

MR 103, Sec. 1 -- PERSONNEL RECORDS

MR 103, Sec. 1 -- PERSONNEL RECORDS

~~103~~

Map Room
Box 49
~~Box 49~~
Folder 9

~~103~~

THOMAS JEFFRIES BETTS

Thomas J. Betts was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on June 14, 1894. He was graduated from the University of Virginia with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1916. He was appointed a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Reserve, on August 15, 1917, and went on active duty on that same date, August 15, 1917. On October 26, 1917, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army.

PROMOTIONS

He was promoted to first lieutenant (temporary) on that same date, October 26, 1917; to first lieutenant (permanent) on January 11, 1919; to captain (temporary) on May 13, 1919; to captain (permanent) on July 1, 1920; to major on August 1, 1935; to lieutenant colonel on August 18, 1940; to colonel (temporary) on December 24, 1941; to brigadier general (temporary) on November 3, 1943.

SERVICE

From August 1917 to September 1918 he served successively on guard duty and as Fort Adjutant, Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, Hoboken, New Jersey, and Fort Totten, New York. He then sailed with the American Expeditionary Forces to France where he served with the 49th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps. He returned to the United States and in September 1919 was ordered to Camp Eustis, Virginia, where he joined the 53rd Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, and served with this unit until March 1920 when he became Meteorological Officer of the 30th Artillery Brigade at Camp Eustis. The following November he was transferred to Richmond, Virginia, as Assistant to the Recruiting Officer, serving in this capacity until February 1921 when he returned to Camp Eustis, Virginia, and rejoined the 53rd Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, as Assistant Education and Recreation Officer. Subsequently he was named Education and Recreation Officer, Camp Eustis, Virginia.

In January 1923 he was assigned to the 52nd Artillery at Fort Eustis, Virginia, where he became Regimental Adjutant the following July. His next assignment was to Fort Mills, Philippine Islands, where he joined the 2nd Fire Command in April 1924. He became Department Press Officer, Headquarters Philippine Department, Manila, the following month, and served until August 1924 when he was ordered to Peking, China, as Language Officer and Student. In April 1927 he became Assistant Military Attache, Peking, China.

He returned to the United States, and in September 1928 was detailed to the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he was graduated the following June. He then was ordered to Washington, D.C., for duty with the War Department General Staff in the Office of the Chief, Public Relations Branch, G-2, and from December 1932 to June 1933, served in the Office of the Chief, Historical Section, Army War College, Washington, D.C. From July to December 1933 he was on Civilian Conservation Corps duty in the State of Wisconsin, then transferred to the 61st Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft), at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He became Commanding Officer of the 4th Forestry District, Civilian Conservation Corps, at Camp Higgins Lake, Roscommon, Michigan, in May 1934, serving as such until December 1934 when he assumed command of the 19th and 20th Forestry Districts, Civilian Conservation Corps, at Camp Chicago-Lemont, Willow Springs, Illinois. He moved to Camp Marseilles, Illinois, in February 1935, still in command of the 20th Forestry District, subsequently becoming Sub-District Commander, Sub-District No. 3.

In July 1935 he was assigned to Headquarters, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, California, as Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, and Public Relations Officer. He then was detailed to the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in August 1937, and upon graduation in June 1938 was ordered to Washington, D.C., for duty in the Office of the

(OVER)

Bette, Thomas Jeffries

Chief Coast Artillery as Chief, Plane Section. His next service was with the War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C., where he was assigned in October 1938.

In December 1943 he was given an unannounced overseas assignment.

WAR DEPARTMENT - Up to date as of 27 December 1943.

29 Dec 44

up to date report for unannounced
assignment

HAROLD ROE BULL

Harold R. Bull was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on January 5, 1893. Following graduation from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, he was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry on June 12, 1914.

PROMOTIONS

He was promoted to first lieutenant on July 1, 1916; to captain on May 15, 1917; and to major (temporary) on June 17, 1918. He reverted to his permanent rank of captain on March 15, 1920, and was promoted to major on July 1, 1920; to lieutenant colonel on September 20, 1935; to colonel (temporary) on June 26, 1941; to brigadier general (temporary) on July 10, 1941; to major general (temporary) on May 21, 1942.

SERVICE

He first served with the 30th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, until December 1914, when he was ordered to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, with this regiment, serving there until May 1916. He then served with the 30th Infantry at San Antonio, Texas, until June 1916; at Eagle Pass, Texas, until April 1917; and as Aide to General French at Springfield, Massachusetts, until July 1917.

He served as Assistant Adjutant at Officers' Training Camps at Plattsburg, New York, until December 1917. He then was assigned to the 3rd Division for duty at Camp Greene, North Carolina, until March 1918. He went to France that same month, and was quartered at Bordeaux until April 1918. He moved to a training camp area, Chateau Villian, until the following May, and then went to the front, serving in the Chateau-Thierry Sector in June 1918. After attending the General Staff College at Langres, France, from June to September 1918, he served in the Baccarat Sector in September 1918, then at Verdun and the Argonne Sector.

He sailed for the United States in October 1918, and was on temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Military Intelligence in Washington, D. C., until November 1918. He spent the next three months with the 17th Infantry at Camp Meade, Maryland, and was assigned in February 1919, to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., in command of the Meter Transport Corps Division until June 1919. He then rejoined the Military Intelligence Division, Washington, D. C., until August 1920.

For the next three years he served as an instructor at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. He then served from October 1923 until June 1926, in Hawaii, with the 19th Infantry; on staff duty with the Hawaiian Department; and as Executive Officer of the 21st Brigade.

