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# SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

*SECOND SECTION, GENERAL STAFF.*

*GENERAL HEADQUARTERS*

*AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES*

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## JULY 1918

## NUMBERS

92 TO 121

INCLUSIVE

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NOTE :

In this re-print of the Intelligence Summaries in order to retain the original form in which they were published and that the reference numbers may be utilized, no attempt has been made to re-number the issues. The Summaries may be traced by the date of publication.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

No. 92.

G. H. Q. A. E. F.  
SECOND SECTION, GENERAL STAFF  
No. 92, JULY 1, 1918

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

### CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JUNE 30, 1918

IVTH ARMY ..... 79th Res. Div. was not transferred to XVIIIth Army as reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 91. It is still in reserve of IVth Army.  
117th Div. withdrawn from front. Sector taken by extension of front of adjacent units.  
18th Div. from reserve to VIth Army.  
VIth ARMY, ..... 42d Div. from reserve to VIIth Army.  
18th Div. from IVth Army in reserve.  
XVIIIth ARMY ..... 5th Bav. Res. Div. relieves 17th Div.  
52d Div. from IIId Army in reserve.  
IIId ARMY ..... 54th Res. Div. relieves 50th Div.  
VIIth ARMY ..... 241st Div. withdrawn from front.  
42d Div. from VIth Army relieves 14th Div.  
ARMY DETCH. "C" ..... 4th Erz. Div. withdrawn from front. Sector taken by extension of adjacent units.

### IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

IVTH ARMY ..... 79th Res. Div. Vicinity of Warneton. June 29. Doc.  
VIth ARMY ..... 18th Div. Near Tournai. June 20. Doc.  
18th Res. Div. According to the statements of a prisoner (officer), all of 18th Res. Div. was in reserve in vicinity of Lille at a recent date.  
XVIIIth ARMY ..... 52d Div. At Orchies, S. of Douai. June 23. Statement of prisoner.  
Guard Ersatz Div. W. of Mons. June 21. Doc.  
IIId ARMY ..... Jaeger Div. 21st Res. Jaeger Battalion (13th Jaeger Regt.) appears to have arrived June 22 at Etreux (Vicinity of Wassigny), where it went into cantonments. Statement of prisoner.  
200th Div. 5th Jaeger Regt. in training at Caudry, June 20. Statement of prisoner.  
XVIIIth ARMY ..... 25th Div. According to a captured document, 115th Inf. Regt. was still in reserve June 17, and expected to remain there until the middle of July.  
75th Res. Div. 250th Res. Inf. Regt. "Between Amiens and St. Quentin," Probably near Chaules. June 22. Doc.  
ARMY DETCH. "B" ..... 6th Cav. Div. 2d and 7th Cuir. Regts., also 2d Jaeger *zu Pferde* Regt. Vicinity of Mulhouse. June 23. Doc.

### IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN LINE

JUNE 29, 1918.

#### FLANDERS SECTOR.

83d Div.  
329th Inf. Regt. .... N. E. of Bixschoote ..... June 29..... 4 prisoners.  
29th Div.  
142d Inf. Regt. .... Vicinity of Bixschoote ..... June 29..... Doc.  
4TH BAV. DIV. YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.  
9th Bav. Inf. Regt. .... W. of Merris ..... June 29..... Prisoners.  
32d Div. }  
48th Res. Div. }  
222d Res. Inf. Regt. .... N. W. of Neuf-Berquin ..... June 29..... 2 prisoners.  
According to their statement, 48th Res. Div. appears to be relieving 32d Div. 32d Div. will probably be placed in reserve in the vicinity of Lille.  
This relief was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 91.  
12TH RES. DIV.  
38th Res. Inf. Regt. .... N. of Vieille-Chapelle ..... June 29..... Doc.  
119TH DIV. LA BASSEE-VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.  
58th Inf. Regt. .... Near Avion ..... June 29..... 1 deserter.  
23d Res. Div.  
According to a document of June 20, 100th Res. Inf. Regt. was to be relieved by a Landwehr Division. According to the statements of a prisoner of 32d Div., all of 23d Res. Div. was in reserve in the vicinity of Lille at a recent date. It is possible 23d Res. Div. has been withdrawn from the Gavrelles front. (Subject to confirmation.)  
111TH DIV.  
73d Inf. Regt. .... Bucquoy sector ..... June 29..... Doc.  
225TH DIV. VILLERS-BRETONNEUX-MONTDIDIER SECTOR.  
373d Inf. Regt. .... S. of Amiens-Roye Road ..... June 29..... 5 prisoners.  
14TH BAV. DIV. }  
According to statements of prisoners of 21st Div., (See *Summary of Information*, No. 91), 14th Bav. Div. has been withdrawn from the front, and its sector has been taken over by the extension of neighboring divisions.  
The withdrawal of this division from the front line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 91.  
82d Res. Div.  
70th Res. F. A. Regt. .... W. of Fontaine-sous-Montdidier .... June 29..... Prisoner.  
25TH RES DIV.  
118th Res. Inf. Regt. .... W. of Fontaine-sous-Montdidier .... June 29..... 36 prisoners.  
(1 officer).  
2D DIV. MONTDIDIER-THE OISE SECTOR.  
33d Inf. Regt. .... S. W. of Rubescourt ..... June 29..... 2 killed.  
THE OISE-THE MARNE SECTOR.  
6TH DIV. (Elements) .... At Vauxbuin ..... June 28..... Doc.  
34TH DIV.  
145th Inf. Regt. .... Vicinity of Fosse-en-Haut ..... June 29..... Doc.  
14TH DIV.  
14th Trench Mortar Co. .... Vicinity of Cutry ..... June 29..... Prisoners.  
23d Div.  
101st Inf. Regt. .... S. E. of St. Pierre-Aigle ..... June 29..... Prisoners.  
78TH RES. DIV.  
258th Res. Inf. Regt. .... Near Alland road ..... June 29..... Prisoners.

# SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 92, JULY 1, 1918

THE MARNE-RHEIMS SECTOR.			
123D Div.	Bligny Mountain.....	June 29.....	1 killed.
351st Inf. Regt.....			
242D Div.	At Cravieles (S. W. of Rheims).....	June 29.....	1 killed.
127th Inf. Regt. ....			
VERDUN SECTOR.			
19TH ERZ. DIV.	At Beaumont.....	June 29.....	4 prisoners.
32d Erz. Inf. Regt. ....	According to their statements, 19th Erz. Div. appears to be in course of being relieved.		
137TH LDW. DIV.	At Epargnes .....	June 29.....	1 prisoner.
60th Ldw. Inf. Regt. ....	13th Ldw. Div. appears to have taken over the old sector of 10th Ldw. Div., the latter now being engaged on the Marne, 13th Ldw. Div. came from the region of Laon.		
5TH LDW. DIV.	WOEVRÉ SECTOR.		
36th Ldw. Inf. Regt. ....	Jaulny Woods .....	June 29.....	2 prisoners.
	According to their statements 5th Ldw. Div. has extended slightly to the west.		
183D Div.			
184th Inf. Regt. {	Regnieville sector .....	June 29.....	Doc.
183d F. A. Regt. {			
255TH DIV.	Le Pretre Woods.....	June 29.....	1 killed.
94th Ldw. Inf. Regt. ....			
239TH DIV. {	LORRAINE SECTOR.		
7TH CAV. DIV. {	S. of Leintrey .....	June 29.....	5 prisoners.
9th Hussar Regt. ....	7th Cav. Div. appears to have relieved 239th Div. 239th Div. was in this sector from May 15.		
	This relief was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 91.		
39TH BAV. RES. DIV.	VOSGES SECTOR.		
5th Bav. Erz. Inf. Regt.....	N. of Wissembach.....	June 28.....	Equipment.
4TH CAV. DIV.	ALSACE SECTOR.		
40th Ldw. Inf. Regt. (Elements) ...	Vicinity of Mulhouse .....	June 26.....	Doc.
25TH LDW. DIV.			
13th Ldw. Inf. Regt. (Elements) ...	At Mulhouse .....	June 23.....	Doc.

## GERMAN CAVALRY TRANSFERRED INTO INFANTRY

Sufficient evidence has now been obtained in regard to the composition and training of the Guard Cavalry Division (sometimes called Composite Cavalry Division), and the 7th Cavalry Division, to consider these two divisions as infantry divisions in all respects excepting title. They are now holding sectors usually occupied by Landwehr or resting divisions. Troops entering sectors opposite them may expect to find these divisions possessing training and fighting value equal to well trained Landwehr Divisions.

On the other hand, the 4th Cavalry Division and the 6th Cavalry Division do not appear as yet to have been converted into infantry organizations, although functioning as dismounted units.

## THE WESTERN FRONT, JUNE 28

### GENERAL ACTIVITY :

INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.—Beyond the usual activity of the artillery on both sides, there is nothing special to report.

### SERVICE OF THE REAR ACTIVITY :

AMMUNITION DUMPS.—The ammunition dumps at Comines, S. of Ploegsteert, and Fournes, show noticeable increases. Two new depots appear S. of Ploegsteert, W. of the road Ploegsteert—Armentieres. The dump at Cherisy in the region of Arras shows an increase, and a new dump is reported S. of Fricourt (S. E. of Albert). Prisoners report the existence of a depot of large caliber shells N. E. of Grissoles, near the road Grissoles—La Croix (N. of Chateau-Thierry), and from the statements of escaped French prisoners it would appear that the enemy is constructing very important ammunition depots at Breuil-sur-Vesle on the site of the old station of Breuil. French prisoners are employed on this work.

CANTONMENTS.—Escaped French prisoners report the existence of a newly established prisoners' camp at Montigny-sur-Vesle.

RAILWAYS.—The light line across the Lawe, W. of Fosse, has been extended, and a branch has also been commenced S. W. of Lestrem toward Zelobes, W. of Lille. A light line has been built from an unloading point on the Canal de Douai, E. of Don, to the existing line S. W. of Wavrin. A photo shows a new line (probably normal-gauge) running W. from the Canal de la Haute Deule, E. of Dourges. This line connects the canal to the railway system, and taken in conjunction with the line from the Canal de Douai would appear to be an indication of the arrival of increased supplies of material for which water-borne transport is especially suitable,—ammunition and road metal.

CIRCULATION.—Rather important movements of convoys are reported N. W. of Rheims on roads in regions of Loivre, Bethemy and Neufchatel. S. W. of Metz abnormal movement on June 25 is reported on the lines Mars-la-Tour—Chambley, Chambley—Sebastopol, and the line Avricourt—Dieuze—Bensdorf. Abnormal decauville activity was observed on the 25th in the region Azoudange—Bourdonnaye (Luneville Sector).

## GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE

FROM BRITISH SUMMARY, JUNE 28, 1918.

According to a prisoner recently captured in the Armentieres sector, the following methods are employed for concealing ammunition dumped in the forward area :—

The ammunition is dumped at the sides of the roads, under hedges and trees, but chiefly in shallow trenches. The shells are placed on their sides in rows just below the surface and are carefully camouflaged with straw, grass or green scrim. They are practically invisible and no shadow is thrown.

## OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

JUNE 30, 1918.

### AMERICAN.

(June 30, 1918, 9 p. m.) Except for the increase of artillery activity on both sides in the Chateau Thierry region there is nothing to report.

## FRENCH.

(June 30, 1918, morning.) We carried out several raids, especially to the E. of HANGARD and S. of AUTRECHES, and took prisoners.

In the course of a local operation S. of the OURcq our troops about 10 p. m. yesterday carried the ridge between MOSLOV and PASSY-en-VALOIS, effecting an advance of 800 meters on a front of three kilometers. We took 275 prisoners, including three officers.

In the VOSGES we repulsed two hostile raids.

AVIATION. On June 28 and 29 our pursuit machines shot down 15 German airplanes and set on fire two balloons. Furthermore, 19 other hostile machines were forced down out of control.

During the same period our bombers carried out day and night expeditions in the course of which 47 tons of projectiles were successfully dropped upon the airdromes along the SOMME, the camps in the region of ROZIERES, BRAYE and the Valley of the AVRE, the railway stations at SOISSONS, FERRE-en-TARDENOIS, and other points.

In addition, five tons of explosives were dropped on June 28 upon German troops which were preparing to counter-attack in the region of CUTRY.

Lieutenant Fonck shot down three German machines on June 25 and two others on June 27, bringing the number of air victories officially accredited to him up to 49.

(June 30, 1918, evening.) S. of the AISNE we improved our positions in the region of ST. PIERRE AIGLE and took about a hundred prisoners.

The day was calm along the rest of the front.

## BRITISH.

(June 29, 1918, evening.) There is nothing to report beyond the usual activity of the artillery of both sides.

AVIATION. A number of aerial combats took place on June 28 on the British fronts, and the hostile air service showed great activity.

During the day we shot down 17 German airplanes and forced six others down out of control; three of our machines are missing. Our aviators and observation balloons took advantage of the good weather to co-operate with the artillery in shelling the enemy's batteries and dumps. Satisfactory results were obtained. A large number of explosions and fires were observed. Our photographic airplanes were also active in carrying out numerous missions, both day and night.

During the course of the day we dropped 22 tons of bombs on various objectives, and 14 1/2 tons during the night.

(June 30, 1918, morning.) Early this morning the enemy attacked one of our posts in the region of MERRIS, but was repulsed after lively fighting. During the night we took prisoners in the course of patrol encounters at various points along the front.

Hostile artillery showed considerable activity early this morning against our new positions E. of the Forest of NIEPPE. It was equally active during the night in the sector of ALBERT, N. of the SCARPE and near FESTHUBERT.

## BELGIAN.

(June 29, 1918, evening.) During the last two days we repulsed by our fire several patrols which attempted to reach our trenches. Hostile artillery showed little activity along the entire front. In the zones of NIEUPORT and MERCKEM its activity was greater. Some shells were fired near DIXMUDE and E. of MERCKEM. Our artillery replied with energy to the enemy's fire, neutralizing his batteries in action and also carrying out isolating and harassing fire.

## ITALIAN.

(June 30, 1918, 4.55 p. m.) The battle was renewed on the ASIAGO plateau where on June 15, the assault of superior masses of the enemy was broken up by the Italian, French and British troops of the VIth Army. At day-break, our troops supported by intense artillery fire and by demonstrative fire action, and detachments of our Allies, attacked MONTE DI VAL BELLA and succeeded after very lively fighting in capturing it from the enemy. During the day and the following night, large hostile forces were unsuccessfully and desperately launched in counter-attack. They were repulsed by our infantry and decimated by artillery concentration and by the machine-gun fire of our airplanes. The conquered position was victoriously held. Twenty-one officers and 788 men belonging to four different divisions were taken prisoners. Howitzers and a large number of machine-guns were captured.

Further E. between the FRENZELA VALLEY and the BRENTA one of our detachments took an important strong point and observation post on the southern slopes of the SASSO ROSSO by assault, capturing two officers and 31 men.

On the rest of the front our artillery carried out effective harassing fire. Some prisoners were captured in the course of patrol combats at CAPO SILE.

In the LAGARINA and SUGANA Valleys our airplanes dropped bombs on hostile railway lines.

## GERMAN.

(June 30, 1918, 12.42 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Increased artillery activity occurred during the day on the sectors of the battle front N. of the LYS and S. of the AISNE. It increased during the evening on the rest of the front also between the YSER and the MARNE. In the course of minor infantry combats in connection with strong hostile attacks S. of the OURcq and a successful operation by our own troops on the HARTMANNSWELLERKOPF we took prisoners.

AVIATION. Lieutenant Udet achieved his 36th, Lieutenant Loewenhardt his 31st, and, in the last few days, Lieutenant Jakobs his 20th, 21st and 22d air victories.

(June 30, 1918, 8.32 p. m.) There is nothing new to report from the battle fronts.

## AUSTRIAN.

(June 30, 1918, 12.52 p. m.) Very heavy artillery fire was directed beginning 3 o'clock yesterday morning on our positions on the plateau of the SETTE COMUNI. It was followed several hours later by heavy attacks on the COL DEL ROSSO and MONTE DI VAL BELLA. While the assaults against the COL DEL ROSSO were unsuccessful from the start, the Italians succeeded after heavy hand-to-hand fighting on the MONTE DI VAL BELLA in penetrating our first line. The enemy was ejected, however, by a counter-attack of battalions from the 131st Hungarian Infantry Regiment and the 16th Warasdiner Regiment. Other attempts, as well as local attacks on MONTE SISEMOL and near ASIAGO were broken up by our artillery fire.

At all other points artillery fighting of varying intensity occurred.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 1, 1918

II<sup>ND</sup> ARMY ..... 54th Res. Div. relieved 50th Reserve Div., and not 50th Div., as reported in *Summary of Information* No. 92.  
 XVIII<sup>TH</sup> ARMY ..... 30th Div. withdrawn from line and goes to II<sup>ND</sup> Army. Sector taken by adjacent units.  
 VII<sup>TH</sup> ARMY ..... 6th Div. withdrawn from line. Sector taken by adjacent units.  
 33d Div. from reserve to II<sup>ND</sup> Army.  
 III<sup>ND</sup> ARMY ..... 30th Div. relieves 1st Bav. Div.  
 33d Div. from VII<sup>TH</sup> Army in reserve.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

IV<sup>TH</sup> ARMY ..... 79th Res. Div. S. E. of Bailleul. June 30. Doc.  
 III<sup>ND</sup> ARMY ..... 33d Div. in rear of 88th Div. Recent date. Statement of prisoner.  
 ARMY DETCH. "B" ..... 6th Cav. Div.  
 3d Uhlan Regt. }  
 2d Cuirassier Regt. } In the Hardt camps. June 28. Doc.  
 The men of these regiments are equipped and drilled as infantry.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN LINE

JUNE 30, 1918.

MARINE CORPS.	FLANDERS SECTOR.		
3d Fus. Marine Regt. ....	E. of Nieuport.....	June 30 .....	Prisoners.
83d Div.			
331st Inf. Regt. ....	Merckem sector.....	June 30 .....	1 prisoner.
329th Inf. Regt. ....	Merckem sector.....	June 30 .....	1 prisoner.
1st Ldw. Div.			
84th Ldw. Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Wieltje .....	June 30 .....	Prisoners.
117th Div. } 31st Div. } 8th Div. }	YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.		
174th Inf. Regt. ....	S. W. of Voormezele.....	June 30 .....	1 deserter.
He states that his regiment relieved 22d Res. Inf. Regt., 117th Div., the night of June 25-26.			
Order of battle N. to S. appears to be: 166th Inf. Regt., 174th Inf. Regt., 31st Div.; 153d Inf. Regt., 8th Div.			
It appears, therefore, that 117th Div. has been withdrawn from the front, and that its sector has been taken by extension of front of the neighboring divisions. The withdrawal from the front of 117th Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 92.			
32d Div.			
64th F. A. Regt. ....	N. W. of Vieux-Berquin.....	June 30 .....	4 prisoners.
Elements of this division appear to be still in line.			
52d F. A. Regt. (Independent) ..	N. W. of Neuf-Berquin.....	June 28 .....	1 prisoner.
He states that his regiment, which was formerly attached to 1st Division, has acted as an independent regiment since May 10, and that it is operating under orders of VI <sup>TH</sup> Army.			
16th Div.			
29th Inf. Regt. ....	N. W. of Merville.....	June 29 .....	Men killed.
12th Res. Div.			
51st Res. Inf. Regt. ....	E. of Robecq.....	June 30 .....	3 prisoners.
17th Div. } 5th Bav. Res. Div. }	LA BASSEE—VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
7th Bav. Res. Inf. Regt. ....	S. of Alette.....	June 29 .....	Equipment.
5th Bav. Res. Div. appears to have relieved 17th Div., June 25.			
This relief was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 92.			
3d Naval Div.			
3d Marine Inf. Regt. ....	Aveluy sector.....	June 30 .....	1 prisoner.
50th Res. Div. } 54th Res. Div. }			
54th Res. F. A. Regt. ....	Near Ville-sur-Ancre.....	June 29-30 .....	1 prisoner.
He states 54th Res. Div. relieved 50th Res. Div., June 26.			
This relief was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 92.			
225th Div.	VILLERS-BRETONNEUX—MONTDIDIER SECTOR.		
217th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	Near Hangard .....	June 29-30 .....	4 prisoners.
204th Div.	MONTDIDIER—THE OISE SECTOR.		
120th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	At the station of Antheuil.....	June 30 .....	1 prisoner.
241st Div.	THE OISE-CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR.		
This division appears to have been withdrawn from the front, its sector being taken by extension of fronts of neighboring divisions. Doc.			
The withdrawal of this division from line was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 92.			
6th Div.			
This division appears to have been withdrawn from the front. Doc.			
14th Div. } 42d Div. }			
17th Inf. Regt. } 138th Inf. Regt. }	St. Pierre-Aigle sector.....	June 30 .....	120 prisoners.
42d Div. appears to have relieved 14th Div. which has seen hard fighting. 42d Div. was withdrawn from line S. of Lens, June 25.			
The relief of 14th Div. by 42d Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 92.			

115TH Div.			
171st Inf. Regt. ....	S. W. of Corcy.....	June 29 .....	Equipment.
40TH Div.			
104th Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Troesnes.....	June 29-30 .....	Prisoners.
Order of battle from N. to S., appears to be: 134th Inf. Regt., 181st Inf. Regt., 104th Inf. Regt.			
10TH BAV. Div.			
The three regiments of division....	Vicinity of Troesnes.....	June 29-30 .....	268 prisoners.
78TH RES. Div.			
260th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	At Chezy.....	June 30 .....	2 deserters.
201ST Div.			
401st Inf. Regt. }	Normal sector .....	July 1 .....	About 100 prisoners.
402d Inf. Regt. }			
242D Div.	CHATEAU THIERRY—BRIMONT SECTOR.		
476th Inf. Regt. ....	S. of Betheny.....	June 29-30 .....	1 prisoner.
76TH RES. Div.	HAUTS-DE-MEUSE SECTOR.		
254th RES. Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Eix.....	June 30 .....	1 prisoner.
4TH ERZ. Div.	Appears to have been withdrawn from the front, its sector being taken by extension of neighboring divisions. Doc.		
A man of 361st Inf. Regt. wrote June 18 that he was resting at Abbeville, N. of Conflans, where he had arrived after a march of 46 kms.			
The withdrawal of this division from line was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 92.			

## THE WESTERN FRONT, JUNE 29

### GENERAL ACTIVITY :

INFANTRY.—The French carried out several raids, especially to the E. of Hangard and S. of Autrechies, and took prisoners. A local operation by the French S. of the Ourcq, between Mosloy and Passy-en-Valois, resulted in an advance of 800 meters on a 3-kilometer front. The prisoners numbered 275, including three officers. Two hostile raids in the Vosges were repulsed.

ARTILLERY. — Increase in artillery of both sides is reported in the Chateau Thierry region. Hostile artillery showed considerable activity early in the morning against the new British positions E. of the Forest of Nieppe. It was equally active during the night in the sector of Albert, N. of the Scarpe, and near Festhubert.

### SERVICE OF THE REAR ACTIVITY :

AMMUNITION DEPOTS.—Prisoners state that considerable ammunition is dumped in small heaps along roads and shallow trenches, in the area W of Armentieres. The ammunition dump at Fresnoy-les-Roye, N. of Roye, has been increased. Important depots of ammunition and supplies are located on both sides of the road Hartennes—Oulchy-le-Chateau, S. of the Bois St. Jean (N. of Chateau Thierry).

AIRDROMES.—Prisoners confirm the preparation of a landing ground at Vlaa, N. of the Forest of Houthulst. A new airdrome is reported in the Lille sector, at Templeuve.

CIRCULATION.—Considerable rail activity was observed on the morning of June 28 on all lines in the area Lille-Ath-Tournai-Mons-Valenciennes-Douai. A northward trend was noticeable on the Douai-Lille line, and abnormal movement in the Mons system.

RAILROADS.—New work : The narrow-gauge line running S. W. from Erquinghem (near Lille) has been continued S. of and approximately parallel to the Armentieres-Lille standard-gauge. It then continues to the N. W. of Wez Macquart. Sidings on this line one half mile N. of Rue du Bois would indicate a station of transhipment here. New sidings have been made at Fresnoy-les-Roye, and this place has been joined up to Damery by a narrow-gauge ; from the latter place a narrow-gauge links up to Hangest-en-Santerre.

VARIOUS.—At Liancourt-Fosse, in the region N. of Roye, the Chateau is being fitted up to receive an important Headquarters Staff which is to arrive soon after July 2 ; a large telephone central (with aerial and buried lines) has been installed near by. At Nesle a headquarters has been installed in a chateau in the N. W. part of the town. Escaped French prisoners report an Army Corps Headquarters at Oulchy-le-Chateau.

## CONDUCT IN CASE OF CAPTURE

TRANSLATION OF A GERMAN DOCUMENT : FROM FRENCH VTH ARMY BULLETIN, JUNE 27, 1918.  
OFFICE THE CHIEF OF STAFF.  
OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.  
Ia No. 8626 op.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 10, 1918.

A captured document issued by the Army, French IID Corps and dated May 26 proves that two German soldiers belonging to the 7th Jaeger Regiment, 197th Infantry Division, who were taken prisoner north of the Chemin des Dames on the night of May 25-26, revealed to the enemy our impending attack. Probably they told everything that they knew concerning the preparations made in their sector and in the neighboring sectors. The enemy was thus given valuable details concerning the hour and form of our attack, artillery preparation, units engaged, and so on.

Another document, dated May 26, which has come into our hands shows that the enemy, in anticipation of our attack, warned his troops against gas and brought into position upon the heights between the Aisne and the Vesle the reserves which he was holding on this part of the front (13th French Division). The resistance of this division cost the life and health of many German soldiers.

