

7th Indian Infantry Division

Divisional Commander

Major General A. V. T. WAKELY, D.S.O., M.C.

General Staff Officer (Grade I) – (G.S.O. I)

Lieutenant Colonel C. A. I. SUTHER, O.B.E.

General Staff Officer (Grade II) – (G.S.O. II)

Major

General Staff Officer (Grade III) (Intelligence) – (G.S.O. III (I))

Captain

General Staff Officer (Grade III) (Chemical Warfare) – (G.S.O. III (CW))

Captain

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General – (A.A. & Q.M.G.)

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. C. D'APICE, O.B.E.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General – (D.A.A.G.)

Major

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General – (D.A.Q.M.G.)

Major

Commander, Royal Artillery – (C.R.A.)

Brigadier A. F. HELY, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commander, Royal Engineers – (C.R.E.)

Lieutenant Colonel P. J. CATOR, D.S.O.*

Commander, Royal Signals – (C.R.Sigs)

Lieutenant Colonel P. M. P. HOBSON, D.S.O.

Assistant Director of Medical Services – (A.D.M.S.)

Colonel W. A. BURKI, O.B.E.

Commander, Royal Army Service Corps – (C.R.A.S.C.)

Lieutenant Colonel H. W. HUMPHREY

Assistant Director of Ordnance Services – (A.D.O.S.)

Lieutenant Colonel I. BENENSON

Commander, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers – (C.R.E.M.E.)

Lieutenant Colonel J. L. B. STEVINSON

7th Indian Infantry Division (1)

Main Headquarters 7th Indian Division

Rear Headquarters, 7th Indian Division

33rd Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 48th Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)

4th Bn. 15th Punjab Regiment (2)

4th Bn. 1st King George V's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)

89th Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 48th Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers

7th Bn. 2nd Punjab Regiment (3)

4th Bn. 8th Gurkha Rifles

114th Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 48th Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1st Bn. The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's) (4)

4th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment

4th Bn. 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)

Divisional Troops

1st (King George's Own) Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment (5)

3rd Maharaja Madho Rao Scinda's Own Lancers, Indian State Forces (6)

Headquarters, 7th Indian Divisional Royal Artillery

136th (1st West Lancashire) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

139th (4th London) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

24th Light Anti-Aircraft/Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery (7)

25th Indian Mountain Regiment, Indian Artillery

Headquarters, 7th Indian Divisional Sappers and Miners

62nd Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners

77th Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

421st Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners

303rd Field Park Company, Sappers and Miners (8)

17th Bridging Section, Sappers and Miners

7th Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

44th Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps

54th Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps

66th Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps

NOTES:

1. The 7th Infantry Division was formed at Attock on 1 October 1940. The division originally comprised the 13th, 14th and 16th Infantry Brigades. The 13th Brigade was deployed to Burma in March 1941, with the 16th Brigade leaving to join the 17th Division in Burma in February 1942. The three brigades were renumbered 113th, 114th and 116th Brigades in early 1943 with the arrival of the 70th Division which contained the British 14th & 16th Brigades. With the arrival of the 33rd and 89th Brigades, the division was at last up to strength. It was deployed to the Arakan for the 1944 offensive, being involved in the 'Battle of the Admin Box'. After the defeat of the Japanese 'Ha Go' offensive in February 1944, the division was withdrawn for active operations in the Arakan and moved by road and rail to Dimapur. The 89th Brigade was detached to Imphal, and the division assumed responsibility for the 161st Brigade, which was detached from the 5th Indian Division. The division came under command of XXXIII Indian Corps, and together with the 2nd Infantry Division, cleared the Kohima area of Japanese troops.
2. Owing to casualties sustained in the fighting at Kohima in April and May 1944, the battalion left the brigade to rest and refit in June 1944. It was replaced in the brigade by:
1st Bn. The Burma Regiment
3. In March 1944, the battalion left the brigade to become the divisional headquarters battalion. It was replaced by the:
1st (King George's Own) Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment
which until then had been fulfilling that role.
4. This battalion left the brigade when the division left the Arakan on 17 April 1944. It was replaced by:
2nd Bn. The South Lancashire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers)
This battalion joined the brigade on 27 April 1944.
5. This unit was the divisional headquarters battalion. In March 1944, the battalion moved to 89th Brigade swapping roles with:
7th Bn. 2nd Punjab Regiment
6. This regiment of the Indian State Forces, usually known as the 3rd Gwalior Lancers had two wings, a Horsed Wing and Mechanised wing. Generally the Horsed Wing was under command of the 7th Division, whilst the Mechanised Wing was under command of XV Corps. It left the command of 7th Division in March 1944 when the division transferred to the Assam Region.
7. This regiment was formed in November 1942 from:
24th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
82nd Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery
In September 1944, the Regiment was reorganised and redesignated as:
24th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery
8. This company was replaced in March 1944 by:
331st Field Park Company, Sappers and Miners

7th Indian Infantry Division ⁽¹⁾

33rd Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 48th Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1st Bn. The Burma Regiment (2)

4th Bn. 15th Punjab Regiment (2)

4th Bn. 1st King George V's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)

89th Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 48th Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers

1st (King George's Own) Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment

4th Bn. 8th Gurkha Rifles

114th Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 48th Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

2nd Bn. The South Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)

4th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment

4th Bn. 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)

Divisional Troops

7th Bn. 2nd Punjab Regiment (3)

Machine Gun Bn. 13th Frontier Force Rifles (4)

2nd Baroda Infantry, Indian State Forces (5)

136th (1st West Lancashire) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

139th (4th London) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

24th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery (6)

25th Indian Mountain Regiment, Indian Artillery

62nd Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners

77th Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

421st Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners

303rd Field Park Company, Sappers and Miners

17th Bridging Section, Sappers and Miners

7th Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

NOTES:

1. Following the battles around Kohima, when the Japanese forces were pushed away from the area back towards to Chindwin River, the division remained behind in the Kohima area to rest and refit. In November 1944, the division rejoined the advance into Burma as part of IV Corps. It advanced in secret down the Gangaw valley behind the 28th (East Africa) Infantry Brigade, which was under command of the division. In February 1945, the division secured bridgeheads across the Irrawaddy River from which the 17th Indian Infantry Division advanced on Meiktila. After the destruction of the Japanese armies in Central Burma, the division joined XXXIII Indian Corps to drive down the Irrawaddy valley towards Rangoon.
2. In September 1944, the 4th Bn. 15th Punjab Regiment returned to the brigade. This allowed the 1st Bn. The Queens Royal Regiment (West Surrey) to leave the brigade on 8th September 1944 to rest and refit following heavy casualties sustained over the previous months. Therefore, the 1st Bn. Burma Regiment remained with the brigade until the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey) returned to the brigade on 6 April 1945. This allowed the 1st Bn. The Burma Regiment to transfer to 5th Division.
3. This unit was the divisional reconnaissance battalion.
4. This battalion joined the division circa September 1944 as divisional machine gun battalion.
5. This unit was the divisional headquarters defence battalion.
6. This regiment lost its Light Anti-Aircraft role in September 1944, with it reverting to its original title. In May 1945, the regiment transferred to the Quetta Area in India, to be replaced by: 8th (Maharatta) Indian Anti-Tank Regiment, Indian Artillery
This regiment transferred in from 14th Army Troops.