

## DURBAR Volume 7, No.2, Summer 1990

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### NEW UNIFORM OF THE INDIAN ARMY

Maj. Gen. Chand M. Das, OBE

Since 15 April 1987, types of dress worn in the Army are:

- Dress Ceremonial, Winter – No.1
- Dress Ceremonial, Summer – No.2
- Dress General Duty, Winter – No.3
- Dress General Duty, Summer – No 4
- Dress Mess, Winter, Officers – No.5
- Dress Mess, Summer, Officers – No.6
- Combat Dress – No.7

### MAJOR ITEMS OF DRESS

#### DRESS NO 1. - DRESS CEREMONIAL, WINTER

Dark green terry wool. Jacket is single-breasted with back seams and cut straight in front. Trousers are plain bottom - shaped from instep to heel. Shirt is beige terrycot with single cuffs and black neck-tie. Black peak cap/pagri with appropriate badge and band by those authorised. Gorget patches are worn by Colonels and above and collar badges with flash backing by Lieutenant Colonels and below. Full medals, name tabs, lanyards and embroidered formation signs. Shoulder titles by Colonels and below except Artillery and Engineer officers. Aiguillettes are worn by those authorised. Black/brown leather belt with Regimental/Corps crested buckle or cross belt with pouch by those authorised. Cane/baton as authorised. Sword is carried by officers commanding Guards of Honour and ceremonial parades.

*Note 1* Number of small buttons on sleeves: Brigadier (1); Major General (2); Lieutenant General (3); General (4).

*Note 2* JCOs and ORs wear tunic with closed collar.

#### DRESS NO 2 - DRESS CEREMONIAL, SUMMER

Olive green terrycot with shirt worn tucked in. All other items as for Dress No 1. Gorget patches are worn high on the collar, aligned with the inner edge.

#### DRESS NO 3 - GENERAL DUTY, WINTER

As for Dress No 1 but with medal ribbons instead of full medals. No belts or Aiguillettes are worn. Officers may wear black peak cap/beret/pagri. If jackets are not worn then the dress is angola shirt tucked in, either with rolled sleeves or jersey woollen, with trousers OG terrycot or woollen khaki serge and leather belt with crested buckle.

#### DRESS NO 4 - GENERAL DUTY, SUMMER

Olive green terrycot with shirt worn tucked in. Other details as for Dress No 3. All ranks wear leather belts with crested buckle.

#### DRESS NO 5 - MESS DRESS, WINTER OFFICERS

Patrol jacket, closed collar with long gorget patches. Trousers or overalls in serge. Miniature medals. Slip-on gold shoulder cord triple plaited or black mohair/chain as authorised with metal badges of rank as per the Regiment/Corps pattern are worn by Colonels and above. Lieutenant Colonels and below wear slip-on gold/black mohair cord double plaited or chain as authorised with metal badges of rank. Buttons on sleeves as for Dress No 1, Note 1.

#### DRESS NO 6 - MESS DRESS, SUMMER OFFICERS

White terrycot patrol jacket with black terrycot trousers/overalls of winter Mess Dress. All other items as for Mess Dress Winter. For semi-formal occasions white half sleeves, terrycot shirt without pockets and with small gorget patches, metal badges of rank, medal ribbons, name tabs and Regimental cummerbund are worn.

#### DRESS NO 7 - COMBAT DRESS

Combat Dress for all ranks is high-neck jacket and trousers of ordnance pattern with web belt, anklets, cap Field Service/steel helmet/pagri olive green with camouflage nets. Formation signs are printed and stitched. Badges of rank are embroidered as per Regiment/Corps pattern.

#### MAJOR CHANGES IN ITEMS OF DRESS IN THE ARMY SINCE 1987

##### HEAD-DRESS

For ceremonial all officers wear black cap/pagri and the JCOs wear Regimental coloured beret/pagri. The Garhwal Rifles, Kumaon Regiment and Gorkha Rifles wear the double felt Gorkha hat. The Armoured Corps, however, wears black berets/ pagris to preserve a connection with its function in the field. The Parachute Regiment wears maroon berets/pagris.

##### CAP BADGE

Brigadiers now wear the same as for General officers. Colonels now wear the Regimental or Corps badge on Regimental backing with red band.

##### CHIN STRAPS

Colonels and above wear chin straps made of black patent leather. Lieutenant Colonels and below wear two twisted string in gold coloured zari.

##### OAKLEAF CHAIN

Brigadiers and above have a double chain of Oakleaf on black cap. Colonels and below have a single chain.

