



MSI PATCH SHEET

Gray, Gordon



September 26, 1987

Dear Bill,

I noticed that the current bestseller, SPYCATCHER, contains a few of the further adventures of one of the original members of MJ-12, Gordon Gray. I'm enclosing a copy of the relevant passage, in case you haven't seen it.

When does my FWP subscription expire? I haven't seen either an issue or a renewal notice in a long time.

Did anyone ever learn anything more about William H. Nordell of California, who did an Al Bender back in early 1981? I have tried writing to him on occasion since then, but he's evidently still silent. The last I ever heard from him said that even to receive a letter from anyone ufological would set off the phenomena, whatever they were, that terrified him. All sorts of things have happened that I would like to be able to discuss with him, if only he were still active.



Sincerely,

Robert Davis

3012 Lovers Lane

Dallas, TX 75225

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unaware of the significance of the records and we would not have been able to prove communication between the Russian Intelligence Service and Bossard. He would have been prosecuted only on the illegal copying of classified documents, a technical crime with relatively small penalties. Once again the professional and technical skill of GCHQ and MI5 had caught the Russians out. This success had two major effects. It enabled the American Intelligence Services to protect British interests in the American Government and it increased and did not diminish the doubts about Top Hat.

But the fundamental question has to be asked: Why did the Russians consider that they had to boost the bona fides of Top Hat? He had been operational since the end of 1962 and without a source at high level in either MI5, the FBI, or the CIA, there would have been nothing to alert the Russians that he was a suspect. At the end of 1964, MI5 had become very suspicious. Only Sullivan, the head of Domestic Intelligence in the FBI, had any fears of Top Hat's bona fides and he, Sullivan, was certainly not a Russian spy. In the CIA only Angleton and one or two close associates were suspicious. But the few people in MI5 who knew about Top Hat did not believe he was genuine. Hollis knew that these people had grave doubts about Top Hat.

There were other strains, too, on the alliance. There was deep-seated hostility in the American intelligence community to the accession to power of Harold Wilson and the Labor Government in 1964. Partly this was due to anti-Labor bias, partly to the Labor Government's commitment to abandon Polaris—a pledge they soon reneged on.

Hanging over everything from late 1963 onward, when Hollis made his trip to Washington, was the Mitchell case, and the fear that MI5 itself was deeply and currently penetrated at or near the summit, with the Secret Service apparently incapable of wrestling with the problem. The sacking of Arthur Martin only compounded American suspicions. They knew he was committed to hunting down Stalin's Englishmen wherever they were hiding, and to American eyes it seemed as if a public-school cabal had seen him off.

In mid-1965 matters came to a head. President Johnson commissioned a review of British security from the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), a committee of retired intelligence notables, bankers, industrialists, and politicians, formed to advise the President on improvements in national security. Two men were given the task of conducting this Top Secret review—Gordon Gray, a former

Secretary of Defense under President Eisenhower, and Governor of North Carolina, and the Secretary of the PFIAB, Gerald Coyne, a former senior FBI officer who ran PFIAB for fifteen years.

Gray and Coyne came to London secretly in the summer of 1965 and began reviewing the Anglo-American intelligence relationship, and in particular the effectiveness of MI5. The work was delicate in the extreme. No one in British Intelligence was to be told that the review was even taking place. In any other country the review would be known by a cruder name—espionage. Most of Gray and Coyne's material was supplied by Cleveland Cram, the CIA officer in charge of liaison in London with MI5. Cram was a brilliant and levelheaded CIA officer who had served in London for many years, and knew the weaknesses of MI5 only too well. Cram brought Gray and Coyne into Leconfield House and MI6 headquarters on a number of occasions, introducing them merely as colleagues. At this time CIA officers of Cram's stature had open access to all British Intelligence establishments, and the subterfuge was easy to perform on us.

