ridgway

Peg 8

to Chew

(Noonan/BE)
April 28, 1986
4:30 p.m.

MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATION

GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY

When a soldier rising sword in hand reaches to protect an idea -- freedom, liberty, human kindness -- the world is, for a moment, hushed. Greatness is often born in quiet, in stillness: so it was that night in June of 1944 when General Matthew B. Ridgway prayed the words God spoke to Joshua: I will not fail thee nor forsake thee. D-Day saved a continent, and so, a world; Ridgway helped save D-Day. Heroes come when they are needed; great men step forward when courage seems in short supply. World War II was such a time: and there was Ridgway.

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(Noonan/BE)
April 24, 1986
5:30 p.m. SS

MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATION

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Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/24/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Mon., 4/28/86

SUBJECT: MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATIONS (revised) Matthew Ridgway

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	POINDEXTER none	☑	☐
REGAN	☐	☑	RYAN none	☑	☐
MILLER	☐	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☑
BALL none	☑	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☑	☐	SVAHN none	☑	☐
CHAVEZ none	☑	☐	THOMAS	☑	☐
CHEW	☐P	☑SS	TUTTLE	☐	☐
DANIELS none	☑	☐	WALLISON none	☑	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	CLERK Att'd	☑	☐
HICKS none	☑	☐	ELLIOTT	☐	☑
KINGON	☑	☐	_____	☐	☐
LACY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations on the attached citation language directly to Ben Elliott's office by Monday, April 28, with an information copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Noonan/BE)
April 24, 1986
5:30 p.m.

MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATION

GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY

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(Noonan/BE)
April 24, 1986
5:30 p.m. SS

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

3393

April 25, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

FROM: RODNEY B. McDANIEL

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom Citation

The NSC has reviewed, and concurs with, the attached Medal of Freedom Citation language.

Attachment

As stated

cc: David L. Chew

Document No. 3393

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM URGENT

DATE: 4/24/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Mon., 4/28/86

SUBJECT: MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATIONS (revised) (Ridgway)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	POINDEXTER	☑	☐
REGAN	☐	☑	RYAN	☑	☐
MILLER	☐	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☑
BALL	☑	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☑	☐	SVAHN	☑	☐
CHAVEZ	☑	☐	THOMAS	☑	☐
CHEW	☐P	☑SS	TUTTLE	☐	☐
DANIELS	☑	☐	WALLISON	☑	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	CLERK	☑	☐
HICKS	☑	☐	ELLIOTT	☐	☑
KINGON	☑	☐	Courtemanche	☐	☑
LACY	☐	☐	Faulkner	☐	☑

REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Noonan/BE)
April 24, 1986
5:30 p.m.

MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATION

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/24/86 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** Mon., 4/28/86

SUBJECT: MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATIONS (revised) tRidgway+

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	POINDEXTER	☑	☐
REGAN	☐	☑	RYAN	☑	☐
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BALL	☑	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
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CHAVEZ	☑	☐	THOMAS	☑	☐
CHEW	☐P	☑SS	TUTTLE	☐	☐
DANIELS	☑	☐	WALLISON	☑	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	CLERK	☑	☐
HICKS	☑	☐	ELLIOTT	☐	☑
KINGON	☑	☐	_____	☐	☐
LACY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations on the attached citation language directly to Ben Elliott's office by Monday, April 28, with an information copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

4/25
Editorial mark-up by Dr Make, ext. 2226.

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Noonan/BE)
April 24, 1986
5:30 p.m.

FAX APR 24 PM 5:51

MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATION

GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY

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? what?

I don't understand this sentence.

(Noonan/BE)
April 24, 1986
5:30 p.m.

MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATION

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(Noonan/BE)
April 22, 1986
1:00 p.m.

MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATION

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D-Day saved a continent, and so, a world; Ridgway ~~and the parachutists of the 82nd Airborne crossed the Rhine and helped~~ helped ← stepped save D-Day. Heroes come when they are needed; great men step forward when courage seems in short supply. World War II was both: and there was Ridgway.

(Noonan/BE)
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D-Day saved a continent, and so, a world; Ridgway and the parachutists of the 82nd Airborne crossed the Rhine and helped save D-Day. Heroes come when they are needed; great men step forward when courage seems in short supply. World War II was both: and there was Ridgway.

(Noonan) PR
April 22, 1986
9:00 a.m.

MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATION

GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY

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(Noonan)
April 22, 1986
9:00 a.m.

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D-Day saved a continent, and so, a world; Ridgway, a hero, and his men, the parachutists of the 82nd Airborne, crossed the Rhine "on bridges of silk" and helped save D-Day. Heroes come when they are needed; great men step forward when courage seems in short supply. World War II was both: and there was Ridgway.

(Noonan)
April 21, 1986
Draft

MEDAL OF FREEDOM CITATION

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D-Day saved a continent, and so, a world; Ridgway, a hero, and his men, the parachutists of the 82nd Airborne, crossed the Rhine "on bridges of silk" and helped save D-Day. ~~That would be enough to win a place forever in the hearts of his countrymen, but Ridgway went on to serve his country as military leader, diplomat and statesman.~~

Heroes come when they are needed; great men step forward when courage seems in short supply. World War II was both: and there was Ridgway.