#### HACKLE AND POM-POM

Hackles and pom-pom are worn on ceremonial head dress and on beret and Gorkha hat with working dress. Hackles and pom-pom are not worn with peak caps.

#### NAME TABS

These are now worn on all types of dress except Combat Dress.

#### GORGET PATCHES/ EPAULETTE

On shirts the collar tabs are worn high up and not in the middle of the collar.

#### TROUSERS

The cut is much like overalls with narrow bottoms. The traditional stripes on Mess Dress have been discarded.

#### BELTS

All ranks wear leather belt with Regimental crest. Sword frog and straps are attached to the belt when carrying a sword. A Reviewing Officer may wear a pouch belt when officers on parade are not carrying swords.

#### SWORD

When officers on parade are carrying swords the Reviewing Officer will also carry a sword.

#### CUMMERBUND

All ranks wear Regimental/Corps cummerbund on ceremonial parades as do personnel of Quarter Guards, General Guards and Stick Orderlies. Black/brown leather belt with crested buckles are worn on top of cummerbunds on all such occasions.

Officers wear cummerbunds when wearing black trousers and white shirts at semi-formal and informal evening functions. These are often different from the cummerbunds worn on ceremonial parades.



#### THE ANNE S.K. BROWN MILITARY COLLECTION

Peter Harrington, Brown University Library, Providence, Rhode Island

The Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection was formed over a period of forty or more years by the late Mrs John Nicholas Brown (1906-1985) and is still being added to. It contains approximately 30,000 volumes and 60,000 prints, drawings and water-colours as well as a collection of over 5,000 miniature model soldiers. Formerly in the Brown residence on Benefit Street in Providence, the entire collection (probably the largest private military library in the world) with its card-catalogue and subject index was presented to and transferred to Brown University in 1982.

At its beginning and still today, the emphasis or focus of this collection has been upon the history of - and the accurate contemporary illustration of - military and naval uniforms of all nations from the early VII Century to the present. In the course of time, however, the collection has come to include a vast and related amount of material on military and naval history, military and naval arts and tactics, wars, campaigns, ceremonies, biography, portraits and caricatures of this and earlier periods. It contains much original manuscript and graphic documentation which is unique. It has been useful to numerous scholars and historians, editors, film-makers and publishers for research and for illustrative material and has also contributed to many museum exhibitions.

The Collection has regimental histories for most British and Indian Regiments, a full run of Army Lists from 1700s to 1939, and some Indian Army Lists. It also has extensive histories of British military campaigns in India, Afghanistan, etc. All the British, Indian, Canadian and Australian graphics are listed in my "*Catalogue to the Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection. Vol. 1. The British Prints, Drawings and Water-Colours*", published by Garland, New York, in 1987 and available from them.

Located in the John Hay Library, it may be visited on Monday through Friday from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. (the building is entirely closed on Saturdays and Sundays), and its telephone numbers are (401) 863-1521 or (401) 863-2414. Persons having special questions or some specific research requirements are advised that it would be best to make an appointment with a member of the curatorial staff and, as in the past, a great many questions and requests are taken care of by telephone or through the mail.

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## THE AUXILIARY FORCE (INDIA) SUPPORTING ARMS 1917 to 1947

Lt. Col. A.A. Mains

### INTRODUCTION

The part-time Volunteer units then existing were brought into an Indian Defence Force in 1917 and further re-organised into the Auxiliary Force (India) in 1920. The Government of India at this later date took the opportunity of adding a further five Field Batteries of Artillery to those already existing and raising thirteen new Independent Machine Gun Companies.

The original Artillery units were raised to help man the Coast Batteries at the defended ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon; this was a logical employment. There is no doubt that the Government of India had been greatly perturbed in the previous year by a war with Afghanistan, a tribal uprising on the North West Frontier, and serious internal trouble, almost amounting to outright rebellion, in certain parts of the country, all occurring simultaneously. The question must be asked as to what use artillery and machine guns would be in internal security which, with Port Defence, was the main role of the Auxiliary Force.