I first heard about the Gray and Coyne review when I visited Washington in 1965. Angleton briefed me on the contents of the finished report. I was thunderstruck. Gray and Coyne had produced a devastating critique of MI5. They cited the inadequate size of British Counterespionage, and said that many individually talented officers were betrayed by poor organization and lack of resources. The report was especially critical of the quality of leadership inside MI5, particularly that provided by Hollis and Cumming, then the head of Counterespionage. Gray and Coyne concluded that Hollis had evidently lost the confidence of his senior officers (which was true) as well as that of his peers in Whitehall, which was also true.

Angleton was thrilled by the report, and told me that it would form the basis of a new relationship between British and American counterintelligence. He told me that the CIA intended making a direct approach to Harold Wilson, along with the American Ambassador in London, David Bruce, to brief him on the findings.

"Everything'll change now," he said, "we're going to have a beefed-up CIA London station, and half those officers are going to work directly inside MI5. We'll have access to everything, and help you where we can."

Once I had heard about the Gray-Coyne report, I was in an invidious position. Angleton had briefed me in confidence, but I was

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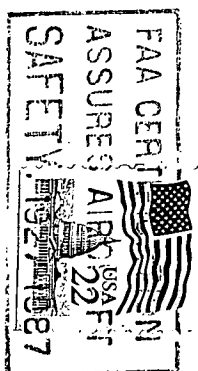
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Personal



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA 17013-5008

June 23, 1987

Archives Branch

Mr. Lee M. Graham
526 W. Maple Street
Monrovia, California 91016

Dear Mr. Graham:

Thank you for your letter of April 22. Your more specific request for documentation in the Archives of the U.S. Army Military History Institute concerning Mr. Gordon Gray's public career and his possible involvement with the MJ-12 group in 1947 has yielded the following results. As Mr. White of the Southern Historical Collection indicated in his letter to you, we have an appointment calendar of Mr. Gray's from 1947. Entries in the calendar begin on September 25 and consist of short records of appointments and calls. There are no memoranda or recorded reflections enclosed. A brief examination did not turn up any obvious relevant portions, but it would be up to you to make a final determination based on research on site of this and similar appointment books.

You are welcome to come here to do such research. The Institute is open 8:00 to 4:30, Monday through Friday, except for Federal holidays. We trust that you will find this information to be useful as you plan your research.

Sincerely yours,

Richard J. Sommers

Richard J. Sommers, Ph.D.
Archivist-Historian

Enclosure

tered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he majored in psychology. Upon receiving his B.A. degree in 1930, he stood at the head of his class, and had achieved election to the presidency of the university's Phi Beta Kappa chapter. The elder Gray wished his sons to learn the Reynolds business "from the bottom up"; and young Gordon, accordingly, worked for a period in the Winston-Salem spring houses and at the Camel Cigarette machines before deciding to prepare for a legal career. This he did by registering at the Yale University Law School, where he was an editor of the *Yale Law Review*. Receiving his LL.B. degree in 1933, he entered the New York law offices of Carter, Ledyard, and Milburn, and was admitted to the New York bar in the following year.

The death of his father in July 1935 caused Gordon Gray to sever his New York connections and to return to North Carolina. Joining the Winston-Salem law firm of Manly, Hendra and Womble, he was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1936. He was not, however, to remain in practice long, for during the ensuing year Winston-Salem's two daily newspapers, the morning *Journal* and the evening *Twin City Sentinel*, were offered for sale. Thus Gray secured a part of his inheritance for the purchase, together with other buyers, of the controlling Piedmont Publishing Company, which also operated Radio Station WSJS. Taking the words "I consider myself a trustee for the community" as a guiding precept, publisher Gray built up the circulation of what *Time* described as two "back-lister" papers and converted them into organs of "recognized political and civil influence," while as a radio station proprietor he became something of a leader in the expansion of frequency modulation. As owner and operator, it was Gray himself who selected the Mountaintop Clingman's Peak in the Great Smoky Mountains for the antennae of FM station W4MM which, when completed in 1942, transmitted over an area of 70,000 square miles, at the time the largest coverage attained by any single station. Gray entered politics in 1938, being elected to the North Carolina Senate from the Twenty-second District. He served a full term, and most of a second, before resigning in 1942 to join the armed forces.