RIDGWAY, General Matthew B., D.S.C. (with O.L.C.), D.S.M. (with 3rd O.L.C.); American army officer (retd.); b. 3 March 1895, Fort Monroe, Va.; s. of Thomas Ridgway and Ruth Starbuck Bunker; m. Mary Princess Anthony 1947; one s. (deceased); ed. U.S. Military Acad.; commissioned Lieut. U.S. Army 1917 and advanced through grades to Lieut.-Gen. 1945, Gen. 1951; technical adviser to Gov.-Gen. of Philippines 1932–33; Asst. Chief of Staff 6th Corps Area 1935–36, Deputy Chief of Staff Second Army 1936; Asst. Chief of Staff Fourth Army 1937–39; accompanied Gen. Marshall to Brazil 1939; War Plans Div., War Dept. Gen. Staff 1939–42; Asst. Div. Commdr. 82nd Infantry Div. 1942, Div. Commdr. 1942; Commdg. Gen. 82nd Airborne Div., Sicily, Italy, Normandy 1942–44; Commdr. 18th Airborne Corps, Belgium, France, Germany 1944–45; Commdr. Luzon Area 1945; Commdr. Mediterranean Theatre of Operations and Deputy Supreme Allied Commdr. Mediterranean Sept. 1945–Jan. 1946; Sr. U.S. Army mem. Mil. Staff Cttee., UN 1946–48; Chair. Inter-American Defence Bd. 1946–48; C.-in-C. Caribbean Commd. 1948–49; Deputy Army Chief of Staff for Admin. 1949–50; Commdr. Eighth Army in Korea 1950–51; Commdr. UN Command in Far East, C.-in-C. Far East and Supreme Commdr. Allied Powers in Japan 1951–52; Supreme Allied Commdr., Europe 1952–53; Chief of Staff U.S. Army 1953–55; Chair. Bd. of Trustees, Mellon Inst. of Industrial Research 1955–60. *Publications:* Soldier 1956, The Korean War 1967. *Leisure interests:* hunting, fishing, gardening, travel. *Address:* 918 West Waldheim Road, Fox Chapel, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15215, U.S.A. (Home). *Telephone:* 412-781-4833.

RICHARDS, VINCENT—*Continued*

seven years, almost to the day, after the first Tilden-Richards doubles victory, the pair won the 1945 professional crown from young Welby Van Horn and Richard Skeen. (An article by Richards about Tilden and their 1936 tour, which had appeared in the August 1937 issue of *Esquire*, was reprinted in *Esquire's First Sports Reader* that year, 1945.) Then forty-three, the sporting goods executive was eliminated by Frank Kovacs in the quarter-finals of the July 1946 Professional Singles tournament; nevertheless, the New York *Times*'s Allison Danzig wrote that Richards played "amazingly fine tennis" and "showed the younger generation . . . how a master takes the ball at a low level or on the half volley and puts it away with his first hit. His forehand was strong and deep, and his first service was almost as effective as it ever was." The next June's "pro" matches at Forest Hills found Richards "calling the play-by-play" for the CBS television system, rather than competing.

In March 1947, announcement was made that Vincent Richards had accepted a one-year contract, without salary, as commissioner of a new organization, the World Professional Tennis League, of which Tony Owen was president. The plan was to put as many as possible of the players under contract, take them off the exhibition circuit, and offer instead a series of thirty to forty regular yearly indoor and outdoor tournaments, similar to the professional golf tournaments. The new league took over the offices and personnel of the Professional Players Association, formed in May 1946 by players who were interested mainly in tournaments and exhibitions, rather than in teaching tennis. It also took over the administration of the National Professional Tennis Championships, which the PLTA and PPA had agreed to hold at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, for five years. Competition was open to members of either association. To enforce his rulings, Commissioner Richards was given the power to order fines and suspensions.

Married in January 1924, Vincent and Claremont (Gushee) Richards live in suburban Scarsdale with their tennis-playing sons, Vincent ("Ricky") and Dean. Their eldest child, Adriane, was formerly a Conover model. In religion, Richards is a Roman Catholic. He holds memberships in athletic and social clubs in New York and Westchester, and much of his leisure time is devoted to tennis, golf, and other sports. Al Laney wrote of the green-eyed, light-haired tennis commissioner in 1944: "He is a roly-poly man now [Richards is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 172 pounds], but whenever he can get up there where volleying is done, he still has that lovely touch. You never lose the kind of artistry he has with a racket, because it is something that cannot be learned."

RIDGWAY, M(ATTHEW) B(UNKER)
Mar. 3, 1895- United States Army officer; United Nations military official

Address: b. c/o United Nations Military Staff, 250 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. Fort Totten, Long Island, N.Y.

