

AWM4
Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,
1914-18 War

Formation Headquarters

Item number: 1/33/7 Part 1

Title: Intelligence, Headquarters 2nd
ANZAC Corps

November 1916



AWM4-1/33/7PART1

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118.

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II and the Staff Manual respectively. Title Pages will be prepared in manuscript.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required.)

VOLUME IV

1919

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
			<p>Month of November. Daily Summaries attached.</p>	<p>Att</p>
			<p>C. Clippes Capt G.S. II ANZAC.</p>	
			<p>Dec 5/18</p>	

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 124.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 1st November, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 31st October to 6 a.m. 1st Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
 INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

About 100 yards of concertina wire has been put out in I 16 d west of WEZ MACQUART.

Repair work is in progress about C 29 c 4.9 and new earth is visible at C 29 d 3.6 opposite PONT BALLOT.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES.

Working parties were fired on at O 8 c 7.3 near the POTTERIES west of RADINCHEM, I 29 a 20.25 by FLEUR D'ECOSSE, J 7 c 80.35 near ST. ANTOINE and I 24 b 2.5 near PREMESQUES.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

At 9.40 a.m. a train was reported shunting with two engines at N 28 a 2.9 south west of FROMELLES and at 1.56 p.m. an engine and five trucks travelling towards AUBERS.

Parties up to half a dozen men were fired on during the day on the road in N 16 b south of LES CLOCHERS.

PART II.
 INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

ENEMY'S STRENGTH.

The hostile strength in the different European theatres of war is at present:- (Divisions).

	West- ern.	Russ- ian.	Ital- ian.	Transyl- vanian.	Dob- rudja.	Mace- donian.	To- tal.
German	128	61	-	8	1	1	199
Austrian	-	38	31½	8	-	-	77½
Bulgarian	-	-	-	-	10	17	27
Turkish	-	2	-	-	2	-	4
Total	128	101	31½	16	13	18	307½

CONCEALMENT FROM AIRCRAFT.

A captured document shows that, in the VERDUN area, light railway stations are completely concealed from aerial observation by an overhead screen of interwoven branches.

TANKS.

As defence against Tanks, the enemy dug a pit 3 feet deep and 7 feet wide on the GRANDCOURT-COURCELETTE road.

C. Clifton
 Capt.
 for Brig.-General G.S.
 II ANZAC CORPS.

1st November, 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 125.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 2nd November, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 1st November to 6 a.m. 2nd Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Hostile artillery and trench mortars were slightly more active than usual; the former appeared to fire with aeroplanes observation. East of ARMENTIERES enemy fired many rifle grenades into No Man's Land during the night and used his searchlights freely. Snipers about C 17 a 7.9 south of FRELINCHEN were very busy and appeared to be firing from low down in the parapet.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Parties of three or four were again seen moving in both directions on the road in N 16 b south of LES CLOCHERS. At 11 a.m. a gun and limber were seen moving from ESCOBEQUES towards ENGLCS.

Movement of individuals was noticeable at the barrier in PREMESQUES, and two wagons were seen here during the day.

AFROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The following air photographs taken on the 1st inst. have been received. Divisions, Brigades, etc. should indent direct on 2nd Anzac Intelligence for their requirements:-

SHEET 36.

Neg. No.	Square.	Area Covered.
42B 357	0	2 d; 8 b; 9 a.
42B 358	I	21 c; 27 a.
42B 359	0	10 abd
42B 360	I	33 b; 34 a.
42B 362	0	3 acd.
42B 363	0	4 d; 5 c; 11 a.

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION OF GERMAN UNITS.

38th Landwehr Bde.

The 77th Landwehr Regt has a 3rd M.G. Company and an Infantry Pioneer Company.

5th Bavarian Division. - The 300th Pioneer Company is attached.

Sixth Army.

The 65th Artillery Survey Section is in the area of the Sixth Army.

The following Mining Companies have been identified in the BOIS-GRENIER Sector:-

7th Bavarian Reserve Pioneer Company.
 15th " " " "

German Higher Command.....

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

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GERMAN HIGHER COMMAND.

The German Wireless Press Communiqué of the 30th Oct. makes the following announcements:-

1. The War Minister, Lieut.-Gen. WILD von HOHENBORN, has been appointed to command an Army Corps on the Western front.
2. Lieut.-Gen. von STEIN, from command of the XIV Reserve Corps, has been appointed War Minister.
3. A special Department is being formed in the War Ministry under Major-General GROENER, whose particular duties will be to provide war material and recruits.

41st FOOT ARTILLERY BATTALION.

Prisoners of the 3rd Battery, 41st Foot Artillery Battalion, were captured south of the SOMME on the 29th October. The 41st Foot Artillery Battalion was formed at DOBERITZ in February 1916 from elements of the Guard and 4th Foot Artillery Regiments and from various field artillery regiments. The battalion consists of three batteries, each battery being equipped with four 15-cm. howitzers of the 1902 pattern. The batteries have only horse transport. Each battery consists of 4 officers (captain and 3 subalterns) - 120 gunners, and 50 to 60 drivers.

MUNITION WORKERS WITH THE COLOURS.

The following information has been obtained from prisoners' statements:-

1. As the result of trying to organize a strike early in August, 1916, 100 men (ring-leaders) at the "WESER" Aktien-Gesellschaft, BREMEN, were called to the Colours.
2. About the same time, and for a similar reason, 150 men were taken from the WESER Granaton Fabrik.
3. Early in September an official Order called to the Colours about 10 per cent of men employed on munitions. At the Gewehrfabrik at SPANDAU this percentage was substantially increased.

GERMAN ARMY RECRUITING, as shown by Examination of Pay-Books.

(Note:- Active = Classes 1912-1917; Reserve = 1907-1911; Landwehr I = 1902-1906; Landwehr II = 1896-1901; Landsturm = older classes and medically rejected; Ersatz Reserve = exempted on other than medical grounds).

1. Position at end of December 1914. By this date Germany had called up all men of the Reserve, Landwehr I & II, Ersatz Reserve, Restanten Listen (i.e. men of the 1913 and 1914 Classes who, at the "Spring muster" of 1914, had been put back a year for medical or economic reasons), 1914 Class, War Volunteers of the 1915 and 1916 Classes, and Younger men of the Landsturm.

2. Period to end of June, 1915. The following had during this time been called up:- The whole of the 1915 Class, part of the 1916 Class, War Volunteers of the 1917 Class, and Landsturm (in some districts up to 40 years of age. The "permanently unfit" had been mustered and the "fittest" selected for service).

3. Period to end of December 1915. By this date there had been called up the remainder of the 1916 Class, elements of the 1917 Class, War Volunteers of the 1918 Class (also some 1919 Class), and Landsturm up to 45 years of age. In addition the "permanently unfit" had been mustered for further medical examination, in some districts as often as three times, and on each occasion men of this "Class" were selected for military service.

4. June 30th 1916. Recruiting up to this time has been proved to have been:- (a) Men of the 1917 Class, and (b) Men "combed out" of reserved occupations.

5. "Permanently Unfit". One man of this Class had been wounded early in the war and passed out of the Army as "permanently unfit". He had been mustered for medical examination four times, being passed fit for service on the fourth examination in January, 1916.

"Combing Out".....

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GERMAN ARMY RECRUITING continued.

6. "Combing Out". Among the prisoners taken in the SOMME fighting about the middle of October were men "combed out" from reserved occupations. Of 180 prisoners from regiments of the IX Corps District, 10% had been "combed out" and commenced training on dates between the beginning of March and the end of June 1916. Miners, fitters, turners, railwaymen and teachers (D.U.s.) were represented.

EXAMINATION OF A RUSSIAN SOLDIER (PAUL STIPANHOV) WHO ESCAPED FROM THE GERMANS AND CAME OVER TO OUR LINES ON THE 27TH OCTOBER 1916.

1. He was taken prisoner on the Russian front in April, 1915. From thence he was taken to a large prisoners' camp in Germany, where there were about 20,000 Russians. From this camp parties of from 200 to 300 were taken to different parts of the country to work on roads and farms. At this camp they were well treated and were given bread, tea and soup.

2. STIPANHOV escaped from one of these working parties and regained the Russian lines in August, but was soon taken prisoner again. From this time on he was taken to a great number of different districts with other prisoners. In some of the camps he saw French and British soldiers, who were always kept separate from the Russians. He arrived on the 19th October at a village 30 miles behind the firing line on this front. This village was occupied entirely by Russian prisoners and their guards. It was situated on a railway, and a French aeroplane came over one night and dropped bombs on the railway, doing considerable damage.

3. The prisoners received soup at 7.0 a.m. and then worked on the roads until 4.0 p.m., when they received a small quantity of black bread, made partly of potatoes and partly of flour, and some more soup. No meat at all was given to the prisoners. There were 2,000 Russians in this camp and no French or English. The Russians slept in barns and their guards could not speak Russian. There were no civilians in the village.

4. STIPANHOV decided that he would risk the chance of being shot and try to make his escape towards the lines, where he could faintly hear the guns firing. For three days and nights he travelled, sleeping by day and moving by night. During this time, he says, he passed south of a large wood in which there were considerable numbers of Germans (this is probably the BOIS d'HAVRINCOURT), then a line of trenches protected in front by barbed wire (YTRES line) - the trench was about 3 feet wide and 6 feet deep - then another line of trenches (VILLERS au FLOS), in neither of which lines he saw any Germans. He then came to the front line, where he saw a few Germans, but was not seen by them as it was dark.

5. He says that a great number of Russians would like to escape but are frightened of the penalty, as, if captured, they are put in prison and are not allowed to work on the roads.