The newspaper publisher declined a commission in the Navy, volunteering for the Infantry as an enlisted man. From private, he had risen to the grade of corporal when he was accepted as an officer candidate and, after passing through Infantry School, was commissioned a second lieutenant at Fort Benning, Georgia, in February 1943. On proceeding overseas he was assigned to the headquarters of General Omar Bradley's Twelfth Army Group, and in the summer of 1945 completed what he has described as an "utterly undistinguished" military career. Demobilized with the rank of lieutenant (10), which Station W4MM had been awarded in 1942, Gray in 1946 was again elected to the North Carolina Senate, serving "until the end of the following year, when he became Assistant Secretary of the Army. He remained as president of the Piedmont Publishing



GORDON GRAY
Wide World Photos

Company on accepting Federal appointment, and turned over control of its properties to his business manager. He maintains his interest in local civic affairs as a trustee of the Winston-Salem Teachers College and in other activities.

The choice of Gray to be Assistant Secretary of the Army came at the time when the National Security Act of 1947, reorganizing the country's defense set-up into Army, Navy and Air Departments, went into effect. The late James V. Forrestal entered upon the newly created office of Secretary of Defense, and Kenneth C. Royall assumed the revised duties of Army Secretary. Royall, a fellow North Carolinian, recommended Gray to President Truman, who made public his appointment on September 23, at which time it was announced that his principal duties would be "to handle relations between the Army and other Departments of the Government." On November 7, 1947, Gray was named by Secretary Forrestal to the chairmanship of a six-man inter-service committee (later known as the "Gray Board") to study the reorganization of the reserve components to fit them for modern warfare. "The board heard eighty-nine witnesses at sixty-five meetings, and early in August 1948 submitted a report recommending, among other things, that the National Guard should be incorporated into the Army Reserve Forces under the name of the National Guard of the United States." This it would be removed from the control of the States. This recommendation (which is still pending in 1949) was widely viewed as "political dynamite" and heatedly opposed by the National Guard Association and State Governors. Gray, stated *Time*, was to earn esteem as "a man who gets along with the big brass without being overwhelmed by them," while as the Assistant Secretary in overall charge of Army procurement, and as the Army member of the Armed Forces Munitions Board, he was praised

for his efficiency. When Royall's resignation as Secretary of the Army was accepted by President Truman on April 21, 1949, Gray became Acting Secretary. (His official title as such was Assistant Secretary until about three weeks later, when he was nominated and confirmed as Under Secretary).

When Gordon Gray was named Secretary of the Army on June 7, Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson called Truman's appointment "a tremendous asset." "A better appointment could not have been made," averred the *New York Times*, while the *Herald Tribune* called Gray "a really top-flight man, sincere, hard-working, and of the first ability." Confirmation by the Senate on June 13 was by unanimous vote, since which time Gray has handled a number of problems. On June 14, 1949, one day after his confirmation, he quieted much of the outcry over the Army's erroneous use of the term "unemployable" in connection with Gordon Clapp, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, by assuring a Senate subcommittee that he had ordered the word "stricken from our lexicon." On July 16, he suspended two major generals charged with questioned procedures in regard to Army contracts.

The Secretary of the Army was the recipient of an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of North Carolina in June 1949. A member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, he belongs to the University Club in New York City and the Old Town and Rotary Clubs in Winston-Salem; he attends the Methodist church. Gordon Gray and Jane Henderson Boyden Craig, daughter of a North Carolina lawyer, were married at Winston-Salem on June 11, 1938. The Grays have four sons: Gordon, Jr., Burton Craig, Boyden, and Bernard. The official, who is five feet ten inches in height, has gray eyes and light hair; his favorite spectator sport is football. "He's got one hobby—work," an associate at the Pentagon has commented. "He gets here at 7:30. . . . Works every Saturday and most Sundays."