### ARTILLERY

Artillery of the Indian Defence Force

The various Volunteer Artillery units which were in existence in 1917 had been brought into the Indian Defence Force in 1917 as "Garrison" or "Mobile" Artillery. They consisted of 7 groups and one Independent Battery. The grouping was:-

#### Garrison Artillery

1st	Calcutta	Port	Defence	Group
2nd		Madras		Group
3rd	Rangoon	Port	Defence	Group
4th		Bombay		Group
5th	Lucknow Group			

#### Mobile Artillery

1st	Cossipore	Group
2nd	Karachi	Group
"F"	Kirkee Battery (ungrouped)	

#### Royal Artillery (AF [I])

The Artillery units became Royal Artillery (AFI) in 1920 on the conversion of the Indian Defence Force into the Auxiliary Force (India, except for the 2nd Karachi Group which was split between the new No 4 (Karachi) Field Company RE (AFI) and No 2 (Karachi) Company M. G. Corps (AFI). They were organised as:-

#### Field Brigades

No 1 (Calcutta Port Defence) Field Brigade – Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries. Formed from 1st Calcutta Port Defence Group, Garrison Artillery; amalgamated with No IV (Cossipore) Field Brigade in 1925 and renamed "The Bengal Artillery". Composition - HQ, 2 Batteries and two Companies of Infantry (the latter probably being the disbanded Cossipore MG Companies (see below). Called out for Port defence duties in 1939-40; still in existence in 1947. Produced the nucleus of two Field Batteries RA raised in India in World War II.

No II (Madras) Field Brigade (The Duke's Own) – Nos. 3 and 4 Batteries. Formed from 2nd Madras Group, Garrison Artillery; downgraded to No 3 (Madras) Field Battery in 1933; Embodied in 1940 and renamed Madras Coast Battery in 1941. Composition - 2 Sections. Still in existence in 1947.

No III (Rangoon) Field Brigade – Nos. 5 and 6 Batteries. Formed from 3rd Rangoon Port Defence Group, Garrison Artillery. Transferred to Government of Burma in 1937 as the Rangoon Field Brigade, Burma Auxiliary Force, and absorbed No 2 (Rangoon) Field Company RE (AFI). Composition - HQ, 1 Battery, 1 Field Company RE, and 1 W/T Section. Embodied and in Order of Battle of Burcorps 1942. Ceased to exist after the Burma retreat.

No IV (Cossipore) Field Brigade –Nos. 7, 8 and 9 Batteries. Formed from 1st Cossipore Group, Mobile Artillery. Amalgamated with No 1 (Calcutta Port Defence) Field Brigade as "Bengal Artillery" (see above).

No V (Bombay) Field Brigade – Nos. 10 and 11 Batteries. Formed from 4th Bombay Group, Garrison Artillery. Downgraded to No 10 (Bombay) Field Battery in 1933. Embodied in 1940 and renamed Bombay Coast Battery in 1941. Composition - 1 Battery. Still in existence in 1947.

No VI (Lucknow) Field Brigade – Nos. 12 and 13 Batteries. Formed from 5th Lucknow Group, Garrison Artillery. Downgraded to No 13 (Lucknow) Field Battery in 1933. Composition - 1 Section. Armament removed in 1942 and personnel transferred to the Lucknow Rifles.

#### Independent Batteries

No 14 (Bangalore) Field Battery. Formed by transfers from 2nd Madras Group, Garrison Artillery; reconstituted as Bangalore Armoured Car Company, MG Corps (AFI) in 1933 (see below).

No 15 (Kirkee) Field Battery. Formed from "F" (Kirkee) Battery, Mobile Artillery; reduced to 1 Section in 1933. Reported as "in abeyance" in 1942.

No 16 (Delhi) Field Battery. New raising - disbanded 1933.

No 17 (Agra) Field Battery. Formed from the Agra Volunteer Rifles; reduced to 1 Section in 1933. Armament removed in 1942 and personnel believed transferred to No 5 (Agra) Company, MG Corps (see below).

No 18 (Bareilly) Field Battery. New raising; reduced to 1 Section in 1933. Listed as "in name only" in 1942.

No 19 (Allahabad) Field Battery. New raising - disbanded 1933.

No 20 (Cawnpore) Field Battery. New raising; reduced to 1 Section in 1933. Armament believed removed in 1942, but 29 men still shown on the strength.