2nd November, 1916.

C. Chipper Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

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11-6

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 126.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 3rd November, 1916.
(From 6 a.m. 2nd November to 6 a.m. 3rd Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

A concrete machine-gun emplacement is reported at N 12 a 6.9 north of BAS MAISNIL.

The old enemy sap head at I 5 a 9.7 near L'EPINETTE was found to be under water.

The communication trench running back to support line from C 17 c 7.9 south of FRELINGHIEN is nearly completely concealed by overhead cover.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

East of ARMENTILRES the enemy appears to have been trying experiments with different kinds of lights. Two golden rain and several fountain lights were sent up from trenches in I 5 opposite L'EPINETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During night Nov. 1st/2nd one of our patrols was fired on from enemy listening post about N 9 d 3.2 north of ROUGES BANCS, and suffered casualties. In daylight next morning a wounded man was seen crawling towards our parapet. Two officers immediately went out and brought him in. At once the enemy put up a Red Cross flag and their stretcher bearers took in three of our men (one killed) from their wire; from the number of men that looked over the parapet it seems that the enemy line is well manned. All looked young active men.

Trench mortar bombs fired at our front line in I 11 c south of PORTE EGAL are reported to have given off a dense cloud of smoke while no explosion was heard.

Part II follows:-.....

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTIONS.

On maps recently captured, features of interest are so-called "mixing places" (Mischplätze), evidently for mixing concrete. These are always situated alongside trench tramways.

The fact that these places are marked on printed maps proves that they are regularly used and probably are the nightly destination of large working and carrying parties.

The enemy evidently employs two methods of preparing the concrete used for his defences:-

- (a) He prepares blocks of concrete at pioneer parks behind the front and brings them up on his trench tramways (repeated statements of prisoners). On the work of preparing these blocks he employs besides military also civilian labour and prisoners. Probably these blocks are chiefly used in the construction of the rear lines and gun emplacements, as they would be too bulky and heavy to transport and use in the front line.
- (b) He brings up cement and gravel on his tramways and prepares the concrete close to the place where he intends using it. This is evidently the method most suitable for most of the construction near or in the front line.

GERMAN HIGHER COMMAND.

1. Documents show that the Sixth German Army is now commanded by Generaloberst von FALKENHAUSEN, who formerly commanded the Army Group in Lorraine.

2. Crown Prince RUPPRECHT of Bavaria, who previously commanded the Sixth Army, is now in command of the Group of Armies operating between the DOUVE and the OISE (Sixth, First and Second Armies).

3. The Armies holding the front between the OISE and the MOSELLE (Seventh, Third, Fifth and von STRANTZ'S Detachment) form a Group of Armies commanded by the Crown Prince of Prussia.

4. According to prisoners' statements, General von BOEHN is still commanding "C" Group north of the SOMME, and has not gone north to YPRES with the IX Reserve Corps.

MACHINE-GUN FIRE AGAINST AEROPLANES.

The following is a translation of a captured German document:-

1. Firing at aeroplanes has no prospect of success if the range exceeds 1,300 yards.

2. Elevation.

(a) Effect of the angle of sight, i.e. the angle between the line of sight and the horizontal.

The tangent sight (Stangenvisier) and not the telescopic sight is used.

When the angle of sight is between 0° and 30° , the elevation should correspond to the estimated range.

Between 30° and 60° , deduct 150 metres (164 yards) from the estimated range.

Between 60° and 90° , the sight should be set to 400 metres.

When the angle of sight is 90° , the aeroplane is vertically above the gun. In order to obtain an angle of 60° , hold out the arm horizontally, bend the arm so that the forearm is vertical, and then look over the clenched fist.

(b) Effect of the direction of the aeroplane's flight.

If the aeroplane is flying parallel to the line of fire, at least 300 metres (328 yards) must be added to or subtracted from the elevation, as the case may be. When firing, aim should always be taken at the aeroplane and very little lateral traversing should be done. When the aeroplane has flown out of the line of sight, estimate the new elevation and reopen fire.

If the aeroplane.....

MACHINE-GUN FIRE AGAINST AEROPLANES continued.

If the aeroplane is flying across the line of fire, the machine-gun should fire in front of the aeroplane in such a way as to form a cone of bullets through which it is forced to fly. When it has passed through the cone, repeat the procedure. When the aeroplane is flying across the line of fire, the gun should search through an angle corresponding to 2 or 3 graduations on the sight.

3. Aim.

To allow for the speed of the aeroplane and the time of flight of the bullet, aim must be taken at a point some distance in front of the aeroplane. The latter generally flies at 70-140 km. (44-87 miles) an hour, that is to say at 20-40 metres (22-44 yards) a second, consequently aim should always be taken at a point 120 metres (130 yards) ahead of the aeroplane; this corresponds to 18 times the span of the aeroplane (for a machine of $7\frac{1}{2}$ metres span).

As the aeroplane will always fly fairly high and as fire should not be opened at ranges exceeding 1,200 metres (1,300 yds), the almost invariable case will be that in which the angle of sight is between 60° and 90° , and the elevation will almost invariably be 400 metres.

As a rule distances are under-estimated. Up to a range of 1,200 metres (1,300 yds) the details of an aeroplane can be very clearly observed.

The gun commander alone is responsible for firing and fire should only be opened when he is present.

Firing is not to take place unless the aeroplane has been clearly recognised by means of field glasses.

GERMAN AVIATION. (From the French).

1. A German airman belonging to the 4th "Kampfgeschwader" (Battle Squadron) recently landed in the French lines on the SOMME and was taken prisoner.

2. He states that seven Battle Squadrons exist, each consisting of six Flights ("Staffel") of six machines each. All are on the Western front except No. 7 which is in the eastern theatre. Of the six Battle Squadrons on the Western front, four (Nos 2, 3, 5 and 6 (Bav.)) are organized as squadrons and are under the direct orders of German G.H.Q. ("O.H.L"). Nos 1 and 4 have been broken up and the Flights of which they were composed have been distributed among the artillery groups on the SOMME front. The 4th Battle Squadron to which the airman belonged, had been operating on the right bank of the MEUSE; it was broken up towards the middle of August, and three flights, including the prisoner's were sent to the SOMME. Only the 6th (Bavarian) Battle Squadron remains at VERDUN.

3. The captured airman considers that the Battle of the SOMME, from the point of view of German aviation, may be divided into three distinct phases:-

- (a) 1st July - 15th August: in which German aircraft were in a clear numerical inferiority.
- (b) 15th August - 20th September: in which they were reinforced to some extent by the withdrawal of Flights from the LILLE and VERDUN sectors.
- (c) From 20th September onwards: About this time, the prisoner states, the Germans decided to concentrate all available machines on the SOMME front.

4. The Germans.....

GERMAN AVIATION continued.

4. The Germans have now the equivalent of two Battle Squadrons (about 72 aeroplanes) South of the SOMME, and the equivalent of three Battle Squadrons (about 108 aeroplanes) north of the SOMME. There are also the machines forming the Corps Flights, the reconnaissance and artillery flights.

5. The prisoner's Flight is attached to two artillery groups South of the SOMME: its main duty is to protect the aeroplanes which direct the fire of these groups. This Flight also carries out patrol work and bombing raids. The latter are generally executed by volunteers.

3rd November, 1916.

C. Chipper Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

11-10.
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C O N F I D E N T I A L NO.127.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 4th November, 1916.
(From 6 a.m. 3rd November, to 6 a.m. 4th Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

A raid was carried out during the night on enemy's trenches at C 29 c 7.6 north of L'EPINETTE. Enemy's dugouts were bombed and many casualties inflicted; two prisoners of the 23rd Bav. Inf. Regt were brought in.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

C 29 c 23rd Bavarian Infantry Regt, 3rd Bavarian Division (normal).

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

At N 11 a 8.7 west of BAS MAISNIL an ammunition dump was set on fire by one of our trench mortar bombs. Our artillery fire prevented its extinction, and it burned with explosions for some 15 minutes.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

During the day parties were seen unloading wagons at PONT DE PIERRE, N 24 a 1.5.

At 2.7 p.m. an engine and trucks were observed shunting at O 31 d 9.6 near FOURNES.

12 men were seen to enter buildings at O 11 d 4.3 near ESCOBECQUES; the Heavy Artillery were informed and obtained a direct hit.

Movement was noticed at the house at I 29 c 75.75 near LA FLEUR D'ECOSSE.

At 12.30 p.m. a man entered, leaving again in a few minutes with papers. He then proceeded towards front line.

At 1.5 p.m. a man with bandaged arm and limping entered the house having crossed the open from I 29 a 1.1.

At 1.35 p.m. a man carrying papers went to the house from direction of front line.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

During our bombardment East of ARMENTIERES, enemy sent up a red rocket bursting into four red stars. White Very lights were fired during the raid from a long way behind his front line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

East of ARMENTIERES enemy patrols were encountered by ours.

A few rounds from a gun thought to be smaller than 7.7 c.m. are occasionally reported south of BOIS GRENIER: no blinds have yet been recovered.

At 3.25 p.m. one of three hostile aeroplanes flying over their own lines is reported to have been hit by anti-aircraft fire and to have descended close behind ridge in rear of ESCOBECQUES.

PART II follows:-.....

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PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

ENEMY'S LIGHT SIGNALS.

1. During a raid in the MESSINES sector the enemy fired flares which fizzed but did not burst into light. They appeared to be a signal for barrage, and also appeared to be used for directing same.

2. A new kind of flare was also used by the enemy which did not carry far or go high in the air, but gave a very bright light.