References

- N Y Herald Tribune p1 Je 8 '49 por
- N Y Times p1 Je 8 '49 por
- N Y World-Telegram Je 8 '49
- Newsweek 33:20-21 Je 20 '49
- Time 50:27 O 6 '47 por; 53:16 Je 20 '49 por
- Who's Who in America, 1948-49
- Who's Who in Commerce and Industry (1948)

GRAY, GORDON May 30, 1909. United States Government official; lawyer
Address: b. Pentagon Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 1830 24th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gordon Gray, who succeeded Kenneth C. Royall as Secretary of the Army in June 1949, first came to the Pentagon Building in September 1947, as Assistant Secretary. He is widely known as chief author of the so-called "Gray Report," which recommended the placing of the National Guard under the control of the Federal Government instead of the separate States, in the interest of modern defense needs. A veteran of World War II, in which he served both as enlisted man and officer, Gray, a Democrat, is a lawyer by training, and has three times been elected to the Senate of North Carolina. From 1937 to 1947 he was publisher of two newspapers of that State, in Winston-Salem.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 30, 1909, Gordon Gray is the younger son of late Bowman and Natalie Fontaine (Lund) Gray. His father, an officer of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, holds the presidency of the company in 1942, and is chairman of the board of directors in 1949. An uncle, James A. Gray, succeeded to the presidency in 1931. Retired in North Carolina, Gordon Gray completed his secondary education at the Woodberry Forest School in Virginia in 1926—his scholastic record there, elsewhere, has been called "tazzling"—then

office, the top administrative and policy-making body over which Mr. Cordiner presided. The services components were given no authority over the operating departments except the authority of knowledge. It is their function to research and teach, but not to enforce operating decisions. Within the first two years after Mr. Cordiner became president, the changes necessary to put this decentralization plan into effect were substantially completed, and with occasional minor changes to adapt to subsequent developments, it became the permanent structure of the company. In April, 1958, in anticipation of the retirement of Philip D. Reed, Mr. Cordiner was elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer. The General Electric Company had its beginning in 1892, when Charles Albert Coffin (q.v. for early company history) brought about the merger of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. and the Edison General Electric Co. For the next thirty years General Electric was the dominant electrical manufacturing and engineering concern in the United States, with an international reputation for its engineering achievements. Mr. Cordiner's early affiliation with the company coincided with the determination of Gerard Swope, then president of the company, to expand operations, which theretofore had been limited to producing equipment for utility and heavy industry markets and to engineering. As the expansion plans went into effect, operations were split into three main branches, heavy capital goods, industrial user goods, and consumer goods in the electrical appliance field for the home, office and factory, and within a decade the company was deriving an increasing volume of business from sales in the commercial field. Under Mr. Cordiner's leadership, the company has become a much more broadly based manufacturer working in the fields of space, atomic energy, jet engines, gas turbines, electronic equipment, chemical and metallurgical products, missiles, computers, and automation equipment as well as in its original product areas. The years since Mr. Cordiner's election as president in 1950 have constituted a period of rapid growth, with annual sales almost doubling from \$2,233,800,000 in 1950 to \$4,456,800,000 in 1961. During the same period \$1,568,600,000 has been invested in expansion and modernization, the number of plants operated by the company has been increased from 128 in 97 localities to 175 plants in 136 localities, and the number of employees has grown from 205,935 in 1950 to 249,100 in 1961. Mr. Cordiner instituted an extensive program of manpower development at all levels, including training courses at company expense for employees desiring the opportunity for self-advancement. A feature of this program was the establishment in 1955 of the Management Research and Development Institute, which opened an entirely new approach to the education of personnel for advanced management. The institute completed the first phase of its operations in 1961, and in those first five years it successfully enabled more than 1500 employees further to develop their managerial abilities. Under the plan managerial employees, after arranging for temporary replacement in their positions, registered for the thirteen-week, in-residence course at the institute. The curriculum provided instruction in the philosophy of the company as a business enterprise, in basic managerial concepts and principles and leadership objectives and policies, in relationships between operating and service components of the company, and in the promotion and maintenance of the climate necessary to deal with highly diversified individuals and groups, both within and outside of the company. Mr. Cordiner has through the years continued the traditional policy of General Electric in its management-employee relations. This policy has always abetted free choice