The United States Army representative on the United Nations Military Staff Committee and senior United States delegate to the Inter-American Defense Committee, Lieutenant General M. B. Ridgway gained prominence during World War II as the commander of the Eighty-second Division, one of the first two air-borne divisions to be formed by the United States Army. His parachutists carried out the first large-scale air-borne operation in American Army history in the attack on Sicily, participated in the invasion of France, and crossed the Rhine "on bridges of silk." The General, who commanded the Eighteenth Air-borne Corps during the last year of the war, is regarded as an "outstanding authority on the use and command of air-borne troops."

From the time of his birth at Fort Monroe, Virginia, on March 3, 1895, Matthew Bunker Ridgway has led an Army life. The son of Thomas Ridgway, a United States Army colonel of English descent, and Ruth Starbuck (Bunker) Ridgway, he was reared at the various Army posts at which his father was stationed. Matthew attended the English High School in Boston, Massachusetts; after his graduation from there in 1912, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was undergraduate manager of football. On April 20, 1917, the day he received his B.S. degree from West Point, twenty-two-year-old Ridgway was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army. Less than a month later, on May 15, 1917, he became a first lieutenant, and on August 5 of the same year he was promoted to the temporary rank of captain, attaining the permanent rank of captain on July 18, 1919. The years that followed saw him rise to major on October 1, 1932; to lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1940; to colonel (temporary) on December 11, 1941; to brigadier general (temporary) on January 15, 1942; to major general (temporary) on August 6, 1942; to lieutenant general (temporary) on June 4, 1945; and to brigadier general of the line (permanent) on November 1, 1945. His nomination to the rank of permanent major general was awaiting Congressional approval at the end of 1947.

After fifteen months with the Third Infantry at Eagle Pass, Texas, where he served during World War I successively as a company commander, regimental adjutant, and as commander of the regimental headquarters company, Ridgway, in September 1918, returned to West Point as an instructor. He subsequently became the executive for athletics there (in September 1921), and then the graduate manager of athletics (August 1922). Later, from June 1924 to his graduation in May 1925 he was a student at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he applied himself to the company officers course. Receiving his first

assignment overseas, he departed for Tientsin, China, in the summer of 1925 to assume command of a company of the Fifteenth Infantry. Upon his return to the United States the following summer, he was placed in command of Company E of the Ninth Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; he afterward became its regimental adjutant. From December 1927 to February 1929 he served under Major General Frank R. McCoy'[45] on the American Electoral Commission in Nicaragua, returning to the Central American country in July 1930 for further duty with the commission. In December he proceeded to Fort Clayton in the Panama Canal Zone for service with the Thirty-third Infantry. Between his assignments in Nicaragua, Ridgway had been ordered to Washington, D.C., to work with the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, which was concerned with the Bolivia-Paraguay boundary dispute; he had also taken an advanced course at the Fort Benning Infantry School, from which he was graduated in June 1930.

From Panama, where he had been stationed for more than a year, Ridgway in the spring of 1932 was ordered to the Philippine Islands to act as liaison officer to the Insular Government. In this capacity he was technical adviser to Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the Governor-General. The following year, in August, he was sent to study at the Command and General Staff School in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After completion of his studies in June 1935, came an assignment to the General Staff Corps as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Sixth Corps Area, at Chicago, followed by several months of duty with the Second Army. Joining the Second Army as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (operations) in March 1936, he had become Deputy Chief of Staff by the time he left in August of that year for studies at the Army War College in Washington, D.C. Ridgway was graduated in June 1937 and ordered to the Presidio in San Francisco to serve as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the Fourth Army. Two years later, in May, he went to Brazil on a special mission with Brigadier General George C. Marshall '47, who was then the Chief of Staff-Designate.

In September 1939, the month that World War II began, Ridgway was detailed to the War Department General Staff in Washington, D.C., to work with the War Plans Division, where he was stationed until January 1942. Upon the activation of the Eighty-second Infantry Division in March 1942, he became assistant division commander and then commanding general of this unit, which held a distinguished World War I record. When the Eighty-second became an air-borne division in August 1942, Ridgway remained in command, accepting the challenge of heading one of the Army's first air-borne units. Flying to North Africa with his division in April 1943, he directed the planning and execution of "the first major night air-borne operation ever attempted by any army"—the invasion of Sicily in July 1943—then led the Eighty-second "in its rapid conquest of the Western half of that island" and "during its outstanding participation in the Italian campaign" from September to November 1943. In the language of the citation accompanying the Distinguished Service Cross, which he was awarded, the General "from the earliest moments of the Sicilian invasion . . . displayed an uncanny ability for appearing during crucial moments in the advance, and by his compelling leadership and inspiring presence helped his command to hurdle their obstacles and once more to continue the victorious advance."