3. A green flare and two golden chains, each of which burst into green or orange stars, were followed by six 77 mm. shells, and two green and white flares were followed by a salvo of 5.9 cm. shells.

"COMBING" of PERSONNEL.

Captured correspondence shows that a number of sailors at the depots at CUXHAVEN have been medically examined with a view to being incorporated in the army.

RECRUITING - INCORPORATION OF THE "DAUERND UNTAUGLICHE".

A notable feature of German recruiting statistics is the increasing proportion of "Dauernd Untaugliche" (i.e. men who were previously classified as "permanently unfit for service") now appearing in the ranks. The following are some results from the examination of pay books:-

Unit.	District.	No. of books examined.	"Dauernd Untaugliche".
76th I.R. (111th Div.)	HANNOVER	237	10.45%.
396th I.R. (6th Div.)	BERLIN	75	10.60%.
64th I.R. (6th Div.)	BERLIN	91	4.40%.
238th R.I.R. (52nd R.Div.)	KARLSRUHE	424	3.77%.
239th R.I.R. (52nd R.Div.)	KARLSRUHE	344	3.77%.
210th R.I.R. (45th R.Div.)	STETTIN	179	3.50%.
19th Bav.I.R. (5th Bav.Div.)	NURNBERG	100	3.00%.

In all these cases, the men had only been finally accepted after being rejected twice as unfit.

C. Chipper Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

4th November, 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 128.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 5th November, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 4th November to 6 a.m. 5th Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

PATROLS.

A patrol returning from examination of enemy's wire in I 22 a near WEZ MACQUART was ambushed by a hostile patrol. A bomb fight ensued which dispersed the enemy, and one German was found near our wire and brought in a prisoner.

Another patrol encountered a strong enemy patrol by the BECQUE DE LA BLEUE in I 5 c. Shots were exchanged but no casualties occurred.

Two Germans who gave themselves up in a sap at L'EPINETTE I 5 central, stated they had lost their way when out on patrol.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

I 22 a near WEZ MACQUART: all identification marks had been taken off prisoner before he left enemy's lines, but he proved to belong to 18th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, 3rd Bavarian Division (normal).

I 5 central by L'EPINETTE: two prisoners of 17th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, 3rd Bavarian Division (normal).

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Newly turned earth was seen this morning appearing as if a trench had been dug from CORNER FORT, N 6 d 40.95, to front line at N 6 d 35.70. This is being kept under close observation.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

O.P.'s are reported in trees at N 12 a 30.35 near BAS MAISNIL and at O 3 d 6.3 north east of RADINGHEM. Two trees at the latter place have climbing steps, and the more northerly tree has a box fixed in the boughs.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

At 5 p.m. 3 Very lights were fired south of LA HOUSSCIE behind enemy's lines and at 2 a.m. a green light. No apparent action followed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At 9.15 a.m. a German was noticed standing between the wire and the parapet of his own trench at C 23 b 15.25 north of LES 4 MALICOTS waving a large white flag.

On being fired at he disappeared. About 5 minutes later the flag was waved again, this time from inside the trench, and on being fired at disappeared altogether.

5th November, 1916.

C. Chipper Capt.
 for Brig.-General G.S.
 II ANZAC CORPS.

P.T.O.

100

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM PRISONERS.

Company Strength.

150 strong, of whom 50 are "abkommandirt" (specially employed). There are at most 30 active, the rest being Landsturm and Ersatz Reservists.

Method of holding trenches.

Company holds a sector about 400 metres (440 yds) in length.

At night 150 men are on duty.
80 men resting.
(relief every two hours).

During the day 80 men are on duty.
150 men resting.
(relief every two hours).

When a sector is bombarded, the men retire to their dugouts, or if possible, to the right or left, but the trenches on both flanks of the spot bombarded are immediately strongly manned to repel any attack.

The line is held by one Battalion, in support and the 3rd in rest billets at LOMPRET with another.

Condition of Trenches.

Front line in good condition. Very strict orders are in force that any damage to trenches must be repaired at once. The communication trenches are in bad condition, containing a lot of water.

Rations.

Complaint was made of the food in the trenches. The daily allowances are:-

175 grammes (6 ozs) Bread.
100 " (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") Sausage.
100 " (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") Meat.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ litre (1 pint) Soup.

Sufficient coffee to make 1 litre (1 quart).

Milk is never allowed and sugar for the coffee is only allowed about three or four times a month.

No beer can be obtained except when in rest billets.

Spirits have not yet been issued.

All preserved meat is undoubtedly of German manufacture.

Rations are always brought up during the night but the hour varies. Sometimes 2 or 3 days' rations are brought up at a time, sometimes only 1 day's.

Reliefs.

Reliefs always take place at night. The time of the relief and even the night is kept from the men till the last moment and varies very much. Route followed not known.

Aviation.

German aviators are spoken of very contemptuously. They are said to be content to let our aviators fly about over their lines while they enjoy themselves in LILLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Moral varies but some realise that Germany will be beaten in the end.

Owing to our having bombarded their line for some nights previously our raid came as a surprise.

Our Trench Mortar bombs are stated to have no effect on their concrete dugouts.

C. Chipper Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

5th November, 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 130.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 6th November, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 5th November to 6 a.m. 6th Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

A raiding party entered enemy's lines at I 32 c 2.9 west of BOIS BLANCS and accounted for several Germans. Enemy shelled portion of trench entered with 7.7 c.m., whilst bombs were thrown from barriers on each side and down the communication trench.

No identification was obtained.

ENEMY SHELLING.

Retaliation to our bombardment was confined chiefly to Trench Mortar and Rifle Grenade fire. Shelling has been slight, except that our front and support lines in I 5 at L'EPINETTE were bombarded with 7.7 c.m. and trench mortars at 7.56 p.m. and 2.15 a.m.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Raiding party report that enemy's trench at I 32 c 15.92 west of BOIS BLANCS consisted of two bays with parapets very close to and same height as the parapet, and then a gap of 25 to 30 yards without either traverse or parapets.

A machine-gun emplacement is suspected at G 17 a 0.6 near the LYS.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES.

20 yards of screen have been erected at N 22 d 70.75 by FROMELLES STATION.

New earth is visible behind LES CLOCHERS, N 16 b.

A working party was seen at 10.45 a.m. at D 13 d 8.2 north of the road from LA HOULETTE.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

At 2.5 a.m. when our bombardment commenced a large number of Very lights were sent up which fizzed but did not break into light. Rockets bursting into clusters of red stars were also sent up, and when bombardment slackened, a rocket bursting into green stars.

AEROPLANES.

At midday an enemy biplane flew along our lines east of ARMENTIERES at a low altitude firing at our working parties. It was fired on with machine-guns and rifles, but with no effect.

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM PRISONERS.

Rest Billets. Men are billeted in civilians' houses in LAMBERSART and LOMME.

Patrols. Small patrols go out about every other night in charge of N.C.O's. Sometimes larger ones are sent for special purposes under an officer. Two hand grenades per man are usually carried and often pistols as well, but seldom rifles. Identification marks and private papers are frequently taken off the patrol before it goes out and handed back on return.

PART II follows:-.....

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

ACTIVITY OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT during the week ending 4th November.

1. Weather conditions generally were unfavourable for flying due to both low clouds and wind, and only on the last three days of the week was any flying possible.
2. Eighteen hostile machines were engaged by our A.A. guns, of which three were north of KEMMEL.
3. The percentage of hostile machines was 10.7% of the total number of machines observed.
4. One of our patrols encountered a new type of machine north of the Salient. It resembled a Nieuport; the fuselage was painted black, yellow and red, and the crosses on the wings were enclosed in red rings.

COMMANDERS.

According to an announcement in the Bavarian Press, Lieut.-Gen. von SCHROTT, commanding the 4th Bavarian Division, and Major-Gen. von HENIGST, commanding the 7th Bavarian Brigade in the 4th Bav. Division, have been placed on the retired list. The 4th Bavarian Division fought at HIGH WOOD and FLERS from the 29th August to the 15th September.

CAPTURES IN THE SOMME BATTLE.

Between the 1st July and 1st November, the Allied Armies have captured in the SOMME Battle:-

	British.	French.	Total.
Officers	860	809	1,469
Men	30,736	40,796	71,532
Field Guns	96	77	173
Heavy Guns	29	101	130
Trench Mortars	111	104	215
Machine-guns	453	535	988

IDENTIFICATIONS OF THE ENEMY'S UNITS.

The following identifications have been established:-

III Bav. Corps.

- 19th Bav. I.R. (5th Bav. Div.)..FAUQUISSART ..3rd/4th Nov.
Man killed. (Normal).
- 6th Bav. I.R. (6th Bav. Div.)..S. of RICHEBOURG..3rd/4th Nov.
4 deserters. (Normal).

SNIPING. Prisoners taken by the Corps on our right state that English snipers had accounted for Major-General von KIRSCHBAUM, commanding 6th Bav. Div. when going round the trenches on 23rd Oct.

PART III.
CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE.

The undermentioned are wanted:-

Persons travelling in French Motor Car No. 97712 and holder of Carriage Pass with this number. Persons making use of Red Permis varying in Nos 405, 697 to 405, 700 and 405, 752 to 405, 795 inclusive. The Car, Carriage Pass and Red Permis have all been stolen. (First Army No. 103).

First Army report that the following Pink Permis have been lost and cancelled:-

- 375,564. Issued to No. 2/022066 Pte J. RICHMOND, A.S.C. attached B.R.O. for Car No. M. 17548 and available to 15/11/16.
- 119,517. Issued to LEPIMPER driver of French Military Car No. 16844, stolen at COXYDE 22/10/16.

6th November, 1916.

