

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

Formation Headquarters

Item number: 1/42/16 Part 1

Title: General Staff, Headquarters 1st
Australian Division

May 1916



AWM4-1/42/16PART1

WAR DIARY

or

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required.)

ORIGINAL

Army Form C. 1

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.

4095 1st AUG: DIV.

Vol 2

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
SAILLY	1.5.16.		The Enemy shelled BAC ST MAUR for about 3 hours in the morning with 5.9" Hows. Re 2nd Div. was refilling at the time. Very little damage was done and there were very few casualties. The civilian inhabitants fled. The remainder of the day was quiet.	
SAILLY	2.5.16.		Considerable enemy's Artillery activity during the day. A large number of shell estimated at about 400. chiefly 4.2 and 5.9. were fired into the Divisional Area, but little harm was done.	45 MEMO Appendix I NO 30 Appendix II NO 31 H 30 TELEPHONE messages Censorship letters used T.M.
SAILLY	3.5.16.		A series was fired by our Artillery in conjunction with the Heavy Artillery group. The firing was from the map and therefore could not be observed but good results were reported by the R.F.C. Every endeavour is being made to obtain ascendancy in the matter of patrolling. Patrols are sent out nightly but hostile patrols are rarely encountered.	

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Army Form C. 2118

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
SAILLY	4. 5. 16.		<p>The country is rapidly drying up after a few fine days - Patrols report that No Maus Land is now easily passable in most places. Much work is being done on the defences, but they have been permitted to fall into such a state of disrepair that it will be some time before the line is in a position to withstand anything like a serious bombardment. The enemy are also reported as putting in much work on his defences. Having the advantage of generally higher ground he is in a position to dig down, whereas we have to rely almost entirely on parapets raised above ground level. Large quantities of heavy timber, corrugated iron and other solid materials are constantly seen being taken into his trenches. This activity is not only in his front line but also on his lines in rear.</p>	
SAILLY	5. 5. 16.		<p>A quiet day until about 7.45pm when the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on the extreme left of our line. His objective was in the 2nd Aus. Div. Area near LE BRIDOUX - Q.I. a. against which a raid was subsequently made, but the left of the Div. was included in his bombardment.</p>	

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
SAILLY	6. 5. 16		<p>A certain amount of damage to earthwork and a few casualties resulted, but Caerny did not leave his trenches on our point. During the bombardment he is reported to have sent up many flares and rockets including the S.O.S signal. At 9.45pm the firing died down and the remainder of the night was quiet.</p> <p>A quiet day on the whole. Very little shelling. Our snipers are being very active against Caerny's snipers and they are not exposing themselves and targets are becoming increasingly difficult as our men gradually assume the mastery.</p>	
SAILLY	7. 5. 16.		<p>Re parapet of 1st Inf^{Bde} was beached by shell fire during the morning. Redamage was soon repaired and was completed before nightfall. Otherwise a quiet day.</p>	<p>9.5. Memo Appendix No 32 NO 33 amendment 8/5/16 withing. protection of batteries</p>
SAILLY	8. 5. 16		<p>A quiet day on the whole. Our snipers continue to report they are getting the upper hand.</p>	<p>9.5. MEMO appendix I No 34 + NO 36 1/2 appendix III Telephone messages</p>
SAILLY	9. 5. 16		<p>Very little shelling by enemy. Our artillery active in registering</p>	<p>9.5. MEMO appendix VI No 35 working parties expecting 9am</p>

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118

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IV
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X

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
SAILLY	10.5	16	Enemy's artillery still inactive, very little shelling taking place.	
SAILLY	11.5	16	At 10.50 AM. enemy exploded a mine at N10.C.2 1/2 S. outside our wire, but no damage was effected to our trenches or galleries.	
SAILLY	12.5	16	A quiet day - very little shelling. Enemy still continues to strengthen his parapets.	Appendix VII
SAILLY	13.5	16	A very quiet day. Heavy rain all day practically.	
SAILLY	14.5	16	The Corps Commander visited the Divisional front. No incident to report.	
SAILLY	15.5	16	Our patrols were active. No enemy patrols encountered. NO MANS LAND still wet and the new crater contains over two ft of water. Enemy artillery still inactive.	Appendix VIII
SAILLY	16.5	16	Our artillery active. very little reply from Enemy artillery. a very quiet day.	

G.S. MEMO
No 36
Messages
Station calls

G.S. MEMO
No 37
Station calls

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
SAILLY	17 th MAY 1916		Work on our front, support & communications being vigorously pushed forward. An unfounded gas alarm was passed down from the 2 nd Aust. Div. at 7.45 p.m.	Appendix IX G.S. MEMO. No 38 Clearing up Appendix X G.S. MEMO. No 39 Rifle loading cleaning & protection from gas
"	18 th MAY		Our patrols active but enemy patrols reticent and all attempts to obtain prisoner for identification purposes, in two hours, were unsuccessful. Our MG's engaged in direct fire on enemy rear of front line in view of supposed relief opposite 38 th Div. on our right. The 1 st and 2 nd Bns. (in Bde. Reserve) were relieved by the 10 th & 12 th Bns, the first stage of the Inter Brigade relief.	
"	19 th May.		Enemy shelling vigorous today. Rouge de Pont shelled 12 officers & 200 killed. The 3 rd & 4 th Bns. relieved by the 9 th & 11 th in front line. The 3 rd Inf. Bde. taken over from the 7 th Inf. Bde. The Corps Commander visited the 2 nd Inf. Bde. lines during the morning.	
"	20 th		The day was uneventful. Zeppelins and hostile aeroplanes flying by night but no evidence in our area.	Appendix XI G.S. MEMO. No 40 Captured equipment
"	21 st		Nothing of importance to record.	G.S. MEMO. Appendix XII No 41 Bombers Telephone Comm. Appendix XIII No 42

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
SAILLY	22 nd May.		owing to proximity of enemy gallery our tunnelling Coy. obliged to blow two small Camouflets opposite Cordonnerie. It is considered probable that at least one enemy caught by each blow. The enemy replied at 10 am by a small 'blow' which did not affect our galleries. Surface of ground slightly broken & but not cratered formed.	<p>§ 5 MEMO No 44</p> <p>Appendix XV</p> <p>Appendix XVI</p> <p>2 M.G. Protection from Gas</p> <p>2 Minor Quarantine reports</p> <p>Appendix XXIV</p> <p>Description of Enemy shells & Fuzes</p>
SAILLY	23 rd May		The Germans blew another mine about midday without causing any damage to our line or galleries. Our indirect m G fire has been active nightly.	<p>§ 5 MEMO No 45</p> <p>Appendix XVII</p>
SAILLY	24 th May		The new crater at N10C 35- was occupied by our patrols last night & mined. Our artillery are active in shelling suspected billets and roads in rear.	<p>§ 5 MEMO No 46</p> <p>Appendix XVIII</p>
SAILLY	25 th May		Our own & hostile artillery mutually much more active in last few days. Our retaliation on definite scheme is now prompt for all hostile artillery activity.	<p>§ 5 MEMO No 46</p> <p>Gas Duties</p>
SAILLY	26 th May		The enemy is working vigorously on his front trench, much timber & iron rails being used. A conference of Divisional Commanders was held by the Corps Commander at Div. Hqs. 5 days. Our 60 lb. T.M.'s have been in action lately in cooperation with artillery and have proved very successful. The question of their control by either artillery or infantry is now under consideration.	<p>§ 5 MEMO No 47</p> <p>Appendix XVIII</p> <p>Appendix XIX</p> <p>Obtaining retaliation</p> <p>2 Pages Service</p>

WAR DIARY

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required.)

1st AUST. DIV.

VII

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
SAILLY	27 th May		Mutual shelling of front line trenches & communications has increased & is now of daily occurrence.	
SAILLY	28 th May		Nothing to report.	
SAILLY	29 th May		Internal relief in 2 nd Inf Bde. in progress. A prisoner was captured by the 8 th Battalion on left of our left Bde. Prisoner belonged to 2 nd Bn 20 th Bavarian R.I.R. 6 th Bavarian Res. Div. This is the first identification got by the Army Corps and shows a slight redistribution of the Regiments of the 6 th Bavarian Division on our front. The 21 st R.I.R. is on prisoners left & "Prussians" (presumably the 50 th Res. Div.) on his right. The join would be at about CORNER FORT (N.6. central)	Appendix xx Outline on method of patrolling No MAN'S LAND.
SAILLY	30 th May		Day quiet. At 8.10 pm enemy started intense bombardment with guns of all calibres of our front line trench in vicinity of NOA 9.1 as well as our support line. Our artillery cooperated with Trench mortars & heavy artillery - and with MG & rifle fire undoubtedly stopped hostile infantry attack. Some of our men left their trenches but no effective attack developed. Our trenches in the area very badly damaged. Temporary repairs effected during night. Casualties as at present	Appendix xxi description of alternative use of Gas Helmet.

WAR DIARY
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VIII

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
SAILLY	30 th May		known OR 20 killed, wounded 2 Officers 35 OR.	
SAILLY	31 st May		Normal conditions at 9.40 pm. Large draft of Pioneers at work on repair of last night's damage. Further report on events of last night show that objective of attack was one of our mine shafts from gallery of which we blew small camouflet yesterday morning. Enemy left his trenches from two points from which white tapes led up to a breach in our trenches. Everything goes to prove that only a few of enemy entered our trenches and were in them for only a few minutes. They threw bomb into the mine shaft: killed the man on the pump. Also killed man in a bomb store with bomb. Gallant action of our Lewis machine gunners who brought fire down on the white tapes helped stave off infantry attack in force.	
SAILLY	1 st June		A party went out and recovered a number of hand grenades and two 'mobile charges' of explosive about 20 lb each dropped outside our parapet by the enemy on night 30 th ult. Enemy shelling active and well distributed. Our artillery active in retaliation.	
SAILLY	2 nd June		Our Artillery was active in shelling bullets on our front and cooperated with our T.M. Batteries in shelling enemy front trench. This drew considerable enemy fire. One of our patrols was bombed from enemy wire and was obliged to return. On return two men were found missing. One came in shortly afterwards and the other was brought in wounded by a search party consisting of (all of 6 th Bn) H/REATING, T/PL. DOHERTY. Pte. McKay. Enemy shell working hard on his parapet.	