Without the treason committed by these two prisoners, the surprise of May 27 would have been completely successful and the success would have been even greater than it was.

It is likewise established that our attack of June 9 was known in advance to the enemy through statements of prisoners, which alone caused the enemy to be prepared for this attack,

It is astonishing to see the accuracy and wealth of detail and information which our enemies obtain from German prisoners.

I direct that orders be given that the troops in the field and in the interior be instructed continually and with extreme insistence as to the conduct to be followed in case of capture, by making them see the shameful character and fatal consequences of such an attitude. I also direct that the Armies publish in their newspapers the text of the present order and articles on the same subject. Most of the men who have had the misfortune to be made prisoners do not realise (the contrary applies to deserters) the measure in which statements even about insignificant subjects not only imperil the lives of their comrades, but compromise the success of our attacks and our raids. The infamous conduct of certain men may have a very great effect upon the victorious issue of the war, it may cause the gravest injury to the entire country.

The soldier who refuses to speak does credit to himself, preserves a clear conscience in his own eyes and in those of his Supreme Chief and of his country, and ends by compelling the respect of the enemy.

By order,  
(Signed) LUDENDORFF.

### RANGE OF NEW GERMAN FIELD GUN

It is reported by the British that according to a captured range table for the 77 gun model 1916 :

(a) The long range H. E. shell is not fired at ranges greater than 6,050 m., on account of its inaccuracy at long ranges.

(b) The maximum range of the 1915 H. E. shell has been reduced from 9,590 to 9,185 m., and that of the stream-line shell increased from 10,400 m. to 10,800 m.

### NOTES ON THE STRENGTH AND GROUPING OF THE GERMAN FORCES USED FOR INITIAL ATTACKS ON BATTLE FRONTS, MARCH TO JUNE, 1918

FROM BRITISH SUMMARY, JUNE 29, 1918.

1. (a) The following table shows the strength of the German forces concentrated in line and close reserve for the principal attacks during the present year. No account is taken of the portions of front which were not actually attacked, and, therefore, lightly held, nor of divisions which were some distance in rear and presumed to be in Army reserve :—

	Frontage.	Divs. in front line.	Frontage of attacking divs.	Divs. in line and close reserve.	Force per mile of front.
Somme (March 21)—					
Cojeul—Bapaume—Cambrai road.....	12 miles	10	1.2 miles	18	1.5 divs.
La Vacquerie—La Fere.....	33 miles	23	1.4 miles	37	1.1 divs.
Total front of actual attack.....	45 miles	33	1.3 miles	55	1.2 divs.
Lys (April 10)—					
Ypres—Comines Canal—Frelinghien.....	6 miles	4	1.5 miles	6	1.0 div.
Bois Grenier—La Bassee Canal.....	11 miles	9	1.2 miles	14	1.3 divs.
Total front of actual attack.....	17 miles	13	1.3 miles	20	1.2 divs.
Aisne (May 27)—					
Leuilly—Courcy.....	33 miles	18	1.8 miles	23	0.7 divs.
Montdidier—Noyon (June 7).....					
Montdidier—Noyon.....	22 miles	11	2 miles	16	0.7 divs.
	117 miles	75	1.5 miles	114	1.0 divs.

(b) A feature of the distribution of the enemy's force in the attack has been that selected portions of front were only masked. In the attack on the Somme front, the salient south-east of Cambrai was not attacked, the front of eight miles from the Bapaume-Cambrai road was not attacked, the front of six miles from Frelinghien to Bois Grenier being very lightly held by a single division.

(c) On the portions of the front of attack where the greatest effort was to be made, the greatest number of divisions were assembled. In the Somme battle, the IXth German Corps attacked in the St. Quentin sector on a front of three miles with three divisions in line and three divisions in close reserve, *i. e.*, a force of two divisions per mile, compared to an average force of 1.1 divisions per mile on the whole of the southern portion of the Somme battle front. Similarly, on the Montdidier—Noyon battle front, the enemy attacked on a front of five miles between Boulogne-la-Grasse and Canny-sur-Matz with three divisions in line and three in close reserve, *i. e.*, a force of 1.2 divisions per mile, compared to an average force of 0.7 divisions per mile on the whole front attacked.

(d) Similar tactics will doubtless be employed by the enemy in any future attack, but, in order to calculate the strength of a possible attack on a given front, or to calculate the frontage likely to be attacked by a given number of divisions, the following results may be useful :

In the Somme and Lys battles in March and April, 1918, the attacking force averaged 1.2 divisions per mile of front, each division in line being on an average frontage of 1.3 miles, say, 2,300 yards.

In the battles on the Aisne and Montdidier—Noyon fronts in May and June, 1918, the attacking force averaged 0.7 divisions per mile of front, each division in line being on an average of 1.9 miles, say, 3,350 yards.

2. The table below shows the number of attacking divisions under each Corps staff, and the average front held by each Corps on the fronts of attack :

Battle.	Front of attack (miles).	Number of Corps.	Number of attacking divisions.	Number of divisions per Corps.	Frontage per Corps (miles).
Somme .....	12 33	4 8	18 37	4.5 4.6	3 4.1
Lys .....	6 11	2 4	6 14	3 3.5	3 2.75
Aisne .....	33	6	23	3.8	5.5
Montdidier-Noyon .....	22	4	16	4	5.5
	117	28	114	4	4

In the Somme battle, each Corps averaged four and one-half divisions and attacked on a front of 3 miles on the northern portion, and of 4 miles on the southern portion.

In the Lys battle, each Corps averaged three and one-third divisions and attacked on a front of about 3 miles.

In the Aisne and Montdidier-Noyon battles, each Corps was comprised of roughly four divisions and attacked on a front of 5 1-2 miles.

3. For the four battles, the German attacking Corps have averaged four divisions, and have attacked on a 4 mile front with two and three-quarter divisions in line, and one and one-quarter divisions in reserve.

### GAS GRENADES

FROM FRENCH IVTH ARMY BULLETIN, JUNE 25, 1918.

The appearance of gas grenades was reported in the Bulletin of April 21, on the strength of information obtained from prisoners taken in another army.

A gas grenade was found about the middle of May on the firing ground at Rheims. Its general appearance is that of ordinary handle-grenades. The label on it has the following notations :

"Gas handle-grenade, with time fuse (*Gasstielgranaten Bz*).

"To be thrown only in the direction of the wind or in a current of air.

"Explosive cloud. . ."

On each side of the hook is a large G painted in blue.

The metal box forming the body of the grenade contains a small cardboard box filled with a yellow powder of the following composition :

Hexanitrodiphenylamin.....	58%
Diphenychloarsin.....	42%

Apart from the destructive effects the explosion causes a cloud of gas having a very irritating effect on the mucous membranes of the nose.

### OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES

JULY 1, 1918.

#### AMERICAN.

(July 1, 1918, 9 p. m.) The day has passed quietly at points occupied by our troops. Yesterday one of our aviators shot down a hostile machine in the TOUL region.

#### FRENCH.

(July 1, 1918, 11.00 a. m.) We carried out several raids between MONTDIDIER and NOYON and took about 20 prisoners.

S. of the AISNE we rushed a hostile strong point N. of CUTRY and took 26 prisoners.

Our troops improved their positions S. of the OURCQ between PASSY-EN-VALOIS and VINLY and advanced their line to the E. of the railway between CHEZY and VINLY.

A German counter-attack on our new positions S. E. of MOSLOY resulted in a lively fight in the course of which our troops entirely maintained their gains of the day before. We took about 200 prisoners in the course of these actions. The night was quiet at all other points.

(July 1, 1918, 11 p. m.) There is nothing of importance to report.

AVIATION. On June 30, 21 German airplanes were brought down or forced to land disabled. Six captive balloons were set on fire. The following night our bombing planes dropped 22 tons of projectiles on the aviation field in PICARDY, on the railway station at ROYE, and on the munition dumps at VILLERS-CARBONNEL, where violent explosions were observed.

#### BRITISH.

(June 30, 1918, evening.) We took prisoners in the course of a raid successfully executed this morning E. of ROBECCQ.

There is nothing further to report.

AVIATION. The enemy's air service did not show very great activity on June 29, but our combat planes succeeded in shooting down nine German machines and forcing eight others to land disabled. Five of our machines are missing.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 93, JULY 2, 1918

We carried out numerous important reconnaissances and took a number of photographs. Our artillery as usual was able to take advantage of the observation by airplanes and balloons throughout the day.

In the course of the day, our machines dropped 15 1/2 tons of bombs, the principal objectives being the railroads at LILLE, COURTRAI, COMINES and ESTAIRES.

During the night, bombardments were carried out by both sides. The enemy caused practically no damage and lost one machine. We dropped 18 tons of projectiles, eight of them upon the railway crossings at TOURNAI. All our machines returned undamaged.

(July 1, 1918, 10.05 a. m.) Our troops yesterday rushed a hostile post in AVELUY Wood. During the night we carried out a raid on the hostile trenches W. of DERNANCOURT. During these actions we took some prisoners.

Early yesterday evening East Anglian troops successfully carried out a minor operation N. E. of ALBERT and took 34 prisoners. We improved our positions at this point and repulsed a hostile counter-attack launched later in the evening.

Hostile artillery was active N. of ALBERT, S. E. of ARRAS, E. of ROBEQ and near MERRIS and the YPRES-COMINES Canal.

(July 1, 1918, 11 p. m.) In the course of a successful local operation last night N. W. of ALBERT we took more than 50 prisoners and nine machine-guns. During the night a detachment of our troops occupied a hostile post S. of MORLANCOURT.

The number of German prisoners taken in June is 1957, including 330 officers.

### BELGIAN.

(July 1, 1918, evening.) Artillery activity was moderate during the last two days. In the course of a patrol combat and raids, in which we were entirely successful, our detachments took 22 prisoners.

AVIATION. On June 30 Lieutenant Coppens shot down three hostile balloons. The total number of victories of this aviator in two months is increased to 13.

### ITALIAN.

(July 1, 1918, 5.15 p. m.) On the ASIAGO Plateau, the troops of the XIIIth Army Corps yesterday recommenced the fighting. The COL DEL ROSSO was carried in a dashing assault. The COL D'ECHÉLE was the scene of obstinate fighting all day, but in the end the bravery of our troops overcame the enemy's stubborn resistance and the contested position remained in our hands. About midday and in the afternoon the enemy launched two heavy attacks against MONTE DI VAL BELLA but the masses of the enemy, swept by our artillery fire, were promptly checked by our infantry and obliged to withdraw. Airplanes co-operated with boldness in all phases of the combat. The losses suffered by the enemy on June 29 and yesterday are exceptionally heavy. We captured 88 officers and 1,935 men. Our losses, on account of the impetus of the attack and the excellent co-operation of the artillery, were rather light. On the rest of the front fighting yesterday remained normal.

In VAL DAONE and at NOZZOLO, in the GIUDICARIE, we surprised small hostile outposts and took some prisoners and machine-guns. In the ZUGNA region hostile attempts to attack were repulsed.

### GERMAN.

(July 1, 1918, 12.39 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. Fighting was more active during the evening at many points on the front. Reconnoitering activity continued lively. British local attacks N. of ALBERT were repulsed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince. Between the AISNE and the MARNE the enemy showed considerable activity. The infantry advanced several times in force for the purpose of reconnaissance. Near and S. of ST. PIERRE AIGLE the French attacked about noon after violent artillery preparation. They were repulsed. Hostile attempts during the night were also unsuccessful.

AVIATION. Lieutenant Löwenhardt achieved his 32d air victory.

The investigations having been completed, it has been determined that the number of prisoners brought through our collecting stations since the beginning of our offensive battles on March 21, 1918 (exclusive of the wounded who have passed through our hospitals), is 191,454. This number is made up as follows:

British: 94,939 prisoners, including four generals and about 3,100 officers.

French: 89,099, including two generals, and about 3,100 officers. The remainder is made up of Portuguese, Belgians and Americans.

Up to the present 2,476 guns and 15,024 machine-guns have been sent from the battlefields to the collecting stations.

(July 1, 1918, 8.33 p. m.) Local combats occurred S. of the OURcq.

### AUSTRIAN.

(July 1, 1918, 12.46 p. m.) No events of importance occurred along the PIAVE front. Violent combats again occurred S. E. of ASIAGO. As the COL DEL ROSSO and MONTE DI VAL BELLA could have been held only with heavy sacrifices, the garrisons of these points were withdrawn to the former main position along the forest of STENFLE. S. of CANOVE, near ASIAGO, we repulsed hostile reconnaissances.

AVIATION. Our land naval aviators carried out successful flights in the region of the estuary of the PIAVE. They attacked military objectives and returned without loss.



# SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 2, 1918

IVTH ARMY . . . . . 7th Div. from reserve to XVIIIth Army.  
XVIIth ARMY . . . . . 37th Div. from VIIth Army, in reserve.  
XVIIIth ARMY . . . . . 3d Bav. Div. from reserve relieves 4th Guard Div.  
7th Div. from IVth Army, in reserve.  
84th Div. from reserve enters line between 206th Div. and 17th Res. Div. It is not yet determined whether it has relieved either of these two divisions or is reinforcing the front.  
VIIth ARMY . . . . . 6th Div. from reserve re-enters line, between 34th Div. and 42d Div.  
10th Res. Div. withdrawn from line. Sector taken by adjacent units.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

IVTH ARMY . . . . . 49th Res. Div. 225th Res. Inf. Regt. At Bruges. June 29. Statement of prisoner.  
13th Res. Div. N. E. of Ghent. June 23. Doc.  
VITH ARMY . . . . . 39th Div. 132d Inf. Regt., 80th F. A. Regt. At Lille. June 26. Statement of prisoner.  
1st Guard Res. Div. The three regts. of div. At Courrières. June 15. Statement of prisoner.  
XVIIth ARMY . . . . . 37th Div. 147th Inf. Regt., 151st Inf. Regt. Vicinity of Grevillers. June 25. Statement of prisoner.  
IId ARMY . . . . . 233d Div. 448th Inf. Regt. At Caudry. June 23. Statement of prisoner.  
XVIIIth ARMY . . . . . 7th Div. 393d Inf. Regt. N. of Marquélise. June 24. Statement of prisoner.  
25th Div. A man of 61st F. A. Regt. wrote June 18 that he was in reserve in the region in rear of the Montdidier front. 117th Inf. Regt. was reported in this region, according to the statements of prisoners, the first part of June.  
84th Div. 335th Inf. Regt. Vicinity of Marquégglise. June 24. Statement of prisoner.  
VIIth ARMY . . . . . 10th Div. 47th Regt. Near Liesse. End of June. Doc.  
10th Res. Div. 37th Res. Regt. At Athies-sous-Laon. June 23. Doc.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN LINE

JULY 2, 1918.  
FLANDERS SECTOR.  
83d Div.  
329th Inf. Regt. . . . . N. E. of Dixmude . . . . . June 30 . . . . . 16 prisoners.  
330th Inf. Regt. . . . . S. E. of Ypres . . . . . June 30 . . . . . 1 prisoner.  
29th Div.  
142d Inf. Regt. . . . . E. of Bixschoote . . . . . June 30 . . . . . Statement of prisoner.  
12TH RES. DIV.  
23d Res. Inf. Regt. . . . . YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.  
N. E. of Hinges . . . . . July 1 . . . . . 1 prisoner.  
3D NAVAL DIV.  
2d Marine Inf. Regt. . . . . LA BASSEE-VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.  
E. of Bouzincourt . . . . . July 1 . . . . . 1 prisoner.  
243d Div.  
122d Inf. Regt. . . . . At Aveluy . . . . . July 1 . . . . . 14 prisoners.  
54TH RES. DIV.  
247th Res. Inf. Regt. . . . . W. of Dernancourt . . . . . July 1 . . . . . ( 2 prisoners.  
43d Res. Div.  
202d Res. Inf. Regt. . . . . N. of Hamel . . . . . July 1 . . . . . 1 prisoner.  
77TH RES. DIV.  
A man of 332d Inf. Regt. wrote June 25 that he is in a sector in front of Amiens.  
21ST DIV.  
81st Inf. Regt. . . . . VILLERS-BRETONNEUX-MONTDIDIER SECTOR.  
S. E. of Hailles . . . . . June 30 . . . . . 2 prisoners.  
1ST RES. DIV.  
59th Res. Inf. Regt. . . . . S. E. of Grisvèsnes . . . . . June 30 . . . . . 1 prisoner.  
222D DIV.  
397th Inf. Regt. . . . . MONTDIDIER-THE OISE SECTOR.  
Between Rubescourt and Le Fretoy . . . . . June 30 . . . . . 4 prisoners.  
46TH RES. DIV.  
216th Res. Inf. Regt. . . . . S. of the Porte Farm (Region of Marquégglise). June 30 . . . . . 3 prisoners.  
204TH DIV. {  
3D BAV. DIV. {  
23d Bav. Inf. Regt. . . . . S. E. of Vandelicourt . . . . . June 30 . . . . . 12 prisoners.  
According to their statements 3d Bav. Div. has relieved elements of 204th Div.  
6TH DIV.  
396th Inf. Regt. . . . . E. of Cutry . . . . . July 1 . . . . . 25 prisoners.  
This division appears to have re-entered the line.  
10TH RES. DIV.  
This division appears to have been withdrawn from line. Statements of prisoners and doc.  
40TH DIV.  
104th Inf. Regt. . . . . Vicinity of Troesnes . . . . . June 30 . . . . . 1 prisoner.  
According to his statements order of battle N. to S. is:  
134th Inf. Regt., 181st Inf. Regt., 104th Inf. Regt.  
10TH BAV. DIV.  
The three regiments of division . . . . . Vicinity of La Ferté-Milon . . . . . June 30 . . . . . 133 prisoners (4 officers).  
Order of battle, N. to S., appears to be:  
6th Bav. Res. Inf. Regt., 8th Bav. Res. Inf. Regt., 16th Bav. Inf. Regt.  
78TH RES. DIV.  
259th Res. Inf. Regt. {  
260th Res. Inf. Regt. { . . . . . Vicinity of Dammard . . . . . June 30 . . . . . 31 prisoners.  
Order of battle from N. to S. appears to be:  
258th Res. Inf. Regt., 260th Res. Inf. Regt., 259th Res. Inf. Regt.

# SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 94, JULY 3, 1918

201ST Div.			
401st Inf. Regt. }			
402d Inf. Regt. }	W. of Chateau Thierry .....	July 1 and 2.....	434 prisoners
1ST BAV. Div. }			(incl. 6 officers)
30TH Div. }	CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.		
105th Inf. Regt. ....	W. of the Souain-Somme-Py Road ..	July 1.....	1 prisoner.
According to his statements 105th Inf. Regt., 30th Div., relieved 2d Bav. Inf. Regt., 1st Bav. Div., in the night of June 28-29.			
This relief was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 93.			
88TH Div. }			
33D Div. }			
According to the statements of a prisoner of 35th Inf. Regt., 228th Div., 130th Inf. Regt., 33d Div., has commenced the relief of 426th Inf. Regt., 88th Div. Confirmation of the relief is required.			
33d Div. was in the attack of May 27 on the Aisne and was relieved the beginning of June in the vicinity of Dammard.			
Its presence in the rear of 88th Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 93.			
31ST LDW. BRIGADE.	LORRAINE SECTOR.		
68th Ldw. Inf. Regt. ....	Pont-a-Mousson.....	Middle of June ...	Doc.
39TH BAV. RES. Div.	ALSACE SECTOR.		
1st Squadron of a Light Cavalry Regt.			
(2d Bav. Chevaulegers Regt. ?).....	At Diefenbach (N. W. of Schlestadt) ..	June 27.....	Doc.

## THE WESTERN FRONT, JUNE 30

### GENERAL ACTIVITY :

INFANTRY.—In the course of raids E. of Robecq, in Aveluy Wood and on hostile trenches W. of Dernancourt, the British took prisoners. A minor operation by the British N. E. of Albert resulted in the capture of prisoners and improvement of position. A hostile counter-attack at this point was later repulsed. In the course of several raids by the French between Montdidier and Noyon, and S. of the Aisne near Cutry, prisoners were taken. The positions of the French S. of the Ourcq, between Passy-en-Valois and Vinly, were improved and the line advanced to E. of the railways between Chezy and Vinly. A hostile counter-attack S. E. of Mosloy was repulsed. In this action the enemy lost about 200 prisoners.

ARTILLERY.—Hostile artillery was active N. of Albert, S. E. of Arras, E. of Robecq and near Merris and the Ypres-Comines Canal.

### SERVICE OF THE REAR ACTIVITY :

AMMUNITION AND SUPPLY DEPOTS.—Two new small dumps have appeared S. E. of Comines and at Erquinghem. Escaped French prisoners report the existence of ammunition depots near Oulchy-la-Ville and in the groves S. of the road from Billy-sur-Ourcq to Plessier-Huleu. The station of Saponay, near Fere-en-Tardenois, is an important center of provision supply. A depot for trench-mortar ammunition is developing between the station Osson and La Haute Chevauchée, in the Forest of Argonne.

AIRDROMES.—A new airdrome is reported in the Lens sector at Camphin, and another at Batilly, 6 km. E. of Conflans.

RAILROADS AND BRIDGES.—A new bridge has been built across the Lys at Estaires (S. W. of Armentieres). The road bridge at Pont-a-Vendin (N. of Lens) has been repaired. A new standard-gauge railway line is being built from Puzeaux to Hattencourt. A new narrow gauge line starts from the narrow-gauge system at Avricourt and runs in a westerly direction S. of Roye to Laucourt, then continues parallel to the standard-gauge toward Grivillers.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation on the Bonnes-Grisolles road, N. of Chateau Thierry, has slightly decreased, but is still heavy. Railroad traffic shows a great increase on roads N. from Chateau Thierry. The line Vigneulles-Chambley, in the St. Mihiel salient, continues to show activity, with corresponding movements of convoys on the roads in the region Vigneulles-Chambley-Apremont.

VARIOUS.—Numerous bivouacs in St. Jean Wood, near Oulchy-le-Chateau. In the sector N. of Compiègne the enemy is beginning defensive organizations in depth along his whole front, and his outposts are digging themselves in. A document (end of May) indicates numerous headquarters of parks and convoys at Aubigny (N. E. of Ham) ; this village is still a center of great activity. Work is in progress along the line W. of Rheims ; declarations of prisoners suggest the possibility that the enemy is solidifying his positions here in view of an offensive later on. Photographic reconnaissances show that work on the Senon-Amel withdrawal position (N. of Etain) has almost entirely ceased. There are parks of from 20 to 40 vehicles in many villages in this region.

## REPORT ON TRAIN MOVEMENT AND ROAD CIRCULATION, JUNE 30

### REGION OF AMIENS.

A possible change in battle order may involve the 21st Division in the sector opposite Hangard. Officers of the 13th Division made reconnaissances in the lines of the 21st Division on June 26. This action almost invariably presages a relief. The 21st Division has been in line almost two months (since May 4), while the 13th Division has been in rest and reconstitution 45 days.

### REGION OF CHAMPAGNE.

Although statements of prisoners and reports of the French armies concerned mention the probability of an attack imminent in Champagne, there is no abnormal movement on the railways or roads to indicate massing of troops. Aside from active currents of circulation between Hautregeville-Menil, Aussonce-Selles and Aussonce-Pont Faverges, night air reconnaissances showed no abnormal movement in the valley of the Retourne and the large areas between Vouziers, Amagne, Signy l'Abbaye, Grandpré, Romagne, St. Mihiel.

### REGION OF THE WOEVRE.

The continued activity on the Vigneulles-Chambley railroad between June 24 and 30, that rose to a height of 25 trains per day and was accompanied by a correspondingly large movement on the roads, can partly be explained by the withdrawal of the 4th Ersatz Division, but is likely to concern also the

208th or the 235th Divisions. Both came into this sector about the same time as the 4th Ersatz Division and for the same purposes of reconstitution. The 4th Ersatz Division has been in line 28 days, the 208th Division, 25 days and the 235th Division, 36 days. All of these divisions are said to have fully recompleted their drafts. It is to be noted also that the neighboring divisions, the 5th Landwehr and the 8th Bavarian Reserve, have recently extended their regimental sectors.

### GERMAN DEFENSIVE ORGANIZATION ON THE FLANDERS FRONT

FROM FRENCH D. A. N. BULLETIN, JUNE 28, 1918.

It was remarked in the French D. A. N. Bulletin of June 4 that the Germans were not working upon any defensive organizations before the front of the D. A. N. The enemy pushed forward very actively the equipment of his front (dumps, railways, etc.), but seemed to neglect putting into order the defenses of the sector, either because he had offensive intentions or lacked the necessary labor.

This condition, which continued until about June 20, seems to be changing, at least in regard to the advanced zone (*Vorfeldzone*). Recent photographs reveal a certain number of works, in which no general plan yet appears and in which the customary order of priority is not always followed.

1. Dug-outs.—Important dug-outs to hold three or four battalions are under construction on Kemmel Hill; the work is considerably advanced. In other sectors no construction of dug-outs is reported. From recently captured documents it appears that on the whole front E. of Kemmel the Germans are using the old British concrete dug-outs both for munition depots and for troop cantonments. W. of Kemmel, and notably at Ravelsberg and Mont de Lille, no dug-outs exist and almost no work has been done.

2. Flanking Organizations.—Machine-guns are merely set up in shell holes, and strongly echeloned in depth.

3. Observation Posts.—Except for the observation posts on Kemmel Hill, it does not appear that any have been constructed by the Germans.

4. Command Posts.—All the command posts indicated by prisoners, including battalion command posts, are in cellars of houses or in old British quarters. It is probable that certain new dug-outs on Kemmel Hill are used as command posts, but no work specially for command posts is to be found on photographs.

