

scope for his inventiveness in Britain since, according to newspaper reports, for the final smashing of the Luftwaffe "the R.A.F. will have new fighters and bombers which will assert once and for all the superiority of British design."

General Sir Bernard Montgomery, who commands the British group of armies under General Eisenhower, became known to the world as the commander of the 8th Army, whose drive from El Alamein to southern Italy is described in another article in this issue. He is fifty-six years old.

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, the naval Commander-in-Chief under General Eisenhower, organized the landing in North Africa and was decorated for his part in planning the operations for the landing in Sicily. He is sixty.

Air Marshal Leigh-Mallory, Air Commander-in-Chief under General Eisenhower, was the chief of the R.A.F. Fighter Command. He organized the air operations during the Dieppe raid.

Major-General Carl Spaatz, who commands the strategic bombing force under General Eisenhower, is fifty-one. He served with distinction with the American Air Force in the last war, and on America's entry into this war he was Chief of the Air Staff. He was sent to England to command the U.S. Air Force in Europe, and from there to North Africa to command the Allied air forces.

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, whose Middle East Command has been extended to that of Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean theatres, is sixty-two. His war service goes back to South Africa. Active commands he has held in this war have been in Egypt, 1939; Cyrenaica, 1941; Greece, 1941; Allied forces in Palestine and Trans-jordan and later Syria, 1941; General Officer Commanding the 9th Army in Palestine and Syria, 1941; the 10th Army in Persia in 1942; and the Middle East from February of last year.

General Wilson's deputy, Lieutenant-General Jacob L. Devers, who has commanded the United States forces in Britain since last May, will lead the American forces in the eastern Mediterranean.

General Sir Bernard Paget, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, was commandant of the Staff College, Camberley, when the war broke out, and in 1940 he became Chief of the General Staff, Home Forces. In 1941 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, South-eastern Command, and when later in the year General Sir Alan Brooke became Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Paget succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces.

Lieutenant-General Ira C. Eaker, who will lead the Allied air forces in the Mediterranean, was formerly chief of the United States 8th Army Air Force in Britain.

General Sir Harold Alexander, who succeeds General Eisenhower in command of the Allied armies in Italy, is fifty-two. When the war broke out he was a Major-General and little known outside the service. Most people heard of him for the first time when he was given the task of organizing the last defences at Dunkirk. In March, 1942, he succeeded Lieutenant-General Hutton in command of the forces in Burma, and the retreat he was compelled to conduct has been described as a brilliant operation. His appointment as Commander-in-Chief,

Middle East, was made after Rommel's push to El Alamein, and when the Eighth Army had driven the Germans out of Libya he became commander, under General Eisenhower, of the Allied armies converging on the Germans in Tunisia.

Lieutenant-General Sir Oliver Leese, the new commander of the Eighth Army, commanded the 30th Corps with General Montgomery from El Alamein until his appointment as successor to General Montgomery.



Major-General Spaatz.