

Last Post

Indian War Memorials Around the World



Rana Chhina

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Capt. Suresh Sharma

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Centre for Armed Forces Historical Research
United Service Institution of India
2014

First published 2014

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ISBN 978-81-902097-9-3



A Public Diplomacy Initiative of
the Ministry of External Affairs

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Printed by Aegean Offset Printers, Gr. Noida, India.

And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his Gods.
Macaulay

शहीदों की चिताओं पर जुड़ेंगे हर बरस मेले
वतन पर मरने वालों का यही बाकी निशाँ होगा

Shaheedon ki chitaon par judenge har baras mele
Vatan par marne walon ka yahi baki nishaan hoga



Capt. Suresh Sharma

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The Gift of India

Is there ought you need that my hands hold?
Rich gifts of raiment or grain or gold?
Lo! I have flung to the East and the West
Priceless treasures torn from my breast,
and yielded the sons of my stricken womb
to the drum-beats of duty, the sabers of doom.
Gathered like pearls in their alien graves
Silent they sleep by the Persian waves,
scattered like shells on Egyptian sands,
they lie with pale brows and brave, broken hands,
strewn like blossoms mowed down by chance
on the blood-brown meadows of Flanders and France.
Can ye measure the grief of the tears I weep
or compass the woe of the watch I keep?
Or the pride that thrills thro' my heart's despair
and the hope that comforts the anguish of prayer?
And the far, sad, glorious vision I see
or the torn red banners of victory?
when the terror and tumult of hate shall cease
and life be refashioned on anvils of peace,
and your love shall offer memorial thanks
to the comrades who fought on the dauntless ranks,
and you honour the deeds of the dauntless ones,
remember the blood of my martyred sons!

Sarojini Naidu

Foreword

The Indian armed forces have a long tradition of unflinching loyalty, valour and sacrifice in the line of duty. The driving force behind India's military ethos for centuries has been *Izzat*, or Honour. Indian soldiers have fought and died for this intangible value: be it the honour of their country, their service, their unit, or their *qaum* community. From time immemorial this concept has pervaded the psyche of the Indian warrior and made his name a byword for chivalry and steadfast devotion to duty. For the Indian officer, the Chetwode motto has formed the basis of his creed: *"The safety, honour and welfare of your country come first, always and every time. The honour, welfare and comfort of the men you command come next. Your own ease, comfort and safety come last, always and every time."*

Battlefields around the world are replete with examples of this spirit of devotion unto death, which have led Indian troops to stand their ground to the last man and the last bullet, even against overwhelming odds.

From the hallowed ground of Saragarhi, where a small band of 21 soldiers fought to the last against a 12000 strong tribal lashkar in 1897, to the fields of Flanders in 1914 where Jemadar Kapur Singh preferred to shoot himself with his last cartridge rather than surrender after his company was overrun by the Germans, to the heights of Rezang la where Major Shaitan Singh and his small band yielded up their lives rather than yield even an inch of their motherland to the invading Chinese in 1962, to Captain HND Mulla, who went down with his torpedoed ship in 1971, there are numerous such examples, both before and since, which testify to the 'death before dishonour' ethos of the Indian armed forces.

The numerous war memorials and cemeteries scattered around the globe bear mute testimony to the enormous sacrifice made by Indian soldiers in the wars of the previous centuries. This book came about as the result of a suggestion made by Ambassador Sujatha Singh whilst she was India's High Commissioner to Australia. It will serve both as a source of remembrance of the sacrifices made by India in the cause of global peace throughout history, as well as a tribute to the memory of those of our soldiers who fell in the line of duty in battlefields around the world.

It is hoped that this book will serve to remind the people of the world of the price India's soldiers have paid with their blood towards the establishment of the peace that the comity of nations enjoy today.

My compliments to the author and his team for producing a fine record of Indian War Memorials around the world. This work will be an everlasting tribute to the thousands of Indian servicemen who died so that their country may live.

Lt Gen PK Singh (Retd)
Director USI

Here dead we lie
Because we did not choose
To live and shame the land
From which we sprung.

Life, to be sure,
Is nothing much to lose,
But young men think it is,
And we were young.

AE Houseman

Introduction



LR Burdak

*Chhatri of Maharaja Udaybhan Singh at Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
Chhatris were traditional memorials to mark the spot where
kings and warriors were cremated.*

Wars and warfare have been a part of the human experience since time immemorial. In India the philosophy of the righteous war, or *dharmayuddha*, fought to uphold the values of dharma against the onslaught of *adharma* has guided the code of the warrior for millennia.

Memorials to victory, as well as the sites of battles and spots marking the cremation/burial of kings and warriors are found throughout the length and breadth of this ancient land in the form of commemorative *stambhas* (pillars), *dwaras* (gates), *chhatris* (cupolas) and 'hero stones'.

However, it was not until the rise of the individual, and the democratization of society that accompanied it, became an established norm, that the role, valour and sacrifice of the individual soldier came to acquire a significance and find an expression of acknowledgement in official despatches and rewards. Two such significant practices: that of marking the valour of a soldier in battle by the grant of an official gallantry award, and recording the names of individual 'other ranks' who had performed exceptionally well in the field in the official dispatch sent by the commander to government, now known as being "mentioned in despatches", both originated in the Indian Army. The "Indian Order of Merit" (IOM), the oldest gallantry award in the Commonwealth, was instituted in 1837, thereby predating the Victoria Cross (VC) by 17 years. The IOM was the Indian equivalent of the VC and the highest gallantry award that could be won by an Indian soldier until 1911, when Indians were made eligible for the latter decoration following King George Vs proclamation at the Delhi Durbar that year.



Saragarhi Memorial at Ferozpur. The epic defence of Saragarhi in September 1897 by a handful of soldiers – 21 to be exact – of the 4th Battalion of the Sikh Regiment (then 36th Sikhs) against thousands of Pathan tribesmen in the North West Frontier Province (now Pakistan) is one of the most famous events in modern Indian military history. All the 21 defenders fought to the last man and last bullet; but they did not yield even an inch of the ground they were defending.



Brig Sukhjitt Singh

By then some 3000 Indian soldiers had been awarded the IOM including 47 awards of the first class of the Order, equivalent of being awarded the VC with two bars.

Among the earliest modern memorials to collective gallantry and sacrifice in India were the Saragarhi memorials built at Amritsar and Ferozepur to mark the last stand of a detachment of the 36th Sikhs in a battle against overwhelming odds at the small outpost of Saragarhi on the Samana range in September 1897. The small band of 21 soldiers faced the onslaught of a tribal lashkar numbering between ten to twelve thousand. They fought to the last man, preferring death over dishonour. Each of them was posthumously admitted to the Indian Order of Merit for gallantry. The memorials at Amritsar and Ferozepur, districts from where most of the men came, record the names of these brave soldiers for posterity.

The Neuve Chapelle Memorial is dedicated to the Indian soldiers who laid down their lives in France and Belgium from 1914-1918 in the First World War. Designed by Sir Herbert Baker it was inaugurated on 7 October 1927 in the presence of Marshal Foch, Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, and Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of Kapurthala.



Capt Suresh Sharma

The India Gate Memorial, New Delhi.



Capt. Suresh Sharma

However, it was not until the First World War that the sacrifice of individual soldiers of all ranks began to be universally accorded an official recognition in the form of a grave or memorial located in the theatre of war where the soldier had died. In the case of the many Hindu and Sikh soldiers whose remains were cremated and who had no known grave, their details were recorded on common collective memorials such as the one at Neuve Chapelle in France or the India Gate in New Delhi. The responsibility for recording these details, maintaining the memorials, and the numerous graves and cemeteries, lies with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in the UK. The cost is shared by the partner governments - those of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom - in proportions based on the numbers of their graves. All members of the forces who died in service or as a result of service within the two war periods designated by the participating governments; ie, 4 August 1914 -

The Prime Minister and three Service Chiefs paying homage to the unknown warrior at the Amar Jawan Jyoti at an annual ceremony held at India Gate on Republic Day (26 January).

A "hero stone" (virgal) containing an old Kannada inscription located at the Kaitabhesvara temple in Kubatur, Karnataka state. The temple was built around 1100 AD during the reign of Hoysala King Vinayaditya, a feudatory of the Western Chalukya emperor Vikramaditya VI. The hero stone has an old Kannada inscription dated 1235 A.D. and is from the rule of the Yadava King Singhana Deva. These stones marked the prowess of kings and warriors and were revered and even worshiped by local communities in India.



Dinesh Kannambadi

31 August 1921 or 3 September 1939 - 31 December 1947, are considered as war dead and recorded as such.

India contributed immensely to the war effort during the First and Second World Wars. In terms of manpower alone, over 1,400,000 men served during the Great War, while during the Second World War the Indian Army swelled from a strength of 1,95,000 in 1939 to over 2.5 million men by the end of the war; the largest volunteer force in the history of human conflict.

The 160,000 war dead of undivided India are buried and commemorated in over 60 countries. India's massive volunteer army suffered by far the heaviest losses, but in the Second World War the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Indian Air Force also played a significant part and many of their number also fell in the line of duty.

Broadly speaking, three kinds of memorials/war graves exist in India and abroad:-

- Memorials/war graves commemorating the war dead of undivided India. These are of the pre-Independence period and most of these memorials are under the care of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC). A list of the Indian memorials under the CWGC is given at Appendix A of this book.

- Memorials of post-Independence era constructed within military stations, cantonments and field areas with government sanction; as well as memorials to Indian soldiers/peacekeepers in other countries. These are listed in Section II.
- Memorials constructed by civic bodies and state governments within India. Attempts have been made to document all such memorials although a list of this nature is bound to have omissions. Details are given in Section II.

In addition, there are innumerable pre-colonial and colonial memorials scattered across the land, such as the 1857 uprising memorial in Delhi. A catalogue of all such monuments is beyond the scope of this work. There are also many regimental memorials, both large and small, maintained both by individual units. and centrally located in the regimental centres.



The "Mutiny Memorial" on the Delhi ridge. Built by the colonial authorities to honour those members of the British force killed during the siege of Delhi in 1857, the memorial today serves to honour both the besiegers and the besieged who fell in the Great Uprising of 1857.



Raminder Pal Singh

(Above): Saragarhi Memorial at Amritsar. Memorials to the defenders of Saragarhi were erected at Amritsar and Ferozepur.

Each of the 21 gallant defenders was posthumously admitted to the Order of Merit, the Indian Army's equivalent to the Victoria Cross and the highest gallantry award available to Indian soldiers till 1911.

(Right): The 'Great War' Memorial Bell in the Quarterguard of Skinner's Horse (1 Horse). Regimental memorials occupy pride of place in units. They are sacred symbols and figure prominently in unit ceremonies apart from being central in promoting esprit de corps amongst personnel.

These war memorials provide a focus for memory and for commemoration both nationally and internationally, as well as a space where friends and relatives can remember the sacrifice of their loved ones. At the end of the Great War 1914-1918 a large number of Memorial Tablets were installed by government in villages and towns across the country. The sheer number of these tablets precludes their being listed in this volume. The post-Independence memorials listed in section two are by necessity a representative sampling of the diverse range of numerous monuments constructed by a wide variety of agencies, both military and civil. The lack of a national policy in this regard has resulted in a multiplicity of agencies constructing local memorials in different towns, cities and villages. The lack of a central agency dealing with these makes their systematic documentation an extremely challenging task.





19 KUMAON RUSSEL 04 AUG 84
 19 KUMAON RUSSEL 07 AUG 84
 19 KUMAON RUSSEL 11 AUG 84
 19 KUMAON RUSSEL 11 AUG 84
 861 (I) LTREG RUSSEL 07 AUG 84
 1 VIKAS RUSSEL 19 AUG 84
 SH 1 VIKAS RUSSEL 14 AUG 84
 E 1 VIKAS BILA 06 OCT 84
 GAY 2 VIKAS GYONGLA 04 DEC 84
 2 VIKAS GYONGLA 29 NOV 84
 207 MTN REG GYONGLA 04 DEC 84
 2 VIKAS GYONGLA 07 DEC 84
 2 VIKAS GYONGLA 07 DEC 84
 DING 2 VIKAS GYONGLA 07 DEC 84
 2 VIKAS GYONGLA 07 DEC 84
 2 VIKAS GYONGLA 16 AUG 84
 LADAKH SCOUT ARJUN 27 FEB 85
 GH 18 KUMAON CAMP IV 28 MAR 85
 18 KUMAON GULAB 02 MAY 85
 108 MED BASE CAMP 04 JUN 85
 4 DOGRA ARJUN 04 JUL 85
 NHA 8 MLI LAGONGMA 18 JUL 85
 HART 8 MLI LAGONGMA 14 JUL 85
 PPA 8 MLI LAGONGMA 14 JUL 85
 4 DOGRA SIJALA 17 JUL 85
 SIJALA 29 JUL 85
 SIJALA 19 JUL 85
 SIJALA 13 AUG 85

HAV BHAGAT SINGH 11 JAT 23 MAR 85
 SEP NARSA RAM 11 JAT 23 MAR 85
 NK RAMESHWAR SINGH 11 JAT 30 DEC 85
 NK BAHADUR SINGH 11 JAT 30 DEC 85
 NK TEJ SINGH 18 KUMAI PULLU-II 15 FEB 86
 SEP RAMESH CHAND 18 KUMAI PULLU-II 15 FEB 86
 SEP JAGDISH CHANDER 18 KUMAI PULLU-II 15 FEB 86
 NK RAJ SINGH 18 KUMAI PULLU-II 25 OCT 86
 NK DEVENDER GIRJ 18 KUMAI PULLU-II 14 NOV 86
 NK PURAN SINGH 18 KUMAI PULLU-II 02 APR 85
 SEP RAM PRAKASH 18 KUMAI PULLU-II 02 APR 85
 SEP MANIPAL SINGH 18 KUMAI PULLU-II 02 APR 85
 SCOUT MDORJE KK WING BILA 03 MAY 85
 SCOUT CTASHI KK WING BILA 03 MAY 85
 NK ABDUL RASID KK WING BILA 03 MAY 85
 SCOUT SONAM C KK WING BILA 03 MAY 85
 HAV TASHI MURBU KK WING BILA 03 MAY 85
 HAVAYAPPAN MS 219 MED BILA 03 MAR 85
 SEP BAHADUR SINGH 14 SIKHLI BILA 23 MAR 85
 NK SATNAM SINGH 14 SIKHLI BILA 02 MAY 85
 HAV TRILOK SINGH 14 SIKHLI SONAM 23 OCT 85
 LINK SHRIPATI RAM 14 SIKHLI BANA 13 MAR 85
 NK CHANDRA S SINGH 19 KUMAI GYONGLA 29 MAY 84
 TRN TASHI SINGH 2 VIKAS KUMAR 07 DEC 84
 SEP RAKESH SINGH 8 MLI BAGDSHU 18 JUL 85
 L NK D T SINGH 8 MLI GYONGLA 13 AUG 85
 HAV AMAR SINGH 4 DOGRA 30 DEC 85
 SEP HALUK SINGH 4 JAT 01 FEB 86
 SEP P SINGH 6 MLI 05 FEB 86
 RFN D SINGH 7 SAKH 02 MAY 86
 SEP KANTAR SINGH 11 JAT 16 MAY 86
 GDS RADHAMOYAN 5 GUMAR 19 MAY 86
 MESHWAR LAL 23 GR BAGDSHU 21 MAY 86
 BAGDSHU 18 AUG 86
 BAGDSHU 24 SEP 86





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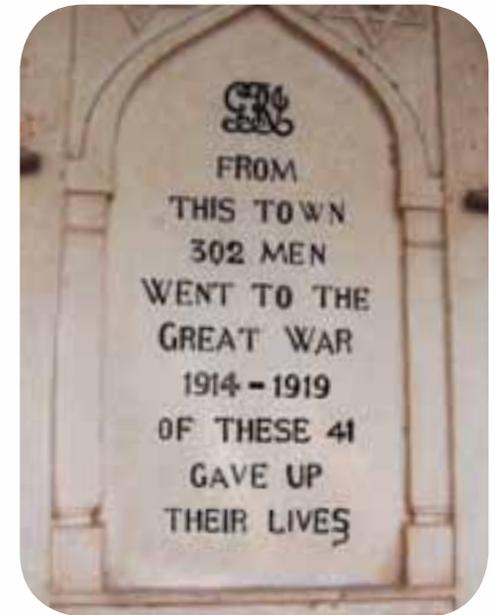
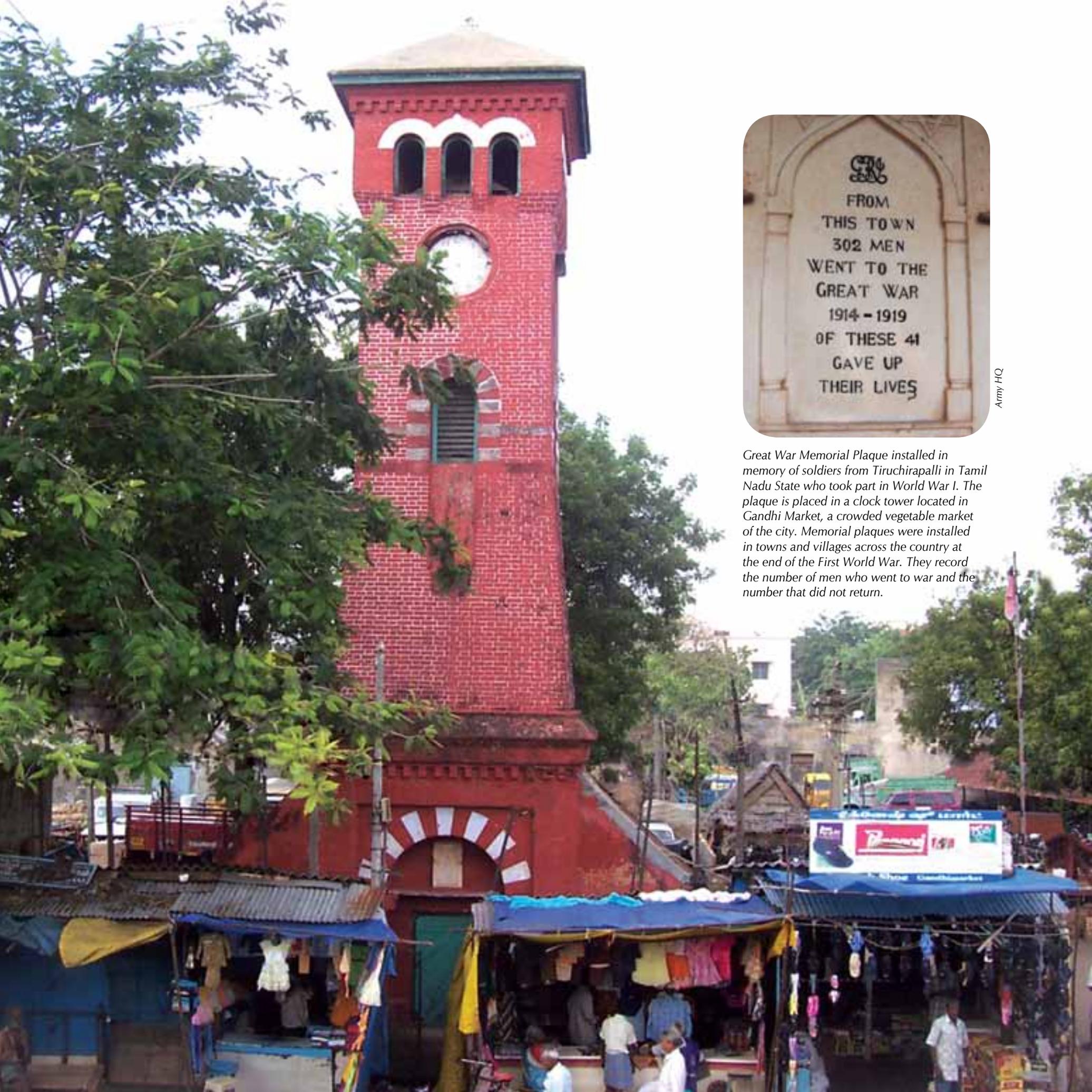
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The memorials listed in this book are divided into two broad categories. Section I deals primarily with memorials around the world (including India) that commemorate India's soldiers who fell in the first and second world wars. The majority of memorials listed in this section are maintained by the CWGC. A few non-CWGC memorials are listed as representative of the numerous such structures of which there is no comprehensive record. The IPKF Memorial in Sri Lanka, perhaps the only war memorial commemorating the sacrifice of Indian soldiers, dedicated by a foreign country other than the United Kingdom, is also included in this section.

Section II of the book lists mainly memorials in India which commemorate those who fell in the wars fought since independence.

(Above): Members of the Indian community in Europe pay homage to their fallen countrymen at a special ceremony held at the Menin Gate, Ieper, Belgium.

(Left): Visitors at the Siachen War Memorial in Ladakh. War memorials provide a place for friends and family to honour the sacrifice of those killed in the line of duty. They also invoke a sense of reverence and pride amongst the community.



Army HQ

Great War Memorial Plaque installed in memory of soldiers from Tiruchirapalli in Tamil Nadu State who took part in World War I. The plaque is placed in a clock tower located in Gandhi Market, a crowded vegetable market of the city. Memorial plaques were installed in towns and villages across the country at the end of the First World War. They record the number of men who went to war and the number that did not return.



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However, this section also includes a few regional/regimental memorials dedicated to the dead of the two world wars as well as to those who fell in the service of the nation after 1947.

One of the most famous epitaphs in the world originates from a war memorial situated in India.

“When You Go Home, Tell Them Of Us And Say,
For Their Tomorrow, We Gave Our Today”

These poignant words of the 2 Division War Memorial in Kohima have been echoed and repeated in numerous Veteran Memorials and Monuments throughout the world. These words mirror the immortal utterance of Simonides of Ceos in paying tribute to the fallen heroes of Thermopelae:

Stranger! To Sparta say, her faithful band,
Here lie in death, remembering her command.

This book is humbly dedicated to those that have paid the ultimate price to uphold the integrity of their country and the honour of their unit.

The Prime Minister of India signs the visitor’s book at an annual ceremony held at the Indian War Memorial at India Gate on Republic Day (26 January).

**“All that they had they gave; and
they shall not return, For these are
those that have no grave where
any heart may mourn” *The King’s
Pilgrimage* by Rudyard Kipling, 1922.**

Section I

The Two World Wars
Memorials around the World

The First World War

The First World War (1914-1918) or the Great War for Civilisation, as it was known at the time, was a watershed event in modern world history. The events of that conflict changed the social and political map of the world forever. Its repercussions reverberate through time and many contemporary conflicts, particularly in the Middle East, trace their roots directly to the fallout of that war.

"Les Hindous". The Indian Corps arrives in France, October 1914.

Though a colony at the time, India actively supported the war effort in its bid to gain Dominion status. The overwhelming majority of mainstream political opinion in 1914 was united in the view that if India desired greater responsibility and political autonomy, it must also be willing to share in the burden of Imperial defence.

As a result, India contributed immensely to the war effort in terms of both men and material. Her soldiers served with credit and honour in numerous battlefields around the globe: in France and Belgium,



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1/1 Gurkha Rifles charging a German trench in France 1915.



A group of wounded Dogra soldiers at Brighton where the Royal Pavilion was converted into a hospital for Indian troops, 1915.

in Aden, Arabia, East Africa, Gallipoli, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Persia, Salonica, Russia, and even in China. By the end of the war 1,100,000 Indians had served overseas at the cost of 60,000 dead. They earned over 9,200 decorations for gallantry including 11 Victoria Crosses. These figures include the contribution of over 26,000 Imperial Service troops who were a part of the Indian States Forces.

Britain entered the war on 4 August 1914 in response to the German violation of the sovereignty of Belgium with whom she had an alliance and sent an Expeditionary Force to fight alongside the French. At this time the only regular forces available to Britain were its own army and the Indian Army. The Indian Army was not organized, trained or equipped for a major war of the type that was to take place, but it was the only reserve that was immediately available.

Mobilisation commenced on 8 August 1914 and the Lahore Division embarked at Karachi on 24 August. Initially this division was meant to proceed to Egypt for the defence of the Suez Canal but in view of the critical situation in France it was ordered to proceed to Marseilles which it reached on 26 September 1914. After a few days of familiarization it left for Orleans where it was deployed in the trenches on 24 October 1914.

Trench warfare was entirely new to the Indian soldier. The trenches were a continuous line of wet and muddy ditches – a total contrast to the dry hills and scrub of the North West Frontier where most of the Indian soldiers had received their baptism of fire. Moreover the Indian troops arrived in their summer cotton uniforms totally unsuited to the winter conditions that they faced on their arrival in France. In the meanwhile the Meerut Division had also reached France and by 20 October had also moved to the frontline. The two divisions were formed into an Indian Corps under Lieutenant General Sir James Willcocks. The Corps relieved two British divisions, which held the line from Neuve Chapelle



(Left): Indian stretcher bearers at Gallipoli, 1915.

(Below): Trophies captured by the 14th K.G.O. Sikhs at Gallipoli, 1915.