#### ENGINEERS

##### Engineers of the Indian Defence Force

Engineer units were raised for the defended ports at the time of the formation of the Indian Defence Force in 1917. The raising was done by splitting the men of the respective Artillery Volunteers into Garrison Artillery and Electrical Engineers. No Engineer units were raised outside the defended ports. The organisation was:-

- No 1 Electrical Engineer Company (at Calcutta)
- No 2 Electrical Engineer Company (at Rangoon)
- No 3 Electrical Engineer Company (at Bombay)
- No 4 Electrical Engineer Company (at Karachi)

##### Royal Engineers (AFI)

The Engineer units became Royal Engineers (AFI) in 1920 on the conversion of the Indian Defence Force into the Auxiliary Force (India) and were organised as:-

- No 1 (Calcutta) Field Company. Formed from No 1 Electrical Engineer Company and renamed No 1 (Calcutta) Fortress Company in 1933. Composition - HQ, 3 Sections, 1 W/T Section. Called out for Port and Coastal Defence 1939-40. Still in existence in 1947.
- No 2 (Rangoon) Field Company. Formed from No 2 Electrical Engineer Company and transferred to Government of Burma in 1937. Absorbed into Rangoon Field Brigade RA (BAF). (See above).
- No 3 (Bombay) Field Company. Formed from No 3 Electrical Engineer Company and renamed No 3 (Bombay) Fortress Company in 1933. Composition - HQ, 2 Sections, 1 W/T Section. Embodied 1940. Still in existence in 1947.
- No 4 (Karachi) Field Company. Formed from No 4 Electrical Engineer Company; renamed No 4 (Karachi) Electrical and Mechanical Company in 1925 and No 4 (Searchlight) Company in 1928. Became No 4 (Karachi) Fortress Company in 1933. Composition - HQ, 3 Sections, 1 W/T Section. Called out to man Manora Fort Searchlights 1939 to 1943, and to provide night guards 1944-45. Still in existence in 1947.
- No 5 (Madras) Field Company. New raising. Reorganised as No 1 (Madras) Signal Company, Royal Corps of Signals (AFI), 1928 (see below).

## SIGNALS

### Royal Corps of Signals (AFI)

There was only one Signal unit in the Auxiliary Force and this did not come into existence until 1928 when the Madras Port engineer unit was converted into Signals. This was:-

No 1 (Madras) Signal Company. Formed by the conversion of No 5 (Madras) Field Company RE (AFI). Composition - HQ, 1 TM Section, 3 Signal Office Sections, 5 W/T Sections, 2 DR detachments. Fortress section embodied 1941, remainder 1942. Still in existence in 1947.

#### MACHINE GUN CORPS (AFI)

The Machine Gun Corps (AFI) was formed in 1920 and continued with three units up to the final stand down in 1947, although its parent unit, the Machine Gun Corps in the British Army, had been disbanded in 1922. The units were:-

- No 1 (Coorg & Mysore) Company. Formed from part of the Bangalore, Coorg and Mysore Battalion; Reconstituted as an Infantry unit, the Coorg and Mysore Company, in 1933. Composition - HQ, 3 Motor Platoons.
- No 2 (Karachi) Company. Formed from the 2nd Karachi Group, Mobile Artillery. Composition - HQ, 1 A/C Sub Section, 1 MG Platoon, 3 Motor Platoons. Still in existence in 1947.
- No 3 (Ahmadabad) Company. Formed from 59th Light Motor Patrol. Disbanded 1933.
- No 4 (Delhi) Company. New raising. Disbanded 1933.
- No 5 (Agra) Company. New raising. Meerut detachment transferred to Dehra Dun Contingent 1925; Absorbed Agra detachment of UP Horse (Southern Regiment) in 1926. Believed absorbed remaining men of No 17 (Agra) Battery RA (AFI) in 1942 (see above). Composition - HQ, 1 Platoon, 2 Light Motor Platoons, 1 MG Section. Still in existence in 1947.
- No 6 (Bareilly) Company. New raising. Disbanded 1933.
- No 7 (Lucknow) Company. Formed from part of 5th Lucknow Group, Garrison Artillery (see above). Disbanded 1933.
- No 8 (Bombay) Company. New raising. Disbanded 1933.
- Nos. 9 & 10 (Cossipore) Companies, Formed from part of 1st Cossipore Group, Mobile Artillery, and administered as part of No IV (Cossipore) Field Brigade, RA (AFI). It is believed that these two Companies became the two Infantry Companies of the Bengal Artillery (see above)
- No 11 (Allahabad) Company. New raising. Disbanded 1933.
- No 12 (Cawnpore) Company. New raising. Disbanded 1933.
- No 13 (Yercaud) Company. New raising; later converted into an Infantry unit. Not in the 1939 Army List as a separate unit, but still shown in the Table of Precedence of Units.

Bangalore Armoured Car Company. Formed in 1933 from No 14 (Bangalore) Field Artillery RA (AFI) (see above). Composition - 2 A/C Sections. Embodied in 1943. Still in existence in 1947.

## CONCLUSION

The history of these units shows the gradual contraction of the AF (I) due to the replacement of Europeans and Anglo Indians by Indians in the Government Service and merchant firms. The two reorganisations of 1925 and 1933, with their amalgamations, absorptions and disbandments, reflect this.

