1977-9	Peter Jay
1920-24	Sir Auckland Geddes	1979-82	Sir Nicholas Henderson
1924-30	Sir Esmé Howard	1983-6	Sir Oliver Wright
1930-39	Sir Ronald Lindsay	1986-91	Sir Antony Acland
1939-40	Lord Lothian	1991-5	Sir Robin Renwick
1941-6	Lord Halifax	1995-7	Sir John Kerr
1946-8	Lord Inverchapel	1997-2003	Sir Christopher Meyer
1948-52	Sir Oliver Franks	2003-	Sir David Manning
1952-6	Sir Roger Makins		
1956-61	Sir Harold Caccia		

**WINNERS OF THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE
PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES**

1957	Sir Winston Churchill
1963	General Dwight D. Eisenhower
1969	Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

FOUNDER MEMBERS

Dr Russell Bellamy
William E. Carson
General Adna Romanza Chaffee
General Henry Clark Corbin
William Butler Duncan
Richard Watson Gilder
John W. Griggs
Morris K. Jesup
John J. McCook
Robert Johnstone Mooney
Herbert Noble
Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter
Lindsay Russell
Sir Percy Sanderson
Jacob H. Schiff
Robert A. C. Smith
James Speyer
General Joseph Wheeler
Cassius M. Whicker
George T. Wilson
Benjamin D. Woodward

ANNUAL MEETINGS

showing the speaker at each meeting

- January 24, 1917 James Montgomery Beck
(former Assistant Attorney-General)
- January 23, 1918 Chauncey M. Depew
(president of the Pilgrims of the United States)
- January 22, 1919 Sir Henry Babington-Smith
(Assistant High Commissioner of Great Britain),
and James Montgomery Beck
- January 28, 1920 Ronald Lindsay
(British Chargé d'Affaires to the United States)
- January 26, 1921 Sir Algernon Firth
(former president of the British Association of Chambers of
Commerce),
and Sir Ernest Raeburn
(director-general of the British Ministry of Shipping, New York)
- January 25, 1922 Hugh Chisholm
(president of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation)
- January 23, 1923 Viscount Burnham
(proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*)
- January 23, 1924 General Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes
(author of books about Persia)
- January 28, 1925 General Charles P. Summerall
(Commandant of the Eastern Division of the U.S. Army)
- January 27, 1926 Chauncey M. Depew
- January 26, 1927 Chauncey M. Depew
- January 25, 1928 J. Alfred Spender
(editor of the *Westminster Gazette*)
- January 23, 1929 Nicholas Murray Butler
(president of the Pilgrims of the United States)

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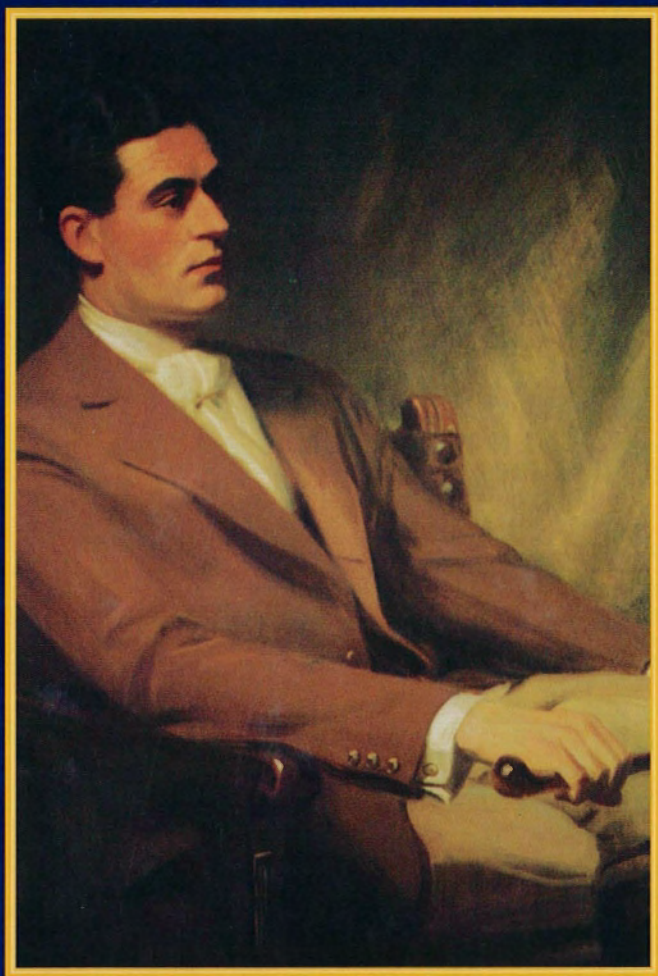
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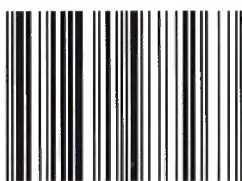
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