4 Mech

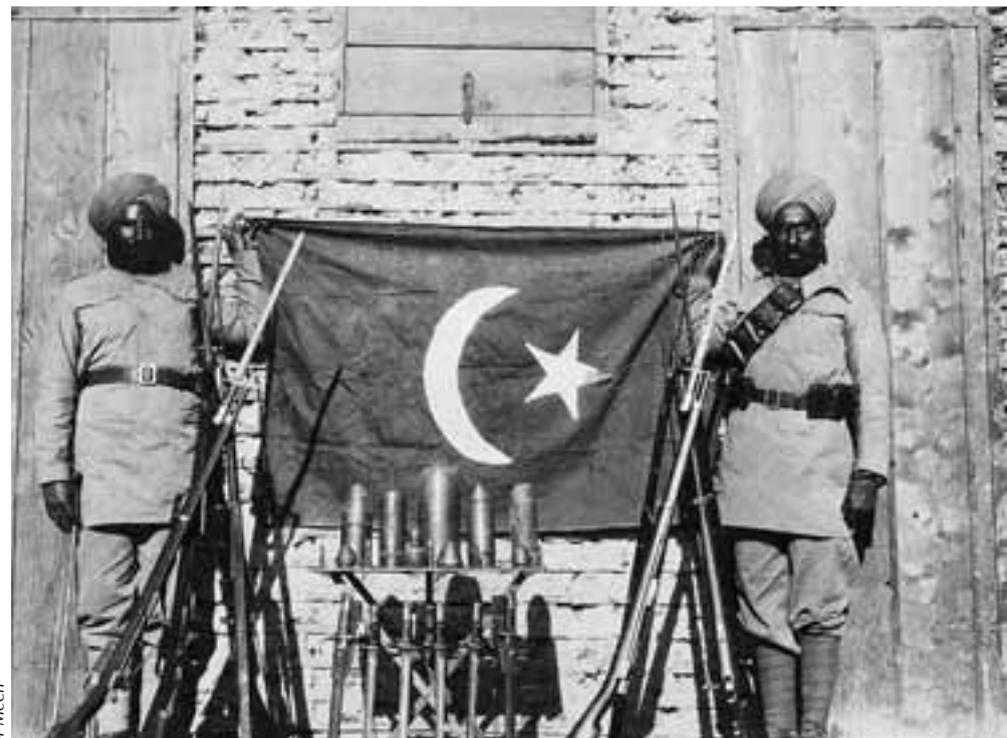
to Givenchy. It remained here for the next fourteen months fighting many battles which were to become world famous in times to come.

France and Belgium

The first major battle in which the Indian troops took part was the battle of Ypres in October/November 1914. In this battle Sepoy Khudadad Khan of the 129th Baluchis continued to man his machine gun till his position was overrun. He was awarded the Victoria Cross and became the first Indian to win this award.

In November 1914, the 1st Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles was ordered to recapture a section of trenches taken by the Germans. Naik Darwan Singh Negi was the leading scout and although seriously wounded continued to lead till all the trenches had been cleared. He became the second Indian soldier to be awarded the Victoria Cross.

The Indian Corps continued to defend its stretch of trenches through the winter of 1914 in the most difficult climatic conditions without proper warm clothing. On 10 March 1915, the British launched their first major offensive of the year in the area of Neuve Chappelle. The attack was launched basically by Indian troops and by 15 March the Indians had broken into the fourth line of German trenches. It was during this battle that Rifleman Gobar Singh Negi of 2/39th Garhwal Rifles was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his bravery.



4 Mech



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(Above): The 36th Sikhs (now 4 Sikh) in Kut al Amara after the town was abandoned by the Turks in February 1917.

(Below): An artist's impression of Indian troops defending the Suez Canal, 1915.



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The next major battle was the Second Battle of Ypres, which commenced on 22 April when the Germans attacked and for the first time used poison gas. The French line broke and the Lahore division stepped into the breach. The 47th Sikhs and 57th Wilde's Rifles bore the brunt of the fighting. Jemadar Mir Dast held on to a line of trenches even after all his officers had been killed or wounded. He was awarded the Victoria Cross. Subsequently, by the end of May 1915, the Indian Corps took part in the battle of Loos where Rifleman Kulbir Thapa of 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles was awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery under fire.

The Indian Corps was relieved between 10 November and 26 December 1915. However, elements of the Indian cavalry corps remained behind, often fighting dismounted. During operations in Cambrai, Lance Dafadar Gobind Singh of 28th Light Cavalry (attached 2nd Lancers) was awarded a Victoria Cross for carrying messages under heavy fire. The Indian cavalry was finally deinducted from France in the spring of 1918 to take part in the campaign in Palestine.

While the Indian soldier fought valiantly in France there were shortcomings in their organization and training. Replacement of battle casualties of the same class composition was not possible and officer replacements who knew the language of the men were hard to come by. Yet this army fought like heroes and showed the resilience, determination and courage that the Indian soldier has been famous for.

Gallipoli

Turkey entered the war on the side of Germany at the end of October 1914. The Allies felt that if they could force their way through the Dardanelles they would be able to link up with the Russians and force Turkey out of the war. The gateway to the Dardanelles was the Gallipoli peninsula.



1/4 Gurkha Rifles show their khukris at a kit inspection in France 1915.



(Above left): Wounded Indian officer (VCO) at the Royal Pavilion hospital Brighton, holding a German officer's helmet he had captured at Neuve Chapelle, 1915.

(Above Right): Guard of Indian lancers at Jaffa in Palestine, 1917.



The initial effort to force the Dardanelles was by a purely naval force on 10 March 1915. This effort failed due to strong fire from Turkish shore batteries and mines laid in the waterway. This failed effort alerted the Turks who reinforced the one division on the peninsula to four. The Turks were ready and waiting for the landings which were met with heavy fire and the assaulting troops suffered very heavy casualties.

On 1 May 1915, 29th Indian Infantry Brigade consisting of the 14th Sikhs, 1/5th Gurkha Rifles (FF), 69th Punjabis and 89th Punjabis was inducted into the battle. The latter two regiments were withdrawn from a peninsula after a fortnight and sent to join the Indian corps in France. They were replaced by 1/6th and 2/10th Gurkha Rifles. These troops were unsuccessful in enlarging the bridgehead but were successful in repulsing several Turkish counter attacks. On 6 August a fresh effort was made to force a way through by a landing at Suvla Bay, but this also resulted in a stalemate. The only troops to reach the crest of the Sari Bair ridge, the main objective on the Anzac front, were companies of the 6th Gurkha Rifles, but with no support they had to fall back.

By now it was clear to the Allied leadership that the operations in Gallipoli were unlikely to succeed. The Indians had suffered very heavy casualties and by end-December 1915 the Allies evacuated the Gallipoli peninsula.



Indian cavalry escorting Turkish prisoners through the streets of Jerusalem, 1917.

Library of Congress

Mesopotamia

On the Middle Eastern front Indian Army troops had been rushed to Bahrain in October 1914 to protect the oil refineries. When Turkey declared war on England on 5 November 1914, Indian Expeditionary Force "D" was despatched to Mesopotamia to protect the oil fields in Persia and Iraq. The force occupied Basra on 22 November 1914.

Encouraged by this early success the British government felt it was possible to advance and occupy Baghdad. No proper appreciation was carried out with regard to the enormous administrative problems such a campaign would face. By April 1915 this force was organized into a corps comprising the 6th and 12th Indian Divisions and a cavalry brigade. This force was short of artillery.

On 3 June 1915 Amara was captured and by 26 July Nasariyeh was secured. 6th Indian Division advanced on Kut-at-Amara which was occupied after hard fighting on 28 September. Even though the force was at the limit of its administrative reach its ambitious commander, Major General Charles Townshend, decided to capture Baghdad. This operation failed resulting in the loss of 4,500 men out of a force of 16,000. Townshend was forced to retreat and the force suffered many more casualties. It reached Kut on 2 December 1915 where the Turks surrounded and laid siege to it on 4 December. Several efforts were made between January and April to relieve the Kut garrison but none succeeded. Nearly 22,000 British and Indian lives were lost in these efforts. Starving and out of rations, the garrison consisting of 6,000 Indian and 3,000 British soldiers surrendered on 29 April 1916.



Indian cavalrymen ride through a French town, 1916, waiting for the grand "push" which never came.

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USI of India

Men of the Indian Corps in France, 1916.

This was one of the worst defeats that the British suffered in the war. Many more soldiers died in the prisoner of war camps. The defeat was due to poor planning and not due to any weakness of the troops. Indian soldiers earned three more Victoria Crosses during the operations to relieve of Kut-al-Amara. These were awarded to Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Lance Naik Lala, 41st Dogras and Naik Shah Ahmed Khan of 89th Punjabis.

The British now reorganised and reinforced their forces in Mesopotamia. The Lahore and Meerut Divisions were relocated here from France and the administrative forces reorganized and strengthened. The advance to Baghdad began on 13 December 1916. Kut was recaptured in February and Baghdad secured on 13 Mar 1917. Mosul was finally occupied on 3 November 1918.

The Mesopotamia campaign was basically fought by the Indian Army. Indian troops showed resilience and courage in severely adverse conditions. Properly organised and led the troops fought admirably. The Indian Army contributed some 600,000 personnel to the Mesopotamia campaign and by the end of it had lost 364 Indian officers and 29,191 men killed and 828 Indian officers and 31,780 men wounded.

Egypt and Palestine

The entry of Turkey into the war posed a threat not only to the oilfields in Southern Iran but also to the Suez Canal. The defence of the Suez Canal was provided initially by the Sirhind Brigade of the 3rd Indian Division (Lahore Division). By December 1914, Indian forces in Egypt had built up to two divisions i.e. the 10th and 11th Divisions, the Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade of State Force units, the Bikaner Camel Corps and three batteries of mountain artillery. In January 1915 and early February a Turkish force of about 20,000 men advanced towards the canal but were beaten back.

In March 1916, Britain tasked the Egyptian Expeditionary Force to advance into the Sinai, simultaneously building a railway line behind their forces as they progressed. The Turks tried to delay this advance but failed. By 9 January 1917 the Sinai Peninsula was cleared. In March and April attempts were made to capture Gaza, which however failed.

General Sir Edmund Allenby was now appointed to command the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with a directive to invade Palestine and capture Jerusalem before Christmas 1917. Improved administrative arrangements and elaborate deception plans resulted in the capture of Beersheba and Gaza on 31 October and 7 October respectively. Jerusalem was captured by 11 January 1917.

By May 1918 the Egyptian Expeditionary Force consisted of the 3rd and 7th Indian Divisions, the 4th and 5th Indian Cavalry Divisions and 24 other Indian battalions.

Syria

The campaign in Syria commenced in September 1918. Once again, an elaborate deception plan facilitated the offensive in Syria. XXI Corps broke through the Turkish defences and the 4th and 5th Indian Cavalry Divisions broke through the gap created. Complete surprise was achieved and the 4th Indian Cavalry Division advanced a hundred miles in 24 hours reaching the headquarters of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief on 20 September. The advance continued and the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade consisting of the Mysore, Hyderabad and Jodhpur Lancers launched a mounted attack on Haifa through a narrow defile, broke through and took the town. This is the last example in military history of a horsed cavalry charge into fortified defences. During the attack Major Thakur Dalpat Singh, MC, commandant of the Jodhpur Lancers was killed. The advance continued and Damascus was reached on 30 September and with the capture of Aleppo on 25 October 1918, the war came to an end. Indian troops played a decisive part in the campaigns in Egypt and Syria and had a major role in breaking through the Turkish defences along the coastal route to Damascus. The 4th and 5th Indian Cavalry Divisions were instrumental in delivering the coup-de-grace.

East Africa

The landings at Tanga, the first attack by the British against German East Africa failed. However a battalion of the Kashmir Rifles captured two German trench lines and covered the withdrawal of the attacking force.

The situation changed when the 129th Baluchis and the 40th Pathans were inducted into the campaign and General Smuts was placed in command of this sector with a mixed force of South Africans, Rhodesians and Indians. Slowly, the German forces of 16,000 local levies and commanded by the German General von Lettow Vorbeck, were pushed back to Dar-es-Salaam. The roads behind



USI of India

Postcard showing an Indian Hotchkiss gun team at work, France, 1917.



39th Garhwal Rifles march through a ruined French village, 1915.



The four worst cases in the Brighton Hospital. The sepoy on the extreme left in the chair was the most severe case in the whole hospital, but later recovered. The sepoy smoking has a fractured arm and elbow, caused by an explosive German bullet, while the two Gurkhas on the right were both wounded by a German shell, one losing his leg and the other an arm and had his leg shattered.

the advance were built by the Faridkot Field Company, officered entirely by Sikhs and Indian Sappers repaired and ran the railway.

Having secured Dar-es-Salaam, the force speeded up the advance by a series of sea-borne landings from one port to another. In one of these assaults the Baluchis fought a spirited attack to capture the part of Kilwa. The Germans were forced out of East Africa and finally laid down their arms only after the Armistice.

The campaign in East Africa is notable for the extreme hardships faced by the troops due to terrain, climate and sickness, notably jaundice, sleeping sickness, and tick fever.

Conclusion

World War I was the first time that the Indian Army was deployed overseas on such a large scale and under conditions very much different from the Indian environment. Over one million Indians served overseas and over 50,000 men from 54 Indian labour companies continued to serve in France after the war. Even though there were no Indian commissioned officers in the army, about 700 Indian doctors held commissions as regimental medical officers and in hospitals, many of whom won gallantry awards. The Indian Army played a vital role in the war. The Mesopotamia campaign was mainly fought by Indian troops and they played a major part in the campaigns in Egypt, Palestine and East Africa. In France, their intervention was critical in stabilising the line in the critical early days of the war in 1914.

The sacrifices of the Indian Army during World War I have been recognised by numerous war memorials around the world, of whom three are dedicated solely to the Indian Army. These are located at Brighton in England, at Neuve Chapelle in France and at the India Gate in New Delhi.

Maj Gen Ian Cardozo (Retd)

The Second World War

Troops of 5th Indian Division prepare to emplane for Imphal on the Burma front in a US Air Transport Command aircraft, March 1944.

The Treaty of Versailles signed on 28 June 1919 which formally ended World War I held Germany responsible for the war and made it pay heavy reparations to the Allies. This led to resentment by the German people and allowed the rise of Adolf Hitler who took over as Chancellor of Germany in 1933 and set about rapidly building up its armed forces. On 13 Mar 1938 he annexed Austria and occupied Czechoslovakia. The British and the French, fearful of another world war, took no action but realized that German military expansion had to be stopped. Britain declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939 after Germany attacked Poland on 1 September and the Second World War started from this date.

When the war began the Indian Army had only 96 infantry battalions and 18 cavalry regiments. Its strength was just 1,94,373 personnel which was just a little more than the strength of the Army at the start of World War I. Modernisation had yet to start. The cavalry had no tanks; the infantry had no



Rana Chhina



AGE MAT JAO
DUSHMAN
DEKHTA HAI.

DO-NOT-USE-
THIS-PATH-DURING
DAYLIGHT-HOURS



An Indian sentry guards a dangerous path somewhere on the Gothic Line in Italy, 1944.



MoD History Division

Indian troops in position below Monte Cassino, Italy, 1944.

mortars as anti-tank weapons. Wireless sets were available only at brigade headquarters and above. The government apparently did not think that the Indian Army would be required to fight another major war or that it would be required for anything other than protecting India's borders. By the time the war ended, the Indian Army had expanded to over 2.5 million men and had fought on both the Western and Eastern fronts. These figures include units of the Indian State Forces. Indian soldiers were deployed in Persia, Iraq, East Africa, North Africa, in Sicily, Italy and France and in Burma, South East Asia and Indonesia. The Indian Army of the Second World War was the largest volunteer army in the history of human conflict.

What is not well known but needs mention is that four Indian Animal Transport Companies that supported the British divisions in France took part in the retreat at Dunkirk, impressing all with their discipline in difficult circumstances. Similarly, 203 and 204 Companies of the Royal Indian Army



Rana Chhina

(Left): Indian troops of Force K-6 arrive in France in December 1939. The force, composed of four Animal Transport Companies of the RIASC and supporting units, was present at the evacuation from Dunkirk in June 1940.

(Below): An Indian infantry battalion prepares to embark for service in North Africa, 1940.

Service Corps won the admiration of the Russians for their exceptional work in conveying supplies from Baluchistan to Tabruz in Russia through blizzards, snow and ice, for which Subedar Narayan Rao Nikkam and Havildar Gajendra Singh were awarded the Order of the Russian Red Star.

In East Africa the 4th Indian Division saw action against Italian forces, playing a major role in their expulsion from Egypt in December 1940, from Abyssinia in May 1941, and, along with the 5th Indian Division, from Eritrea in May 1941.

For the next two years Indian divisions took part in the struggle between Allied and Axis forces across the deserts of North Africa, culminating in the Battle of El Alamein in October 1942 and the pursuit into Libya and Tunisia in the early months of 1943. During the most critical period of the campaign, when Axis forces threatened to break through into Asia, six of the fourteen divisions under Allied Command were Indian. Campaigns in North and East Africa cost 2,500 Indian lives.

Indian troops similarly displayed outstanding conduct during the attacks and counter attacks at the battle of El Alamein where 3 Indian Motor Brigade and 2 Indian Field Regiment destroyed 52 German tanks firing their 25-pounder guns over open sights. No. 4, 5 and 10 Indian



Rana Chhina



MoD History Division

Indian infantry on snow patrol in Italy, 1944.

Divisions had taken part in these battles. Nearly two Indian infantry brigades of 5th Indian Infantry Division were destroyed in these battles. The 4th Indian Division's expertise was used finally to break through the Mareth Line. It had been present at the start of the North African campaign and was present at the final kill at Tunisia.

Three Indian divisions, half of the Commonwealth force, also fought in Italy between 1943 and 1945, leading the assault on the German defensive Bernhardt Line, and taking part in the battle for Monte Cassino and the pursuit of German forces northwards. More than 5,500 Indians died in this campaign.

The 8th Indian Division joined the 8th Army in operations across and up the leg of Italy and it was joined subsequently by the 4th Indian Division which was tasked to capture Monte Cassino. The 4th Indian Division lost about 4000 men on the approaches to Cassino before the objective was finally captured.

The 8th Indian Division was now ordered to secure a bridgehead across the Gari River, which it successfully did and Sepoy Kamal Ram of the 3/8 Punjab won a Victoria Cross for clearing four enemy machine gun positions. The 4th and 10th Indian Divisions were now tasked to clear the Gothic Line



End of the war for a group of German soldiers surrendering to a Jat patrol of the Central India Horse, Italy 1944.



USI of India

At Tas la Zonda in Tunisia, Subedar Lal Bahadur Thapa, 1/2 GR leads his men against the Germans, killing two men with his khukri and two with his revolver.



MoD History Division

4th Indian Division, the famous "Red Eagles", in the final assault on San Marino, September 1944.



USI of India

Indian troops advancing to attack German defences at the Senio river crossing in Italy, April 1945.



USI of India

Men of the 1/5th Maratha Light Infantry rest after a raid on German positions in Italy, 1945.



Indian soldiers advance past a temple complex in Burma during the advance towards Rangoon.



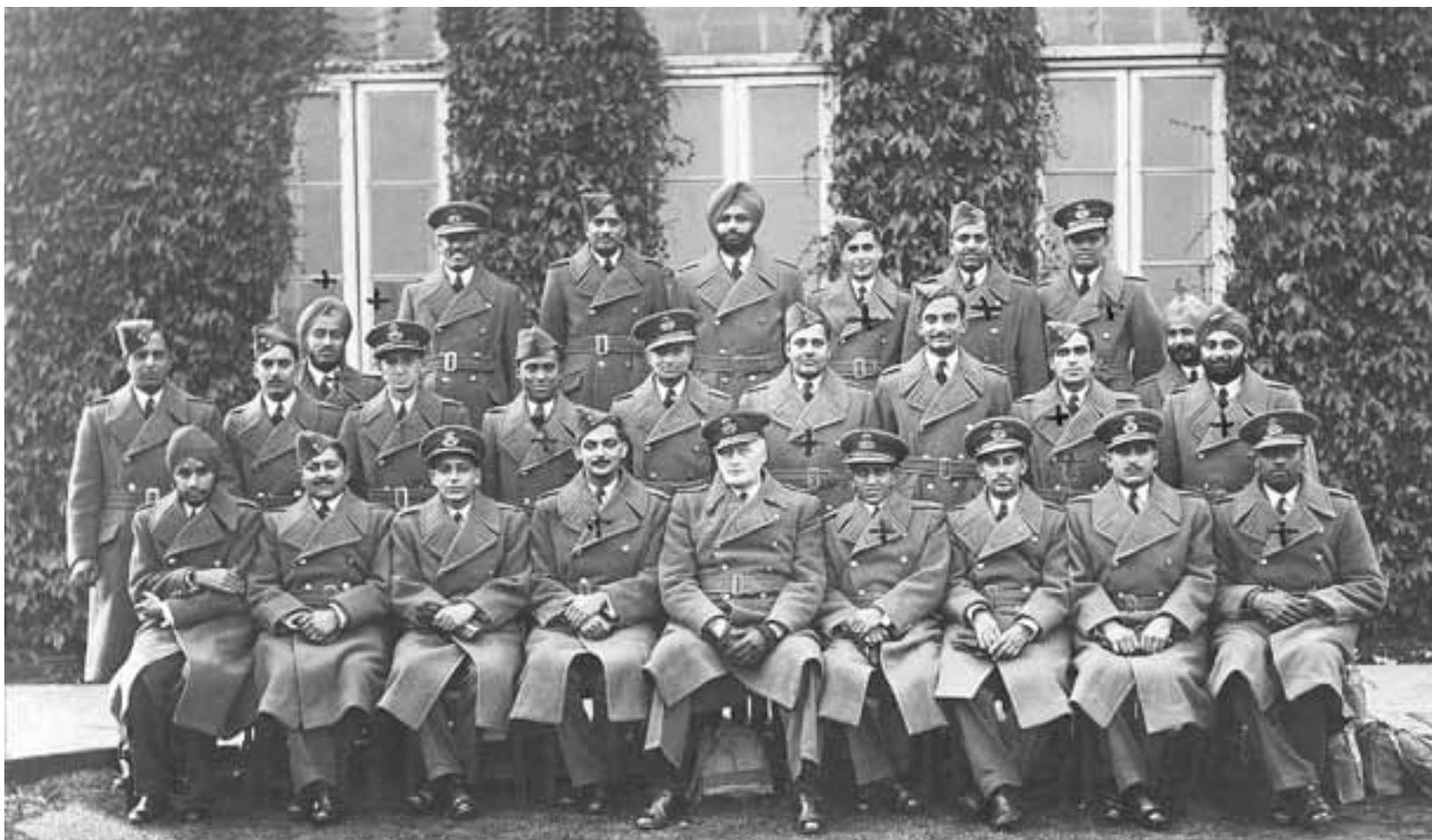
Indian infantry clear an Italian street of German snipers during the advance to Rome, 1945.



An Indian "line party" laying a signal cable under fire, Italy 1944.



A historic moment. Indians from Imphal and British from Kohima meet as 4 and 33 Corps link-up at milestone 109 on the Imphal-Kohima road. Jemadar Karnail Singh of 7 Light Cavalry shakes hands with Major A.C.T. Brotherton, a staff officer of 33 Corps, June 1944.



(Above): The first batch of 24 Indian pilots to fly with the R.A.F., 1940. Those marked with a cross were among those destined never to return to India.

(Right): Subedar Karim Khan, IDSM (behind flag) and Naik Mohammad Yakub, IDSM, both 2/1 Punjab Regiment, with a Japanese flag brought back by a successful raiding party in Burma. Yakub was later killed in a gallant action on 19 May 1944, while his company was attempting to open the Imphal-Kohima road. Subedar Ram Sarup Singh of this battalion won the Victoria Cross for valour at Kennedy Peak in September 1944.



and Naik Yeshwant Gadge of 3 Marathas won a posthumous Victoria Cross in one of the actions there.

Sepoy Ali Haider of 6/13 Frontier Force Rifles and Sepoy Namdeo Jadhav of 1/5 Maratha Light Infantry were awarded the Victoria Cross in actions across the Senio River and Rifleman Thaman Gurung of 1/5 Royal Gurkha Rifles (FF) earned his Victoria Cross for action at San Bartolo. The 4th Indian Division was thereafter sent to Greece. It had taken part in operations on the Suez Canal and in every battle in North Africa and up the Italian mainland.

Burma and South East Asia

While the operations in North Africa were in progress, the Japanese entered the war with its attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbour on 7 December 1942 and declared war against the Allies.



*On the lookout for the Deutsches Afrika Korps.
An Indian signaller in North Africa, 1940*



Madras Sappers of the 19th Indian Division opening the gates of Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, March 1945.

MoD History Division

The nearest British outpost at that time was at Hong Kong, which was held by six infantry battalions including 5/7 Rajputs and 2/14 Punjab. This garrison fought against two Japanese divisions before surrendering to the Japanese after suffering 3000 casualties and inflicting more than thrice the number on the enemy.

The Malay Peninsula was held by 9th and 10th Indian Divisions. Both were training for deployment in the Western Desert. They had no experience of jungle warfare. The Japanese cut through the defences on both sides of the peninsula using tanks and sea landings and by 31 January 1942 the Allied troops had withdrawn into Singapore. The Japanese divisions vigorously pressed home their attacks on the Singapore garrison, which surrendered on 14 February 1942. 65,000 Indian soldiers became prisoners of war and more than 16,000 Indians died in the short and violent campaign, or later in captivity.