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✓ Appendix I	G.S.Memo No30	Dealing with Telephone messages and messengers.
✓ II	G.S.Memo No.31	Censorship of Letters. Practical use of Trench Mortars in defence.
✓ III	G.S.Memo No.32	Methods of putting out wire.
✓ IV	G.S.Memo No.33	Construction of bomb-proof shelters for troops in billets. Wiring all centres of resistance.
✓ V	G.S.Memo No.34	Use of telephones in front line messages.
✓ VI	G.S.Memo No.35	Continuation of instructions G.S.Memo No.24. Gas.
✓ VII	G.S.Memo No.36	Reference G.S.Memo No.34. Station calls.
✓ VIII	G.S.Memo No.37	Station Calls.
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✓ XI	G.S.Memo No.40	Collection of all captured equipment, documents etc. for examination by Intelligence Branch General Staff.
✓ XII	G.S.Memo No.41	Signal Calls and Code Names.
✓ XIII	G.S.Memo No.42	Employment of Bombers.
✓ XIV	G.S.Memo No.43	Telephone communications.
✓ XV	G.S.Memo No.44	Protection of Machine Guns from Gas.
✓ XVI	G.S.Memo No.45	Indefinite expressions and lack of material evidence in reports of minor operations
✓ XVII	G.S.Memo No.46	Gas Duties.
✓ XVIII	G.S.Memo No.47	The procuring of Artillery retaliation.
✓ XIX	G.S.Memo No.48	Carrier Pigeon Service.
✓ XX		Method of patrolling NO MAN'S LAND.
✓ XXI		Alternative method of wearing Anti-gas helmet during GAS alert.

Appendix XXII ✓

Addition to standing orders, Prisoners, organisation of work. Rum issue, Mining & Tunnelling personnel.

XXIII ✓

Extract of French pamphlet, re Recognition of enemy's M.G. Emplacements.

XXIV ✓

Description of and notes on normal shells expected to be used against us.

Attached - ~~XXV~~ 25 ✓

1st. Australian Division Intelligence Summaries for month of May.

Appendix No. 1

APPENDIX I

1st AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.General Staff Memo. No. 30.Divisional Headquarters.
2nd. May 1916.

1. It has been ~~reported~~ pointed out by the Army Corps the great danger of Germans reading any of our telephone messages within 1500 yards of their lines; this being so the number of telephone messages sent should be cut down to a minimum, with special reference to anything approaching an operation order or secret information.
2. All messages therefore which can be sent by messengers should be so sent, with the exception of S.O.S. or similar urgent messages; this would include an appeal for Artillery or other support, or a gas attack.

Each message ought to be judged on its merits and discrimination exercised.

A. H. BRIDGES Lieut. Colonel General Staff.
1st. Australian Division

Done

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.General Staff Memorandum No. 31.CENSORSHIP.

It has been found that a number of men of the Division are sending GREEN envelopes by post without having signed the Certificate on the outside.

All such unsigned green envelopes have to be specially examined and are therefore liable to considerable delay. It must be understood that the function of these envelopes is to allow letters containing reference to family and personal matters to reach their destination quickly. To do so the certificate on the outside must be signed by the writer and need not be franked by an officer.

All ranks are placed on their honour as to the contents.

It must be impressed on all ranks that strict compliance is necessary with all censorship regulations. (Extracts from G.R.Os, Adjutant-General's Branch, Page 27) copies of which have been issued to all units.)

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut. Colonel. General Staff.

2nd. May 1916.

1st. Australian Division.

513
MEMORANDUM ON THE PRACTICAL USE OF TRENCH MORTARS IN THE DEFENCE.

The following notes are published as there appears to be some doubt as to the correct method of handling trench mortars in the defence.

1. Trench Mortars have three roles in defence.
 - (a) To repel an attack.
 - (b) Daily offensive programme.
 - (c) Concentrated effect against some particular point in the enemy's lines.

2.. To take each in turn:

(a) To repel an attack.

(i) The Emplacements for this purpose should be in the second line of defence (300 yards line) and will be selected with a view to covering the most vulnerable parts of the front.

They may be termed the permanent positions for the guns, in which the guns will be kept at all times except when engaged as in (b) and (c) above.

Near these emplacements will be (a) the dugouts for the gun detachment and (b) the advanced ammunition magazines.

(ii) In the event of an attack, mortars will in the first instance place a Barrage in front of our trenches through which the enemy will have to pass. Should the enemy succeed in making a lodgement in our trenches some of the mortars will shorten their range making the portion of the front occupied by the enemy their objective, whilst the remainder keep up a barrage to prevent reinforcements and machine guns being brought up.

At the moment of the counter attack, the range will be lengthened to catch the enemy as he retires.

(iii) These permanent emplacements require to be carefully constructed and their sites selected with a view to the tactical situation. It may be necessary to prepare alternative positions which can be occupied as the situation demands.

The guiding principle in their selection is to enable a heavy fire to be brought to bear on any threatened point in the quickest possible time.

(iv) From the permanent emplacements various points on the front line trenches will be ranged with unfused bombs - the garrison being temporarily removed - so that when required an accurate fire can be brought to bear on an enemy who has effected a lodgement. The various lines of fire being carefully and distinctly marked on the front of the emplacement.

(b) The Daily Offensive Programme.

(i) This will be carried out by certain guns which will have more or less a roving commission on an allotted front.

(ii) To this end, numerous alternative emplacements are required in or near the front trenches. Each of these emplacements will be fitted with a range chart, indicating the various targets which can be fired upon, corresponding lines of fire being distinctly marked on the front of the emplacement.

P.T.O.

(iii) Only a few rounds at a time will be fired from any one emplacement and a considerable and varying interval will be allowed to elapse between each round.

The enemy may not observe the first round but will afterwards be on the look out and a succession of rounds from the same emplacement in a short time will lead to it being located, and to artillery retaliation which may involve the garrison of the neighbouring trenches. Every care must therefore be taken to avoid detection when emplacing and firing the guns.

It may often be found advisable to merely range by daylight and to keep up an intermittent fire during the night.

(iv) The emplacements for this work do not require to be of the same permanent nature as those designed to repel an attack. They should be designed to give a maximum of protection with a minimum of visibility.

(c) Concentrated effect against some particular point in the enemy's line.

(i) This may be carried out periodically and will with advantage be combined with an artillery bombardment.

(ii) To be effective the details require to be very carefully worked out and the duties of each gun co-ordinated.

(iii) Having selected an objective, emplacements for as many mortars as required will be occupied and at a given time concentrated rapid fire will be opened.

As soon as the bombardment is over the guns will be dismounted and will be taken back to their permanent emplacements.

L. F. Ashburner.

4th. May 1916.

Lieut-Colonel, General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION

General Staff Memorandum No. 32. 7th. May 1916

5-15

Both Army and Army Corps Commanders have recently drawn attention to the importance of increasing and strengthening our wire in front of our parapet. At present our methods of putting out wire are not sufficiently systematic, nor is enough being put out.

Under the direction of Brigade Commanders, Battalion Commanders will daily examine (through a periscope) a portion of their wire and will allot to Company Commanders the tasks to be carried out during the ensuing night.

Company Commanders will then cause the necessary preparations to be made, deciding on the type (knife rest or corkscrew posts, or a combination) to be put out.

The wiring party will be told off in daylight and will scrutinize (by periscope) the ground and wire where the task is to be carried out, and will decide on plan of action and distribute the work.

All necessary material will then be collected near the point of exit, preparatory to darkness.

Working parties will be covered by patrols or listening posts.

C.O. Companies will satisfy themselves that the work has been completed and will report to their C.Os. who in the event of the task not having been performed will inform the Brigade Commander of the reasons.

L. F. ASHBURNER. Lieut-Colonel General Staff
1st. Australian Division.

General Staff Memorandum No. 35.

Divisional Headquarters.

7th. May 1916.

5-16
See
Amendment
8/5/16.

In continuation of G.S. Memo No. 32 of today's date, the following has now been received from the Army Corps:-

"The Army ~~Commander~~ Commander has warned us that a German offensive may be reasonably expected. He therefore directs that while giving all necessary attention to the maintenance and improvements of front and rear lines of defence and to the preparation for future operations on our own front. Corps Commanders should not overlook the necessity of taking precautions to reduce to a minimum the losses which a heavy bombardment of the billeting areas of the Second Army front might entail.

All resting troops will be held responsible for providing themselves with really efficient cover.

In all camps, hutments, and in the neighbourhood of

Billets within the area liable to be shelled, bomb-proof shelters will be constructed by the troops occupying them. These shelters will wherever possible, be dug deep and be made proof against direct hits from heavy shells up to 8". Where it is not possible owing to the nature of the ground to dig deep, sandbagged shelters, proof against heavy shrapnel, and heavy shell splinters, will be built. All such dug-outs and shelters must be constructed with proper drainage and the dug-outs if possible concreted, so that all shall be habitable should the Army be in the same position next Autumn. Last winter it was found that many of the shelters constructed during the summer were useless, owing to being badly sited, badly designed, constructed without proper supervision, or neglected when unoccupied.

Although not wishing to interfere altogether with the rest and recreation of resting troops the Army Commander is of opinion that without detriment to their health a good deal more work can, and must be got out of them, and he looks to every commander to assist in giving effect to the above instructions without delay."

This emphasises strongly what the Divisional Commander has already drawn attention to.

"Further the Commander-in-Chief has again called attention to the necessity of having wire really strong. Centres of resistance to be wired in all round in all systems of defence. The establishment of these centres of resistance in the front line trenches is all the more necessary now that some divisions hold very extended fronts. Special attention should again be given to this point. Special wiring parties to be kept in each battalion and company for this work. Efficacy of wire is much increased if it is concealed from the enemy's observation, and this is often possible by making use of disused trenches."

This again supports the orders of the Divisional Commander on this point.

"The Army Corps Commander directs that on the nights 8/9th, 9/10th. effort be concentrated on putting out wire and that the work be steadfastly proceeded with thereafter.

For this purpose you should supplement your front line companies by additional wiring parties from reserve battalions. These will be properly organised as directed in the General Staff Memo of today's date- Battalion Commanders under your direction will allot to companies the frontages to be wired in and will instruct the wiring parties accordingly. I am to urge that you give this most important matter your closest attention.

L.F. ASHBURNER. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

SECRET

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

General Staff Memorandum No. 34.

Divisional Headquarters.

8th. May 1916.

USE OF FULLER PHONES IN FRONT LINE MESSAGES.