by individuals and has precluded any encouragement of the use of compulsion, dictation, or force by either company or union officials in affecting the individual employee's decision concerning union membership. On the whole, the company has maintained excellent relations with the officials of the some 100 unions it has to deal with throughout its plants. Mr. Cordiner is the author of "New Frontiers for Professional Managers" (1956). He has been a member of the Business Advisory Council, a group of business leaders who advise the government on business affairs, since 1952. He served as council president from September, 1959, to March, 1961. During 1956-58 he served as chairman of the Defense Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation in the Armed Forces, which produced the first major change in military pay structure in several decades. For this service he received, in 1958, the Department of Defense Certificate of Appreciation. The first Gold Medal Award of the Economic Club, New York City, was conferred upon Mr. Cordiner in 1956 in recognition of his contributions to principles of management and to the strength and prosperity of the nation. Whitman College conferred an honorary LL.D. degree upon him in 1948, and in 1952 he received an honorary LL.D. from Union College. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, American Management Association, Phi Delta Theta, Delta Sigma Rho, The Links and the Economic and University clubs of New York City, the Mohawk Club of Schenectady, N.Y., The Cotton Bay Club of Eleuthera in the Bahamas, and the Blind Brook Club of Port Chester, N.Y. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican. His avocational interest is the study of economics, and for active recreation he enjoys playing golf and the operation of a cattle and citrus fruit ranch in Hillsborough County, Fla. Mr. Cordiner was married in Monroe, Wash., June 24, 1925, to Gwyneth Annette, daughter of John Lewis, a clergyman, and has four daughters: Jean Marie, who married John Ward Dougherty; Patricia Jarron, who married Timothy M. Kiley; Nancy Lee, who married Richard David Judge; and Sallianne, who married Frederick M. Liono, Jr.

GRAY, Gordon, publisher and federal administrator, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 30, 1909, son of Bowman and Nathalie Fontaine (Lyons) Gray, grandson of James Alexander and Aurelia (Bowman) Gray, great-grandson of Robert and Mary Millis (Wiley) Gray, great-great-grandson of Samuel and Mary (Smith) Gray, and great-great-great-grandson of John and Janet (Greer) Gray. His grandfather (q.v.) was a banker in Winston (later Winston-Salem), N.C., and his father (q.v.) was chairman of the board of directors of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. at the time of his death. Gordon Gray received his preparatory education at the Woodberry Forest (Va.) School and was graduated A.B. at the University of North Carolina in 1930 and LL.B. at Yale University in 1933. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1934 and to the North Carolina bar two years later. After completing his legal education he became associated with the New York City law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. In 1935 he moved to Winston-Salem and joined the law firm of Manly, Hendren & Womble. Mr. Gray withdrew from that firm in 1937 to become a member of a group that purchased the assets of Winston-Salem's morning, evening, and Sunday newspapers, the Winston-Salem Journal, the Twin City Sentinel, and the Sunday Journal & Sentinel. The Piedmont Publishing Co. was then organized, and Mr. Gray served as president from its inception