While launching operations in Malaya, the Japanese had also launched an attack across Burma through the jungles on the Thai-Burma Border. 17th Indian Division was tasked to delay the Japanese advance to Rangoon. Due to confusion in the fighting around Sittang. The Division Commander ordered the blowing up of the Sittang Bridge leaving two brigades stranded on the wrong side of the river. The division suffered very heavy casualties and had to abandon their guns, equipment and weapons and to swim across the Sittang river. All that the division could muster the next day were 148 officers and 3350 men and only 1420 rifles. The enemy, nevertheless, was delayed by fourteen days.

The British, however, had been outfought by the Japanese and on 28 April orders were issued to withdraw to India and by May the remnants of the Army in Burma had reached India. The Japanese went on to take Burma (Myanmar) and to occupy a part of North East India, and Indian forces again played a key role in their recovery in 1944/45, but with a loss of more than 25,000 lives.

A massive effort now started in India for the reconquest of Burma. Right through 1943 new formations were raised and trained and new concepts tried out. In February 1943, Wingate's first Chindit expedition was launched and though it did not achieve much militarily, its exploits raised the morale of the troops and proved that the Japanese soldier was not the superman he had been projected.



Rana China

The Arakan front witnessed a see-saw battle between the Allies and the Japanese with fierce battles fought at Moundaw, Ngakyedauk Pass, Razabil and Buthidaung with the memorable 'Admin Box' battle fought by 7 Infantry Division at the Ngakyedauk Pass.

Air Supply to the troops was instrumental in ensuring that administrative requirements of the troops whose supply line had been cut off by the Japanese were met.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant General Mutaguchi, commander of the Japanese 15th Army conducted his ill-fated offensive to capture Kohima and Imphal. The aim of this operation was to cut off Imphal. The allies were ultimately successful in breaking up this offensive but many allied soldiers lost their lives on the battlefields of Imphal and Kohima. During this period personnel of 2/5 Royal Gurkha Rifles won three Victoria Crosses, two of which were won on a single day. It was only on 8 July 1944 that General Mutaguchi accepted that his offensive had failed and ordered the remnants of his force to withdraw across the Chindwin.

General Slim now launched operations to regain Burma. The Japanese withdrew with the aim of fighting their main battle behind the Irrawaddy. IV Corps and XXXIII Corps both advanced south. Meiktila was secured on 5 March and Mandalay on 20 March. 17 Indian Division reached Pegu on

An IAF Hurricane is marshaled in after a photo-reconnaissance over the Japanese lines, Imphal, 1944.



Rana Chhina

Indian other ranks of 268 Infantry Brigade fraternize with Japanese soldiers amidst the rubble of Hiroshima, 1946.

1 May 1945 and 26 Indian Division secured Rangoon after the Japanese had vacated the city and 50 Indian Parachute Brigade secured Elephant Point by an airborne assault. Meanwhile XV Corps cleared the Arakan. 14th Army was pulled out to train and prepare for amphibious operations to recapture Malaya and Singapore. The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atom bombs on 7 and 8 August led the Japanese to sue for peace and on 14 August 1945, the Second World War came to an end.

The First World War had started the process of modernization of the Indian Army and its success on the battlefields of Asia, Europe and Africa helped it to gain an identity of its own, facilitating in good measure the political process towards independence. In the Second World War it had fought against two of the finest armies of the world – the Germans and the Japanese – and had proved its worth. Towards the end of the war it was led by its own officers at unit and sub-unit level. Brigadier KS Thimayya successfully commanded a brigade in operations with Indian officers commanding battalions in the brigade and was awarded a DSO for conduct of operations in Burma. The myth of the martial classes was also finally broken. The rapid wartime expansion of the Indian Army from a strength of 2,00,000 to 20,00,000 forced recruitment from all classes. The officer cadre expanded from 1000 to 15,740. Thus by the end of World War II the Indian Army was truly representative of all areas and classes of the country.

Nearly 6,300 awards were earned by the Indian Army including 31 Victoria Crosses, 4 George Crosses, 252 Distinguished Service Orders, 347 Indian Orders of Merit and 1,311 Military Crosses.



(Above): An IAF Hurricane on a forward airfield on the Burma front.

(Left): German soldier captured by 8 Indian Division at the Senio River crossing in Italy shares a meal of 'roti sabzi' with his captors, April 1945.



USI of India

(Above): Indian jawans fraternise with Italian civilians, 1944.

(Right): Havildar Umrao Singh of the Royal Indian Artillery wins the Victoria Cross in the Kaladan Valley on the Burma front, 15 December 1944. Forty Indian soldiers won the Victoria Cross for gallantry from 1912 till 1947.



USI of India

Casualties in India

Over 62,000 Commonwealth war dead of the two world wars are commemorated by the CWGC in India. During the First World War many casualties died on the North West Frontier or in garrison outposts, and, as it was not possible to maintain all the civil, cantonment and outpost cemeteries in which many of them were buried, their names are recorded on memorials in the war cemeteries at Delhi, Madras and Kirkee, and on the Memorial Arch in New Delhi (today known as the India Gate).

During the Second World War, cemeteries for hospitals and lines of communication were established at Ranchi, Kirkee, Madras, Digboi and Gauhati, and for the battlefields at Imphal and Kohima. Delhi War Cemetery was established after independence to accommodate wartime graves from cantonments in Northern, Western and Central India.



A ship of the Royal Indian Navy hunts for enemy submarines in the Indian Ocean, 1943.

MoD History Division

Royal Indian Navy

The Royal Indian Navy was the inheritor of the great seafaring traditions of the coastal kingdoms of South India. During the Second World War it played a small but vital part in the struggle against the Axis powers. Though initially limited to providing protection to the Indian ports and the sealanes leading to them, its duties expanded to include local naval defence. It also undertook combatant duties and rendered commendable service in the Middle East and the Bay of Bengal. Its vessels operated in European waters also, both in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Perhaps the most important and earliest combatant assignment was in the Red Sea and Indian ships took an active share in the capture of Massawa from the Italians and fighting the Italian navy on the coast of Somaliland. They also operated with success in the Persian Gulf, where their duties related largely to patrolling the coast and escorting supply ships. In the period after the entry of Japan into the war, Burmese waters became the primary field of activity for the Royal Indian Navy. It took part in patrolling, and co-operated effectively in combined operations. Movements through tricky chaungs and along the highly indented Arakan coastline was hazardous, but the Indian Navy did not flinch from its duty and gave a magnificent display of valour and skill and laid the foundations for future generations to emulate and follow.

Royal Indian Air Force

As the war clouds gathered over Europe in the summer of 1939, the Indian Air Force (IAF) though six years old was still little more than a 'token' force, consisting as it did of just 14 officers and 146 airmen. The outbreak of the Second World War provided the impetus for the rapid expansion of the fledgling IAF. By August 1945, the service had swelled to a strength of 1352 officers, 21,330 airmen, 14,225 enrolled followers and 1242 tech non-combatants. During the war, personnel of the IAF saw service as far afield as occupied Europe and Australia, and with formations as diverse as units of the RAF Fighter and Bomber Commands in UK and General Chiang Kai Shek's Chinese 5th Army at Chungking. However, by far the most important theatre of operations for the Indian Air Force during World War II was Burma. Japan's invasion of Malaya and Burma in December 1941 following her attack on Pearl

Harbour, was a direct threat to India's frontiers. To meet this challenge, all the resources of India had to be mobilised. In fact it was the impact of the Japanese war that led to a rapid expansion of the small Indian Air Force to a strength of nine squadrons. It was in Burma that the young force's ability to operate in real battle conditions was first tested. It came out of its trial with flying colours. IAF Squadrons and personnel served with distinction in the First Burma Campaign, the Second Arakan Campaign, the Battles for Imphal, Kohima and Central Burma as well as in the Third Arakan Campaign. During the war, the IAF flew aircraft as varied as the antediluvian Wapiti IIAs, Harts, Audaxes and Atlantas, to Lysanders, Mosquitoes, Vultee Vengeances, Hurricanes and finally Spitfires. It was a matter of special pride to the service that when the Japanese delegation headed by Lieutenant General Numata flew into Rangoon to sign the instrument of surrender of the Imperial Japanese Expeditionary Forces, two Spitfires of No 8 (IAF) Squadron were among the fighter escort which shepherded the delegation from Elephant Point to Mingaldon.

During the war, the Indian Air Force flew more than 16000 sorties in Burma alone, involving more than 24,000 operational flying hours. On 12 March 1945 His Majesty the King bestowed the prefix of 'Royal' on the IAF in recognition of its signal contribution towards the victory over Japan. The 'honours' tally was equally impressive; 1 DSO, 22 DFCs, a bar to the DFC, 3 AFCs, 2 OBEs, 7 MBEs, 7 BEMs, 45 M-in-Ds and 225 Jangi Inams were awarded to personnel of the IAF, the majority for service in Burma. Glory, however, was not achieved without a price. 711 members of the small service were destined never to return to their homes. They fell in Burma, France, Belgium, UK, the North West Frontier and Assam as well as on many other fields where their names are now legend.

Maj Gen Ian Cardozo (Retd)

A Hurricane IIc of the Royal Indian Air Force is readied for a sortie on the Arakan front, 1943.



Rana Chhina



The Greatest Volunteer Force known to history

The Forces of Undivided India played a significant part in both world wars and her 160,000 dead are buried and commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in war cemeteries in 60 countries. India's army, which by the end of the Second World War with two and half million men was the largest volunteer army the world had ever seen, suffered the heaviest losses but other branches of the Indian services also played their part.

They served in many theatres of war from October 1914 when the first units arrived on the Western Front, to help stem the German assault, until the last months of the Second World War when Indian forces played a key role in the Allied victory in the East.

In the First World War they fought in the battles of Neuve Chapelle and the Ypres salient, the campaigns in Gallipoli, East Africa and Mesopotamia. They were with the British Expeditionary Force in France in the Second World War and went on to fight in the deserts of North Africa, in Italy, the Malay Peninsula and in Burma.

In every theatre of war they fought with distinction, winning countless decorations, including 40 Victoria Crosses and were in the words of Field Marshal Auchinleck 'second to none in soldierly spirit and pride of profession.'

“We here commemorate those from my country who came back no more from these shores. Valiant were their deeds; undying be their memory.”

Colonel His Highness Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur The Maharaja of Kapurthala representing the Government of India at the Unveiling of the Neuve Chapelle Memorial, France, 1927.

Memorials around the world

Indian War Dead WW-I & WW-II:

Country	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Total
Algeria	0	0	0	2	0	2
Australia	0	0	0	6	0	6
Austria	0	3	3	3	0	3
Azerbaijan	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	0	0	380	13	393
Belgium	469	20	489	0	0	0
British Indian Ocean Territory	0	0	0	4	0	4
Cameroon	1	0	1	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	1	0	1
China, (including Hong Kong)	104	0	104	481	36	517
Cyprus	0	0	0	102	0	102
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	1	1
Denmark	1	0	1	0	0	0
Egypt	5168	1	5169	2954	36	2990
Eritrea	0	0	0	368	6	374
France	8065	390	8455	99	16	115
Germany	232	0	232	115	21	136
Greece	520	69	589	194	12	206
India	14887	0	14887	35886	243	36129
Indonesia	0	0	0	191	143	334
Iran	3445	5	3450	18	0	18
Iraq	34573	7516	42089	1672	16	1688
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	799	17	816	66	0	66
Italy	52	2	54	5508	219	5727
Japan	0	0	0	67	0	67
Kenya	1190	35	1225	10	0	10
Lebanese Republic	146	0	146	301	0	301
Libya	0	0	0	234	67	301
Malaysia	0	0	0	155	362	517
Maldives	0	0	0	68	0	68

Country-wise Summary*

Country	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Total
Malta	34	0	34	4	0	4
Mozambique	24	0	24	0	0	0
Myanmar	8	0	8	22644	275	22919
Nepal	0	0	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	1	0	1	1	0	1
New Zealand	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nigeria	17	0	17	0	0	0
Pakistan	74	0	74	129	0	129
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	337	703	1040
Poland	0	0	0	2	0	2
Portugal	0	0	0	1	0	1
Romania	71	4	75	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	0	0	7	0	7
Sierra Leone	91	0	91	0	0	0
Singapore	2	0	2	13495	159	13654
Somalia (including Somaliland)	99	0	99	10	0	10
South Africa	13	0	13	10	0	10
Sri Lanka	2	0	2	445	2	447
St. Helena and Ascension Island	0	0	0	1	0	1
St. Lucia	0	0	0	4	0	4
Sudan	0	0	0	548	0	548
Switzerland	5	0	5	3	0	3
Syria	141	38	179	55	12	67
Tanzania	1993	1	1994	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	29	0	29
Tunisia	7	0	7	193	7	200
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	1698	25	1723	0	0	0
United Kingdom	229	5	234	178	1	179
United States of America	0	0	0	11	0	11
Yemen	27	0	27	37	0	37

* Data provided by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

**Belgium, Menin Gate Memorial, Ieper
(54326 Commemorations, 413 Indian)**

Within six months of the outbreak of war seven divisions of infantry and two divisions and two brigades of cavalry were sent from India overseas. ...I trusted the people of India in the great emergency that had arisen, and I told them so and my confidence was not misplaced.

India and the War, 1914, by Lord Hardinge, *My Indian Years*



CWCC





Lt Gen Amit Sharma

Mrs Sonia Gandhi lays a wreath at the inauguration of the Indian Memorial at the Menin Gate in Ieper, Belgium to commemorate more than 400 Indian servicemen who died here during the First World War. The memorial stone was replaced by the more imposing Ashoka Lions marker in November 2011.



CWCC



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Egypt, Abbasiya Indian Cemetery (75 Commemorations)

At the outbreak of the First World War, Cairo was the headquarters of the British Garrison in Egypt and it became the main base and hospital centre for operations in Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine. The cemetery at El Abbasiya was established in May 1918 and used until December 1920.



CWGC

Egypt, Alamein Memorial (11,868 Commemorations, 1802 Indian)

'Before Alamein we never had a victory, after Alamein we never had a defeat'
The Hinge of Fate, Winston Churchill.



CWGC

**Egypt, Halfaya Sollum War Cemetery
(1823 Commemorations, 142 Indian)**

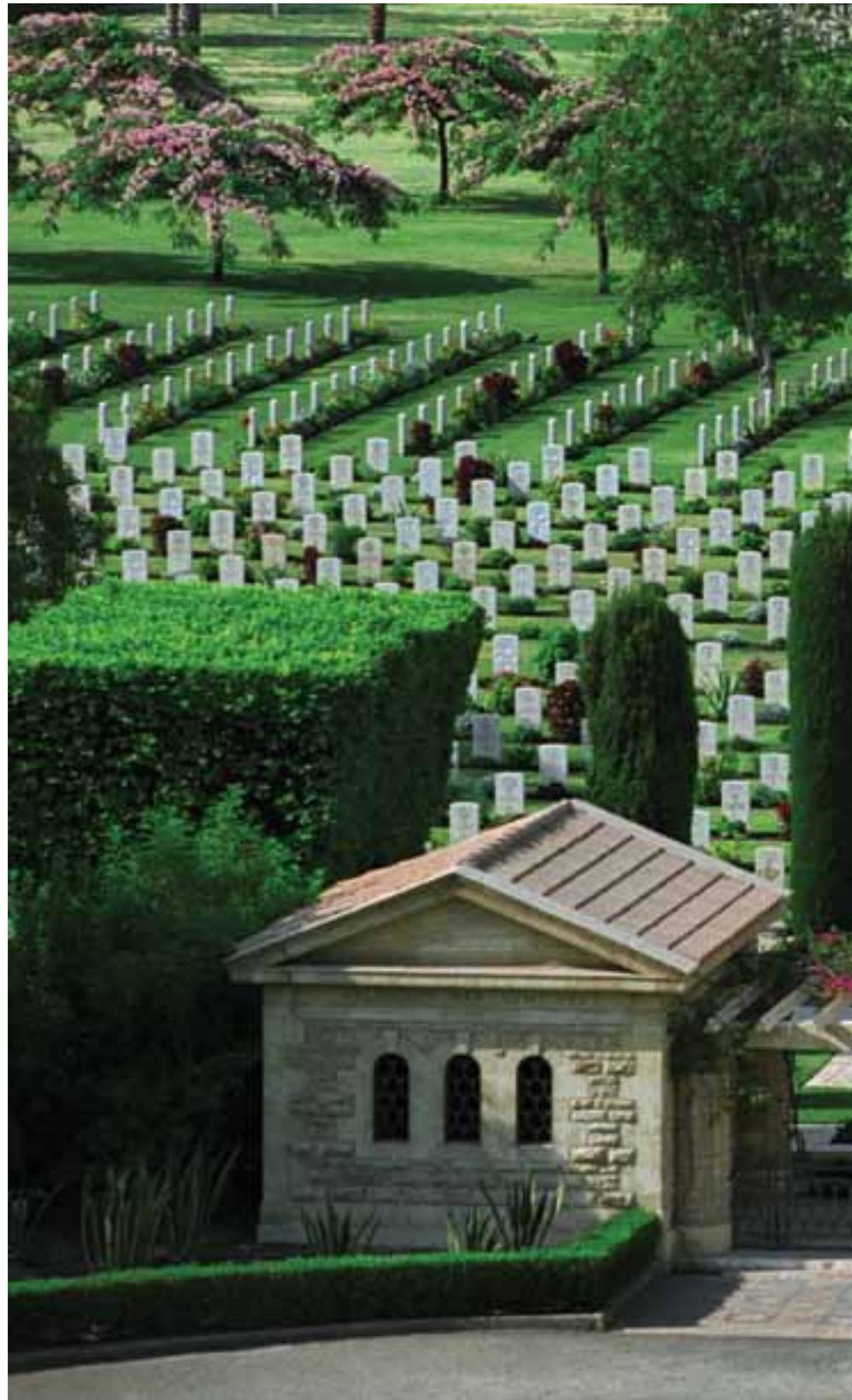
Adjacent to Halfaya Pass and the scene of heavy fighting in 1941 and 1942, all of the 2,000 graves in the cemetery were brought in from the surrounding area.

**Egypt, Heliopolis War Cemetery
(1826 Commemorations, 83 Indian)**

Two memorials in this cemetery commemorate more than 4,600 men, the majority Indian servicemen, whose original memorials at Aden and Port Tewfik were destroyed in subsequent fighting in the region.



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**France, Ayette Indian and Chinese Cemetery
(70 Commemorations, 35 Indian)**

The village of Ayette remained in British hands from March 1916 to the 27th March 1918, when it was captured by the Germans. The cemetery was begun in September, 1917 and used until the following April, and again in September and October 1918; and after the Armistice 43 graves were brought in from isolated positions.

**France, Etaples Military Cemetery
(11479 Commemorations, 17 Indian)**

During the First World War the area around Etaples was the scene of immense concentrations of Commonwealth reinforcement camps and hospitals.







CWGC

**France, Gorre British and Indian Cemetery
(901 Commemorations, 80 Indian)**

The Chateau here was occupied early in the war by British and Indian troops; and the Cemeteries, in the South-East corner of the Chateau grounds, were begun in the Autumn of 1914. The Indian Cemetery was closed in October, 1915, with the transfer of the Indian Corps to the East.



CWGC

France, Mazargues War Cemetery (1765 Commemorations, 994 Indian)

Marseilles was the base of the Indian troops in France during the 1914-18 war; and throughout the war the Royal Navy, the Merchant Navy, British troops and Labour units worked in the port or passed through it.



CWGC

France, Merville Communal Cemetery (1282 Commemorations, 97 Indian)

In 1914-15 Merville was the headquarters of the Indian Corps and the 6th and Lahore Casualty Clearing Stations were established here.



CWCC

France, Neuve-Chapelle Memorial (4742 Indian Commemorations)

"We here commemorate those from my country who came back no more from these shores. Valiant were their deeds; undying be their memory."

Colonel His Highness Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, The Maharaja of Kapurthala representing the Government of India at the unveiling of the Neuve Chapelle Memorial, France, 1927.



INDIA





Brig Sukhjit Singh

Then

France, Neuve-Chapelle Memorial (4742 Indian Commemorations)

To the honour of the Army of India which fought in France and Belgium, 1914-1918, and in perpetual remembrance of those of their dead whose names are here recorded and have no known grave.



Lt Gen Amit Sharma

Now



CWGC

France, Neuville-Sous-Montreuil Indian Cemetery (25 Commemorations)

The Indian Cemetery was made between December 1914 and March 1916 by the Lahore Indian General Hospital.



**France, Zelobes Indian
Cemetery, Lacouture
(73 Commemorations)**

The hamlet of Zelobes remained in British hands from the early days of the War until the 11th April, 1918, when it was captured and held by the Germans until evacuated by them until August. The Cemetery was used by Field Ambulances at Zelobes from November, 1914, to October, 1915 and after the Armistice isolated graves were concentrated into it.

CWGC



CWGC

Germany, Durnbach War Cemetery (2934 Commemorations, 41 Indian)

Also containing a cremation memorial, Durnbach contains the graves of men of the army of undivided India who died while prisoners of war in various places in France and Germany.



CWGC

Germany, Zehrendorf Indian Cemetery (206 Commemorations)

This cemetery contains the graves of Indians who died during the First World War at a prisoner-of-war camp at Zossen, south of Berlin. From the end of the Second World War the land on which the cemetery is located was occupied by Russian forces and the casualties buried here were instead commemorated by name at the Neuve-Chapelle Memorial in France. The cemetery was not however forgotten and following the re-unification of Germany in 1990 the CWGC began the restoration of the cemetery which was completed in 2005.

**Greece, Monastir Road Indian Cemetery
(353 Commemorations)**

The cemetery was used from 1916 and 1920 for the burial those who served in the Salonika including the remains of Indian servicemen who were cremated in accordance with their faith.







CWGC

Greece, Phaleron War Cemetery (1512 Commemorations, 58 Indian)
His Excellency Dr A P J Kalam, President of India (2002 - 2007), lays a wreath in Phaleron War Cemetery, remembering those who died in the campaigns in Greece and Crete during the Second World War.



CC-by-sa PlaneMad/Wikimedia

India, Chennai Victory Memorial

The Victory Memorial is located near Fort Saint George close to Cupid's bow, along the South Beach Road facing the Bay of Bengal. It was constructed by a committee of prominent and influential citizens of Madras with the objective of commemorating the victory of the allied armies during the Great War of 1914-18. The Memorial was completed in October 1933 and handed over to the Corporation of Madras on 27 February, 1937.



CWGC

**India, Delhi Memorial (India Gate)
(13313 Commemorations, 12357 Indian)**

'To the dead of the Indian Armies who fell and are honoured in France and Flanders, Mesopotamia and Persia, East Africa, Gallipoli and elsewhere in the Near and Far East and in Sacred Memory also of those whose names are here recorded and who fell in India on the North West Frontier and during the Third Afghan War.'

Inscription on the Delhi Memorial.



India, Delhi Teen Murti Memorial

'Teen Murti' (Three Statues) is the popular name for the Memorial of the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade that fought in the Middle East during the First World War. It today also serves as the Indian Cavalry Memorial and a memorial ceremony is held here annually on Cavalry Day. The inspiration for the memorial can be seen from the 1918 photograph below.



Brig MS Jodha

At a dusty crossroads about eight kilometres north of Aleppo in Syria, is a sandstone three-sided pillar, twelve feet high, which commemorates the last battle between British and Turkish troops in the Great War. It is known locally as the *Qabr Inglizieh* or the English Tomb; also known as as the Indian Cavalry Memorial or the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade Memorial.



CWGC

**India, Delhi War Cemetery
(1155 Commemorations, 152 Indian)**

Delhi War Cemetery was created in 1951 when graves from many cemeteries in northern India were moved into the site to ensure their permanent maintenance.



CWGC

India, Imphal Cremation Memorial (868 commemorations)

During the Second World War Imphal became a focal point in the defence of India. The Cemetery was started during the fighting and now contains 828 Commonwealth burials. The Cremation Memorial commemorates Hindu and Sikh soldiers and airmen killed in the battle whose remains were cremated in accordance with their faith.



Farhiz Karanjawala

India, Imphal Peace Memorial

The India Peace Memorial also known as the Japanese War Memorial, lies at the base of Red Hill, the site of fierce fighting between Indian & British forces and the Japanese army in May 1944. The memorial was made by the Japanese Government in remembrance of all who died in the Battle of Imphal, March-July 1944. It comprises two concrete wall-like structures tracing a zigzag line separated by three large roughly hewn boulders signifying drops of blood at the head of the memorial.



Brig Sukhjit Singh

India, Kapurthala State Forces War Memorial

The Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry served with distinction in East Africa 1914-1917 and in the Third Afghan War 1919. This monument is also locally known as the Capt. Jhaggar Singh Memorial.



CWGC

India, Kirkee War Cemetery (1675 Commemorations, 150 Indian)



India, Kohima War Cemetery (1,420 Commemorations)

The Japanese advance into India was halted at Kohima in April 1944 and was the scene of perhaps the most bitter fighting of the whole Burma campaign when a small Commonwealth force held out against repeated attacks by a Japanese Division. The fiercest hand to hand fighting took place in the garden of the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow, around the tennis court. The bungalow was destroyed in the fighting, but white concrete lines mark and preserve permanently the historic tennis court.