5. Wire.—The examination of prisoners, infantry reconnaissances and photographs all indicate that there is no wire system before the front of the D. A. N. Nevertheless for some time past a considerable quantity of wire has been piled up in advanced depots of material.

6. Liaison (information incomplete).—Photographs show neither signal-stations nor buried telephone lines. On the other hand, the divisions on our front seem to be abundantly provided with wireless stations.

7. Trenches.—Since June 20 the Germans have been working upon new trench construction. So far there is only a simple shallow front trench, almost continuous over the whole front E. and W. of Kemmel Hill. In front of Kemmel Hill no work is as yet apparent.

#### REAR LINES :

No work is reported on the positions in rear. Former British and German trenches are gradually disappearing; except for certain concrete dug-outs near the front lines, no old works appear to be kept up.

#### ZONES OF COMBAT :

As the distinction between the zones of combat is not shown by any defensive organizations, it can only be inferred by a study of the ground and by the location of troops. We may assume that the battle zone begins with the line along the N. edge of Bailleul-Ravels-berg-Neuve Eglise, northern crest of Wulverghem and crest of Wytschaete. The region in front of the line appears to constitute an advanced combat zone (*Zone de couverture*).

#### CONCLUSION :

To summarize, the Germans are just beginning to organize their sector defensively. It is only on Kemmel Hill that the regulations for such works are applied, or that there is any clear design in the work. On the rest of the front the work is too little advanced to allow an idea to be formed as to what the defensive system may become.

It is to be noted that the inaction of the enemy in regard to such work has continued a month and a half, and that in this region the works are much less advanced than, for example, on the front between Rheims and the Marne, where the line has only been stable for a fortnight.

### OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

JULY 2, 1918.

#### AMERICAN.

(July 2, 1918, 9 p. m.) Yesterday afternoon in the CHATEAU THIERRY region our infantry, with effective co-operation from our batteries, stormed the village of VAUX, the Bois de la Roche and the neighboring woods. The attack was made in co-operation with the French on our right who advanced their line on Hill 204. Our own positions were advanced on a front of a mile and a half and to a depth of 1,000 yards. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded were heavy. His regiment holding the sector attacked offered obstinate resistance and was practically annihilated. Our losses were relatively light. A German counter-attack made early this morning was entirely repulsed. The enemy again suffered severely and left additional prisoners in our hands. The prisoners captured in the attack and counter attack number over 500 and include six officers. This increases the total of prisoners taken by our troops in this vicinity during the last month to nearly 1,200. The materiel captured by our troops during yesterday afternoon's operation includes trench mortars and over 60 machine-guns. The day passed quietly at other points.

American aviation squadrons co-operated with our troops in the action N. W. of CHATEAU THIERRY. Three of our aviators did not return.

#### FRENCH.

(July 2, 1918, 11 a. m.) W. of CHATEAU THIERRY a local operation carried out in conjunction with American troops permitted us to improve our positions on the front VAUX-Hill 204. The village of VAUX and the heights to the W. were

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 94, JULY 3, 1918

carried by the American troops. The number of prisoners captured during these operations exceeds 300, including five officers.

In the course of raids carried out between MONTIGNY and NOYON and E. of RHEIMS we took prisoners. Near BELLOY and in Upper ALSACE attempted hostile attacks broke down under our fire.

(July 2, 1918, 9 p. m.) Between the OISE and the AISNE we repulsed two hostile raids E. of VINGRE.

In a local action S. of the AISNE we captured the village of SAINT PIERRE AIGLE, where we took about 30 prisoners. W. of CHATEAU THIERRY, the German counter-attack against the positions captured by the Americans in the region of VAUX failed completely. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

There was intermittent artillery fire along the rest of the front.

### BRITISH.

(July 1, 1918, evening.) AVIATION. On June 30 we achieved considerable success in the air. We shot down 25 hostile machines and forced ten others to land disabled. In addition, we destroyed two hostile balloons. Our aviators carried out numerous day and night reconnaissances over the enemy's lines. They were able to take many photographs. The number of hostile batteries upon which our artillery directed fire of destruction with the assistance of airplane and balloon observation was greater than at any time during the last two weeks. We dropped 29 tons of bombs during the day and 17 tons of bombs during the night. Of these 17 tons, seven were dropped with good results upon the railway crossings at TOURNAI.

(July 2, 1918, 10.05 a. m.) Last night N. W. of ALBERT the enemy made an attack following a violent bombardment, for the purpose of retaking the ground which we had captured during the night of June 30-July 1. He was repulsed with losses excepting at one point where he succeeded in gaining a footing in one of our trenches.

Raids attempted by the enemy in the neighborhood of AVELUY Wood, AVION and HINGES were repulsed.

We took some prisoners in the course of patrol encounters.

### ITALIAN.

(July 2, 1918, 4.50 p. m.) On the ASIAGO Plateau new attacks attempted were crushed under our fire which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Small parties which had held on at some points in front of the advanced line were driven back by our troops who in a brilliant counter-attack completely occupied these positions also, capturing 127 prisoners, a few machine-guns and four small trench guns. To the S. of ASIAGO British parties carried out a successful raid, taking one officer and 42 men prisoners and a machine-gun. In the northwestern region of MONTE GRAPPA operations begun this morning at dawn have assured us the possession of important positions and we captured 569 prisoners, including 19 officers and also many machine-guns. June 29 and 30 on Mt. DI VAL BELLA, COL DEL ROSSO and COL D'ECHELLE we captured four guns, 15 trench mortars, 57 machine-guns, several thousand rifles and a large quantity of war materiel.

### GERMAN.

(July 2, 1918, 12.30 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. At many points along the front the enemy undertook attacks accompanied by heavy artillery fire, which were repulsed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince. W. of the OISE and S. of the AISNE there was lively reconnoitering activity. Strong local attacks by the enemy S. of the OURcq and W. of CHATEAU THIERRY were broken up in our zone of combat.

AVIATION. Lieutenant Udet achieved his 37th and 38th, and Lieutenant Kroll his 28th and 29th air victories.

(July 2, 1918, 8.30 p. m.) There is nothing new to report from the battle-fronts.

### AUSTRIAN.

(July 2, 1918, 12.35 p. m.) There has been very lively artillery activity along the entire Italian front. Early this morning it increased to considerable violence between the BRENTA and the PIAVE and along the lower PIAVE.

Yesterday, there were no extensive infantry operations.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 3, 1918

IVTH ARMY ..... 56th Div. relieves 35th Div.  
XVIIITH ARMY ..... 234th Div. relieves 5th Bav. Res. Div.  
XVIIIITH ARMY ..... 75th Res. Div. relieves 17th Res. Div.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN LINE

JULY 2, 1918.

## FLANDERS SECTOR.

83D Div. .....  
330th Inf. Regt. .... Vicinity of Zillebeke..... July 1 ..... 2 deserters.

## YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.

31ST Div. .....  
174th Inf. Regt. .... E. of Dickebusch Lake..... July 2 ..... 1 prisoner.

220TH Div. ....  
99th Res. Inf. Regt. .... N. E. of Bethune..... July 2 ..... 1 prisoner.

12TH RES. Div. ....  
23d Res. Inf. Regt. .... N. E. of Hinges..... July 2 ..... 3 killed.

## LA BASSEE—VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.

119TH Div. ....  
46th Res. Inf. Regt. .... S. W. of Mericourt..... June 2 ..... 4 prisoners.

## VILLERS-BRETONNEUX—MONTDIDIER SECTOR.

109TH Div. ....  
26th Res. Inf. Regt. .... Vicinity of Hangard Wood..... July 2 ..... 1 prisoner.

21ST Div. ....  
81st Inf. Regt. .... Vicinity of Senecat Woods..... July 2 ..... 9 prisoners.

## MONTDIDIER—THE OISE SECTOR.

7TH Div. {  
84TH Div. {  
423d Inf. Regt. .... S. of Saint-Maur Farm, S. E. of Belloy. July 2 ..... 7 prisoners.

84th Div. was engaged in this sector from June 9 to 18.

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 94.

According to the statements of these prisoners, confirmed by a prisoner of 46th Res. Div., 7th Div. was engaged E. of Belloy from June 18 to 24, having relieved 84th Div. in this sector June 18. In turn 84th Div. relieved 7th Div. about June 24. 7th Div. was already reported as in close support of this front June 24.

4TH GUARD Div. {

204TH Div. {

3D BAV. Div. {

Examination of the prisoner of 3d Bav. Div. reported in *Summary of Information* No. 94, and of all the evidence concerning units on this front indicates that 204th Div. is still in line, and that 3d Bav. Div. relieved 4th Guard Div. and not 204th Div.

34TH Div. ....

## THE OISE-CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR

67th Inf. Regt. .... N. of 6th Div. .... July 1 ..... Doc.

42D Div. ....  
138th Inf. Regt. .... At St. Pierre Aigle..... July 2 ..... 18 prisoners,

78TH RES. Div. ....  
260th Res. Inf. Regt. .... Vicinity of St. Gengoulph..... July 2 ..... 2 prisoners.

201ST Div. ....  
The number of prisoners belonging to 401st and 402d Inf. Regts. captured July 1 near Vaux has now reached 537.

402D F. A. REGT. {

501ST F. A. REGT. {

Independent elements) ..... Near Vaux ..... July 1 ..... Statement  
213TH Div. .... CHATEAU THIERRY-BRIMONT SECTOR. .... of prisoner.

149th Inf. Regt. {  
284th Plon. Co. { ..... N. W. of Ornes..... July 1 ..... Men killed.

238TH Div. .... RHEIMS SECTOR.

463d Inf. Regt. .... N. E. of St. Leonard..... June 30 ..... 1 killed.

22D RES. Div. .... VERDUN SECTOR.

94th Res. Inf. Regt. .... At Forges ..... July 2 ..... 1 prisoner.

26TH LDW. Div. .... VOSGES SECTOR.

119th Ldw. Inf. Regt. .... Vicinity of Steinbach..... July 2 ..... 1 killed.

301ST Div. .... Vicinity of St. Die ..... June 30 ..... Doc.

6TH BAV. LDW. Div. .... Munster Valley..... June 30 ..... Doc.

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ARMY BOUNDARIES

Another change is indicated in the location of the boundary between the IVth and the VIth armies. It appears to have been moved northward to a point N. of the Hazebrouck-Bailleul railroad, so as to include the sector of the 4th Bavarian Division in the VIth Army. This change, however, cannot be accepted without further evidence.

The boundary between the VIIth and the Ist Armies, on the Marne, appears to be near Barzy-sur-Marne instead of near Dormans. This does not involve the transfer of any divisions from one army to the other.

For some weeks the boundaries of the Vth Army have been doubtful, and they are not yet fully established. It appears probable, however, that the western boundary is at a point about four kilometers east of Vauquois and that the 240th Division is in the IIId Army, not in the Vth Army. The boundary between the Vth Army and Army Detachment «C» is now presumed to be at Abaucourt, so that the 76th Reserve Division is in the Vth Army, not in Army Detachment «C».

## ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN AMERICAN SECTORS JUNE 22-29

### PICARDY SECTOR :

There was a marked decline in the volume of hostile shelling during the past week. The fire continues to be characterized by severe shelling of villages behind our lines, especially Cantigny and Grivesnes, with occasional heavy bombardments of our front lines. There was slight use of gas shell.

### OISE SECTOR :

Northwest of Chateau Thierry the enemy's artillery maintained its lively fire on forward areas, especially on the left of our sector. Woods and suspected strong points near our front lines were heavily shelled. There was much harassing of roads in the intermediate zone but little fire against our back areas.

On our front East of Chateau Thierry hostile artillery showed an increase in activity. The fire was mainly harassing by small calibers.

### WOEVRE SECTOR :

Activity in this sector decreased during the past week. The fire consisted of continued harassing of the villages in rear of our front lines and intermittent shelling of roads. There was less use of gas than in the previous week.

### LORRAINE SECTOR :

No reports received.

### ALSACE SECTOR :

Hostile batteries displayed slight activity on our sectors. In the southern sector there was one fairly heavy concentration of our battery areas. No large calibers or use of gas shell is reported.

## SCOUT DETACHMENTS

FROM FRENCH III<sup>d</sup> ARMY BULLETIN, JUNE 25, 1918

The following are extracts from an order issued by the 222<sup>d</sup> Division under date of May 26, 1918, on the subject of scout detachments (*Spaehtrupps*) :

### I. MISSION OF SCOUT DETACHMENTS.

The taking of prisoners as often as possible will be the principal mission of scout detachments. Observation is an important but secondary mission. This principle must be the basis of the formation and instruction of scout detachments. Success will most often be obtained in making sudden and surprise attacks on patrols and hostile outposts in front of the lines or within the enemy's positions. Scout detachments will not hesitate to remain several hours every night in ambush. This kind of activity requires men who are particularly resourceful and full of initiative, with a sense of the terrain and ready to attack the enemy at sight.

Undecided and hesitating men who are not capable of taking advantage of the right moment are of no use for scout detachments. The leader of a scout detachment is to be a model for his men. He will neglect no occasion for inspiring his men with a deliberate and offensive spirit and of training them to act on their own initiative. The preliminary condition for success in a scout detachment is the ability to recognize indications of the enemy's activity. This information is to be obtained in the two or three days following entry into the sector. It is also necessary that scout detachments post observers as soon as they arrive in sector to see and listen for the enemy's movements by day and by night.

This watching of the enemy is to be directed on the following points:

Movements of patrols ; work on accessory defences, with reports on the importance and nature of these defences ; gaps in the entanglements ; guards ; nature of the terrain ; facilities for cover ; noise of digging ; fresh earth ; traffic within the enemy's lines ; smoke ; sounds of voices ; barking ; observation posts in the trees ; command posts ; movements of signallers ; visual signal stations.

This information will be completed by aerial photographs and accurate data on the position of the troops.

### II. CARRYING OUT RAIDS.

A complete picture of the life of the enemy is quickly obtained by the method indicated above, and it is on this basis that the leader of the scout detachment will lay his plans.

Carrying out the raid is then relatively simple.

It is necessary in all cases that reconnoitering detachments, attacking from the front, be of sufficient strength (about 20 men), for many patrols are sent out from the main detachment for flank and often even rear protection. These patrols will be equipped with light machine-guns.

When the patrolling is to the front it is particularly necessary to get into position before the enemy does, that is to say, as early as possible in the evening, at points between the lines where the enemy is known to pass. Strong hostile patrols will be attacked with sudden impetus and captured after a short but violent fight with rifle fire, machine-guns and hand grenades ; it is preferable to attack single men without firing.

Accurate observation of the enemy's accessory defences may also make it possible to attack him in the rear while he is working.

III. Captured prisoners will be brought back by the party and the killed will be stripped of the insignia of their uniform (collars, shoulder straps, buttons) and of their papers.

On the other hand, the scout detachment is bound to leave no prisoner with the enemy, nor any wounded or dead ; if a man is in danger every one of his comrades must know that he is to be helped to escape. If in spite of everything their efforts are unsuccessful, the honor of the soldier demands that he should refuse to make any statement to the enemy, whatever it may be ; he will not betray his comrades.

It is absolutely necessary that our wounded and killed be brought back.

IV. It is of extreme importance that the battalions in the first line, before the departure of a recon-

noitering patrol or before a raid, should be in touch with the artillery liaison officer (A. V. O.), in order that the detachment may not be hindered in carrying out its important mission by friendly artillery fire.

V. The detachment must be armed and equipped according to the purpose to be accomplished. Rifle fire is especially important. Wire cutters are always indispensable. All regimental insignia and distinctive markings, letters, sketches, in short, everything which might furnish information to the enemy, will be left behind. The men who take part in the operation may carry only an identity disc bearing their name and date and place of birth.

### SMOKE SHELL

Mention is made in a document dated May 13, 1918, issued by German General Headquarters and signed by Ludendorff, that smoke shells are now being issued for use in German field guns. In this connection it is interesting to note the report by an American Division that projectiles were employed in a recent attack by the enemy for the purpose of putting down a fog and that this was effective at a division command post, no doubt by the action of a favorable wind, six miles in rear of the front line.

The attention of Intelligence Officers is invited to the importance of obtaining specimens of the smoke shell used by German field guns as well as of those used in projectiles.

### OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

JULY 3, 1918

#### AMERICAN.

(July 3, 1918, 9 p. m.) N. W. of CHATEAU THIERRY there has been intense artillery activity on both sides. In the VOSGES three raiding parties which attempted to reach our lines were repulsed and suffered severely from our fire.

#### FRENCH.

(July 3, 1918, 11 a. m.) We carried out a successful local operation between the OISE and the AISNE N. of MOULIN-SOUS-TOUVENT. Our troops captured the enemy's positions on a front of three kilometres, at some points reaching a depth of 800 meters. The number of prisoners at present counted is about 220.

W. of CHATEAU-THIERRY a hostile counter-attack in the region of VAUX broke down under our fire. Prisoners remained in our hands.

Other German attempts N. E. of MONCEL in ALSACE were without result. The night was quiet on the rest of the front.

(July 3, 1918, 9.15 p. m.) The artillery of both sides was active in ARGONNE, in the region of VAUQUOIS and on the right bank of the MEUSE.

The night was quiet on the rest of the front.

The total number of prisoners taken in the region N. of MOULIN-SOUS-TOUVENT has risen to 457, including seven officers. We captured about 30 machine-guns.

#### BRITISH.

(July 2, 1918, 7.45 p. m.) There is nothing to report beyond mutual artillery activity which was normal.

AVIATION. (July 1.) Our airplanes were very active, as the fine weather permitted them to co-operate with the artillery, to carry out reconnaissances and to take photographs.

During the day 25 German machines and three balloons were shot down and 15 other hostile airplanes were forced to land disabled. In addition, two of the enemy's large night bombing planes landed in our lines and their occupants were taken prisoner. Eight of our aviators have not returned.

Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped during the day and 13 tons during the night. All of our night bombing machines returned.

(July 3, 1918, 10.05 a. m.) Last night after a heavy bombardment the enemy launched an attack and retook the greater part of the terrain which we had captured from him in a minor operation during the night of June 30.

We made successful raids in the neighborhood of BOVELLES, MOYENNEVILLE and MERRIS. Some prisoners were captured in each of these raids.

#### BELGIAN.

(July 3, 1918, 10.30 p. m.) The artillery fire of both sides showed moderate intensity on the Belgian front. This morning a patrol of three men surprised a hostile post and took 12 prisoners.

#### ITALIAN.

(July 3, 1918, 4.50 p. m.) Yesterday we carried out vigorous attacks on the lower PIAVE and made progress in spite of the determined resistance of the enemy who attempted to make use of all the advantages offered by broken and inundated territory. We captured about 1,900 prisoners, including 45 officers, a considerable number of machine-guns, trench artillery and various materiel.

In the region N. W. of MONTE GRAPPA, after having checked a hostile counter-attack on the summit of the VAL SAN LORENZO, the troops of the 9th Army Corps organized the positions which they had retaken yesterday with much dash. The total number of prisoners has risen to 25 officers and 596 men. Furthermore we captured 22 machine-guns and a considerable quantity of materiel.

Prisoners were taken by French parties in the course of a brilliant raid in the region of ZOCCHI on the ASIAGO Plateau

#### GERMAN.

(July 3, 1918, 12.55 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. Reconnaissance combats occurred in which we were successful. Strong attacks by the British near MERRIS and MOYENNEVILLE, S. of ARRAS broke down. We took prisoners in the course of local fighting N. W. of ALBERT.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. Early this morning local combats developed N. of the AISNE.

Between the AISNE and the MARNE lively activity on the part of the enemy continued. Local attacks near St. PIERRE AIGLE and W. of CHATEAU-THIERRY were repulsed.

AVIATION. Out of an American squadron of nine machines we shot down four. In the course of the action, Lt. Udet achieved his 39th and Lt. Loewenhard his 33d and 34th air victories. Lt. Friedrich and Vizfeldwebel Thom shot down their 20th opponent.

(July 3, 1918, 8.32 p. m.) Local actions occurred N. of the AISNE.

#### AUSTRIAN.

(July 3, 1918, 1.18 p. m.) Early yesterday morning the Italians opened violent artillery fire on the whole PIAVE front from SUSEGANA southwards. It increased in several sectors S. of SAN DONA to drum fire. Several hours later

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 95, JULY 4, 1918.

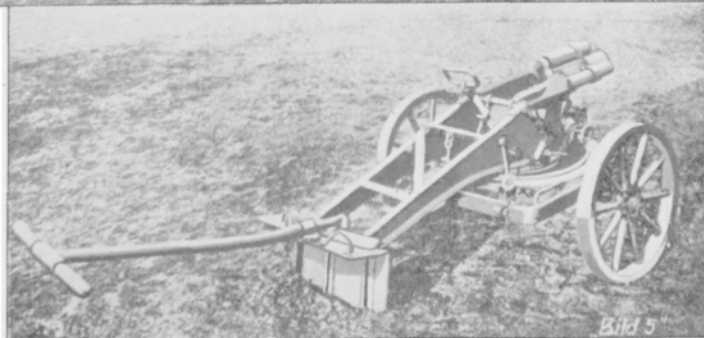
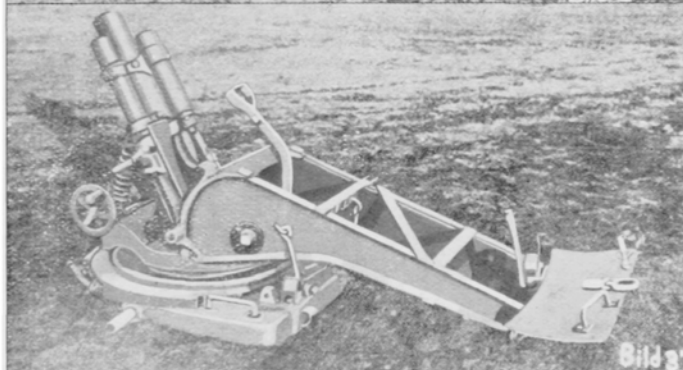
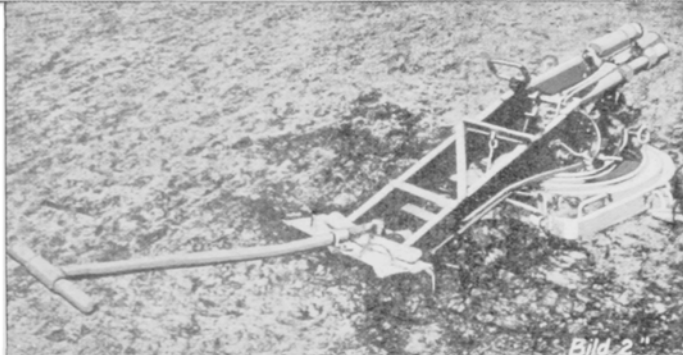
the enemy's infantry was launched in attack in the region of the estuary of the Piave. In hard fighting which lasted all day the enemy was unable to achieve any success excepting a small gain of territory at CHIESANUEVA. His attempt on the S. wing at REVEDOLI, to land infantry, under protection of naval forces also broke down under our fire.

An Italian attempt to cross the river at ZENSON was frustrated.

Along the VENETIAN mountain front fighting also showed exceptional activity. W. of MONTE ASOLONE a strong attack was checked by counter-attack by the veteran 49th Lower Austrian Infantry regiments. N. of COL DEL ROSSO and near ASIAGO we repulsed Italian infantry attacks. On the Tyrolean W. front there was moderate artillery fighting.

AVIATION. It has been determined that it was Lt. Darwig, with Sergeant Kauer as pilot, who shot down the oft-mentioned Italian pursuit aviator Major Baracca on June 16.





# **LIGHT TRENCH MORTOR**



# SUPPLEMENT

## To Summary of Information

### LIGHT TRENCH MORTAR WITH NEW MOUNTING FOR FLAT TRAJECTORY FIRE

TRANSLATION OF A GERMAN DOCUMENT: FROM FRENCH IVTH ARMY BULLETIN, JUNE 26, 1918.

SERVICE REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE NEW LIGHT TRENCH MORTAR MOUNTED FOR FLAT  
TRAJECTORY FIRE

FOR THE TRENCH MORTAR SERVICE ONLY

February 15, 1918

Edited by the Chief of Staff of the Armies in the Field

#### Distribution—

For Headquarters, down to divisions;  
In the Infantry, down to battalions;  
For the Pioneers, down to Trench Mortar Companies through the Director General of Engineers at General Headquarters.

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#### I. GENERAL REMARKS

1. As a result of the adoption of the new carriage the light trench mortar may be very effectively employed for flat trajectory fire, without losing any of its peculiar qualities. Precision of fire is greatly increased; in particular, there is notably less lateral dispersion than in high angle fire. The range is from 150 to 1100 meters (see Sec. V).<sup>1</sup>

The light trench mortar mounted for flat trajectory fire, may be employed with particular advantage as accompanying artillery. While more mobile than the Model '96 field gun and therefore more easily maintained in liaison with the infantry, it is furthermore superior to the light trench mortar mounted on the ordinary carriage with respect to precision and the advantages resulting from a flat trajectory, (shorter time of flight, greater accuracy of fire).

#### II. USE

2. In attack, the light trench mortar mounted for flat trajectory fire will support its own infantry by means of direct fire in the assaults against hostile centers of resistance, flanking machine-guns, tanks, and assist in repulsing counter-attacks.

3. On the defensive, tanks, advancing infantry and machine-guns provide excellent targets for the light trench mortars mounted for flat trajectory fire.

4. In a methodical attack, there is in the beginning sufficient time for reconnaissance, the occupation of positions, etc. But later, as the attack develops, it is important that the trench mortars follow closely behind the most advanced infantry with sufficient ammunition, and that they be able to go into action rapidly. A small number of well-placed shots during the course of the battle will frequently produce results which later, when the enemy has been given time, can only be obtained after long preparation.