All had not gone well, however, in the air-borne attack on Sicily: "Antiaircraft gunners, both enemy and friendly, shot down more than a score of the Eighty-second's transport planes," was a *Time* account, and "all but one battalion landed in the wrong spot." Ridgway and others who believed in the possibilities of landing men and equipment by parachute and glider, were able to persuade skeptics not to eliminate the air-borne divisions, which subsequently proved their value in the invasion of France in June 1944. On D-Day Ridgway jumped by parachute to spearhead the assault of his parachutists on the Cotentin Peninsula. "His personal bravery and his heroism," read the citation accompanying the Oak Leaf Cluster added to his Distinguished Service Cross, "were deciding factors in the success" of the Eighty-second, which together with two other air-borne divisions, the 101st and the British Sixth, helped to secure the Normandy beachhead. Following the organization of the First Allied Air-borne Army, the General was placed in command of the Eighteenth Air-borne Corps in August 1944, and in the ensuing months directed operations in the vicinity of Eindhoven, Holland, in the Ardennes campaign in Belgium, in the crossing of the Rhine near Wesel, in the Ruhr "pocket," and in the crossing of the Elbe and the advance to junction with the Soviet troops on the Baltic on May 2, 1945.

In August 1945 General Ridgway returned to the United States with the Eighteenth Corps and shortly before the Japanese surrender that month was flown to the Philippines in advance of his troops to arrange details for its participation in an invasion of Japan. Then, in October of that year he was ordered to the Mediterranean theater of operations, where he remained in command until his appointment as representative of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower '42 on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, the body created by the U. N. Charter to advise the Security Council on military matters. He went to London in this capacity (January 1946) and while there also served as an adviser to the United States civil delegation to the U. N. Assembly. As the United States Army representative on the Military Staff Committee during its New York meetings, Ridgway helped to formulate the eighty-page report, in which general principles for the organization of the armed forces to be placed at the disposal of the Security Council were recommended; it was submitted to the Council on April 30, 1947, after more than a year of committee work.

(Continued next page)

U. S. Army Signal Corps

LIEUT. GEN. M. B. RIDGWAY

The document, wrote Peter Kihss of the New York *Herald Tribune* (May 4, 1947), marked "the first, albeit faltering, step" toward the establishment of an "international police force." Observers pointed out that an international force would not be used against any of the Big Five or any nations supported by them, for as members of the Security Council, they have the right to veto military sanctions. Ridgway's own opinion of the U.N.'s present power to guarantee world peace was not optimistic. In a speech before the Metropolitan Club in New York, he warned Americans not to "think they can confide their military security today to the United Nations. It is our hope and objective for the future, but they must not think it can be done today." While carrying out his duties on the Military Staff Committee, Ridgway was also the senior United States delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board, a post for which he had been selected in March 1946. Small committees of this body were reported to be planning the standardization of the armies of the Western Hemisphere in organization, training procedures, and equipment. Another of Ridgway's duties in 1947 was to serve as military aide to President Miguel Alemán [46] of Mexico during that official's visit to the United States. At the Pan American Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1947, Ridgeway and Argentinian and Chilean experts defined the Western Hemisphere security zone.

General Ridgway has received thirty-three decorations in all: in addition to those already mentioned, he holds the Silver Star, Bronze Star, D.S.M., Legion of Merit, Purple Heart, and eleven foreign medals. The Army officer was married to the former Margaret Wilson (in June 1947 they were divorced). They have one daughter, Virginia Ann, who is now Mrs. C. L. Crawford. As is typical of most high-ranking officers, Ridgway lists no political affiliation. His religion is the Episcopal. A *Time* description of the General: "Matt Ridgway looks like a Roman senator and lives like a Spartan hoplite. He is ruggedly built [six feet tall and 190 pounds in weight], has straight dark brown hair sprinkled with gray, dark brown eyes, expressive eyebrows. His face (variously described as 'distinguished', 'handsome,' or 'austere') is deeply tanned and crinkled with the lines natural to an outdoorsman." For recreation he turns to rifle-shooting and hiking. He also likes to fish, hunt, and play tennis. Kipling is one of his favorite authors.

References

Time 45:27+ Ap 2 '45 por (cover)
National Cyclopædia of American Biography Current vol G, 1943-46
Who's Who in America, 1946-47

ROBBINS, JEROME Oct. 11, 1918- Choreographer; dancer

Address: b. 421 Park Ave., New York 22; h. 17 51st St., Weehawken, N.J.

Choreographer Jerome Robbins expressed the principle which has guided the creation of his four ballets and two musical shows when he told an interviewer that he was striving toward the establishment of "a lyric theater," in which all forms of theater art, drama, music, art, and the dance, would be integrated. When he was twenty-six years old, his first work, *Fancy Free*, was presented by the Ballet Theatre, the New York and touring corps organized in 1940. Since that 1944 debut critics have discussed the originality, sensitivity, and high spirits which characterize his work.