1. Telephone messages in front line trenches are to be cut down to those only of extreme urgency, and all messages of tactical importance are to be sent by orderly. When this procedure is impossible the telephone should be used bearing in mind the fact that every message sent by wire is liable to be overheard by the enemy.
2. There is too much unnecessary conversation over the phone lines.
3. Lines to be tested thoroughly every day for leaks.
4. Working parties digging in trenches to use extreme care in handling lines as once the insulation is destroyed the line leaks to earth and thus causes overhearing.
Brigade and Battalion Signal Officers to be notified of any work being undertaken in their areas in order that they may take the necessary precautions.
5. Lines not to be bunched as one leaky line will cause all the work on those circuits being overheard.
6. FULLER PHONES will shortly replace the D.III. now in use and as these are not supplied with microphones, and messages have to be telegraphed it is essential that all Battalion and Company Signallers be trained in the use of the Morse Key.
7. When the FULLER PHONE is installed it is most important that they are not allowed to fall INTACT into the hands of the enemy, if they cannot be removed they must be destroyed.
8. A list of Permanent calls for ^{STATIONS} units is attached. ^{amendment} 8/5/16

L.F. ASHBURNER. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

5-18

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

Amendment to
General Staff Memorandum

Divisional Headquarters
8th. May 1916.

General Staff Memo. No. 33 dated 7th. May 1916

Para 2 should be amended to read:-

"The Army Commander has warned us etc."

General Staff Memo. No. 34 dated 8th. May 1916

Para 8 . delete the word "units" and insert "Stations".

L.F. ASHBURNER. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff
1st. Australian Division.

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.General Staff Memorandum No. 35

APVI

519

Divisional Headquarters.
9th. May 1916.

1. In continuation of the instructions contained in G.S. Memo No. 24 dated 18th. April 1916 para 7.

The Army Commander has ruled that when there is evidence of gas and where the enemy's and our trenches are within 150 yards of each other, helmets should always be worn rolled up when there is danger of gas attack. This should be done back to and including the support line.

2. When gas is suspected men will be ordered to wear their jackets all the time. They should not at such times be allowed to work in their shirt sleeves.

L.F. ASHBURNER. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

5-20
1st? AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

SECRET

General Staff Memorandum No. 36

Divisional Headquarters.

12th. May 1916.

Reference G.S. Memo No. 34 dated 8th. May 1916.

Amended list of station calls is forwarded herewith. It is to be substituted for the list forwarded with G.S. Memo No. 34, which is to be destroyed.

L.F. ASHBURNER. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

----- S E C R E T. -----

UNIT	Permanent Call	UNIT	Permanent Call
1st. Aus Div.H.Q.	X 3	2nd. Inf.Bde.H.Q.	Z 12
Div. Forward Report Centre	Y 6	5th. Battalion	D 6
1st. Inf.Bde.H.Q.	Z 9	A.Coy	C 57
1st. Battalion	D 3	B.Coy	C 70
A.Coy	C 58	C.Coy	C 89
B.Coy	C 62	D.Coy	C 60
C.Coy	C 65	6th. Battalion	D 13
D.Coy	C 56	A.Coy	C 67
2nd. Battalion	D 7	B.Coy	C 79
A.Coy	C 61	C.Coy	C 90
B.Coy.	C 82	D.Coy	C 72
C.Coy	C 78	7th. Battalion	D 4
D.Coy	C 69	A.Coy	C 81
3rd. Battalion	D 11	B.Coy	C 93
A.Coy	C 55	C.Coy	C 74
B.Coy	C 64	D.Coy	C 87
C.Coy	C 86	8th. Battalion	D 8
D.Coy	C 80	A.Coy	C 97
4th. Battalion	D 5	B.Coy	C 84
A.Coy	C 59	C.Coy	C 75
B.Coy	C 66	D.Coy	C 68
C.Coy	C 95	Machine Gun Co.	C 88
D.Coy	C 63	3rd. F.A.Brigade.	A 5
Pioneer Bn.	D 12	7th. Batt	B 50
Machine Gun Coy	C 71	8th. Batt	B 42
2nd. F.A.Brigade	A 3	9th. Batt	B 68
4th. Battery	B 40	24th. Batt	B 45
5th. Battery	B 70	103rd. Batt	B 59
6th. Battery	B 61	Obn. Posts.	
23rd. Battery	B 58	O.P. 7th. Batt	P.B. 50
103rd. Battery	B 46	O.P. 8th. Batt	P.B. 42
Obn. Posts.		O.P. 9th. Batt	P.B. 68
O.P. 4th. Batt	P.B. 40	O.P. 24th. Batt	P.B. 45
O.P. 5th. Batt	P.B. 70	O.P. 103rd. Batt	P.B. 59
O.P. 6th. Batt	P.B. 61	GRANNY POST	Z 8
O.P. 23rd. Batt	P.B. 58	O.P. Div Scouts	P. x 3
O.P. 103rd. Batt	P.B. 46		

No calls allotted to 3rd. Brigade as they
have no stations in line except GRANNY POST

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AP VIII

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

SECRET

General Staff Memorandum No. 37.

copy No. 65.....

Divisional Headquarters.
15th May 1916.

Subject :- Station Calls.

The list of Station Calls attached to G.S. Memo No. 36 is cancelled and all copies are to be destroyed at once by an officer.

The revised list of station calls issued herewith does not differ as regards the calls, but the arrangement now indicates more clearly the fact that these are station calls and not unit calls.

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut Colonel, General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

Copy No.	To Whom.	Time.	Method.
1 - 10	D.H.Q.	8 p.m.	Orderly.
11 .. 27	C.R.A.	"	D.R.
28 .. 33	1st. Inf. Bde.	"	"
34 .. 39	2nd. Inf. Bde.	"	"
40 .. 45	3rd. Inf. Bde.	"	"
46 .. 49	C.R.E.	"	"
50 .. 54	Div. Train.	"	"
55 -	Div. Sig. Coy.	"	"
56 - 60	A.D.M.S.	" "	"
61	A.D.V.S.	"	"
62	Pioneer Bn.	"	"
63	Mobile Vet Sect.	"	"
64 - 65	War Diary.		
66 - 72	1st. Anzac.	"	"
73	File.		

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))) SECRET (((

STATION	Permanent Call	STATION	Permanent Call
Right Divn. H.Q.	X 3	Left Inf. Bde H.Q.	Z 12
Right Div. Forward Report Centre	Y 6	"A" Battalion	D 6
Right. Inf. Bde. H.Q.	Z 9	1 Coy	C 57
"A" Battalion	D 3	2 Coy	C 70
1 Coy	C 58	3 Coy	C 89
2 Coy	C 62	4 Coy	C 60
3 Coy	C 65	"B" Battalion	D 13
4 Coy	C 56	1 Coy	C 67
"B" Battalion	D 7	2 Coy	C 79
1 Coy	C 61	3 Coy	C 90
2 Coy	C 82	4 Coy	C 72
3 Coy	C 78	"C" Battalion	D 4
4 Coy	C 69	1 Coy	C 81
"C" Battalion	D 11	2 Coy	C 93
1 Coy	C 55	3 Coy	C 74
2 Coy	C 64	4 Coy	C 87
3 Coy	C 86	"D" Battalion	D 8
4 Coy	C 80	1 Coy	C 97
"D" Battalion	D 5	2 Coy	C 84
1 Coy	C 59	3 Coy	C 75
2 Coy	C 66	4 Coy	C 68
3 Coy	C 85	Left Bde M.G. Coy	C 88
4 Coy	C 63	Left Group F.A. Bde.	A 5
Pioneer Bn.	D 12	A Battery	B 50
Right Bde. M.G. Coy	C 71	B Battery	B 42
Right Group F.A. Bde	A 3	C Battery	B 68
A Battery	B 40	D Battery	B 45
B Battery	B 70	E Battery	B 59
C Battery	B 61	Obn. Posts	
D Battery	B 58	O.P. "A" Battery	P.B. 50
E Battery	B 46	O.P. "B" Battery	P.B. 42
Obn Posts.		O.P. "C" Battery	P.B. 68
O.P. "A" Battery	P.B. 40	O.P. "D" Battery	P.B. 45
O.P. "B" Battery	P.B. 70	O.P. "E" Battery	P.B. 59
O.P. "C" Battery	P.B. 61	GRANNY POST	Z 6
P.B. "D" Battery	P.B. 58	O.P. Div Scouts	P.X. 3
O.P. "E" Battery	P.B. 46		

No calls allotted to Reserve Brigade as they have no stations in line except GRANNY POSTS.

Letter 524
1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

General Staff Memorandum No. 38.

Divisional Headquarters.

17th. May 1916.

Subject:- Censorship

In continuation of G.S.Memo No. 31 it has been brought to the notice of the Corps Commander that there are still many cases of indiscretion on the part of officers particularly, in regard to what is written in their letters.

This is partly due to thoughtlessness but there is no excuse. The offence is a serious one and liable to a court martial.

Greater care must be taken by all ranks to be more reticent in their communication with those they may chance to meet and who are not personally known to them.

Spies masquerade in officer's or other military uniform as well as in civilian clothes. Also spies are to be found in both sexes. Any man therefore who gives any information to a stranger or to any one about whose position he is not absolutely certain is acting in a treasonable manner.

A.H.BRIDGES. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

General Staff Memorandum No. 39.

Divisional Headquarters.

18th. May 1916.

Subject:- Training.

Rapid Loading Practice.

In order to increase and maintain the efficiency of those troops who are armed with the rifle, it is ordered that at least fifteen minutes daily devoted to practice on rapid loading.

This may be done:-

- (i) Either with dummy rounds in the case of troops in the Divisional Reserve area.
- (ii) or with live rounds under suitable safety arrangements in the case of troops in the front line.

Rifle Cleaning.

It is ordered that in future, before a man commences to clean his rifle or to take out the magazine, he shall first draw back the bolt. After drawing back the bolt the magazine should be removed and then the rifle may be cleaned.

Protection of Guns, Rifles, and Ammunition from Gas.

The following instructions issued by G.H.Q. are to be carefully carried out.

Experiments have recently been carried out at the Machine Gun School with the object of ascertaining the best methods of protecting Machine Guns, Lewis Guns, rifles and ammunition from the effects of gas during a gas attack.

It was found that immediate effect on the weapon itself was negligible; but serious corrosion will eventually occur if the gun or rifle is not very thoroughly cleaned within a reasonable time after the gas attack.

Ammunition, which has been exposed to the gas, will become corroded about 12 hours later and cause jams.