5. It is necessary, therefore, that the trench mortars used as accompanying artillery be made particularly mobile. For this purpose a certain number of infantry regiments will receive the following trench mortar equipment:

- 6 Light trench mortars mounted for flat trajectory fire,
- 6 One-horse ammunition carts, each carrying 44 rounds.
- 3 Model '95 two-horse wagons, each carrying 80 rounds and the necessary accessories.
- 12 Horses.

For marches over roads and in column, the light trench mortars are coupled to the ammunition carts; the Model '95 wagons follow immediately and constitute the combat train.

On the battle field the trench mortars, coupled to the ammunition wagons, are drawn by horses insofar as the ground and hostile fire permit. The combat train follows by sections, according to the circumstances of the battle, the difficulties of the road and the ground. The commander of the combat train is responsible for liaison with the firing battery. During the fighting, if it is impossible to use horses, the pieces are pulled by men, and the ammunition carried by hand.

When an engagement takes place, it will generally be of advantage to assign two light trench mortars, with their ammunition carts and Model '95 wagons, to each infantry battalion.

6. During the battle, there is no time for long reconnaissances and for taking preparatory measures. It is the duty of the commander of the trench mortars to keep in touch with the situation by personal

observation and by close contact with the commanders of the infantry forces. He must possess the indispensable qualities of rapid and accurate tactical deduction and decision.

The commander of the trench mortars must know how to recognize and rapidly occupy the positions made advantageous by the situation. The finding of cover is a secondary consideration. The observation posts are generally close beside the pieces.

It is not always possible to wait for the order to open fire. The commander of the trench mortars must frequently determine, and personally direct the fire upon the objectives which the tactical situation renders most important. The better he succeeds in thus anticipating the needs of the infantry, the better will he fulfil his mission.

### III. DESCRIPTION OF THE CARRIAGE FOR FLAT TRAJECTORY FIRE

7. For flat trajectory fire flasks provided with a trail spade are attached to the movable base plate in order to permit fire between the angles zero and 27 degrees. Furthermore, it is possible to fire with this carriage at all angles between 45 and 60 degrees.

For fire mounted on wheels, see Par. 14.

8. The flasks and their spade are fastened by means of a key bolt, which passes through the two rear nuts of the cradle and through the bearings of the flasks. The pull of a lever brings the piece into position for flat trajectory or high angle fire.

9. At the lower end of the spade there is a traversing hand spike which permits the piece to be laid for direction by placing it in the holes provided below. (Extent of movement in each direction allowed by this lever: 12 graduations of the base-plate.)

10. The sights for flat trajectory fire consist of an arrangement attached to the rear of the cradle (in place of the elevating arc) and of a front sight attached to the recoil cylinder. This sight is a graduated rod (up to 900 meters) with a sighting notch which is provided especially for flat trajectory fire. A new sight, graduated up to 1100 meters and permanently attached to the side of the elevating arc is under consideration; it will avoid changing the sight when passing from one kind of fire to another. This sight does not automatically correct for drift. The drift must, therefore, be corrected for, if necessary, by an initial deflection to the left.

### IV. SERVICE

11. The service of the piece and the preparation of the projectiles requires a chief of piece and six men.

12. For transportation on wheels the tube is placed in as nearly a vertical position as possible in order to take the strain off the elevating mechanism. The carriage is attached to the base-plate by means of a bolt which is fastened to the ring, used for attaching the traces. The shafts are attached to the front handles of the platform and to the handles of the spade.

For transportation by hand, the pole is attached by three rings fastened to the end of the trail and spade. Four men pull by means of breast-straps, two of which are attached to the base-plate and two to the handles of the spade; two men push.

13. In firing, it is important to enter into action with the least possible delay by immediately going into position. The wheels are usually removed for firing; the piece is placed in position without special preparation being made for the platform. The wheels, box of spare parts and the shafts are taken off. The bolts fastening the gun carriage to the base-plate are removed. Then by means of the lever the tube is placed in position for flat trajectory fire, the piece is laid in direction and the pole is removed. The spade is thrust into the ground. If the ground is too hard it must be loosened up.

14. In order to profit by certain particularly favorable opportunities which may arise in the course of battle, flat trajectory fire may be executed without removing the wheels. In this case; the bolts fastening the gun carriage to the platform are left in position; the pole is used as a trail hand spike. The minimum angle is 12 degrees. To fire with an elevation less than 12 degrees, it is necessary to lower the level of the wheels, for example, by digging them in, and by raising the level of the spade.

Fire from wheels is less accurate than fire from platform. Angles less than 12 degrees are impossible. A more vulnerable objective is offered the enemy. Therefore, as the wheels may be very rapidly removed after a little practice, it is preferable to fire from the platform.

15. To point the piece, the pointer sets the range on the rear sight, gives the angle, and sets the front and rear sights to conform to it. The device for aiming in elevation is operated as usual. For aiming in direction, the set screw is loosened, the slide remaining always at the same distance from the sides of the fork. Large changes in deflection are effected by moving the spade, the laying being completed by the use of the spade lever of the deflection device. A white stripe painted in the center of the recuperator cylinder permits rapid laying for direction.

16. To load the mortar, the loader, grasping the lever with the left hand brings the tube into the vertical firing position, loads it with the right hand and puts the tube back into position for flat trajectory fire, by lowering the lever. Care must be taken not to bring the lever into its final position too violently for too rapid a shock makes the projectile slide towards the mouth of the piece and the firing pin cannot reach the primer. It is then necessary to push back the projectile by using the rammer.

The other cannoneers are used in bringing up and preparing ammunition.

17. To fire the piece, the lanyard is passed under the pintle bolt. The loader pulls the lanyard.

### V. AMMUNITION

18. For flat trajectory fire, use is made of the H. E. shell model '16 (*Leichte Sprengmine 16*) always with Charge No. 5, and if possible, with light Trench Mortar fuse No. 2 (*Leichter Wurfminenwerfer Zunder 2*) (of manufacture later than January 11, 1917). The fuse cannot be used against vertical objectives at a distance of less than 150 meters, nor against horizontal objects situated at a distance of less than 220 meters: Up to those distances the projectiles do not explode on impact but only later, as a result of the operation of the timing apparatus. It is not possible to obtain air bursts at less than 800 meters.

With Fuse 4z 16, a rather large number of misfires must be counted upon.

VI. BRIEF RANGE TABLE. (CHARGE V)

Distance in meters.	Angle calculated in degrees and 1-16's of degree.	Setting of fuse in seconds.	Distance in meters.	Angle calculated in degrees and 1-16's of degree.	Setting of fuse in seconds.
150	2.7	7	650	12.10	7
200	3.5	7	700	13.14	7
250	4.3	7	750	15.4	8
300	5.2	7	800	16.11	8
350	6.1	7	850	18.3	9
400	7.1	7	900	19.12	9
450	8.1	7	950	21.6	10
500	9.2	7	1000	23.2	11
550	10.5	7	1050	25.	11
600	11.7	7	1100	27.2	12

NOTE.—From 910 to 1,100 meters, the range table is purely theoretical. The angles and especially the setting of the fuse are a first approximation.

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## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 4, 1918

VITH ARMY .....	23d Res. Div. from XVIIth Army relieves 15th Res. Div.
XVIIITH ARMY .....	23d Res. Div. from line to Vith Army.
	2d Guard Res. Div. relieves 23d Res. Div. (Confirmation required.)
IId ARMY .....	13th Div. from XVIIIth Army relieves 77th Res. Div.
	37th Div. is in XVIIIth Army not IId Army as stated in S. I. No. 94.
XVIIIITH ARMY .....	13th Div. from reserve to IId Army.
	12th Ldw. Div. from reserve to Army Detch. "A".
VIIITH ARMY .....	197th Div. from reserve to Vth Army.
Vth ARMY .....	197th Div. from VIIth Army in reserve.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

IVTH ARMY .....	13th Res. Div. N. E. of Ghent. June 27. Doc.
XVIIIITH ARMY .....	37th Div. is at Grivillers near Roye and not at Grevillers near Bapaume as reported in S. I., No. 94.
VTH ARMY .....	197th Div. 273d Inf. Regt. Near Verdun. June 19. Doc.
ARMY DETCH. "A" .....	12th Ldw. Div. In the Vosges Mountains. June 19. Doc.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN LINE

JULY 3, 1918.

## FLANDERS SECTOR.

38TH LDW. DIV.			
79th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Dixmude .....	June 30.....	Statement of prisoner.
83d Div.			
329th Inf. Regt. ....	N. E. of Bixschoote .....	July 3.....	2 prisoners.
1ST LDW. DIV.			
33d Ldw. Inf. Regt. ....	E. of Saint Jean .....	July 3.....	12 prisoners.
31ST DIV.			
62 Inf. Brig. }			
70th Inf. Regt. }	S. E. of Ypres .....	July 3.....	Doc.
11TH RES. DIV.			
	YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.		
22d Inf. Regt. ....	At Dranoutre .....	July 3.....	2 deserters.
35TH DIV. }			
56TH DIV. }			

The deserters of 22d Inf. Regt., 11th Res. Div., state that 118th Inf. Regt., 56th Div., relieved 176th Inf. Regt., 35th Div., in the night of July 1-2.

56th Div., which was engaged at Kemmel, has been in reserve one month.

35th Div. has been in this sector since the last part of May.

The relief of 35th Div. by 56th Div. was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 95.

81ST RES. DIV.			
267th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	S. W. of Bailleul .....	July 3.....	Doc.
4TH BAV. DIV.			
5th Bav. Res. Inf. Regt. ....	N. W. of Merris.....	July 3.....	Many killed.
48TH RES. DIV.			
222d Res. Inf. Regt. ....	At Vieux-Berquin .....	July 3.....	Doc.
5TH BAV. DIV.			
	LA BASSEE-VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
7th Bav. Inf. Regt. ....	At Boyelles .....	July 3.....	1 prisoner.
	He states 161st Inf. Regt., 185th Div., is to north of his regiment.		
5TH BAV. RES. DIV. }			
234TH DIV. }			
452d Inf. Regt. ....	W. of Moyenneville .....	July 3.....	3 prisoners.
	234th Div. was engaged twice in this vicinity. It has been in reserve since the last part of May. It is probable that 5th Bav. Res. Div. did not enter this sector as reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 92, and that 234th Div. relieved 17th Div.		

17TH RES. DIV. }			
75TH RES. DIV. }			
250th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	At Courcelles .....	July 3 .....	1 killed.
	75th Res. Div. was engaged twice in the sectors of St. Gobain and Roye-sur-Matz.		
	17th Res. Div. was in this sector since the middle of June.		
	The relief of 17th Res. Div. by 75th Res. Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 95.		

## THE OISE-RHEIMS SECTOR.

21ITH DIV.			
75th Res. Inf. Regt. }			
27th Inf. Regt. }	Normal sector .....	July 3.....	300 prisoners.
105TH DIV.			
129th Inf. Regt. ....	Normal sector .....	July 3.....	150 prisoners.
42D DIV.			
17th Inf. Regt. }			
131st Inf. Regt. }			
138th Inf. Regt. }	W. of Verte-Feuille farm .....	July 3.....	Prisoners.
136TH FOOT ART. BATTALION }			
11TH FOOT ART. REGT. }	At Moulin-sous-Touvent.....	July 3.....	Prisoners.
10TH BAV. DIV.			
6th Bav. Res. Inf. Regt. ....	W. of Passy .....	July 3.....	1 prisoner. (officer).
123D DIV.			
351st Inf. Regt. ....	Bligny Mountain.....	July 3.....	5 prisoners.
213TH DIV.			
149th Inf. Regt. ....	At Ormes .....	July 3.....	1 deserter.

## CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.

IIId ARMY.			
Army Headquarters .....	At Vouziers .....	Last part of June...	Doc.

## LORRAINE SECTOR.

19TH DIV.			
78th Inf. Regt. ....	Bezange sector .....	Recent date.....	Doc.

1st Bav. Ldw. Div.			
4th Bav. Ldw. Inf. Regt. }			
6th Bav. Ldw. Inf. Regt. }			
7th Bav. Ldw. Inf. Regt. }	Normal sector .....	June 18.....	Dac.
26TH Ldw. Div.	ALSACE SECTOR.		
123d Ldw. Inf. Regt.....	Normal sector .....	June 30.....	Dac.
44TH Ldw. Div.			
382d Ldw. Inf. Regt.....	S. of Rhone canal.....	July 3.....	1 prisoner. (officer), 2 bodies found.

### THE WESTERN FRONT, JULY 3

#### SERVICE OF THE REAR ACTIVITY :

**AMMUNITION DEPOTS.** There is considerable increase in the ammunition dump at Bac St. Maur, in the Lys area. A new dump is reported at Nesle, and increases are observed at Ham, Rosieres, Omeicourt and Marcheipot, in the St. Quentin sector.

**AIRDROMES.**—A new airdrome is reported at Catigny, S. E. of Roze, and the field of Golancourt, in the St. Quentin sector, which was vacated May 15, 1918, has been re-occupied. An increase of two hangars is observed at Buhl, S. E. of Saarburg.

**RAILWAYS.**—Two new normal-gauge sidings have been constructed from the Armentieres—Merville line S. W. of Bac St. Maur. An additional trans-shipping station from normal to light railway has probably been formed at this point.

**VARIOUS.**—A recent French Army Bulletin presents the following conclusions in regard to work and circulation in the enemy's rear zone in the Champagne and Argonne areas: "The information furnished by photographic reconnaissances carried out between June 21 and 26 confirm that obtained from other sources. The slight amount of circulation and the small amount of work carried out by the infantry allow the conclusion that the density of occupation is very slight. On the other hand, the equipment of the front of the IIIrd German Army (E. of the Suippe) is being carried forward methodically. Photographs have not yet, however, revealed any indication of an imminent attack on this army front; for one thing, the aviation grounds recently created are not occupied; and also, there have not yet been discovered munition dumps near batteries or approaches (roads, paths, railways)."

### RED CROSS SHELLS

FROM FRENCH VIIth ARMY BULLETIN, JUNE 26, 1918.

The attention of Intelligence and Gas Protection Officers is invited to the report that the enemy is using a gas shell marked with a red cross, which is said to be fired by Austrian guns. All information concerning such projectiles and their effect should be forwarded to the proper authorities without delay.

### GERMAN RUSES

FROM FRENCH 1ST ARMY BULLETIN, JUNE 29, 1918.

Two deserters from the 19th Res. Div. who entered our lines in Champagne June 21 state that during a week, about June 10, armed Landsturm detachments circulated in daylight upon the roads and paths S. of the Suippe in order to create the impression of an impending attack.

The attention of Intelligence Officers is invited to these methods which are similar to those which have already been reported.

### OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

JULY 4, 1918.

#### AMERICAN.

(July 4, 1918, 9 p. m.) In the course of successful patrolling activity in Picardy and in the Chateau Thierry region we captured prisoners. In Picardy a machine-gun was also taken. Hostile planes which approached our lines near VAUX and in the VOSGES were driven back by our fire.

Our troops co-operated with the British in their attack made today.

#### FRENCH.

(July 2, 1918.) **ARMY OF THE ORIENT.** The artillery of both sides was active on the DOIRAN front, where a hostile attack was repulsed with serious losses after hand-to-hand fighting.

The day was quiet on the rest of the front.

(July 4, 1918, 11 a. m.) N. of MONTDIDIER, between MONTDIDIER and the Oise and on the right bank of the MEUSE we carried out several raids and brought back prisoners.

Yesterday evening between the OISE and the AISNE our troops attacked the enemy's lines W. of AUTRECHES on a front of two kilometers and effected an advance of about 800 meters.

In the evening, a new attack launched in the same region between AUTRECHES and MOULIN-SOUS-TOUVENT at the time when the enemy was preparing a counter-attack enabled us to gain more territory. Our total advance which extends over a front of five kilometers reached a depth of 1,200 meters at some points. The number of unwounded prisoners taken in the course of these operations has increased to 1066 of whom 18 are officers. One of our battalions alone capturing more than 300 prisoners.

(July 4, 1918, 9.10 p. m.) There is nothing to report during the day, excepting some activity by the artillery between the OISE and the AISNE and in the region of ST. PIERRE AIGLE.

**AVIATION.** During June, 29 hostile machines were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns, three being shot down at night.

Furthermore 13 machines were brought down by the fire and forced to discontinue their mission.

#### BRITISH.

(July 3, 1918, 7.15 p. m.) There is nothing of importance to report.

**AVIATION.** On July 2 the weather was good but foggy. Our airplanes executed reconnaissances and carried out the usual artillery ranging and photographic missions.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 96, JULY 5, 1918.

The enemy, on the other hand, showed little activity. Thirteen German machines were shot down and nine forced to land disabled. One hostile balloon was destroyed. Four of our machines are missing.

During the day and night we dropped nine tons of projectiles upon the enemy's railroads, dumps and billets.

(July 4, 1918, morning.) This morning we carried out a successful operation between VILLERS-BRETONNEUX and the SOMME. The village of HAMEL was taken and our line advanced to an average depth of about 2,000 meters. The enemy's artillery was active in the ROBECQ and SAINT JANS CAPPEL sectors.

(July 4, 1918, evening.) The operation this morning S. of the SOMME was completely successful and was carried out by Australian troops, assisted by some detachments of American infantry and supported by tanks. All our objectives were taken and held, and we have gained possession of the Woods of VAIRE and HAMEL, as well as the village of HAMEL. In conjunction with this operation an attack by Australian troops E. of VILLE-SUR-ANCRE was completely successful and our line was advanced 500 yards on a front of 1200 yards.

Prisoners captured by us in these operations exceed 1,000. Many machine-guns, as well as other materiel, have also been taken.

On the rest of the front there is nothing of interest to report.

### ITALIAN.

(July 4, 1918, 4.50 p. m.) In the region of the Coast, after systematic destruction of numerous machine-guns hidden in the houses and behind embankments, we took more ground to the N. of CAVAZUCCHERINA. We captured 223 prisoners, including seven officers, and several machine-guns together with a large quantity of war materiel.

Astride the BRENTA we enlarged and improved our position at the bend of SAN LORENZO Valley, N. W. of the GRAPPA and on MONTE CORNO, on the SASSO ROSSO.

On the ASIAGO Plateau British and French parties penetrated the enemy's trenches at CANOVE and BERTIGO and captured prisoners.

AVIATION. During the last two days our bombing flights together with Allied airplanes dropped about 18 tons of bombs on important hostile centers and cross-roads on the lower PIAVE. Troops and convoys were attacked with machine-gun fire from low altitudes. An airship effectively bombed the railway junction of the SUGANA Valley, S. of TRENTO.

### GERMAN.

(July 4, 1918, 1.25 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. During the evening activity developed in some sectors. Beginning early this morning, the enemy maintained a heavy fire on both sides of the SOMME. Infantry fighting developed here.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. The French delivered violent local attacks N. of the AISNE. E. of MOULIN-SOUS-TOUVENT the enemy was driven out of our advanced positions by our counter-attack. Otherwise his attacks broke down in front of our wire. Renewed hostile attacks W. of CHATEAU THIERRY failed completely.

Army Groups of von Gallwitz and Duke Albrecht. A strong raid by the enemy on the E bank of the MEUSE was repulsed. In the SUNDGAU we took prisoners in the course of a successful operation.

Lt. Udet won his 40th and Lt. Rumey his 29th and 30th air victories.

(July 4, 1918, 8.32 p. m.) On both sides of the SOMME heavy British local attacks were broken up in our combat zone.

### AUSTRIAN.

(July 4, 1918, 1.30 p. m.) Artillery fighting was exceptionally active in numerous sectors along the southwestern front. In the region of ASIAGO and upon MONTE SISEMOL attacks by British assault troops broke down. Fighting continues on the estuary of the PIAVE.



# SUPPLEMENT

## To Summary of Information

### GERMAN ESPIONAGE IN CAMPS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

FROM FRENCH G. Q. G. CIRCULAR, JUNE 27, 1918.

There exists, in the camps for prisoners of war in Germany, an organized system, the object of which is to obtain information of a military or economic nature.

One of its principal sources of information is the censorship of the mail of French prisoners interned in Germany.

This espionage system seems to be directed from a central office in Berlin which has ramifications in all of the camps.

#### ORGANIZATION.

(Information confirmed by many escaped prisoners and by informers from the camps.)

In each camp there is a card index system in which each prisoner has a separate card on which a record is kept of his regular correspondents, and of items of interest relative to his mail. In general the same censor reads all of the letters of the same prisoner.

Each camp sends daily to the Central Office in Berlin, which has a general file, all information gathered from the mail in the course of the day.

#### THE BLACK BOOK.

Each camp censorship has a Black Book in which are recorded the names of suspected prisoners and of those who seem of particular interest. All of the correspondence of such prisoners is transcribed into the Black Book ; periodically and for varying lengths of time all the correspondence of such prisoners is held up so that the censor may study it as a whole.

The Black Book is also used for parcels, they being examined with particular care.

It is to this system that should be attributed the systematic delay in the transmission of mail and parcels addressed to certain prisoners.

#### OPERATION.

The censor's function is not only to check mail, but also to obtain accurate supplemental information on all passages in letters the meaning of which seems doubtful to him.

In general, the Red Cross Service or a search for missing soldiers serve as a pretext for questioning prisoners. Frequently the German censor has a prisoner brought before him and examines him concerning any mobilized relatives that he may have, the organizations that they belong to, and so on. By this means, under cover of the pretext of searching for missing cavalrymen, the censorship at the Schneidemuhl Camp was able to piece together, in 1917, the order of battle of the cavalry regiments in the various sectors.

At the Koenigsmoor Camp, espionage is conducted in the following manner.

If a military prisoner has a relative mobilized at some point on the French front, or with the Army of the Orient, a stranger claiming to be a Swiss asks to see him and states that he has been sent to announce to him the death of his relative. Then, under cover of verifying this information, he asks for the number of the regiment to which the man belonged. Once the information is in his possession, he pretends that it is not the same man. Thanks to this subterfuge the Germans obtain very valuable information enabling them to identify various units.

At the Munster Camp, when a prisoner receives a letter making mention of a soldier in an Allied Army he is at once examined by an officer who puts various questions to him, the object of which is to ascertain the organization or unit to which such soldier belongs.

At the Stuttgart Camp, the censorship is in the hands of two officers who long resided in France where they still have agents who keep them informed. Letters sent from France by such informers are addressed to imaginary prisoners ; such letters, which do not in any way arouse suspicion contain information expressed in terms previously agreed upon.

At the Giessen Camp, the following scheme was disclosed by a French soldier, recently repatriated, who was an eye-witness to it :

A French non-commissioned officer named G——, interned at that Camp, in March, 1918, received a letter from a Spaniard whom he did not know at all. In the letter the writer said in substance : "I place myself at your absolute disposition for anything that you may see fit to ask me."

The informant gives the following explanation of this occurrence : A German censor belonging to the espionage organization had probably written to the Spaniard under the name of Sergeant G—— in order that his letter and the answer he expected should not arouse the suspicion of the French Postal Censorship authorities, expecting to be able to intercept the answer. But a French *adjudant* at the Camp opened the mail bag before the letters reached the censor, so that the letter after all reached the person to whom it was addressed. The Spaniard gave the following address : Ricario Lujan, 22 Calle San Pablo, Barcelona.

#### FORGING OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Germans have discovered that the method employed by the French Censorship authorities for the detection of invisible ink consists in passing a reagent-moistened brush horizontally and vertically across the paper, making a cross whose point of intersection is at the center of the sheet, and have attempted to make use of the uniformity of such procedure in order to obtain information of military

value. When it is learned that a prisoner is using invisible ink, they are very careful not to punish or accuse him, but the censor uses the four corners that will not be touched by the French authorities in order to write questions, imitating the writing of the prisoner, or in case of incoming letters, the handwriting of his relatives. The answer is intercepted on arrival, and suppressed if found necessary.

The Schneidemuhl Camp employs about 40 women who study the handwriting of the prisoners and learn to forge it.

#### CENSORSHIP OF PARCELS.

The censorship of parcels leaving France seems insufficient; parcels upon arrival at a Camp in Germany will show the stamp of the place of departure. German espionage agents in France may easily make use of this means in order to transmit writings or even samples of materials to supposed prisoners. The procedure employed is various. Documents may be sent in a parcel containing a uniform: information may be written on white material (inside of a shirt or drawers), papers may be concealed in a cap between the top and the lining, and so on.

Not only that, but by observing the contents of parcels, the Germans are able to ascertain with great accuracy the economic and food situation in France.

Independently of information obtained from the correspondence of prisoners of war, the Germans also obtain from their conversation clues which they do not fail to follow up.

The following procedure is employed:

At the Bade Bling Camp, which is a branch of the Neuburg Camp, the officers, mostly aviators, are treated very well but watched discreetly and with great vigilance by very attentive French orderlies. The villa seems to be so arranged that the character of the prisoners may be studied and they eventually be persuaded to work for Germany. They are visited by a certain Dr. Paul (whom we believe to be a German) who, under the pretext of vaccinating them, is very gracious to them and offers to help them to escape to Switzerland.

There is reported as being at the Bade Bling Camp a self-styled Count de Beaurain who poses as the representative of the Red Cross of Geneva, Missing Department, and who seems to be very well informed on all subjects pertaining to aviation: his exceedingly suspicious activities at the Mayence and Landshut (Bavaria) Camps were made the subject of Circular No. 29, 226 C. E. of May 2, 1917.

At Hospital No. 4, Treves, French wounded are confined in a special ward where a civilian who claims to be a Dane visits them and extracts information from them.