Of Russian-Jewish and Spanish descent, Jerome Robbins was born Jerome Rabinowitz to Harry and Lena (Rips) Rabinowitz on October 11, 1918. (The family name was legally changed to Robbins in 1944.) While Jerome was a child, his parents moved from New York, where their son had been born, across the Hudson River to Weehawken, New Jersey. After graduation from Woodrow Wilson High School in the Jersey community in 1935, Robbins matriculated for a Bachelor of Arts degree at New York University. Lack of money, however, caused him to leave college after a year. At about this time, his sister, who had been trained in dancing while her brother had studied piano, introduced him to Gluck-Sandor, who, with Felicia Sorel, was director and choreographer of Dance Center, a group which gave studio performances of ballet in New York. Without having taken regular lessons in the dance before (he had occasionally attended a class with his sister), eighteen-year-old Robbins was accepted as an apprentice with Sandor and Sorel, and began a series of studies. These, in ten years, included interpretative dancing with Alyce Bentley; Spanish dancing with Hélène Veola; Oriental dancing with Nimura; body correc-

ployе loyalty investigations within the executive departments with dismissed employes having recourse to appeal to federal courts. Richardson protested that the plan would give federal courts, rather than the President "real power" over dismissals. He died on March 17, 1953.

[AES]

RIDGWAY, MATTHEW B(UNKER)
b. March 3, 1895; Fort Monroe, Va.
Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command and Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, 1951-52; Supreme Commander for Allied Power in Europe, 1952-53.

Ridgway, the son of an Army colonel, was raised on various military posts. In 1917 he received a B.S. degree from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and, during the next two decades, served on numerous assignments in Central America, the Far East and the United States. By 1936 he was deputy chief of staff. In September 1939 Ridgway was assigned to the War Department general staff in Washington, D.C. to work with the War Plans Division. He remained there until January 1942, when he became assistant division commander and, shortly thereafter, commander of the 82nd. Infantry Division. Ridgway headed one of the Army's first airborne units and participated in the invasion of Sicily, the Italian campaign and the assault on Normandy. In late 1945 he was appointed a representative of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower [*q.v.*] on the Military Staff Commission of the United Nations. This body was created by the U.N. Charter to advise the Security Council on military matters. Ridgway assisted in the preparation of a report that formulated the general principles for the organization of an armed force controlled by the Security Council. The document was described by the New York *Herald Tribune* as marking "the first, and albeit faltering step toward the establishment of an international police force." Critics pointed out it had serious limitations: the international force would not be used against any of the permanent nations of the Council or the allies because they had the right to veto military sanctions. Ridgway felt that the guarantees of world peace were the hope and objective of the future, but he warned Americans not to think "that they can confide their military security today to the U.N."

While serving on the Military Staff Commission, Ridgway also was an adviser to the U.S. civilian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly and senior delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board. This latter body was formed to plan the standardization of organization, training procedure and equipment among Western allies. In August1948 Ridgway was made commander of the Carribean Defense Command and the Panama Canal Department.

During the Korean conflict Ridgway was field commander of the 8th Army, under the general direction of Gen. Douglas MacArthur [*q.v.*]. Ridgway attempted to raise the spirits of the demoralized force and took steps to prepare rear lines for defense against the Communist attack everyone expected. When Truman relieved MacArthur of his duties as commander-in-chief of the Far Eastern Command in April 1951, Ridgway took his place. In June 1951 Ridgway led his forces in a successful effort to push Communist troops back just north of the 38th Parallel. The resultant stalemate led to a protracted series of truce talks which continued for over two years. Ridgway also succeeded MacArthur in his position as occupation chief in Japan. He left that nation in April 1952, after the Japanese peace treaty with the U. S. became effective.

Ridgway succeeded Eisenhower as Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe on June 1, 1952. He warned the "lords of Communism" not to mistake Western "tolerance and magnanimity" in the face of Cold War provocations for weakness and said that another world war "could bring dreadful suffering to us but it would bring destruction to them and their power." In July 1952 Truman widened Ridgway's command to include the

European, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean naval and air forces. The following year Ridgway said that the "threat" posed by the military strength of "potential aggressors had not diminished one iota in the last two years."

Ridgway was relieved as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe in May 1953. Two years later he retired from the Army to become director of Colt Industries. During the Johnson Administration Ridgway was one of a number of military men who attempted to persuade the President to limit U.S. involvement in Vietnam. [See EISENHOWER, JOHNSON Volumes]

[MLB]

ROBERTSON, A(BSALOM) WILLIS

b. May 27, 1887; Martinsburgh, W. Va.
d. Nov. 1, 1971; Lexington, Va.
Democratic Representative, Va., 1933-46; Democratic Senator, Va., 1946-66.

Robertson was born into a distinguished Virginia family. He received his B.A. degree in history from the University of Richmond in 1907 and his LL.B. there the following year. Robertson first entered politics when he served in the Virginia Senate from 1916 to 1922. For the next six years he was the attorney for Rockbridge Co. In 1932 Robertson won election to the U. S. House of Representatives, where he was returned until his election to the Senate in 1946.

During his tenure in the House, the Virginia Democrat developed the reputation as a champion of conservationist causes. He sponsored an influential and policy-setting House resolution in 1934 providing for the establishment of a Select Committee on Conservation of Wild Life Resources, and he helped lead the fight for the resultant Wild Life Conservation Act of 1937. In the same year Robertson became the first Virginian in 37 years assigned to the powerful Ways and Means Committee. For his remaining 10 years in the House he focused on the problems of taxation. He voted against the Roosevelt Administration on the central elements of the New Deal and with it on questions of defense and foreign affairs.