It is recommended therefore

- (a) that the Lewis ammunition should be kept in the drums in fairly airtight tin boxes.
- (b) that the guns should be kept covered by waterproof sheets or blankets (unless they can be kept in boxes) until the last moment before it is necessary to open fire.
- (c) that the gun and any exposed ammunition should be cleaned as soon as the gas cloud has passed. This will prevent corrosion for 12 hours or more and thus enable the guns to be used again in the event of further attacks.
- (d) that the gun should be taken down as soon as practicable and all parts thoroughly cleaned in boiling water containing a little washing soda. If this is not done corrosion continues slowly, even after the gun has been cleaned with oil and may ultimately put the gun out of action.

Tin boxes for the Lewis drums have been on order since last December and endeavours are being made to hasten their supply. In the meantime ammunition in the drums should be taken out and replaced by a fresh ammunition from S.A.A. boxes as soon as possible after a gas attack."

The above emphasises the necessity for always keeping guns and rifles clean, and when the weather is favorable for a gas attack a little extra oil should be applied to all working parts.

As few boxes of ammunition as possible should be opened and any that are opened should be carefully wrapped with waterproof sheet

The ammunition carried by the men should be specially inspected after a gas attack and it may be advisable to smear it with oil if a gas attack is likely.

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff
1st. Australian Division.

AP XI

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.General Staff Memorandum No. 40.

Divisional Headquarters.

20th. May 1916.

1. A case has recently occurred in which a German bullet-proof helmet, a sample of which was particularly urgently required, was retained by an N.C.O. and was subsequently lost before it had been seen by the Intelligence Branch.
2. It is of particular importance that steps should be taken to obviate the possibility of a similar occurrence happening again. Whenever an attack, which may lead to the capture of prisoners, is in prospect, careful arrangements must be made by the formation concerned for the collection of all captured equipment, documents, etc., for examination by the Intelligence Branch of the General Staff.
3. Brigade and other Unit Commanders will issue orders to all units under their command explaining that all captured equipment (which term included helmets, rifles, identity discs, portions of uniform, documents, letters and all other articles of any military value whatsoever) is the property of His Majesty's Government and will be handed in for examination by the Intelligence Branch of the General Staff. Owing to frequent changes, not only of units but also of personnel within units which occur, it will be necessary to re-issue these orders at frequent intervals.

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

War Diary

AF XII
Appendix No. 12
SECRET
Copy No. 64

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1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

General Staff Memorandum No. 41

Divisional Headquarters.

21st. May 1916.

SIGNAL CALLS AND CODE NAMES.

1. In continuation of G.S.Memo No.37 of 15th. inst., and under instructions from Corps Headquarters, the following Station Calls are added to the list therein given:-

	Right Division.	Left Division.
H.Q.Divn Artillery	S 7	S 21
H.Q.Divn Engineers	T 8	T 3
Right Bde, Advanced Report Centre	Z 10	Z 22
Right Batn. " " "	D 29	D 56
Left " " "	D 25	D 98
Left Bde. " " "	Z 13	Z 27
Right Batn. " " "	D 27	D 68
Left " " "	D 23	D 55

2. In connection with 1st. ANZAC G.S.Circular No. 5 issued to units on 5th. inst., the following code name is added to those given in Appendix B (i), to be inserted after H.Q.Corps Heavy Artillery.

32nd. H.A. Group ~~THRUSTER~~ THRUSTER

Paragraph 3, (i), (c), is amplified by the addition of the following instructions:-

"Unless the message is to or from an office forward of Infantry Brigade Headquarters, neither station calls nor code names will be used. Therefore it will be an exception for either station call or code name to be used in messages addressed to Divisional Headquarters and a very rare exception for either to appear in a message to Corps Hd.Qrs."

A.H.BRIDGES. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

Copy No.	To Whom	Time	Method.
1 - 10	D.H.Q.	10 a.m.	Orderly
11 - 27	C.R.A.	"	D.R.
28 - 33	1st. Inf. Bde.	"	"
34 - 39	2nd. " "	"	"
40 - 45	3rd. " "	"	"
46 - 49	C.R.E.	"	"
50 - 54	Div Train	"	"
55	Div Sig. Coy.	"	"
56 - 60	A.D.M.S.	"	"
61	A.D.V.S.	"	"
62	Pioneer Bn.	"	"
63	Mobile Vet. Sec.	"	"
64 - 65	War Dairy	"	"
66 - 72	1st. ANZAC	"	"
73	File	"	"
74	2nd Aus Divn	"	"
75	38th. Divn.	"	"

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.General Staff Memorandum No. 42.

Divisional Headquarters.

29th. May 1916.

Employment of Bombers.

1. The establishment of bombers in a Battalion consists of 1 Bombing Platoon under the command of the Battalion Bombing Officer, and in addition 1 Bombing Team, consisting of 1 N.C.O. and 7 men per platoon. It is the duty of the Battalion Bomb Officer to superintend the whole of the bombing arrangements in the Battalion.
2. The Regimental Bombing Platoon will consist of picked men, very carefully trained until they become experts.
As such they cannot be easily replaced, and their services will be retained for organised offensive enterprises, and in defence, as a reserve in the hands of the Battalion Commander, for the purpose of immediately launching a counter attack, in the event of the enemy penetrating our front line.
3. In order to be readily available for these duties they will be accommodated, together, in dug-outs in the Reserve line (300 yards line)
4. In addition they will be employed:-
 - (i) In constructing bomb magazines.
 - (ii) In constructing rifle grenade, bomb throwers and catapult positions.
 - (iii) In supervising the bomb supplies.
 - (iv) In training the platoon bombers.
 They will not be employed on guard duties, or on fatigues not connected with their special duties, but when not required in the trenches, as many as can be spared will be sent back daily for further training.
5. The duties of the platoon bombers will be:-
 - (i) To man all bombing positions in the front line.
 - (ii) To operate all rifle grenade stands, mechanical bomb throwers and catapults of the company, wherever they may be used.
 - (iii) To carry out any minor bombing enterprises in connection with the nightly patrols, which are sent out by the company.
 Platoon bombers will carry out their ordinary guards and fatigues.
When in Reserve or when resting they will be kept fully trained in bombing duties.
6. As in no case are our trenches within bombing distance of the enemy, there is little scope for bombing in the front line.
The front line must depend primarily on rifle and machine gun fire to maintain its integrity in the event of an attack; but in order to meet a surprise raid which has succeeded in making an entry into our trenches, or to deal with an enemy who may have reached the foot of the parapet, where he cannot be easily reached by rifle fire, it is desirable to have a supply of grenades and some bombers in the front trenches.

2.

7. These bombers will not be distributed indiscriminately throughout the company, but will be placed in prepared bomb posts. The posts will be from 50 to 60 yards apart and will be selected with a view to dealing effectively with an enemy advancing from the front, or attempting to move along the trench after having effected an entry. Two platoon bombers will usually form the garrison of each post.

8. Rifle Grenades. These will be employed both offensively and defensively.

In offensive use they will require to be employed in the front line, and for this purpose numerous alternative positions will have to be prepared.

For defensive purposes they will have to be placed in positions prepared in the Reserve (300 yards) line and in positions leading off communication trenches, from which fire can be brought to bear on the ground in front of our trenches, and on the front trenches themselves at any point at which the enemy may have effected a lodgement.

Two platoon bombers will be told off to each rifle used for throwing grenades.

Rifle grenade stands are obtained from the 2nd. Army Workshop through the C.R.E. and an allowance of 16 rifles is made to each battalion for firing rifle grenades. Requirements will be made known to the Division who will arrange to procure them.

9. Bomb Throwers and Catapults. These weapons are also capable of being used offensively as well as defensively, but in most cases our lines are too far from the enemy to admit of their offensive use. This somewhat restricts their use on this front and limits it to their employment against an enemy who has effected an entry into our trenches. In this case their employment is similar to that of Rifle Grenades.

Two platoon bombers will be told off to each bomb thrower or catapult.

10. It will be the duty of the Battalion Bombing Officer to inspect and maintain, clean and in good working order all weapons for throwing bombs, which are in his Battalion charge.

He will also inspect all bombs and grenades, and the stores and dug-outs in which they are kept and will arrange for a proper turn over and that dug-outs are in good order and clean.

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

AP XIV

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.SECRETGeneral Staff Memorandum No. 43.

Copy No. 605.....

Divisional Headquarters.

21st. May 1916.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS.

In spite of the instructions issued in G.S. Memos. 30 and 34 and 1st. ANZAC Circular No. 5 dated 4th. May 1916 and from an examination of the reports of telephone listening posts it is evident that the danger of the enemy overhearing messages and conversation on our telephone circuits is not realised.

In one case an operator was overheard telling another operator that he could not send a message because the listening service would pick it up. This was at a time when the listening service was obtaining a great deal of information from German messages. From that moment no more German messages have been overheard at this point.

Messages sent on artillery circuits to F.O.O's have also been responsible for a great deal of leakage. The exact position of one of our batteries that was firing could have been obtained from an overheard message.

If in spite of repeated warnings leakage continues, the only remedy will be to close down the circuits, as the danger from the leakage is greater than the advantage obtained in having a circuit.

Attention is drawn to this office Memo S/16/160 dated 12th. May which directed that F.O.O's should confine their conversation strictly to control of artillery fire and that the use of telephones in front trenches should be restricted to urgent official messages only.

In order to reduce conversation and to fix the responsibility in the case of the improper use of telephones until the "Fallerphones" are installed, urgent official communications will be sent as messages on the proper signal form and signed by the officer who sends them. These messages will be sent to Brigade Headquarters for review each evening.

Conversation will then be limited to such rare occasions as hostile attack or a situation when there is no time to write a message.

Copies of listening service reports are sent to Corps Commanders and they will no doubt take disciplinary or other action in the case of any failure to comply with the instructions which have been issued.

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff
1st. Australian Division.

Copy No.	To Whom	Time	Method.
1 - 10	D.L.Q.	5 p.m.	Cable.
11 - 27	C.R.A.	"	D. R.
28 - 33	1st. Inf. Bde.	"	"
34 - 39	2nd. Inf. Bde.	"	"
40 - 45	3rd. Inf. Bde.	"	"
46 - 49	C.R.E.	"	"
50 - 54	Div. Train	"	"
55	Div. Sig. Coy.	"	"
56 - 60	A.D.M.S.	"	"
61	A.D.V.S.	"	"
62	Pioneer Bn.	"	"
63	Mobile Vet. Sec.	"	"
64 - 65	War Diary	"	"
66	1st. ANZAC	"	"
67	File		

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.General Staff Memorandum No. 44.

Divisional Headquarters.

22nd. May 1916.

