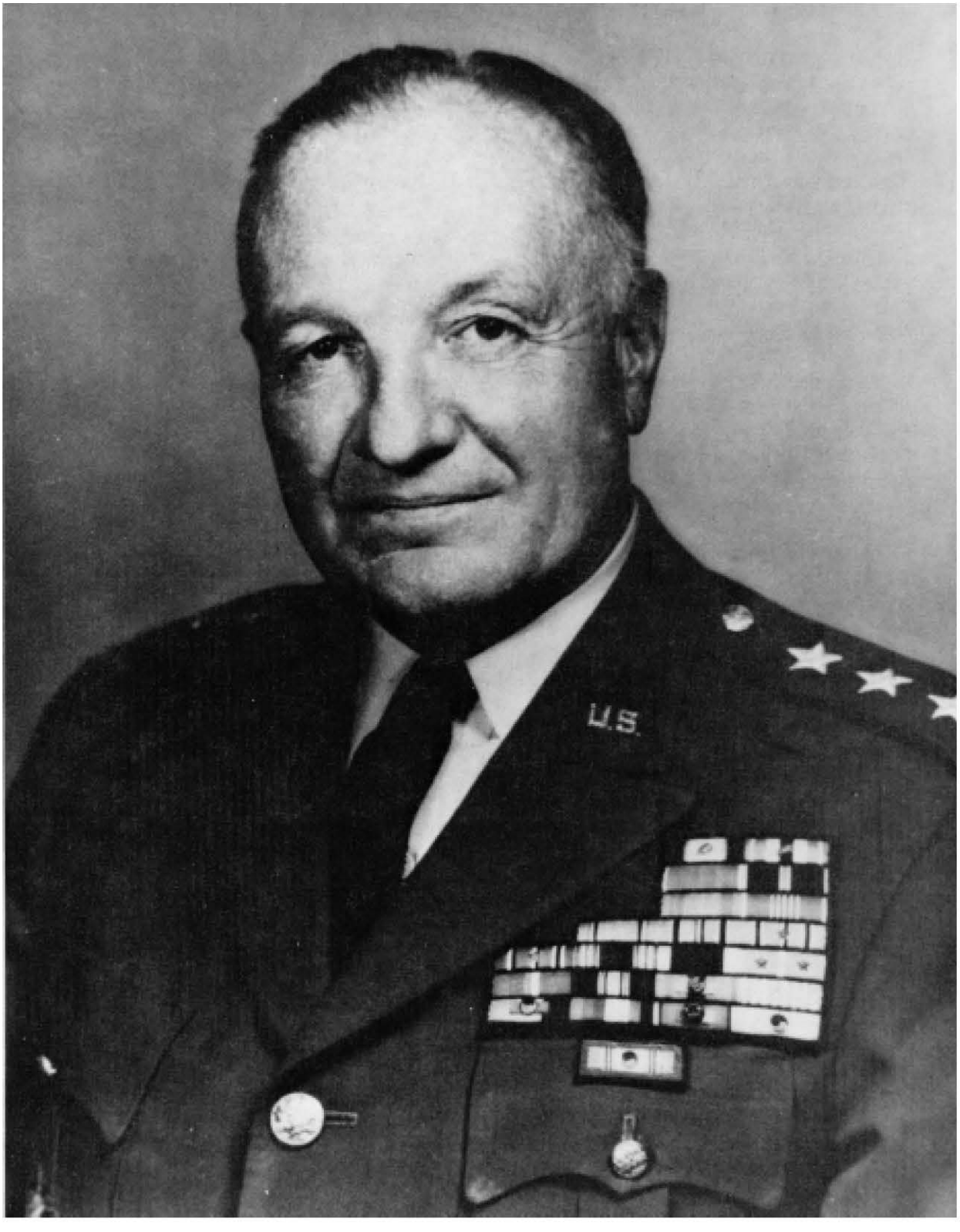
U.S.

ARTHUR G. TRUDEAU

As a young boy in Middlebury, Vermont, Arthur Trudeau avidly read Horatio Alger stories, played soldier with a friend whose grandfather had graduated from West Point, and developed a strong desire to be the best at whatever he did. He realized his dream of attending the Military Academy when he secured an appointment by way of the competitive exam in 1920.

Trudeau's 1924 graduating class at West Point was the largest to date. Impressed by the Corps of Engineers' contributions to the development of the West and its World War I record, he believed that the Corps offered him the greatest career opportunity and a chance for a high degree of decision-making responsibility. By finishing seventeenth in his class of more than 400, he chose a commission in the Corps of Engineers along with classmates of later note--Emerson Itschner, Herbert Vogel, and Howard Ker.