The Montmedy Camp. Almost all of the aviators taken prisoner pass through this camp. Shortly after arrival they are joined by a new arrival, a prisoner claiming to be a French aviator by the name of Seguin or Viala or De Malla or Catala, wearing at times the uniform of an officer-aviator, at times that of an infantry officer. The prisoner is a fraud, he is a German agent whose mission is to extract confidences from captured French aviators.

At Karlsruhe, the prisoner officers, especially unwounded and recently captured ones, are taken to the Hotel de l'Europe, which is next to the station, and confined to a room. They are carefully examined by a Captain Schmidt, a lawyer of Mayence, a very clever and very dangerous man, who is very gracious to the officers. He puts them at their ease and then immediately tells them that previously captured prisoners belonging to their organizations have given a great deal of information which he repeats to them, trying to provoke either interruptions or denials. After the examination, the prisoners are taken to different rooms where they are confined, together with officers who have already been examined.

In the same hotel there is a German soldier who has lived for a long time in France and who claims to have escaped being sent to the front. He tries to be as amiable as possible in order to gain the sympathy of the prisoners and then tries to obtain all sorts of data on France for the purpose, he says, of writing a book on the war.

In addition there are microphones in this hotel.

The Secret Service tries, as much as possible, to utilize the services of Germans interned in France.

The following modes of procedure have been discovered—

Distribution of a book entitled "*Stratenlegals*": This novel, written in low German, has been sent to German prisoners of war. Each volume contains pages in which information about the war is conveyed by means of interpolations in the text. No effort is spared to conceal the interpolations from the censor. These books were not discovered till March, 1917. In a lot which arrived in April, the sender gave instructions that receipt be acknowledged by means of a certain sentence and at the same time requested the recipient to submit information relative to the diminution of maritime traffic in the neighborhood in which he happened to be by using the following sentence: Our work has increased a great deal—a little—or, not at all.

Methods employed by a German prisoner in France for corresponding with Germany: A prisoner, repatriated from the Stralkowo Camp, reports the following subterfuge:

Last March a French soldier engaged in unloading packages addressed to prisoners at the Stralkowo Camp noticed a package in damaged condition addressed to a French soldier. Eight small sheets of paper covered with writing in indelible pencil were visible in the package. He managed to get hold of them and had them translated by a French prisoner who was acting in the capacity of interpreter.

The sheets, dated January 21, 1918, arrived at the camp on March 12; they were signed by a Polish non-commissioned officer named Otto Makensy, interned at the Terrenoire Camp (Loire). They contained information relative to movements of French troops and the economic situation in France.

Our informant was unable to say whether the addressee was a real or a fictitious person, or whether this means of correspondence was in regular use inasmuch as all packages are generally first opened by the German censorship authorities.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 5, 1918

IID ARMY .....	Jaeger Div. from reserve to Army Detch. "B".
	2d Bav. Div. from reserve to XVIIIth Army.
XVIIIth ARMY .....	2d Bav. Div. from IID Army in reserve.
VIIth ARMY .....	4th Ersatz Div. from Army Detch. "C" relieves 5th Guard Div.
Ist ARMY.....	232d Div. from reserve to Vth Army.
	33d Res. Div. from reserve to IIId Army.
	239th Div. from XIXth Army in reserve.
IIId ARMY.....	33d Res. Div. relieves 88th Div.
Vth ARMY.....	232d Div. from Ist Army relieves 19th Ersatz Div.
ARMY DETCH. "C".....	4th Ersatz Div. from reserve to VIIth Army.
XIXth ARMY .....	239th Div. from reserve to Ist Army.
ARMY DETCH. "B" .....	Jaeger Div. from IID Army in reserve.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

IVth ARMY .....	216th Div. Near Coutrai. June 23. Doc.
	4th Div. A soldier of 14th Inf. Regt. wrote June 24 at Toufflers, near Lille: "This is the fifth week in reserve. We are preparing for a new offensive."
Vth ARMY .....	10th Erz. Div. 369th Inf. Regt. Near Lille. June 19. Doc.
XVIIIth ARMY .....	2d Bav. Div. Presence of 20th Bav. Inf. Regt. near Lassigny in rear of 46th Res. Div. July 1. Statement of prisoner.
VIIth ARMY .....	36th Div. at Coucy-le-Château June 26. Statement of prisoner.
Ist ARMY.....	239th Div. N. of Rheims early in July. Doc.
ARMY DETCH. "B" .....	Jaeger Div. near Mulhouse June 29. Doc.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN LINE

JULY 4, 1918.

38th LDW. Div.	FLANDERS SECTOR		
78th Ldw. Inf. Regt. ....	S. of Dixmude .....	July 3 .....	Doc.
83d Div.			
39th Inf. Regt. ....	Near Merckem.....	July 4 .....	43 prisoners
31st Div.	YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.		
166th Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Voormezele .....	July 4 .....	1 prisoner.
15th Res. Div. {			
23d Res. Div. {			
23d Res. F. A. Regt.....	N. E. of Robecq .....	July 4 .....	1 prisoner.
	15th Res. Div. had been in line since the beginning of May.		
	23d Res. Div. had been in Arleux sector since March 31.		
	This relief was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 96.		
23d Res. Div. {	LA BASSEE-VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
2d GUARD RES. Div. {			
	The prisoner of 23d Res. F. A. Regt., 23d Res. Div., states that his regiment was relieved in the Arleux sector by		
20th Res. F. A. Regt., 2d Guard Res. Div.			
	It is possible that 2d Guard Res. Div. which was withdrawn from the Gavrelle sector June 20, has relieved 23d Res.		
Div.			
	This relief was reported subject to confirmation in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 96.		
214th Div.			
50th Inf. Regt. ....	S. of the Scarpe .....	July 4 .....	1 killed.
107th Div.			
52d Res. Inf. Regt. ....	Near Morlancourt .....	July 4 .....	60 prisoners.
232d Res. Inf. Regt. ....	Near Morlancourt .....	July 4 .....	3 prisoners.
43d Res. Div.			
202d Res. Inf. Regt. ....	At Bouzancourt .....	July 4 .....	Prisoners.
77th Res. Div. {			
13th Div. {			
The three regiments of 13th Div. ....	At Villers-Bretonneux.....	July 4 .....	About 1,000 prisoners.

According to their statements, 13th Div. relieved 77th Res. Div. July 1.  
13th Div. was engaged twice in the IID Army: in the vicinity of Peronne-Dernancourt from March 23 to April 10, and N. of Moreuil from April 22 to May 15.  
77th Res. Div. had been in line since May 18.  
This relief was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 96.

108th Div.			
137th Inf. Regt. ....	E. of Villers-Bretonneux.....	July 4 .....	18 prisoners.
1st Res. Div.	VILLERS-BRETONNEUX-MONTDIDIER SECTOR.		
1st Res. Inf. Regt. ....	S. of Grivesnes .....	July 4 .....	3 prisoners.
222d Div.	MONTDIDIER-THE OISE SECTOR.		
193d Inf. Regt. ....	At Le Ployron .....	July 4 .....	8 prisoners.
211th Div. {	THE OISE-CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR.		
105th Div. {			
	The number of prisoners captured July 1 in the vicinity of Moulin-sous-Touvent-Austreches has risen to 1,082.		
6th Div.			
396th Inf. Regt. ....	N. E. of Cutry .....	July 4 .....	1 prisoner.
78th Res. Div.			
259th Res. Inf. Regt.....	At Chezy .....	July 4.....	1 deserter.
5th GUARD Div. {			
4th Erz. Div. {			
360th Inf. Regt. ....	Near Torcy .....	July 5 .....	2 prisoners.
362d Inf. Regt.....	Former sector of 5th Guard Div.....	July 5 .....	5 prisoners.
	They state 4th Erz. Div. relieved 5th Guard Div., and one regiment of 87th Div. night of June 30-July 1.		

201ST DIV.			
401st Inf. Regt.....	W. of Chateau-Thierry.....	July 4 .....	1 prisoner.
9TH LDW. DIV.	CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.		
118th Ldw. Inf. Regt .....	N. of Ville-sur-Tourbe.....	July 4 .....	1 prisoner.
6TH BAV. DIV.	VERDUN SECTOR.		
13th Bav. Inf. Regt .....	Vicinity of Samogneux .....	July 4 .....	4 prisoners.
	ALSACE SECTOR.		
ASSAULT BATTALION No. 16.....	At Schoenholz .....	July 3 .....	1 killed.
25TH LDW. DIV. (Elements) ...	In Haute-Alsace .....	June 30.....	Doc.

### ARTILLERY ACTIVITY, JUNE 16 TO 30

The second half of June on the Western front was marked by unusually light activity of the enemy's artillery. There were no general artillery actions on any sector. The enemy's response to the local attacks of the Allies was generally weak.

The British front showed decreased activity in comparison with the moderate activity of the first two weeks of June. On the French front the decline was very marked, especially on the Champagne and Oise battle fronts.

By sectors :

The Belgian sector N. of Ypres continued calm.

Between Ypres and the La Bassee Canal activity was decidedly below normal until June 29.

In Artois there has been considerable activity in the Lens area since June 25.

From the Scarpe to the Somme there were numerous local actions, but in general the activity was not up to normal.

On the American sector in Picardy artillery was very active on June 17, 18 and 19.

Otherwise the region between the Somme and Montdidier was quiet.

In the Oise sector there was no special activity.

N. W. of Chateau Thierry hostile artillery was active locally. Eastward of Rheims the sector was inactive.

The shelling of Rheims, which had been heavy during the first two weeks, declined by June 19.

In the Argonne and Verdun artillery was very quiet.

Except for some activity on the American sector in the third week, the Woevre sector was calm.

The Lorraine and Alsace front remained very quiet. There was a fairly heavy local concentration on the American sector in Lorraine on June 24.

### THE GERMAN AIR SERVICE

#### PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION

The general principles governing the organization and employment of the German Air Service are similar to those of other arms. These include :—

1. The framework, or sector organization, sufficient for quiet periods, but capable of expansion during active operations.

2. An independent basic organization of small size which permits the formation of larger units according to the requirements of the situation, but allows utilisation of small units on work where larger units would be wasted.

3. A large mobile reserve under the control of G. H. Q. This is shifted to armies and army groups as their operations may require.

4. A classification of units according to efficiency and equipment, the best to be used on the most important front, and given priority in personnel, equipment and privileges.

5. An element of surprise, by withholding revelation of concentration until immediately before an attack.

#### SECTOR UNITS.

For each army one or two flights for long distance reconnaissance, a mosaic section fitted with motion picture cameras, and two or three pursuit flights.

To each corps two or three reconnaissance flights for trench reconnaissance, photography of special objectives, and adjustment of heavy artillery.

#### STRENGTH OR FLIGHTS.

From statements of prisoners and information from other sources it would appear that the theoretical strength of flights in machines is : Pursuit, 18 ; protective, 12 ; bombing, 12 ; and reconnaissance with divisions, 9, others, 6. The British report finding an actual average strength of : Pursuit, 18 ; protective, 6 ; bombing, 8 ; and reconnaissance, 9.

#### MOBILE UNITS.

PURSUIT.—Flights not required as sector troops are being assembled into squadrons consisting of from three to five flights. Where more than one flight appears on an offensive front, temporary groups are formed.

PROTECTIVE.—These flights are mainly used for low flying action against ground troops, though apparently they still sometimes furnish protection for reconnaissance machines on special missions. Protective aviation is concentrated entirely on active fronts. One squadron of four flights is known to have been originated.

BOMBING.—Usually organized into squadrons of three flights operating directly under the orders of German G. H. Q. They are mainly located on active fronts.

RECONNAISSANCE.—German Manual of Position Warfare, Parts V and VI, state flights are allotted to divisions on main battle fronts for artillery and infantry work, and even on quiet fronts a few machines should be placed at disposition of divisional artillery commander. Several captured orders indicate that

this principle has been followed, and that every effort has been made to emphasize the necessity for liaison between infantry and airplanes.

The movements of the 202d, 237th, 238th, 274th, 258th, and 277th flights were studied with reference to the 103d, 10th, 228th, 25th, 52th Reserve, and 6th Bavarian Reserve Divisions respectively. Information has been received that at some period since April 1, flight in question had worked with such division. and in one case twice. All six divisions on offensive fronts. In another case a fifth class division has had the same flight working with it for several months on a very quiet sector. It seems justifiable to assume that most divisions will have flights permanently assigned, as the advantages of such an arrangement are plain.

#### INTELLIGENCE INDICATIONS FROM AIR UNITS.

**PURSUIT.**—The 1st Squadron, formerly commanded by Richthofen, consisting of the 4th, 6th, 10th, 11th, and 18th flights, was assembled and trained during the early months of the year in the vicinity of Valenciennes. It worked in the Picardy offensive, and was then transferred to the Laon region for the Aisne offensive, forming with the 5th Squadron and extra flights what was known as the 5th Group. Machines of the 4th flight have sky blue tail planes. Machines of another flight—number not known—have tail planes in black and white stripes. Some machines of the squadron are entirely red.

The 2d Squadron consisting of the 12th, 13th, 15th, and 19th flights, was apparently assembled in the area of the XVIIIth Army, where it worked during both phases of the 1918 offensive.

The 34th, 77th, and 78th flights compose the 3d Squadron which operated in the Montdidier-Noyon offensive. The 77th flight has white rudders and blue fins.

The 5th Squadron consisting of the 9th, 41st, 45th, 50th, and 66th flights, were assembled in the Laon region and worked during the Aisne offensive.

The 8th Squadron, consisting of the 23d, 35th, and 59th flights, was apparently assembled opposite Vimy where it has remained to date. These are all marked with a large white "V" on the top plane, the apex being over the leading edge of the center section; on the bottom surface of the lower plane, a black line on either side of the fuselage running from the inner corner of the leading edge diagonally across the thus representing the arms of a "V".

Other markings of pursuit flights are :—

28th—Machine painted black.

46th—Tail planes in green and yellow stripes.

76th—Tail planes in blue and white stripes.

All possible information should be obtained concerning squadron organization and distinctive markings. Use of such information may be the means of locating entire squadrons from having seen a single machine. The presence of certain pursuit squadrons has become an important indication of the enemy's intentions.

**PROTECTIVE.**—The 28th, 30th, 31st, and 32d, all Bavarian flights, have been organized into a squadron. This worked in the Picardy offensive, and was then moved to the Laon region for the Aisne offensive. No distinctive markings of protective flights have been reported.

As Protective flights are only assigned to active fronts, their organization into squadrons, location, and movements, are of importance.

**RECONNAISSANCE.**—Prisoners should be questioned regarding the identity and distinctive markings of flights assigned to their divisions. It may be possible to identify divisions from the presence of certain flights. The only marking of reconnaissance flights now on record is that of the 7th flight, which has an arrow painted on the fuselage.

### OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

JULY 5, 1918.

#### AMERICAN.

(July 5, 1918, 9 p. m.) Our patrols again took prisoners in the CHATEAU THIERRY region. There, in PICARDY and in the VOSGES there was brisk artillery fighting. In the VOSGES a hostile raiding party and two patrols which attempted to reach our lines were driven off.

#### FRENCH.

(July 5, 1918, 11 a. m.) Our detachments and patrols operating between MONTDIDIER and the OISE, in CHAMPAGNE, on the right bank of the MEUSE and in LORRAINE took prisoners.

(July 5, 1918, 9 p. m.) There was moderate artillery activity on both sides, more lively S. of the AISNE, especially in the regions of CUTRY and MONTGOBERT.

W. of BUSSIARES our troops executed an attack and brought back prisoners.

#### BRITISH.

(July 4, 1918, evening continued.) **AVIATION.** On July 3 the weather was cloudy. The enemy's air service showed only slight activity. Our machines carried out a number of reconnaissances and as usual did artillery regulating work. Six hostile machines were brought down and four others forced to land disabled.

During the day and the following night we dropped 16 tons of projectiles, the principal objective being the railway junctions at LILLE and COURTRAI. All our machines returned.

(July 5, 1918, morning.) The total number of prisoners taken by us in the successful operations yesterday along the SOMME amount to over 1,300. We also captured one German field gun, over 100 machine-guns and a number of trench mortars. A hostile counter-attack on our new positions E. of HAMEL was easily repulsed last night. We took some prisoners.

We made a successful raid in the sector of BEAUMONT-HAMEL. A hostile attempt in the neighborhood of STRAZEELE was repulsed.

(July 5, 1918, evening.) The number of prisoners we made yesterday during the operations on the SOMME and during the German counter-attack were more than 1,500, 40 being officers. There is nothing else to report except hostile artillery near SCHERPENBERG.

**AVIATION:** Our airplanes co-operated yesterday in the successful attack on the SOMME both by heavy bombarding of the German positions throughout the previous night and by machine-gun fire and bombing from low altitudes. Also on hostile troops and transports during the actual operations. On other parts of the front there were reconnaissances and artillery co-operation. Eleven German machines were destroyed and ten were driven out of control. One hostile balloon was shot down in flames. Four of our machines are missing. Our machines on other parts of the front returned safely. Thirty-three and a half tons of bombs were dropped on various objectives during the day and night.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 97, JULY 6, 1918.

BELGIAN.

(July 5, 1918, 10.15 p. m.) Artillery activity during the last two days has been of moderate intensity. During the night of the 3d and 4th, after artillery preparation, our troops penetrated into the enemy's lines N. of KIPPE and brought back 43 prisoners and two machine-guns, and repulsed a large number of Germans. During the afternoon today a patrol ambushed in the enemy's lines brought back five prisoners.

ITALIAN.

(July 5, 1918, 5 p. m.) On the Lower PIAVE, after having repulsed a violent counter-attack and destroyed hostile centers of resistance, we considerably extended our territory S. E. of CHIESA NUOVA and N. of CAVAZUCCHERINA; capturing 419 prisoners, a battery of 105 mm. howitzers and a large number of machine-guns.

N. E. of the GRAPPA our parties, after artillery preparation, penetrated the positions opposite them at the head of the CALCINO Valley. The enemy replied with intense artillery fire and made a counter-attack which developed into hand-to-hand fighting, without succeeding, however, in retaking from us the advantages gained at PORTE DI SALTON. About 30 prisoners, including five officers, and six machine-guns remained in our hands.

On the ASIAGO Plateau we repulsed two counter-attacks at MONTE CORNONE, on the SASSO ROSSO, engaging the enemy in bayonet and hand grenade fighting and inflicting severe losses.

A British party surprised and destroyed a hostile post near CANOVE.

AVIATION. During the last few days ten hostile airplanes and two captive balloons were brought down in the course of air fighting.

GERMAN.

(July 5, 1918, 1.15 p. m.) WEST FRONT: Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. Hostile attacks of some strength E. of YPRES were repulsed. After heavy artillery fire the British made infantry attacks yesterday morning on both sides of the SOMME. On the N. bank of the river the assault was broken up in front of our lines with heavy losses S. of the SOMME the enemy penetrated the village and wood of HAMEL. On the height E. of HAMEL the attack was broken up by our counter-attack. E. of VILLERS-BRETONNEUX we threw the enemy back to his positions of departure.

In the evening, fighting activity increased almost along the whole front of the army group and continued during the night also particularly in the battle sector of yesterday.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. There was increased fighting on the W. bank of the AVRE and on both sides of the AISNE.

AVIATION. Lt. Menkhoff achieved his 35th and Lt. Thuy his 24th air victory.

(July 5, 1918, 8.32 p. m.) There is nothing new from the various battle fronts.

AUSTRIAN.

(July 5, 1918, 2.33 p. m.) The fighting on the terrain in the estuary of the PIAVE continued yesterday without interruption. The forces launched by both sides are fighting hard. Strong Italian attacks against our southern wing were checked by counter-attacks. Near CHIESANUOVA the veteran 1st Silesian Regiment by quick action threw out the Italians who had penetrated our positions. Between the PIAVE and the BRENTA the enemy is obstinately continuing his efforts to recapture the positions we had taken on June 15. His main effort yesterday was directed against the region of MONTE SOLAROLO. His assault which advanced as far as our trenches developed into hard hand-to-hand fighting in which a large part of the enemy was destroyed and the rest driven back. The 2d Battalion, 120th Silesian Regiment, and the Bosniaks of the 4th Regiment, splendidly supported by the 1st Graz and 55th Cracow Field Artillery Brigades, have particularly distinguished themselves during three weeks of almost uninterrupted fighting. The losses of the enemy are extraordinarily heavy.

On the Plateau of the SETTE COMUNI and on the Tyrolese front there was artillery activity.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 6, 1918

VITH ARMY .....	27th Div. from XVIIIth Army in reserve.
IId ARMY .....	233 Div. from reserve to XVIIIth Army.
XVIIIth ARMY .....	233d Div. from IId Army in reserve.
	19th Erz. Div. from Vth Army in reserve.
	17th Reserve Div. is still in line, east of 206th Div.
	Position of 84th Div. in line is between 75th Reserve Div. and 46th Res. Div.
	27th Div. from reserve to Vth Army.
Ist ARMY.....	7th Res. Div. from reserve to IIId Army.
IIId ARMY.....	7th Res. Div. from Ist Army relieves Guard Cav. Div.
Vth ARMY .....	197th Div. relieves 15th Bav. Div.
	19th Erz. Div. from reserve to XVIIIth Army.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

VITH ARMY .....	27th Div. Region of Lille. June 20. Doc.
XVIIIth ARMY .....	19th Erz. Div. Vicinity of Noyon. July 5. Doc.
	This division is from the Verdun sector where it was recently relieved by 232d Div
	233d Div. Headquarters of Div. At Bretigny. July 5. Doc.
VIIth ARMY .....	241st Div. S. W. of Laon. June 30. Doc.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN LINE

JULY 5, 1918.

## FLANDERS SECTOR.

29th Div.			
112th Inf. Regt. ....	Langemarck sector .....	July 5.....	Prisoners.
4th Bav. Div.	YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.		
9th Bav. Inf. Regt. ....	W. of Merris .....	July 5.....	1 killed.
9th Res. Div.	LA BASSEE-VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
19th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	N. W. of Festubert .....	July 5.....	2 prisoners.
	They state 395th Inf. Regt is on the right of 19th Res. Inf. Regt.		
16th Res. Div.			
68th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	S. W. of Beaumont-Hamel .....	Night of July 4-5 ....	4 prisoners.
107th Div.			
52d Res. Inf. Regt. ....	E. of Ville-sur-Ancre .....	Night of July 4-5 ....	2 prisoners.
43d Res. Div.			
202d Res. Inf. Regt. ....	E. of Hamel .....	Night of July 4-5 ....	55 prisoners.
43d Res. F. A. Regt	E. of Hamel .....	July 4.....	Prisoners.
243d Minenwerfer Co. }			
525th Bearer Co. }			
13th Div.			
Ist Pioneer Btn. No. 7 .....	Vaire Woods.....	July 4.....	1 prisoner.
77th Res. Div.			
59th Res. F. A. Regt. ....	Vaire Woods.....	July 4.....	Prisoners.
	The relief of the artillery of 77th Res. Div. is not yet completed.		
108th Div.			
137th Inf. Regt. ....	E. of Villers-Bretonneux.....	July 5.....	1 prisoner.
17th Res. Div.	MOREUIL-THE OISE SECTOR.		
162d Inf. Regt. ....	Region of Lataule .....	Night of July 4-5 ....	2 prisoners.
Order of battle, W. to E., is:			
	394th Inf. Regt., 206th Div.		
	162d Inf. Regt. }	17th Res. Div.	
	163d Inf. Regt. }		
	76th Res. Inf. Regt. }		

17th Res. Div. is therefore still in line. It is possible that 75th Res. Div. has not entered this sector as reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 95, but it is to be considered as still in line until further information is received.

## CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.

30th Div.			
143d Inf. Regt. ....	E. of the Souain-Somme-Py Road..	July 5.....	2 prisoners.
88th Div. }			
33d Div. }			
67th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	At Mont-Tetu.....	July 5.....	3 prisoners.
According to their statements, 33d Res. Div. relieved 88th Div., June 25.			
33d Res. Div. was engaged W. of Rheims the last part of May.			
88th Div. had been in this sector since the middle of April.			
This relief was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 97.			

## VERDUN SECTOR.

6th Bav. Div. ....	Normal sector .....	Beginning of July....	Doc.
19th Erz. Div. }			
232d Div. }			
446th Inf. Regt. ....	At Beaumont.....	July 5.....	4 prisoners.
232d Div. was engaged in June in the vicinity of Ville-en-Tardenois.			
19th Erz. Div. had been in the Verdun sector since December 1917.			
The relief of 19th Erz. Div. by 232d Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 97.			

## CORPS OR GROUP COMMANDERS IN GERMAN OFFENSIVE

A number of German corps commanders have been transferred from unit to unit since the first part of 1918, and in several instances the commanders appear to have been changed since the beginning of

the 1918 offensive. Only about one half of the corps commanders who have participated in the various 1918 offensive campaigns are still commanding the same corps staffs which they commanded in the quiet days of the winter.

It has been known for some time that certain corps staffs which are specialists in attack or which have established reputations of excellence have been shifted from front to front in 1918, in order to conduct operations at the various points of attack. Consequently the movements of corps staffs have lately acquired additional significance.

There are now indications that, in some instances, the corps staff has not been transferred from one point of attack to another, but that the Commander, himself a specialist, has been transferred from command of one corps staff to the command of another on a different front in anticipation of an offensive.

In view of the large number of changes in command, since March 21, it is necessary to obtain information not only on the identity of the corps staff in the various sectors, but on the identity of the group commanders also.