C. Clifton Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANLAG CORPS.

11-20
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CONFIDENTIAL NO. 131.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 7th November, 1916.
(From 6 a.m. 6th November to 6 a.m. 7th Nov. 1916).

NOTE: THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

A screen has been erected from N 15 a 00.55 to N 15 a 20.62 along the road by DELAPORTE FARM.

From 6.30 a.m. to 8 a.m. a party of about 20 men worked on erection of wire entanglements behind front line at I 16 d 6.7 near WEZ MACQUART.

From C 17 e 7.8 to the River LYS bundles of sticks are reported lying on the enemy's parados.

What has the appearance of a red brick wall in rear of the courtyard at C 17 a 15.65 is now seen to be a wooden structure painted bright red in front with earth and bricks built in behind about 4 feet thick.

A canvas screen is reported to have been erected across the River LYS at C 16 b 95.80.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES.

New work is reported about N 16 c 1.1 north west of FROMELLES.

ENEMY SHELLING.

Hostile artillery are reported more active. Their retaliation to our bombardment was prompt and fairly heavy, but a large percentage of the shells were blind.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Smoke as from a train was seen probably about--
RUE DE LA LOMTIRIE in N 23 b at 2.20 p.m. going east.
LE MAISNIL, O 13 d, at 10.30 and 10.50 a.m. towards and
from PETIT HAUBOURDIN.
O 32, near FOURNES, at 9.55 a.m., 2.4 p.m., and 4.5 p.m.,
first two from, last towards, PETIT HAUBOURDIN.

Two men appeared to be laying telephone wire near the house at I 29 c 75.75 south east of FLEUR D'ECOSSE.

Movement of small parties in marching order has been noticed during the last two or three days on the roads near QUESNOCY.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

Suspected in trees at N 15 c 1.8 south of DELAPORTE FARM and O 11 a 0.25 near ESCOBEQUES, also in house at I 22 b 65.30 by WEZ MACQUART.

Light Signals.....

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LIGHT SIGNALS.

At 4.30 p.m. two white flares appeared to rise in vicinity of FME LECLERCQ, N 27 b and at 4.49 p.m. a red rocket ascended over FROMELLES.

About 4.15 p.m. two green lights showed at intervals from roof of house at C 30 d 9.2, LE TEMPLE, until put a stop to by a hit from our artillery.

SEARCHLIGHTS.

A searchlight is suspected between C 23 b 3.3 and 4.4 north of LES 4 HALLOTS.

PART II.INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.TRAIN MOVEMENT.

There was considerable railway activity on the MENIN-RONCQ line on 6th November. Ten trains were counted between 1 p.m. and 3.30 p.m., all moving south. This probably indicates that the 204th Division has been relieved by the 4th Ersatz Division and is now being moved south. Confirmation is required.

Between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. six trains were seen approaching MENIN from COURTRAI. This is probably part of the same movement.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

North of the LA BASSEE Canal, enemy wiring parties are accompanied by a dog, which gives warning of the approach of our patrols. Geese have also been found penned behind the German wire.

C. Clippel Capt.

for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

7th November, 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 132.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 5th November, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 7th November to 6 a.m. 8th Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

A raid was carried out on enemy's lines at I 21 c 62.15 north of LA HOUSSELE. Trench was found empty. Enemy fired rifle grenades at party but did not put artillery barrage on his own trench. His shelling altogether was slight. Some equipment was brought in.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

Papers found in equipment brought in from I 21 c 62.15 tend to confirm continued presence of 77th Landwehr Infantry Regiment, 36th Landwehr Brigade (normal).

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Enemy parapet in the "N" squares is in a bad state of repair, and water is pumped over in several places.

Saps from enemy front line at I 5 c 75.25, 85.35 and 95.45 south of L'EPINETTE were found to be unoccupied.

MACHINE GUN EMBLACEMENTS.

Suspected at I 22 a 50.15 and in left hand bottom window of the ESTAMINET DE LA BARRIERE (I 22 b) near VEZ MACQUART.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

Suspected at N 16 b 5.7 near LES CLOCHERS in a chimney and at O 1 c 8.1 and O 7 c 5.0 north of LE MAISNIL in trees.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

The track at I 28 c 9.6 west of FLEUR D'ECOSSE was used by individuals.

Locomotive smoke was seen apparently in O 32 a at 10.6 a.m. and 2.7 p.m. travelling west and at 10.12 a.m. and 10.55 a.m. going eastwards.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

During our bombardment enemy sent up red rockets bursting into clusters of three or four stars. In some places Very lights were fired from the support line.

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

TRACER AMMUNITION.

A pilot and observer flying over the enemy's trenches at 28 O 31 and 28 N 30 (S.W. of VYTSCHAETE) state that the enemy opened fire on them, using tracer ammunition. It is probable that the ammunition has so far been issued to the infantry only for use against aeroplanes. It is, however, possible that the enemy will not confine himself to using it for this purpose only (he is known to have employed it with his machine-guns at the SOLE). Prisoners should be examined on this subject and efforts should be made if possible to obtain some rounds.

Army Reserve of Machine-Guns...

ARMY RESERVE OF MACHINE GUNS. (From French VI Army).

Prisoners were captured on the 1st November north east of MORVAL belonging to the "Machine-gun Reserve of the First Army ("C" Group). According to the prisoners' statements, 100 machine-guns and 500 machine-gunners were sent from the training school at DOBERITZ at the end of September to the First Army at the request of General von BELOW. This reserve of machine-guns was then divided up between the four groups of the First Army, to be used as a local reserve, either to reinforce threatened points, or to relieve regimental machine-gun companies in front line.

COMPANY STRENGTH.

A document shows the ration strength of the 11th Company, 111th Reserve Infantry Regiment (28th Reserve Division) between the 8th and 21st October; i.e. the period during which it was engaged on the SOMME for the second time:-

8th October	....3	Officers,	150	men.
9th	"	....3	"	149 "
11th	"	....2	"	156 "
13th	"	....2	"	155 "
16th	"	....3	"	142 "
18th	"	....3	"	139 "
21st	"	....3	"	139 "

i.e. an average of 3 officers and 147 men, which confirms the reduction of company strength.

C. Cliffer Capt.

for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

8th November, 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 133.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 9th November, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 8th Nov. to 6 a.m. 9th November, 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

The enemy's trenches east of ARMENTIERES were bombarded and gas released by us about 4.30 a.m.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

New wire is visible between front and support lines at O 1 a 5.6 west of LE BRIDOUX and I 26 d 7.9 west of LA HOUSOIE.

Men in support and communication trenches south east of ARMENTIERES were frequently seen. Possibly the duckboards have been raised on account of the heavy rains, as this exposure has not been noticed before.

A number of small shelters of wood and corrugated iron have been erected in front line between I 21 b 5.3 and I 22 a 5.8 west of WEZ MACQUART.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. men in marching order were seen in front line and C.T's in and behind N 8, 9 and 10 by ROUGES BANCS.

The usual movement was observed on the main roads in the "O" squares.

AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The following air photographs taken on the 9th inst. have been received. Divisions, Brigades, etc. should indent direct on 2nd Anzac Intelligence for their requirements:-

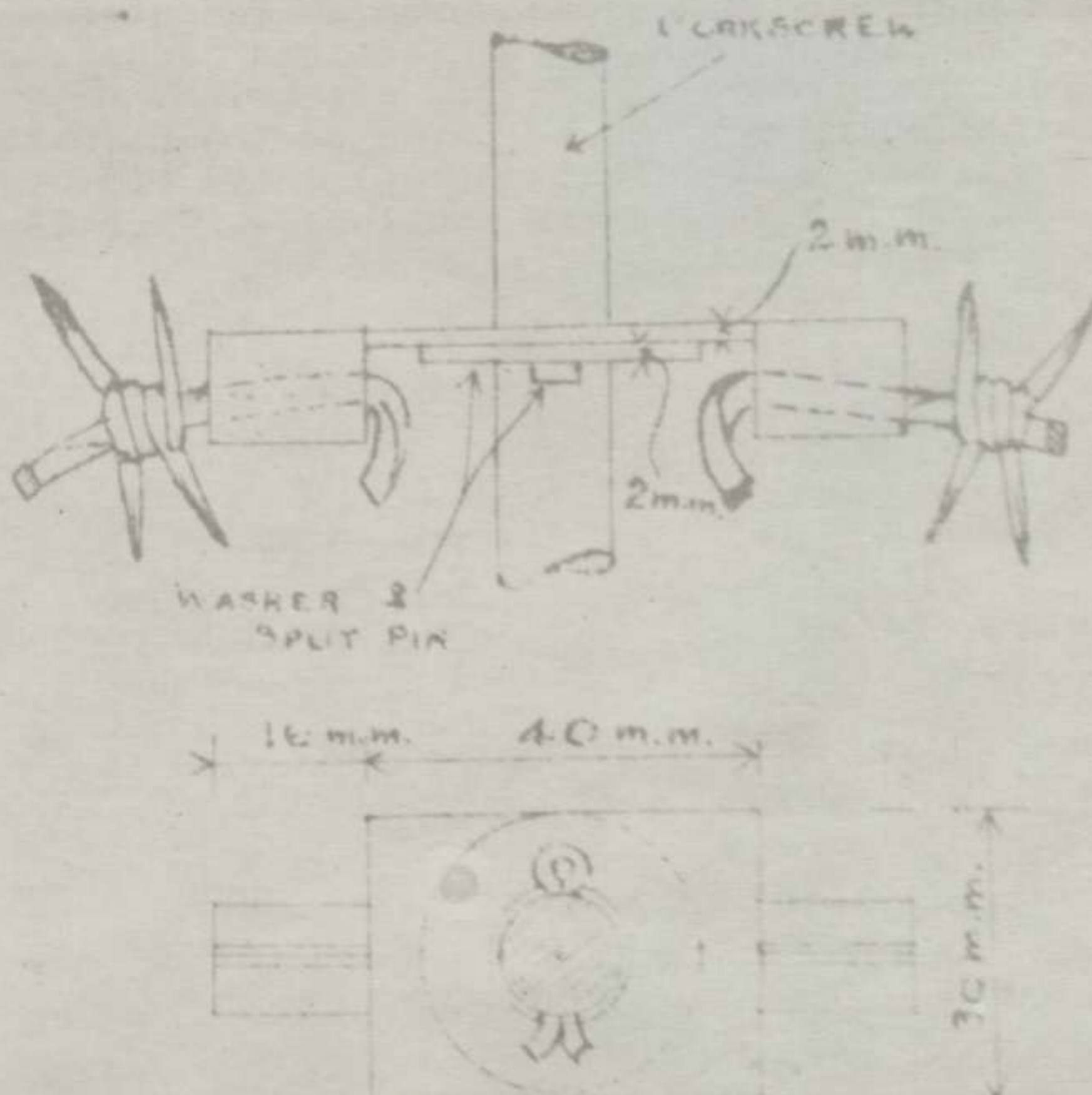
SHEET 36.