CWGC

India, Kohima Cremation Memorial (917 commemorations)

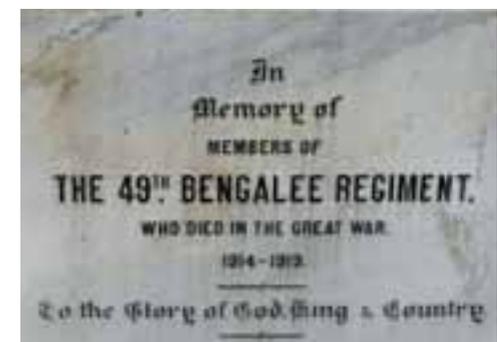
'When you go home, Tell them of us and say, For your tomorrow,
We gave our today.'

Inscription on the 2nd Division Memorial at Kohima



India, Kolkata 49th Bengal Memorial

The memorial pays tribute to a remarkable unit. The 49th Bengal was the only army unit to be composed entirely of ethnic Bengalis. Raised in 1917 and disbanded in 1922 it was deployed on active service in Mesopotamia.





Cp Capt T. K. Singha

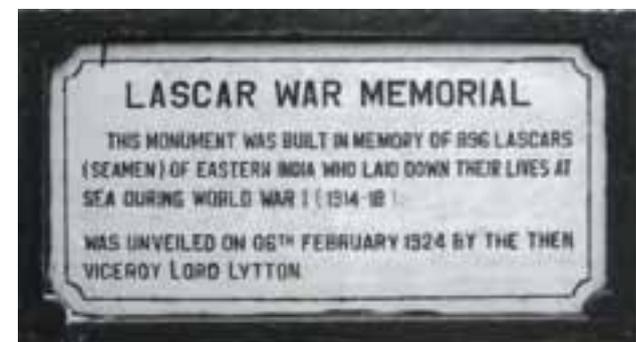
India, Kolkata Cenotaph
The Glorious Dead Memorial, Red Road, Kolkata.



Cip Capt T.K. Singha

India, Kolkata Lascar Memorial

Although Indian Lascars had served aboard maritime vessels since the time of the East India Company, during WW1 Lascars replaced British sailors recruited into the navy, with Indian seafarers making up 20 per cent of the British maritime force by the end of the war. Their contribution is recorded at the Tower Hill Memorial UK, which honours Allied merchant seamen who lost their lives in both world wars, and at the Kolkata Lascar Memorial.





CWGC

India, Mumbai (Bombay) 1914-1918 & 1939 -1945 Memorials

India provided vast quantities of foods and other materials to the Commonwealth forces, and to the British at home. This necessitated the involvement of millions of men and women in war work, production and transportation. The two memorials at Bombay commemorate more than 8,500 Indian sailors who died in the two world wars and have no other grave than the sea.



India, Patiala State Forces Memorial

The memorial commemorates the dead of the military units of the erstwhile princely state of Patiala during the First World War 1914-1918.



**Indonesia, Jakarta War Cemetery
(954 Commemorations, 161 Indian)**

Jakarta War Cemetery contains the graves of many who died in defence of Java and Sumatra during the swift Japanese advance in 1942 and many others who perished afterwards as prisoners of war.



CWCC



Iran, Tehran Memorial (3588 Commemorations, 3380 Indian)

In recent times, remembrance services have been held at the Memorial, attended by relatives of the fallen. 'This is something very emotional for us. [For] years and years, we never knew that such a thing is here and it was only this year that we found out that, yes, we have around 3,400 soldiers lying here with Indian names.'



Brig M.S. Jodha

Israel, Haifa War Memorial

The fortified town of Haifa fell to a cavalry charge by the Jodhpur Lancers of the 15th I.S. Cavalry Brigade on 23 Sep 1918. The event is taught to children in local schools. A commemorative service is now held annually at the Memorial, attended by members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the Indian Armed Forces.



CWGC

**Israel, Jerusalem Indian War Cemetery
(318 Commemorations, 78 Indian)**

The cemetery was used from July 1918 to June 1920 and contains the graves of Indian servicemen of the First World War.



CWGC

Italy, Cassino Memorial (4046 Commemorations, 1438 Indian)

‘It was more than the stubble of beard that told the story; it was the blank, staring eyes. The men were so tired that it was a living death. They had come from such a depth of weariness that I wondered if they would quite be able to make the return to the lives and thoughts they had known.’ Survivor’s account of the First Battle for Cassino.



CWGC

**Italy, Florence War Cemetery
(1620 Commemorations, 142 Indian)**

'The two world wars were destructive beyond measure, and they spread right across the globe.... Future historians must look back on the 3 decades between August 1914 and May 1945 as the era when Europe took leave of its senses.' Norman Davies.

Italy, Forli Cremation Memorial (769 Commemorations)
Almost 6,000 Indian soldiers died in Italy during the Second World War; the story of their bravery and their sacrifice is still talked about in the Italian cities and villages that they helped to liberate.





CWCC



CWGC

Italy, Rimini Gurkha War Cemetery (591 Commemorations)

There was severe fighting near Rimini in the autumn of 1944 in which the 4th and 10th Indian Divisions had an important share. The site of Rimini Gurkha Cemetery was chosen in October 1945 and graves were brought into it from the surrounding battlefields. Within the cemetery stands the Rimini Cremation Memorial one of three memorials erected in Italy to officers and men of the Indian Army whose remains were cremated.



CWCC

Italy, Sangro River Cremation Memorial (517 Commemorations)

The site of this cemetery was selected by Five Corps, and into it were brought the graves of men who had died in the fierce fighting on the Adriatic sector of the front in November-December 1943, and during the static period that followed. This is one of three memorials erected in Italy to officers and men of the Indian forces whose remains were cremated in accordance with their faith - the other two cremation memorials are in Forli Indian Army War Cemetery and Rimini Gurkha War Cemetery.



CWGC

Japan, Yokohama War Cemetery (1675 Commemorations, 46 Indian)

Yokohama war cemetery was constructed after the Second World War and contains the graves of Commonwealth servicemen who died in Japan as prisoners of war or with the occupying forces after the war.



Kenya, Maktou Indian Cemetery (15 Commemorations, 14 Indian)

At Maktou a fortified camp, a reinforcement depot and an Indian clearing hospital were established in 1915. The cemetery was used from March 1915 to May 1916.



CWGC

**Lebanon, Beirut Maronite Cemetery (Indian Section)
(43 Commemorations)**

Beirut was occupied by the 7th (Meerut) Division on the 8th October, 1918, when French warships were already in the harbour; and the 32nd and 15th Combined Clearing Hospitals were sent to the town. The majority of those buried in the cemetery died in October 1918.



CWGC

Malta, Pieta Military Cemetery (2254 Commemorations, 28 Indian)

From the spring of 1915, the hospitals and convalescent depots established on the islands of Malta and Gozo dealt with over 135,000 sick and wounded, chiefly from the campaigns in Gallipoli and Salonika. The commemorations in Pieta include 20 Indian servicemen who were cremated at Lazaretto Cemetery



CWGC

Myanmar, Rangoon Memorial, (26857 Commemorations, 1964 Indian)

'If ever an army fought in a just cause, we did. We coveted no man's country; we wished to impose no form of government on any nation. We fought for the clean, the decent, the free things of life, for the right to live our lives in our own way, as others could live theirs, to worship God in what way we chose, to be free in body and in mind and for our children to be free.'
Field Marshal The Viscount Slim. Commander 14th Army and architect of victory in Burma.



CWGC

Myanmar, Taukkyan Cremation Memorial, (1060 Commemorations, 981 Indian)

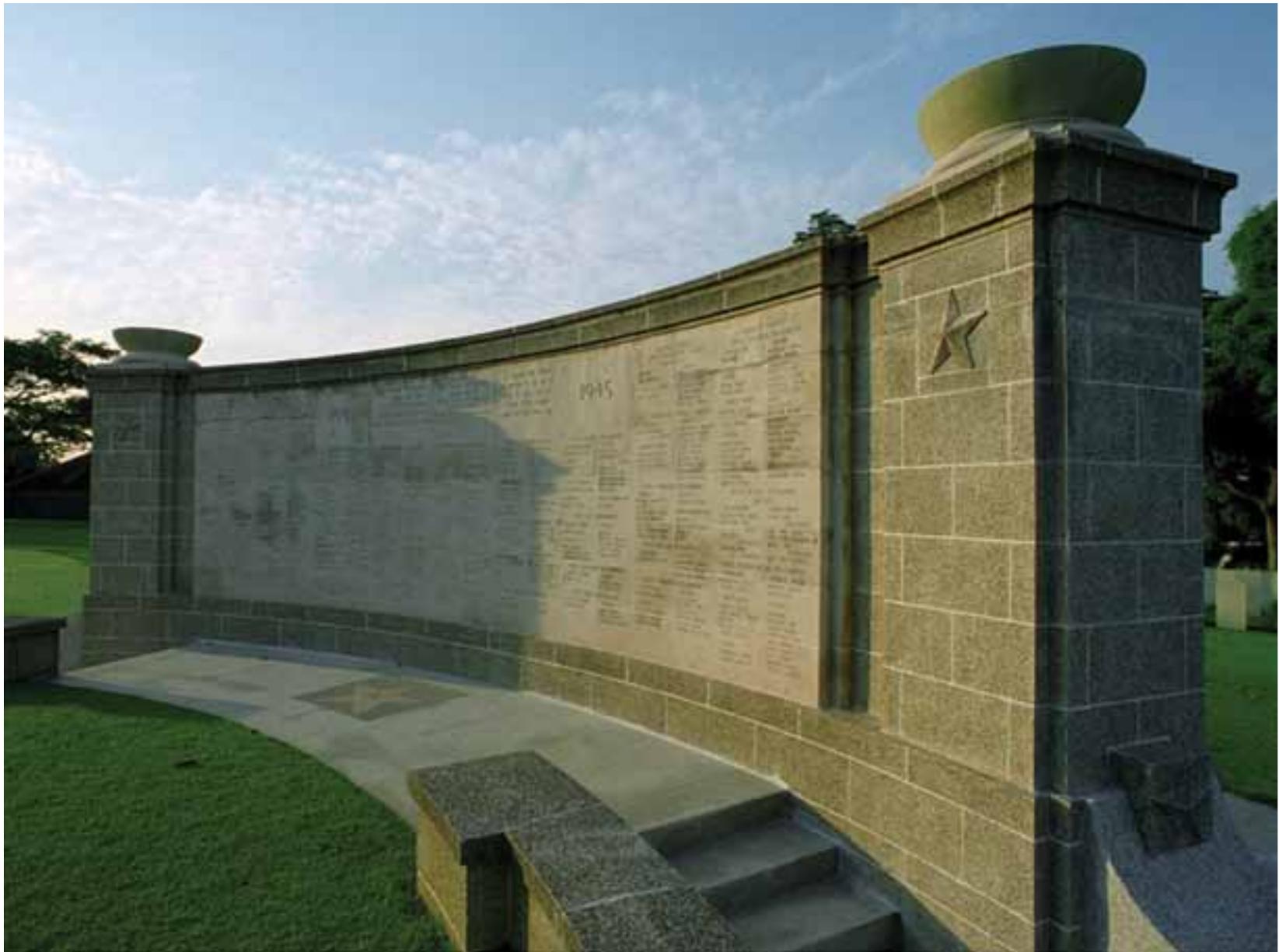
This memorial commemorates men of the forces of undivided India and the army of Burma who died during the 1939 -1945 World War and whose mortal remains were accorded the last rite required by their religion - committal to fire.



CWGC

Romania, Slobozia Military Cemetery (75 Commemorations, 70 Indian)

Slobozia Military Cemetery was made in 1920 by the Rumanian Government for the reburial of those Indian soldiers, captured by the Germans and sent to work in Rumania, who died in captivity.



CWGC

Singapore Cremation Memorial
(789 Commemorations, 781 Indian)
'They died for all free men.'
Dedicatory inscription, Singapore.



Cdr Arun Bhattacharya

Singapore INA Memorial

Located within the Esplanade Park, the Indian National Army Monument was erected in 1995. It marks the site of the Indian National Army memorial which was destroyed after the war.



CWCC



**Sri Lanka, Colombo (Liveramentu) Cremation Memorial
(165 commemorations)**

On the Memorial are carved the names of over 150 men of the Hindu faith who died while serving in Sri Lanka and who were accorded the last rite required by their religion - committal to fire.



MEMORIAL FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE 1965-1966
RIOTS IN SINGAPORE
ERECTED BY THE
SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT
IN 1998



Sri Lanka, Colombo IPKF Memorial

The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) served in Sri Lanka from 1987-1990. A Memorial to honour the memory of the Indian servicemen who lost their lives while serving with the IPKF was constructed by the Sri Lanka government on the outskirts of Colombo in 2008.



CWGC

Thailand, Kanchanaburi War Cemetery (6842 Commemorations, 12 Indian)

'Kanchanaburi is 86 miles from Bangkok over bad roads - 4 hours. No hotel, no rest house as yet but possibly Mayor Boon Pong might oblige. Accessibility for relatives bad. Garden treatment - possible but water needed outside of monsoon season Type of grass can be cut by lawn mower. Cholera season, April, May June. Plague occasionally, Malaria not bad.'

Notebook of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore 1947.



CWGC

**Turkey, Helles Memorial, Gallipoli
(20834 Commemorations, 1516 Indian)**

'The site has been so selected that this monument to our "missing" dead will be for all time a mark for ships sailing in these seas. It is the same height as was the Colossus of Rhodes.'

Sir Fabian Ware 1924



CWCC



United Kingdom, Chattri Memorial, Brighton

12,000 wounded Indian soldiers, passed through Brighton & Hove Hospital, during the Great War. The Chattri Memorial was erected on the exact site where fifty-three Hindu and Sikh soldiers were cremated according to their faith.

**United Kingdom, Brookwood Military Cemetery
(29 Indian commemorations)**

In a country with 170,000 graves in 13,000 cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds, Brookwood is the largest Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemetery in the United Kingdom and is unique in having two Stones of Remembrance and two Crosses of Sacrifice.





CWGC



CWCC



**United Kingdom, Kingussie Cemetery, Scotland
(14 Commemorations, 9 Indian)**

Force K6 comprised six Mule Companies with supporting units of the Royal Indian Army Service Corps. They became the first units of the Indian Army in the Second World War to take the field, serving with the British Expeditionary Force in 1939 and 1940. These units made a big impression on the local communities where they were based. Eighty-four year old Isobel Harling visited and tended the nine Indian graves in this cemetery every day; insisting it was the least she could do after all that these young men did for Britain.



CWGC

**United Kingdom, Runnymede Memorial, Surrey
(20377 Commemorations, 7 Indian)**

The Royal Indian Air Force was formed in 1933 and from a small tactical air force grew in size to play a major part in the Second World War with many of its officers serving with the Royal Air Force in Burma and other theatres.





CWCC

**“They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.” *Laurence Binyon, For the
Fallen, 21 September 1914.***

Section II

The Wars since Independence
Memorials in India

India's Wars Since Independence

India has had war thrust upon it five times since independence: once with China and four times with Pakistan. None of the wars were of its' own making. Pursuing a policy of peace and non-alignment, the country was ill-prepared for these conflicts except for the Indo-Pak war of 1971 when it was ready and won a decisive victory. The partition of India and the division of her armed forces preceded the Indo-Pak war of 1947-48. The princely states were given the option of merging with the country adjacent to them – India or Pakistan – but a few of them thought they could remain independent. These were Hyderabad, Junagadh and Kashmir.

Hyderabad Police Action

The State of Hyderabad allowed the razakars under Kasim Rizvi to run riot resulting in political murders and communal terrorism. India's Home Minister, Sardar Patel put an end to this state of anarchy by sanctioning police action against the state, which capitulated on 18 September 1948 and was merged with the Indian Union. The Indian casualties were 66 killed and 97 wounded. Major General JN Chaudhri accepted the surrender of Major General El Adroos and was appointed Military Governor.

Action at Junagadh

The state of Junagadh, a seaboard state, had no territorial contiguity with Pakistan. It's failure to merge with India, although its borders were contiguous with the India Union caused civil unrest in Kathiawar. A brigade was moved to the State's borders but people's agitation within the State forced the Diwan to accede to India.

An infantry patrol is silhouetted against the skyline of the Himalayan foothills along the line of control in Jammu & Kashmir. The Indian armed forces have to maintain a constant vigil against infiltration attempts from across the border.



Capt. Suresh Sharma



USI of India

Jammu and Kashmir Operations 1947-48

The borders of the Princely State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) were contiguous both to India and Pakistan and the State could have acceded to either country. The maharaja, however, could not make up his mind and initially desired to remain independent. Pakistan decided to act unilaterally and attacked the state on 20 October 1947 from different directions. She used a force of over 10,000 tribals from the North West Frontier Province, led by Colonel (later Major General) Akbar Khan, and officers from the Pakistan Army. The maharaja now decided to request assistance from India and acceded to the Indian Union on 26 October 1947.

Mountain ranges divide the State of J&K into three geographical areas i.e. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. Pakistani forces attacked all three areas simultaneously. The main thrust of the Pakistani forces was towards Srinagar. The tribals first attacked Baramula. They burnt the town and let loose an orgy of violence, loot and rape on the 20th of October. The State Forces were inadequate to meet this offensive

Indian leaders at the funeral of Brigadier Mohammad Usman, the hero of Jhangar. Brigadier Usman was instrumental in bringing victory to the Indian forces in 1947-48 during the battle of Naoshera on 6/7 February 1948. Known as the "lion of Naoshera", he was killed in action on 3 July 1948.



USI of India

The eternal vigil. A sentry stands guard at a mountain pass, 1962.

and the tribals made substantial ingress. Indian forces could intervene only after the State acceded to India. 1 Sikh and 4 Kumaon were air-lifted from Safdarjang airfield and were just in time to stop the raiders at Badgam where Major Somnath Sharma was posthumously awarded India's first Param Vir Chakra. At the battle of Shelatang, Brigadier LP Sen, DSO, Commander 161 Infantry Brigade decimated the tribals. Over a thousand tribals were killed at the battles of Sheletang and Badgam. Pattan and Baramula were captured and the threat to Srinagar was removed.

Pakistani forces had meanwhile made substantial inroads into the territory of Jammu capturing local townships against weak garrisons of J&K State forces. These included Naushera, Jhangar and Rajauri.

Major General Kalwant Singh assumed command of all forces in J&K on 5 November 1947. This force was named JAK Force. He directed the recapture of all garrison towns that had been captured by the enemy including Jhangar, Naushera, Rajauri. The most important garrison was Poonch because its capture by the enemy would open an access to Srinagar and the Valley. The aim of all operations in Jammu therefore was the relief of Poonch, which was under attack by the raiders. The task of operations in Jammu was given to 50 Para Brigade under Brigadier Paranjape. 50 Para Brigade and 161 Infantry



Capt Suresh Sharma

Brigade were to ultimately link up for the relief of Poonch after capturing all the objectives in their respective areas. 268 Infantry Brigade was given the task of protecting the Line of Communication. Lieutenant Colonel Pritam Singh of 1 (Para) Kumaon reached Poonch and took over as garrison commander and thereafter was responsible for the heroic defence of Poonch.

In May 1948 JAK Force was split into two divisions - Srinagar Division (Sri Div) under Major General Thimayya DSO, and Jammu Division (Jai Div) under Major General Atma Singh.

Meanwhile, fierce battles took place at Jhangar, Naushera, Kotli, Ramgarh, Rajauri, Mendhar, Pir Badeshwar, Topa, Darapari, PirKalewa and Taindhar. Four more Param Vir Chakras were won by Company Havildar Major Piru Singh, Lance Naik Karam Singh MM, Naik Jadunath Singh and Second Lieutenant Raghoba Rane. The link-up for Poonch finally took place on 20 November 1948 and Poonch was relieved. The epic defence of Poonch is a story by itself and the main heroes were Pritam Singh who was by now promoted to Brigadier and Air Commodore (Baba) Mehar Singh who led the Air Force in the near impossible task of supplying Poonch against enemy fire from the surrounding hills.

An infantry section is reflected in a monsoon puddle during a training exercise. Many parts of India experience torrential rains during the monsoon season. The northeast, in particular, has the highest recorded rainfall on earth.



Air HQ



Srinagar and Ladakh sectors

Offensive operations to free the Valley and Ladakh from the raiders commenced in the summer of 1948. The offensive was to be launched towards Muzzafarabad. This involved the capture of Chinari, Garhi, Domel, Nastachun Pass, Tithwal, Pir Kanthi and areas beyond the Kishenganga River. Operations in the Tithwal area were given to Brigadier Harbaksh Singh who conducted a very successful operation clearing all areas beyond the Kishenganga River. Lack of forces to defend the captured areas forced the Indian Army to hold the area on the southern side of the river.

During conduct of these operations Gilgit was handed over to Pakistan by British officers of the Gilgit Scouts and non-Muslim elements of the garrisons were massacred. Skardu, an isolated garrison, could not be reinforced due to paucity of troops and after a heroic defence of many months was finally captured by the enemy and all defenders were subsequently killed except the garrison commander. Kargil was also captured by the raiders and Ladakh was in danger of falling to the enemy.

Operations were launched by 77 Para Brigade across Zojila with 1/5 Gorkha Rifles (FF), 4 Rajput and 1 Patiala. Zojila was cleared, Kargil was captured and the link up with the Leh garrison by 77 Para Brigade took place. Troops for the defence of Leh, mainly 2/8 GR, came across the route via Manali and the Rohtang Pass.

With all these areas cleared of the raiders, all that was required was to maintain the momentum of chasing the raiders out of what is now called Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK). The Indian Government was, at this stage, under pressure to accept a cease-fire. This should only have been accepted after all areas had been cleared of the intruders. It was resolved that a plebiscite would be held in the state to ascertain the will of the people after Pakistani forces vacated the areas held by them. This they refused to do and Pakistan is still in illegal possession of PoK. In these operations, 76 officers, 31 Junior Commissioned Officers and 996 ORs were killed and 3152 all ranks were wounded.

Indian Air Force Jaguars patrol the country's northern frontier, 1999.

The Liberation of Goa 1961

Following the example of the British, the French transferred their colonies to India in 1954, but the Portuguese refused to peacefully hand over territory taken by them in 1510. The Indian government however persisted with its efforts of peaceful negotiation. Some non-government organisations, however, tired with the slow pace of talks started non-violent agitation.

In July 1954, volunteers of the 'Free Goa Movement' took possession of the Portuguese conclaves of Dadar and Nagar Haveli. Tension between the two countries thereafter escalated following an incident of unprovoked firing at an Indian merchant ship from the Portuguese occupied island of Anjedive, followed by the killing of an Indian fisherman by similar unprovoked firing by the Portuguese.

The Indian government now decided that something had to be done soon to persuade the Portuguese that they should hand over their Indian enclaves and leave. The liberation of Goa, code-named "Op Vijay", commenced on 17 December 1961. The operation was spearheaded by 17 Indian Infantry Division. The Portuguese Army commenced its defensive operation with demolition and denial operations.

The Indian Army campaign was eminently successful. Minor opposition from the Goan mainland was successfully brushed aside. Seven Indian sailors were killed in the operation by Naval commandos to secure Anjedive Island. The island was captured by the Indian Navy on 18 December.

The Governor General of Goa surrendered to the Indian Army on the evening of 19 December 1961. A total of 3412 prisoners of war were taken, including 233 Portuguese officers. 35 armoured cars, one battery of 25 pounder field guns, 104 medium machine guns, and a huge amount of small arms and ammunition were captured. The Indian Army suffered 21 killed and 54 wounded.

Goa was liberated and Major General KP Candeth took over as Military Governor of Goa on 19 December, 1961.

Indian troops landing in Goa after the liberation to reinforce the initial columns and secure the territory, December 1961.



USI of India

The Sino-Indian Conflict 1962

When India gained independence, she inherited land boundaries with China, which were marked on maps but were not demarcated on the ground. The Communist take over of China in 1949 and the extension of their authority over Tibet in 1950 led to tensions with India on the boundary question.

In 1956 China began to build roads from Sinkiang into Tibet. Maps published in China showed the Aksai Chin and much of the area south of the McMohan Line as part of Chinese territory. India insisted that the Indo-Tibet border be jointly delineated but before that the Aksai Chin had to be vacated by China. This, China was not prepared to do, and instead commenced intrusions into Indian territory.

In 1960, based on an assessment by the Intelligence Bureau, India adopted the 'Forward Policy', which called for the establishment of Indian posts close to the Sino-Indian border with a view to block Chinese incursions into Indian territory. The Forward Policy was based on the assumption that China would not attack



USI of India



USI of India

(Above): 3/1 GR disembark from the USS General Blatchford on their return from Congo, Bombay, April 1962. The officers pay homage to the portrait of Captain GS Salaria, PVC, who was killed during the UN Peacekeeping ops in the Congo on 5 December 1961.

(Left): AMX tanks of 20 Lancers at Chushul. The tanks were landed at Chushul by IAF An-12 transports and played a significant role in breaking the Chinese attack at Gurung Hill on 18 November 1962.



Indian positions. The Indian Army was not in favour of the Forward Policy but its advice was rejected and the Prime Minister preferred to listen to the advice of Mr. Malik the Head of the Intelligence Bureau. China in response to the Forward Policy began progressively improving her roads leading to the border and strengthening her military positions along the border.