Returning to the United States, he was assigned to the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. Following graduation from the Advanced Course in June 1927, he was detailed to the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was graduated in June 1928. He then became an instructor at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. He enrolled in the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, in July 1932, and following graduation a month later, was assigned to the Army War College, Washington, D. C. He was graduated in June 1933. He then was graduated from the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, in June 1934.

He then joined the 26th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and served until August 1935, when he became Assistant Secretary of the War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C. He became Secretary of the War Department General Staff in November 1938.

(OVER)

Bull, Harold R.

He was assigned as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, on August 21, 1939. On July 19, 1941, he was assigned to duty with the 14th Motorized Division, with headquarters at Fort Benning, Georgia. He was assigned to the Operation and Training Division of the War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C., on December 26, 1941. He was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 of the War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C., on March 25, 1942.

In May 1942 he became Commanding General of the Replacement and School Command, Army Ground Forces at Birmingham, Alabama. In June 1943 he assumed command of the III Corps, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and the following September was given an unannounced overseas assignment.

DECORATIONS

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in 1944 with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government while in positions of great responsibility as Commanding General, Replacement and School Command, and Commanding General, III Corps. General Bull commanded the Replacement and School Command during the period of the Army's great need for technically trained personnel. Under his guidance and as a result of his thorough knowledge of training requirements based on the needs of the Army, the wartime expansion of Army Ground Forces Schools was accomplished with the highest degree of efficiency. His continued efforts contributed largely to the successful transition and modernization of doctrines and training presented in the various schools. As a result of his indefatigable attention to duty and keen appreciation of the problems, Army Ground Forces training centers and service schools were able to produce trained officers and enlisted specialists of such caliber and in such numbers as to meet the most exacting combat requirements. General Bull commanded the III Corps during the period of its participation in maneuvers in the Tennessee maneuver area during the summer of 1943. As a result of his superb leadership and brilliant tactical intelligence, the III Corps was welded into a highly trained, efficient, and aggressive ground organization, ready to fulfill its role in combat."

WAR DEPARTMENT - Up to date as of 22 March 1944.

29D x 44

up to date left for unannounced
assignment

Reference your IN 252, following
are sketches of Gen Bull & Betts

Major General Harold R. Bull. Born Springfield, Mass., 1893. Graduated West Point 1914. Infantry officer. Served with 3rd Division in World War I.

His duties since then include: Military Intelligence Division, Instructor at West Point, Staff Duty in Hawaii, Instructor at Infantry School at Fort Benning, Secretary of the War Department General Staff, and in 43, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3. He is now General Eisenhower's G-3 in SHAEP.

He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, Army War College, and Naval War College.

Awarded DSM in 1944.

Brigadier General Thomas J. Betts. Born Baltimore, Maryland, 1893. Graduated University of Virginia 1916. Commissioned in Regular Army in Coast Artillery 1917.

Served in France in World War I. Since then has served in Philippines, G-2, War Department General Staff, with Army War College and with the Civilian Conservation Corps. After graduating from Command and General Staff School, served on the Staff of the Chief of Coast Artillery, and then with the War Department General Staff.

General Betts is now Assistant G-2 in SHAEP. (G-2 on General Eisenhower's Staff is Major General ~~Thomas~~ Strong of the British Army).

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

Operations Division, WDOS
Executive Office General
Hull 2904

12 December 1944

Commander in Chief
Southwest Pacific Area
Hollandia, New Guinea

Number: WAR 76122

For MacArthur signed Marshall.

Reverend James P McCloskey, Bishop of Jaro, Iloilo, Panay, Phillipine Islands is subject. Admiral Leahy has requested the War Department to attempt to get any information on the welfare, present location, or condition of this person with date of knowledge. Request you have the matter looked into and forward to the War Department the results of your investigation.

End.

ORIGINATOR: General Hull

DECLASSIFIED

JOS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Data

MAY 15 1974

CM-OUT-76122

(12 Dec 44)

2112Z

neb

[REDACTED]

103

COPY NO.

12

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

17-28000-1 GPO

NAVAL MESSAGE

COMNAVEU
NAVY DEPARTMENT

ORIGINATOR	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE
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RELEASED BY 0344			PRIORITY
DATE REESER		CHO	ROUTINE
TOR CODEROM SIRIS			DEFERRED
DECODED BY HATHES			
TYPED BY			
ROUTED BY	121652	NCR 1698	
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.			IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW
(CAFAC SENDS ACTION COMNAVEU INFO CHO) (DD WASH: PASS TO COMNAVEU)			☐
ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME	DATE	TIME	GCT

ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

YOUR 121138. GOVERNOR HAS CABLED MRS KERSTENS WIFE
DIRECTOR NEW GOVERNMENT ADDRESS 5TH GRANGE NORTHWOOD
MIDDLESEX TO CONTACT ADMIRAL STARK CONCERNING LATE
INFORMATION THEREABOUTS FAMILY.

NCR HAS PASSEI CODE TO NAVCOM FOR TRANSMISSION TO
COMNAVEU FOR ACTION, UNDER SAME DT/G

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May, 1, 1972

By SLR Date DEC 4 1973

13...COG

13...NAVAIDE...STATE DEPT...ARMY...

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

OPNAV 103

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NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRAFTER	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE
FROM <u>COMNAVEU</u>		ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEE	
RELEASED BY		CNO	PRIORITY
DATE <u>12 DEC 1944</u>			ROUTINE
TOR CODE ROOM <u>1512/12</u>			DEFERRED
DECODED BY <u>CLENDENIN</u>		CAFAC	PRIORITY
TYPED BY <u>MCO:HEAD</u>		<i>Com All Forces ARUBA CURACAO</i>	ROUTINE
ROUTED BY <u>T HOMPSON</u>			DEFERRED
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.			IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW
121138			NCR 1016

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME: DATE TIME GCT

ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

FROM COMNAVEU ACTION CNO INFO CAFAC.