Neg. No.	Square.	Area Covered.
42B 364	C	16 bd; 17 ac.
42B 365	I	11 ac.

(Very good photographs).

MISCELLANEOUS.

A corkscrew standard and wire attachment were brought in by a patrol south east of ARMENTIERES. A sketch of the attachment is given below. The wire itself is a single twisted strand of 3 m.m. square section with round wire barbs at about 4 c.m. intervals.



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OBSERVATIONS MADE BY RAIDING PARTY ON ENEMY'S TRENCH AT
I 21 c 62.15 NORTH OF LA HOUSSEIE.

The enemy's trenches examined were about 7' 6" deep, and for 10 yards on either side of the point of entry there was no parapet or fire steps. The breastworks were revetted with rabbit netting frames similar to our own. The base of the parapet and ground just in front of it were very much knocked about by our fire. Three dugouts were seen on a front of 20 yards. These were under the parapet, about 5 feet high with wooden doors and each contained two bunks separated by a vertical partition. The floors of the dugouts were level with the bottom of the trench.

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

GERMAN MACHINE-GUN ORGANISATION.

1. The irregular allotment of machine-guns to German Infantry regiments was pointed out in Second Army Summary of 14th Aug. 1916.
2. At the beginning of the war each German infantry regiment had one machine-gun company, giving an allotment of 24 to 30 machine-guns to a division. This allotment has been gradually increased to 60 or 70 machine-guns per division by the addition of extra "Detachments", "Sections" and "Marksman Sections".
3. Owing to the lack of uniformity entailed by these different formations, the allotment of machine-gun companies has been successively raised from 1 to 2 and finally to 3 companies per regiment. Thus, for instance, the 17th, 18th, 26th and 27th Divisions and the 50th Reserve Division are known to have two machine-gun companies per regiment, while a 3rd machine-gun company has been identified recently with each regiment in the 24th Division, 11th Reserve Division and 28th Reserve Division. Three machine-gun companies per regiment is probably now normal. These 2nd and 3rd companies appear to have been formed by absorbing the extra machine-gun "Detachments" and "Sections" attached to regiments.
4. The "Machine-gun Marksman Sections" (Scharfschützen-Trupps) are independent of the regimental organisation and are more in the nature of Divisional troops. The same probably applied to the "Light Machine-gun Sections" and "Machine-gun Marksman Detachments" which are now appearing.
5. The following may now be taken as the normal allotment of machine-guns to a division:- 9 regimental M.G.Coys = 54 M.Guns, and 2 or 3 M.G.Marksman Sections = 12 or 18 M.Guns, - total 66-72 Machine Guns.

C. Clifton Capt.

for Brig.-General G.S.
 II ANZAC CORPS.

9th November, 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 134.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 10th November, 1916
 (From 6 a.m. 9th November to 6 a.m. 10th Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Aerial observers report enemy's trenches from N 19 a to N 11 a south of FLEURBAIX to be badly waterlogged, decidedly worse than our own. The railway salient in I 11 a is similarly reported in bad condition and waterlogged. The C.Ts in the former region would appear to be wet also as individuals are frequently seen crossing the open.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

A platform with head cover is visible in the fork of a tree about I 23 b 9.2 east of L'EPERONNERIE FARM.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

Movement observed at:-

10.30 a.m.	in O 31 a	by PETIT HAUBOURDIN,	train shunting.
11. 9 a.m.	do	do	smoke going S.W.*
2. 7 p.m.	do	do	" " N.E.
2.11 p.m.	do	do	" " S.W.
2.44 p.m.	do	do	" " N.E.
2.20 p.m.,	in O 13 d	by LE MAISNIL,	small engine going to and fro.
4.20 p.m.	do.	do.	do.

ENEMY SHELLING.

The outskirts of ARMENTIERES in C 26 and I 2 were shelled early in the morning with 15 c.m. The neighbourhood of GRAND PORTE EGAL FARM in I 10 b also received attention.

OBSERVATION BALLOONS.

Reported located at P 3 c 95.80 and P 10 a 20.75 ground bearings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

What appear to be telegraph poles have been erected at I 22 c 65.30, and new insulators can be seen on the DISTILLERY ROAD south west of WEZ MACQUART.

A hostile aeroplane dropped three bombs on our trenches in I 20 d at 3.45 p.m. doing no damage.

AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The following air photographs taken on the 9th inst. have been received. Divisions, Brigades etc. should indent direct on 2nd Anzac Intelligence for their requirements:-

SHEET 36.

<u>Reg.No.</u>	<u>Square.</u>	<u>Area covered.</u>
42B 366	C	23 ac; 24 c.
42B 368	C	11 cd; 17 ab.
42B 369	C & I	C 29 c; I 5 ac.
42B 370	C & I	C 29 cd; I 5 b.
42B 371	C	29 bd; 30 ac.
42B 372	C	17 d; 18 ac.

PART II follows:-....

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

AEROPLANE RECONNAISSANCE.

1. An air reconnaissance between 5.40 a.m. and 6.40 a.m. 9th inst. over the area VERVICQ-MENIN-COURTRAI-TOURCOING-LILLE observed 28 trains distributed over different lines. There was no unusual activity in any one direction. Visibility was good. The LYS Valley and the low ground between TOURCOING and MENIN is flooded in many places. The existence of a pontoon bridge on the LYS near BOUSBECQUE is confirmed, the exact location being 28 Q 34 b 7.4. No road leading away on either side or tracks were seen. 2. Aeroplanes on patrol between 10 a.m. and 12 noon observed a considerable number of trains, but unusual movement in any one direction. Between 9.45 and 10 a.m. 3 trains were observed going S.W. on the ROULERS railway east of ZONNEBEKE.

TRANSYLVANIAN FRONT.

1. The 41st German Division, formerly in the RIGA sector, has been identified near the VULKAN Pass. The 6th German Cavalry Division (also transferred from the RIGA Sector) is also believed to be near the VULKAN Pass. This cavalry division was intended to take up the pursuit when the frontier passes had been forced.

2. The German units now identified on the Transylvanian frontier between DORNA WATRA and ORSOVA are as follows:- 10th Bav., 89th, 11th Bav., 48th Res., 76th Res., 12th Bav., 8th Bav. Res., 187th, 41st and 6th Cavalry Divisions, and the Alpine Corps, amounting to 10 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division.

3. On the same front there are also 10 Austro-Hungarian Divisions.

COMPANY STRENGTH.

A document shows the total strength of the 9th Company, 15th Bav. R.I.R. (Bav. Ers. Div.), on 18th October, i.e. after having been withdrawn from VERDUN and before arriving on the SOMME:-

	Officers.	N.C.Os.	Men.	Total.
Company Commander	1			1.
1st Platoon	1	7	41	49.
2nd Platoon	-	7	41	48.
3rd Platoon	-	8	37	45.
Orderlies	-	-	3	3.
Batmen	-	-	4	4.
Cooks	-	1	2	3.
Telephonists	-	-	3	3.
	<u>2</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>156.</u>

This is another of the numerous cases which now come to light of German companies being considerably below establishment.

GERMAN HIGHER COMMAND ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

The German Armies on the Western Front are now grouped under the following commanders:-

1. Group of Armies: Field-Marshal Crown Prince Rupprecht

of.....

* Ages are given in brackets.

Part II.

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of Bavaria (47):-

Fourth Army (Sea to the DOUVE) - Field Marshal Duke Albrecht
of Wurttemberg (51).Sixth Army (DOUVE to MONCHY) - - Generaloberst von Falkenhausen
(72).

First Army (MONCHY to PERONNE) - Gen. der Inf. von BELOW (61).

Second Army (PERONNE to the OISE) - Gen. der Artillerie von
Gallwitz (64).