Robertson saw himself as a man working for the preservation of states' rights and individual constitutional freedoms. A conservative in the manner of his fellow Virginian, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D, Va.) [*q.v.*], Robertson opposed the general extension of federal power, social welfare programs and racial integration. But Robertson was not on close terms with Byrd or the other organization leaders. It was the strength of his own extensive, informal network of supporters and friends that forced the Democratic machine in Virginia to back him in 1946 when he won an election to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Carter Glass.

As a senator, Robertson maintained his conservative voting pattern, opposing social and labor legislation. In 1947 he supported the Taft-Hartley Act. Two years later he voted against the public housing features of the Truman housing bill. During the coal strike of 1950, Robertson introduced a bill to subject unions to civil and criminal action under the antitrust laws if they threatened the nation's economy, health or safety. With the settlement of the strike, the action was taken on the measure. A year later Robertson supported Truman's seizure of the steel industry. He was among three Democrats voting against Truman's plan to reorganize the Reconstruction Finance Corp., preferring instead its abolition.

Robertson supported the Truman Administration's foreign policy, voting for Greek-Turkish aid in 1947 and the Marshall Plan in 1948. He was a strong supporter of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In the 1951 debate over the U.S. role in NATO, Robertson favored the stationing of U.S. troops in Europe. He endorsed Truman's call for universal military training and supported the draft bill. Robertson backed the extension of foreign aid programs. He opposed making Marshall Plan aid contigent on the

RICKOVER, HYMAN G(EORGE)

b. Jan. 27, 1900; Makow, Russia
Director of Naval Research, Atomic Energy Commission; Director of Nuclear Propulsion, Navy Bureau of Ships, 1953-

Hyman Rickover, the "father" of the nuclear submarine, was the son of Russian immigrants. He grew up in Chicago, graduated from Annapolis in 1922 and then served in a variety of naval assignments, including submarine duty. In 1939 he became head of the electrical section of the Bureau of Ships, a position he held throughout World War II. Following the War he was assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission's (AEC) Manhattan Project, where he first became convinced that a nuclear-powered submarine was feasible. Despite consistent Navy objections Rickover obtained approval for the project and was assigned to the AEC's naval reactors branch while retaining his naval post as head of the Nuclear Power Division.

With a personal style that one observer called "quasi-Prussian and autocratic," Rickover assembled a crack staff for his nuclear projects during the 1950s and committed military heresy by prizing ability over rank. His outspoken views and abrasive manner made him unpopular with his superiors, and Rickover was twice overlooked for promotion until an act of Congress promoted him from captain to rear admiral in 1953.

Under Rickover's guidance construction of the nuclear-powered submarine *Nautilus*, begun in June 1952, was completed in January 1954. Between 1954 and 1959 the Navy constructed three nuclear surface warships: the destroyer *Bainbridge*, the cruiser *Long Beach* and the aircraft carrier *Enterprise*.

Rickover's experiences in the personnel field as well as his efforts to cope with consistently shoddy workmanship by civilian contractors led him to frequently attack American education. He declared that U.S. students were ill-prepared to meet the demands of an increasingly technological society. In February 1958 Rickover stated that he favored transferring money from the Defense Department if necessary to raise teachers' pay and improve education. He asserted that education was more important than defense expenditures and urged federal standards for teachers. He assailed "professional educators" as principally to blame for the inadequate educational system and warned Congress not to "make the mistake of strengthening the position of state boards of education." His book on the subject, *Education and Freedom*, was published in 1959.

During the Kennedy Administration Rickover clashed with Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara over construction of a second nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, which Rickover strongly and unsuccessfully advocated. In the early-1960s Rickover also continued to speak out on the flaws of the American educational system. President Lyndon B. Johnson waived Rickover's mandatory retirement in 1964, allowing the Admiral to continue in the service. During the Johnson years Rickover deplored the Navy's acceptance of inferior materials, which he asserted stemmed from the close connection between business and the military. [See KENNEDY and JOHNSON Volumes]

[FHM]

RIDGWAY, MATTHEW B(UNKER)

b. March 3, 1895; Fort Monroe, Va.
Army Chief of Staff, August 1953-June 1955.

Matthew B. Ridgway, the son of an Army colonel, was raised on various Army posts. Following his graduation from West Point in 1917, he taught languages there and then served on numerous assignments in Central America, the Far East and the United States. From 1939 to 1942 Ridgway was assigned to the War Department general staff, war plans division. During World War II Ridgway played an important role in the creation of Army airborne units and, as commanding general of the 82nd Airborne Division, participated in the invasion of Sicily, the Italian campaign and the invasion of Normandy. From 1945 to 1948 he had extended assignments with the Military Staff

Committee of the United Nations and the Inter-American Defense Board. After the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as leader of the U.N. forces in Korea, Ridgway took his place. In 1952 he replaced Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe. [See TRUMAN Volume]

President Eisenhower appointed Ridgway Army Chief of Staff in August 1953. Ridgway soon clashed with the Administration over its decision to implement the "New Look" defense policy. This plan, prompted in part by a desire to reduce expenditures, called for primary reliance on strategic nuclear weapons, or "massive retaliation," for defense. In 1954 he joined Gen. James M. Gavin [*q.v.*] in protesting the cutbacks in the defense budget and the reductions in Army personnel which the policy entailed. He objected to a defense policy based on what he thought were principally political decisions and called for one based on the ability to fight small-scale, guerrilla-type wars as well as all-out nuclear attacks.