YOUR 261300 AND 301910 OF NOVEMBER.

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM 21 ARMY GROUP THAT MAY KASTEE
AND FAMILY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT ELST VOLUNTARILY
ON 20 SEPTEMBER 1944 FOR GENDT. FROM THERE SHE IS
THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS TO THE
NEIGHBORHOOD OF WINTERSWYK.

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 2(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May, 1, 1973

By SLR

Date DEC 4 1973

13...ACT

16...NAYADE...WAR DEPT., STATE DEPT (BY SEPARATE
WRITEUP)....~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

OPNAV 103

121138

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NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRAFTER	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE
FROM COMNAV GROUP CHINA	FOR ACTION	ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEE	1
RELEASED BY		COMINCH	PRIORITY 2
DATE 5 NOV 1944			ROUTINE 3
TOR CODEROOM 2138			DEFERRED 4
DECODED BY DORSEY	INFORMATION		PRIORITY 5
TYPED BY DORSEY/HOFNER		ROUTINE 6	
ROUTED BY		DEFERRED 7	
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.			IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW
051502			☐
NCR 3215			
ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME:	DATE	TIME	GCT

ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

UR #11942 VERY LITTLE INFORMATION AVAILABLE OR OBTAINABLE. MR CHEN ORIGINALLY APPEARED AND ANNOUNCED IN KUNMING THAT HE WAS SENT OUT BY U.S. GOVERNMENT AND HINTED PROBABLY BOASTINGLY THAT HE WAS DIRECT REPRESENTATIVE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. HE STILL IN KUNMING LIVING WITH OTHER AMERICAN TRAINED PEOPLE THERE. HIS ACTIONS SINCE MIDDLE AUGUST CREATE NO SUSPICIONS HERE ALTHOUGH FURTHER CHECKING BEING MADE.

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May, 3, 1972

By SLR

Date **DEC 4 1973**

7 COPIES DELIVERED TO F 341.

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F-34		35
F-4		36
FX01		37
FX00		38
FX37		39
FX40		40
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S
Cristian-Gp**SECRET**

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

OPNAV 19-03

051502

2

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Executive, Operations Div
3465

4 September 1944

Commanding General
Allied Force Headquarters
Caserta, Italy

Number WAR 25180

To Devers personal from Handy signed Marshall.

Admiral Leahy has requested informally any information we can get on the mother of a friend of his. The lady's name and address are as follows: Marquise de Pins, Montbrun, Department of Gers, telephone number 1, Montbrun.

The village of Montbrun in the Department of Gers is 40 kilometers west of Toulouse on the highway number D. 7, and 7 kilometers west of L'Isle-Eh-Jourdain.

Can you have somebody look into this case informally and send me the information?

End

ORIGINATOR: Gen Handy
INFORMATION: CC/S
 Adm Leahy

DECLASSIFIED

JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date MAY 15 1974

OM-OUT-25180 (4 Sep 44) 2240Z bjm

103

COPY No. 16

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

16-50500-1 GPO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Research and Analysis Branch

R & A 2199

GENERAL ZELIGOWSKI, A POLISH ADVOCATE

OF

PAN-SLAVISM

Description

Biographical data on General Luojan Zeligowski, a member of the Polish National Council who advocates a Slav Alliance. An analysis of his views on the past and future of the Slav nations, particularly on the subject of Polish-Russian relations.

4 August 1944

Copy No. 46

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 15 1974

3 as Poland

RECEIVED DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
MAY 14 1974

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State Dept. Letter
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 15 1974

SUMMARY

General Lucjan Zeligowski, oldest member of the Polish National Council in London, recently attracted wide attention by reiterating his advocacy of a Slav alliance. He sharply criticized the foreign policy of the Government-in-exile as extremely dangerous to Polish interests.

The General, who served for thirty-five years in the Czarist Army, was subsequently a leading figure in the military hierarchy of independent Poland. After years in retirement, in 1935 he became a member of the Polish Parliament, the Sejm, where he fought the totalitarian tendencies of the Smigly-Rydz regime.

Zeligowski for many years has argued the necessity for the Slav peoples to unite against their hereditary enemies, the Germans. He condemns Poland's governing elite, past and present, for having spurned the friendship of the other Slav nations. Although by no means a friend of the Soviet Union, he concedes the impossibility of cultivating a Slav alliance which does not include the Russians.

Moscow publicizes Zeligowski's statements, for they fit the new Pan-Slav program pursued by the USSR since 1941. There is, however, no evidence that the General is being considered as a leader for a pro-Russian Polish group. He is chiefly noteworthy as an outspoken critic of Polish official policy and as a representative of a trend in political thought which Poland may accept.

70-1, 100-1000
Source Dept. Letter
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 15 1974

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent Moscow broadcasts have given wide publicity to statements made in London by General Lucjan Zeligowski, oldest member of the Polish National Council. On 31 March 1944, in a secret session of the National Council, General Zeligowski caused an uproar by criticising the foreign policy of the Polish Government and calling for immediate co-operation with the USSR "and other Slavic peoples." On the same day the General submitted to Professor Grabski, chairman of the National Council, the draft of a radio address to his constituents in Poland. ¹ The draft address was not cleared for broadcast but an appeal from President Rakowski to abandon the proposal failed to prevent Zeligowski from seeing that copies of his intended talk reached the Slav governments and embassies in London, as well as the British and U.S. Governments. The aged General's present views are set forth in a letter to the Chairman of the National Council written at the time his broadcast was cancelled. According to the version of this letter broadcast by Moscow, he reiterated his belief that the official Polish policy "is shortsighted, lacks a plan, and has no ideological basis." Poland, he

1. PAIS, Daily Report, 20 May 1944
2. The text of the appeal has been published since in pro-Russian Polish language papers in the United States. (Cf. Glos Ludowy, Detroit, 8 July 1944).