2. Group of Armies: Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany (34):-

Seventh Army (OISE to BERRY au BAC) - Gen. der Art. von
Schubert (? 70).Third Army (BERRY au BAC to ROUVROY) - Generaloberst von Einem
(63).Fifth Army (ROUVROY to LES EPARGES) - Crown Prince Wilhelm of
Germany (34).von STRANTZ'S Detachment (LES EPARGES to the MOSELLE) - Gen. der
Infanterie von Strantz (63).3. "A" Detachment (the MOSELLE to the WEISS) - Gen. der
Infanterie d'Elisa (67)"B" Detachment (the WEISS to Swiss Frontier) - Gen. der
Infanterie von Gündell (62).PART III
CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE.1. The following German prisoners of war escaped from the Depot
ROUEN-LEVASSEUR, 6/11/16:-HOPPE Otto, Description:- born 17/10/95; hair chestnut;
eyes blue; high forehead; small nose; mouth ordinary; right arm
round chin; oval face; height 5' 7". Pte 141 I.R. No. 1013. tattooed.LEHMANN Otto, Description:- born 22/10/95; bootmaker; hair
and eyebrows dark chestnut; blue eyes; forehead high and
narrow; snub nose; ordinary mouth; round chin, square face;
height 5' 8"; tattooing on left forearm; musketeer head in
stippling; on right forearm, two interlaced flags and a
knife; Private 72nd Inf. Regt. No. 593.2. Anyone found in possession of carnet d'etranger 7228D,
lost at LEFRINOKOUKE is to be arrested. (G.H.Q.I(b), 477).

10th November, 1916.

C. Cliffe Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

11-29
199

C O N F I D E N T I A L NO. 135.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 11th November, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 10th November to 6 a.m. 11th Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.

INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The exposures occasioned by the wetness of the enemy's front line system have given our snipers good practice.

Work is noticed in I 31 d, I 22 a and I 16 d.

At I 21 b 85.25 west of WEZ MACQUART a portion of the trench is roofed over with corrugated iron and waterproof sheeting.

At C 17 c 9.5 south of FRBLINGHIEN a flat-topped work apparently of concrete is reported. It appears to be about 12 feet long whilst about 2½ feet of height is visible.

ENEMY'S REAR LINES.

A working party was seen at O 13 b 4.4 by LE MAISNIL.

The wire in front of FME DU CHASTEL in C 24 a has been strengthened.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

Artillery and trench mortars very quiet. A hostile patrol of 10 men encountered in I 26 west of LA ROUSSCIE is the only one reported.

Part II follows:-

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

MACHINE-GUN ORGANIZATION.

Two new series of Machine-gun units have recently appeared, viz:-

M.G. Marksman Detachments. (M.G. Scharfschützen-abteilungen);
and Light M.G. Sections. (Leichte M.G. Trupps).

M.G. Marksman Detachments have been formed by grouping together 2 or 3 "M.G. Marksman Sections", of which 200 have already been identified with divisions in the field. There appear to be 53 of these M.G. detachments on the Western Front, and 60 on the Eastern Front. Each M.G. Detachment consists of 3 M.G. Companies. Each M.G. Company has 6 machine-guns. The M.G. Marksman Detachments appear to be divisional troops, and will probably be allotted at the rate of 1 per division.

Light M.G. Sections appear to be armed with the Bergmann Automatic Rifle, 1915 pattern. 111 of these units have been identified, all on the Eastern Front except No. 21 which is with the 20th Ldw. Div. in Belgium.

GERMAN MORAL.

The following extracts are taken from a letter written by an officer of the 170th Inf. Regt (52nd Division) on the 27th Sept. 1916.:-

1. "The number of guns, and of the heaviest calibre too, that the English now possess is awful and they squander a fabulous amount of ammunition. And in addition, which is so bad, their airmen are constantly over our lines, discover our batteries so that they may be peppered, and are always attacking our captive balloons, which is the same thing as putting our eyes out."

2. "Only the English artillery, the English Flying Corps and their balloon observation have given them the successes they have obtained in their offensive, we could soon finish their infantry. That they have gained no more in spite of all, is due to our German infantry. But we could save many thousands of lives if we had the English airmen and gunners. It makes one despair when one thinks over it all."

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM CORPS ON OUR RIGHT.

It is reported that in one case a screen near the enemy's front line is used to conceal night signalling apparatus, and it is possible that the majority of screens recently reported are used for this purpose.

The movement of men, in marching order, reported recently was followed by increased train activity at DON and local stations, which may indicate a relief on a considerable scale.

The RIVER LAIES and the ditches between it and the enemy front line have overflowed, and the communication trenches and parts of the front line from the SUGAR LOAF to TRIVELET are flooded.

11th November, 1916.

C. Chipper Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

11-31
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C O N F I D E N T I A L NO.138.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 12th November, 1916.
(From 6 a.m. 11th November to 6 a.m. 12th Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Enemy's trenches still appear very wet. Men were seen alongside the communication trenches at N 12 a 1.8 near BAS MAISNIL and at I 22 a 30.55 west of WEZ MACQUART. A patrol reports that the BECQUE DE LA BLEUE in I 5 c is in places 20 feet wide and forms a small lake near enemy's parapet.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

During the day 28 men, including a party of 15 without equipment or rifles, were seen on the road about N 22 b 9.6 by FROMELLES.

Four men were seen going away from a large green mound at O 4 c 7.4 south west of LA VALLEE.

TRENCH MORTAR EMBLACEMENTS.

Reported suspected at N 12 a 5.5, N 12 b 3.8, N 6 d 3.3, N 6 d 4.1 and I 22 c 45.95.

ENEMY'S SHELLS.

Mention was made in this Summary of November 4th of a gun thought to be smaller than 7.7 c.m. firing on the area south of BOIS GRENIER. The shells are reported to be fired in groups of 5 at intervals of 5 to 7 seconds and to make a crater about 18" diameter X 4" deep. Fragments found in this area and a blind lately picked up near GRAND PORTE EGAL FARM are of the pattern described as 3.7 c.m. Revolver Gun Common Shell. The shell is of steel with a screwed-in base and brass percussion fuze. It weighs just over 1 lb. and is filled with T.N.T.

Part II follows:-

11-32

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PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

BOMBING RAID.

Our aeroplanes dropped bombs on hostile hutments at HOUTHEM, TENBRIELEN and N.E. of FOURNES with good results on the afternoon of the 10th. After dark 14 bombs were dropped on a searchlight near COMINES, which was put out of action. Bombs were also dropped on billets at FRENCHIES.

ENEMY'S LIGHT SIGNALS.

1. Two rockets bursting into yellow lights fired from the enemy's lines in SANCTUARY WOOD were followed by hostile artillery action against a portion of our trenches.

2. Similarly, prior to a bombardment of our trenches in the northern part of the Salient, a rocket was sent up which broke into golden rain. Five minutes before fire ceased two red flares and one white were discharged.

OBSERVATION KITES.

At 2 p.m. on the 9th a string of kites was seen to be rising on a true bearing of about 50° from 28 C 22 to 5.5. At that time the top six kites were visible. By 3.15 p.m. the observer was just being raised in what appeared to be a basket work car. A sketch follows. The kites appeared to be identical in size and design (Diagram I). The kites numbered 14 and were arranged as in Diagram II.

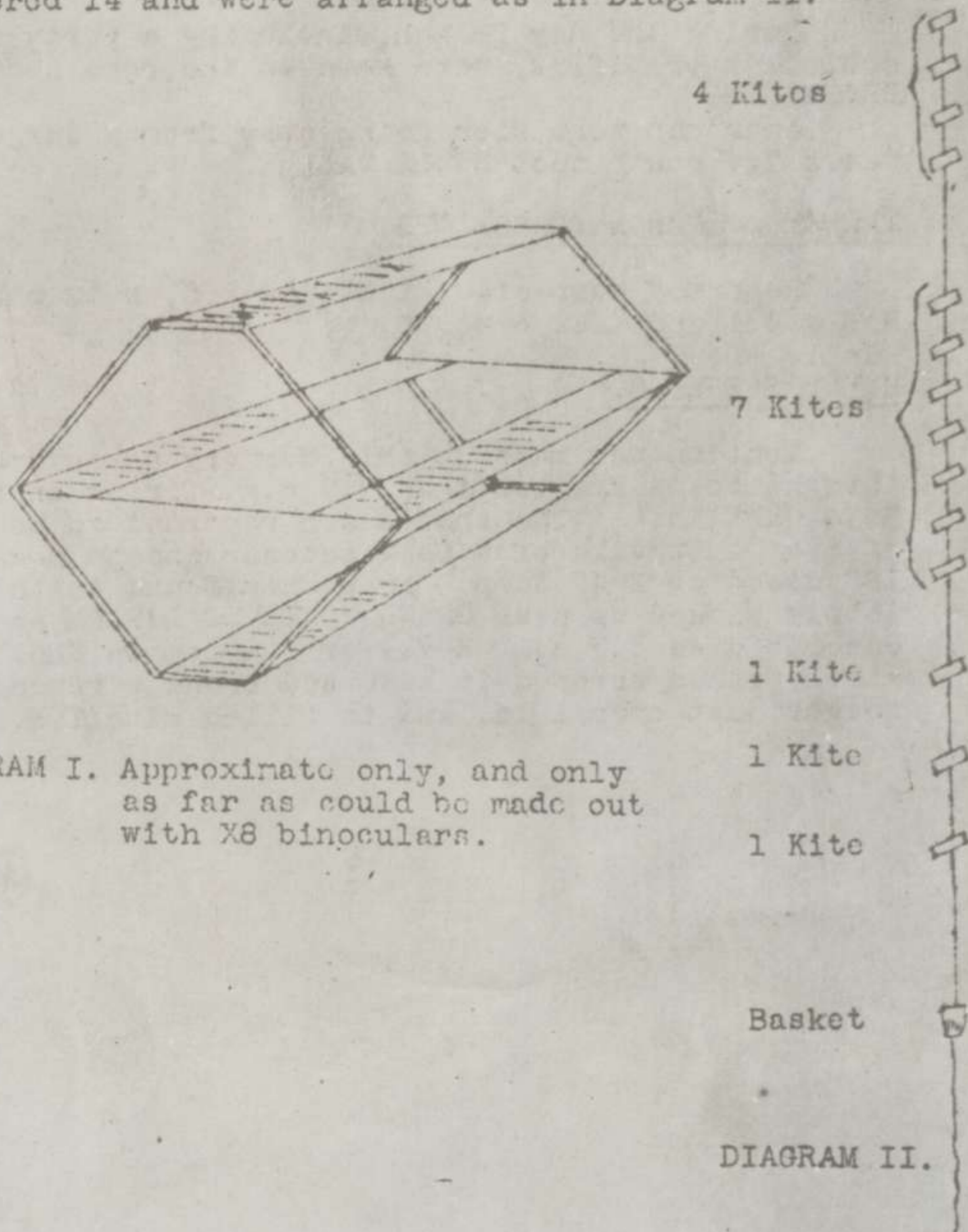


DIAGRAM I. Approximate only, and only as far as could be made out with X8 binoculars.