NOTE. For further information see article "*The Auxiliary Force (India)*" - Journal of the SAHR, Vol. LXI, No 247, (Autumn 1983).

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## THE RAJA OF FARIDKOT

Born 29 January 1915. Died 16 October 1989, aged 74.

Colonel Sir Harinder Singh Brar, Bans Bahadur, KCSI, was the last in a long line of Rulers of Faridkot State going back to the days of the Mogul Emperors. They were remarkable for their interest in the Army and their consistent loyalty to the British Crown. His great-grandfather was given the title of Raja in 1846 on the conclusion of the 1st Sikh War and that of Bans Bahadur in 1858 after the Indian Mutiny, when troops from Faridkot kept open the vital bridge of boats over the River Sutlej, thus enabling reinforcements and heavy artillery to be brought down from Northern India to the Siege of Delhi. His grandfather was appointed Farzand-i-Saadat in 1879 after the 2nd Afghan War, and his father was granted the personal title of Maharaja in 1918 in recognition of the services of the Faridkot Sappers and Miners in East Africa.

Harinder Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* on 23 December 1918 when a small boy and he was brought up by English governesses and tutors which resulted in his impeccable English. He even enjoyed The Times crossword puzzle.

After attending the Princes' College of Lahore he was gazetted Hon Lieut. in the Sikh Regiment after his services in the Waziristan Operations of 1937. Two field companies of the Faridkot Sappers and Miners took part in the campaigns in Burma in World War Two and were remarkable in that they were able to maintain their peacetime minimum height of 5ft 8ins. After World War Two he was honoured with the KCSI.

Faridkot House in New Delhi, an elegant Palace standing in eight acres of grounds, was lent to Lord Mountbatten on his first appointment as C in C of SEAC, but after Independence in 1947 was taken over as government offices. The Raja also lost his title but was quite undaunted and converted the 105 servants' quarters to his own use, with air-conditioning and nice furniture. Here he enjoyed entertaining VIPs from many countries. He had another house in Simla hills and from there used to drive a powerful motor bike up mountain paths with his Rani on the pillion.

He kept up his close interest in the Army and, after playing a key role in the re-raising of the Sikh Light Infantry during World War Two, built up their morale over the next five decades. He was Hon. Col. of the Bengal Sappers and Miners and the Sikh Light Infantry for more than 30 years, attending a parade at Roorkee in November 1988, just before the onset of his last illness.

He was cremated at Faridkot with full military honours. He was predeceased by his wife and his only son but his mother the Dowager Rani of Faridkot is still alive, and he leaves two daughters, the elder of whom is the Maharani of Burdwan.

He will be remembered with affection by those sapper officers who served with his field companies in Burma.

*(The above article first appeared in The Royal Engineers Journal, Vol. 104, No 1, page 87, and is reproduced by kind permission of the Secretary of the Institution of Royal Engineers. Thanks to Phil Daybell who forwarded the article and also obtained permission to reproduce it here. Ed.)*

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## THE FALL OF SINGAPORE FEBRUARY 15, 1942

Michael Johnson

Of the four defeats that the British Imperial Forces suffered at the beginning of the Second World War (France, Hong Kong, Burma 1942, and Singapore) the last was the costliest in terms of manpower. A good percentage of the units fighting in France and Burma were evacuated or retreated to safety; the garrison in Hong Kong was not large compared to the others. Eventually the fight for Malaya was to involve fifteen infantry brigades, none of which escaped after the fall of Singapore.

While the list of units involved looks impressive, the efficiency of these units was another matter. A number of the battalions had seen active service on the Northwest Frontier of India but the Indian battalions among them had been, in many cases, drained of experienced men to form the new wartime battalions being raised in India in 1940 and 1941. Some of these new battalions found their way to Malaya in the 44th and 45th Indian Infantry Brigades, filled with part trained recruits. The Indian States Forces battalions had little or no experience and were earmarked for airfield defence. Finally, fighting in the Northwest Frontier was a very different thing than fighting in the jungles and rubber plantations of Malaya against an enemy that was well trained in jungle warfare.

The results were predictable. Outnumbered and outmanoeuvred by the Japanese, the British, Indian and Australian units retreated slowly down Malaya, taking heavy casualties as they went, The arrival of the 44th and 45th Indian Infantry Brigades and the British 18th Division helped make up some of the losses but these units did not arrive together and so were used as they were needed. The British 53rd Brigade and the Indian 45th Brigade arrived first, and took part in the fighting in South Malaya. Two days after the arrival of the remainder of the 18th British Division, South Malaya was evacuated and preparations were made for the defence of Singapore island.