Subject:- Protection of Machine Guns etc. from gas.

In continuation of G.S.Memo No. 39 paragraph 3, further experiments indicate that the following additional precautions should be taken during a gas attack to protect machine guns and ammunition from the effect of the exposure to the gas:-

1. (a) All ammunition whether Vickers or Lewis guns, should be kept in receptacles made as air tight as possible.
(b) No ammunition should be left exposed to the gas.
(c) The wooden Vickers belt boxes are found to be fairly airtight; the metal belt boxes can be made airtight by inserting strips of flannelette in the joint between the lid and the box.
(d) The Lewis magazines should be kept in some form of box the joints of which are made as airtight as possible with flannelette.
(e) A recess, high up in the parapet, for storing ammunition and guns should be made. A curtain of blankets soaked in a solution of hyposulphate will assist in neutralising the effect of the gas.
(f) All guns should be freely oiled during and after the passing of the gas. Oiling the ammunition is of no use.
(g) During the gas, guns should be occasionally fired to prevent accumulation of fouling.
(h) No ammunition box should be opened until absolutely necessary.
(i) After the gas has passed ammunition should be carefully examined. All rounds affected by gas must be replaced by new cartridges immediately.
(j) As guns become very foul and barrels become nicked all guns, Vickers or Lewis, should be withdrawn, whenever possible, for complete overhaul.
It will probably be found necessary to boil the guns and barrels in a solution of soda. This treatment may have to be continued for two days.
2. The experiments carried out show that, if the ammunition is protected, no difficulty will be experienced in keeping the guns in action.
3. Practice in shooting, while wearing gas helmets, should be carried out frequently.

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

AP XVI

1st. Australian Division.General Staff Memorandum No. 45.Divisional Headquarters.
22nd. May. 1915.

In G.S. Memo No. 24 dated 18th. April. 1915, para 5, a warning was given against the use of indefinite expressions.

G.H.Q. now write as follows:-

"Cases have occurred lately with increasing frequency where reports on minor operations, such as our own or hostile raids, are lacking in essential information, especially as regards missing personnel and material, even when these reports are despatched from twelve to twentyfour hours after the occurrence.

It is further observed that the use of the phrase "Details later" is, in many cases, not followed by any further information on the subject."

The Commander-in-Chief expects that by the following evening more detailed and accurate information than is sometimes sent should be transmitted to G.H.Q.

The Divisional Commander therefore directs that officers whose duty it is to write reports should endeavour to place themselves in the position of the officer who is to read the report and to think what he will require to know.

It is a good plan to follow the suggestion in F.S.R. Part I and ask another officer to read the draft before despatching, in order to be more sure that it conveys a true and clear account.

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A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut Colonel, General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

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Appendix No. 17 33
AP XVII
1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

General Staff Memorandum No. 46.

Divisional Headquarters.

25th. May 1916.

GAS DUTIES.

In order that all ranks may know the measures taken to deal with gas attacks and to instruct and practise troops in carrying out these measures the following instructions are issued:-

1. Organisation of Gas Staff and Personnel.

The Divisional Gas Officer is attached to Divisional Headquarters, three trained N.C.Os. will assist him.

Each Brigade in the firing line has a Brigade Gas Officer temporarily attached, and one N.C.O. with a squad of trained men per company, will be responsible to him for all anti-gas measures.

2. Duties of Gas Staff and Personnel.

A. Divisional Gas Officer (1) Normal.

(2) During attack

(1) Normal. (a) To supervise Divisional Gas Schools where lectures and demonstrations will be given to all ranks.

(b) To give short lectures and demonstrations to units as arranged,

(c) To inspect regularly and frequently all anti gas apparatus in front lines, reserves, batteries, medical units, and troops in rest.

(d) To receive regular reports from Brigade Gas Officers and Gas N.C.Os as to efficiency of helmets, drills etc.

(e) To see that all helmets are resprayed as required.

(f) To see that all anti-gas supplies are kept up.

(g) To visit any scenes of gas attack if possible in order to acquire useful information.

(h) To instruct all ranks in precautions to be observed when talking part in an Infantry attack following an offensive gas attack (by us).

(2) During Gas Attack.

(a) To get to scene of attack.

(b) Collect all possible evidence as to gas used etc. smell, colour, effect etc.

(c) Visit wounded and gassed at ambulances.

(d) Find amount and kind of warning.

(e) Opinion of and protection afforded by helmets and Box respirators.

(f) Was helmet got on Before arrival of gas? distance of trenches?

(g) Were unusual lights seen or noises heard.

(h) Efficiency of sprayers and flappers.

(i) Cause of Casualties.

(j) Were gas shells, trench mortar bombs used.

(k) How far back were men gassed - Dangerous area. Killed - Deadly area.

(l) How civil population were affected and what protection they had.

(m) To attend post mortem examinations if possible

(n) To see that care is not relaxed after an attack in case another attack should follow.

B. Brigade Gas Officers.

- (a) Lecture to all ranks and supervise drills by day and night.
- (b) Advise Company Officers in all gas matters.
- (c) Inspection of helmets and replacing condemned helmets
- (d) To see that there is a sufficiency of drill helmets at least 10%.
- (e) Supervision of all anti gas apparatus, gas proof dug-outs etc.
- (f) To arrange with Commanding Officers re Gas alarms and posting of sentries.
- (g) Special instruction to batteries, machine gunners, in shell gassed etc.
- (h) Advise to proper protection of ammunition and machine guns etc.
- (i) To collect evidence in attack.
- (j) To render returns as required to Divisional Gas Officer.
- (k) To arrange for use of "Phosgene tester" in gas attack.

C. Gas N.C.Os. (1) Normal**(2) During an attack)****(1). Normal.**

- (a) Care of vermores sprayers and solution and instruction of men in such.
- (b) Care of anti-gas fans and instruction of men in use of.
- (c) Care of gas proof dug-outs keeping curtains moist etc
- (d) Care and testing of strombos horns and all other gas alarms.
- (e) Inspection of all helmets and goggles regularly.
- (f) Drill all men regularly and frequently, night and day in all dresses.
- (g) To make wind observations and so acquaint men when wind favourable for attack.
- (h) To assist Quarter master Sgt. in inspecting helmets as they arrive from ordnance.

(2) During Gas Attack

- (a) To put on helmet and see men in vicinity are right.
- (b) To take a sample of gas with vacuum bulb.
- (c) To see that all vermores sprayers and flappers are ready.
- (d) To organise for cleaning the trenches and dugouts after a gas attack and to notify when they are free from gas.
- (e) To collect evidence as nature of gas, cause of casualties etc., and to send such evidence along with the vacuum bulb to his Brigade Gas Officer for the Divisional Gas Officer.

Gas Attacks.

It is probable that there may be a period before an actual hostile gas attack is made, the weather conditions being favourable and indications having perhaps been observed of an impending attack, when a certain "state of readiness" is required. This will be called a "Gas alert". The order for a Gas alert may be given either by A.H.Q. or D.H.Q. This does not however absolve any troops from always being ready for gas at any time.

AP XVII

3.

When a "Gas alert" is sent out the following must automatically happen

1. Helmets to be inspected several times during day and night
2. Sentries will be posted wearing rolled helmets, in listening posts.
3. Troops in trenches and within 1000 yards to wear helmets rolled.
4. Further back, to 4000 yards, all top buttons and helmet satchels to be unbuttoned. Gas has caused ill effect 15000 yards back.
5. Sentries are to be posted to waken all men, and all alarms manned and tested
6. Mermorel sprayers, fleppers, and gas proof dugouts inspected
7. Brigade Gas Officer to supervise all possible preparation
8. If there are reasons for being confident that gas hostile attack will be delivered, men must not sleep in dug-outs.

Gas Alarm.

If an actual "Gas alarm" happens, all men within 2000 yards of trenches are to put on their helmets, further back men are to have them rolled up on their heads till it is known that gas is actually coming.

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

Ap XVIII

5136

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.General Staff Memorandum No. 47.

Divisional Headquarters.

26th. May 1916.

The Divisional Commander considers that our existing machinery by which Infantry Commanders (Company or Battalion) procure artillery retaliation or to keep higher Commanders informed of what is going on, is not as good or as effective as it might be and must therefore be improved. Perhaps the chief reason is due to the lack of prompt despatch of concise information to the Artillery by the Infantry officer in the area affected.

Infantry Commanders, Company or Battalion, need have no hesitation in applying for retaliation when their parapets or heads of communication trenches are being shelled and should despatch their messages as promptly as possible. But they must remember that our retaliation need not always be on the hostile parapets immediately in front of that portion of their's which has been shelled, though endeavour is usually made to do so. In retaliation our Artillery generally tries to include Machine gun, Trench Mortar, or Snipers positions etc..

The attached sequence table is given as a guide to line of action. From it, it will be seen that it is suggested that an emergency code to deal with retaliation only should be devised between Company Commanders and Battalion Commanders. There should always be one member of Battalion Staff in Battalion Headquarters, who understands the code and can deal with the messages.

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieutenant-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

Appendix No. 18

SEQUENCE TABLE.

Issued with
G.S. Memo No. 47.

c In the event of hostile Artillery fire being opened on our trenches and the Company Commander in that area decides to call for retaliation then

1. If he considers the matter emergent he telephones to Battalion Commander, using a simple code previously arranged with his C.O., for the benefit of the artillery he must give co-ordinates but avoid using the word 'retaliation' in fact.
2. His C.O. then telephones also in code, to Battery Commander and reports to Infantry Brigadier, who should have the code.
3. The Battery Commander on receipt of message promptly arranges to open fire with his guns and informs his Artillery Group Commander who will arrange co-operation of T.M. Battery on (1) hostile parapet nearest front of our trench then being shelled (11) on a previously selected point.
4. Should hostile fire cease, the Company Commander telephones to his Battalion Commander a simple code word to stop firing and follows it later with message by runner giving damage done and stating if our artillery fire was effective in stopping hostile artillery fire.
5. The Battalion Commander immediately informs Battery Commander that his fire may be stopped (code word), he also should inform his Infantry Brigadier (also in code) and later by message of damage, artillery effect, etc..
6. The Infantry Brigadier conveys all possible information to Division.
7. The above procedure to be repeated each time retaliation is asked for.
8. If hostile shelling continues and our artillery retaliation is ineffective the Artillery Group Commander applies for help from Reserve Artillery.

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.General Staff Memorandum No. 48.

Divisional Headquarters.

26th. May 1916.

CARRIER PIGEON SERVICE.