Public opinion and agitations against incursions by an increasingly aggressive China finally caused the Prime Minister to issue an order to 'throw the Chinese out': an order that the army in its unprepared state could not possibly enforce. China got just the excuse that it needed to launch a well prepared offensive. Caught in the untenable 'Forward Posture', the isolated posts which had no covering fire, mutual support, or reserves, were defeated by the Chinese who attacked with overwhelming strength on 20 Oct 1962 simultaneously in the Eastern and Western fronts. Heroic resistance was offered at Walong, Bumla, Namka Chu, Rezangla, Sirijap, but these fell to the overwhelming strength of the assaults on these posts. Three Param Vir Chakras were awarded to Subedar Joginder Singh, Major Dhan Singh Thapa, and Major Shaitan Singh for courage beyond the call of duty.

The troops were armed with World War II vintage bolt action rifles against Chinese automatic weapons. There was insufficient artillery, no mines or barbed wire, and the troops were inadequately clad against the winter conditions that had set in. American war correspondents reported that "the Indian Army lacked nearly everything except courage and of that there was plenty."

Nevertheless, at battalion, company and junior level, the Indian Army fought with its usual courage, fortitude and willingness to sacrifice their lives, if needed. Time and time again, units and sub-units,

(Left Page): Soldiers deployed in the NEFA Sector, 1962. The Indian Army faced the brunt of the Chinese invasion in the NEFA sector. It goes to the credit of junior leaders and soldiers that despite finding themselves in a position of disadvantage they faced adversity with relentless courage and fortitude. In spite of that fact that they were vastly outnumbered, they stood their ground and preferred to die with honour rather than leave the battlefield in shame.

(Below): Last post for Indian dead, Misamari, November 1962.



USI of India



Air HQ

Army casualties are evacuated from the advanced landing ground at Walong by DeHavilland Otters of the IAF, 1962.

cut off, faced by superior enemy forces had fought on, often to the last man and last round. It was this realisation that the core values of the Army were still intact that gave hope that the spirit of the Army could be quickly revived. The Chinese Army during these operations attacked in the ratio of 5:1.

The Indian Air Force was not deployed in an offensive role during the operations, but the IAF helicopter and transport fleet worked round the clock to evacuate casualties, undertake reconnaissance, and keep the army supplied in the face of all obstacles. The material and morale value of this air support was incalculable.

Overall, the Indian Army was outnumbered, outgunned and outmaneuvered. 1423 soldiers and officers were killed, 3018 were wounded, 3587 were taken prisoner and 1655 were declared missing believed killed. The bulk of the Indian Army was however untouched and reinforcements were moving up. Winter however was setting in and the Chinese realised that they would not be able to sustain a prolonged war across an extended line of communication through snowbound passes. They decided unilaterally to withdraw.

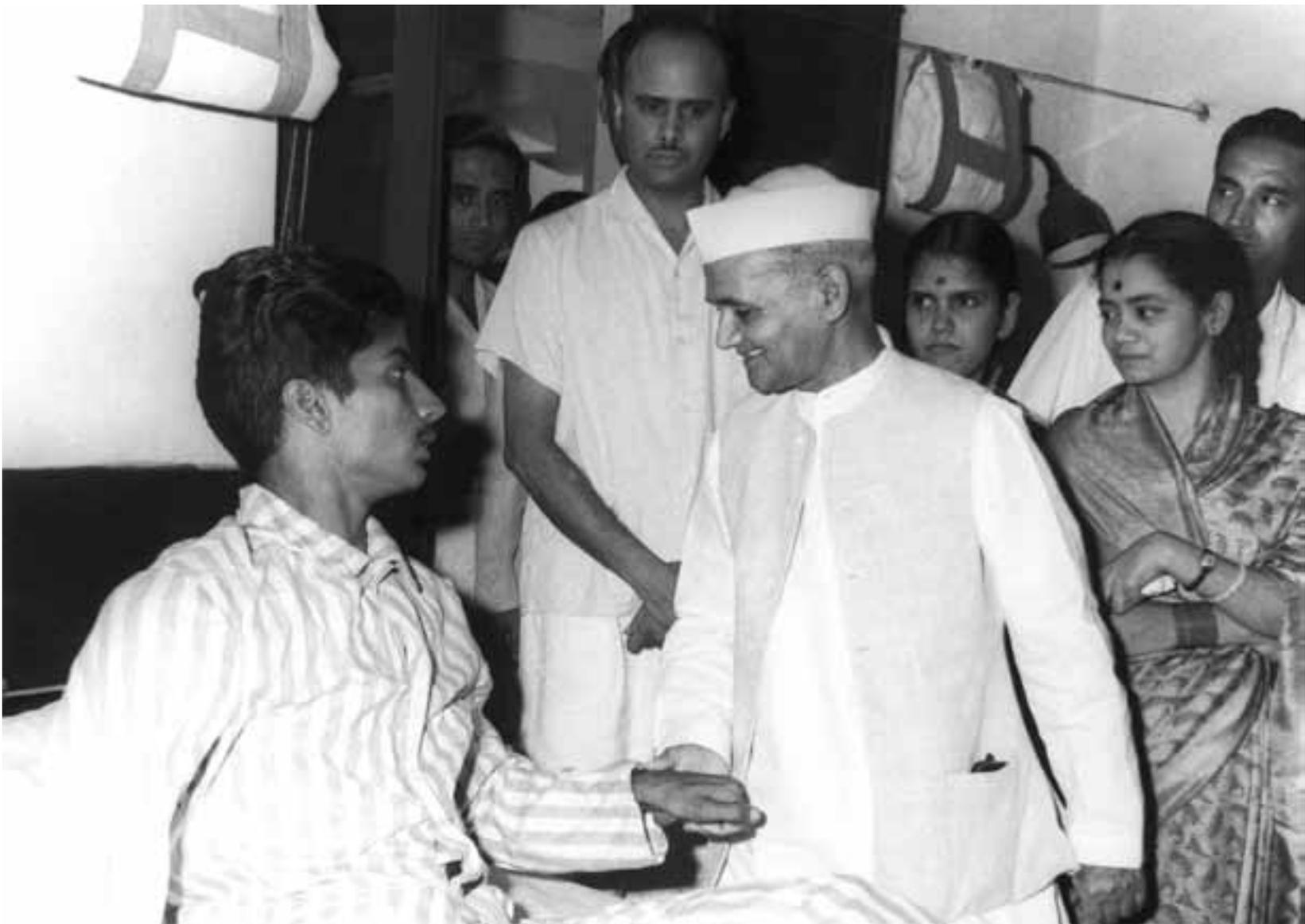
The defeat had a positive effect. It led to the realisation that the armed forces needed to be restructured and modernised to meet future challenges. The reforms, modernisation and expansion came not a day too soon. Even before the contemplated steps could be fully implemented, Pakistan launched an attack on India in 1965. Luckily, the 1962 operations had opened the eyes of the Government and the armed forces to their weaknesses and the latter were better prepared to face the new challenges, which were not long in the coming.

Indo-Pak War 1965

Pakistan's failed attempt to take the state of J&K by force in 1947-48 was an incentive to make another attempt in 1965. India was still recovering from the 1962 debacle, Prime Minister Nehru had passed away and Pakistan had received a huge quantum of arms and ammunition from the USA. All these factors encouraged her to make one more attempt to annex J&K by armed intervention.

As a prelude to the main offensive, Pakistan launched a trial run in Kutch in April 1965. The aim was to gauge India's preparedness for war, the quality of its political and military leadership and the efficacy of its own weapons and equipment received from the USA. India was once again unprepared for a war in this sector. The border was held by police posts to prevent smuggling and illegal border crossings. Pakistan therefore made substantial ingress. The UN intervened and a ceasefire was accepted by both sides. Whereas India followed the terms of the Cease Fire agreement of 30 June 1965, which also abjured the use of force to settle bilateral disputes, Pakistan was preparing for her next major offensive.

Prime Minister Shastri meeting wounded jawans in a hospital, 1965. The 1965 Indo-Pak War was fought under the leadership of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. He was a short, modest and morally upright leader who enjoyed the reputation of being an able administrator. He gave the country the slogan of 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' and yet again broke the Pakistani illusion of Indian weakness by delivering a crushing riposte to the Pakistani aggression. He however passed away at Tashkent during the talks aimed at reaching an amicable settlement after the war. His death was a great loss for India.



USI of India

Between 5 and 10 August Pakistan launched 'Op Gibraltar' which was an infiltration attempt organized on a mass scale across the Cease Fire Line (CFL) in J&K. The aim of 'Op Gibraltar' was to infiltrate into the depth areas and to attack communication centres and administration headquarters, to disrupt the lines of communication and to incite the locals to rise against the government. It was hoped that the Indian defences would subsequently be sandwiched between the attacks from the Pakistan army from the front and by the infiltrators from the rear.

The infiltration offensive failed. The Indian Army tracked down the infiltrators and destroyed them. Those that survived exfiltrated back into POK. The capture of Haji Pir and other key infiltration routes sealed the routes of ingress and marked the end of the operation.

Abandoned Pak armour, Khemkaran, September 1965. Whereas snow and ice stopped Napoleon and Hitler in their campaigns against Russia, it was mud and slush which helped in stopping Pak armour at Khemkaran.

Pakistan now launched 'Operation Grand Slam' by attacking in J&K at Chhamb, Poonch and across the CFL at Mendhar, Kargil, Uri and other locations and in the Punjab with a strong armoured contingent on 1 September 1965. The aim of the offensive in Punjab was to cross the Beas, and the slogan was 'Delhi Chalo' (On to Delhi)!

In the air, the Indian Air Force ably supported the army's ground operations. In response to urgent requests for air strikes against Pakistani armour advancing in the Chhamb-Jaurian sector, Vampire FB Mk.52s of No. 45 Squadron mounted their first sorties at 1745 hours on the first day of the conflict, and on their heels came Mysteres of Nos. 3 and 31 Squadrons operating from Pathankot. The Pakistani armoured thrust was staggered. IAF Gnats proved their mettle in shooting down PAF F-86 Sabres in this sector, the first of aerial victories being notched by Nos. 23 and 9 Squadrons. Rapidly escalating, full-scale warfare broke out on 6 September all along the international border between West Pakistan and India. In the days that followed, IAF Canberras raided the major PAF bases at

Sargodha and Chaklala at night, flying 200 counter-air and interdiction missions against these and other Pakistani bases, including those at Akwal, Peshawar, Kohat, Chak Jhumra and Risalwala. IAF Hunters were employed in counter-air as well as interdiction and close air support missions. The Mysteres were employed primarily in the ground attack role in which they proved extremely effective. Perhaps the most outstanding operational success was enjoyed by the Gnat. The IAF's three Gnat squadrons provided the air defence mainstay by flying CAPs over most operational IAF bases, as well as undertaking escort missions into enemy territory. Indeed, such was its success particularly against the F-86 Sabre that it was to earn the appellation of "Sabre Slayer".

The Pakistan armoured thrust was defeated at Khemkaran and Asal Uttar. More than 50% of Pakistan's Patton tanks, gifted by the USA, were destroyed in these massive tank battles in the killing fields of the Punjab. Although there was a near stalemate in the Sialkot sector, many more Pakistani tanks were destroyed at the battle of Chawinda.

Although the Indo-Pak war of 1965 was inconclusive, Pakistan failed once more in her attempt to take J&K by force. The offensive resulted in the near total destruction of Pakistan's armoured divisions.





(Left): A casualty is brought in to a regimental aid post on a "Yak Ambulance", 1962, while an AN-12 transport aircraft of the IAF comes in to land at Leh in Ladakh.

(Below): An army patrol keep a lookout in the Himalayas, 1965.

USI of India

The Indian Army had reached the outskirts of Lahore, which by itself was a formidable achievement. Indian casualties were 3,342 killed in action.

The Indian Navy was tasked to provide security to the Andaman and Nicobar islands against a seaward threat from Indonesia. Intelligence reports had indicated that a joint Pakistan-Indonesian strategy aimed at engaging the Indian Navy on India's west coast by Pakistan to allow Indonesia to capture the Nicobar chain of islands along the East coast. The Indian Navy was therefore directed to provide security to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on the eastern sea board and to desist from undertaking offensive operations on the West coast. The Indian Navy was ordered not to cross the 24th parallel which passes through Porbunder.

The September 1965 conflict was the first full-scale war in which the armed forces of post-independence India were involved and the Services learned many lessons as a result. These lessons were to stand them in good stead for the next round in 1971.



MoD DPR

The Indo-Pak War 1971

In 1971, India had enough information and intelligence about Pakistan's aims and intentions and was well prepared to meet the challenge when it came. In the elections held on 7 December 1970, the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman won a landslide victory and emerged as the ruling party in Pakistan. Instead of accepting this democratic outcome, the ruling West Pakistani political and military power elite unleashed a bloodbath on their defenceless compatriots in East Pakistan. In the genocide that followed, more than one million people were killed. Over ten million people fled to India, causing huge economic, political and security problems. India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, tried to persuade heads of countries all over the world to put pressure on Pakistan to create an environment conducive for the refugees to return. However, cold war politics prevented a solution to the problem. Many nations turned a blind eye towards the unhappy state of the citizens of East Pakistan and the problems faced by India. The U.S.A., China and Pakistan formed an alliance. India was left alone. In order to protect herself, India entered into a friendship treaty with Soviet Russia.

Lt Gen A.A.K. Niazi, commander of all forces in East Pakistan, signs the instrument of surrender, Dacca, 16 December 1971. Lt Gen J.S. Aurora Eastern Army commander is on his right.



Army HQ

On the evening of 3 December, Pakistan launched a pre-emptive strike on Indian airfields in the west. This attack was, in effect, an act of war. India was prepared for such an eventuality and offensives against Pakistan by land, air, and sea were launched the very next day.

The Indian strategy was to launch an offensive in the east and to undertake defensive operations in the west with limited offensives. The Pakistan strategy was to undertake defensive operations in East Pakistan and to launch limited offensives in the west.

The Indian Army, supported by the Indian Air Force, by-passed the elaborate fortress defences that Pakistan had built around its key towns and cities and headed for the interior. Pakistan had not created mobile reserves to counter such a strategy and her defensive positions collapsed. The Indian Army's strategy was most successful and the war was brought to a satisfactory conclusion within 14 days. 93,000 prisoners of war were taken and a new country, Bangladesh was born. The Param Vir Chakra, India's highest award for courage in battle, was awarded to Lance Naik Albert Ekka, Major Hoshiar Singh, 2/Lieutenant Arun Khetrupal, and Flying Officer Nirmaljit Singh Sekhon.



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(Above): Aerial photograph of tank tracks made by enemy armour frantically trying to evade the incoming Indian Air Force Hunter strikes during the battle of Longewala, December 1971.

(Left): Jawans of 23 Punjab celebrate atop a destroyed Pakistani tank after the battle of Longewala, December 1971.

The war comes to an end for a group of Pakistani soldiers surrendering to 1 Maratha Light Infantry after the battle of Jamalpur, December 1971.



In the air, although Pakistan had initiated the war with pre-emptive air strikes against India's major forward air bases, the IAF rapidly gained the initiative and thereafter dominated the skies over both fronts. It flew many more sorties than its opponent with interdiction missions predominating, and the bulk of the Service's attrition was the result of intensive anti-aircraft fire; in aerial combat, the IAF proved its superiority in no uncertain manner.

The Indian Navy won a scintillating victory at sea. The Navy sank several Pakistani naval ships and ships carrying war like stores and

ammunition. Her innovative use of her missile boats is an offensive role intimidated the Pakistani Navy to the extent she closed all her ships inside Karachi harbor and refused to come out and fight. The Indian Navy dominated the Arabian Sea to the extent that no merchant marine ship of any country could approach the part of Karachi without permission of the Indian Government in far away Delhi – this too without a physical blockade.

Indian casualties for a 14 day war were high. Indian losses were 2,998 killed, 11,293 wounded and 896 missing believed killed.

Siachen

The origin of the Siachen dispute lies in the differing interpretation of the undemarcated Cease Fire Line / Line of Control in the area north of NJ 9842.

After the Indo-Pak war of 1947-48, a joint team from Pakistan and India was detailed to mark the boundary on the ground. When the team reached a glaciated and ice bound area in the Ladakh region at a location marked on the map as map reference NJ 9842, it was of the joint opinion that further marking of the boundary in these icy wastes was not required and the agreement went on to say that the Line thereafter proceeded " north towards the glaciers". This exercise was repeated after the Indo-Pak war of 1971 except that the line was now called the Line of Control.

North of NJ 9842 lie two major glacier systems, the Baltoro and the Siachen, divided by the Saltoro Ridge. NJ 9842 is at the lower end of the Saltoro Ridge and the Indian interpretation is that the logical extension of the Line would be along the crest of this ridge. Pakistan claims, on the other hand that the logical extension of the Line lies from NJ 9842 to the Karakoram Pass well to the Northeast. These varying interpretations did not initially matter as there was no military or civilian presence in these glaciated areas.

However, it soon came to be known that Pakistan was surreptitiously permitting foreign mountaineering expeditions to climb mountains across the Saltoro Ridge and the Siachen Glacier giving it the opportunity to later claim that these areas were under her control. Further, Pakistan army officers accompanied these patrols.



The Siachen glacier region in the Karakoram is the highest battlefield in the world.



Capt. Suresh Sharma

Infantry carrying out deployment drill after slithering from a helicopter in the deserts of Rajasthan.

In order to counter such a Pakistani claim, the Indian Army launched its own mountaineering expeditions in the area attracting Pakistani protests. An intelligence report was also received that Pakistan had made an attempt to occupy the Saltoro Ridge in September-October 1983 but were thwarted by bad weather. Reports were also received that the Pakistan Army was making large-scale purchases of snow clothing and mountaineering equipment from abroad.

It was concluded that the Pakistan Army would soon occupy the passes on the Saltoro Ridge and that, once occupied, it would be extremely difficult to dislodge them from these positions. It was therefore decided to pre-empt any further attempts by the Pakistan Army to occupy the Saltoro Ridge. This was done on 13 April 1984 when 34 army personnel were landed on the Ridge and they occupied the Belafondla Pass. A few days later on 17 April, a similar team occupied Siala.

The Pakistan Army reacted fast indicating that they were planning for a similar mission. On 24 April, Burzil Force consisting of Pakistani Special Service Group and Northern Light Infantry were seen approaching Belafondla. On 25 April, after a fire fight, the Pakistani force was driven back. Pakistan thereafter launched several attacks on the Indian positions suffering heavy casualties in the process. All such attempts failed. Subsequent to these events, a race commenced to capture heights that would overlook the others positions and their lines of communications. There are four passes on the Saltoro Ridge - Belafondla, Siala, Gyongla, and Chulungla. The Indian Army dominates all four passes.

During this jockeying for the capture of important heights, the Pakistan Army occupied a position on top of a steep vertical cliff at a height of 21,156 ft. They named the position as Quaid Post after Pakistan's first president. This post dominated our line of communication and flight path of some of our helicopter missions. The post was captured



Air HQ

Indian paratroopers at Hulule airfield in the Maldives: Operation Cactus 1988. India responded to a request for assistance from the Maldives Government to foil a coup attempt. The coup failed due to the intervention of the Indian Armed Forces.

after a series of attempts and the loss of several officers and men. The post was finally captured by Naib Subedar (later Hony Captain) Bana Singh and the post was renamed as Bana Post in honour of the JCO who led the assault. Naib Subedar Bana Singh was awarded the Param Vir Chakra, India's highest award for courage in the face of the enemy.

Since 1987 there have been several attempts to resolve the Siachen issue. However, the talks have always stalled on the question as to where the Line of Control extends from NJ 9842.

(Below): Troops of the IPKF embark on an IAF Mi-8 helicopter, Sri Lanka, 1987.

Operation Pawan: The IPKF in Sri Lanka

Given the close proximity of Sri Lanka to India, there was considerable interaction between the island nation and India in earlier times. The Sinhalese who are the majority community are believed to be descendants of settlers from Bihar and Orissa who colonised the area in the sixth century BC and converted to Buddhism in the third century BC due to the influence of Emperor Ashoka's son Mahendra. Sri Lanka today is a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural society like most South Asian nations. The three main groups are the Sinhalese who are mainly Buddhists, the Tamils who are mostly Hindus and the Muslims who form seven percent of the population. The Sinhalese form 78 percent of the population while the Tamils form about 13 percent of the population. It was in the



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Indian Navy ships at anchor in Trincomalee harbor during the deinduction phase of the IPKF, 1990.





twelfth century that the Tamils established their own kingdom in northern Sri Lanka, which slowly spread to the eastern seaboard.

When the European sea powers i.e. the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British arrived in the area they found three kingdoms on the island - a Sinhala kingdom based at Colombo dominating the western and southern parts, a kingdom in the centre with its capital at Kandy and a Tamil kingdom ruling the northeast from Jaffna. It was the British who brought the island under one unified rule.

During British rule, the Tamils made better use of the educational facilities and held most of the white and blue collar jobs. After independence the Sinhalese took steps to reduce this imbalance between the two communities. Sinhalese was declared as the only official language, Buddhism as the pre-eminent religion and rules were promulgated that made it difficult for the Tamils to get admissions to institutes of higher learning. These led to Tamil resentment and as the political process seemed to offer no solution, to a Tamil demand for secession. Tamil youth, impatient at the slow progress of the political process started taking to arms. The Tamil New Tigers was formed in 1972 by a group, one of whom was Prabhakaran. This group became the Liberation Tigers for Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

In July 1983 the LTTE ambushed an army patrol killing 15 of them. In retaliation, the Sri Lankan Army went on a rampage killing 3000-6000 Tamils setting off a huge exodus of Tamil refugees to Tamil Nadu in India arousing Tamil passions. The Tamils were given refuge in Tamil Nadu. The government made various efforts to bring the two sides together to find a solution.

In January 1987, the LTTE which had by now become the main militant group, announced that it was taking over the administration of Jaffna. The Sri Lankan government established an economic blockade leading to further hardship to the people of Tamil origin and a fresh influx of refugees to India took place. In May 1987, the Sri Lankans launched an offensive to regain control of Jaffna making full use of artillery and air power resulting in heavy civilian casualties. This had an adverse reaction in Tamil Nadu and the Government of India came under severe pressure to take some action. The Indian Government called for a cease-fire and when this did not meet with a favourable response, it announced that it would be sending medical aid and supplies for the Tamil civilian population. A Red Cross convoy of unarmed boats sent across the Palk Straits on 3 June was intercepted and sent back by the Sri Lankan navy. On 4 June Indian Air Force transport aircraft escorted by fighters carried out air dropping of supplies over Jaffna. The demonstration of India's willingness to use its armed forces led to Sri Lanka backing down and to suspend operations. Negotiations between the Indian Government, the LTTE and the Government of Sri Lanka led to the signing of the Indo-Sri Lankan accord in July 1987.

The Accord envisaged the following :

A cessation of hostilities within 24 hours

The Sri Lankan Army to withdraw to positions that they held before May 1987 and to remain confined to their posts.

All Tamil militant groups to surrender their arms within 72 hours.

Formation of an interim Administrative Council for the Northern and Eastern Provinces with immediate effect.

Elections to the Administrative Council within three months.

Devolution of more powers to the Administrative Council within three months.

A Referendum by the end of 1988 whether the Eastern Province would like to merge with the Northern Province.

Although there was no mention in the Accord with regard to the Indian Army undertaking Peace keeping operations, the Sri Lankan president requested the Indian prime minister for armed assistance to implement the Peace Accord since the Sri Lankan Army was to be confined to barracks. Mr Rajiv Gandhi agreed and 54 Infantry Division was inducted into Sri Lanka as part of the Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF) and the undertaking was called 'Operation Pawan'. The initial tasks to the IPKF were :

Separate the two warring groups

Take over the weapons and munitions handed over by the LTTE and other warring groups

Ensure the dismantling of all Sri Lankan Army camps established after May 1987

Help the civil population to return to their homes and provide a sense of security.

The Accord however did not work out. The Sri Lankan Army did not vacate their camps on time and the LTTE did not hand over the bulk of their weapons and equipment. Clashes between militant groups and killings began to take place. Death by fasting by an LTTE leader due to failure of the Sri Lankan Army to adhere to the Accord resulted in wide spread protests by the LTTE and its supporters. The Accord collapsed and the Indian Army was ordered to disarm and neutralise the LTTE. Peace keeping turned to peace enforcement. At this time 54 Infantry Division was located in the Jaffna Sector and 36 Infantry Division in the Trincomalee Sector.

It was decided that in order to disarm and neutralise the LTTE, Jaffna had to be captured. Jaffna was the heart of the LTTE and it was not to be given up without a stiff fight. Operations were launched on multiple axes. Hard intelligence and even maps were not available. Fierce fighting now took place between the Indian Army and the LTTE. It was strange that the very reason for Indian intervention to ensure a fair deal for the Tamils now resulted in the Indian Army getting involved in battles with the LTTE. The Indian Army sustained heavy casualties in the process as the LTTE were using civilian women and children as human shields. The troops had not had any training in fighting in built up areas and had not analysed the strategy and tactics employed by the LTTE. There was a lack of intelligence and troops were being inducted into the fighting within twenty four hours of being landed on the island.

The capture of Jaffna resulted in the LTTE breaking into small groups and resorting to guerilla warfare. 4 Infantry Division and 57 Mountain Division were inducted and the fighting now turned to counter insurgency operations. The LTTE were confined to the jungles and the periphery of the major zones. It was now clear to the Indian Army that the problem could not be resolved by military action and that a political solution was necessary. The Indian Army was able with difficulty to persuade the Sri Lankan government to initiate the political process through regional and parliamentary elections.

