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Chapter 2 : Aircam/Airwar – Aeroflight

British Fighter Units - Western Front The British Army on the Western Front MAJOR BRUCE I GUDMUNDSSON, USMCR (retired), is an historian who specializes in tactical innovation, the way that militar.

In , the Indian Army was one of the two largest volunteer armies in the world; [4] it had a total strength of , men [7] while the British Army had a strength of , regular volunteers at the outbreak of the war. The cavalry brigade had one British and two Indian regiments while the infantry brigades consisted of one British and three Indian battalions. Each division had about 13, men on strength, somewhat weaker than a British division in part due to the smaller infantry battalions and smaller artillery forces. All the senior command and staff positions in the Indian Army alternated between senior officers of the British and Indian Armies. As the war intensified and officer casualties mounted, the ability to replace casualties with officers of British origin became extremely difficult and in many cases the officer allotment to battalions was reduced accordingly. Only in were the first Officer Cadets of Indian descent permitted to be selected for officer training at the Royal Military College. In total almost 1. In total, at least 74, Indian soldiers died in World War I. These tasks did not end with the declaration of war. The divisions deployed along the frontier were the existing 1st Peshawar Division , the 2nd Rawalpindi Division , the 4th Quetta Division. A Turco-German mission arrived in Kabul in October , with obvious strategic purpose. It soon became clear that the Ottoman Turkish Army was being mobilised and in August the Indian Government was instructed to prepare contingency plans to protect these strategic assets. The plans dictated that in the event of the Turkish Army coming out in support of the Germans, the Indian Army was to act to secure the oilfields. As part of the Southern Army the Aden Brigade was stationed in the Aden Protectorate on the strategically important naval route from Europe to India, [22] where there was limited fighting. Western Front World War I On the outbreak of war the Indian Army had , trained men and the Indian Government offered the services of two cavalry and two infantry divisions for service overseas. Officer casualties were even more of a handicap, as replacements were unfamiliar with the Indian Army and could not speak the language. In November , the two Indian cavalry divisions were renumbered from 1st and 2nd to the 4th and 5th Cavalry Divisions. At times during the war they served in the trenches as infantry, each cavalry brigade when dismounted formed a dismounted regiment. This meant that when the divisions went into the front line, they could only cover a brigade area. Battle of Tanga In , the Governor of British East Africa requested assistance to deal with the German forces in German East Africa and the problem was handed to the India Office , which assembled two forces and shipped them to his aid. After arriving in Mombasa , Force C was broken up and its units subsequently served separately. The large force of Indian infantry effectively resisted counterattacks, however, during the day the British attackers made no headway and suffered substantial casualties. The British officers, with their now widely scattered troops, waited until darkness and having determined their situation to be untenable, withdrew down the mountain and marched back to British East Africa having accomplished nothing. Mesopotamian campaign Indian troops manning a QF 3 pounder Hotchkiss gun mounted in a railway wagon on the military railway between Basra and Nasiriya. In February food, and hopes were running out for Townshend in Kut-al-Amara. Disease spread rapidly and could not be contained or cured and Townshend surrendered in April The designation was retained for all subsequent forces sent there. They were joined by the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade , a unit formed by three regiments of Lancers from the princely states of Mysore , Hyderabad , and Jodhpur. With their casualties mounting and under command of the battalion medical officer they were forced to withdraw to their starting positions. Over the duration of the campaign the 29th Brigade had suffered 1, dead and 3, wounded. Solihul, shows that a total of 16, troops passed through Force G, and that it suffered about fatal casualties, listed in his book by name. Tsingtao was a German controlled port in China. The 1,man contingent was commanded by Brigadier-General Nathaniel Walter Barnardiston and consisted of 1, soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers who were later followed by soldiers of the 36th Sikhs. The German defenders suffered dead and wounded. They had been sent to replace the Yorkshire Light Infantry , which had been ordered to France. Their morale was constantly low, being affected by poor communication,

slack discipline and a weak leadership. Two of the British officers at the Tanglin barracks were killed and the mutineers then moved on the German prisoner of war camp where they killed thirteen camp guards and other military personnel. The Germans however refused to join them. The mutineers then roamed the streets of Singapore, killing European civilians that they encountered. The mutiny continued for nearly five days and was suppressed by local volunteer and British regular units plus naval detachments from allied warships, and with assistance from the Sultan of Johor. The Ashkhabad Committee was a revolutionary organisation led by Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionaries who were in an armed conflict with the Bolshevik Tashkent Soviet.

Victoria Cross recipients[edit] Main article: Victoria Cross Indian soldiers had not been eligible for the Victoria Cross until , instead they received the Indian Order of Merit , an older decoration originally set up in the days of East India Company rule in India. Darwan Singh Negi , 39th Garhwal Rifles For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd–24 November , near Festubert, France, when the regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse , in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range. In spite of being severely wounded in the neck, he walked up and down the trench, encouraging his men to hold on against several counter-attacks for some hours until killed. The fire from rifles and bombs was very heavy all day, and it was due to the skilful disposition made, and the example and encouragement shown by Lt. Bruce that his men were able to hold out until dusk, when the trench was finally captured by the enemy. He gave the order to retire, and could have himself escaped, but most gallantly sacrificed his own life by attempting to effect the rescue of one of his men who had lost his horse. He also displayed great courage that day when he helped to carry eight British and Indian officers to safety while exposed to heavy fire. Lieutenant Smyth succeeded in taking the bombs to the desired position with the aid of two of his men the other eight having been killed or wounded , and to effect his purpose he had to swim a stream, being exposed the whole time to howitzer , shrapnel , machine-gun and rifle fire. On 25 September in Fauquissart, France, Rifleman Thapa, having been wounded himself, found a wounded soldier of The Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench. Although urged to save himself, the Gurkha stayed with the wounded man all day and night. Early next day, in misty weather, he took him through the German wire and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety, returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas, one after the other. He then went back, and, in broad daylight, fetched the British soldier, carrying him most of the way under enemy fire. After bandaging his wounds, the lance-naik heard calls from his own adjutant who was lying wounded in the open. Lala insisted on going to help. He stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warm and stayed with him until just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer to safety and then, returning with a stretcher, carried back his adjutant. Although shot through both arms and through the side, he refused to go to hospital, and remained as long as daylight lasted, attending to his duties under very heavy fire. In three previous actions Captain Sinton displayed the utmost bravery. He beat off three counter-attacks and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire and when his gun was knocked out, he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles until ordered to withdraw. With help he then brought back his gun, ammunition and one severely wounded man, and finally all remaining arms and equipment. He succeeded each time in delivering the message, although on each occasion his horse was shot and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot. During the remainder of the day he did magnificent work and finally assisted with covering fire in the withdrawal, until the enemy were close on him. Without any hesitation he collected six other ranks and with entire disregard of danger he charged and captured the position. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine-guns single handed, but all the guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died.

Chapter 3 : Who was the author of Revelation

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Chapter 6 : Formats and Editions of British Fighter Units, Western Front, [calendrierdelascience.com]

Aircam Airwar - British Fighter Units - Western Front Aircraft of the Aces - Albatros Aces of World War 1 Aviation Elite - Jagdstaffel 2 'Boelcke' - Von Richthofen's Mentor.

Chapter 7 : British Fighter Units: Western Front (Osprey Airwar 14) | eBay

This book traces the combat history of British fighter units. Major aircraft types are all covered, and their missions detailed. Aircraft markings and aircrew uniforms are shown in full colour illustrations.

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