As an example of this the case of General von Staabs may be mentioned. In the winter of 1917-18 he had under him the excellent XXXIXth Reserve Corps Staff which, as Army Group D, was in charge of training attack divisions for the Somme offensive of March 21. When the offensive was under way, he was identified in command of the XIIIth Corps on the Cambrai front. In June he was identified in command of a group on the front west of Soissons, but the identity of his Corps Staff has not yet been established.

General von Hofacker, who has recently been identified as commanding the LIst Corps Staff north of Moreuil, commanded the IIId Corps in Galicia and in Italy. He was in the early part of the Somme offensive, but it has never been clear what Corps Staff he then had under him. General Frhr. von Watter, who formerly commanded the XIIIth Corps, has lately been identified in command of the XXVIth Reserve Corps on the Cantigny front. It is not known what command is now held by General von Huegel, its recent commander. General von Webern, who commanded the LXIId Corps on the Eastern Front, appears to have exchanged commands with Gen. von Fleck, who formerly commanded the XVIIth Corps, although there is some question whether General von Fleck actually commands the LXIId Corps.

### ARTILLERY IN THE DEFENSE

The following information on the German use of artillery in the defense (position warfare) is gathered from captured documents and statements of prisoners :

Every opportunity should be taken for destructive fire on the enemy's batteries. To destroy a battery several hundred shells are required. The average is about 200 shells from the 210 howitzer (or larger), 300 from the 150 howitzer and 400 or 500 from the 105 howitzer or 77 gun. A smaller number of shots than this is generally a waste of ammunition. For important targets the allowance may be increased. After the destruction of a battery a few isolated shrapnel should be fired at intervals on the position for the next few days in order to break up the wrecking squads.

It is equally the duty of the artillery to avoid having their own batteries destroyed. They should, therefore, withdraw from a heavily shelled position whenever possible. Field artillery can move into the open ; heavy artillery should have its guns widely spaced and echeloned in order that all may not be under fire at the same time. All artillery should be spaced in depth and emplacements checkerboarded.

Every effort must be made to deceive the enemy as to the locations and occupation of battery positions. For this purpose stoves are placed in abandoned or dummy emplacements so that the smoke gives the appearance of occupation ; smoke bombs are also discharged and electric flashes simulating the flash of a gun. The latter expedient is particularly useful while a battery in the vicinity is firing with flash screens. One gun from a battery moved some distance from the battery should do the routine firing. Particularly at night, guns should be moved around, and fired from various places. As a rule, each battery should have three alternative positions.

Trench mortars should be combatted every day by a methodical, observed destructive fire. This fire should be carried out with single guns, preferably a light howitzer. For night work, a 77 gun should register on a known or suspected trench mortar emplacement by daylight and be kept laid on its target during the night, firing a few rounds whenever the mortar is active. Night harassing fire in the vicinity of trench mortar positions is useful to reach ammunition carriers.

There should be a "directing battery" for each infantry regimental sector. This battery should be centrally located with reference to the other batteries in the sector, and is responsible for the barrage. The gun crews should be at the guns at dawn and during a fog. In the other batteries it is only necessary to have sentries at the guns and the rest of the canoneers near by. When the directing battery opens a barrage it immediately sends up flares to notify the other batteries and notifies the group commander and the artillery commander.

When the enemy is preparing to attack, the principal mission of the artillery is to engage the enemy's batteries with carefully observed destructive fire or with gas. This is the chief means of relief for the infantry. It has the double effect of reducing the fire on our own infantry and weakening the support of the enemy's infantry at the same time.

As soon as assembly points of attacking troops are identified, short heavy bursts of annihilating fire should be brought down on these targets. The fire must be controlled according to the observed movements of the enemy ; and must not be simply spread over a suspected area. The more effective this fire can be made, the more the automatic barrage can be dispensed with. Adjustment should be made in advance on our own outpost zone, for annihilation and barrage.

The barrage is opened automatically in response to visual signals from the infantry. It should fall as close to our own front lines as the limits of the materiel will allow. The essential condition for this is an accurate determination of the position of our front line by every possible method and continual checking. Controlled fire is more successful than counter barrage.

An order of the 11th Division, October 30, 1917, prescribes the following :

"As soon as the enemy barrage begins, a counter barrage will be put down by all batteries except heavy, long range artillery. At the end of 15 minutes, barrage and annihilating fire will be brought to



bear on the outpost line evacuated by the infantry. If the expected attack does not take place, infantry will move forward as ordered and 30 minutes later the barrage will be laid in advance of the old front line of the outpost zone. If the enemy attacks before the time anticipated, the counter-barrage will be laid in front of the old outpost line and is only brought to the rear on a rocket signal from the main line of resistance."

In case the enemy breaks through, the batteries should become centers of resistance round which the infantry can form. They must be defended with rifle and grenade. Some selected positions should be surrounded with low wire. Battery positions are not to be abandoned except on the orders of a superior officer. If guns are ordered abandoned they should first be rendered useless. This can be done by filling the bore with stones before firing the last shot.

Some of the batteries from resting divisions in rear should be rapidly put into action in rear positions. One or two batteries per division should preferably be installed permanently in positions five kilometers or more behind the lines. They should have concrete emplacements and should be fired as seldom as possible. Their mission is direct fire on the infantry which has passed the zone of combat and is advancing toward the line which covers the artillery. It is often advantageous to place them on commanding heights. In case the regular batteries are paralysed, they can fulfil the mission of the latter in addition to their own.

The defense against tanks consists in annihilating and barrage fire on ravines, woods and positions in which tanks might be hidden. This should automatically stop the greater part of the attacking tanks. Those which penetrate the lines are met by direct fire of designated batteries at short range. For these batteries provision must be made for fire in every direction.

In some cases provision is made for special batteries to fire on fleeting targets. An order of the 11th Bavarian Division, September 2, 1917, provides for one light battery and one heavy gun battery for this single duty. These batteries are connected directly with the headquarters of each sub-group and the heavy battery with the aviation wireless stations also. They are placed in position so that they can fire at maximum elevations, have solid platforms furnished with toothed sectors to facilitate shifts in direction and are abundantly supplied with ammunition, mainly shrapnel. In general, the depth of the zone of activity of the light battery is 2 to 3 kilometers; the heavy battery is called on for action beyond this range. Adjustment is made on a large number of points at varying ranges so that fire can be opened immediately on a designated target.

## ORGANIZATION AND USE OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

TRANSLATION OF A RECENT GERMAN DOCUMENT: FROM FRENCH VTH ARMY BULLETIN, JUNE 30, 1918.

1ST ARMY  
GENERAL STAFF IA-IB.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 6, 1918.

Chief of Signal Service No. 69,011.

### A. TELEPHONE.

1. On account of the shortage of telephone cable, it will be used only for the establishment of the most important tactical connections. Use will be made of a small number of good lines, installed insofar as is possible away from the roads. A number of repair crews will be kept on hand.

2. The lines in use, especially those crossing roads, must bear an easily distinguishable mark showing that they are in service. The attention of troops and convoys will be directed to the necessity for being careful of these lines by attaching to them plainly visible notices with inscriptions such as "Attention! Division Line."

3. It is not practicable for units smaller than divisions to make use of lines strung on French poles. This method causes troubles which are difficult to locate. Corps telephone detachments may make use of the line in question only after coming to an understanding with the Chief of the Army Signal Service. Poles marked as belonging to the Army may be used for other lines only after a previous understanding with the Chief of the Army Signal Service.

4. The removal or destruction of friendly or hostile telephone lines, cable or wire, is forbidden even to salvage companies, unless it is a question of lines put up by the same unit which removes them. Special detachments for this work will have charge of the removal. No premium will be granted for collected telephone materiel. Violations of this order will be severely punished. Parks and convoys, working units, and other units in rear to be advised.

5. Higher Headquarters when changing locations will inform the chiefs of the signal service in good time and will reach an understanding with them. If it is not possible to assure telephone communication with the new headquarters before change of location, an officer will be left behind to take charge of the transmission of orders arriving at the old headquarters or at the terminal telephone station.

6. It is important that signal units (troop signal detachments) be not stopped along the roads in the course of their marches and their work. (They are provided with passes). On the contrary, every effort will be made to assist them in their task. It is entirely to the interest of the troops that good communications be rapidly established.

7. There will be an officer in charge of the centrals at important headquarters, at least during the busy hours.

### B. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

8. The security of wireless communications is guaranteed only if their use is restricted to cases of absolute necessity. In principle, radio communication will be used only when there is no telephone, and only important tactical messages, reduced to the most concise code form, will be transmitted. Plain language will never be used.

9. In open warfare, is forbidden to establish more than three radio stations in a divisional sector.  
10. The minimum of power will be used in transmission. Within the Division directing aerials will be used exclusively.

11. The ground stations of aviation units will communicate with other ground stations only when the tactical situation absolutely requires it. In every case the message will be sent in radio code (*Gedefu*). If possible, signal detachments will place an officer at the disposal of the aviation units.

12. The officers in charge of the artillery aerial will be held responsible for setting it up, for the use of call letters, the transmission to the batteries of messages received and the employment of panels.

C. EARTH TELEGRAPH.

13. An effort will always be made to make use of the earth telegraph in front of the regiment. In some cases, this material renders good service even during the advance.

D. VISUAL SIGNALLING STATIONS.

14. In rolling country visual signalling can well take the place of other means of communication.

E. PIGEON LOFTS.

15. Pigeon lofts are in extensive use and telephonic communication with them is assured. The pigeons attached to the balloons have done good service.

F. TELEPHONE LISTENING POSTS.

16. When the advance stops, listening posts are a source of valuable information. They will be established as quickly as possible.

Distribution :

As Order of the  
Day of the Army

By Order of the General Commanding the Army

(Signed) KLUEBER,  
Lt. Colonel, Chief of Staff,

CONDUCT IN CASE OF CAPTURE

CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF  
OF THE FIELD ARMY.

Ia. No. 8836. Secret.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.  
June 20, 1918.

Recently, there has been an increase in the number of French prisoners who give extraordinarily little information.

They state as a rule, that they have recently arrived as drafts or have recently returned from leave.

It appears that they have been trained, and not unsuccessfully, to give the replies stated above when captured, and thus avoid being asked further questions, while at the same time this conduct does not lay them open to reprisals.

I request that the troops be instructed to give similar answers.

(Signed) LUDENDORFF.

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUEES

JULY 6, 1918.

AMERICAN.

(July 6, 1918, 9 p. m.) In the CHATEAU THIERRY region, where the artillery activity of the preceding days still continues, our patrols again took prisoners. In the VOSGES and in the WOEVRE the enemy once more failed in attempts to reach our lines. In the WOEVRE a strong hostile party succeeded in occupying for a short time one of our outpost positions.

FRENCH.

(July 4, 1918.) ARMY OF THE ORIENT. There was much activity at several points on the DOIRAN front and in the MONASTIR sector, where our troops carried out successful fire of destruction on the Bulgarian batteries.

AVIATION. The French anti-aircraft artillery brought down two Bulgarian airplanes.

(July 6, 1918, 11 a. m.) In the CHAMPAGNE our detachments penetrated the enemy's lines and took prisoners.

Several hostile raids in LE CHAUME Woods, on the American sector at XIVRAY and in the VOSGES broke down completely. The night was quiet on the rest of the front.

(July 6, 1918, 9.50 p. m.) W. of CHATEAU THIERRY we made some progress in the vicinity of Hill 204 and took about 30 prisoners.

The day was quiet on the rest of the front.

AVIATION. From July 1 to 6 our machines shot down or put out of action 16 hostile airplanes and burnt seven captive balloons. Besides this two hostile machines were brought down by the air defence.

During the same period our bombers dropped 56 tons of projectiles on the railway stations, cantonments, depots and aviation fields in the hostile zone of operations. Fires were seen in the stations of CHAULNES and AMAGNE-LUCQUY and violent explosions followed by fires in the ammunition depots of LA NEUVILLE and ROYE.

BRITISH.

(July 6, 1918, 9.45 a. m.) We took some prisoners in the course of patrol encounters near YPRES. German artillery was active between VILLERS-BRETENNEUX and the ANCRE. There is nothing further to report.

(July 6, 1918, evening.) Last night Australian troops advanced their lines N. E. of VILLERS-BRETENNEUX on a front of 2,000 yards. A successful raid was carried out by Lancashire troops near HINGES in which several prisoners were captured.

BELGIAN.

(July 5, 1918, Weekly Communique.) During the past week several hostile patrols which attempted to approach our trenches were repulsed by fire. Patrol encounters and several raids were carried out successfully by our detachments and more than 80 prisoners and two machine-guns were taken.

Hostile artillery activity along the entire front was moderate. Some hand-grenade fighting, mainly near DIXMUDE and NIEUPORT, occurred. The enemy's air service bombed several of our cantonments. Our artillery carried out much destruction, neutralization and harassing fire. Our air service was very active. Lt. Coppens in the course of one morning shot down three hostile balloons, two of them within several minutes interval; the number of victories of this officer is therefore 13.

## ITALIAN.

(July 6, 1918, 4.50 p. m.) Our pressure on the lower PIAVE is continuing firmly. Yesterday again we broke up very stubborn resistance by the enemy and took more ground reaching the right bank of the new PIAVE from GRISOLERA to the mouth of the river. More than 400 prisoners, including six officers, remained in our hands. A violent return offensive attempted by the enemy farther N. in the direction of CHIESANUOVA was checked after lively fighting.

Renewed and violent attacks on our positions at the PORTE DI SALTON N. E. of the GRAPPA and attempted attacks by assault patrols on the CORNONE, on the Sasso Rosso, were unsuccessful.

AVIATION. Our air service was very active and bombed hostile troops and centers beyond the lower PIAVE. Two airplanes of the enemy were brought down.

## GERMAN.

(July 6, 1918, 1.28 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. Several hostile attempts to attack W. of LANGEMARCK were broken up. In the battle sector S. of the SOMME artillery activity continued heavy during the day. It increased in the other sectors of the Army Group also during the evening.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. Between the AISNE and the MARNE and S. W. of RHEIMS fighting was intermittently increased. Strong attacks by the enemy in the CLIGNON sector were repulsed. Reconnaissance combats occurred in the CHAMPAGNE.

AVIATION. Lt. Bolle achieved his 20th air victory.

(July 6, 1918, 8.34 p. m.) There was local fighting W. of CHATEAU THIERRY.

## AUSTRIAN.

(July 6, 1918, 1.32 p. m.) Fighting continued yesterday at the mouth of the PIAVE. On the southern wing of the position in that region the enemy succeeded in forcing us back to the main branch of the river.

On the VENETIAN mountain front activity of both sides yesterday was limited to artillery fire. Early this morning the Italians renewed their attacks with violence in the SOLAROLO region and near ASIAGO but they were repulsed at all points.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 7, 1918

IVTH ARMY ..... 12th Div. from XVIIIth Army in reserve.  
XVIIIth ARMY ..... 12th Div. from reserve to IVth Army.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

IVTH ARMY ..... 12th Div. Near Menin. June 16. Doc.  
It is probable that the documentary identification of this division. "On the Oise" as reported in S. I. No. 84 was in error.  
VITH ARMY ..... 10th Erz. Div. 371st Inf. Regt. Sector of Hulluch. July 4. Doc.  
It is possible that 10th Erz. Div. has relieved 207th Div., which has not been identified since May 18, but until further information is received, 10th Erz. Div. will be considered as in close support.  
1ST ARMY ..... 103d Div. In the region of Crugny. July 7. Statement of prisoner.  
IIId ARMY ..... 88th Div. (Elements). Vicinity of Monthois. June 30. Statement of prisoner.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS IN LINE

JULY 6, 1918.

29TH DIV. ..... FLANDERS SECTOR.  
112th Inf. Regt. .... Near Langemarck ..... Night of July 5-6.... 6 prisoners.  
1ST LDW. DIV.  
31ST LDW. Inf. Regt. .... E. of Ypres..... July 5 ..... 2 prisoners.  
31ST DIV. .... YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.  
174th Inf. Regt. .... E. of Dickebusch..... July 6 ..... 1 deserter.  
56TH DIV.  
112th Inf. Brigade }  
186th Inf. Regt. } ..... S. E. of Bailleul..... July 3 ..... Doc.  
12TH RES. DIV.  
23d Res. Inf. Regt. }  
38th Res. Inf. Regt. } ..... Vicinity of Hinges..... July 6 ..... 4 prisoners.  
243D DIV. .... LA BASSEE—VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.  
478th Inf. Regt. .... Near Albert ..... July 4 ..... Doc.  
78TH RES. DIV. .... THE OISE-CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR.  
260th Res. Inf. Regt. .... N. of Vinly..... July 6 ..... 1 prisoner.  
201ST DIV.  
403d Inf. Regt. .... W. of Chateau Thierry..... July 6 ..... 30 prisoners.  
19TH RES. DIV. .... CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.  
73d Res. Inf. Regt. .... In line, normal sector..... July 6 ..... Statement of prisoner.  
GUARD CAV. DIV. }  
7TH RES. DIV. }  
36th Res. Inf. Regt. .... N. E. of Auberive..... July 6 ..... 1 prisoner.  
7th Res. Div. was withdrawn from the sector E. of Ville-en-Tardenois beginning of June.  
Guard Cav. Div. had been in line since end of May.  
The relief of Guard Cav. Div. by 7th Res. Div. was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 98.  
228TH DIV.  
35th Inf. Regt. .... Butte-du-Mesnil..... July 6 ..... 5 prisoners.  
15TH BAV. DIV. }  
197TH DIV. } ..... VERDUN SECTOR.  
25th Res. Jaeger Bn. (7th Jaeger Regt) Vicinity of Ormes ..... July 6 ..... 3 prisoners.  
According to their statements 197th Div. relieved 15th Bav. Div. June 23.  
197th Div. was withdrawn from the front N. W. of Chateau-Thierry June 8.  
15th Bav. Div. had been in line since middle of February.  
The relief of 197th Div. by 15th Bav. Div. was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 98.  
76TH RES. DIV.  
253d Res. Inf. Regt. .... S. E. of Bezonvaux..... July 6 ..... 1 deserter.  
According to their statements the effective strength of 76th Res. Div. has been greatly reduced. It is now 100 to 110 ration strength per company, with 50 trench effectives. Many of the men suffered from malaria, which was contracted in Rumania.  
84TH LDW. BRIG. .... LORRAINE SECTOR.  
According to the statements of 70th Res. Inf. Regt., captured July 5 at Port-sur-Seille, 84th Ldw. Brig., commanded by Gen. von Frech, is attached to the Metz Group. It is composed of: 70th Res. Inf. Regt., the Guard Machine Gun Battalion, probably the 39th Ldst. Inf. Regt., elements of 252d F. A. Regt. (formerly attached to 301st Div.) and the 9th Res. Hussar Regt.  
14TH LDW. DIV. .... VOSGES SECTOR.  
38th Ldw. Inf. Regt. .... Between Hilsenfirst and the Lauch.. July 6 ..... 2 deserters.

## GERMAN 17 cm. GUN

FROM FRENCH VIIIth ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 3, 1918.

Before the war the German Navy possessed a 17 cm., quick firing, naval gun (6.7 in), 40 calibres long (17 cm. S. K. L/40); with this gun the battleships of the *Lothringen* (1902/04) and *Deutschland* (1904-1906) classes were armed. Some of these ships have been taken out of commission and the pieces on board used as heavy artillery on land.

The gun is mounted either on a wheeled carriage (17 cm. K. I. R. L.), or on a railroad car (17 cm. K. Eis.).

It fires two projectiles:

Thick walled explosive shells 3 calibres long (point fused), weighing 63.6 kg. (140 lbs.) [containing a charge of 3.15 kg. (7 lbs.) of various usual forms of explosive. Range is 17,300 metres (18,920 yds.).

A thinner walled explosive shell 4.7 calibres long, weighing 60.5 kg. (133 lbs.), containing 6.43 kg: (14-1/7 lbs.) of explosive with false cap and stream-lined base similar to the latest types of shell. Range is 23,500 metres (25,696 yds.).

These shells have two rotating bands.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMBAT

TRANSLATION OF AN ORDER OF THE 14TH GERMAN DIVISION, JUNE 18, IN SECTOR SOUTH OF THE AISNE  
FROM FRENCH IIID ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 3, 1918.

### (a) GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Hold the first line of resistance against every hostile attack.

2. Our activity must constantly keep the enemy on the alert, inflict losses on him by every means possible and render his supply service as difficult as is within our power. The enemy must be worn out and his fighting strength exhausted as quickly as possible. On the other hand it is necessary, without sacrificing the security of our defence, to save our own troops as much as possible, protect them against losses, maintain their offensive power and, if possible, increase it. The troops must be imbued with the idea of their absolute superiority over the enemy. Everything should be done to supply and shelter the troops.

3. The new French gas renders a still stricter gas discipline necessary. Non-commissioned officers must keep constantly on the watch. Our troops must know that our mask affords full protection if adjusted in time.

4. All possible information regarding the enemy and particularly regarding the units in front of us, on his defensive organizations, on the artillery and trench mortar emplacements must be obtained.

### (b) INFANTRY :

The advanced line must be held with as small a garrison as possible. Troops will be distributed to a very great depth. The troops must be instructed in their duties at the various posts in the advanced zone.

Automatic rifles, trench mortars and rifle grenades must be very largely used in order to force the enemy, who is in a position very much inferior to ours, to keep below the surface of the ground.

Patrols will be very active. Particular care will be exercised in choosing the patrolling party, so as to avoid losses in prisoners. Every opportunity for taking prisoners will be seized.

### (c) ARTILLERY :

The artillery contributes to the defense mainly by an offensive attitude.

By combined action of the artillery of all divisions the enemy will not only be harassed in his first lines but his communications with the rear also interrupted. Life will be made hard for him by well studied harassing fire, troop movements being always looked for. Good observation renders the work of the artillery easy in all sectors ; its proper utilization will be assured by good telephone connections. The very appreciable annoyance which we ourselves suffer in our relations with the rear indicates the importance of harassing fire directed on the right spot. All opportunities for harming the enemy by gas shell bombardments must be watched for and used.

### (d) ORGANIZATION OF POSITIONS.

As far as possible there will be provided in front of our first line of resistance (which in general follows the actual first line), an advanced zone which will be garrisoned only by small outposts. Regarding the organization of the principal line of resistance farther to the rear and of a line of protection for the artillery, instructions will be given later.

Command posts for brigade, regimental and battalion commanders will be constructed without delay. The brigade will see to it that these command posts are installed sufficiently close to the first line.

Construction of communication trenches will immediately be begun where the communications with the first line are in open terrain. Existing works will be made use of for this purpose.

## SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

JULY 7, 1918.

### AMERICAN.

(July 7, 1918, 9 p. m.) In the VOSGES we made a successful raid, killing and wounding a number of the enemy and taking several prisoners. The day passed quietly at other points occupied by our troops.

### FRENCH.

(July 7, 1918, 11.00 a. m.) Artillery actions occurred S. of the AISNE in the region of LONGPONT and of CORCY. The Americans carried out a raid in the VOSGES and took prisoners. The night was quiet on the rest of the front.

(July 7, 1918, 9 p. m.) Nothing of importance to report occurred during the day.

### BRITISH.

(July 6, 1918, evening, continued). AVIATION. There were few air fights yesterday. Two German machines were shot down and a third forced to land disabled. One of ours is missing. Our airplanes and captive balloons worked very actively in co-operation with the artillery. During the day and following night 19 tons of bombs were dropped on various objectives.

(July 7, 1918, 9.55 a. m.) We took some prisoners and captured a machine gun in the course of a raid yesterday afternoon E. of HAMEL. German artillery was active in the neighborhood of FRANQUEVILLER and in the HINGES sector.

ITALIAN.

(July 4, 1918, 10.40 p. m.) After five days uninterrupted fighting, which had been rendered most bitter by the use of all arms and the difficulties of the terrain, the enemy was completely driven back this afternoon to the left bank of the new Piave. The recapture of the entire coastal Zone between SILE and PIAVE, which the enemy had occupied and held obstinately since last November, brilliantly crowns the victory gained by us in the first great battle for the recovery of our land and enlarges the zone of protection of Venice.

From June 15 until today 523 officers and 23,900 men have been taken prisoner. The following material was also captured from the enemy:

Sixty-three guns, 65 trench mortars, 1,234 machine guns, 37,195 rifles, 49 flame projectors, two airplanes, 5,000,000 rifle cartridges, many thousands of shells of all kinds, a large quantity of sapper's implements, telephone and other equipment.

We also completely recovered our artillery and other material in the advanced zone which had to be abandoned during the first phase of the struggle.

(July 7, 1918, 4.55 p. m.) Between the SILE and the PIAVE our troops by a perfect maneuver and irresistible dash reached the right bank of the NEW PIAVE and drove the enemy beyond the river. They are now organizing their positions on the re-conquered territory, which everywhere presents traces of a great struggle and shows losses by the enemy exceeding all expectations.

The 23d Army Corps carried out the difficult task victoriously and added new laurels to its glory. The 4th Infantry Division particularly distinguished itself. The conduct of all troops was magnificent. The infantry, with marines and coast guard detachments, fought with very great bravery. The corps artillery and that of the marine troops contributed to the success in very great measure. Our airplanes and those of our Allies, as well as the hydroplanes, participated with their usual courage. The 33d Battalion of Engineer Pioneers deserve particular honor for the extreme courage shown by it.

On the ASIAGO Plateau a French detachment made a brilliant penetration of the enemy's position at ZOCCHI, annihilating the garrison after lively fighting, and captured two officers, 64 men and two machine guns.

Between the FRENZELA Valley and the BRENTA the enemy made three attempts to attack our position on the CORNONE, but he was repulsed with heavy losses.

GERMAN.

(July 7, 1918, 12.20 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Fighting was intermittently active on the battlefronts between the YSER and the MARNE.