On February 8th the Japanese launched their attack on the island, landing on the northwest sector held by the Australian 8th Division. After heavy fighting the defenders were driven back. A week later the Japanese captured the water reservoir area of the city; with many water mains broken by bombing the question of continued water supply became critical. A conference at Fort Canning on the morning of February 15th decided that a counterattack was not possible, and General Percival met with General Yamashita to arrange the surrender. The unconditional surrender was signed and hostilities ceased at 2030 hours.

## UNITS PRESENT

### **12th Indian Infantry Brigade**

2nd Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders  
5-2 Punjab Regiment  
4-19 Hyderabad Regiment

### **Fortress Troops**

### **1st Malaya Infantry Brigade**

2nd Loyal Regiment  
1st Malaya Regiment

### **2nd Malaya Infantry Brigade**

1st Manchester Regiment  
2nd Gordon Highlanders  
2-17 Dogra Regiment

Singapore Straits Volunteer Force

### **3rd INDIAN CORPS**

### **Penang Fortress**

11 Coast Regiment  
36 Fortress Company  
5-14 Punjab Regiment

### **9th INDIAN INFANTRY DIVISION**

### **8th Indian Infantry Brigade**

2-10 Baluch Regiment  
2-12 Frontier Force Regiment  
3-17 Dogra Regiment  
1-13 Frontier Force Rifles  
21 Mountain Battery

### **22nd Indian Infantry Brigade**

5-11 Sikh Regiment  
2-18 Royal Garhwal Rifles  
one section 21 Mountain Battery

### **11th INDIAN INFANTRY DIVISION**

3rd Cavalry

### **6th Indian Infantry Brigade**

2nd East Surrey Regiment  
1-8 Punjab Regiment

2-16 Punjab Regiment  
22 Mountain Regiment (less 21 Bty)

### **15th Indian Infantry Brigade**

1st Leicestershire Regiment  
2-9 Jat Regiment  
1-14 Punjab Regiment  
3-16 Punjab Regiment

### **28th Indian Infantry Brigade**

2/1st Gurkha Rifles  
2/2nd Gurkha Rifles  
2/9th Gurkha Rifles

## **8th AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY DIVISION**

### **22nd Australian Imperial Force Brigade**

2/18th Battalion  
2/19th Battalion  
2/20th Battalion

### **27th Australian Imperial Force Brigade**

2/26th Battalion  
2/29th Battalion  
2/30th Battalion  
Also:  
2/21st Battalion  
2/40th Battalion  
2/3rd M.G. Battalion  
2/4th M.G. Battalion

## **18th BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION**

### **53rd Infantry Brigade**

2nd Cambridgeshire Regiment  
5th Royal Norfolk Regiment  
6th Royal Norfolk Regiment

### **54th Infantry Brigade**

4th Royal Norfolk Regiment  
4th Suffolk Regiment  
5th Suffolk Regiment

### **55th Infantry Brigade**

1st Cambridgeshire Regiment

5th Sherwood Foresters  
5th Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt

Note: References will also be found to several Yeomanry Regiments; these were serving as Field Regiments RA. Several other units were also present, including Engineers and Sappers and Miners, and an Indian Light Tank Squadron.

#### **44th Indian Infantry Brigade**

6-14 Punjab Regiment  
6-1 Punjab Regiment  
7-8 Punjab Regiment

#### **45th Indian Infantry Brigade**

4-9 Jat Regiment  
7-6 Rajputana Rifles  
5-18 Royal Garhwal Rifles

#### **Indian States Forces**

1st Bahawalpur Infantry (Sadiq Battalion)  
1st Battalion Hyderabad Infantry  
Kapurthala Jagatjit Infantry  
Jind Infantry  
1st Battalion Mysore Infantry

#### **Sources used:**

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission Registers for the Singapore Memorial (MR16) and Kranji War Cemetery (SINGAPORE 1)

Compton Mackenzie "*Eastern Epic*"

The Official History of the Indian Armed Forces in the Second World War 1939-45 - "*Campaigns in South-East Asia 1941-42*".

Noel Barber "*Sinister Twilight*'



#### LETTERS AND QUERIES

● Dear Editor,

I refer to Major Sudlow's article in the Spring number on the subject of medal-naming.

