

CHARLES ANDRE WILLOUGHBY (04615)(1)

Major General Charles A. Willoughby is Chief of Intelligence, FEC, and Chief, Civil Intelligence Section, SCAP.

He is one of the handful of key officers, who came out of Corregidor in March 1942 with General Douglas MacArthur, when the latter was ordered to take over in Australia, accompanied him throughout the Campaigns of the SWPA, and then continued on the staff of the occupation of Japan.

Charles A. Willoughby was born in Germany on 8 March 1892, the son of Baron T. von Tscheppe-Weidenbach (Silesia) and Emmy Willoughby (Baltimore, Md). He attended various continental colleges, particularly the University of Heidelberg and the Sorbonne, Paris. He majored in philology and modern languages: French; Spanish; German. After intermittent visits to the United States, he joined his American relatives, in 1910, to complete his American education and to obtain U. S. citizenship. Bent on a military career, he enlisted in the Regular Army, as a candidate for a Commission, and served as a private, corporal and sergeant of Co K, 5th US Infantry, in the interim period from 10 October 1910 to 9 October 1913. In 1913 he entered the senior class of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1914. Later, he pursued postgraduate studies, for the degree of M.A., at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

In May 1914 he obtained a commission as Major, Officers Volunteer Corps, the forerunner of the present ORC, which he vacated to accept a Regular Army Commission in August 1916. While awaiting this Army appointment, he taught at the Howe School, Howe, Ind., and at Racine College, Racine, Wis., in their modern language departments.

Promotions: Second Lieutenant; 27 Nov 1916; First Lieutenant; 27 Nov 1916; Captain; 30 June 1917; Major; 6 March 1928; Lieutenant Colonel; 1 June 1938; Colonel; 14 Oct 1941; Brigadier General (Temp); 20 June 1942, (Perm) 26 June 1944; Major General (Temp); 28 Oct 1944.

His first assignment, in December 1916, was with the 35th Infantry on border patrol duty at Nogales, Arizona. At the outbreak of the war, he was transferred to the 16th Infantry at Fort Bliss, Texas and left for France in June 1917. He served initially with the 16th Infantry, 1st Division AEF, then joined the Air Corps, trained under the French, and was breveted as Military Aviator, flying the "Nieuport" and "Spad", pursuit types.

He served as Executive to General Karl Spaatz (the famous Air Force Commander of World War II), who was then Commandant of the Aviation Training Center at Issoudun, France, the largest in World War I. He later took command of the Aviation Branch School at Chateauroux until May 1918, when he was transferred to the Aviation Section, WD, Washington. He was placed in charge of the pioneer development of the first Aerial Mail Service, which he accomplished successfully, under Postmaster General Burleson, serving in that capacity until December 1918. On leaving the Air Service, he returned to his basic branch (Infantry) and took command of the demonstration machine gun units at Fort Benning, Ga., in the initial organization of the now famous Infantry School.

In October 1919 he was assigned to the 24th Infantry at Columbus, New Mexico, serving as Company and Battalion Commander in this famous border station, that was raided by Pancho Villa. Only officers of recognized disciplinary capacity, combined with great tact, are assigned command of Negro troops.

In February 1921, he was due for foreign service and was assigned to the 65th Infantry, San Juan, Porto Rico, where he served as a company and battalion commander, until May 1923.

(1) P10. Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.

He returned to the United States in May 1923 for temporary duty with the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, in preparation for assignment as Military Attache abroad. In July, he was ordered to Venezuela, for station, and for general duty as Military Attache with the American Embassies or Legations in Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador. He served successively at Caracas (Venezuela,), Bogota (Colombia) and Quito (Ecuador). The tour of duty is usually one of four (4) years. He was very successful in this diplomatic post and received high decorations from the Governments of Venezuela and Ecuador. In this period he published the "House of Bolivar" - a study of the great South-American statesman and soldier, native of Caracas, Venezuela.

In May 1927 he was transferred to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for duty with troops, and served there until September 1928 when he was ordered to Fort Benning, Ga., as a student in the Advanced Course at the Infantry School. He was graduated in June 1929 but remained at Fort Benning until August 1929, to prepare a "History of the Infantry School." In this period he published a monumental study on "The Economic and Military Participation of the United States in the War 1917-1918". This was translated in several foreign editions and did much to orient the Latin-American countries towards the United States and acquaint them with its tremendous military industrial capacity.

In August 1929, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as a student at the Command & General Staff School. He was graduated in June 1931 after completing the two-year course. He was retained for duty at the Command & General Staff School as Instructor, covering the subjects of Intelligence and Military History. He also became Editor of and brilliantly developed the "Command & General Staff School Quarterly", expanding particularly its coverage of the foreign field. In this period he published "The Element of Maneuver in War" which traced the art of war, through the principal campaigns of the XVIIIth Century. It was used as a textbook in the C.S.S.S., Leavenworth, and is now regarded as a standard reference work in its field. In August 1935 he went to Washington, D.C., to take the coveted course at the Army War College, from which he graduated in June 1936. This is the final step in the higher training of American staff officers.