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By E. H. Pankas Date MAY 15 1974

asserts, is playing into Germany's hands and moving toward a suicidal war with Russia. He demands that Poland take its place in the rebuilding of the world, and the slogan around which he invites all Poles to unite is: Slav Alliance. The object of the present study is to furnish a brief analysis of the background and present importance of this exponent of Pan-Slavism.

II. MILITARY AND POLITICAL CAREER

Luojan Zeligowski was born 2 October 1865 in the town of Nieswiez, in the Byelorussian area of Poland. Graduated from the military schools at Riga and St. Petersburg, at the age of 20 he entered on a military career in the Russian Imperial Army. During World War I he commanded an infantry regiment. The disintegration of the Imperial Army found him a leader in the "Eastern Corps," which was composed of Poles. The Revolution placed him in obvious danger as a Czarist army officer, but he succeeded in escaping to Poland. There he joined forces with Pilsudski, and in September 1919 took over command of the Lithuanian Byelorussian front. Late in 1920 Zeligowski attracted world-wide attention by leading the alleged "revolution" which wrested Wilno from the Lithuanians and created the so-called "Independent State of Central Lithuania." For over a year the "rebel" General ruled Central Lithuania as a virtual dictator. Then in March 1922, the maneuver was completed when the Polish Sejm

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By R. H. Parks Date

MAY 15 1974

cepted Wilno's request for incorporation into the Polish Republic and in February 1923 Wilno was awarded to Poland by the Conference of Ambassadors. Marshal Pilsudski later admitted that the spontaneous action led by Zeligowski was a result of his own secret orders.³

Promoted to full general in 1924, Zeligowski served as War Minister from November 1925 until 5 May 1926. After Pilsudski's coup d'etat, he was made Army Inspector and was finally pensioned 31 August 1927. After eight years spent on his modest estate near Wilno, he re-appeared on the political scene in 1935 as Wilno's representative in the Sejm. In the Polish Parliament, made up entirely of Pilsudski supporters, Zeligowski was noteworthy for his independence of expression. An outspoken opponent of those groups favoring a Polish brand of totalitarianism, he made verbal attacks upon the extra-constitutional power of Marshal Smigly-Rydz.⁴ His opinions, as expressed in the Sejm, do not class him as a liberal. On some issues, notably the Jewish question, he ranged himself beside the extreme nationalists. His opposition to Germany, however, was consistent. He stressed constantly the necessity for a Slavic orientation in Polish foreign policy.⁵

3. Cf. Encyklopedia Wojskowa. (Polish Military Encyclopedia), V, 95, Warsaw 1938.
4. New York Times, 19 January 1938
5. Ibid., 21 March 1939

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By R. H. Parks Date MAY 15 1974

When the Germans invaded Poland in September 1939, Zeligowski escaped to Paris. There his record of opposition to Smigly-Rydz caused him to be one of the few former supporters of Pilsudski to be given a seat in the Polish National Council.⁶

III. PAN-SLAV CONVICTIONS

Zeligowski's views on the past and future of eastern Europe are set forth in his pamphlet, The Slav Idea,⁷ published in 1941. In this treatise he interprets Poland's history as that of a country mistakenly shunning kindred nations while seeking artificial friendships elsewhere. Nothing, he writes, must now prevent the Polish people from recognizing their kinship to other Slav nations. In such unity lie military security, social progress, and cultural advancement.⁸

In Zeligowski's view, the vicissitudes in Polish history can be traced directly or indirectly to German influence and German ambitions. He points out, for instance,

6. In his first speech in the National Council, Zeligowski urged the creation of a Slavonic Institute. "He has consistently advocated collaboration of all Slav nations." (Cf. Michal Kwiatkowski: Rzecz i Rada Narodowa / The Government and the National Council, London 1942, p. 128).
7. O Idee Slowianska, London 1941, Mildner & Sons.
8. Op. cit. p. 5.

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By R.H. Park MAY 15 1974

that German bishops' pressure on the Catholic Church caused it to withdraw permission for the use of the Slavonic liturgy of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, thus causing religious schism among the Slav peoples. From that example he proceeds to trace a thousand years of Slav history as a protracted struggle against the Teutonic Drang nach Osten. Russian imperialism appears in his argument as a result of German influence at the Czar's court. Zeligowski calls Communism a German philosophy, surreptitiously imported into Russia. Even the Soviet attacks on Poland in 1939 he considers to have taken place "at the moment which was most opportune for the Germans."⁹

Most of Poland's share of the responsibility for Slav disunity Zeligowski attaches to the gentry, the governing elite. He accuses this elite of confusing the Russian people with their governments, of shunning co-operation with the Ukrainians, and of aiding the Germans to weaken the Czechs and the Baltic peoples.¹⁰ He calls upon the Poles to reject their artificial ties to Greek, Roman, and Western European culture in favor of union with their sister races in a Great Slavia.

The Slav Idea, published shortly before Germany's attack on Russia, criticized Russian ambitions and laid particular emphasis upon the need for Poland to take the

9. Op. cit., p. 7
10. Op. cit., p. 11

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By E. H. Pavia DMR

lead in uniting all Slavs. Under the impact of the USSR's successful resistance to the Nazi invasion, Zeligowski appears to have acquired a greater appreciation of Russia's role as the center for a Slav alliance. The role envisioned for Poland, in the General's letter of March 1944, to the Chairman of the National Council, is honorable but not dominant. He warns against schemes of a Western Slav Federation excluding Russia, and still more against secret hopes and plans for eventual war against the Soviets. On this point his letter reads: "By agitating for a Poland within the framework of a Central European Federation or a bloc of Western Slavs, or for a Poland governed according to the Atlantic Charter, but isolated, or else in alliance with the Anglo-Saxon powers, our government either deliberately ignores realities or else indulges in intrigues whose aim cannot be secret... all this is happening at a time when everything is in favor of an alliance of the Slav nations in which Poland would play an important and honorable part. One may like or dislike the march of history, but none of us can stop it."