1. The object of the Pigeon Service is to provide a supplementary means of communication when no other means are available.
2. When weather is favourable, the average time required to transmit a message from the Battalion to the Corps Headquarters is about 25 minutes to half-an-hour (this time will vary according to weather conditions).

If the pigeon service is to be effective great care must be taken of the pigeons when they are away from their lofts. The following directions must therefore be strictly observed:-

(a) Birds must not be released earlier than one hour after sunrise or later than one hour before sunset.

(b) Birds cannot possibly fly in foggy weather.

(c) Clean water must be supplied twice daily.

(d) Birds must be given a little corn every evening before dark, provided they are not to be released.

(e) Male birds are marked red and females blue. When releasing a pair of birds they should be of the same sex. Never send off a cock and a hen together.

(f) Messages should be always be sent in duplicate by a pair of birds, and books (with refills) are provided for this purpose. Messages are written in triplicate and one copy is retained in the book by the sender.

(g) Message carriers are always sent up in baskets with birds. Care must be taken to affix the carrier in a proper manner to the bird's leg. If this is not done, the bird's flight is hampered. No man should be allowed to handle birds who have not had a proper course of training. Arrangements can be made with Corps Headquarters for men to be trained at any time.

(h) All baskets must be returned immediately the birds are released.

(i) Birds are not to be kept in the trenches longer than 2 days. They should however not be liberated before the expiration of 24 hours unless required for a service message, in the event of the usual means of communication having broken down.

A fresh supply is always sent up to a place arranged every two days, where they are met by the Brigade orderlies. Should a further supply be required they will be supplied from the refilling point by Despatch Rider as soon as possible.

(k) When Brigades are changing over, care must be taken to see that the birds are transferred to the care of the men responsible for that duty in the in-coming Brigade.

(l) When birds are in trenches they should, if possible, be kept out of the way of rats.

(m) Anti-gas covers, which are provided to envelop the baskets, should always be kept ready to hand in case of a gas attack. At intervals, when necessary, they should be returned for re-dipping.

(n) Any breach of the above instructions is only justified by a case of great emergency.

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

Divisional Headquarters.

29th. May 1916.

1st. Inf. Brigade.
2nd. Inf. Brigade.
3rd. Inf. Brigade.

AP XX

Much successful patrolling work is being done and officers and other ranks are gaining experience and becoming familiar with NO MANS LAND.

It is necessary to consider however whether all is being done which can be done to gain a real superiority over the enemy in this important matter.

Hitherto we have not been able to capture any Germans and we do not know for certain that we have killed many, for we have been unable to bring in any bodies.

We believe we have succeeded in making him shy about coming out into NO MANS LAND except in comparatively large parties.

Much patience is required but a successful result will amply repay all the quiet waiting which may be necessary.

Plans should be made by the Battalion Scout Officers in a somewhat more comprehensive and systematic manner than has hitherto been the practice.

Isolated small patrols can achieve little against large hostile patrols. These must be met in one of two ways:-

- (a) Either by increasing the size of our patrols
 - (b) Or by the co-operation of several smaller patrols in one scheme.
- (a) is more easy to control. Its possible disadvantage is that it offers a larger target to the hostile machine guns should they discover it. (b) offers the enemy only small targets and is more easily concealed but it is not easy at night to control the action of small bodies even when they are only separated by perhaps twenty or thirty yards. The patrol Commander has to trust to the leader of each patrol to do the right thing at the right moment for the success of the combined efforts of co-operating the patrols. He can, however, do much by previous training and planning to ensure that each party shall work on similar lines.

The essential methods in either case are:-

1. A stealthy approach towards the enemy. A patrol must never fall into a trap as a patrol, though one man may possible do so. Cunning is most necessary, anything reckless is quite out of place at this stage. It will take several hours to move a patrol to the neighbourhood of the enemy wire but it is worth doing without being discovered.

2. The most rapid and bold action when a hostile patrol is encountered is necessary.

If they are advancing towards you let them do the moving and keep your patrol as quiet as logs, till, on your signal your men throw their bombs or rush on the patrol with the bayonet or fire as you may have prearranged. Now a little excess of boldness is permissible and such action is certain to succeed even if the hostile patrol is possibly stronger than yours.

Whether (a) or (b) method of patrolling is to be adopted depends on the Brigade or Battalion Commanders wishes, also on the state of training of the patrols and their leaders, for (b) demands a higher state of training than (a).

In the case of (b) it is to be observed that by lying a little clear of the probable route which a hostile patrol may be likely to take e.g. the cover of a line of trees or of a ditch, it may happen that the German patrol will pass through between two patrols. If they then join hands behind the enemy it is almost certain that they will kill or capture many even if the whole patrol does not surrender.

A. H. BRIDGES
Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

Not to be adopted until troops have practised method while
in Rest.

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF WEARING ANTI-GAS HELMETS DURING GAS ALERT.

1. Put the helmet on in the usual way. Pin the front edge of the helmet and the top edge of the opened waterproof bag to the shirt with two safety pins in such a manner that the helmet may be readily pulled on and off the head without removing the pins, the bag hanging loose below it.
2. Leaving the safety pins in position, remove the helmet and fold it to the usual width, keeping the valve horizontal and flat. Now roll up the helmet and tuck it inside the jacket. Cover with the waterproof bag by pulling up the latter so that it lies in front of the helmet and button up the jacket with the exception of the top two buttons.
3. On the gas alarm sounding, pull out the helmet and let it fall. Pull it over the head, grip below the chin so that the material is tight all round the neck, and adjust in the usual manner. The waterproof bag hangs suspended by the pins and is ready for use if required.
4. While the helmet is being worn in this way, the satchel must not be worn slung across the body, or the sling will impede adjustment.

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541
1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

Divisional Headquarters.

12th. May 1916.

Additions to 1st. Australian Division Trench Standing Orders.

- (17) Prisoners. Should any prisoners be captured, they will immediately be searched, and all documents found on them will be forwarded to Brigade Headquarters for transmission to Divisional Headquarters without delay. Germans usually carry all documents in the skirt pocket of their tunics. A telephone message will be despatched to Brigade Headquarters stating to what regiment the prisoners belong.

All ranks will be warned that should they find themselves in the hands of the enemy, it is only necessary for them to give their number, name and regiment. No other information whatever will be given.

- (18) Timetable and Organisation of work.

(a) A time table will be drawn up by each Company Commander. In this time table he will allot hours for work, rest and meals.

(b) Working parties are to be properly organised.

Definite tasks will be allotted- Each Commander of a working party should know what work is expected from his party before the hour appointed to commence, so that no time is wasted in getting to work.

- (19) Rum. Rum before being issued to the troops will always be kept under the personal charge of the Company Commander.

(b) No issue of rum will be made except in the presence of an officer; any rum left over will be handed back to the charge of the Company Commander.

L.F. ASHBURNER. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff,
1st. Australian Division.

Cup XXII

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.S E C R E T.Correction ship to Trench Standing Orders.

1. The following correction is made in the additions to 1st. Australian Division Trench Standing Orders dated 12th. inst. paragraph 17.

"All ranks will be warned that should they find themselves in the hands of the enemy, it is only necessary for them to give their number, name and rank. No other information whatever will be given".

2. The following paragraph will be added:-

20. Mining and Tunnelling Personnel.

(a) Officers Commanding Companies in whose area any personnel of the Mining or Tunnelling Companies are working will be responsible that these are at once warned in case of a gas attack.

(b) In case of a "Strafe" by our own Artillery which necessitates the evacuation of a portion of our front line the Brigade in whose area this evacuation takes place will be responsible for notifying the Mining Officer in charge of the personnel at any works in this area, whether he is or is not, to vacate the locality.

(c) In case of a hostile bombardment of our front line the Mining Officer in charge will use his own discretion as to whether he will withdraw his men or not. He may withdraw to a flank or to the Reserve line and he should notify the Officer Commanding the Battalion in whose area his men are.

The personnel of Tunnelling Companies are only to be used as a fighting force in cases of extreme urgency.

A.H. BRIDGES. Lieut-Colonel. General Staff.
1st. Australian Division.

(For Brigade and Battalion
Intelligence Officers)

Divisional Headquarters.
29th. April 1916

NOTES ON THE RECOGNITION OF ENEMY M.G. EMPLACEMENTS.
(Extract from a French Pamphlet)

One can sum up the steps to be taken in order to decide where probable M.G. emplacements are (the question is one of emplacements and not of M.Gs- each of the latter may have several emplacements:-

(1) One must know the front held by a regiment and the number of M.Gs in its possession (Minimum 6) and thus to deduce the number of M.Gs on this front.

(2) Eliminate those portions of the trench line which permit of direct fire only, and devote special attention to the salients and re-entrants from which one is able to flank the fire.

(3) Study one by one these salients and re-entrants (in the enemy's line), especially those in the neighbourhood of the principal communication trenches; eliminate the intervals between two traverses which contain notches or loopholes for riflemen, take particular note of those portions of the trench line- the line of fire from which, if prolonged does not again meet the first line.

(4) See at which points the field of fire is limited by the configuration of the ground, the height of neighbouring excavated earth, or by obstacles such as woods, houses etc.

(5) See if the suspected M.G. emplacement is sufficiently protected from enfilade fire.

(6) Look to the saps which the Germans have pushed forward from their trenches, as these are likely places for them to place

their M.Gs.

(7) Above all, it must not be forgotten that the Germans utilise their M.Gs particularly for flanking fire.

1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

Divisional Headquarters.

23rd. May 1916.

1st. Inf. Brigade.
2nd. Inf. Brigade.
3rd. Inf. Brigade.
Pioneer Bn.

Following is short description of the normal shells and fuzes which may be expected to be used against us. Any not included in this list or variations or of these listed should be reported at once. A collection of these shell and fuzes should be made for reference. adaptations cases

(1). 77 MM. FIELD GUN. (15POUNDER)

- a. Shrapnel. Shell of forged steel and contains 300 bullets. Thickness of casing 0.2". Shell is painted blue with red base. Fuze may be the ordinary time and percussion fuze "Dopp.Z.96." (old pattern graduated up to 5000 metres) "Dopp.Z.96n/a" (new pattern graduated up to 5350 metres.) Dopp.Z.96.n/a /Aircraft, graduated up to 7150 metres).
Anti
- b. H.E. contains 7 oz. of nitro powder with fulminate detonator. The shell is painted yellow with red base and blue shoulder. Fuze will be either Dopp.Z.96.n/a (see above) K.Z.14, (may be made of various combinations of brass, aluminium and steel.
- c. Universal shell painted all grey. Fuze K.Z.11. This shell may burst with shrapnel effect in the air, the head carrying on and bursting on graze, (ii) whole shell burst in the air, (iii) percussion burst on graze.
The Fuze and detonator are as illustrated below and are dangerous to handle. The fuze can be set for either ordinary shrapnel (S) or for use with explosive head as well (G).