After the successful conduct of elections by the IPKF, the new Sri Lankan President, Mr. Premadasa, now asked for the IPKF to return to India. He stated that the IPKF had come at the invitation of the previous President and that as the current President he felt that they were no longer required. There was also increasing pressure in India both at the Centre and in the state of Tamil Nadu for the IPKF to pull out. Talks were held between the Sri Lankan and Indian Governments on 12 September 1989 and by end March 1990 the IPKF returned to India.

The IPKF was given an impossible task because neither the LTTE nor the Sri Lankan Army had any inclination to make the accord work. The IPKF was given the task of finding a military solution to a political problem. To its credit it did so despite lack of a clear aim and non-cooperation by all the parties involved.

The Kargil War-1999

The Kargil War was Pakistan's third attempt to annex the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). Pakistan's aim in 1999 was to cut off Kashmir by severing the Srinagar-Leh national highway, to isolate Kargil and to terminate India's lifeline to Siachen.

At this point of time, the Indian Prime Minister Shri Vajpayee was in Pakistan with a view to improve bi-lateral relations. While negotiating with India to improve bi-lateral relations, Pakistan was at the same time pushing its troops across the LoC in preparation for its offensive. Once again India was taken unawares.

The Line of Control in the Kargil area is characterized by huge gaps extending from 10 to 45 kilometres! The ground in these areas in winter is prone to blizzards, heavy snowfall and avalanches. Both armies desist from manning posts in these areas in winter and reoccupy them only when the snows melt.

Troops of the Jat Regiment in a moment of triumph after the battle of Tiger Hill, Kargil 1999.



Army HQ

(Right): An army Cheetah comes in to evacuate a casualty during the Kargil ops 1999.

(Below): 130 mm artillery guns firing at entrenched Pakistani intruders during Op Vijay, Kargil, 1999.



Army HQ



Army HQ

The initial operations by Pakistan were successful because the Indian Army was once again taken by surprise. The Indian Army led by its young officers fought back and although in a situation of disadvantage wrested back its territory from Pakistan. The Pakistan Army held the high ground which was a major advantage and they were operating from well prepared defensive positions. The officers and soldiers of the Indian Army were in the open as there was no form of cover. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the Indian fought back bravely. The Pakistani strongholds were steadily and systematically destroyed and were driven away from the Kargil heights. The Pakistani premier, Mr. Nawaz Sharif rushed to meet the U.S. President with a request for US intervention to persuade India to accept a cease-fire but by that time most of the areas had been captured. 'Operation Vijay' was completed on 25 July 1999. Pakistan had gained nothing. Pakistani casualties were estimated to be 737 killed, including 77 officers. The Indian Army's casualties were killed 519, wounded 1365, and 1 missing believed killed. Four Param Vir Chakras, India's highest award for courage in war were awarded to Captain Vikram Batra, Rifleman Sanjay Kumar, Lieutenant Manoj Pandey and Grenadier Yogender Singh Yadav.

Medium machine gun in action during the Kargil war, 1999.



Army HQ

UN Peacekeeping Operations

Peacekeeping as a concept envisages the use of military personnel not to wage war but to prevent fighting between belligerents, to ensure the maintenance of cease-fires and to provide a measure of stability in areas of conflict while negotiations are conducted. This is based on the premise that inter state and intra state conflict can be controlled without the resort to the use of force or enforcement measures. As one of the founding members of the United Nations, India's contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security has been of a very high order.

Maj Gen Michael Nyambuya, the Deputy Force Commander of UNOSOM II, pays his last respects to the seven Indian soldiers who laid down their lives in Somalia during an ambush by militiamen on 22 August 1994. Indian troops have taken part in some of the most difficult UN Peacekeeping operations in four continents and had suffered numerous casualties in the service of the UN. Till 2014, 156 Indian peacekeepers had made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of peace.



USI of India

India's contribution to peacekeeping operations began with her participation in the operations in Korea in 1950. India participated in this operation with a medical unit comprising 14 doctors, and 329 corps men. After this, India provided a Custodian Force of 231 officers, 203 Junior Commissioned Officers and 5696 other ranks under the command of Major General SPP Thorat for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Committee of which the Chairman was Lieutenant General KS Thimayya. India also contributed to the Indo-China Supervisory Commission deployed in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam from 1954 to 1970; a medical detachment from 1964 to 1968, and 970 officers, 140 junior commissioned officers and 6157 other ranks for the period from 1954 to 1970.

The use of armed military contingents was first authorised by the United Nations Security Council for deployment with the United Nations Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai after the Arab - Israel War of 1956. From November 1956 to May 1967 eleven infantry battalions served successively with this force. Major General PS Gyani and Brigadier IJ Rikhye were force commanders of this operation. India's successful conduct of this operation became a model for other nations to follow.

The successful conduct of this operation encouraged the UN to accept a request by the Congo for intervention on attaining independence from Belgium. The rules of engagement were modified to allow the use of force to carry out its mandate, in carrying out humanitarian tasks and in countering mercenaries. Between July 1960 and June 1964 two Indian brigades participated in these operations. 36 Indian personnel lost their lives in this operation and 124 were wounded. Captain GS Salaria of the 1st Gorkha Rifles was posthumously awarded the ParamVir Chakra, India's highest gallantry award.

The United Nations operations in Cyprus launched in 1964 saw three Indian Force Commanders - Lieutenant General PS Gyani, General KS Thimayya who died in harness and Major General

Dewan Prem Chand who also distinguished himself as the Force Commander in UN operations in Namibia in 1989, which oversaw that country's transition to independence.

In recent years, India has provided military observers to many UN missions deployed to keep the peace in various parts of the world. In Iran-Iraq in 1988-90, on the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border after the Gulf War in 1991, in Angola in 1989-91, Central America in 1990-92, El Salvador in 1991 and Liberia in 1994. In addition, sizeable contingents were provided by India for UN operations in Cambodia, Mozambique, Somalia, Angola, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, South Sudan, Lebanon and Golan Heights. India also deputed Lieutenant General Satish Nambiar as Force Commander and Head of Mission for United Nation operations in Yugoslavia from March 1992 to 1993.

In 1994 at the peak of United Nation peacekeeping operations world wide, India had more than 6000 peacekeepers deployed. In 2005 India had 5908 personnel deployed in nine of the sixteen UN missions in operation at that time. In March 2005, Lieutenant General RK Mehta was appointed as the Military Advisor in the Department of Peace Keeping Operations at the UN Headquarters in New York.

Till date India has provided 18 Force Commanders, two Divisional Commanders, seven Deputy Force Commanders, two Military Advisors to two UN Secretary General each and two deputy Military Advisors and one deputy SRSG.

India is currently the third largest troop contributor for UN peacekeeping missions and has the distinction of being overall first amongst the comity of nations in this regard. Indian peacekeepers have participated in 46 peacekeeping missions, out of 67, contributing an aggregate of over 191,000 troops.

India's spontaneous participation in United Nation peacekeeping operations over 60 years is a clear demonstration of India's commitment to the objectives set out in the United Nations Charter. The effectiveness and discipline of the army personnel has drawn praise and respect from many countries and has projected the Indian Army as a highly competent, professional and well-trained force.

The manner in which the Indian Army has conducted itself in peacekeeping operations has secured for the country a significant role in the field of international relations particularly in the field of international peace and security. A total of 156 Peacekeepers have made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of international peace over the years.

Maj Gen Ian Cardozo (Retd)



USI of India



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(Above): Jawans of the Indian Army engage the Katanga rebels, ONUC, Congo 1961.

(Left): A Canberra B-58 (I) of the Indian Air Force is escorted by a Swedish Air Force Saab 29 Tunnan fighter in UN colours, over Congo, 1961. The UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC) was the first overseas operation undertaken by the Indian Air Force.

(Right): Jawans patrolling along the Line of Control in Rajouri Sector, Jammu and Kashmir.

(Below): Para commandos deploy for a search and destroy mission.



Army HQ



Capt. Suresh Sharma



(Left): Commandoes slither down from an IAF Mi-17 for Special Heli-Borne Operations.

(Below): A tank of the Indian Armoured Corps looms large in a sandstorm in the Thar desert.

Capt Suresh Sharma



Capt Suresh Sharma



अमर
जवान



War Memorials in India

After independence there has been no clear cut national policy towards war memorials. Issuing orders in this regard in 1973 Army Headquarters noted that in the past “memorials have been constructed by units and formations to commemorate either their war dead or their exploits in battle without reference to Army Headquarters. In certain cases memorials have even been raised for individuals who have either died or were killed in action.”

It went on to say that a proposal for the construction of a National War Memorial in Delhi was under consideration. The names of all the war dead would be inscribed on this and it considered that this would be a most befitting memorial. The tendency of constructing isolated and very often unimposing memorials by units and formations, which were often difficult to maintain was to be stopped.

However, because of the delay in constructing the National War Memorial, regional and local War Memorials continue to proliferate. These memorials fulfill the need of units and communities to honour the sacrifice of servicemen and women in a suitable manner.

The only National War Memorial in India is the Amar Jawan Jyoti at India Gate in New Delhi. This was dedicated to the nation in the wake of the 1971 Indo-Pak conflict and every year on Republic Day the Prime Minister, accompanied by the three service chiefs pays homage to the fallen at this memorial.

Apart from the Amar Jawan Jyoti at India Gate, three kinds of memorials/ war graves exist in India as mentioned earlier in the introduction to this volume:-

- Memorials/war graves commemorating the war dead of undivided India. These are of the pre-Independence period and most of these memorials are under the care of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC).
- Memorials of post-Independence era constructed within military stations, cantonments and field areas with government sanction. Only a few of these have been constructed with formal government sanction.
- Memorials constructed by civic bodies and state governments within India.

An attempt has been made to document all such non-CWGC memorials in India. These are listed in this section. Although a list of this nature is bound to have omissions it is hoped that it will form the basis of a comprehensive database of all memorials scattered throughout the land.

List of War Memorials in India

Location	Name of War Memorial
Adampur, Punjab (Air Force Station)	Air Force Station Adampur Vayu Shakti Sthal
Agra, Uttar Pradesh (Para Brigade)	Shatrujeet War Memorial
Agartala, Tripura	Agartala War Memorial
Ahmedabad Cantonment, Gujarat	Golden Katar War Memorial
Ahmedabad, Gujarat (Shahibaugh, near State Guest House)	Ahmedabad War Memorial
Ahmednagar, Maharashtra (Armoured Corps Centre and School)	Armoured Corps War Memorial
Ahmednagar, Maharashtra (Mechanised Infantry Regimental Centre)	Mechanised Infantry Regiment War Memorial
Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh (Hall of Fame located at Old Cantonment)	4 Infantry Division War Memorial
Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh (CAC Heritage Museum, Bamrauli)	IAF Central Air Command War Memorial
Alwar, Rajasthan (Company Garden)	Alwar War Memorial
Ambala, Haryana (Air Force Station Ambala)	Air Force Station Ambala 'Frozen Tear' Memorial
Amritsar, Punjab (Military Station Khasa)	Dogra War Memorial
Amritsar, Punjab (Near Rattoke Gurudwara)	5 Gorkha Rifles War Memorial
Amritsar, Punjab (Pulkanjri, Dhanaya Kalan)	Pulkanjri War Memorial
Anjadiv Island, Karwar	Anjadiv Island War Memorial
Arunachal Pradesh (18 Km from Walong)	Helmet Top War Memorial
Asal Uttar, Punjab (Tarn Taran Sahib)	CQMH Abdul Hamid PVC Memorial

Location	Name of War Memorial
Asal Uttar, Punjab (Tarn Taran Sahib, on road Khemkaran-Valtoha)	7 Grenadiers War Memorial
Avadi, Chennai, Tamil Nadu (Opposite Depot House 23 ED, AF)	Air Force Station Avadi Kargil War Memorial
Bangalore, Karnataka (Along Central Parade Ground, MEG & Centre)	Madras Sappers War Memorial
Bangalore, Karnataka (ASC Centre and College)	Army Service Corps War Memorial
Bangalore, Karnataka (ASC Centre and College)	Army Transport Animals Memorial
Bangalore, Karnataka (CMP Centre & School)	Corps of Military Police War Memorial
Bangalore, Karnataka (End of Brigade Road, near junction between Brigade & Residency Roads)	Pioneer Corps War Memorial
Bangalore, Karnataka (HQ Training Command)	IAF Training Command Memorial
Bangalore, Karnataka (MEG & Centre)	British War Memorial
Bangalore, Karnataka (Parachute Regiment Training Centre)	Parachute Regiment War Memorial
Baramulla, Jammu & Kashmir	1 Sikh War Memorial
Baramulla, Jammu & Kashmir	Dagger Memorial
Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh (Jat Regimental Centre)	Jat Regiment War Memorial
Bathinda, Punjab (Air Force Station Bhisiana)	Sqn Ldr Ajay Ahuja Memorial
BB Cantt, Srinagar	Op Rakshak Memorial
Belgaum, Karnataka (Maratha LI Regimental Centre)	Maratha Light Infantry War Memorial
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh (3 EME Centre)	No. 3 EME Centre War memorial
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh (Corps HQ Complex)	Sudarshan Chakra War Memorial
Bhuj, Gujarat (Rajaram Park, Military Station Bhuj)	Bhuj War Memorial
Bhura Kuhna, Tarn Taran District, Punjab	2/Lt JP Gaur Memorial

Location	Name of War Memorial
Bhura Kuhna, Tarn Taran District, Punjab	2 Madras Memorial
Bhura Kuhna, Punjab (On Road BhikhiwindKhemkaran near village BhuraKuhna)	Sapper Harak Singh Memorial
Bidar, Karnataka (Air Force Station)	Air Force Station Bidar Memorial
Binnaguri, West Bengal (Binnaguri Military Station)	Bogra War Memorial
Cannanore District, Kerala (DSC Centre)	Defence Security Corps Gaurav Sthal
Chandigarh (Air Force Station, near Air Traffic Control tower)	Air Force Station Chandigarh Yudh Smriti
Chandimandir Cantt, Haryana	Veer Smriti Western Command War Memorial
Churu, Rajasthan (District Mukhyalaya Sainik Basti, Sector No 2 on main road Churu)	Shahid Smarak Memorial
Chushul, Ladakh	Chushul War Memorial
Danapur, Bihar (Bihar Regimental Centre)	Bihar Regiment War Memorial
Darjeeling, West Bengal	Batasia Loop War Memorial
Dehradun, Uttaranchal (Indian Military Academy)	Indian Military Academy War Memorial
Dehradun, Uttaranchal (Lal Gate)	Lal Gate War Memorial
Dharmasala, Himachal Pradesh	Dharamsala Martyrs Memorial
Dibrugarh, Assam	DAH War Memorial
Diu (Anti-Submarine Warfare School)	INS <i>Khukri</i> Memorial
Dras, Kargil, Jammu and Kashmir (Bimbat)	Bimbat 8 DivKargil War Memorial
Dundigal, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (Air Force Academy)	Air Force Academy Flight Crew Memorial
Ezhimala, Kerala (Indian Naval Academy)	Indian Naval Academy Ezhimala War Memorial
Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	CMP & 7 Infantry Brigade War Memorial
Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh (Dogra Regimental Centre)	Dogra War Memorial

Location	Name of War Memorial
Faizabad, UP (HQ Madhya UP Sub Area, HQ 7 INF BDE)	HQ 7 Infantry Brigade War Memorial
Farrukhabad, District Fatehgarh, Uttar Pradesh (Sikh LI Regimental Centre)	Sikh Light Infantry War Memorial
Fatehgarh, Uttar Pradesh (Rajput Regimental Centre)	Rajput Regiment War Memorial
Fazilka, Punjab (Asafwala Village)	Asafwala 1971 War Memorial
Ferozepur Cantt, Punjab	Sehjna 1971 Memorial
Ferozepur, Punjab	Barki 1965 Memorial
Ferozepur, Punjab	Saragarhi Memorial
Ferozepur, Punjab (Golden Arrow House crossing)	Satluj Campaign War Memorial
Ferozepur, Punjab (Mehdipur Village)	6 Mahar War Memorial
Ferozepur, Punjab (Golden Arrow House crossing)	VI K.E.O. Cavalry War Memorial
Ferozepur, Punjab (Golden Arrow House crossing)	Brownlow's Punjabis War Memorial
Ferozepur, Punjab (Near Golden Arrow House crossing)	19, 22 & 24 Punjabis War Memorial 1914-1919
Ferozepur, Punjab (Near Mehdipur Village close to Pir Baba mazar)	Sqn Ldr Raman Uppal Memorial
Ferozepur, Punjab (Cantonment General Hospital Family Wing)	Gallipoli Memorial tablet
Gandhinagar, Gujarat (Chiloda Military Station)	Parbat Ali War Memorial
Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (Air Force Station)	Air Force Station War Memorial
Gurdaspur, Punjab (Batala)	Batala War Memorial
Gurdaspur, Punjab (Dera Baba Nanak)	Dera Baba Nanak 1971 War Memorial
Gurgaon, Haryana (John Hall)	Gurgaon Martyr's Memorial
Guwahati, Assam (Air Force Station)	Air Force Station Guwahati War Memorial

Location	Name of War Memorial
Halwara, Punjab (Air Force Station)	Air Force Station Halwara War Memorial
Hasimara, Jaipaur District, West Bengal (Air Force Station, next to Officers' Mess)	Air Force Station Hasimara War Memorial
Hissar, Haryana (Inside MD University Campus)	Amar Jawan War Memorial
Hussainiwala, Ferozepur district, Punjab	National Martyrs' Memorial at Hussainiwala
Howrah, West Bengal (Bank of River Hooghly)	Lascar War Memorial
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (Mehdipatnam)	Basantar War Memorial
Imphal, Manipur (Khenjang Village)	Kangla Tongbi War Memorial
Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh (1 Military Training Regiment, 1 Signal Training Centre)	Corps of Signals War Memorial
Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh (Grenadiers Regimental Centre)	The Grenadiers War Memorial
Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh (Jammu and Kashmir Rifles Regimental Centre)	Jammu and Kashmir Rifles War Memorial
Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh (CMM School)	KanglaTongbi War Memorial
Jaipur, Rajasthan	Sadhewala War Memorial
Jaipur, Rajasthan (MI Road)	Shahid Smarak War Memorial
Jaipur, Rajasthan (Raj Path Road near State Legislative Assembly)	Amar Jawan Jyoti War Memorial
Jaisalmer, Rajasthan (Air Force Station)	Vijay Stambh & Vijay Smarak
Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir (Air Force Station)	Condors War Memorial
Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir (Bahu Wali Rakh)	Balidan Stambh
Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir (Tiger Park opposite St Mary's Public School)	Tiger War Memorial
Jamnagar, Gujarat (Air Force Station)	Vijay Stumbh

Location	Name of War Memorial
Jamnagar, Gujarat (Rozi Island)	INS Valsura War Memorial
Jamnagar, Gujarat (Air Force Station)	Air Force Station Jamnagar War Memorial
Jhajjar, Haryana (At Sainik Rest House)	Jhajjar War Memorial
Jhansi Cantt, Uttar Pradesh	White Tiger War Memorial
Jind, Haryana (Opposite District Court on Gohana Road)	Jind War Memorial
Jodhpur, Rajasthan (Next to the Umaid Bhavan Palace at the northern entrance to the cantonment)	Konark War Memorial
Jodhpur, Rajasthan (Paota Circle, Jodhpur)	Major Shaitan Singh PVC Memorial
Jutogh Cantonment, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh (Right of gate No 1 bisecting National Highway at Toute)	3rd Mountain Artillery Brigade War Memorial (WW-1)
Kamptee, Maharashtra (Mahar Regimental Centre)	The Mahar Regiment War Memorial
Kapurthala, Punjab	Lieutenant Jhaggar Singh War Memorial (WW-1)
Kapurthala, Punjab (Kapurthala-Kanjili-Kartarpur Road at Tri junction near Station Headquarters)	Imperial State Forces War Memorial (WW-1)
Khadakwasla, Pune (NDA)	Hut of Remembrance
Kirkee, Maharashtra (Training Battalion 1 Area, BEG & Centre)	Bombay Pioneers Memorial (WW-1)
Kirkee, Maharashtra (Entrance to Parade Ground, BEG & Centre)	Bombay Sappers War Memorial
Kochi, Kerala (Naval base Kochi)	INS <i>Venduruthy</i> War Memorial
Kolkata, West Bengal (Red Road)	The Glorious Dead War Memorial
Kolkata, West Bengal (College Square)	49th Bengalis War Memorial
Kolkata, West Bengal (Fort William)	Purvi Kaman Vijay Smarak
Kunraghat, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (Gorkha Recruiting Depot)	Gorkha Brigade War Memorial

Location	Name of War Memorial
Rezang La, Ladakh	Rezang La War Memorial
Lansdowne, Uttarakhand (Garhwal Rifles Regimental Centre)	Garhwal Rifles War Memorial
Laungewala, Rajasthan	Laungewala War Memorial
Laungewala Sector, Rajasthan	War Memorial BP 638
Laungewala, Rajasthan (Adjacent to Laungewala War Memorial)	168 FD Regt War Memorial
Leh, Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (1962, 1965, 1971) War Memorial
Leh, Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (1947-48) War Memorial
Leimakhong, Manipur	Shantivan War Memorial
Lonavla District, Pune	INS <i>Shivaji</i> War Memorial
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (AMC Centre and College)	Armed Forces Medical Services War Memorial
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (Mahatma Gandhi Road)	Smritika War Memorial
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (11 GR Regimental Centre)	11 Gorkha Rifles War Memorial
Machhal, Jammu & Kashmir	Sahi Memorial Hospital
Manmao Post, Arunachal Pradesh	Manmao War Memorial
Mathura, Uttar Pradesh (HQ 1 Corps Complex)	1 Corps War Memorial
Meerut Cantonment, Uttar Pradesh	Pine Division War Memorial
Meerut Cantonment, Uttar Pradesh	Saragarhi Memorial
Mhow, Madhya Pradesh	Infantry Memorial
Mohanbari Assam (Air Force Station)	Air Force Station Mohanbari War Memorial
Mumbai, Maharashtra (Indian Navy Sailors' Institute 'Sagar', 30 Wodehouse Road)	Naval Uprising Memorial
Mumbai, Maharashtra (Military Station, facing Colaba Navynagar Road, behind Afghan Church, Colaba)	Subedar Joginder Singh PVC Memorial

Location	Name of War Memorial
Narwana, Haryana (Navdeep Stadium)	Narwana War Memorial
Nasik Road Camp, Maharashtra (Artillery Centre)	Artillery Centre War Memorial
New Delhi (Teen Murti Road)	Teen Murti Memorial
New Delhi, (Rajpath)	India Gate
New Delhi (Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre)	Rajputana Rifles War Memorial
New Delhi (Near Air Force Museum Palam)	Air Force Station Palam War Memorial
NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh (Opposite Army Public School)	NOIDA Shaheed Smarak
Nuranang, Arunachal Pradesh (25 km from Tawang)	Jaswantgarh War Memorial
Pathankot, Punjab (Air Force Station)	Wall of Silence
Patiala, Punjab (Stadium Road near Polo Ground)	Patiala State Forces Memorial
Patiala, Punjab (YPS Chowk)	Black Elephant Division Memorial
Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand	Maharajke Memorial Park
Poonch, Jammu & Kashmir (In front of 171 MH link road from NH-1 to Village Sangwali Mandi)	Lok Bahadur Stadium Memorial
Pune Cantonment (Morwada Junction, Mahadji Shinde Road)	Morwada War Memorial
Rajouri, Jammu & Kashmir	Hall of Fame
Ramgarh Cantonment, Jharkhand (Sikh Regimental Centre)	Saragarhi War Memorial
Ramgarh Cantonment, Jharkhand (Sikh Regimental Centre)	Sikh Regiment War Memorial
Ramgarh Cantonment, Jharkhand (Punjab Regimental Centre)	Punjab Regiment War Memorial
Ranchi, Jharkhand (Depatoli Cantonment)	Jharkhand War Memorial

Location	Name of War Memorial
Ranikhet, Uttarakhand (Kumaon Regimental Centre)	Kumaon Regiment War Memorial
Bahadurgarh, Haryana (On Rohtak road)	Bahadurgarh War Memorial
Rohtak, Haryana (Inside Manasa Sarowar Park)	Yudh Shahid Samarak
Roorkee, Uttarakhand	Bengal Sappers War Memorial
Samba, Jammu and Kashmir (On link road from NH-1A to Village Katli)	3 Madras Memorial
Samba, Jammu and Kashmir (Cremation ground)	2/Lt Arun Khetrapal PVC War Memorial
Samba, Jammu and Kashmir (On NH-1, approx seven kms on Samba road towards Pathankot)	Major RS Rajwat Memorial
Sarsawa, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh (Air Force Station)	Air Force Station Sarsawa War Memorial
Saugor	Shahbaaz War Memorial
Satwari Cantonment, Jammu and Kashmir (Manekshaw Marg, opp Tiger CSD Canteen)	Jammu and Kashmir State Forces War Memorial
Secunderabad Cantonment, Andhra Pradesh (1 EME Centre)	1 EME Centre War Memorial
Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh (AOC Centre)	AOC Centre War Memorial
Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh (Army Training Ground)	Veerula Sainika Smarak
Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh (Bowenpally)	Mighty Bombardiers War Memorial
Shillong, Meghalaya (58 Gorkha Training Centre)	58 GTC War Memorial
Shillong, Meghalaya (Happy Valley, Assam Regimental Centre)	Assam Regiment War Memorial
Shillong, Meghalaya	1971 War Memorial
Siachen, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir Siachen Base Camp	Siachen War Memorial
Silchar, Assam (On top of Kheba Hills)	Amar Jawan War Memorial

Location	Name of War Memorial
Southern Command AOR (Ranjit Ground in front of HQ 94 Armed Brigade)	45 CAV War Memorial
Sriganganagar, Rajasthan (Karanpur Town)	Nagi War Memorial
Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir (Air Force Station)	Air Force Station Srinagar War Memorial
Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir HQ 15 Corps	15 Corps War Memorial
Subathu, Himachal Pradesh (14 GTC)	14 GTC War Memorial
Sukna Military Station, West Bengal (Near Siliguri)	33 Corps Vijay Smarak War Memorial
Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang War Memorial
Tezpur, Assam (Air Force Station)	Air Force Station Tezpur War Memorial
Tezpur, Assam (HQ 4 Corps)	4 Corps War Memorial
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala (Pangode: on Vazhuthakad-Thirumala Main Road opposite 91 Inf Bde)	The Bogra Memorial Hut
Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu (Gandhi Market)	Tiruchirapalli WW-1 Memorial
Udhampur, Jammu & Kashmir	Dhruva Shaheed Smarak
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (39 Gorkha Training Centre)	39 Gorkha Training Centre War Memorial
Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (Ramakrishna Beach)	Victory at Sea War Memorial
Walong, Arunachal Pradesh (Walong)	Walong War Memorial
Walong, Arunachal Pradesh (Walong)	Hut of Remembrance
Walong, Arunachal Pradesh (Walong)	Air Force Memorial Walong
Wellington, Tamil Nadu (Madras Regimental Centre)	Madras Regiment War Memorial
Zakhama Military Station, Nagaland	Orchid Memorial

The following pages contain a representative sampling of images of Indian War Memorials honouring the war dead of the country post Independence.