IV. POLISH AND RUSSIAN REACTIONS

Although many Poles in London respect General Zeligowski for his military record and for his political independence, he has no large following among the emigrés, to most of whom the mere thought of "turning their eyes eastward" carries with it the fear of Soviet-inspired

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State Dept. Letter

By R. H. Parks Date MAY 15 1974

social upheavals in Poland. There is a noticeable tendency to point out the General's age, and among the less discreet, to refer to his statements simply as "senile blabber." At the other extreme, however, is a group which has given wide dissemination to Zeligowski's letter to the Chairman of the National Council. This is the Polish Slav Committee, established in London in March 1944 and led by Wilanowski, a former lawyer from Lodi, and Dr. Jan Jagodzinski of London University.¹¹ It is described in Polish government circles as pro-Russian, following the established policy lines of similar Pan-Slav organizations in Great Britain and the United States. Although Zeligowski has refused to join the Committee, he is reported to be in contact with some of its members.

The negative reaction to Zeligowski's views in Polish official quarters is matched by reports of opposition to Pan-Slavism on the part of some factions within occupied Poland. A representative of the pro-Government Underground, upon being asked in London what was the attitude of Poles toward the Slav alliance, replied: "There is no such movement in Poland." He went on to dismiss any thought of close co-operation with Russia, saying: "There is no possibility of such a federation. Because of the disproportion of strength, this would mean the end of our independence."¹²

11. Cf. Ceskoslovensko, No. 10, 11 March 1944; New York Times, 14 March 1944.
12. Cf. Polska Agencja Telegraficzna, No. 365, 23 May 1944.

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of his recent pronouncements for their effect in Polish official circles. In May 1944, War and the Working Class published a note praising the General for "learning the lessons of history" and defending him against Polish reactionaries. His past attitude is declared irrelevant in view of the "positive significance" of his recent statement.¹⁶ Moscow's utterances, however, indicate no tendency to regard Zeligowski as a possible leader of Pro-Russian thought among Poles in London. He is not known to have been mentioned by either side in any plans for the improvement of Polish-Russian relations. He is noteworthy for his criticism of past and present Polish official policies and his plea for acceptance by the Poles of new trends in, and a different direction to, their political thinking.

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State Dept. Letter

By R. H. Parks Date MAY 15 1974

16. Moscow wire, #2011, 6 June 1944.

In reply refer to Initials
and No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Serial 01413816

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8 Jul 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR NAVAL AIDE TO THE PRESIDENT

- Subject: Biographical sketches of General Luis Cesar
Perlanger and Colonel Juan Peron.
- Enclosures: (A) Biographical sketch of General Luis Cesar
Perlanger.
(B) Biographical sketch of Colonel Juan Peron.
1. Enclosures (A) and (B) are submitted as requested.

H.W. Baltassi

H.W. Baltassi
By Direction

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 8(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May, 3, 1972

By SLR

Date

DEC 4 1973

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Op-16-FL

~~Confidential~~

8 July 1944

PERLINGER, Luis Cesar, Gen.

Date of Birth: 20 December 1892

Birthplace: Trinidad (San Juan Province), Argentina

Education: Argentine Military College
War College

Civil Status: Married
4 children

Entered Service: 24 February 1909 as Infantry Officer

Positions held: Various subordinate posts
Commander of the 12th Infantry Regiment
Chief of General Staff of the 2nd Army
Commander of the 5th Military Region
Director General of Quartermaster Corps
Minister of Interior

Decorations: Legion of Merit (Chile)
Silver Cross of the Order of Isabel the
Catholic (Spain)
Knight of the Order of Dannebrog (Denmark)

General Perlinger has the support of the more rabid nationalistic factions in Argentina. General Perlinger controlled the Federal Police, the Department of Press and Information, and the Federal Capital Administration, and with the aid of these activities he fought continuously with the Peron faction. Through his position as Minister of Interior he has exerted considerable control over press, radio and business. He has sponsored expropriation of foreign business. He has shown a certain blindness to Argentina's great dependence upon an agricultural economy and has been indifferent to the attitude of other nations in respect to his undemocratic and totalitarian actions.

General Perlinger is blunt, uncompromising, and a driver of men. In respect to issues on which he maintains firm convictions, he is adamant. He has repeatedly been accused of pro-Nazi sympathies, and is violently anti-United States. General Perlinger has scored the United States bitterly, reaffirming the belief that Argentina should remain neutral at all costs. He has prophesied a coming struggle between Soviet Russia and her present allies.

General Perlinger's resignation from the Ministry of the Interior was accepted by President Farrell on 7 July 1944 and it is probable, though not certain, that he was ousted through pressure from the Peron faction.

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By O. 11c (D) or (E)

OSD letter, May, 4, 1972

By STT

Date

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~~Confidential~~

8 July 1944

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PERON, Juan, Col.