12th November, 1916.

C. Chipper Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

11-33
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C O N F I D E N T I A L NO.137.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 13th November, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 12th November to 6 a.m. 13th Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

OPERATIONS.

About 4.30 a.m. after 5 minutes bombardment a party entered the enemy's trenches at I 22 a 75.82 west of WEZ MACQUART. Some Germans were seen but fled and could not be overtaken on account of the mud. A German steel helmet, 4 rifles and 2 ground sheets were brought back, but none of the articles bears any identification mark.

ENEMY'S SHELLING.

Very slight even in retaliation for raid bombardment. During the raid enemy shelled his own wire with 7.7 c.m.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

The communication trench at I 16 d 70.45 north of WEZ MACQUART appears to be shallow as men can be seen passing.

Much repair work has been done to front line trench in I 5 c near L'EPINETTE and new green sandbags are noticeable.

15 men in marching order were seen to emerge from a large dug-out in this region. New earth has been thrown up in front of screen at C 29 d 6.1 by BRUNE RUE.

SEARCHLIGHTS.

Searchlights were very active during the night east of ARMENTIERES. Sets of bearings intersect at C 23 d 0.2 and C 23 b 2.6.

Part II follows:-

PART II,
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

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ENEMY'S LIGHT SIGNALS.

The R.F.C. report that long streams of green star-lights were being fired from LILLE at 6.15 a.m. 12th November. These streams reached a height of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet.

ACTIVITY OF HOSTILE AIRCRAFT during week ending 11th November.

1. With more favourable weather there was a considerable increase in aerial activity during the week.
2. On the 5th, a hostile biplane flew low along our lines east of ARMENTIERES and opened fire at our working parties. On the 9th a hostile machine dropped three bombs on our trenches south of ARMENTIERES.
3. 116 hostile machines were engaged by our A.A.guns, of which 58 were south of KEMMEL.
4. The percentage of hostile machines was 19% of the total observed. It seems certain that the enemy has increased the number of machines at his disposal opposite this Army front.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

During the 9th and 10th November the following places were bombed:-

- ARLEUX Rly Station: sheds hit, M.G. fire opened on train in station.
 DON: railway station and permanent way hit, also factory near station.
- FROM LIES:)
 VIMMEZELLE:) Dumps bombed with success.
 ZONNEBERG:)
- VRAUCOURT. 84 bombs dropped.
 HENIN LIETARD Rly Station: 34 bombs dropped successfully.
 TENPRIELIN:)
 HOUTHEN.) Hutments bombed.
 N.E. of FOURNES:)
- DOUAI Aerodromes: bombs dropped amongst the sheds.
 VITRY: bombs dropped on train and permanent way.
 VELU:)
 BUISSY:) Aerodromes successfully bombed.
 VALENCIENNES:)
- HAVRINGCOURT Chateau: several bombs appeared to hit objective.
 PONT-A-VENDIN:)
 MEURCHIN:) • Billets bombed.
 BERCLAU:)
 PERENCHIES:)
- VELU Station: buildings damaged.
 VALENCIENNES Station: train and building set on fire.

THE DEPRECIATION OF THE MARK.

On the 8th November the rates of exchange for French and German currency were as follows on the BALE Bourse:-

French...100 francs = 89.40 marks.

German...100 marks = 90 francs.

The value of the Mark has never before fallen so low as this on the Swiss Exchange. The normal rate is:-

100 Marks = 123.44 francs.

13th November, 1916.

C. Cliffe Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

11-35
199
CONFIDENTIAL NO.138.
SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 14th November, 1916.
(From 6 a.m. 13th November to 6 a.m. 14th Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

R.F.C. observers report large amount of water still lying along enemy front line in N 9 and N 10 south of FLEURBAIX. The main communication trenches running back from N 10 c 55.20 and N 10 c 9.3 by FME DELANGRE appear from above to be very wet.

A trench mortar is reported active about C 17 a 30.45 south of FRELINGHIEN.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

Several parties of 3 to 5 men were seen on the road between N 11 b 90.05 and N 12 a 40.35 west of BAS MAISNIL.

Men in light overalls were seen through the trees and bushes about I 33 b 3.6 west of MONT PINDO.

Horse transport was heard at 2.45 a.m. apparently on the LA FRESNELLE - BRUNE RUE road in I 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Following on our artillery fire the roof of the ESTAMINET DE LA BARRIERE near VEZ MACQUART fell in at 2.30 p.m.

Enemy still occasionally bombs his own wire east of ARMENTIERES.

Part II follows:-.....

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

FROM CORPS ON OUR RIGHT.

A patrol went out to reconnoitre a gap in the enemy's wire opposite FESTUBERT. Immediately the patrol reached the enemy's wire, heavy rifle and machine-gun fire was opened on them, and many bombs were thrown at them. A considerable number of Germans were seen to be concentrated just in front of their wire. In view of the unusual trench mortar activity on the part of the enemy during the day, and of the size of the hostile party, it is very likely that the enemy was about to raid our trenches, but was frustrated by our patrol. The large number of periscopes that have been in use in the enemy's front line during the last few days at this point is another indication that such a raid was contemplated.

An Officer, finding the wire presented no obstacle, entered the enemy's front line in the WICK SALIENT at about N 13 d 1.6. He patrolled three bays, and found the trenches in a very bad condition, being full of mud and water. He did not see any of the enemy, but heard them working not far off.

ENEMY'S SHELLS.

On previous occasions it has been reported that the enemy is using guns thought to be smaller than 7.7 c.m. firing from close to his own front line. This has been reported from the area south of BOIS GRENIER, also from the vicinity of HILL 80. The shells apparently are fired in groups of five at intervals of 5-7 seconds and make a crater about 18" in diameter and 4" deep. A blind shell has been recovered, near GRANDE PORTE EGAL FARM, east of ARMENTIERES, and a sketch of it is attached. (This is the shell mentioned in II ANZAC Summary of 12th Nov.). The enemy uses the same calibre revolver-gun against aircraft.

Aeroplanes recently, when flying over LILLE, reported streams of what appeared to be green lights fired at them, reaching an altitude of about 6,000 feet. These are probably tracer shells, which are known to be sometimes filled with a composition giving a bright green light.

MACHINE-GUN ORGANIZATION.

A M.G. Company with 4 officers, 85 N.C.Os and men and 6 guns is now attached to every German infantry battalion. The Company is now the standard M.G. unit and apparently supersedes the various units which previously existed, such as Feld M.G. Züge, M.G. Scharfschützen Trupps, Festungs M.G. Abteilungen, Ergänzungs M.G. Züge.

IDENTIFICATION MARKS.

According to a German Army Order just published, the number of the regiment will no longer be worn on the helmet cover.

GERMAN CYLINDER HAND GRENADE WITH HANDLE (HANDSTIELGRANATE).

A steel rectifier (see sketch) is now supplied with this grenade. The smaller end (a) with the bullet-shaped head is used to clear the brass tube in the grenade handle, as this is often injured in the process of unscrewing the handle to insert the detonator. The longer end (b) is used to clear the recess in the cylinder. It is exactly the length of the recess which is lined with paraffined cardboard so that the rectifier cannot come in contact with the explosive.

P.T.O.

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PART III.
CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE.

The following paper has been lost and is therefore cancelled:-

Workman's Pass No. 817 C - DEWILDE, Henri of La Gorgue -
Lost on 6/11/16 in the commune of FLEURBAIX.

14th November, 1916.

C. Cliffer Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

P.T.O.