until 1947. In addition to publishing the three newspapers, the company also owned and operated Radio Station WSJS during this period. Meanwhile, Mr. Gray had become active in the political life of North Carolina and, after serving as president of the North Carolina Young Democratic Clubs in 1938-39, he was elected to the state senate for a two-year term beginning in 1940. He was returned to the state senate in the 1941 election, but early in his second term he resigned to enlist in the U.S. Army for Second World War service. Following his return to civilian life, he was again elected to the state senate for the 1946-47 term. However, he relinquished both his publishing activities and his legislative duties in September, 1947, to accept an appointment by President Harry S. Truman as assistant secretary of the Army in the U.S. Department of Defense. In April, 1949, he was named acting secretary and a month later was advanced to under secretary, and in June, 1949, he took office as secretary of the Army, succeeding Kenneth C. Royall. He resigned the last-named post in April, 1950, and was immediately appointed special assistant to the President to review foreign economic policy, a task in which he was engaged until he completed his report six months later. In the meantime, in February, 1950, the trustees of the University of North Carolina had elected him president of that institution, and he was installed in that office in October. He left the university in 1955 to return to service with the federal government and until 1957 was assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs. Earlier, in 1954, he was named chairman of a three-man personnel security board set up to review the action taken by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in December, 1953, in suspending the security clearance of the physicist, J. Robert Oppenheimer. The security board, although characterizing Dr. Oppenheimer as a loyal citizen, recommended that he not be reinstated, a recommendation in which the commission concurred. In 1957-58 Mr. Gray served as director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, and during 1958-60 he was special assistant to the President for national security affairs. In the latter capacity, he served additionally as chairman of the Operations Coordinating Board and as chief supervisory officer of the National Security Council. Throughout these years Mr. Gray had continued as a director of the Piedmont Publishing Co., and in 1960 he resumed an active role in the management of the company, being elected to the newly created board chairmanships both of the parent corporation and its subsidiary, The Triangle Broadcasting Corp., operator of WSJS-TV. He continues in both offices. From the beginning the Piedmont Publishing Co. has maintained an editorial policy of political independence for all three of its newspapers. In the period from 1937 to 1961 the combined circulation of the two Winston-Salem dailies has been increased from 46,921 to 110,869, a gain of 136 per cent, and circulation of the Sunday paper has grown from 25,810 to 81,370, or 215 per cent. Over the same period, advertising linage in the three papers has been increased 217 per cent, and the publishers' plant investment has shown an increase of 263 per cent while the annual payroll increased by 585 per cent. The company continues to operate its original radio station, WSJS, as well as WSJS-FM and the television facility mentioned above. As president of the University of North Carolina, Mr. Gray instigated and carried through an administrative reorganization, a principal result of which was the coordination of academic and fiscal affairs in the president's office. He also initiated the establishment of a university-wide development program and supervised the expansion of the three campuses (the University of North Carolina at

Chapel Hill, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh, and the Women's College at Greensboro) from a total value of \$51 million in 1949 to one of \$103 million when he left the presidency in 1955. Additionally, under his leadership educational television was established in the university, which began operation of WUNC; State of the University Conferences were instituted to improve the communication of ideas and policy within the total university; a Code of the University was initiated; and, largely as a consequence of Mr. Gray's firm stand on the necessity for obedience to the law, the first Negro students were admitted to the university in an orderly and peaceful manner. In the course of his two-year tenure as assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, Mr. Gray strengthened that office as the focal point in the defense department for the coordination of all political, military, and international interests of the department and regularized procedures in inter-departmental relations, particularly with the U.S. Department of State. One of his most noteworthy contributions as director of the Office of Defense Mobilization was his successful effort to restrict increases in the national stockpile strictly to materials essential to defense needs. In this connection, he effected a change in policy which reduced emergency planning from a five-year to a three-year period, a step that automatically provided a safeguard against the procurement of unnecessary additions to the stockpile. In his other positions of a public nature Mr. Gray has been a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, a director of the Psychological Strategy Board, president of the Federal City Council, and chairman of The National Trust for Historic Preservation. He is a trustee of The Corcoran Art Gallery and The Brookings Institution. Civic activities within his state have included service as a member of the North Carolina Advisory Banking Commission during 1939-41, a trustee of Winston-Salem Teachers College during 1936-49, and chairman of the Winston-Salem Community Chest in 1938. In the business world he is a director of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and the Champion Paper & Fibre Co. He is also chairman of the board of The Research Triangle Foundation of North Carolina. During the Second World War he entered the U.S. Army in 1942 as a private in the Infantry, and in 1943 he was commissioned a 2d lieutenant after attending the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga. In 1944 he was graduated at the Battalion Commanders and Staff Officers Infantry School, after which he was sent to France to serve at the headquarters of the newly organized Twelfth Army Group. He was discharged from active service in the rank of captain in 1945. In recognition of his achievements, honorary LL.D. degrees have been conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina, Harvard University, Duke University, Wake Forest College, and the University of California at Los Angeles, and an honorary Sc.D. degree was awarded him by the Clarkson Institute of Technology. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he was president of the chapter at the University of North Carolina while a student at that institution. He is also a member of the Masonic order, Omicron Delta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Augusta (Ga.) National Golf Club, The Brook Club of New York City, the Chevy Chase, Burning Tree, Metropolitan, Alibi, and Alfalfa clubs of Washington, D.C., and the Old Town, Twin-City, and Forsyth Country clubs of Winston-Salem. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. The culture of orchids is one of his avocational interests, and for active recreation he plays golf. Mr. Gray has been married twice: (1) in Winston-

