

22nd (East Africa) Infantry Brigade (1)

Headquarters, 22nd (East Africa) Infantry Brigade Group & Signal Section

1st (Nyasaland) Bn. The King's African Rifles

3rd Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment

1st Bn. The Rhodesia African Rifles

59th (East Africa) Field Company, East African Engineers

28th (East Africa) Infantry Brigade (2)

Headquarters, 28th (East Africa) Infantry Brigade Group & Signal Section

7th (Uganda) Bn. The King's African Rifles

46th (Tanganyika Territory) Bn. The King's African Rifles

71st (Somali) Bn. The King's African Rifles

63rd (East Africa) Field Company, East African Engineers

28th (East Africa) Infantry Brigade Group, East African Army Service Corps

108th Casualty Clearing Section, East African Army Medical Corps

NOTES:

1. The 22nd East African Infantry Brigade functioned as an independent formation to provide protection on the flanks of the main divisions during the Arakan campaign. It served in Burma from 10 December 1944 until 31 August 1945, under the command of XV Indian Corps. The brigade landed first at Akyab, but then re-embarked on landing craft to be transported to Ru-Ywa. It landed there and then moved down the coast towards Taungup. The brigade was ordered to hold the Mai Chung and to relieve the 4th Indian Infantry Brigade from the 26th Indian Division. It was then attached to the 82nd (West African) Infantry Division to assist in clearing the Taungup area. The brigade then conducted a wide encircling move, entering Dalet on 17 April 1945. By 8 May, the brigade was located in the Taungup Pass, with the Japanese 28th Army retreating out of the Arakan.
2. The 28th (East African) Infantry Brigade was sent to India as an independent brigade. It entered Burma on 19 November 1944 and came under command of IV Corps in central Burma. It relieved the Lushai Brigade on the right flank of the corps on 11 December 1944 in the Minthami area. The brigade attacked south to assist in clearing the Gangaw valley. It conducted a feint crossing of the Irrawaddy River overnight 12 and 13 February 1945 near Seikpyu. The Japanese reacted to this feint and attacked the brigade heavily. It had to concentrate in a box near Letse to repulse the Japanese assaults. The sustained attacks continued, so the 4th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment was sent to support the brigade, arriving on 12 February. The Japanese were held, but the 7th Bn. K.A.R. was withdrawn due to the large number of casualties sustained. The brigade was not relieved until 9 April, when the 114th Indian Infantry Brigade took over responsibility for the area. This brigade suffered the heaviest casualties of any of the five East African brigades deployed in Burma. On 18 April 1945, the brigade returned to India and on the same date, it ceased to command any units. It disbanded on 1 June 1945 in India.

SOURCES:

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