

INVASION OF EUROPE

Commanders of the Allied Forces

AFTER the recent conversations between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill it was announced that General Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Italy, had been appointed Supreme Commander of the British and United States Expeditionary Forces organizing in Britain for the liberation of Europe. Other appointments announced were:—

Deputy Supreme Commander: Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

Commander-in-Chief of the British group of armies under General Eisenhower: General Sir Bernard Montgomery.

Naval Commander-in-Chief under General Eisenhower: Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay.

Air Commander-in-Chief under General Eisenhower: Air Marshall Leigh-Mallory.

Commander of the Strategic Bombing Force operating against Germany: Major-General Carl A. Spaatz.

Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean theatres: General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Deputy Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean and Commander of the U.S. forces in the Mediterranean: Lieutenant-General Jacob L. Devers.

Commander-in-Chief, Middle East: General Sir Bernard Paget.

Commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean: Lieutenant-General Ira C. Eaker.

Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy: General Sir Harold Alexander.

Commander of the British 8th Army: Lieutenant-General Sir Oliver Leese.

General Eisenhower, now fifty-three, has been an officer in the United States Army for twenty-eight years. He went to West Point, the famous military training college, when he was twenty-one, and was commissioned as second lieutenant in 1915. Three months after the Japanese struck at the United States of America, General Eisenhower, then a Major-General, was appointed Chief of the War Plans Division of the American General Staff at Washington and later Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Operations Division. Here he would survey broadly the proposals for using



General Eisenhower.



Air Chief Marshal Tedder.



General Montgomery.