In 1944, a committee was set up to look into the plans for the post-war Indian Army. This, known as the Auchinleck Committee, delivered its extensive report in the form of two very substantial books, foolscap size, in 1945. Its recommendations were meticulously detailed but, alas, few of them were to be implemented since Partition overtook the traditional reforms which follow any major war. However, one of those few was that the Indian infantry regiments should lose their numbers - with the exception, of course, of the six Punjab Regiments. These numbers, said the report, were of no great antiquity and served no purpose. Accordingly, in November 1945, the numbers were removed and, at the same time, in line with another suggestion, the 4th Bombay Grenadiers became the Indian Grenadiers (after Jan 1950 when India became a Republic, their title changed again when they became, simply, The Grenadiers).

Among the more surprising suggestions, perhaps, was that the following should be disbanded - 3 Cav, 19L, CIH, 16 Punjab, 7 and 10 GR.

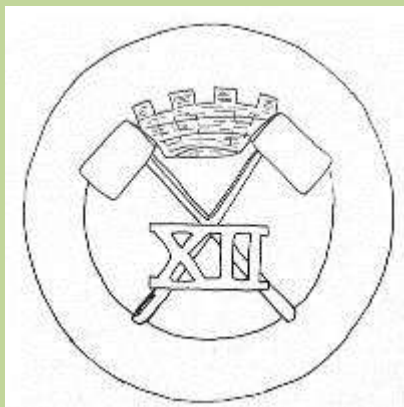
Major General Chand Das is not the oldest surviving Indian general officer. He is a member of the Military Historical Society, having joined after our visit to India and Pakistan in 1986. When a group went out to India again in January of this year, they met General Thakur Nathu Singh who was commissioned into 1/7 Rajput in Feb 1923, the same battalion as Cariappa, now India's second Field Marshal. He is wildly Anglophile and very proud of having been the first Indian Colonel of 9GR, an appointment made in 1949.

Coincidentally, two of the brigadiers on the Auchinleck Committee were Cariappa and Enoch Powell.

It might seem odd that so few old Indian Army officers are aware of the loss of the numbers in 1945 but I imagine that many of them, after a long war, returned to the UK for retirement or release and so were not personally involved. Of passing interest is the fact that the present Jat Regiment continues to use the 'IX' on its cap-badge, even today.

John Gaylor

● I enclose a copy of a piper's brooch to 12 Pioneers. It is made of brass and had two pins on the back, of which it is now missing one. Can anyone add any more information on pipers' brooches?



Sal Morale

● Mr D Bilton of 85 Grange Avenue, Earley, Reading, Berkshire, RG6 1DL, England, has written to the Society asking if anyone can help in a research project of his. He is attempting to write a

book on Cloth Unit Flashes worn on active service during the First World War. So far he has only been able to trace two Indian Army pagri flashes and would be pleased to hear from anyone who can expand on this, either from direct knowledge or from the point of view of previously published source material. Replies direct to Mr Bilton please.

● 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Further to Philip Daybell's article in the Spring issue about the new arm badge, soldiers of 10GR were acting as ushers at a Beating Retreat on Horse Guards, London, of the Scottish Division and Allied and Affiliated Regiments in mid-June. They were sporting the new badge on their dark green dress uniforms and, although I was not close enough to see clearly, the badges did seem to be embroidered rather than metal version, i.e. those described in the article as being for officers. Ed.

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## THE ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN (Continued)

### THE ORDER OF IMTIAZ

I admit to some confusion in describing this Order. The 1974 reprint of Taprell Dorling's "*Ribbons and Medals*", describes the Order as having been instituted in 1958 (page 185), and further describes the first three classes of the insignia as a five-pointed star of varying styles.

These notes are taken from "The Gazette of Pakistan Extraordinary", No F. 4/7/77/D-15(C.I.), published at Islamabad on 15 February 1978. The accompanying sketches show, for each of the first three classes, a ten-pointed star yet paragraph 8 of the Gazette, headed "Insignia and Ribbon" states:

"These will be the same as for civil awards in the Order of IMTIAZ (Notification No 14/1/62-H&A(C-IV), dated 16th April 1965 published in the Gazette of Pakistan, Extraordinary, dated 17th April 1965".

Since I have not had access to this document I cannot say if the description in "*Ribbons and Medals*" is correct, or if it perhaps describes an earlier design which has since been superseded. [Web page note - see Volume 7 #4 for an update on these awards]

Unlike the civil version of the Order of Imtiaz, in which the four classes are "not to be correlated with the status or rank of any civil or military official" (Document ref. No 1/21/81-Awards dated 2 January 1982), this is not the case with the military version where class of award is very clearly associated with military rank.