Fig. 1.

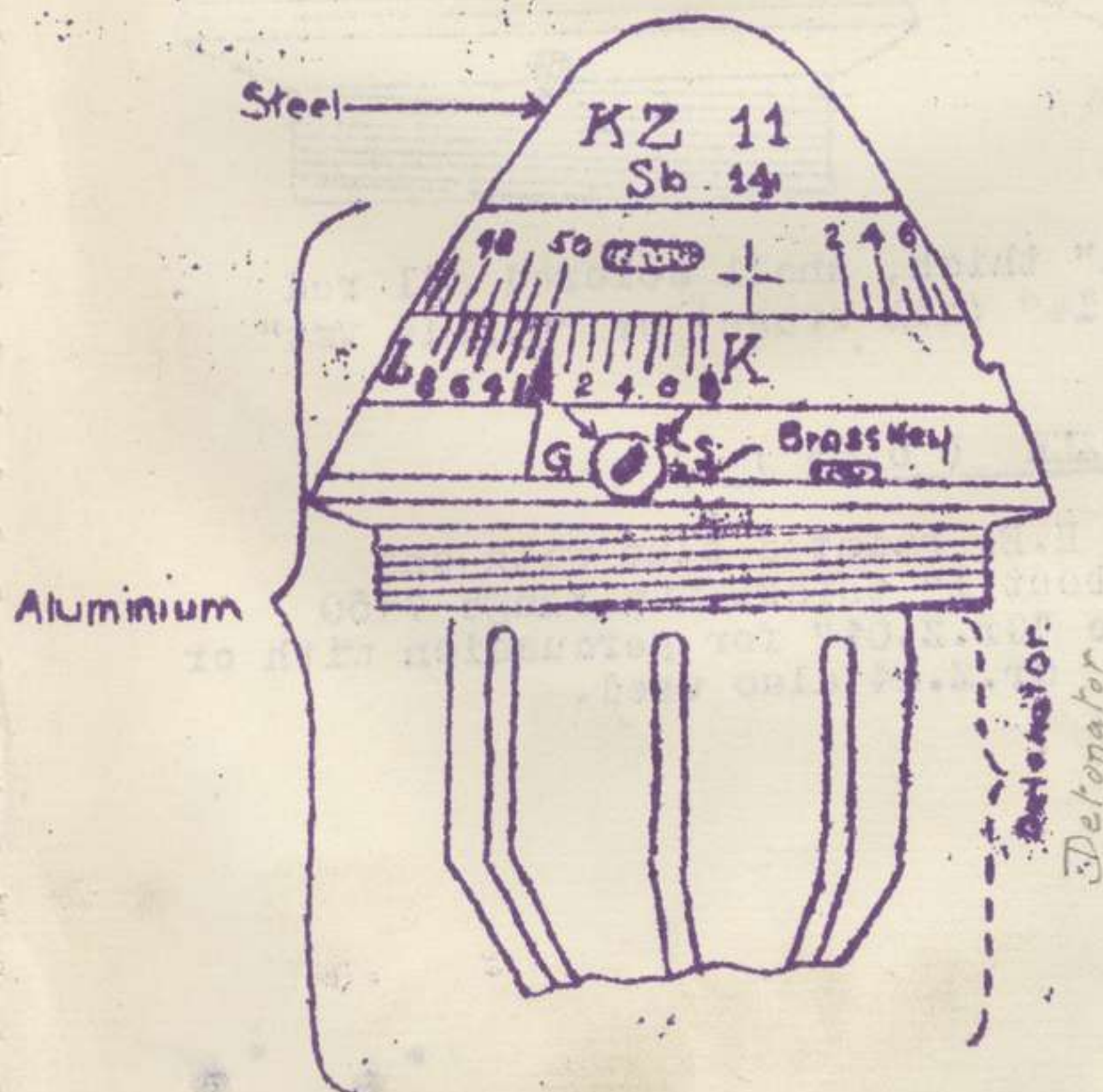
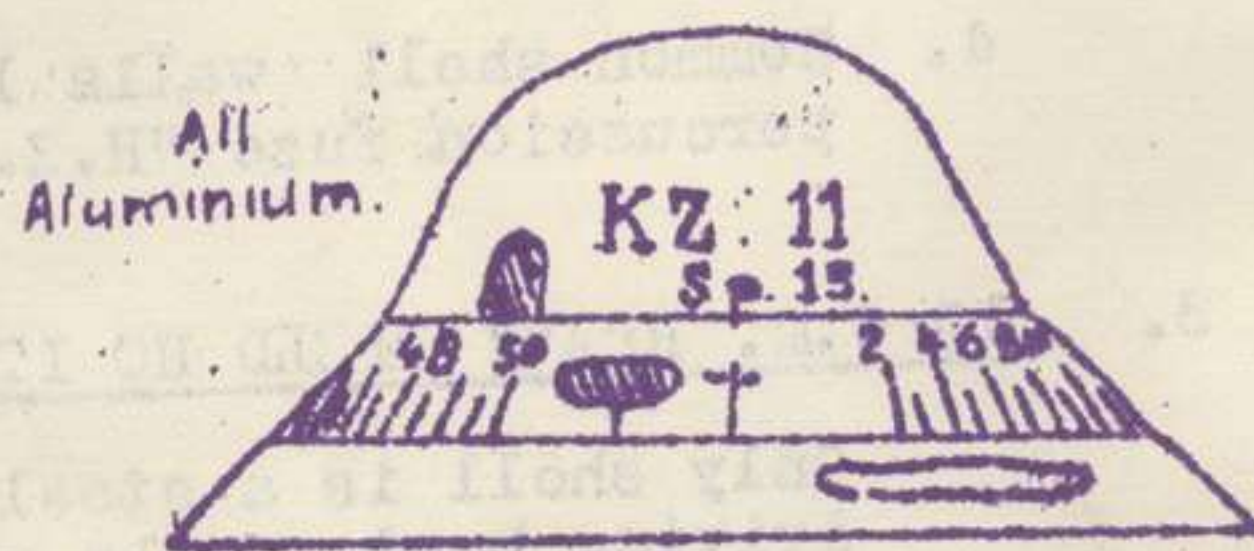


Fig. 2.



2.

- d. Common shell. This is a cast iron shell of H.E. of simple design made in private factories for rapid production. Percussion fuze K.Z.14. usual although Dopp.Z.96^{n/a} or K.Z.11 may be used if available. Body of shell painted all red.

2.

The 10.5 C.M. FIELD HOWITZER (4.14")

- a. Shrapnel shell (281bs) Thickness of walls .3" , painted blue. Fuze "Dopp.Z.98" (graduated to 5600 metres) "Dopp Z.92.f.F.H." (graduated to 5000 metres) may also be used.
- b. H.E.Shell (34 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs) Thickness of walls .8". Fuze Dopp Z.98" (graduated to 5600 metres) H.Z.05.Gr. may also be used.
- c. Universal shell (34 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs) most commonly used with this gun. Shell has shrapnel body containing 500 bullets embedded in T.N.T. (Yellow wax like H.E.) Fuze H.Z.05. May be used with (i) shrapnel effect and the head carrying on and bursting on graze. (ii) whole shell burst in air (iii) percussion with delay action. (iv) Percussion with delay action. The fuze and detonator are dangerous to handle. The various modifications are as under

Fig 3.