Date of Birth: 8 October 1895
 Birthplace: Lobos (Buenos Aires)
 Education: Argentine Military College
 General Staff School
 Civil Status: Widower
 Entered Service: 1 March 1911 as Infantry Officer
 Positions held: Various subordinate posts
 Member of the General Staff
 Office of the Secretary of Ministry of War
 Professor of Military History, Superior War School
 Aide-de-camp of Minister of War
 Military Attache to the Argentine Embassy in Chile
 Chief of the Secretariat of the War Ministry
 Under-Secretary of Ministry of War
 Minister of War
 Secretary of Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare
 Vice-President of Argentina

Colonel Peron has the support of most of the Army, and considerable following of labor. He holds to the doctrine that Argentina's agricultural economy is mainly dependent upon foreign markets, and he has not opposed a domestic position based on the maintenance of these markets. Colonel Peron notoriously has exerted great influence over the government since the overthrow of President Castillo in June, 1943. He has resisted Perlinger's bold restrictions of the press and radio, and was especially critical of the suspension of Argentina's famed newspaper, La Prensa.

Colonel Peron advocated Argentine neutrality up to the break of relations with the Axis in January, which allegedly he influenced. Since then he has voiced strong feelings toward the militarization of Argentina, and his lack of confidence in the successful abolition of wars among modern nations. He has shown evidence of conciliation between Argentina and the United States.

Now that Colonel Peron has become Vice President, it is apparent that he is the strongest individual in the Farrell government, inasmuch as President Farrell is President in name only. He now outranks all Cabinet members, and undoubtedly will control the actions of President Farrell. Colonel Peron no doubt is anxious to ascend to the Presidency. As to personal characteristics, Colonel Peron possesses great charm, and has an innate capacity to handle men. Being an opportunist he will compromise where convenient to his ends.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

E. O. 11852, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
 OSD letter, May, 3, 1972

4 1973
 Date DEC
 By SIR

ADAM, Lieutenant-General Sir Ronald F.

General Adam has been Adjutant-General to the Forces since May, 1941. He is 57 years old, was educated at Eton and the Royal Military Academy. During World War I he received the Distinguished Service Order and the Order of the British Empire. After the war he was on duty at the War Office and taught at the Staff College. Since 1936, he has held several positions: 1936, Deputy Director of Military Operations; 1936-37, Commander Royal Artillery, 1st Division; 1937, Commandant of Staff College; 1938-39, Deputy Chief of Imperial General Staff; 1939-40, command of 3rd Army Corps which covered the retreat at Dunkirk; and 1940-41, G.O.C.-in-C Northern Command.

BOVENSCHEN, Sir Frederick Carl.

Sir Frederick is Joint Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War. In this capacity he acts as Secretary of the Army Council. He received his education at Oxford where he was a brilliant Scholar. From 1908-12 he was secretary to Viscount Haldane, War Secretary at that time. Since 1920, Sir Frederick has been associated with the War Office except for a period in 1931 when he served on the Army Retrenchment Committee in India. In the War Office he has been concerned with business administration as Director of Army Contracts (1932) and Director of Finance (1936). In the latter year he became Deputy Under-Secretary of State for War.

BRIDGEMAN, Major-General the Viscount (Robert C.)

Major-General Bridgeman has been Director-General of the Home Guard and the Territorial Army since 1941. He is 46 years old and was educated at Eton College. In the first World War he served as an officer in France. From 1935-37 he was attached to the War Office and in the latter year went on retired pay. However, he served in the present war and received the Distinguished Service Order in 1940.

BROOKE, General Sir Alan Francis.

General Brooke has been Chief of the Imperial General Staff since December, 1941. He belongs to an Ulster family and is 58 years old and was educated at Woolwich. In the last war he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and won the Distinguished Service Order. From 1932 to 1934 he was instructor at the Imperial Defence College and Director of Military Training 1936-37. Since 1937 he has held a variety of positions: Commander of Mobile Defense, Commandant Anti-aircraft Corps, G.O.C.-in-C, Southern Command, Commander of the 2nd Corps in the B.E.F., and Commander-in-Chief of Home Forces. General Brooke is an expert on mechanised war and gunnery and favors integral air force support for ground troops. He was largely responsible for the organization of the defence forces of the British Isles.

GROFT, Brigadier-General Henry Page (Lord)

Lord Groft has been Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War since 1940. He is 61 years old and was educated at Eton and Cambridge University. During World War I he was promoted to a temporary Brigadier-General. In 1924, he became an honorary Brigadier-General and retired in the same year. Thirty years of his life have been devoted to politics as a Conservative member of Parliament from 1910-1940. He, also, is director and chairman of a private company and owns a coffee plantation in Kenya.

DAVIDSON, Major-General Francis H.N.

Major-General Davidson became Director of Military Intelligence in December, 1940. He is 50 years old and has been a soldier all his life. He attended the Royal Military Academy and during World War I received the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. From 1924-29 he was on the staff in India, followed by four years on duty in the War Office. Subsequently he studied one year at the Imperial Defence College and taught one year at the Staff College. In 1939, he went to Russia as a member of the British Mission. When war broke out he went abroad with the B.E.F. in command of Divisional Artillery and saw all the fighting including Dunkirk.

DILL, Sir John Greer.

Sir John Dill is a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C. with the rank of Field Marshal. He was born in Ireland on Christmas Day, 1881, and was educated at Cheltenham and Sandhurst. He entered the Army in 1901 and served in the Boer War and the World War, receiving the Distinguished Service Order. Among the important positions he has held are the following: Instructor, Imperial Defence College, 1926-28; Brigadier, General Staff, India, 1929-30; Commandant, Staff College, 1931-34; Director, Military Operations and Intelligence, 1934-36; G.O.C. in Palestine, 1936-37; G.O.C.-in-C. Aldershot Command, 1937-39; Commander of 1st Army Corps in France, 1939-40; Chief of Imperial General Staff, 1940. On his sixtieth birthday in December, 1941, he retired from the Imperial General Staff and shortly after came to Washington.

EASTWOOD, Lieutenant-General Thomas Ralph.