The award, which carries no monetary benefit, may be conferred upon serving officers of the three Services and Civil Armed Forces in recognition of the following types of service: (a). Long meritorious service of exemplary nature in peace, war or emergency. (b). Excellence of work and professionalism of high standard where merit is to be recognised for outstanding contribution to the Armed Forces such as original research work in the field of Military Science, Strategy and Weapon System development. (c). Spontaneous meritorious acts of extreme devotion to duty in the service of the State or successful completion of work of a very high standard

in an exemplary manner and for such loyalty and dedication which has been a source of inspiration to others.

The award may be conferred posthumously. It may also be conferred on foreign nationals when associated with the Armed Forces of Pakistan, in any capacity, who have contributed to the goodwill and cordial relations between the Armed Forces of Pakistan and those of their respective countries.

The military rank qualifications for the four classes are the same, whether given for a, b, or c above, and so the figure in parentheses refers to years of service required for the long service qualification. Post-nominal letters are given in square parentheses and it should be noted that a second award of the same class shall be denoted by the addition of the words "and bar".

NISHAN-I-IMTIAZ (MILITARY). [NI (M)]

Given to officers of the rank of General or equivalent. Long service awards are given when considered appropriate by the Government on a case by case basis.

HILAL-I-IMTIAZ (MILITARY). [HI (M)]

Given to officers of the rank of Major General or equivalent and above. (25 years).

SITARA-I-IMTIAZ (MILITARY). [SI (M)]

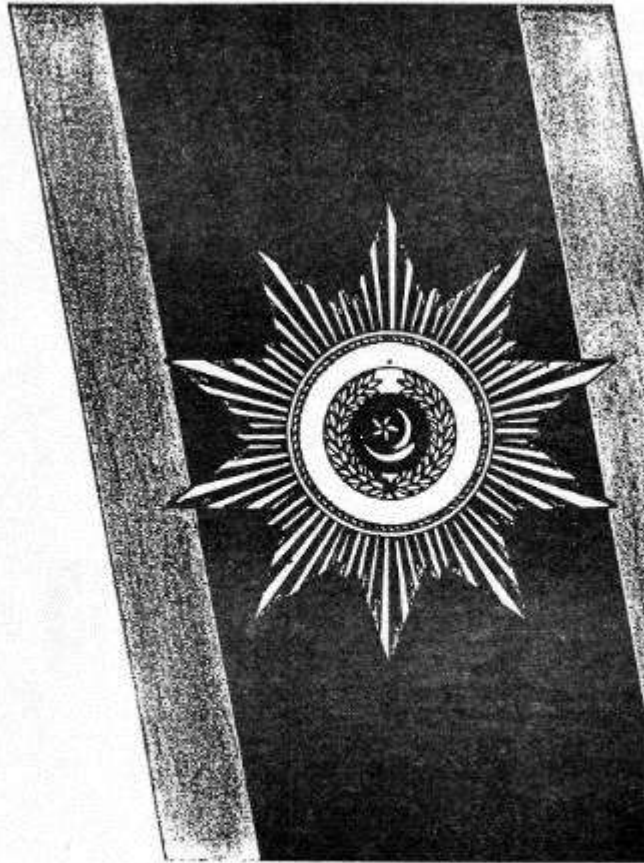
Given to officers of the rank of Colonel or equivalent and above. (18 years).

TAMGHA-I-IMTIAZ (MILITARY). [TI (M)]

Given to officers of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel or equivalent and below. (12 years).

The ribbon is Pakistan green edged with pale blue. Hilal, Sitara and Tamgha are denoted respectively by one, two, or three white stripes in the centre. The insignia of NISHAN-I-IMTIAZ is of 14 carat gold, those of HILAL and SITARA of 9 carat gold, and TAMGHA of 'tombac' bronze.





OBVERSE  
NISHAN - E - IMTIAZ  
(MILITARY)



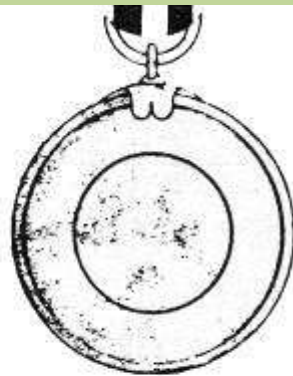
HILAL - E - IMTIAZ  
(MILITARY)



SITARA - E - IMTIAZ



METAL :-  
BRONZE



TAMGHA - E - IMTIAZ