In debates over a military policy, Ridgway often served as a voice of moderation, countering the more bellicose policies of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm. Arthur Radford [*q.v.*]. During the spring of 1954, when the Administration was considering a French request for U.S. military intervention in Vietnam, Ridgway opposed Radford's plan to use air strikes. The General feared that if bombing failed to achieve its objective, there would be a strong temptation to send U.S. ground troops to maintain U.S. prestige. Ridgway ordered a team of experts to evaluate the situation in Vietnam. A subsequent report concluded that the U.S. was not ready to fight a guerrilla-type war similar to the ones in that area. Eisenhower eventually accepted Ridgway's advice and refused direct American aid.

Ridgway again opposed Radford's recommendations following the shelling of the Nationalist Chinese islands of Quemoy and Matsu by the Communist Chinese during the fall of 1954. Radford and the majority of the Joint Chiefs argued that, although the islands had no strategic value to Taiwan, their loss would bring on a collapse of Nationalist morale, which, in turn, was important for the defense of Asia. Therefore, they recommended that Eisenhower permit Chiang Kai-shek to bomb the mainland. If Quemoy were attacked, they urged direct U.S. military intervention. Ridgway, the only dissenter among the Joint Chiefs, argued that it was not the military's responsibility to judge the psychological value of the island and urged restraint. Eisenhower, determined not to exacerbate the crisis further, ruled out American military intervention.

Ridgway retired as Army Chief of Staff in June 1955 and became director of Colt Industries. A few days before his departure, he elaborated his views on the need for a "viable strategy for Cold War situations" to meet aggression in the "mountains of Greece and Korea or the jungles of Indochina."

After leaving the military Ridgway continued to oppose the Administration's emphasis on nuclear air power and criticized the placing of politics above the national interest. As a member of the Association of the U.S. Army, he worked for acceptance of his "limited strategy" views, which gained wider support among congressional, academic and public leaders, especially after 1957, when the launching of the Soviet satellite *Sputnik* convinced many that the USSR was gaining superiority in missiles. In a committee report for the Association in 1960, Ridgway outlined a proposal for the reorganization of the Army into a "mobile ready force" capable of fighting small wars. The plan was eventually implemented as the "flexible response" policy of the Kennedy Administration.

During the 1960s Ridgway was one of the military men, along with Gavin, who attempted to persuade the Johnson Administration to limit U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war. In 1966 he argued that the government must maintain a middle course between unilateral withdrawal and all-out war. A member of the Senior Advisory Group on Vietnam, which met with President Lyndon B. Johnson during March 1968, Ridgway continued to stress nonmilitary options in the conflict. By 1970 he supported a total planned withdrawal. [See JOHNSON Volume]

[FDA]

ments before being sent to work on an atomic submarine project for the Atomic Energy Commission in 1946. As a result of this experience he pressed for the development of a nuclear submarine in the late 1940s. In the face of naval opposition, Rickover managed to get congressional approval for the building of the *Nautilus* in 1952. When it appeared to many important officers that the Navy had refused to promote Rickover from captain to vice-admiral in 1951 and 1952 because of his abrasive advocacy of the nuclear ship, Congress organized an investigation which resulted in his promotion in 1953.

During the 1950s Rickover campaigned for the development of a nuclear navy while continuing to supervise both civilian and military nuclear projects. As a result of his experience in recruiting men for his staff and dealing with what he regarded as the poor workmanship of civilian contractors, Rickover became a leading critic of American education, maintaining that it failed to teach Americans to use their minds fully and to instill in them the desire for excellence required by an advanced technological society. In the Kennedy years he continued to advocate a nuclear navy, particularly the building of a second nuclear aircraft carrier, and to campaign for reforms in American education. [See EISENHOWER, KENNEDY Volumes]

Although scheduled to retire in 1964 at the mandatory age of 64, Rickover was retained in his position by presidential order. During the Johnson years Rickover denounced the close connection between business and the military which he said was one of the major reasons for the Navy's acceptance of inferior materials. In testimony given before the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee on Jan. 9, 1965, Rickover maintained that the sinking of the atomic submarine *Thresher* in 1963 proved that the Navy had "to change its way of doing business to meet the requirements of modern technology." He stated that 14 months before the *Thresher* sank he had complained of poor workmanship in the yard where the ship was built. He also denounced the failure of the Navy to consider the safety of its personnel in "casually" sending atomic submarines down to great depths.

