NEW DELHI, July 30 — It is announced from Armed Forces Headquarters that three Indian Brigadiers are being promoted Major-Generals. They are:

Brigadier K. N. Cariappa, O. B. E.
Brigadier Muhammad Akber Khan, M. B. E.
Brigadier Lehalraj Shri Rajendrasinhji, D. S. O.

Brig. Cariappa has a remarkable record of "firsts" to his credit during his twenty seven years' service in the Indian Army.

He was one of the first batch of Indian cadets to be commissioned from Daly College, Indore, in 1920; the first Indian officer to enter the Staff College, Quetta (1933) and the first Indian officer to hold a Grade II staff appointment, as D.Q.Q. of Deccan District in October 1933.

As a Lieutenant Colonel he was the first Indian to command a battalion - the machine-gun battalion of the 7th Rajput Regiment which he himself raised and commanded from April 1942 to March 1943.

In 1943 he was appointed a member of the Indian Army Reorganisation Committee. On the conclusion of this Committee he took over Command of the Bannu Frontier Brigade Group which appointment he held until the end of the year when he proceeded to England as one of the first two Indian students at the Imperial Defence College. He was called back from the U.K. recently to sit as a member on the Army Sub Committee of the Armed Forces Reconstitution Committee.

Brigadier Cariappa belongs to Coorg in Southern India and is 47 years of age. Brigadier Cariappa is to be the new Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Army of India, which comes into being on the 15th August next.
Brigadier Mohd Akbar Khan was born in 1897 into a family with strong martial traditions. He left home when a lad of 16 and joined the 12th Cavalry (Probyn's Horse) in 1914. The new recruit returned all his property, including land, to his father and lived on his regimental pay of Rs. 12/- a month.

In less than a year Sowar Akbar Khan was made a Viceroy's Commissioned Officer - a record probably unbeaten in the Indian army. By that time World War I was raging and he first saw action in Mesopotamia, taking part in the relief of Kut. As a reward for his gallantry he was selected for a king's Commission in 1918 and sent to the training school at Indore.

In 1923, he was transferred to the 1/14th Punjab Regiment and in 1935 commanded the regiment in the Mohmand Operations. In the same year he was transferred to the Royal Indian Army Service Corps and joined No. 3 Animal Transport Company with whom he later saw action in Waziristan.

At the outbreak of World War II he served in France with the British Expeditionary Force, commanding an animal transport company. In the subsequent debacle in 1940 he escaped from Dunkirk and returned to the United Kingdom where he put over many broadcasts to India, America, Australia and New Zealand, telling of the great history and traditions of the Indian Army. He returned to India in 1941.

When Japan entered the war he was sent to Dimapur where he was responsible for the maintenance of over 3,000 motor vehicles carrying troops and supplies to Tara and Tiddim.

He served in the Arakan in 1944 and in 1945 commanded 9 M.T. Training Centre at Meerut. He was promoted Colonel in July 1945 and appointed Vice-President of the Briggs Committee.

Brig Mohd Akbar, who is commanding the Meerut Sub Area, has been selected to command the Sind area.

Brigadier Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, who is now 48 years of age, is a nephew of the late Ruler of Nawanagar, His Highness the Maharaja Ranjitsinhji of cricketing fame, and a cousin of the present Jan Schib of Nawanagar. He was the first Indian
Commissioned in 1921 from Sandhurst, he joined the 2nd Royal Lancers in the following year. In 1941 he went to North Africa as a Squadron Commander in his regiment. Early in April 1941, the 3rd Indian Motor Brigade was surrounded at Mechili by vastly superior German and Italian forces. As a last desperate measure, the encircled regiments decided to force their way through the enemy and into the desert. The then Major Rajendrasinhji was acting as rearguard and had to wait for his Divisional Headquarters to move out. Most of his regiment was overwhelmed by a German tank attack although his own squadron was not seriously involved. It was then that he charged with his men straight into the enemy lines, crashing through their battery of guns. After shaking off pursuit, they hid in the hills for the rest of the day and, moving off once more at nightfall, eventually reached safety.

For his courageous leadership and determined action he was awarded the D.S.O.

He returned to India in October 1942, and in the following year was appointed Commandant of the 2nd Royal Lancers. In May 1945 he went to Washington as Deputy Director of Public Relations, and in June 1945, was appointed Military Attache there. In September of last year, he was promoted to Brigadier, and took over the command of the Piska Sub-Area, and on the closing down of this Sub-Area, he was appointed as Director of the Indian Armoured Corps, and thereby he became the first Indian officer to be the head of any Corps of the Indian Army.

Brigadier Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji has been selected for the command of the Delhi area in the new Dominion of India.