Air Force Station Adampur Vayu Shakti Sthal



IAF Central Air Command War Memorial



Air Force Station Ambala 'Frozen Tear' Memorial



Air Force Station Chandigarh Yudh Smriti



Air Force Station Bidar Memorial



Air Force Station Gorakhpur War Memorial



Air Force Station Hasimara War Memorial



IAF Training Command War Memorial



Air Force Station Palam War Memorial



Air Force Station Sarsawa War Memorial



Air Force Station Tezpur War Memorial



Artillery Centre Nasik Road Camp, Artillery War Memorial



Binnaguri Military Station Bogra War Memorial



Sukna Military Station 33 Corps Vijay Smarak



Military Station Mumbai, Subedar Joginder Singh PVC Memorial



Diu, INS *Khukri* Memorial



Mhow, Infantry Memorial



Vishakhapatnam, Victory at Sea War Memorial

Mumbai, Maharashtra, INS *Hamla* War Memorial







Visakhapatnam, INS *Andaman* Memorial



Chilka, Odisha, INS *Chilka* War Memorial





Karwar, Karnataka, Anjadiv Island War Memorial





Shillong, Meghalaya, 58 GTC War Memorial



Lonavla, Maharashtra, INS *Shivaji*
War Memorial



Kochi, Kerala, INS *Dronacharya* War Memorial



Jamnagar, Gujarat, INS *Valsura* War Memorial



Kochi, Kerala, INS *Venduruthy* War Memorial



**Colaba, Mumbai, R.I.N. Uprising
Memorial**



IMA Dehradun War Memorial



Varanasi, 39 Gorkha Training Centre War Memorial



Shillong, Assam Regiment War Memorial



Kirkee, Maharashtra, The Bombay Sappers War Memorial



Dehradun, Uttarakhand, Lal Gate 1815 War Memorial



Dras, Jammu & Kashmir, Kargil War Memorial



Cannanore District, Kerala, Defence Security Corps Gaurav Sthal



Dr. Amit Pathak

Meerut, Pine Division War Memorial



**Siachen Base Camp, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir,
Siachen War Memorial**



Leh, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir, Leh War Memorial



Kirkee, Maharashtra, Bombay Pioneers Memorial



Shillong, Meghalaya, 1971 War Memorial



**Fort William, Kolkata, West Bengal,
Poorvi Kaman Vijay Smarak**



Belgaum, Karnataka, Maratha Light Infantry War Memorial

Acknowledgments

I am grateful to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) for providing the data and images pertaining to memorials and cemeteries where members of the Indian Forces are commemorated and for kindly permitting their use in this book. I am particularly indebted to the late Lieutenant General SL Menezes, PVSM, SC, who provided captions for most of the CWGC images and who worked tirelessly as the Indian liaison officer with the CWGC to highlight the contribution of the Indian Armed Forces in the two world wars.

My gratitude also goes to Major General Ian Cardozo AVSM, SM (Retd) who contributed the text for the two operational summaries used in the book, and to the following organisations/individuals for their support and assistance with various aspects of the project:

Ministry of External Affairs, XPD Division
Army HQ
Naval HQ
Air HQ
United Service Institution of India
Noida Shaheed Smarak
Ministry of Defence History Division
Mr LR Burdak
Cdr Arun Bhattacharya (Retd)
Ms Trisha Bose
Brig CR Elderton, CBE (Retd)
Col PK Gautam (Retd)
Brig MS Jodha
Mr Dinesh Kannambadi
Mr Farhiz Karanjawala
Dr Amit Pathak
Maj Gen DK Sen, AVSM (Retd)
Captain Suresh Sharma (Retd)
Lieutenant General Amit Sharma, VSM
Mr Raminder Pal Singh
Brig Sukhjit Singh, MVC (Retd)
Gp Capt TK Singha
Prof Peter Stanley
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Appendix A

Indian War Dead WW-I and WW-II:

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Algeria	DELY IBRAHIM WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Algeria	LE PETIT LAC CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Australia	MOUNT GRAVATT GENERAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	3	0	3
Australia	ROOKWOOD CREMATORIUM, SYDNEY	0	0	0	2	0	2
Australia	ROOKWOOD NECROPOLIS, SYDNEY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Austria	KLAGENFURT WAR CEMETERY	0	3	3	3	0	3
Azerbaijan	BAKU MEMORIAL	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bangladesh	CHITTAGONG WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	207	7	214
Bangladesh	KULPOTAK BAPTIST MISSION BURIAL GROUND	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bangladesh	MAYNAMATI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	172	6	178
Belgium	ATH COMMUNAL CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
Belgium	BEDFORD HOUSE CEMETERY	8	13	21	0	0	0
Belgium	BELGIAN BATTERY CORNER CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Belgium	BELGRADE CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Belgium	BRANDHOEK NEW MILITARY CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	CHARLEROI COMMUNAL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	DUHALLOW A.D.S. CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	GROOTEBEEK BRITISH CEMETERY	7	0	7	0	0	0
Belgium	HALLE COMMUNAL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	HARLEBEKE NEW BRITISH CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Belgium	KEMMEL CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	LA BRIQUE MILITARY CEMETERY No.2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	LA LOUVIERE TOWN CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	LIJSENTHOEK MILITARY CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
Belgium	NEW IRISH FARM CEMETERY	3	4	7	0	0	0
Belgium	NIEUWERKE (NEUVE-EGLISE) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	NINE ELMS BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	OOSTTAVERNE WOOD CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	RAILWAY DUGOUTS BURIAL GROUND	1	3	4	0	0	0
Belgium	THE HUTS CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0

Details by CWGC Memorial*

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Belgium	TOURNAI COMMUNAL CEMETERY ALLIED EXTENSION	4	0	4	0	0	0
Belgium	VLAMERTINGHE MILITARY CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
Belgium	WEST OUTER CHURCHYARD AND EXTENSION	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	WHITE HOUSE CEMETERY, ST. JEAN-LES-YPRES	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL	414	0	414	0	0	0
Belgium	YPRES RESERVOIR CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	YPRES TOWN CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	YPRES TOWN CEMETERY EXTENSION	1	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	ZANTVOORDE BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
British Indian Ocean Territory	DIEGO GARCIA (POINTE MARIANNE) CEMETERY	0	0	0	4	0	4
Cameroon	DOUALA CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Canada	OTTAWA MEMORIAL	0	0	0	1	0	1
China, (including Hong Kong)	HONG KONG (HAPPY VALLEY) PARSEE CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
China, (including Hong Kong)	HONG KONG HINDU AND SIKH CREMATION MEMORIAL	8	0	8	0	0	0
China, (including Hong Kong)	HONG KONG MEMORIAL	57	0	57	0	0	0
China, (including Hong Kong)	HONG KONG MUSLIM CEMETERY	6	0	6	1	1	2
China, (including Hong Kong)	SAI WAN (CHINA) MEMORIAL	21	0	21	0	0	0
China, (including Hong Kong)	SAI WAN CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	118	0	118
China, (including Hong Kong)	SAI WAN MEMORIAL	0	0	0	287	0	287
China, (including Hong Kong)	SAI WAN WAR CEMETERY	12	0	12	70	34	104
China, (including Hong Kong)	STANLEY MILITARY CEMETERY	0	0	0	4	1	5

* Data provided by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Cyprus	NICOSIA CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	73	0	73
Cyprus	NICOSIA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	28	0	28
Cyprus	POLEMIDIA MILITARY CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Czech Republic	PRAGUE WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	0	1	1
Denmark	COPENHAGEN WESTERN CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Egypt	ABBASIYA INDIAN CEMETERY	75	0	75	0	0	0
Egypt	ALAMEIN CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	589	0	589
Egypt	ALAMEIN MEMORIAL	0	0	0	1802	0	1802
Egypt	ALEXANDRIA (CHATBY) MILITARY AND WAR MEMORIAL CEMETERY	7	1	8	3	0	3
Egypt	ALEXANDRIA (HADRA) WAR MEMORIAL CEMETERY	18	0	18	21	0	21
Egypt	ASWAN BANDAR BRITISH CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Egypt	CAIRO NEW BRITISH PROTESTANT CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Egypt	CAIRO WAR MEMORIAL CEMETERY	13	0	13	1	0	1
Egypt	CHATBY MEMORIAL	19	0	19	0	0	0
Egypt	EL ALAMEIN WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	180	18	198
Egypt	FAYID WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	27	0	27
Egypt	HALFAYA SOLLUM WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	142	14	156
Egypt	HELIOPOLIS (ADEN) MEMORIAL	577	0	577	0	0	0
Egypt	HELIOPOLIS (PORT TEWFIK) MEMORIAL	3779	0	3779	0	0	0
Egypt	HELIOPOLIS WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	83	1	84
Egypt	ISMAILIA WAR MEMORIAL CEMETERY	26	0	26	21	2	23
Egypt	KANTARA INDIAN CEMETERY MEMORIAL	283	0	283	0	0	0
Egypt	KANTARA WAR MEMORIAL CEMETERY	8	0	8	2	0	2
Egypt	MANARA INDIAN MUHAMMADAN CEMETERY	106	0	106	0	0	0
Egypt	MOASCAR WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	55	1	56
Egypt	PORT SAID MUHAMMADAN CIVIL CEMETERY	25	0	25	0	0	0
Egypt	PORT SAID WAR MEMORIAL CEMETERY	8	0	8	0	0	0
Egypt	SUEZ AFRICAN AND INDIAN ARMY WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	25	0	25
Egypt	SUEZ WAR MEMORIAL CEMETERY	222	0	222	1	0	1
Egypt	TEL EL KEBIR WAR MEMORIAL CEMETERY	1	0	1	1	0	1
Eritrea	ASMARA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	16	0	16
Eritrea	KEREN CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	285	0	285

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Eritrea	KEREN WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	67	6	73
France	ABBEVILLE COMMUNAL CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	ABBEVILLE COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	AIRE COMMUNAL CEMETERY	4	0	4	0	0	0
France	ALBERT COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	3	0	3	0	0	0
France	ANZIN-ST. AUBIN BRITISH CEMETERY	4	0	4	0	0	0
France	ARQUES-LA-BATAILLE BRITISH CEMETERY	15	0	15	0	0	0
France	ARRAS FLYING SERVICES MEMORIAL	6	0	6	0	0	0
France	ASCQ COMMUNAL CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	AUBERS RIDGE BRITISH CEMETERY, AUBERS	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	AUCHEL COMMUNAL CEMETERY	0	2	2	0	0	0
France	AUTHUILE MILITARY CEMETERY, Authuille	14	4	18	0	0	0
France	AVELUY COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	AWOINGT BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	AYETTE INDIAN AND CHINESE CEMETERY	35	17	52	0	0	0
France	AZELOT COMMUNAL CEMETERY	4	0	4	0	0	0
France	BAGNEUX BRITISH CEMETERY, GEZAINCOURT	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	BAILLEUL COMMUNAL CEMETERY (NORD)	4	0	4	0	0	0
France	BAILLEUL COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION (NORD)	5	0	5	0	0	0
France	BAPAUME AUSTRALIAN CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	BARLY FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY	9	0	9	0	0	0
France	BAYONNE (ST. LEON) COMMUNAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
France	BEAULENCOURT BRITISH CEMETERY, LIGNY-THILLOY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	BERNAFAY WOOD BRITISH CEMETERY, MONTAUBAN	0	1	1	0	0	0
France	BETHUNE TOWN CEMETERY	25	1	26	0	0	0
France	BEUVRY COMMUNAL CEMETERY	5	0	5	0	0	0
France	BLARGIES COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	45	1	46	0	0	0
France	BOULOGNE EASTERN CEMETERY	5	0	5	0	0	0
France	BRAY MILITARY CEMETERY	12	1	13	0	0	0

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
France	BRONFAY FARM MILITARY CEMETERY, BRAY-SUR-SOMME	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	BRUAY COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	9	0	9	0	0	0
France	BUCQUOY ROAD CEMETERY, FICHEUX	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	CABARET-ROUGE BRITISH CEMETERY, SOUCHEZ	15	0	15	0	0	0
France	CALONNE-SUR-LA-LYS COMMUNAL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	CAMBRIN CHURCHYARD EXTENSION	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	CANADIAN CEMETERY No.2, NEUVILLE-ST. VAAST	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	CAUDRY BRITISH CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
France	CAYEUX MILITARY CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	CHALON-SUR-SAONE COMMUNAL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	CHAMBRECY BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	CHAMPENOUX COMMUNAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
France	CHARMES MILITARY CEMETERY, ESSEGNEY	41	3	44	1	0	1
France	CHENEBIER PROTESTANT CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
France	CHOCQUES MILITARY CEMETERY	1	35	36	0	0	0
France	CHOLOY WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
France	CORBIE COMMUNAL CEMETERY	4	0	4	0	0	0
France	COUIN BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	CROUY BRITISH CEMETERY, CROUY-SUR-SOMME	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	DANTZIG ALLEY BRITISH CEMETERY, MAMETZ	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	DAOURS COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	8	0	8	0	0	0
France	DARTMOOR CEMETERY, BECORDEL-BECOURT	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	DERNANCOURT COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	5	0	5	0	0	0
France	DIEPPE CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY, HAUTOT-SUR-MER	0	0	0	1	0	1
France	DOULLENS COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION No.1	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	DUISANS BRITISH CEMETERY, ETRUN	3	0	3	0	0	0
France	DUNKIRK MEMORIAL	0	0	0	5	0	5
France	DUNKIRK TOWN CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	EPINAL FRENCH NATIONAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	59	12	71
France	ESQUELBECQ MILITARY CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
France	ESTAIRE COMMUNAL CEMETERY AND EXTENSION	6	3	9	0	0	0
France	ETAPLES MILITARY CEMETERY	17	0	17	0	0	0
France	EUSTON POST CEMETERY, LAVENTIE	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	EUSTON ROAD CEMETERY, COLINCAMPS	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	FAUBOURG D'AMIENS CEMETERY, ARRAS	9	0	9	0	0	0
France	FIVE POINTS CEMETERY, LEHELLE	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	GEZAINCOURT COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	GODEWAERSVELDE BRITISH CEMETERY	1	2	3	0	0	0
France	GORDON DUMP CEMETERY, OVILLERS-LA BOISSELLE	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	GORRE BRITISH AND INDIAN CEMETERY	80	16	96	0	0	0
France	GOUZEACOURT NEW BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	GREVILLERS BRITISH CEMETERY	2	1	3	0	0	0
France	GUARDS CEMETERY, WINDY CORNER, CUINCHY	9	0	9	0	0	0
France	HANNESCAMPS NEW MILITARY CEMETERY	1	1	2	0	0	0
France	HARGICOURT BRITISH CEMETERY	22	0	22	0	0	0
France	HAUTE-AVESNES BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	HAZEBROUCK COMMUNAL CEMETERY	11	1	12	0	0	0
France	HERVIN FARM BRITISH CEMETERY, ST. LAURENT- BLANGY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	HEUDICOURT COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	JARVILLE COMMUNAL CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
France	LA CHAPELETTE BRITISH AND INDIAN CEMETERY, PERONNE	314	6	320	0	0	0
France	LA CHAPPELLE-ST. MESMIN COMMUNAL CEMETERY	6	0	6	0	0	0
France	LA GORGUE COMMUNAL CEMETERY	5	0	5	0	0	0
France	LA TARGETTE BRITISH CEMETERY, NEUVILLE-ST. VAAST	3	0	3	0	0	0
France	LAVENTIE MILITARY CEMETERY, LA GORGUE	28	43	71	0	0	0
France	LE TOURET MEMORIAL	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	LE TOURET MILITARY CEMETERY, RICHEBOURG- L'AVOUE	9	0	9	0	0	0
France	LE TREPORT MILITARY CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	LES BARAQUES MILITARY CEMETERY, SANGATTE	7	0	7	0	0	0

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
France	LILLERS COMMUNAL CEMETERY	97	56	153	0	0	0
France	LILLERS COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	LONDON CEMETERY AND EXTENSION, LONGUEVAL	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	LONGUENESSE (ST. OMER) SOUVENIR CEMETERY	6	0	6	0	0	0
France	MANDRES-SUR-VAIR COMMUNAL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	MAROEUIL BRITISH CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	MARTHES CHURCHYARD	0	1	1	0	0	0
France	MARTIGNY-LES-BAINS COMMUNAL CEMETERY	9	0	9	0	0	0
France	MAZARGUES WAR CEMETERY, MARSEILLES	993	9	1002	1	0	1
France	MEAULTE MILITARY CEMETERY	6	0	6	0	0	0
France	MEERUT MILITARY CEMETERY, ST. MARTIN-LES-BOULOGNE	312	1	313	0	0	0
France	MERVILLE COMMUNAL CEMETERY	97	0	97	0	0	0
France	METEREN MILITARY CEMETERY	15	2	17	0	0	0
France	MONT HUON MILITARY CEMETERY, LE TREPORT	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	MONTARGIS COMMUNAL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	MORLANCOURT BRITISH CEMETERY No.1	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	NANCY SOUTHERN CEMETERY	7	0	7	5	1	6
France	NEUVE-CHAPELLE 1939-45 CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	6	2	8
France	NEUVE-CHAPELLE MEMORIAL	4703	0	4703	0	0	0
France	NEUVILLE-SOUS-MONTREUIL INDIAN CEMETERY	25	0	25	0	0	0
France	NOEUX-LES-MINES COMMUNAL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	NORFOLK CEMETERY, BECORDEL-BECOURT	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	ORLEANS MAIN CEMETERY	5	0	5	0	0	0
France	PERNES BRITISH CEMETERY	9	0	9	0	0	0
France	PERNOIS BRITISH CEMETERY, HALLOY-LES-PERNOIS	4	0	4	0	0	0
France	PONT-DU-HEM MILITARY CEMETERY, LA GORGUE	17	8	25	0	0	0
France	PORNIC WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	0	1	1
France	POST OFFICE RIFLES CEMETERY, FESTUBERT	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	PREMONT BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	QUATRE-VENTS MILITARY CEMETERY, ESTREE-CAUCHY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	RAMBERVILLERS FRENCH NATIONAL CEMETERY	10	0	10	0	0	0

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
France	RENNES EASTERN COMMUNAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	6	0	6
France	RIBEMONT COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION, Somme	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	ROYAL IRISH RIFLES GRAVEYARD, LAVENTIE	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	RUE-DAVID MILITARY CEMETERY, FLEURBAIX	42	2	44	0	0	0
France	RUE-DES-BERCEAUX MILITARY CEMETERY, RICHEBOURG-L'AVOUE	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	RUE-DU-BACQUEROT No.1 MILITARY CEMETERY, LAVENTIE	91	53	144	0	0	0
France	RUE-DU-BOIS MILITARY CEMETERY, FLEURBAIX	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	RUE-PETILLON MILITARY CEMETERY, FLEURBAIX	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	SANDPITS BRITISH CEMETERY, FOUQUEREUIL	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	SCHOENENBOURG CHURCHYARD	0	0	0	2	0	2
France	SOLESMES BRITISH CEMETERY	2	1	3	0	0	0
France	ST. AMAND BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	ST. GERMAIN-AU-MONT-D'OR COMMUNAL CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
France	ST. GERMAIN-AU-MONT-D'OR COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	7	0	7	0	0	0
France	ST. HILAIRE CEMETERY, FREVENT	4	0	4	0	0	0
France	ST. LEGER BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	ST. OUVEN COMMUNAL CEMETERY	4	0	4	0	0	0
France	ST. PIERRE CEMETERY, AMIENS	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	ST. POL COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	ST. RIQUIER BRITISH CEMETERY	40	0	40	0	0	0
France	ST. SEVER CEMETERY EXTENSION, ROUEN	270	0	270	0	0	0
France	ST. SEVER CEMETERY, ROUEN	74	0	74	0	0	0
France	ST. SOUPLLET BRITISH CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
France	ST. VAAST POST MILITARY CEMETERY, RICHEBOURG-L'AVOUE	54	1	55	0	0	0
France	ST. VENANT COMMUNAL CEMETERY	85	0	85	0	0	0
France	STE. MARIE CEMETERY, LE HAVRE	3	0	3	0	0	0
France	STRASBOURG SOUTHERN COMMUNAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
France	STRASBOURG WESTERN COMMUNAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
France	SUNKEN ROAD CEMETERY, BOISLEUX-ST. MARC	1	0	1	0	0	0

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
France	TEMPLEUX-LE-GUERARD BRITISH CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
France	TERLINCTHUN BRITISH CEMETERY, WIMILLE	1	3	4	4	0	4
France	TINCOURT NEW BRITISH CEMETERY	20	0	20	0	0	0
France	TREFCON BRITISH CEMETERY, CAULAINCOURT	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	TROIS ARBRES CEMETERY, STEENWERCK	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	UNICORN CEMETERY, VENDHUILE	3	1	4	0	0	0
France	VADENCOURT BRITISH CEMETERY, MAISSEMY	7	0	7	0	0	0
France	VALENCE-SUR-RHONE COMMUNAL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	VALENCIENNES (ST. ROCH) COMMUNAL CEMETERY	5	0	5	0	0	0
France	VERMELLES BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	VIEILLE-CHAPELLE NEW MILITARY CEMETERY, LACOUTURE	28	44	72	0	0	0
France	VIGNACOURT BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	VILLERET OLD CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	VILLERS-FAUCON COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION	10	0	10	0	0	0
France	VITRY-LE-FRANCOIS FRENCH NATIONAL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
France	WARLUS CHURCHYARD	3	0	3	0	0	0
France	WORMHOUDT COMMUNAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
France	Y FARM MILITARY CEMETERY, BOIS-GRENIER	20	38	58	0	0	0
France	ZELOBES INDIAN CEMETERY, LACOUTURE	73	32	105	0	0	0
Germany	AACHEN MILITARY CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Germany	BECKLINGEN WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	7	0	7
Germany	BERLIN 1939-1945 WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	46	5	51
Germany	BERLIN SOUTH-WESTERN CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Germany	BONN NORTH CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
Germany	COLOGNE SOUTHERN CEMETERY	14	0	14	0	0	0
Germany	DURNBACH CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	23	0	23
Germany	DURNBACH WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	27	14	41
Germany	EISENACH MAIN CEMETERY	0	0	0	0	1	1
Germany	EUSKIRCHEN NEW TOWN CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Germany	GOTTINGEN MILITARY CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Germany	HANOVER WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	8	1	9
Germany	HASENHEIDE GARRISON CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Germany	HOHENSTEIN-ERNSTTHAL (ST. CHRISTOPHER) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Germany	MUNSTER HAUS SPITAL PRISONERS OF WAR CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Germany	PUTLITZ TOWN CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
Germany	RHEINBERG WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Germany	ZEHRENSDORF INDIAN CEMETERY	206	0	206	0	0	0
Greece	ATHENS MEMORIAL	0	0	0	56	0	56
Greece	DOIRAN MILITARY CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Greece	EAST MUDROS MILITARY CEMETERY	2	64	66	0	0	0
Greece	MIKRA MEMORIAL	1	0	1	0	0	0
Greece	MONASTIR ROAD INDIAN CEMETERY	352	5	357	0	0	0
Greece	MONASTIR ROAD INDIAN MEMORIAL	161	0	161	0	0	0
Greece	PHALERON CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	74	0	74
Greece	PHALERON WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	58	9	67
Greece	RHODES WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	5	3	8
Greece	SALONIKA (LEMBET ROAD) MILITARY CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Greece	STRUMA MILITARY CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Greece	SUDA BAY WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
India	BARAMULA CONVENT GRAVE, KASHMIR	0	0	0	1	0	1
India	BOMBAY (SEWRI) CEMETERY, MUMBAI	0	0	0	1	0	1
India	BOMBAY (ST. THOMAS) CATHEDRAL MEMORIAL, MUMBAI	5	0	5	0	0	0
India	BOMBAY / CHITTAGONG 1939-1945 WAR MEMORIALS	0	0	0	6469	0	6469
India	BOMBAY 1914-1918 MEMORIAL, MUMBAI	2154	0	2154	0	0	0
India	CALCUTTA (BHOWANIPURE) CEMETERY, KOLKATA	16	0	16	69	0	69
India	CALCUTTA (LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD) CEMETERY, KOLKATA	0	0	0	1	0	1
India	DELHI / KARACHI 1939-1945 WAR MEMORIALS	0	0	0	25838	0	25838
India	DELHI 1914-1918 WAR MEMORIAL	9	0	9	0	0	0
India	DELHI MEMORIAL (INDIA GATE)	12357	0	12357	0	0	0
India	DELHI WAR CEMETERY	9	0	9	143	0	143