In March 1965 Rickover asked the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee for authorization to build a "seed blanket" reactor. This reactor, conceived by the Admiral, was designed to produce more fuel than it consumed. At the end of 1965 the proposal was dropped because of unexpected technical problems.

[EWS]

RIDGWAY, MATHEW B(UNKER)

b. March 3, 1895; Fort Monroe, Va.
Retired Army Officer.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway commanded the 82nd Airborne Division in World War II and the 8th Army in Korea. In 1951 he succeeded Gen. Douglas MacArthur as United Nations commander in Korea. Ridgway subsequently served as supreme commander in Europe and Army Chief of Staff. He retired from the Army in June 1955 to become director of Colt Industries. [See TRUMAN, EISENHOWER Volumes]

During the Johnson years Ridgway was one of a number of military men, including Gen. James M. Gavin [*q.v.*] and U.S. Marine Corps Commandant David M. Shoup [*q.v.*], who attempted to persuade the Administration to limit U.S. involvement in Vietnam. In an article published in *Look* magazine in April 1966, Ridgway proposed that the U.S. maintain a middle course between unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam and "all-out war." He believed that the U.S. should press for a negotiated settlement that would guarantee South Vietnamese security. Ridgway feared that increasing U.S. military involvement would lead to direct Chinese intervention. He opposed the suggestion of Air Force Gen. Curtis E. LeMay [*q.v.*] that the U.S. bomb North Vietnam "back into the Stone Age." Ridgway wrote that "there must be some moral limit to the means we use to achieve victory." The use of nuclear weapons against North Vietnam, he said, would be "the ultimate in immorality." Instead of a dramatic expansion of the war, he supported Gavin's plan for a permanent halt

in air strikes against North Vietnam and the limitation of U.S. troop operations to coastal enclaves in the South.

In March 1968 President Johnson invited Ridgway and a number of prominent former government officials and military men to the White House to advise him on Vietnam strategy. The panel, known as the Senior Advisory Group, argued that the U.S. could not achieve victory in Vietnam even with increased troop strength and stepped-up bombing of the North. The group advised the Administration to seek a negotiated settlement with North Vietnam. Johnson heeded this advice. At the end of March he announced his decision to de-escalate the conflict and begin negotiations.

[JLW]

RIVERS, L(UCIUS) MENDEL

b. Sept. 28, 1905; Gumville, S.C.
d. Dec. 29, 1970; Bethesda, Md.
Democratic Representative, S.C., 1941-70; Chairman, House Armed Services Committee, 1965-70.

After brief tenures as state representative and special attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice, Mendel Rivers was elected to the House of Representatives in 1940, where he was assigned to the Naval Affairs Committee (later merged into the Armed Services Committee). Rivers associated himself with the conservative Southern Democratic bloc in Congress. He supported Strom Thurmond's (D, S.C.) [*q.v.*] 1948 presidential campaign and backed Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower [*q.v.*] in 1952 and 1956. During this period Rivers consistently opposed anti-poll tax and civil rights legislation in Congress. He encountered little electoral opposition in his district; by 1960 he had served his Charleston area constituency longer than any other congressman in the district's history.

During his term in Congress Rivers frequently used his seniority on the Armed Services Committee to promote the construction of military installations in his district. In the early 1950s Rivers succeeded in reopening two installations closed after World War II and during the next 13 years secured a Marine Corps air station, three Air Force installations and a Polaris submarine base for his district. By the late 1960s military bases and defense-related industry accounted for 35% of the payroll in the Charleston area. Rep. Robert Sikes (D, Fla.) [*q.v.*] once quipped that if Rivers put anything else in his district, "the whole place will sink completely from sight from the sheer weight of military installations."

Upon the retirement of Representative Carl Vinson (D, Ga.) [*q.v.*], Rivers became chairman of the Armed Services Committee in January 1965. Rivers viewed the Committee as "the only official important voice the military has in the House of Representatives." Unlike his predecessor, Chairman Rivers met regularly with the Committee's seven senior members, known on Capitol Hill as "the Junta."

As chairman, Rivers first clashed with the Johnson Administration over what he termed Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara's [*q.v.*] "unilateral" decision to close unnecessary military bases. To counter McNamara's plan, Rivers added a provision to the 1965 Military Construction Authorization Act that subjected any base-closure plans to a veto by either chamber of Congress. President Johnson vetoed the measure, and Congress passed a new bill that included a provision giving the legislature 30 days to review base-closing plans submitted by the Secretary. During the floor debate on this bill, Rivers stated that the executive branch was now convinced that Congress "must be a partner" in military affairs.

Rivers again differed with the Administration in July 1965 by supporting the third major raise in military pay in three years, a 10% increase that doubled the Defense Department's request. During the House debate Rivers opposed an amendment submitted by Rep. Richard Kastenmeier (D. Wisc.) [*q.v.*] to alter the pay-increase scale in favor of junior officers and enlistees with two or three years of service. Rivers described the amendment as an abandonment of the "longevity principle" and dismissed as "fallacious" the argument that the pay increases in Kastenmeier's amendment might constitute a first step