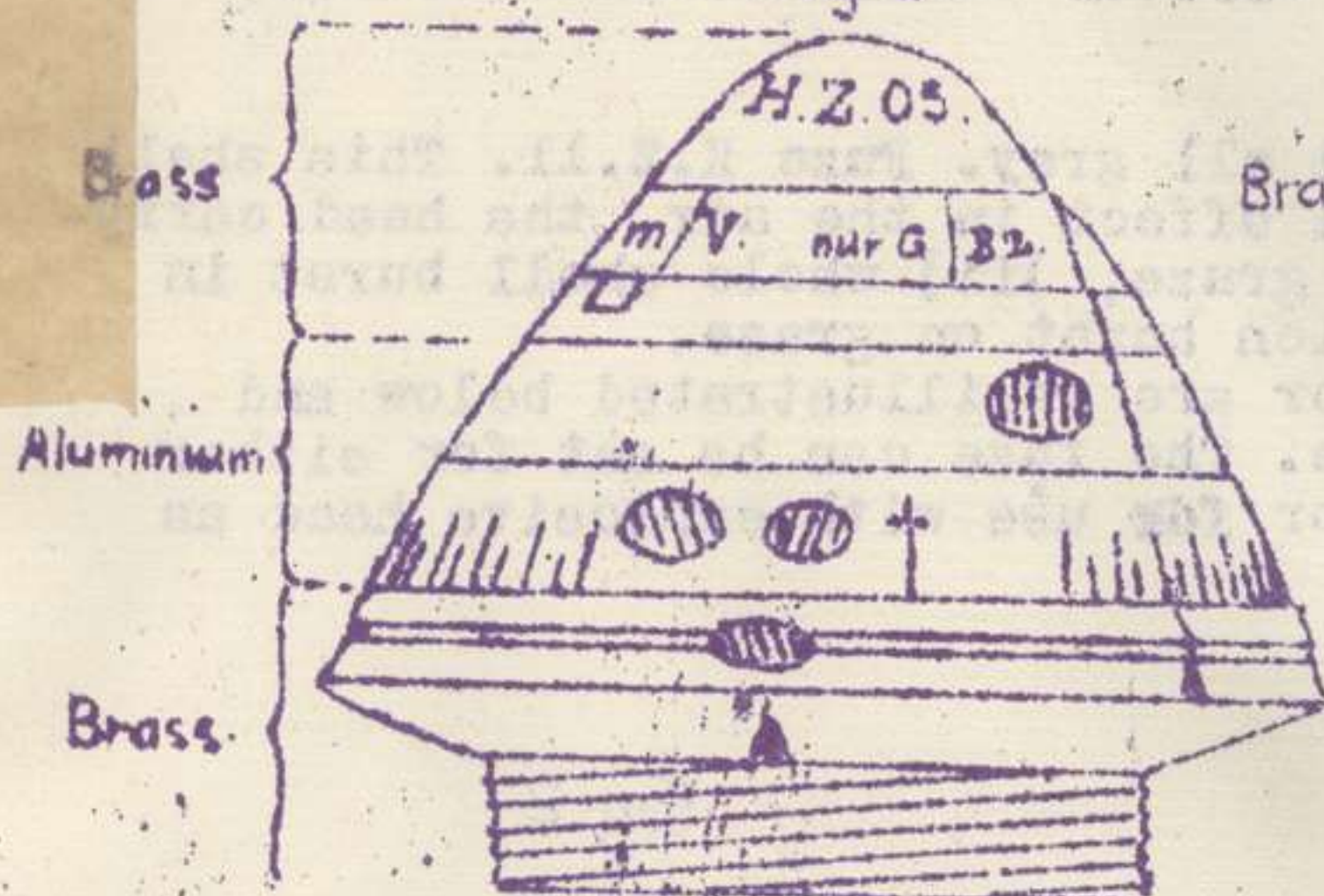
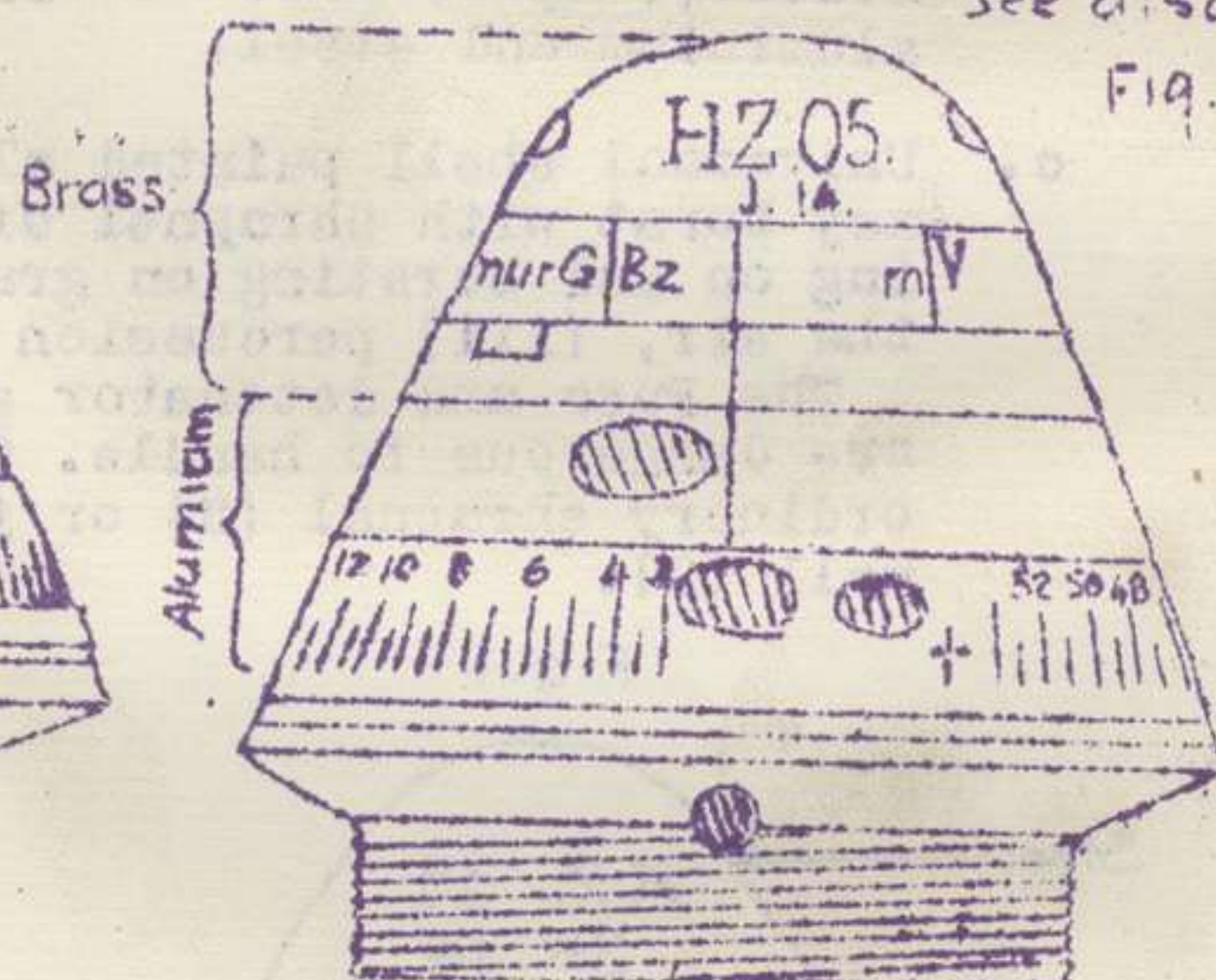


Fig 4.

See also Fig.5



- d. Common shell walls 1" thick, shell colored all red percussion fuze "H.Z.14" (all brass) or "H.Z.14 Vst"

3.

15 C.M. HEAVY FIELD HOWITZER (5.89")

Only shell is a steel H.E. painted blue with one driving band. Walls about 1" thick. Max range 7450 metres. Most fuze "Gr.Z.04" for percussion with or without delay action. Gr.Z.14 also used.

(usual)

5-46

CMP

~~XIV~~

3.

GENERAL NOTES.

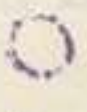

(1) Following is the interpretation of some of usual lettering on fuzes.

K.Z.	Kanonen Zunder	Gun fuze
H.Z.	Haubitzer Zunder	Howitzer Fuze
Dopp.Z.	Doppel Zunder	Double action fuze .Time & Percussion.
Gr.Z.	Granaten Zunder	H.F. Fuze
AZ	Anschlag Zunder	Percussion Fuze
BZ	Brenn Zunder	Time Fuze
M.V.	Mit Verzögerung	Delay action
O.V.	Olive "	Direct action
n/a	Neuer Art. Alter	If new pattern
a/A	Art	If old pattern
K.	Karbatsche	Case shot.

Underneath the above lettering on the fuze is usually the identification letter of the arsenal or firm who made the fuze. e.g. Sp (Spandau), Dr (Dresden), Kr (Krupp) etc.

(2) Field guns and Field howitzers have 32 rifling grooves, heavier guns and howitzers have 36.

(3) The colour may be worn off the body of the shell. Look for it close to the driving bands where it has been protected.

(4) The markings  or  stamped on head of fuze indicates that it is of superior quality.

Divisional Headquarters.

23rd. May 1916.

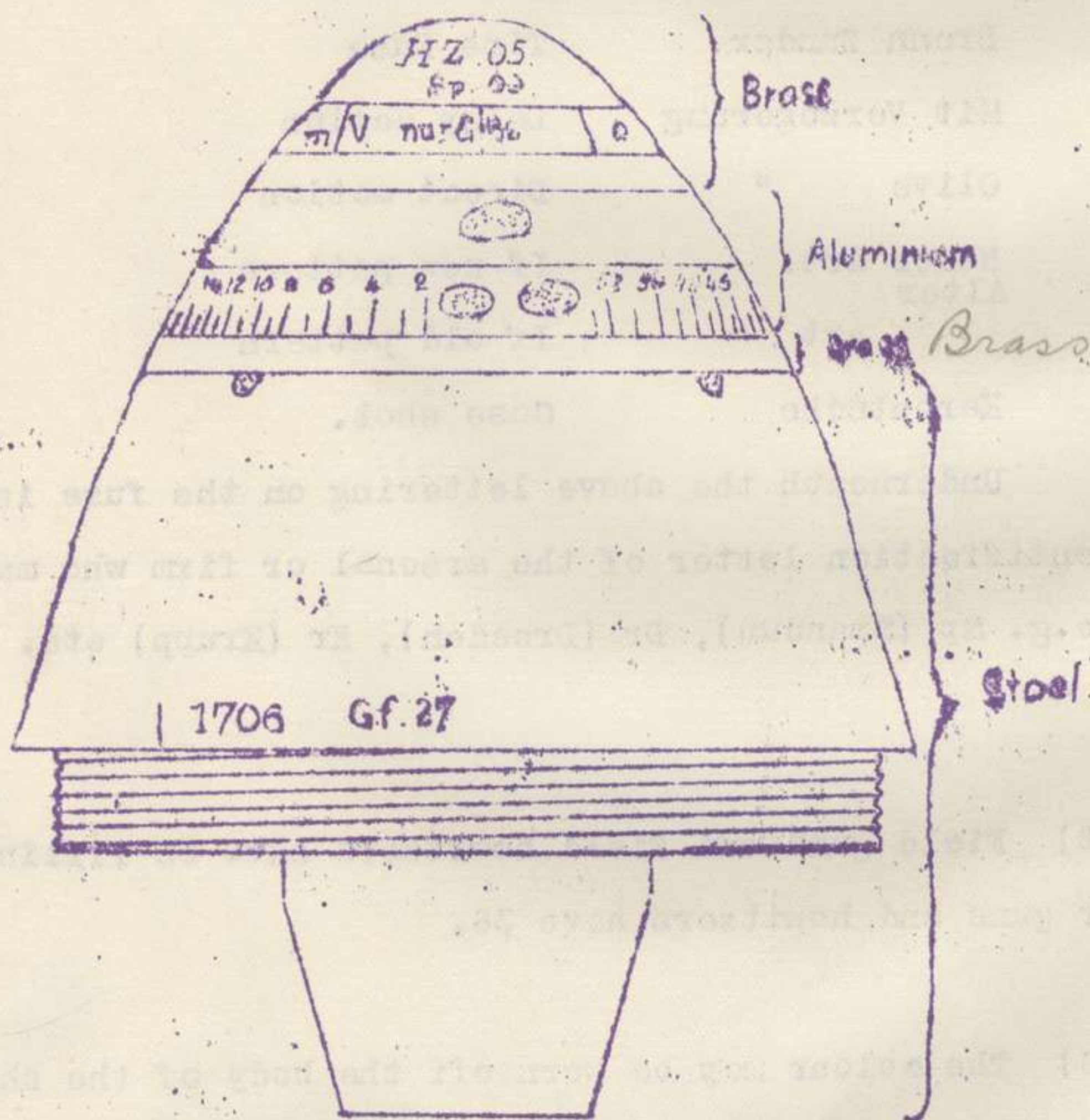
47. S.

Appendix No. 24

5/2/11

4

Fig 5



High Explosive head and T & P Fuze of 4.13"
Field Howitzer HZ 05.