General Eastwood has been G.O.C.-in-C. Northern Command since 1941. He is 52 years old and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. From 1912-14 he was aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of New Zealand. In World War I he experienced varied service in Samoa, Egypt, Gallipoli and France, receiving the Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross. In 1919, he was on Lord Rawlinson's staff in North Russia. From 1923-27, he was attached to the War Office and from 1928-31 an instructor at the Staff College. He became Commandant, Royal Military College in 1938 with the rank of Major-General. From 1940-41 General Eastwood was Director-General of the Home Guard.

GAMMELL, Lieutenant-General James Andrew Harcourt.

General Gammell was appointed G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command, in September, 1942. He is 50 years old and was educated at Winchester and Cambridge. He received his commission in 1912 and served in France, Gallipoli, and Egypt during the war. Also he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. After the war his career consisted mainly of serving as a staff officer in the War Office and at the Staff College. From 1938-40 he commanded the 4th Infantry Brigade. In 1941, he was promoted to Major-General.

GRIGG, Sir James.

In February, 1942, Sir James Grigg became Secretary of State for War and therefore President of the Army Council. Formerly he had been Under-Secretary of War and this appointment of a civil servant to a high ministerial post was unprecedented. He is 51 years old and was educated at Cambridge University. During the World War he served in the ranks. From 1921-30 he was principal private secretary to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer. He continued his career as a financial expert as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1930-34, and as Finance Member of the Government of India, 1934-39. During his two years in the highest civil service position in the War Office he gained a reputation for efficiency.

HENDERSON, Arthur.

Mr. Henderson has been a Joint Under-Secretary of War since February, 1942, and in this capacity sits on the Army Council. He is 49 years old and received his education at Cambridge University. In the last war he served as a Captain. After the war he became a lawyer and served as a labour member of Parliament from Cardiff, 1923-24 and 1929-31. Mr. Henderson has been active in Labour Party affairs as a legal advisor, and he also taught industrial law at Oxford.

ISMAY, Major-General Sir Hastings Lionel.

Major-General Ismay has been Chief of Staff to the Minister of Defence (Churchill) since 1940. He acts as the latter's representative on the Chiefs of Staff Committee and is the main link between the military heads and the Prime Minister. General Ismay is 55 years old and was educated at Charterhouse and Sandhurst. He has had a great deal of colonial experience, serving on the Indian North-west Frontier in 1908 and in Somaliland, 1914-20. After the war he returned to India on several occasions: at the Staff College, 1922; Army Headquarters, 1923 and 1925; as Military Secretary to the Viceroy, 1931-33. At different times he has been on the Committee of Imperial Defence - as Assistant Secretary, 1926-30, as Deputy Secretary, 1936-38, and as Secretary, 1938. In 1939 he was appointed Deputy Secretary (military) to the War Cabinet.

KENNEDY, Major-General John Noble.

General Kennedy has been Director of Military Operations and Plans, War Office, since 1940. He is 49 years old and was educated at the Royal Military Academy, receiving his commission in the Royal Artillery. During World War I he served in France and Egypt, and received the Military Cross. In 1919 and 1920, he participated in the South Russian campaign and was in Constantinople for two months on the Allied Police Commission. In recent years he has held the following positions: Deputy Director, Military Operations, 1938; Director of Plans, 1939; Commander, Divisional (52nd) Artillery, 1940; Brigadier, General Staff, Northern Ireland, 1940.

LOYD, Lieutenant-General Henry Charles.

General Loyd has been G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command since 1941. He is 51 years old. He received his commission in 1910 in the Coldstream Guards. During World War I he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. From 1934-36 he was a Staff Officer at the War Office; from 1936-38, on the General Staff in Egypt, being promoted to Major-General in 1938; 1939-40, he commanded the 2nd Division of the B.E.F.. The following year he held the office of Inspector.

MAJENDIE, Major-General Vivian Henry Bruce.

General Majendie has been G.O.C. Northern Ireland District since 1941. He is 56 years old and was educated at Winchester and Sandhurst. From 1908-1915 he served in Africa and India. During the World War he was in France and received the Distinguished Service Order. In 1922, he was stationed in Ireland as a Brigade Major. For four years (1924-28) he was attached to the Inspector-General, West African Frontier Force. From 1933-36, he taught at the Staff College. His more recent positions include Director of Military Training, India, 1936-38; and Commander of the 55th Division, 1938-41. His promotion to Major-General occurred in 1938.

NYE, Lieutenant-General Archibald Edward.

General Nye has been Vice Chief of the Imperial General Staff since November, 1941. In this capacity, he is a member of the Army Council. He was born in Dublin 47 years ago, a soldier's son. He attended the Duke of York's Military School at Dover where the sons of non-commissioned officers are trained. In 1914, he entered the Army in the ranks, receiving a commission in December, 1915. After the war he continued his career in the Army largely as a staff officer in the War Office and Staff College. In 1939 he became a Brigade Commander and in 1940, Director of Staff Duties in the War Office. General Nye's comparative youth has added new vigor to the British High Command and it is rumoured he may replace General Brooke as Chief of Staff when the latter reaches retirement age in 1943. He has tremendous mental energy which is evidenced by his being admitted to the Inner Temple as a barrister in 1932.

PAGET, Lieutenant-General Bernard C.T.

General Paget has been Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces since November, 1941. He is 54 years old and was educated at Oxford. In the last war he served as a staff officer and won the Distinguished Service Order. After the war his experience was largely in England as a staff officer. However, he was attached to Headquarters of the French Army in operations in the Riff in 1925, was instructor at the Staff College in India, 1932-34, and commanded a brigade in India, 1937-38. From 1938-39 he was Commandant at the Staff College, Camberley. In 1940, he was commander of the Allied Forces in Norway, which were forced to evacuate. Upon his return he was made Chief of the General Staff, Home Forces, and subsequently G.O.C.-in-C. of the vital South-eastern Command.