In spite of repeated failures the French and Americans again attacked W. of CHATEAU-THIERRY with stronger forces. The attacks were unsuccessful. Hard hand-to-hand fighting continued into the night. According to reports from troops, the losses of the enemy were again heavy.

Hostile attacks on the HILSENFIRST, in the Upper VOSGES, were repulsed.

AVIATION. Lieut. Kroll won his 30th air victory.

(July 7, 1918, 8.32 p. m.) There is nothing new to report from the battle fronts.

AUSTRIAN.

(July 7, 1918, 12.30 p. m.) As the delta of the PIAVE could not have been held without heavy losses, we withdrew our troops from that region to the position on the dam along the E. bank of the main branch of the river. The movement was completed during the night of July 5-6. The enemy made reconnaissances yesterday noon up to the river.

E. of MONTE PERTICA the 79th Ottocan Infantry Regiment repulsed Italian attacks in obstinate hand-to-hand fighting. In ALBANIA French and Italian troops attacked our positions in the mountains between the DEVOLI and the OSUM. In the course of the fighting the enemy succeeded in gaining advantages at two points, which were recaptured from him however, by a counter-attack.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 8, 1918

VITH ARMY .....	39th Div. relieves 48th Res. Div. 48th Res. Div. to XVIIth Army. 10th Ersatz Div. relieves 207th Div. 207th Div. to XVIIIth Army. 25th Div. from XVIIIth Army in reserve.
XVIIth ARMY .....	48th Res. Div. from Vth Army relieves 187th Div.
IId ARMY .....	233d Div. from XVIIIth Army in reserve. It may be relieving the 13th Div.
XVIIIth ARMY .....	46th Res. Div. withdrawn from front. Sector taken over by adjacent units. 25th Div. from reserve to Vth Army. 207th Div. from Vth Army relieves 204th Div. 233 Div. from reserve to IId Army. 227th Div. from reserve to Army Detch. "C". 11th Div. from reserve to VIth Army.
VIIth ARMY .....	23d Div. withdrawn from front. Sector taken by adjacent units. 14th Res. Div. relieves 47th Res. Div. 11th Div. from XVIIIth Army in reserve.
ARMY DETCH. "C" .....	227th Div. from XVIIIth Army in reserve.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

VITH ARMY .....	25th Div. at Laventie. July 4. Statement of prisoner.
XVIIth ARMY .....	Guard Ersatz Div. 7th Guard Inf. Regt. N. W. of Mons. June 24. Doc. 41st Div. 152d Inf. Regt. Near Douai. June 25. Doc. 199th Div. 114th Inf. Regt. At Valenciennes. June 12. Doc.
IId ARMY .....	24th Res. Div. A Bn. of 107th Res. Inf. Regt. in second line near Saily-Laurette. July 7. Statement of prisoner.
VIIth ARMY .....	11th Div. 38th Inf. Regt. Near Trosly-Loire, in rear of 105th Div. Statement of prisoner. 113th Div. 32d Res. Inf. Regt. At Conde-sur-Aisne. June 19. Doc.
IIId ARMY .....	1st Bav. Div. 24th Bav. Inf. Regt. Vicinity of Semide. July 4. Statement of prisoner.
ARMY DETCH. "C" .....	227th Div. 417th Inf. Regt. At Sponville. June 21. Doc. This division was last identified in the XVIIIth Army, June 13.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN LINE

JULY 7, 1918. FLANDERS SECTOR.			
8th Div.	According to a deserter from 31st Div., 8th Div. was still in the sector E. of Dickebusch, July 4.		
81st Res. Div.			
268th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Bailleul .....	July 7 .....	Doc.
119th Div.	LA BASSEE-VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
46th Inf. Regt. ....	At Acheville .....	July 6 .....	2 deserters.
13th Div.			
55th Inf. Regt. ....	Near Hamel .....	July 7 .....	1 prisoner.
108th Div.			
137th Inf. Regt. ....	Near Villers-Bretonneux .....	July 7 .....	13 prisoners.
97th Inf. Regt. ....	Near Villers-Bretonneux .....	July 7 .....	1 prisoner.
78th Res. Div.	THE OISE-THE MARNE SECTOR.		
260th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Oulchy-le-Chateau .....	July 7 .....	Doc.
4th Erz. Div.			
362d Inf. Regt. ....	Near Bussiares .....	July 7 .....	3 deserters.
VIIIth CORPS STAFF.			
According to a document, the von Schoeler Group (VIIIth Corps?) had 201st Div. under its orders June 29.			
The von Schoeler Group was last identified commanding the VIIIth Corps Staff, in the Noyon offensive, June 11.			
22d Div.	CHATEAU THIERRY-RHEIMS SECTOR.		
11th F. A. Regt. ....	E. of Ste. Euphrase .....	July 7 .....	1 deserter.
This is not the normal sector of 22d Div., which is presumed to be still in line N. of Chatillon.			
123d Div. ....	In line, normal sector .....	July 7 .....	Statement of prisoner.
86th Div. ....	In line, normal sector .....	July 7 .....	Statement of prisoner.
22d Res. Div.	VERDUN SECTOR.		
82d Res. Inf. Regt. ....	At Bethincourt .....	July 7 .....	2 deserters.
ASSAULT BATTALION No. 5.			
Battalion Rohr. ....	At Beuveille, E. of Longuyon .....	June 30 .....	Doc.
96th Div.	VOSGES SECTOR.		
416th Trench Mortar Co .....	(Field Post Office No. 756—96th Div.) In the Vosges .....	June 1 .....	Doc.
416th T. M. Co. was formerly attached to 219th Div.			
4th Cav. Div.	ALSACE SECTOR.		
87th Res. Schutzen Regt. ....	At Hilsenfirst .....	July 7 .....	7 prisoners.
44th Ldw. Div. ....	In Haute-Alsace .....	Beginning of July ...	Doc.
25th Ldw. Div. ....	In Haute-Alsace .....	Beginning of July ...	Doc.

## COMPOSITION OF A GERMAN ASSAULT BATTALION

FROM FRENCH VIIIth ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 3, 1918.

The following information is taken from the notebook of a German prisoner :

## I. COMPOSITION.

*Sturmabteilung* II comprises :

- 4 companies of infantry (each company is equipped with 3 light machine guns and 3 grenade throwers).
- 1 Trench mortar company.
- 1. Battery of accompanying artillery.
- 1 Flame projector section.
- 1 Signal detachment (*Nachrichten Abteilung*).
- 1 pioneer section.

The shock detachment (*Stosstrupp*) is composed of :

- 1 Group commander.
- 1 Long-throw bomber.
- 1 Short-throw bomber.
- At least 2 ammunition carriers.
- At least 2 liaison agents.
- At least 2 flankers.

## II. INSTRUCTION.

Short but energetic exercises, always with the weapons actually used in combat.

Practical demonstrations illustrating the lessons taught.

Friendly rivalry gives astonishing results in grenade throwing.

The carbine or rifle are always slung over the shoulder and fastened behind to the belt by means of a swivel snap.

### GRENADE THROWING :

The drills are as follows :

Throwing (with dash) to varied distances.

Plunging fire (over obstacles).

Recommended position. Left leg forward, left arm extended horizontally ; swing trunk forward and make use of the force thus given to the right arm.

The men are also instructed in the use of other weapons.

### RIFLE GRENADES :

There appears to be a new weapon which can throw a grenade to a distance of 200 meters. "Fire is not accurate but is decidedly effective." The grenade appears to be placed on a sort of discharger (*Schiessbecher*).

GRENADE THROWERS (*Priesterwerfer*) : Range—300 meters.

### FLAME PROJECTORS :

The flame projectors (*Klief* and *Wex*) precede the assault troops. If the enemy resists, the men carrying the flame projectors halt and lie down, the shock detachment advances and makes use of its grenades ; the shock detachment and the flame projectors act alternately.

### NEW DEVICE FOR DESTROYING WIRE :

From the notebook of a prisoner belonging to a *Sturmabteilung*, it appears that the Germans are destroying barbed wire with sections of gas or water pipes from 3.5 cm. to 5 cm. in diameter and 5 mm. thick filled with non-sensitive explosives.

The pipes (*Sprengrohren*) are fixed end to end so as to obtain the necessary length for the demolition and placed in the wire by the demolition detachment (*Sprengtrupp*) of about eight men.

The piping is fastened down at the forward end by means of a wooden stake, the explosive is fired by means of two slow fuses of from 22 to 25 meters long fastened on a plank and leading to two primers. The rate of combustion of the slow fuses is 1 cm. per second. The results obtained are remarkable.

SMOKE GRENADES (*Nebelbomben*).

SMOKE CARTRIDGES (*Rauchhuelen*).

## III. MORALE.

"What is particularly striking is the spirit of comradeship which exists between men, non-commissioned officers and officers, the generous issue of clothing and food, the good quality of the food, the food treatment generally.

"Each man is issued two complete outfits of clothing. He is given numerous opportunities for recreation either at the theater, moving-picture shows or concerts."

## GERMAN METHODS FOR ENSURING SECRECY

FROM BRITISH SUMMARY, JULY 6, 1918.

The following translation of a German Army Order indicates some of the methods employed by the enemy to ensure secrecy :—

Second Army Hq.

Iad No. 427/April.

Army Hq.,

April 17, 1918.

### PRESERVATION OF SECRECY.

A captured British order shows that in spite of the orders repeatedly issued, valuable information as to the order of battle, strength and composition of our Army has been given to the British by the papers found on officers and men who have been captured. A passage in the order states :—

"An immense amount of exceedingly valuable information has been obtained since the beginning of the operations from private letters, diaries, addresses on envelopes, and battalion and brigade orders, which have been found on the persons of German prisoners and dead."



This shows how valuable to the enemy addresses and notes are, even if they appear to be unimportant. The troops must have this impressed upon them by frequent instruction, especially before the beginning of operations. It is forbidden to copy or manifold orders beyond the numbers laid down by the proper authorities, or to insert our own positions, strong points, etc., on maps which are intended to be used in the front line.

All secret instructions, orders and maps must be made plainly recognizable as such by the heading "Not to be taken into the front line" at the top of the document.

(2) Documents, orders and maps found on the enemy are to be taken from prisoners at once and forwarded to the authorities concerned.

Unauthorized rummaging amongst the papers captured is forbidden. Unnecessary delays in transmission often render the captured documents valueless.

(3) Attention is again called to the orders issued in regard to the behavior of officers and men who are captured.

#### *Distribution.*

Down to companies and batteries.

(Signed) von TSCHISCHWITZ

### NEW GERMAN HOWITZER FUSE

FROM FRENCH 1ST ARMY BULLETIN, JUNE 27, 1918.

A new German howitzer fuse marked *E. H. Z. 16 C* (*Empfindlicher Haubitze-Zünder*, i. e., sensitive or instantaneous howitzer fuse) was recently picked up on the front of the French 1st Army. 16 C may stand for *Construction 1916* or may refer merely to the type of shell with which the fuse is to be employed.

The fuse combines the percussion and safety mechanism of two German fuses already known, *E. K. Z. 16* and *I. K. Z. 16*.

### LIAISON DURING THE ATTACK

TRANSLATION OF A GERMAN DOCUMENT: FROM FRENCH VIII<sup>TH</sup> ARMY BULLETIN, JUNE 18, 1918.

1ST ARMY

GENERAL STAFF, SECTION 1A 1B

Chief of Signal Service

No. 55.108

ARMY HEADQUARTERS,  
March 1, 1918

#### A. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

##### 1. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION WITHOUT WIRES:

- a. Radio telegraph.
- b. Earth telegraph.
- c. Visual signalling stations.
- d. Other luminous methods (pistols and flare-throwers).
- e. Panels (for signalling and indicating locations).
- f. Carrier pigeons.
- g. Messenger-dogs.
- h. Mounted scouts, runners, cyclists.

##### 2. TELEPHONE.

##### 3. OTHER MEANS.

- a. Infantry airplanes } which at the same time carry out reconnaissances.
- b. Balloons }

#### B. USE.

1. Means of communication without wires are used primarily by fighting troops. They serve to connect the troops with headquarters in the zone of fire as well as to establish communication between the ground and the air service. The only kind of luminous signals that may be used are those of which the meaning has been determined in advance. It is necessary that their number be limited.

Signals in relays are less practical because they require too many men.

2. During the advance, the telephone takes the place of the other means of communication and connects the higher headquarters with each other and with the regiments. Its use in the zone of fire, even in front of the regiment, offers great advantages. It permits exchange of the results of observation but it will only be thus used in exceptional cases because it is scarcely possible to change the location of the lines rapidly enough to advance with the attack.

All non-aerial lines (not attached to poles or trees) are destroyed by the troops which follow the advance divisions, and it is therefore, a waste of work and material to install them.

#### C. THE BATTLE.

a. Direct communication is necessary between the commanders of all signal units and the commanding officers for whom they are working.

b. An effort will be made to use only means of communication without wires in the zone of combat.

The use of telephone materiel will be restricted to a minimum. As it is impossible during an advance to dismantle useless telephone lines, materiel will soon be lacking since the maintenance of supply is difficult.

Successful use may be made of metallic circuit telephones with lateral communications and ending in a center of information (*Meldeköpfe*) where all information and all orders are received.

If there is sufficient personnel and materiel, it is well to prepare a second center of information. In the course of the advance during the battle these two centers relieve each other by alternately advancing.

I. PREPARATIONS TO BE MADE BEFORE THE ATTACK :

a. The main lines of communication to be established will be determined from sketches by selecting the initial and successive positions of the command posts (and observation posts) of the infantry regiments and so on. The initial and successive positions of the centers of information will be determined. The possibility of communication by means of visual signalling stations upon the battlefield will be established by reconnaissance,

b. The first center of information will be installed as far in advance as possible in order to avoid a premature change of location.

c. The regimental signal detachments belonging to the attacking infantry division will be relieved as much as possible by transferring to the stationary telephone sections and the units in the rear all of the lines and communications of the sector of attack.

d. The units will be reconstituted in personnel and in materiel. All means of wireless communication will be available for use during the attack.

e. The strictest discipline will be maintained over telephone conversations, especially in the danger zone.

2. SUBSEQUENT MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AFTER THE ORDER FOR ATTACK HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

a. The men will be informed of the meaning of the luminous signals. Everyone must know them.

d. The cipher code will be completed by adding the conventional names to designate the units and points of location.

e. The time when the headquarters will change the locations of their command posts (for example, when a certain line will be reached by the advanced infantry) will be determined approximately, as well as the place to which they will be transferred.

f. The receiving points for messages dropped from airplanes will be made known.

g. The liaison between the infantry and artillery, especially the advance of the rolling barrage, will be regulated in conjunction with the artillery liaison officer attached to every first line battalion.

3. DURING THE ATTACK.

a. Signal detachments will advance with the attacking troops and establish the network of communications as it has been determined in the "Plan of Communications".

Telephone lines will be used only if they can be established at the beginning upon temporary poles having the height of a cavalry lance.

The center of information will change its position rapidly. The establishment and organization of the center of information is the duty of the division.

b. Troop signal detachments are to be relieved as soon as possible by the divisional units, so that the former may perform their liaison duties in the first line.

c. The lines strung upon temporary poles are to be changed as soon as possible by the units which follow into permanent lines, in order that they may not be damaged by our troops.

d. The chief of the signal service, the commanders of divisional signal units and the commanders of troop signal detachments, will remain in constant communication with one another in order to cooperate in perfecting the service. This cooperation is particularly important when the established plan can no longer be carried out during the progress of the attack.

It is necessary that the headquarters make known their changes of location and leave a permanent detail in their old positions until they have become established in their new command post. The regiments will report their new command post to the center of information by sending a runner or mounted scout who will act as guide.

D. SPECIAL DISPOSITIONS.

a. The attention of the troops will be called to the necessity of repairing the permanent telephone lines (hostile or friendly). Wires will be cut only upon the order of an officer and if possible upon the order of the signal service. The poles must be saved.

b. The headquarters will indicate distinctly the location of their command post.

c. A reserve of trained men will be formed to replace the losses in the signal detachment.

d. The troops will be quartered in dry and roomy billets.

e. Assistance will be rendered to liaison formations. They are provided with passes which permit them to pass marching columns.

f. Provision supply depots and all the units have the order to supply individual signal detachments. Passes will be prepared for the detachments.

(No Signature)

FALSE CAP SHELLS IN USE IN THE GERMAN ARTILLERY

FROM FRENCH VIIITH ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 2, 1918.

Examination of the projectiles and fragments picked up on the army front shows that the Germans have recently extended the use of false cap shells to guns of a number of different calibres, for the sake of increased range. Besides 19 cm. (7.48") and 15 cm. (5.91) projectiles which have been known for some time, a 24 cm. (9.46") and a 28 cm. (11.02") false cap shell have recently been identified.

The British report a new 38 cm. (14.98") false cap shell very different from the model formerly known. This new shell gives three kilometers increase in range (amounting to 45 instead of 42 kilometers). It is worth noting that for firing at long ranges, the German are substituting for percussion point or base fuses, a combination point fuse which makes adjustment by means of time fire possible.

A new 38 cm. shell reported by the British is even armed with two fuses—a point and a base fuse.

## SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUEES

JULY 8, 1918.

## AMERICAN.

(July 8, 1918, 9.00 p. m.) There have been no fresh developments at the points occupied by our troops.

## FRENCH.

(July 8, 1918, 11 a. m.) The night was marked by several artillery actions between the Forest of VILLERS-COTTERETS and the MARNE, without infantry activity.

(July 8, 1918, 9.00 p. m.) Our troops attacked the enemy's positions this morning S. of the AISNE, on the outskirts of the Forest of RETZ in the region N. W. of LONGPONT. We advanced 1,200 meters on a front of about three kilometers, and captured the farm of CHAVIGNY and the hills N. and S. of the farm. The number of unwounded prisoners so far counted is 347, including four officers.

AVIATION. On July 6 and 7, 14 airplanes were shot down or disabled and two captive balloons set on fire by our aviators. Our bombing planes dropped 28 tons of projectiles in the course of night expeditions in the region of FISMES HIRSON, FERRE-EN-TARDENOIS, AMAGNE-LUCQUY, and other points. It has recently been determined that Lieut. Leps shot down his 10th, 11th, and 12th machines on May 31, June 6 and 13. Up to the present this pilot has seven hostile machines and five captive balloons to his credit.

Adjutant Marinowitch brought down his 10th, 11th and 12th machines on June 1 and 15, and July 1.

Adjutant Montrion shot down his 10th and 11th machines, including nine planes and two captive balloons, on June 7 and 17.

Lieut. Boyau shot down his 20th machine on July 1, and his 21st and 22d machines on July 5; 14 captive balloons and eight airplanes have been officially ascertained as to his credit.

Two pilots disappeared last June: Adjutant Quetta, who had 10 airplanes, and Sergeant Baylies who had 12 airplanes to their credit.

## BRITISH.

(July 7, 1918, evening.) Early this morning the enemy attempted a raid in the vicinity of LOCRE and was repulsed.

There is nothing of special interest to report beyond the activity of the hostile artillery and trench mortars in the BETHUNE sector.

AVIATION. Yesterday our balloons and observation planes carried out a great deal of good work. There were few aerial fights. Three German planes were shot down and a fourth forced to land disabled. One of our planes did not return.

During the past 24 hours 17 tons of bombs were dropped on various objectives.

(July 8, 1918, 9.55 a. m.) Last night the Australian troops slightly advanced their lines astride the SOMME, on a front of about 3,000 meters. They took several prisoners.

Scottish troops made a successful raid S. of the LA BASSEE Canal and took some prisoners.

The Australians penetrated the enemy's lines E. of HAZEBROUCK and captured some prisoners.

Following these operations the German artillery showed activity on both banks of the SOMME as well as W. of BEAUMONT-HAMEL and in the neighborhood of BETHUNE.

## BELGIAN.

(July 7, 1918, evening.) A prisoner was captured in the course of a raid made during the night of July 5-6 on a hostile post in the region of LANGEMARCK. In the course of the last two days hostile operations against our advanced posts at NIEUPORT, PERUYSE and MERKEM were checked by our artillery and infantry barrages.

Artillery activity was slight.

## GERMAN.

(July 8, 1918, 1.10 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. — The artillery showed increased activity during the evening. During the night it intermittently became very intense on both sides of the Lys, along the LA BASSEE Canal and on both sides of the SOMME.

Lively reconnoitering activity and attacks of considerable strength on the part of the enemy near MERRIS and S. of the Lys were unsuccessful.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. — Fighting continued lively W. of CHATEAU THIERRY.

Hostile attacks in the Cligon Sector and S. W. of RHEIMS were repulsed.

AVIATION. Lt. Bilik won his 22d air victory.

(July 8, 1918, 8.32 p. m.) British local attacks on both sides of the LA BASSEE Canal broke down under heavy losses.

## AUSTRIAN.

(July 8, 1918, 1.29 p. m.) The fighting for the positions on the TASSON, E. of MONTE PERTICA, lasted into the afternoon. The 79th Ottocan Regiment counter-attacked seven times before the offensive power of the enemy was completely broken and he was forced to retire to his trenches. The regimental commander of the Ottocans, Lt. Carl Zoller died the death of a hero at the head of his brave troops.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 9, 1918

IVTH ARMY ..... 58th Div. relieves 121st Div.  
16th Bav. Div. from reserve to VIth Army.

VIth ARMY ..... 25th Div. relieves 16th Div.  
16th Bav. Div. from IVth Army in reserve.  
207th Div. in reserve. The reported presence of the 207th Div. in the XVIIIth Army as stated in *Summary of Information* No. 100 was apparently in error.

IId ARMY ..... 200th Div. from reserve to VIIth Army.

XVIIIth ARMY ..... 3d Bavarian Div. is in line immediately W. of 202d Div. so that Order of Battle, W. to E., is: 84th Div., 207th Div., 2d Bavarian Div., 202d Div.  
Owing to change in Army boundaries, 223d Div. is now in VIIth Army.  
204th Div. is still in line and was not relieved by 207th Div. from VIth Army.

VIIth ARMY ..... 23d Div. withdrawn from front. (Subject to confirmation.)  
Owing to change in Army boundaries, 223d Div. is now in VIIth Army.  
200th Div. from IId Army, in reserve.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

VIth ARMY ..... 16th Bav. Div. Near Lille. July 7. Doc.

XVIIIth ARMY ..... 24th Div. N. of Cambrai. June 21. Doc.

IId ARMY ..... 233d Div. 448th Inf. Regt. At Morcourt. July 8. Doc.  
It is possible that 233d Div. has relieved 13th Div., but until further evidence is received 233d Div. is to be considered as in close support.

VIIth ARMY ..... 200th Div. Elements of 3d, 4th and 5th Jaeger Regts. Vicinity of Chateau Thierry July 4. Statement of prisoner.  
241st Div. In army reserve. July 7. Doc.  
2d Guard Div. Near Fismes. June 22. Doc.

IIId ARMY ..... XIXth Corps staff in Champagne June 13. This corps staff was last reported in the 2d Army although there was an unconfirmed report that it was resting near Ghent June 1.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN LINE, JULY 8, 1918

4TH BAV. DIV. YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.

5th Bav. Inf. Regt. .... Near Merris ..... July 7 ..... 1 prisoner.

5th Bav. Inf. Regt. .... Near Merris ..... July 8 ..... 2 prisoners.

48TH RES. DIV. }  
39TH DIV. }

According to the prisoners of 223d Res. Inf. Regt., 48th Res. Div. (noted below), the regiment was relieved July 3 near Vieux-Berquin by 172d Inf. Regt., 39th Div.

39th Div. has been engaged twice: in the XVIIIth Army vicinity of Beaumetz-Hebuterne, from March 22 to April 7 and in the VIth Army, Vieux-Berquin sector, from April 30 to May 28.

The relief of 38th Res. Div. by 39th Div. was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 100.

207TH DIV. LA BASSEE-VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.

10TH ERZ. DIV.

369th Inf. Regt. .... W. of La Bassee ..... July 7-8 ..... 10 prisoners.

10th Erz. Div. has been engaged twice: in the IVth Army, vicinity of Bailleul-Dranoutre from April 10 to April 15, and from April 29 to May 3.

207th Div., in this sector since May 18, is reported in line at Antheuil.

The relief of 207th Div. by 10th Erz. Div. was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 100.

2D GUARD RES. DIV.

91st Res. Inf. Regt. .... At Vitry ..... July 5 ..... Statement of prisoner.

187TH DIV. }

48TH RES. DIV. }

223d Res. Inf. Regt. .... S. W. of Gavrelle ..... July 7 ..... Prisoners.

They state their regiment relieved 188th Inf. Regt., 187th Div., in the night of July 6-7. 187th Div. had been in line since the middle of June.

48th Res. Div. has been twice engaged at Vieux-Berquin: from April 14 to May 27, and from June 19 to July 3.

The relief of 187th Div. by 48th Res. Div. was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 100.

43D RES. DIV.

201st Res. Inf. Regt. .... N. of Saily-Laurette ..... July 8 ..... 22 prisoners.

108TH DIV.

265th Res. Inf. Regt. .... S. E. of Villers-Bretonneux ..... July 8 ..... 13 prisoners.

97th Inf. Regt. .... S. E. of Villers-Bretonneux ..... July 8 ..... 4 prisoners.

75TH RES. DIV. MONTDIDIER-THE OISE SECTOR.

251st Res. Inf. Regt. .... Near Courcelles ..... Night of July 7-8 ..... 2 prisoners.

This is west of normal sector of 75th Res. Div. It is possible that the division has been moved two divisional sectors westward.

84TH DIV.

336th Inf. Regt. .... Porte Farm, E. of Antheuil ..... July 8 ..... 1 deserter.