In July 1936 he again proceeded to Fort Benning, Georgia, for duty as an instructor in the IId Section, at the now greatly expanded Infantry School. On completion of the four-year tour, he served briefly in New York City, N.Y., in February 1940, to initiate the ambitious War Department "Military Dictionary Project" which developed and published foreign language pocket-dictionaries that became of immediate practical value in the ensuing World War II, due to his farsighted planning. In June 1940, he was again ordered to foreign service, at Headquarters, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4. In that capacity, General Willoughby developed and expanded the Defense and Supply Installations on Bataan and Corregidor, that enabled MacArthur's forces later on to make the protracted defense, that is now history.

He was appointed A.C. of S., G-2, i.e., Chief of Intelligence of USAFFE (United States Army Forces in the Far East) in 1941, served throughout the initial operations on Luzon and the defense of Corregidor and Bataan, and was one of the key staff officers accompanying General Douglas MacArthur in his dramatic break-through to Australia in March 1942. He continued as MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence (AC of S, G-2) General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, and remained to serve in the same capacity on all subsequent staffs, throughout the Campaigns of MacArthur from Papua to the Philippines, and to the occupation of Japan.

DECORATIONS

In April 1942 he received the Silver Star with the following citation:

"For gallantry in action in the vicinity of Agloloma Bay, Bataan, Philippine Islands, on January 21, 1942. During an attack to expel an

enemy landing party, Colonel Willoughby, who was engaged in a reconnaissance of the general area, voluntarily joined in the attack when he learned that the company commander had been wounded and that the company was without an officer. This gallant officer assisted in reorganizing stragglers, and in the face of heavy enemy small arms and mortar fire, demonstrated courage and leadership in proceeding through heavy jungle terrain to a position within twenty yards of the enemy line. After the initial attack, Colonel Willoughby disregarded active enemy snipers in administering first aid to a wounded officer and assisted him to the rear. The example of courage and leadership displayed by this staff officer was a significant factor in the ultimate success of the attack."

The unit involved was the Philippines Constabulary Battalion, holding a defensive sector on the China Coast. The Battalion was commanded by Col. M. Castaneda, who was a former pupil of Gen Willoughby's at the Infantry School. Brig Gen Castaneda (1947) now heads the Constabulary of the New Philippines Republic and was recently active in suppressing the subversive Hukbalahap movement on Luzon.

In 1943 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with the following Citation:

"For extraordinary heroism in action in New Guinea, during the Papuan Campaign, July 23, 1942 to January 8, 1943. As Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Southwest Pacific Area, Brigadier General Willoughby displayed extraordinary courage, marked efficiency and precise execution of operations during the Papuan Campaign."

As personal representative of General MacArthur, General Willoughby accompanied the Headquarters of the Australian and American Corps, in the operations against Buna-Gona. He was with General Eichelberger in the bloody capture of Buna Village in December 1942.

In 1944 he received the Distinguished Service Medal with the following Citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from 18 April 1942 to 1 September 1943. Upon the establishment of General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific area, General Willoughby (then Colonel) was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and was charged with the particularly complex and difficult task of organizing and coordinating intelligence activities in the theater. Speedily and with brilliant resourcefulness he planned and put into action necessary agencies for providing the command with reliable and comprehensive information concerning the terrain, the native inhabitants, enemy installations, dispositions, and movements in a vast and inaccessible area. During the containing operations which were necessary before an offensive could be launched, his assessment of enemy strengths and intentions was conspicuously accurate, and data were meanwhile assembled upon which sound plans of attack could be based. General Willoughby, by his noteworthy achievement as an organizer and by his penetrating analysis of the military situation, made an invaluable contribution to the success of military operations in the Southwest Pacific Area."

In 1946 he received Oak Leaf Cluster (Distinguished Service Medal) with the following Citation:

"Brigadier General Charles A. Willoughby, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, performed meritorious and distinguished service from September 1943 to March 1945. He directed and coordinated intelligence activity in connection with operations in Salamaua, Lae and Finschhafen, New Guinea; Hollandia, Wakde-Sarmi

and Biak, Dutch New Guinea; and in the Philippine Islands; collecting, evaluating and disseminating information for use in planning and executing a series of devastating blows against the enemy. Through his professional knowledge and resourcefulness, General Willoughby contributed materially to elimination of the enemy in the Southwest Pacific Area and to the liberation of the Philippine Islands."