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
India	DIGBOI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	44	5	49
India	GAUHATI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	136	7	143
India	IMPHAL CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	868	0	868
India	IMPHAL INDIAN ARMY WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	607	202	809
India	IMPHAL WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	219	2	221
India	KIRKEE 1914-1918 MEMORIAL	134	0	134	0	0	0
India	KIRKEE WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	150	0	150
India	KOHIMA CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	917	0	917
India	KOHIMA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	304	26	330
India	MADRAS (ST. MARY'S) CEMETERY, CHENNAI	7	0	7	19	0	19
India	MADRAS (ST. PATRICK'S) CEMETERY, CHENNAI	2	0	2	0	0	0
India	MADRAS 1914-1918 WAR MEMORIAL, CHENNAI	99	0	99	0	0	0
India	MADRAS WAR CEMETERY, CHENNAI	0	0	0	49	0	49
India	RANCHI (S.P.G.) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
India	RANCHI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	50	1	51
India	SHILLONG MEMORIAL	95	0	95	0	0	0
Indonesia	AMBON WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	30	0	30
Indonesia	JAKARTA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	161	143	304
Iran	TEHRAN MEMORIAL	3380	0	3380	0	0	0
Iran	TEHRAN WAR CEMETERY	65	5	70	18	0	18
Iraq	ALWIYA INDIAN WAR CEMETERY	1	450	451	0	0	0
Iraq	AMARA (LEFT BANK) INDIAN WAR CEMETERY	9	4991	5000	0	0	0
Iraq	AMARA WAR CEMETERY	146	0	146	0	0	0
Iraq	BAGHDAD (NORTH GATE) (KHANAQIN) MEMORIAL	0	0	0	102	2	104
Iraq	BAGHDAD (NORTH GATE) WAR CEMETERY	622	1887	2509	104	1	105
Iraq	BASRA CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	1032	0	1032
Iraq	BASRA INDIAN FORCES CEMETERY	0	0	0	278	12	290
Iraq	BASRA MEMORIAL	33310	0	33310	0	0	0
Iraq	BASRA WAR CEMETERY	424	0	424	85	1	86
Iraq	HABBANIYA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
Iraq	KARBALA ISOLATED GRAVE	0	0	0	1	0	1
Iraq	KUT WAR CEMETERY	55	3	58	0	0	0

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Iraq	MOSUL WAR CEMETERY	6	185	191	68	0	68
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	DEIR EL BELAH WAR CEMETERY	67	0	67	0	0	0
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	GAZA WAR CEMETERY	42	0	42	0	0	0
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	HAIFA INDIAN CEMETERY	44	3	47	0	0	0
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	HAIFA WAR CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	JERUSALEM INDIAN WAR CEMETERY	78	1	79	0	0	0
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	JERUSALEM MEMORIAL	10	0	10	0	0	0
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	JERUSALEM WAR CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	KHAYAT BEACH WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	29	0	29
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	RAMLEH 1914-18 MEMORIAL	72	0	72	0	0	0
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	RAMLEH WAR CEMETERY	479	12	491	37	0	37
Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	TUL KARM WAR CEMETERY	2	1	3	0	0	0
Italy	AIETA COMMUNAL CEMETERY	0	1	1	0	0	0
Italy	ANCONA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	78	0	78
Italy	AREZZO WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	361	17	378
Italy	ASSISI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	10	0	10
Italy	BARI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	47	0	47
Italy	BEACH HEAD WAR CEMETERY, ANZIO	0	0	0	5	0	5
Italy	BOLOGNA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	3	0	3
Italy	BOLSENA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Italy	BORDIGHERA BRITISH CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Italy	CASSINO MEMORIAL	0	0	0	1438	0	1438
Italy	CASSINO WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	360	71	431
Italy	CASTIGLIONE SOUTH AFRICAN CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
Italy	CATANIA WAR CEMETERY, SICILY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Italy	CESENA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Italy	CORIANO RIDGE WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	8	0	8
Italy	FAENZA COMMUNAL CEMETERY	10	0	10	0	0	0
Italy	FAENZA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	5	0	5
Italy	FLORENCE WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	142	5	147
Italy	FOIANO DELLA CHIANA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Italy	FORLI CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	769	0	769
Italy	FORLI INDIAN ARMY WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	478	15	493
Italy	FORLI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	8	0	8
Italy	GRADARA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
Italy	MILAN WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Italy	MODENA COMMUNAL CEMETERY	0	1	1	0	0	0
Italy	MONTECCHIO WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
Italy	MORO RIVER CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	4	1	5
Italy	NAPLES BRITISH CEMETERY	9	0	9	0	0	0
Italy	NAPLES WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Italy	RAVENNA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	88	32	120
Italy	RIMINI CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	172	0	172
Italy	RIMINI GURKHA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	591	27	618
Italy	ROME WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
Italy	SALERNO WAR CEMETERY	1	0	1	33	1	34
Italy	SANGRO RIVER CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	517	0	517
Italy	SANGRO RIVER WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	335	50	385
Italy	STAGLIENO CEMETERY, GENOA	0	0	0	1	0	1
Italy	SYRACUSE WAR CEMETERY, SICILY	0	0	0	41	0	41
Italy	TARANTO TOWN CEMETERY EXTENSION	31	0	31	0	0	0
Japan	YOKOHAMA CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	1	0	1
Japan	YOKOHAMA MEMORIAL	0	0	0	20	0	20
Japan	YOKOHAMA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	46	0	46
Kenya	EAST AFRICA MEMORIAL	0	0	0	8	0	8
Kenya	KAJIADO CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Kenya	MAKTAU INDIAN CEMETERY	14	1	15	0	0	0
Kenya	MOMBASA (MBARAKI) CEMETERY	5	0	5	0	0	0
Kenya	NAIROBI BRITISH AND INDIAN MEMORIAL	1151	0	1151	0	0	0

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Kenya	NAIROBI PARK CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kenya	NAIROBI SOUTH CEMETERY	5	0	5	0	0	0
Kenya	NAKURU NORTH CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
Kenya	NYERI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kenya	TAVETA INDIAN CEMETERY	1	28	29	0	0	0
Kenya	TAVETA MILITARY CEMETERY	7	6	13	0	0	0
Kenya	VOI CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Lebanese Republic	BEIRUT CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	247	0	247
Lebanese Republic	BEIRUT MARONITE CEMETERY (INDIAN SECTION)	43	0	43	0	0	0
Lebanese Republic	BEIRUT WAR CEMETERY	103	0	103	10	0	10
Lebanese Republic	SIDON WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	22	0	22
Lebanese Republic	TRIPOLI (VICTORIA) NAVAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	22	0	22
Libya	BENGAZI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	40	12	52
Libya	KNIGHTSBRIDGE WAR CEMETERY, ACROMA	0	0	0	8	5	13
Libya	TOBRUK WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	144	36	180
Libya	TRIPOLI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	42	14	56
Malaysia	BATU GAJAH CHRISTIAN CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Malaysia	KUALA LUMPUR (CHERAS ROAD) CIVIL CEMETERY	0	0	0	5	0	5
Malaysia	LABUAN CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	34	0	34
Malaysia	LABUAN WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	43	40	83
Malaysia	PENANG (JAHUDI ROAD) JEWISH CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Malaysia	PENANG (WESTERN ROAD) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Malaysia	TAIPING WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	70	322	392
Maldives	ADDU ATOLL MEMORIAL	0	0	0	68	0	68
Malta	ADDOLORATA CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Malta	MALTA (CAPUCCINI) NAVAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Malta	PIETA MILITARY CEMETERY	28	0	28	0	0	0
Malta	TURKISH MILITARY CEMETERY, MARSA	4	0	4	3	0	3
Mozambique	BEIRA MUHAMMADAN CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mozambique	LUMBO BRITISH CEMETERY MEMORIAL	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mozambique	PEMBA MEMORIAL	22	0	22	0	0	0
Myanmar	RANGOON MEMORIAL	0	0	0	19643	0	19643
Myanmar	RANGOON WAR CEMETERY	3	0	3	440	20	460

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Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Myanmar	TAUKKYAN CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	981	0	981
Myanmar	TAUKKYAN MEMORIAL	2	0	2	1	0	1
Myanmar	TAUKKYAN WAR CEMETERY	3	0	3	1563	255	1818
Myanmar	THANBYUZAYAT WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	15	0	15
Myanmar	YANGON (U OHN KHINE ROAD) JEWISH CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nepal	KATMANDU BRITISH CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	DIDAM PROTESTANT CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Netherlands	NEDERWEERT WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
New Zealand	WELLINGTON (KARORI) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nigeria	LAGOS MEMORIAL	17	0	17	0	0	0
Pakistan	KARACHI 1914-1918 WAR MEMORIAL	51	0	51	0	0	0
Pakistan	KARACHI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	105	0	105
Pakistan	RAWALPINDI WAR CEMETERY	23	0	23	24	0	24
Papua New Guinea	LAE WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	4	422	426
Papua New Guinea	RABAUL (BITA PAKA) WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	333	281	614
Poland	KRAKOW RAKOWICKI CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
Portugal	LISBON (ST. GEORGE) BRITISH CHURCHYARD	0	0	0	1	0	1
Romania	BUCHAREST WAR CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Romania	SLOBOZIA MILITARY CEMETERY	70	4	74	0	0	0
Russian Federation	MURMANSK RUSSIAN CEMETERY EXTENSION	0	0	0	7	0	7
Sierra Leone	FREETOWN MEMORIAL	91	0	91	0	0	0
Singapore	KRANJI WAR CEMETERY	2	0	2	510	159	669
Singapore	SINGAPORE (UNMAINTAINABLE GRAVES) MEMORIAL	0	0	0	94	0	94
Singapore	SINGAPORE CIVIL HOSPITAL GRAVE MEMORIAL	0	0	0	5	0	5
Singapore	SINGAPORE CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	781	0	781
Singapore	SINGAPORE MEMORIAL	0	0	0	12105	0	12105
Somalia (including Somaliland)	BERBERA MEMORIAL	97	0	97	0	0	0
Somalia (including Somaliland)	HARGEISA MEMORIAL	0	0	0	10	0	10
Somalia (including Somaliland)	HARGEISA WAR CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0

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Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Somalia (including Somaliland)	MOGADISHU AFRICAN WAR CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Africa	CAPE TOWN (MAITLAND) CEMETERY	7	0	7	0	0	0
South Africa	CAPE TOWN (OBSERVATORY) MUSLIM CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
South Africa	CAPE TOWN (WYNBERG, CHURCH STREET) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Africa	DURBAN (ORDNANCE ROAD) MILITARY CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Africa	DURBAN (STELLAWOOD) CEMETERY	4	0	4	3	0	3
South Africa	JOHANNESBURG (WEST PARK) CEMETERY	0	0	0	3	0	3
South Africa	NELSPOORT SANATORIUM CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
South Africa	PIETERMARITZBURG (FORT NAPIER) CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
Sri Lanka	COLOMBO (KANATTE) GENERAL CEMETERY	2	0	2	15	0	15
Sri Lanka	COLOMBO (LIVERAMENTU) CEMETERY	0	0	0	52	1	53
Sri Lanka	COLOMBO (LIVERAMENTU) CREMATION MEMORIAL	0	0	0	157	0	157
Sri Lanka	COLOMBO (LIVERAMENTU) MEMORIAL TABLETS	0	0	0	111	0	111
Sri Lanka	JAAWATTE MUSLIM CEMETERY	0	0	0	21	0	21
Sri Lanka	KANDY WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	23	0	23
Sri Lanka	KUPPIYAWATTE MUSLIM CEMETERY	0	0	0	18	1	19
Sri Lanka	TRINCOMALEE WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	48	0	48
St. Helena and Ascension Island	ST. HELENA (ST. PAUL) CATHEDRAL CHURCHYARD	0	0	0	1	0	1
St. Lucia	CHOC BAY WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	4	0	4
Sudan	KHARTOUM MEMORIAL	0	0	0	514	0	514
Sudan	KHARTOUM WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	34	0	34
Switzerland	VEVEY (ST. MARTIN'S) CEMETERY	5	0	5	3	0	3
Syria	ALEPPO WAR CEMETERY	89	36	125	13	8	21
Syria	DAMASCUS COMMONWEALTH WAR CEMETERY	52	2	54	42	4	46
Tanzania	DAR ES SALAAM (UPANGA ROAD) CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Tanzania	DAR ES SALAAM BRITISH AND INDIAN MEMORIAL	1420	0	1420	0	0	0
Tanzania	DAR ES SALAAM WAR CEMETERY	144	1	145	0	0	0
Tanzania	IRINGA CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tanzania	MOROGORO CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Tanzania	MOSHI CEMETERY	8	0	8	0	0	0

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Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Tanzania	PUGU ROAD 1914-1918 MEMORIAL	3	0	3	0	0	0
Tanzania	TANGA (JASIN) MEMORIAL	62	0	62	0	0	0
Tanzania	TANGA EUROPEAN CEMETERY	7	0	7	0	0	0
Tanzania	TANGA MEMORIAL CEMETERY	344	0	344	0	0	0
Thailand	CHUNGKAI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	6	0	6
Thailand	KANCHANABURI MEMORIAL	0	0	0	11	0	11
Thailand	KANCHANABURI WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	12	0	12
Tunisia	BIZERTA CEMETERY	6	0	6	0	0	0
Tunisia	ENFIDAVILLE WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
Tunisia	MASSICAULT WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tunisia	MEDJEZ-EL-BAB MEMORIAL	0	0	0	136	0	136
Tunisia	OUED ZARGA WAR CEMETERY	0	0	0	6	2	8
Tunisia	SFAX WAR CEMETERY	1	0	1	48	5	53
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	7th FIELD AMBULANCE CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	ARI BURNU CEMETERY, ANZAC	3	0	3	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	BEACH CEMETERY, ANZAC	3	0	3	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	CHUNUK BAIR CEMETERY, ANZAC	1	0	1	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	GREEN HILL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	H Aidar Pasha Cemetery	27	25	52	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	H Aidar Pasha Cremation Memorial	122	0	122	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	H Aidar Pasha Memorial	7	0	7	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	HELLES MEMORIAL	1516	0	1516	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	LANCASHIRE LANDING CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	PINK FARM CEMETERY, HELLES	9	0	9	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	REDOUBT CEMETERY, HELLES	1	0	1	0	0	0

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Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	SKEW BRIDGE CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	TWELVE TREE COPSE CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
United Kingdom	ABBOTTS ANN (ST. MARY) CHURCHYARD	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	ABERDEEN (ALLENVALE) CEMETERY	1	0	1	1	0	1
United Kingdom	ABERDEEN CREMATORIUM	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	ABERGAVENNY NEW CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	ALDERSHOT MILITARY CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	ALPHINGTON (ST. MICHAEL) CHURCHYARD EXTENSION	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	ASHBOURNE CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	ASHFORD BURIAL GROUND	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	BAINBRIDGE CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	BARROW-IN-FURNESS CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	BATTERSEA RISE CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	BECKENHAM CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	BEDFORD CEMETERY, Beds.	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	BERWICK-UPON-TWEED CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	BICKNOLLER (ST. GEORGE) CHURCHYARD	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	BIRMINGHAM (HANDSWORTH) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	BOURNEMOUTH EAST CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	BOURNEMOUTH NORTH CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	BRECON CEMETERY	0	0	0	8	0	8
United Kingdom	BRIGHTON (WOODVALE) BOROUGH CREMATORIUM	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	BRIGHTON CITY CEMETERY (BEAR ROAD)	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	BRISTOL (CANFORD) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	BRISTOL (GREENBANK) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	BROCKENHURST (ST. NICHOLAS) CHURCHYARD	3	0	3	0	0	0
United Kingdom	BROMPTON CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
United Kingdom	BROOKWOOD (UNITED KINGDOM 1914-1918) MEMORIAL	2	0	2	0	0	0
United Kingdom	BROOKWOOD CEMETERY	28	1	29	3	0	3
United Kingdom	BROOKWOOD MEMORIAL	0	0	0	33	0	33

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Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
United Kingdom	BROOKWOOD MILITARY CEMETERY	21	0	21	8	0	8
United Kingdom	BUCHANAN CHURCHYARD EXTENSION	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	CAMBRIDGE CITY CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	CAMBRIDGE CREMATORIUM	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	CAMPDOWNS CEMETERY, CHARLESTOWN	0	0	0	3	0	3
United Kingdom	CANTERBURY (ST. MARTIN) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	CARDIFF WESTERN CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	CHESTER (BLACON) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	CHILVERS COTON (ALL SAINTS) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	COLCHESTER CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	COLERAINE CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	CRICKHOWELL CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	CROMER No.2 BURIAL GROUND	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	CROWBOROUGH BURIAL GROUND	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	DARTFORD (WATLING STREET) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	DERBY (NOTTINGHAM ROAD) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	DORNOCH (PRONCYNAIN) CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
United Kingdom	DOUGLAS CEMETERY (ISLE of MAN)	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	DOVER (ST. JAMES'S) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	DOVER (ST. MARY'S) NEW CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
United Kingdom	EARL SOHAM CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	EASTBOURNE (OCKLYNGE) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	EDINBURGH (DEAN OR WESTERN) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	EPSOM CEMETERY	4	0	4	0	0	0
United Kingdom	EXETER (EXWICK OR ST. THOMAS) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	FALMOUTH CEMETERY, Cornwall	5	2	7	0	0	0
United Kingdom	GLASGOW (CARDONALD) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	GOLDERS GREEN CREMATORIUM	9	0	9	5	0	5
United Kingdom	GOSPORT (ANN'S HILL) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	GRANGE CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	GREAT YARMOUTH (GORLESTON) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	GREENOCK CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2

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Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
United Kingdom	HAMBLEDON (SS. PETER AND PAUL) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	HASLAR ROYAL NAVAL CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
United Kingdom	HASTINGS CEMETERY, Sussex	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	HEMPSTED (ST. SWITHUN) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	HEREFORD CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	HESWALL (ST. PETER) CHURCHYARD	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	HIGHCLIFFE (ST. MARK) CHURCHYARD	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	HIGHGATE CEMETERY	3	0	3	0	0	0
United Kingdom	HOLLYBROOK MEMORIAL, SOUTHAMPTON	22	0	22	0	0	0
United Kingdom	HOVE OLD CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	INSH (ST. EUNAN) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	IPSWICH CREMATORIUM	0	0	0	9	0	9
United Kingdom	KENSAL GREEN (ALL SOULS') CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	KEWSTOKE (ST. PAUL) CHURCHYARD	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	KINAWLEY CHURCH OF IRELAND CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	KINGUSSIE CEMETERY	0	0	0	9	0	9
United Kingdom	LEICESTER (WELFORD ROAD) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	LITTLEHAM (SS. MARGARET AND ANDREW) CHURCHYARD	2	0	2	0	0	0
United Kingdom	LITTLEHAMPTON CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	LIVERPOOL (ANFIELD) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	LIVERPOOL (FORD) ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	LIVERPOOL (KIRKDALE) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	LIVERPOOL (WALTON PARK) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	LLANGATTOCK (ST. CATTWG) CHURCHYARD	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	LONDONDERRY CITY CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	LOWESTOFT (KIRKLEY) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	LYNESS ROYAL NAVAL CEMETERY	0	2	2	0	0	0
United Kingdom	MACKWORTH (ALL SAINTS) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	MANCHESTER CREMATORIUM	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	MILFORD HAVEN CEMETERY	0	0	0	4	0	4
United Kingdom	MITCHAM (CHURCH ROAD) BURIAL GROUND	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	MORDEN CEMETERY	1	0	1	1	0	1

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Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
United Kingdom	MORTE HOE (OR MORTHOE) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	MUCH MARCLE (ST. BARTHOLOMEW) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	MUNDESLEY (ALL SAINTS) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	MUSBURY (ST. MICHAEL) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	NETLEY MILITARY CEMETERY	4	0	4	1	0	1
United Kingdom	NEW STEVENSTON (ST. PATRICK'S) ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (WEST ROAD) CREMATORIUM	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	NORTH PETHERTON CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	NORTH SHEEN CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	NORTHWOOD CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	NOTTINGHAM SOUTHERN CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	NUNHEAD (ALL SAINTS) CEMETERY	2	0	2	0	0	0
United Kingdom	OLD MONKLAND CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
United Kingdom	PAIGNTON CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	PATCHAM DOWN INDIAN FORCES CREMATION MEMORIAL	53	0	53	0	0	0
United Kingdom	PETERCULTER NEW BURIAL GROUND	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	PETERSFIELD CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	PLYMOUTH (WESTON MILL) CEMETERY	0	0	0	4	0	4
United Kingdom	PLYMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL	0	0	0	16	0	16
United Kingdom	PONTYPOOL (PANTEG) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	PORTMADOC PUBLIC CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	PORTSMOUTH (HIGHLAND ROAD) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	RAMSEY (PARKESTON) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	READING (HENLEY ROAD) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	READING CREMATORIUM	0	0	0	2	0	2
United Kingdom	RUNNYMEDE MEMORIAL	0	0	0	7	0	7
United Kingdom	SALISBURY (LONDON ROAD) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	SANDWICK CEMETERY, Ross and Cromarty	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	SEAFORD CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	SHALDON (OR RINGMORE) (ST. NICHOLAS) CHURCHYARD	2	0	2	0	0	0

Appendix A

Country	Cemetery / Memorial	WW1 Named	WW1 Unknown burials	WW1 Total	WW2 Named	WW2 Unknown burials	WW2 Totals
United Kingdom	SHEFFIELD (CITY ROAD) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	SIDCUP CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	SMETHWICK (UPLANDS) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	SOPLEY CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	SOUTH EALING CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	ST. AUSTELL CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	ST. EARTH (ST. ERCUS) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	TAVISTOCK NEW CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	TEDDINGTON CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	THETFORD CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	1	3
United Kingdom	TIDWORTH MILITARY CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	TILLICOUNTRY CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	TORQUAY CEMETERY AND EXTENSION	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	TROSSACHS PARISH CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	UNITED KINGDOM BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	WALLASEY (RAKE LANE) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	WALTON-ON-THE-HILL (ST. PETER) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	WANDSWORTH (EARLSFIELD) CEMETERY	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	WARNHAM (ST. MARGARET) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	WEST NORWOOD CEMETERY AND CREMATORIUM	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	WHICKHAM (GARDEN HOUSE) CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	WHIPPINGHAM (ST. MILDRED) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	WHYTELEAFE (ST. LUKE) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	WOMBOURNE (ST. BENEDICT) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	WORTH (ST. NICHOLAS) CHURCHYARD	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	YEOVIL CEMETERY	0	0	0	2	0	2
United Kingdom	YETMINSTER (ST. ANDREW) CHURCHYARD	1	0	1	0	0	0
United States of America	NEW ALBANY NATIONAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	1	0	1
United States of America	ST. LOUIS (JEFFERSON BARRACKS) NATIONAL CEMETERY	0	0	0	10	0	10
Yemen	MAALA CEMETERY	26	0	26	4	0	4
Yemen	MAALA MEMORIAL No.1	0	0	0	33	0	33
Yemen	MAALA MEMORIAL No.2	1	0	1	0	0	0

Appendix B

Summary by Force of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission's Commitment*

Forces	1914-1918 War		1939-1945 War		Both Wars		Total Commemorated
	Identified Burials/Cremations	Commemorated on Memorials	Identified Burials/Cremations	Commemorated on Memorials	Identified Burials/Cremations	Commemorated on Memorials	
United Kingdom & Colonies	477,377	408,677	244,652	139,016	722,029	547,693	1,269,722
Undivided India	7,848	66,342	18,222	68,809	26,070	135,151	161,221
Canada	45,485	19,477	37,332	8,033	82,817	27,510	110,327
Australia	38,566	23,361	28,366	12,093	66,932	35,454	102,386
New Zealand	11,761	6,290	9,039	2,890	20,800	9,180	29,980
South Africa	6,647	2,827	10,018	1,883	16,665	4,710	21,375
Totals	587,684	526,974	347,629	232,724	935,313	759,698	1,695,011

There are 21,984 unidentified Commonwealth war burials (187,853 from the First World War and 24,131 from the Second World War), this brings the total Commonwealth war burials/cremations to 1,147,297.

* Data provided by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.



ISBN 978-81-902097-9-3