Salem, N.C. (1933); (2) Nancy (1933). Wing Ma widow of he has four boys, and a daughter, Mrs. GOLDE was born in 1911 and Esther merchant. at local post office. He attended H.S.B. in 1921 in steel mill years and is now at H.S.B. New York a law clerk was associated with New York association in 1933-37 he was in the steel mill in 1937-38 he was in the steel mill at the hotel charge of 1938, Mr. for some time in 1941. He was in 1944 and the company were separated president of Paramount 1953 the company The Broadcasters became president since held. tion has \$380,000.00 includes a owned tele and six cor also has a number of gram of di communica lished a p mount Rec firms in its Paramount when it ac of three le tions in the small comp Associates, Visual Elec ness interes mitter of t and is a d Co. Extrem suits. Mr. television c ple to Peo the produc Picture Ass he has serve committee member of Safety He mitter on E in New Yo the Picade

Salem, N.C., June 11, 1938, to Jane Boyden, daughter of Burton Craige (q.v.); his first wife died in 1933; (2) in Washington, D.C., June 12, 1936, to Nancy (Maguire) Beebe, daughter of Hamilton Wing Maguire of that city, an army officer, and widow of Marcus Beebe, Jr. By the first marriage he has four sons: Gordon, Burton Craige, Clayland Boyden, and Bernard.

GOLDENSON, Leonard Harry, business executive, was born in Scottdale, Pa., Dec. 7, 1905, son of Lee and Esther (Broude) Goldenson. His father was a merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at local public schools, Leonard H. Goldenson attended Harvard University, where he was graduated S.B. in 1927 and LL.B. in 1930. He worked summers in steel mills near Scottdale during his high school years and in a brokerage house while an undergraduate at Harvard. Admitted to the Pennsylvania and New York bars in 1930, Mr. Goldenson worked as a law clerk for a brief period and during 1931-33 was associated with the law firm of Lawrence Benenson, New York City. He then began a continuing association with Paramount Pictures, Inc., and during 1933-37 he was active in Boston, Mass., in reorganization of the company's New England theaters. In 1937-38 he assisted Frank Freeman, then vice-president in charge of theater operations for Paramount, at the home office in New York City. Placed in charge of theater operations for the company in 1938, Mr. Goldenson had the overall responsibility for some 1700 motion-picture houses thereafter until 1941. He was elected a director of the company in 1944 and served in that capacity until 1950. When the company's production and exhibition activities were separated in 1950, Mr. Goldenson was named president and a director of the newly formed United Paramount Theatres, Inc. On his recommendation in 1953 the American Broadcasting Co. and United Paramount Theatres, Inc., were merged to form American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc., of which he became president and a director, positions he has since held. Under his direction the combined operation has grown steadily, with sales in excess of \$380,000,000 annually by 1962. The ABC division includes a national television network, five company-owned television stations, a national radio network, and six company-owned radio stations. The company also has acquired interests in television stations in a number of foreign countries. In continuing a program of diversification within the entertainment and communications sphere, the company in 1955 established a phonograph record subsidiary, ABC-Paramount Records, that has become one of the major firms in its field. In addition, American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc., entered the publishing field when it acquired the Prairie Farmer group, comprised of three leading and long-established farm publications in the Midwest. It also holds interests in three small companies in the electronics field, Microwave Associates, Inc., Technical Operations, Inc., and the Visual Electronics Corp. Aside from his major business interest, he serves on the uptown advisory committee of the Bankers Trust Co., New York City, and is a director of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Extremely active in civic and philanthropic pursuits, Mr. Goldenson has served on the radio and television committee of the President's so-called People to People program and has been a member of the production code review board of the Motion Picture Association of America. In New York City he has served as a member of the business and finance committee of the Mayor's Advisory Council and as a member of the Mayor's Committee for Pedestrian Safety. He has also served on the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped in New York state. In 1958-59 he was a member of the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the