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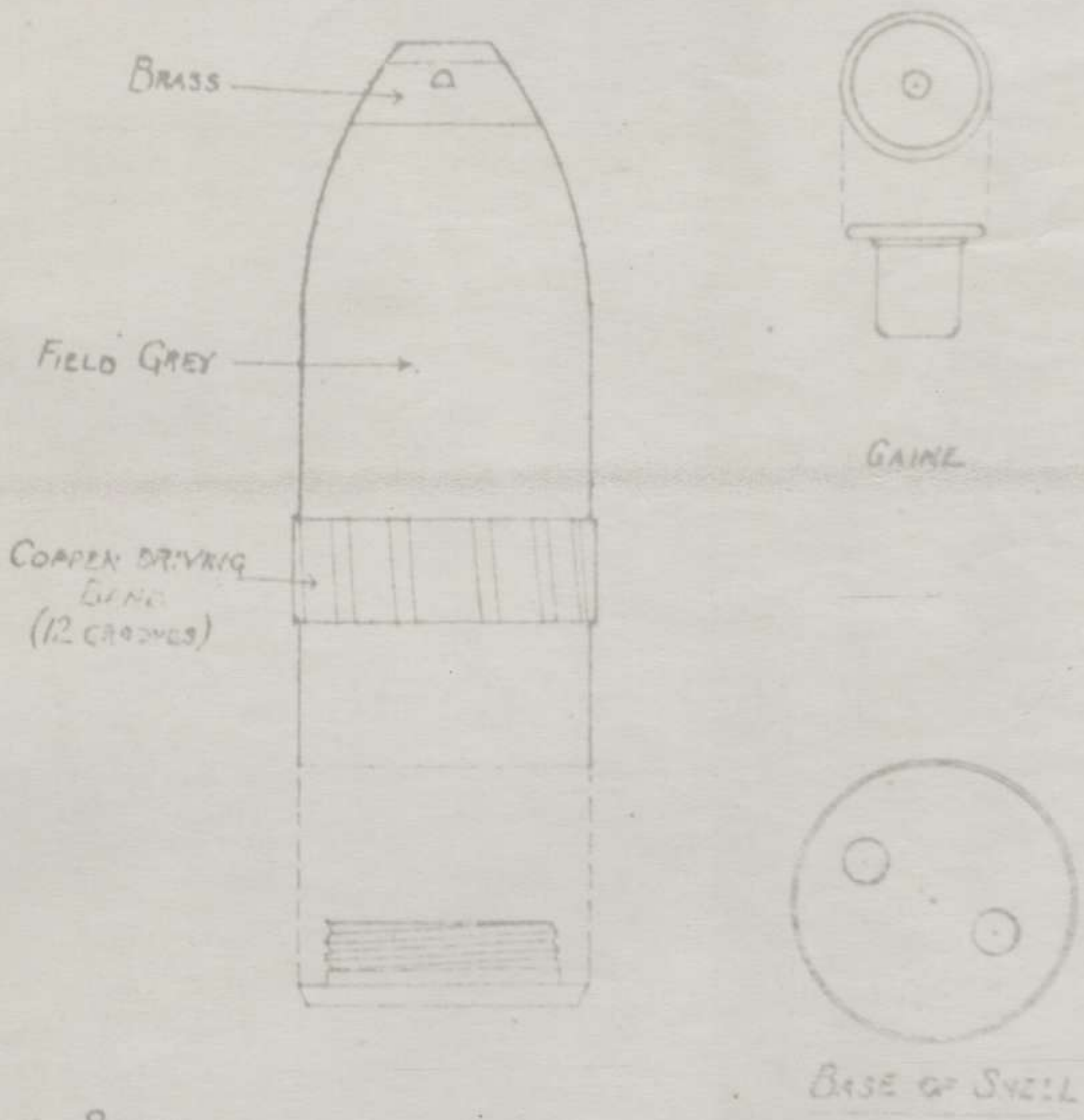
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SECOND ARMY
Summary of Intelligence
No. 483
13th November 1915.

II ANZAC
Summary of Intelligence
No. 138
14th November 1915.

SKETCH OF 3.7cm. SHELL

MATERIAL - STEEL



FULL SIZE

11-39 199
 CONFIDENTIAL No. 139.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 15th November, 1916.
 (From 6 a.m. 14th November to 6 a.m. 15th Nov. 1916).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

Work is being done at many places in enemy's front line. Little progress can be seen however, and it would appear that only a small number of men are employed.

At 7 a.m. 10 men were seen building a wall apparently of concrete blocks at C 30 a 10.75 north west of L'AVENTURE.

Several ditches have been dammed by us in C 17 and 23, and the enemy's trenches about LES 4 HALLOTS appear to be very wet in consequence.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

At 8.30 a.m. a party of 30 men went down trench I 16 d 5.4 to WEZ MACQUART, returning 20 minutes later with sandbags and mallets.

At 9 a.m. 15 men with rifles and equipment moved from the cemetery to WEZ MACQUART and thence down the LILLE road.

OBSERVATION POSTS.

An C.P. in a tree was in use at O 1 b 3.5 near LE BRIDOUX and one built of timber was observed in a tree at O 14 a 4.7 near LE MAISNIL.

The house at I 22 b 65.35 in WEZ MACQUART was also in use.

AIRCRAFT.

At midnight an aeroplane is reported to have dropped two red lights well behind our lines. At 2 a.m. two aeroplanes were heard and white lights appeared to be dropped above ARMENTIERES and ERQUINGHEM. Later lights bursting into white and red sprays dropped in direction of ENNETIERES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Locomotive smoke was seen travelling N.E. apparently in O 31 d by FOURNES at 10.20 a.m. 3.40 p.m. and 4.5 p.m.

Clouds of white smoke were seen at 10.30 a.m. on bearings from different sources intersecting about LATRE, U 11 - probably a train on the LILLE - DON railway.

15th November, 1916.

C. Clifton Capt.
 for Brig.-General G.S.
 II ANZAC CORPS.

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 140.
 SECOND ANZAC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 14th November 1918.
 (From 6 a.m. 15th November to 6 a.m. 16th Nov. 1918).

NOTE:- THIS SUMMARY IS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE FRONT TRENCHES.

PART I.
INFORMATION FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

ENEMY OPERATIONS.

After an intense bombardment a party entered our trenches in C 17 a south of PRELINGHIEN early in the evening. They are said to have brought with them two machine guns to protect their flanks.

After a short period a horn sounded and they withdrew leaving one dead German behind. A second bombardment was started 15 minutes after the withdrawal.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

The identity disc found on the body left in our trench in C 17 a bore the mark of the 9th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, 4th Bavarian Division (normal).

ENEMY'S FRONT AND SUPPORT LINES.

A patrol reports the wire at the ANGLE, N 6 b 8.6 west of LE BRIDOUX very thick and about 4 feet high. There is a small gap leading to the listening post which was found to contain a few grenades.

A concrete emplacement with two loopholes has been uncovered by trench mortar fire at N 10 b 65.35 near MOUQUET FARM.

It is again noticed that working parties in enemy's lines south of ARMENTIERES cease work at 10 a.m.

SCREENS.

A brushwood screen has been placed on top of the Barrier, WEZ MACQUART.

LIGHT SIGNALS.

Flashes as from a signalling lamp acknowledging messages were sent at 4 p.m. and 6.37 p.m. on bearings which intersect at O 12 a 5.6: possibly in JOYEUX MILL.

Notes on Enemy's trenches at I 22 a 75.82 west of WEZ MACQUART supplied by raiding party November 13th.

Trenches.

5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches deep, revetted with brushwood and very wet. No firestep or parapets at point of entry, but bays on either side had firestep about 18 inches high and parapets. Rifles were found in one fire bay and there were bombs in all the fire bays. A number of picks and shovels were lying about.

Dug-Outs.

Nine dug-outs were seen on a front of 60 yards, all about feet wide, 4 feet long and 5 feet high, not concreted, under the parapet, and with very little head cover. A dug-out with an iron door was found in the parapets with entrance from the traffic way.

Part II follows:-.....

PART II.
INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

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ENEMY'S RUSES.

1. A dog encountered by one of our patrols north of WIELTJE barked and gave the alarm to an enemy working party, which ceased work and dispersed.

2. Patrols report that geese were distinctly heard in the enemy's trenches south of the MEMIN road.

AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

Hostile aeroplanes dropped several bombs in the vicinity of ABEELE about midnight 14th/15th without doing any damage.

ENEMY'S STRENGTH.

The enemy's strength in the various European theatres of War on 14th November in divisions was as follows:-

	<u>German.</u>	<u>Austrian.</u>	<u>Bulgarian.</u>	<u>Turkish.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Western	126	-	-	-	126
Russian	62	37	-	2	101
Italian	-	33	-	-	33
Transylvanian	10	10	-	-	20
Dobrudja	2	-	10	2	14
Macedonia & Albania	1	2	15	1	19
Totals	<u>201</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>313</u>

EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.

Extracts from report on the examination of two aviators who were forced to descend north of the SOMME on the night 10/11th Nov.

Relative Strength on the SOMME. Prisoner thinks that all German flying resources that could be spared have been concentrated on the SOMME.

Types of Machine. The new small white biplane is the Halberstadter, a single seater machine which can do 100 miles an hour. Fokker monoplanes have all been sent to Russia, as they cannot face our machines on this front. The Fokker used on this front is the new biplane. The L.V.G. Biplane has a speed of 80 to 85 miles an hour. Prisoners' machine was one of these.

PART III.
CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE.

1. Reference Second Army C.E. Summary of 23rd August, 1916. BASTIN, Guillaume Henri, Belgian, born CHARATTE, 17-4-1869, now living at OUTREAU, holder of carnet d'etranger No. 6577.

This man has again been refused a sauf-conduit for places in Second Army area. He is a horse dealer whose previous operations at fairs are open to suspicion. He has in the past attempted to pass himself off as a Frenchman in order to obtain sauf-conduits.

He should not be allowed to enter the Second Army area.

2. Passport No. 67937 issued by the FOREIGN OFFICE to Miss KNIGHT-BRUCE, W.A.D., was lost or stolen a fortnight or three weeks ago at LA PANNE. Anyone attempting to use this passport should be detained and this office informed.

3. The following Workmen's Passes have been lost and are cancelled No. L.B.5452- GRIMMONPREZ, Rene, living at DICKEBUSCH (Holder of permis de sejour No. 136. S.C.No. 41) Resident at LILLE before the war.

No. L.B.5451- LEHOUCK Camille, living at RENINGHELST (permis de sejour No. 1519). Resident at LILLE before the war.

C. Chipper Capt.
for Brig.-General G.S.
II ANZAC CORPS.

16th November, 1916.