General Trudeau's first 15 years of active duty included graduate school at Berkeley; a senior administrative position with the New Deal Works Progress Administration in New York City; a civil works assignment in the Seattle District, which turned out to be the only one of his career; and a stint as an instructor with the 104th Engineers in the New Jersey National Guard. As an instructor at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth in 1941, he was charged with the development of doctrine for the new motorized division. Working with Walter K. Wilson, later Chief of Engineers, in early 1942 Trudeau put together the college's first amphibious assault problem. As a case study they chose the site of our 1944 English channel crossing.

When a new Engineer Amphibian Command under the Army Service Forces was ordered in 1942, Trudeau's experience at Leavenworth served him well. He became chief of staff for the command and played an instrumental part in its organization and training. In 1942 Trudeau also headed a mission to the Pacific which resulted in an urgent appeal from General MacArthur for Engineer Amphibian troops. Trudeau selected Cairns, Australia, as the site for a plant to assemble pre-fabricated landing craft that would be shipped to the theater from the U.S. Within an amazingly short period of time the plant was turning out some 300 vehicles per month! The water was MacArthur's highway up the island chain, and his Amphibian Engineers gave him the means of transport and supply.

In addition to the Amphibian Command, during World War II Trudeau served as Deputy Director and then Director of Military Training, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, and in the Philippines as commander of Base X (the port of Manila and surrounding depots and facilities). Base X was charged with reequipping Sixth and Eighth armies for the final invasion of Japan. While in Manila, General Trudeau also served as a senior member on the War Crimes Tribunal. Its most noted case was that of General Masukara Homma, overall commander in the Philippines, whose numerous charges included responsibility for the atrocities against Americans during the Bataan Death March. Homma was condemned to death, but the trial left serious questions in Trudeau's mind. To what degree should commanders be held guilty of crimes committed by subordinates operating largely on their own in the confusion of battle over vast areas or on scattered islands?

As the Army scaled down to peacetime strength in March 1946, General Trudeau returned home to serve on the War Department General Staff in positions relating to military training and as Chief of Manpower Control. Two years later the Army sent him to Germany. General Clarence R. Huebner, an old admirer, had been holding a command position open for him with the First Constabulary Brigade. Trudeau arrived on the day the Russians moved into Czechoslovakia. This assignment proved to be one of the most rewarding of his career, one which opened the door to broader opportunities. Being an engineer, he recognized the Army's difficult position in case of attack and focused on extensive demolition and barrier plans.

Another "sponsor," General Matthew Ridgway, was responsible for bringing Trudeau back to the U.S. in 1950 as Deputy Commander of the reactivated Army War College. The school started up at Fort Leavenworth but largely through Trudeau's efforts moved to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1952. While assigned to the War College, Trudeau transferred from the Corps of Engineers to Armor.

Volunteering for the Korean War, General Trudeau returned to the Far East in 1952 as commander of the 1st Cavalry Division in Japan and then of the 7th Infantry Division in Korea. Within days of his arrival in Korea, the Chinese drove his troops from Old Baldy. Until the armistice was signed in July 1953, they fought back successfully at the T-Bone, Alligator Jaws, and Pork Chop Hill after a concentrated effort at reorganizing their position.

Later that year Trudeau returned to Washington in the key position of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. For the better part of the next two years he worked to gain respect for Intelligence in the Army by bringing in officers of general-officer potential, emphasized the development of language training and technical Intelligence, and was responsible for improvement in combat Intelligence training. During these years, accompanied by others from the Intelligence community, he visited all but two countries that had an American embassy. His strong views on national security policy resulted in abrupt reassignment to the Far East in September 1955.

Trudeau returned to the States for his final assignment, as Director of Army Research and Development, in February 1958. It was the beginning of the Space Age. During the next four years, General Trudeau brought concepts of value analysis and engineering and the use of computers and the armed helicopter to the Army. He also pushed for development of ground nuclear weapons and stressed programs of fire power, communication, and mobility along with basic research. In numerous speeches General Trudeau established himself as a firm anticommunist and advocated a strong national defense.

General Trudeau retired from the Army on 30 June 1962. He spent the next ten years in positions as president of Gulf Research and Development Company, a division of Gulf Oil, and as assistant to the chairman of the board of North American Rockwell. In addition he has continued to work as a consultant and sponsor of new technologies.