Fitness of American Youth, and in 1962 he became a member of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety. He also serves on the committee planning the National Cultural Center, Washington, D.C. He was home office chairman of the Motion Picture Industry for the March of Dimes in 1942 and served in New York City in 1942 and 1953 as co-chairman of the March of Dimes Drive in the Motion Picture Industry. He was a co-founder of United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., in 1949, and he served as the first president and a director of the organization during 1949-54 and since 1954 has been chairman of the board. He was also the first chairman of the board of the United Cerebral Palsy Research and Educational Foundation from its founding in 1955 until 1959, when he became vice-chairman of the board. In establishing United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., he and his colleagues were confronted with the problem of acquainting prospective supporters with the nature and extent of the problem of cerebral palsy, and to this end Mr. Goldenson elicited the aid of the motion picture, radio, and television industries. Among those lending support was the entertainer, Bob Hope, who served as national chairman of United Cerebral Palsy in its 1950 national drive. In that campaign the funds raised amounted to \$1,022,000, and in each of the two succeeding years the figure was doubled. By 1960 United Cerebral Palsy was the nation's fifth largest national health organization, with some 100,000 volunteers working in communities and on the national level, promoting research and personnel training. Further, Mr. Goldenson has been chairman of the advertising, publishing, and entertainment section of the American National Red Cross fund-raising campaign of 1959, chairman of the entertainment division for the Greater New York Fund in 1958, and a member of the national citizens committee of United Community Campaigns of America. He is a director of the Variety Clubs-Will Rogers Hospital, Saranac Lake, N.Y., and the Home and Hospital of the Daughters of Jacob, New York City, and a trustee of the Institute of Logopedics, Wichita, Kans., and the Children's Cancer Research Foundation of Children's Medical Center, Boston, Mass. Also interested in education, Mr. Goldenson serves on the national council of the United Negro College Fund. During the Second World War period he was a member in 1941 of the motion-picture industry's campaign committee for the Greek War Relief Drive and in the same year was treasurer of the United Service Organizations drive in the motion-picture industry. Also in 1941 he helped organize a group of motion-picture actors and actresses known as the Hollywood Caravan, which toured the United States to raise funds for the Army and Navy Relief Fund. As member of a committee advising Robert P. Patterson, then U.S. secretary of war, he helped produce and distribute films intended for defense plant workers. Mr. Goldenson served at various times on the program and finance committees of the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry, in behalf of which he helped organize bond sales campaigns, including drives within the film industry. He also served on the executive and program committees of that organization's theater division, acting as treasurer of the latter in 1945. He received the March of Dimes Humanitarian Award in 1957 and the B'nai B'rith President's Medal in 1961. Mr. Goldenson was an organizer in 1946 of the American Theater Association and in the following year was active with others in effecting its merger with Motion Picture Theatre Owners to form Theatre Owners of America. He has since been first vice-president of the last-named organization, and he has served on its executive and exhibitor relations committees. A director of the Advertising Council, he also holds membership in the Economic and Harvard