He was awarded the Medal of Honor (Affaires d'Étrangeres) by the French Government (1921), for World War service, 1917/1918 and was previously breveted by the French and the A.C. as a "Military Aviator". The French Government awarded him the Legion of Honor, in the grade of officer (1948), for conspicuous service in the Pacific Theater in a highly responsible Staff position.

He was awarded the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus by the Government of Italy, in 1929, for his assistance to the Italian Pan-American Flight, while he was Military Attaché in Venezuela (1924) and aid to the Italian Military Mission in Ecuador (1925). He was awarded the Order of Abdon-Calderon, a high decoration by the Government of Ecuador; the Order of Merit, a second decoration by the Government of Ecuador; the Order of the Liberator (Officer) by the Government of Venezuela.

The British Government awarded him the "Order of British Empire", in the grade of Commander, (1946) for his contribution to inter-Allied Intelligence during World War II.

Other Decorations and Citations, viz:

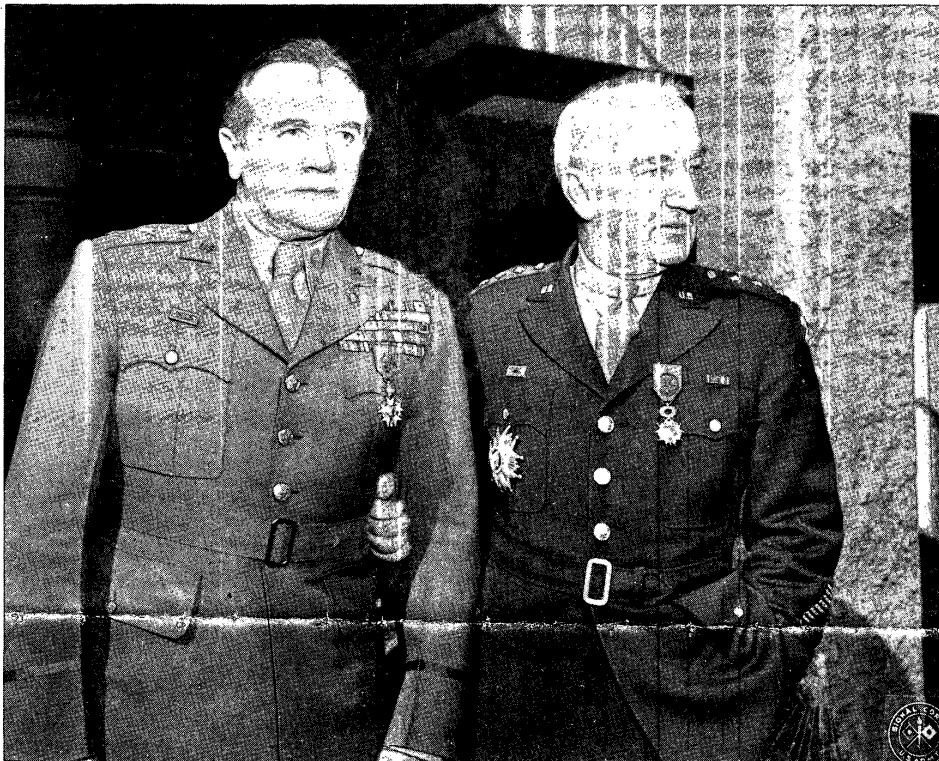
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|---|-------------|
| Legion of Merit | 1941 |
| American Defense w/one Star | 1941 |
| Asiatic-Pacific Theater w/Seven Stars | 1941-1945 |
| Victory Medal | 1918 & 1945 |
| Japanese Occupation | 1945-1948 |
| Unit Citation w/Three Clusters | 1942-1945 |
| Philippine Defense | 1941-1942 |
| Philippine Liberation w/Two Stars | 1944-1945 |
| Distinguished Service Star (Phil Rep) | 1945 |
| Philippine Independence Ribbon | 1946 |



Maj Gen C. A. Willoughby



Left to right Maj Gen Andrei E. Svirin Maj Gen C. A. Willoughby Lt Gen Robert L. Eichelberger
Lt Gen Kuzma N. Derevyanko



Maj Gen C. A. Willoughby

Lt Gen Robert L. Eichelberger

**A. C. of S., G-2
GHQ SCAP**

2 Feb . 1951

SUBJECT: Biographical Data C.A. Willoughby

TO Mr. Allen Dulles

My dear Mr Dulles

Since I may need a friend in court, and you will undoubtedly have run across all kinds of conflicting stories about me, I take the liberty of filing with you some biographical data of which there are many garbled versions, for your files in case the subject matter comes up and you will know exactly where I stand and all about me.

The item of "Life of the Soldier and Airman 1950" page 13 may be of interest as well.

Fraternally

C.A.W.
C.A.W.