CAREER SUMMARY

September 1924 - August 1926
Troop Duty, Fort Belvoir, VA

September 1926 - May 1927
Student, The Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, VA

July 1927 - May 1928
Student, University of California, Berkeley

June 1928 - April 1929
Company Commander and Battalion Adjutant, 6th Engineers, Fort Lewis, WA

May 1929 - April 1931
Post Engineer Supply Officer, Hawaiian Engineer Department

September 1931 - July 1935
Instructor, 104th Engineers, New Jersey National Guard

August 1935 - August 1936
Special Assistant Administrator, Works Progress Administration, New York, NY

September 1936 - June 1940
Assistant District Engineer, Seattle District

July 1940 - June 1941
Executive Officer, 13th Engineer Battalion, Fort Ord, CA

July 1941 - April 1942
Instructor, Command and General Staff College

May 1942 - April, 1943
Chief of Staff, Engineer Amphibian Command, and Commanding General, 4th Engineer Special Brigade

April 1943 - November 1944
Deputy Director Military Training, Headquarters, Army Service Forces

November 1944 - June 1945
Director Military Training, Headquarters Army Service Forces

July 1945 - August 1945
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, AFWESPAC

August 1945 - March 1946
Commanding General, Base X, Manila, Philippines

March 1946 - June 1946
Deputy Director Miitary Training, Headquarters, Army Service Forces

June 1946 - March 1948
Chief, Manpower Control Group, Personnel and Administrative Division, War Department General Staff

March 1948 - April 1950
Commanding General, 1st Constabulary Brigade, European Command

April 1950 - March 1952
Deputy Commandant, Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA

March 1952 - July 1952
Assistant Division Commander, Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, Far East Command

July 1952 - March 1953
Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, Far East Command

March 1953 - October 1953
Commanding General, 7th Infantry Division, Korea

November 1953 - August 1955
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army

September 1955 - October 1956
Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations, Far East and UN Command

October 1956 - February 1958
Commanding General, Headquarters, I Corps, Army Forces, Far East, and U.S. Army Pacific, Korea

April 1958 - June 1962
Chief, Research and Development, U.S. Army

30 June 1962
Retirement from the United States Army

1 July 1962 - 31 July 1968
President, Gulf Research and Development Company

1 August 1968 - 30 June 1972
Assistant to the Chairman of the Board, North American Rockwell Corporation, and Management Consultant

July 1972 -
Management Consultant

PROMOTION HISTORY

Promotion	Temporary	Permanent
Second Lieutenant		12 June 1924
First Lieutenant		1 January 1929
Captain		1 August 1935
Major	31 January 1941	14 June 1941
Lieutenant Colonel	24 December 1941	12 June 1947
Colonel	24 June 1942	10 June 1948
Brigadier General	10 August 1944	--
Brigadier General	14 June 1947	15 April 1953
Major General	18 September 1947	5 July 1954
Lieutenant General	18 October 1956	18 October 1956

PERSONAL DATA

Date and Place of Birth
5 July 1902, Middlebury, VT

Parents
Jeremiah Charles Trudeau and Mary Una Dumas Trudeau

Marriages
Helen Ruddy Trudeau, 30 August 1924 (deceased)
Rosalie Camalier Walsh Trudeau, 1956

Children
Joan Trudeau Kane (b. 1925)
Arthur Gilbert Trudeau, Jr. (b. 1930)

Grandchildren
Francis, Helen Anne, Christopher, Thomas, Joseph, Mary, Jeanne, and Arthur Kane; Bradford and Catherine Trudeau

EDUCATION

United States Military Academy, West Point, NY (BS, 1924)
Engineer Officer Course, The Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, VA (1927)
University of California, Berkeley, CA (MSCE, 1928)
Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KA, Third Special Course (1941)
National War College, Equivalent, Washington, DC (1948)
Army War College, Regular Course (1951)
Seattle University, University of Michigan, Middlebury College, Norwich University, and the University of Akron (Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa)
Pennsylvania Military College (Doctor of Science)
Manhattan College (Doctor of Engineering)

CITATIONS AND DECORATIONS

Distinguished Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters
Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster
Legion of Merit
Bronze Star
Air Medal
Army Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant
Commander of the Order of Leopold II and Cross of Officer of the Order of Leopold II (Belgium)
Commander of the Order of Honor Star of Ethiopia with Cordon
Grand Officer of the Order of Boyaca (Colombia)
Order of the Rising Sun, Third Class (Japan)
Distinguished Military Service Medal with Silver Star (Korea)
Knight Commander of the Order of the Sword (Sweden)
United Nations Medal

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Society of Automotive Engineers
Society of American Military Engineers
Association of the United States Army
United States Armor Association
American Ordnance Association (past president)
Industrial Research Institute (Director Emeritus)