PILE. General Sir Frederick Alfred.

General Pile has been G.O.C.-in-C., Anti-aircraft Command since July, 1939, and was personally responsible for the successful anti-aircraft defence of Great Britain, 1940-41. Also, he is one of the most popular officers in the British Army. He is 58 years old and received his commission in 1904 in the Royal Artillery. In France, 1918, he received the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. After the war (1923) he switched to the Royal Tank Corps. For almost two years (1925-26) he taught at the R.A.F. School of Army Co-operation. Since 1928, he has held the following positions; 1928-32, Assistant Director of Mechanisation, War Office; 1932-36, Commander of the Canal Brigade, Egypt; 1937-39, Commander, 1st Anti-aircraft Division. He became a Major-General in 1937 and a General in January, 1942.

RIDDELL-WEBSTER. Lieutenant-General Thomas Sheridan.

General Riddell-Webster is Quarter-master General. He is 56 years old and was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst. He entered the Army in 1905 and served in France and Italy, 1914-18, receiving the Distinguished Service Order. He has had considerable experience for his present position, as Assistant Quarter-master General, 1933-34; Director of Movements and Quartering, 1938-39; and Deputy Quarter-master General, 1939-41. From 1926-29 he was a staff officer, Scottish Command and from 1935-38, a Brigade Commander in India. In 1941, he returned to England as G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command.

SANDYS. Duncan.

Mr. Sandys has been Financial Secretary of the War Office since 1941. In this capacity he sits on the Army Council as Finance member. He is 34 years old and was educated at Eton and Oxford University. After graduation he joined the Diplomatic Service and was attached to the Embassy in Berlin in 1930, to the Lausanne Conference in 1932, and to the World Economic Conference, London, 1933. In 1937, he retired from the Diplomatic Service and devoted himself to politics, having been elected to Parliament as a Conservative member in 1935. He is Winston Churchill's son-in-law.

SCHREIBER, Lieutenant-General Edmond Charles Acton.

General Schrieber was appointed G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command in September, 1942. He is 52 years old and entered the Army in 1909. In the war he won the Distinguished Service Order and attained the rank of Major. After the war he spent a year in India as Brigade Major. Most of his career has been as a staff officer at the R.A.F. School of Army Co-operation, the Staff College, and the War Office. From 1938-39 he was a Brigadier, Royal Artillery, Southern Command.

SMITH, Lieutenant-General Arthur Francis.

General Smith has been G.O.C. London District since the latter part of 1942. He is 52 years old and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. In 1910, he joined the Coldstream Guards and served in the World War, receiving the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. From 1918-20 and 1927-30 he was on the staff of the G.O.C. London District. For two months in 1938 he was Brigade Commander in the London District, after which he was Brigadier, General Staff, Egypt for one year. In 1939, he was a Major General, General Staff, and in 1941 a Chief of General Staff.

SWAYNE, Lieutenant-General John George des Reaux.

General Swayne was appointed G.O.C.-in-C. Southeastern Command in September, 1942. He is 52 years old and was educated at Charterhouse and Oxford. He received his commission in 1911, and was taken prisoner in World War I. After the war he served two years in India and was staff officer at the War Office for two years. From 1930-34 he was Military Assistant to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. From 1934-35 he had charge of the International Force for the Saar plebiscite; 1937-39, he was Chief instructor at the Staff College. In 1940, he gained the rank of temporary Brigadier and shortly after was promoted to Major-General.

THORNE, Lieutenant-General Augustus Francis Andrew Nicol.

General Thorne has been G.O.C.-in-C. Scottish Command since 1941. He is 57 years old and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, receiving his commission in 1904. In World War I he was awarded the

Distinguished Service Order and commanded an infantry brigade in 1918. He was Assistant Military Attaché in Washington, 1919-20, and Military Attaché in Berlin, 1932-35. From 1925-26 he was Military Assistant to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. For three years, 1935-38, he was a Brigade Commander in Palestine and Transjordan. Upon his return to England he was G.O.C. London District for one year. In 1939 he commanded the 48th Division in the B.E.F.; in 1940 he commanded a Corps.

WATSON, Major-General Daril Gerard.

General Watson is Assistant Chief of the Imperial General Staff. He is 54 years old and was educated at Mercers School. During World War I he started in the ranks and rose to be a temporary Major in 1918. After the war he continued his career in the Army and was Staff officer in the Southern Command, 1926-28; in the Northern Command, 1928-29; and in the War Office 1932-34. He spent three years in India, on special employment, 1936-37, and as Commandant of Senior Officers' School, 1937-39. In the latter year he held the office of Brigadier, General Staff, and in 1940 he was a Commander.

WEEKS, Lieutenant-General Ronald Morce.

General Weeks has been Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff since June, 1942, and in this capacity sits as 5th Military Member on the Army Council. As Deputy Chief he deals with the development of the main classes of military equipment and Army organisation. He is 51 years old and was educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge. In World War I he served as an officer and won the Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross. After the war he worked as a mining engineer and chemist and in 1939 became technical and managing director of Pilkington Brothers, Ltd., glass manufacturers. In the present war he has served as a Divisional Staff Officer; Brigadier, General Staff of the Home Forces; and Director-General of Army Equipment.

WHITAKER, Major-General John Albert Charles.

General Whitaker is Director of Military Training in the War Office. He is 45 years old and served in the last war as an officer, winning the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. After the war until 1936 he served as Staff Officer in various capacities. From 1936-39 he was in Palestine and from 1938-40 was a Brigade Commander.