46TH RES. DIV.

According to the statements of a deserter of 84th Div., 46th Res. Div. was relieved July 2 by the extension of the fronts of its neighboring divisions.

Its withdrawal from line was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 100.

204TH DIV. }

207TH DIV. }

The deserter of 336th Inf. Regt., 84th Div., stated that this regiment is in liaison on the east with 213th Res. Inf. Regt., and that 207th Div. has relieved 204th Div.

204th Div. had been in line since June 11.

207th Div. had been in the sector S. of the La Bassee Canal since May 19. It was engaged at Givenchy from April 18 to April 22.

The relief of 204th Div. by 207th Div. was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 100.

6TH DIV. THE OISE-CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR.

24th Inf. Regt. .... Cutry sector ..... Recent date ..... Statement of prisoner.

23d Div.

This division appears to have been withdrawn from the front. Doc. Its withdrawal from the front was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 100.

42d Div.

138th Inf. Regt. .... Retz Forest, S. of St. Pierre-Aigle..... July 8 ..... 1 prisoner.

47th Res. Div. {

14th Res. Div. {

53d Res. Inf. Regt.

16th Res. Inf. Regt.

159th Inf. Regt. .... } Chavigny farm ..... July 8 ..... More than

11d Pion. Bn. No. 7 } 350 prisoners.

214th Minenwerfer Co. }

47th Res. Div. had been in this sector since June 1.

14th Res. Div. had been engaged twice in the VIIth Army, in the vicinity of Coucy and near Chaudun. It had been in reserve since the beginning of June.

The relief of 47th Res. Div. by 14th Res. Div. was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 100.

78th Res. Div. .... In line, normal sector ..... July 8 ..... Doc.

### GERMAN COMMAND ON NOYON—CHATEAU THIERRY FRONT

Captured orders indicate that, in the latter part of June, the von François Group (VIIth Corps Staff) included the 223d Div., 211th Div. and 105th Div., in the line of the VIIth Army. This fixes the location of the boundary separating the VIIth and XVIIIth Armies between the sectors of the 223d Div. and the 202d Div. The exact location of the boundary is not clear, as the limits of the sectors of these divisions have not recently been established, but it may be assumed to be near Tracy le Val, though it may develop that the Oise is now the boundary.

South of the von François Group is the von Staabs Group, comprising the 53d Reserve Div., 34th Div., 6th Div. and 42d Div., in the line. Von Staabs commanded the XIIIth Corps in the Somme offensive, but it is not known whether or not he has this same corps staff with him at present.

The French Army on this front reports that there is reason to believe that it is the von Winkler Group that is immediately south of the von Staabs Group. There is not yet sufficient evidence to justify accepting this report.

The group on the Chateau Thierry front is now the von Schoeler Group; its limits are not definitely known, nor is the identity of the corps staff which von Schoeler has under him. He was commanding the VIIIth Corps on the Noyon front recently, and presumably has the same corps staff on the Chateau Thierry front.

This rearrangement of corps staffs indicates the withdrawal of the 1st, LIVth, IVth Reserve and, possibly, the VIIIth Reserve Corps Staffs from the Aisne-Marne front.

### GERMAN ARTILLERY TACTICS

#### FROM BRITISH SOURCES

The experiences of the French in the attack of June 12, between the Aisne and the Forêt de Retz, bring out certain points of interest in the hostile shelling:—

(a) COUNTER-BATTERY WORK included a lavish use of 7.7-cm. H. E. shell with instantaneous fuse, to inflict casualties on personnel. This proved fairly successful. There was the usual heavy gas-shelling, but no yellow cross shell were employed.

(b) DESTRUCTIVE FIRE was very accurate, but only began an hour before the attack, and was insufficiently distributed. It was of too short duration to have much moral effect, and the accuracy of the fire on various points rendered the intervening stretches comparatively safe. Consequently, the garrison of the forward system, which was very thinly held, did not suffer much from the bombardment. Shelling was heavier on the support line than on the front line. Gas shell were largely used on the forward system, but no yellow cross shell were employed.

(c) HARASSING FIRE was intense on selected points, but showed no elasticity or variation; consequently, as soon as the lie of the fire was observed, the French reserves were able to take up their positions almost without loss. One battalion did so without any casualties, another with only three. The targets subjected to harassing fire were ravines, cross-roads and villages, and points reported by aerial or ground observation to be occupied by troops. Shelling on the latter was generally inaccurate and unsuccessful.

(d) THE CREEPING BARRAGE was too fast for the infantry and was already well past the French defensive lines when the time came to repel the assault. It was very heavy, but of insufficient depth, and consequently incapable of neutralizing the machine guns of successive lines simultaneously. As a barrage, however dense, it could not be expected to destroy the defences of the whole zone attacked, and it lost its value as a protection to the infantry, once the latter had been left behind.

The creeping barrage began only at the support line. It caused comparatively few casualties among troops under cover. The best cover was afforded by short lengths of narrow deep trench.

### COMPOSITION OF A SOUND RANGING DETACHMENT

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM A PRISONER FROM SOUND RANGING DETACHMENT No. 128: FROM FRENCH VITH ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 3, 1918

This unit regularly has four officers but at present there are only three. The commander of the detachment is an architect by profession. The captured lieutenant as well as the other lieutenant had no duties other than to make reconnaissances of positions for the posts and to exercise supervision over the men. The technical work is done entirely by the commander of the detachment who has received special instruction.

The personnel of the detachment comprises 80 non-commissioned officers and men. It is administered as a unit and is attached to the artillery.

The only specialists are telephone operators. The personnel is not specially recruited but is composed mainly of men not qualified for the infantry. Preference is given to young men who are capable of observing with sustained attention. They receive only a very general technical instruction.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 161, JULY 10, 1918

As means of transportation the unit has only one supply wagon. When changing sector, horse-drawn wagons are temporarily furnished by the ammunition trains. The officers are mounted.

The technical equipment is very rudimentary; it will all go into one small box.

The base of the detachment when installed comprises four posts at intervals of about four kilometers; it occupies therefore, a front of about 12 kilometers.

These posts are connected with the office of the chief of the section through a telephone central where the line repairmen are stationed. One or two advanced posts, where the lookouts (*Vorwarter*) are stationed are also on the telephone line. The duty of the lookouts consists in announcing the gun shots at the moment they hear them.

In the case of high velocity guns the second detonation or muzzle wave is announced.

The announcement is by a buzzer call transmitted by telephone to the four posts permanently occupied by one or two observers.

On this signal the observers start a chronograph which marks tenths of seconds. They stop the instrument at the moment they themselves hear the shot; these measurements are transmitted by telephone to the central. This permits the difference in time taken by the sound to reach the several posts to be calculated. The chief of the section, by means of a table, makes the calculations and necessary diagrams to determine the position of the battery. This requires about half an hour. The position of the posts, which must be very accurately determined, is established by an engineer from divisional headquarters (*Trigonometer*), unless the point can be marked on a 1:25,000 map. The effect of the wind is taken into account but with a wind travelling more than three meters a second the measurements lose all accuracy and the sound ranging detachment does not operate.

Reports on the direction and velocity of the wind are sent out by the aeronautic section.

The rangings obtained during each 24 hours are transmitted at specified times to the artillery of the division or divisions on the front in which the section is operating. In the Château Thierry sector the sound ranging detachment operated in connection with Flash Ranging Detachment No. 45. In the new sector, where he had been but two days, the lieutenant did not know the flash ranging detachment. The lieutenant knew of the existence of registering devices used by us and the British army. He saw unserviceable equipment at St. Quentin and he knew of documents giving their description and manner of working but he states that the Germans do not use similar equipment.

He made sound ranging attempts with a battery of 21-cm. howitzers. These trials did not give good results.

### TREATMENT OF CAPTURED OFFICERS

#### FROM BRITISH SOURCES

According to information received from a reliable source, dictaphones are installed in the living rooms of the Europa Hotel at Karlsruhe, where newly captured British officers are taken for the purposes of interrogation.

### SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUEES

JULY 9, 1918

#### AMERICAN.

(July 9, 1918, 9 p. m.) There is nothing of importance to report.

#### FRENCH.

(July 9, 1918, 11 a. m.) Between MONTDIDIER and the OISE we carried out a local operation west of ANTHEUIL at half past three o'clock this morning. Our troops, supported by tanks, broke through the hostile lines along a front of four kilometers, capturing the PORTE and the LOGES Farms, advancing about 1,800 meters at some points. We have held all of our gains. The number of unwounded prisoners counted up to the present is 450, of whom 14 are officers.

S. of the AISNE, artillery combat continued actively throughout the night in the vicinity of the CHAVIGNY Farm. We increased our advance at this point and captured about 20 prisoners, one of whom was an officer.

The artillery of both sides was active W. and N. W. of CHATEAU THIERRY, also at HILL 204. In CHAMPAGNE our patrols brought in prisoners in the MARQUISE sector and near the BUTTE de SOUAIN. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

(July 9, 1918, 9.50 p. m.) S. of the AISNE a hostile counter-attack on the positions taken by us in the region of CHAVIGNY Farm broke down under our fire.

The number of prisoners taken during our attack this morning W. of ANTHEUIL is 530. We have also captured about 30 machine guns.

The day was quiet on the rest of the front.

#### BRITISH.

(July 8, 1918, 7.45 p. m.) Except for local combats in which we made some prisoners there is nothing of importance to report.

Yesterday the cloudy weather hindered aerial operations and made observation difficult. During the day, seven hostile airplanes were shot down and four more forced to land disabled. Three of our planes did not return.

During the day and the following night we dropped 16 tons of bombs on various objectives among which were docks at OSTENDE and the railroads at TOURNAI and COURTRAI.

(July 9, 1918, 10.10 a. m.) During the night, London troops made a successful raid E. of ARRAS and brought back prisoners and a machine gun.

The hostile artillery was active, firing on the position which we recently captured S. of the SOMME.

(July 9, 1918, evening.) There is nothing to report.

**AVIATION.** On July 8 in spite of low clouds and storms during the morning our airplanes later did considerable photographic and reconnoitering work during the clear intervals. Hostile aerial activity was slight. Seven German machines were destroyed and six forced down out of control. Four of our machines are missing. Nineteen tons of bombs were dropped, principally on the railroad sidings at ROULERS, TOURNAI and WAVRIN and on the dumps at WARNETON and BAC SAINT MAUR. Night flying was impossible.

#### BELGIAN.

(July 9, 1918, 11 p. m.) Artillery activity was slight.

A hostile reconnoitering detachment which attempted to attack one of our outposts W. of LANGEMARCK was repulsed.

## ITALIAN.

(July 9, 1918, 5 p. m.) The usual artillery fire and patrol activity occurred along the entire front.

A hostile attack on the CORNONE, on the Sasso Rosso, was promptly repulsed.

ALBANIA. In Albania our operations continue. On the left wing after artillery preparation in which the monitors of the British navy effectively cooperated, the infantry was launched in attack on the lower VOJUSA. After hard fighting it occupied the hills between LEVANI and the monastery of POJANI, while the cavalry passing between the western slopes of GALA MALAKASTRA and the sea fell boldly on the rear of the enemy. In the center the very strong positions of CAVA PLAVA and COROCOF, obstinately defended by the enemy, are in our possession.

At the head of the TOMARICA we captured the heights of CAVA DEVRIS. British airplanes gave valuable help in the fighting. The number of prisoners is more than 1,300. The capture of guns, airplanes, machine guns and large supplies is reported.

MACEDONIA. During the night of July 7-8 the enemy after violent artillery preparation made two attempted raids in the region of C-1050, but was repulsed by our fire.

## GERMAN.

(July 9, 1918, 1.30 p. m.). WEST FRONT: Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Frequently repeated attacks by the enemy S. of the LA BASSEE Canal and advances in force along the N. bank of the SOMME were repulsed. Artillery fighting continued lively in these sectors and towards evening intermittently showed great strength on both sides of the SOMME.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. After violent artillery preparation W. of ANTHEUIL, S. W. of NOYON, the enemy launched heavy attacks.

French attacks were broken up along the Forest of VILLERS-COTTERETS in our combat zone.

AVIATION. Yesterday we shot down 18 hostile airplanes. Lt. Billik achieved his 23d and 24th and Lt. Friedrichs his 27th air victory.

(July 9, 1918, 8.34 p. m.) Minor French attacks S. W. of NOYON were repulsed. Successful local combats occurred W. of CHATBAU THIERRY.

## AUSTRIAN.

(July 9, 1918, 1.35 p. m.) There were no events of importance along the Italian front.

ALBANIA. The pressure of the enemy's forces across the VOJUSA continues. S. W. of BERAT there was fighting in connection with these operations and the French gained some terrain along the Upper DEVOLI.

# SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 10, 1918

IVTH ARMY .....	13th Res. Div. in line in sector of 4th Bav. Div. It is in process of relieving 4th Bav. Div. but as relief is not yet completed, 4th Bav. Div. is considered as still in line.
XVIIITH ARMY.....	26th Div. from reserve to 1st Army. 1st Div. from reserve to VIIth Army.
IId ARMY .....	15th Div. from reserve to VIIth Army.
XVIIIITH ARMY.....	51st Res. Div. from reserve to VIIth Army. Position of 75th Res. Div. in line is now between 222d Div. and 206th Div.
VIIITH ARMY.....	51st Res. Div. from XVIIIth Army in reserve. 11th Div. from reserve to Army Detch. "C" 15th Div. from IId Army relieves 211th Div. 47th Res. Div. is in line in sector of 14th Res. Div. It is relieving 14th Res. Div. but relief is not completed and 14th Res. Div. is to be considered still in line. 1st Div from XVIIth Army, in reserve.
IST ARMY.....	6th Cav. Div. from Army Detch. "B", in reserve. 7th Cav. Div. from XIXth Army, in reserve. 26th Div. from XVIIth Army, in reserve.
ARMY DETCH. "C".....	8th Bav. Res. Div. withdrawn from line. 183d Div. side-slips to the west, taking old sector of 8th Bav. Res. Div. 11th Div. from VIIth Army takes old sector of 183d Div.
XIXTH ARMY.....	7th Cav. Div. from line to 1st Army. Its sector is taken by "?" Div.
ARMY DETCH. "B".....	6th Cav. Div. from reserve to 1st Army.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

XVIIIITH ARMY.....	3d Res. Div. The commander of the 5th Co., 34th Inf. Regt., wrote on June 18: "We are 20 kilometers in rear of the front, in reserve, like a division which is to pass through the line for attack. The various elements are in order, have been trained again, and we are in good form to march on Paris."
VIIITH ARMY.....	231st Div. 443d Inf. Regt. E. of Laon. End of June. Doc. 2d Guard Div. E. of Marle. July 1. Doc. 51st Res. Div. Region of Marle. Early in July. Doc. 1st Div. Near Hirson. Early in July. Doc.
IST ARMY.....	6th Cav. Div. At Rethel. Early in July. Doc. 7th Cav. Div. At Rethel. Early in July. Doc. 230th Div. Detained near Rethel. Early in July. Doc. 26th Div. All three regts. arrived at Neufchatel-les-Rheims. Early in July. Doc.
VTH ARMY .....	20th Div. reported as entraining at Arlon and leaving in direction of Sedan. Report however, is subject to confirmation. Doc.
ARMY DETCH. "C".....	8th Bav. Res. Div., withdrawn from line, is reported as entraining for a destination believed to be Rethel, early in July. Doc.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN LINE, JULY 9, 1918

1st Ldw. Div.	FLANDERS SECTOR.		
31st Ldw. Inf. Regt.....	E. of Ypres .....	July 9.....	4 prisoners.
121ST Div. }	YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.		
58TH Div. }			
103d Res. Inf. Regt. ....	W. of Dranoutre .....	July 8.....	Equipment.
58th Div. has relieved 121st Div.	It occupied this same sector in May.		
The relief of 121st Div. by 58th Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 101.			
16TH Div. }			
25TH Div. }			
117th Inf. Regt. ....	W. of Merville .....	July 9.....	1 prisoner.
According to his statements 25th Div. relieved 16th Div. in the night of July 6-7.			
The relief of 16th Div. by 25th Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 101.			
214TH Div.	LA BASSEE-VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
358th Inf. Regt. ....	S. of Feuchy .....	July 9.....	3 prisoners.
26TH Res. Div.			
119th Res. Inf. Regt.....	S. W. of Hebuterne.....	July 8.....	1 prisoner.
16TH Res. Div.			
30th Res. Inf. Regt.....	N. W. of Beaumont-Hamel .....	July 9.....	1 prisoner.
3D NAVAL DIV.			
3d Marine Inf. Regt.....	Aveluy Woods.....	July 9.....	1 prisoner.
3d Naval Div. expects to be relieved between July 10 and July 15.			
43D RES. DIV.			
201st Res. Inf. Regt. ....	Near Sailly-Laurette.....	July 9.....	8 prisoners.
108TH Div.	VILLERS-BRETONNEUX-MONTDIDIER SECTOR.		
97th Inf. Regt. ....	S. E. of Villers-Bretonneux .....	July 9.....	5 prisoners.
109TH Div.			
2d Inf. Regt.....	W. of Marcelcave .....	July 6.....	Doc.
84TH Div.	MONTDIDIER-THE OISE SECTOR.		
335th Inf. Regt.			
336th Inf. Regt.			
423d Inf. Regt.			
248th F. A. Regt.			
84th Trench Mortar Co. )	Porte Farm and Loges Farm.....	July 9.....	582 prisoners (21 officers).
204TH Div.			
413th Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Antheuil .....	July 9.....	26 prisoners.
204th Div. was not relieved by 207th Div., as reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 100, and is considered as in line. 207th Div. is considered as still in reserve of VIth Army.			



THE OISE-CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR.			
233D Div.....	Vicinity of Carlepont.....	June 25.....	Doc.
14TH RES. DIV.			
53d Res. Inf. Regt. }	Vicinity of Chavigny .....	July 9.....	32 prisoners.
16th Res. Inf. Regt. }			
CHATEAU THIERRY RHEIMS SECTOR.			
78TH RES. DIV. ....	Normal sector .....	July 9.....	Doc.
80TH RES. DIV.			
CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.			
264th Res. Inf. Regt.....	Near Cornillet .....	July 9.....	1 killed.
30TH Div.			
99th Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Souain .....	July 9.....	Prisoners.
208TH Div.			
WOEVRE SECTOR.			
65th Res. Inf. Regt.....	N. of St. Mihiel.....	July 9.....	1 prisoner.
84TH LDW. BRIG.			
LORRAINE SECTOR.			
70th Res. Inf. Regt.....	At Nomeny.....	July 9.....	1 prisoner.

### ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON AMERICAN SECTORS, JUNE 30 TO JULY 7

#### PICARDY SECTOR :

Activity slightly decreased in this area, and has become more in the nature of activity of a quiet sector. There were no marked concentrations, and but few calibers above 150. Fire was mostly harassing. On July 4 there was heavy retaliation with Yperite on the front lines and on villages.

#### AISNE SECTOR :

West of Chateau Thierry activity was greatly increased on account of our attack on Vaux. This brought down heavy counter preparation and barrage including some gas and a large proportion of heavy calibers. Aside from this and some retaliation next day, it has been about normal, mostly on front lines and with small calibers.

East of Chateau Thierry artillery fire was much reduced. There were no concentrations and fire was distributed as in the previous week. The large proportion of 105's was noticeable, this being about equal to the 77's. The proportion of 150's was small.

#### WOEVRE SECTOR :

This sector is much quieter. The fire during this week has been scattered harassing with very little gas. A very small number of 150's were reported.

#### LORRAINE SECTOR :

Scattering fire, much weaker than last period reported, with almost no gas. A few 210's were reported.

#### ALSACE SECTOR :

Very quiet, scattering harassing fire, almost entirely by small calibers. A heavy bombardment of front lines by 77's, 105's and 150's on a front of several kilometers in Southern Alsace was reported July 1.

### SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUEES

JULY 10, 1918.

#### AMERICAN.

(July 10, 1918, 9 p. m.) The day again passed quietly at points occupied by our troops.

#### FRENCH.

(July 10, 1918, 11 a. m.) The artillery of both sides was active N. of MONTDIDIER and S. of the AISNE in the region of CHAVIGNY Farm:

We carried out several raids in CHAMPAGNE and took prisoners.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

AVIATION. On July 8, seven German machines were shot down and two captive balloons set on fire by our aviators.

(July 10, 1918, 9 p. m.) S. of the AISNE our infantry has succeeded in reducing the resistance of the enemy at some points N. of the farm of CHAVIGNY. We also have taken the farm of GRILLE and the quarries to the E. Our patrols reached the edge of LONGPONT and we have penetrated to the N. part of CORCY, again making prisoners.

Nothing to report from the rest of the front.

#### BRITISH.

(July 10, 1918, 11 a. m.) German artillery showed increased activity last night E. of VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

Local attacks launched by the enemy were broken up. Early this morning hostile machine-gun and artillery activity became heavy between VILLERS-BRETONNEUX and the ANCRE.

Yesterday afternoon a German detachment was repulsed S. of BUCQUOY.

In the course of a successful local operation last night in the neighborhood of MERRIS we slightly advanced our lines, and captured several prisoners and a machine-gun.

(July 10, 1918, evening.) In a successful minor operation which we carried out last night in the outskirts of MERRIS we captured nine machine-guns, two trench mortars and a number of prisoners. During the day our patrols also took some prisoners at other points of the front. There is nothing of importance to note, except hostile artillery activity, in the sectors of MORLANCOURT, HINGES and LOCRE.

AVIATION. On July 9, showers and low clouds prevented aerial activities, but our photographic and reconnaissance work went on as usual. Several hostile batteries were engaged with our observation airplanes. German airplanes were active in the region N. of our front and a number of aerial combats resulted. Nine German airplanes were destroyed and the tenth was driven out of control. In addition a hostile reconnaissance airplane was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. During the day we dropped 14 tons of bombs on important objectives. Two tons were dropped with good results on the environs of the LILLE region, and one and one-half tons on the docks at BRUGES. Three of our machines have not returned. In the following night three tons of explosives were dropped on hostile railroads and camps without our sustaining any losses.

#### ITALIAN.

(July 10, 1918, 5 p. m.) Artillery activity was more intense and frequent on the ASIAGO Plateau and in the western region of the Grappa.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 102, JULY 11, 1918

S. of the STELVIO, the garrison of one of our advanced posts, at an altitude of 2,931 meters, was attacked by a hostile detachment. The enemy was repulsed.

In the BRENTA Valley small adjusting operations were successfully carried out.

ALBANIA. Our troops have reached the lower and middle SEMENI on the west and have extended the occupation of the heights at the head of the TOMARICA on the East. They are driving back the enemy in the center and are advancing astride the OSUM.

### GERMAN.

(July 10, 1918, 12.30 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. In the KEMMEL region and along the Lys and the SOMME fighting became more active during the evening. The enemy made night reconnaissances.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. The French continued their heavy local attacks. S. W. of NOYON and S. of the AISNE they repeatedly attacked with strong forces and occupied the PORTE and LES LOGES Farms W. of ANTHEUIL, as well as old French trenches N. of LONGPONT. In adjoining sectors he was repulsed by our fire.

We took prisoners in the course of a successful local attack W. of CHATEAU THIERRY. The enemy showed reconnoitering activity on both sides of RHEIMS.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht. Assault detachments took prisoners in French trenches N. of LARGITZEN in the SUNDBAU.

(July 10, 1918, 8.31 p. m.) There is nothing new to report from the battle front.

### AUSTRIAN.

(July 10, 1918, 8.35 p. m.) In the BRENTA Valley our covering troops threw back Italian raids. In ALBANIA our S. front under the pressure of strong enemy forces was withdrawn across the line BERAT-FJERI. Battle contact has been very loose since yesterday morning.



# SUPPLEMENT

## To Summary of Information

### INDICATIONS OF HOSTILE OFFENSIVE INTENTIONS

Generally speaking, indications of the enemy's intentions are derived from the coordination of certain facts. The sudden increase in the number of battery positions out of proportion to the infantry occupation of a sector, new trench work such as the number of communication trenches and a series of new saps hurriedly linked up and pushed forward, the location in forward areas of new airdromes, landing fields and hospitals—always a sign of preparation to attack—and the recent appearance of high power radio stations are of importance. "It is essential that every effort should be made to obtain accurate information concerning dumps and communications, which furnished the most important evidence concerning enemy intentions." Preceding the offensive of March 21 "it was the constant increase of and addition to ammunition dumps combined with the improvement of communications that enabled us to determine the front of attack." Before the Flanders offensive of April 9, "it was the improvement of communications that gave the chief indication of the enemy's intentions."

The sudden increase in artillery activity and the systematic shelling of certain areas, the clearing of ways of communication apparently in anticipation of the need for unobstructed roads, unusual road and railroad traffic in forward areas, abnormal numbers of cars in railway stations, prisoners' statements in reference to hostile offensive intentions—especially those of numerous deserters in the same locality—and the failure of the enemy to change his radio code after the lapse of the ordinary period must all be carefully weighed and considered together. Reconnoitering groups of artillery, trench mortar and pioneer officers (strangers to the division occupying the sector) are suspicious. Abnormal concentrations of troops must always be noted. Recent offensives have further demonstrated the necessity of locating protective (or battle) flights—which are used against ground troops—as well as the location of pursuit flights, since concentrations of both have preceded recent offensives.

Attention is called to the fact that from May 1 to 26—preceding the offensive of the 27th—artillery activity decreased both as to the number of shells fired and as to the number of batteries located in action. The Aisne sector actually gave the impression of a marked withdrawal of artillery. The number of barrage batteries decreased and frequent Allied raids provoked but feeble hostile retaliation. However, the eight anti-aircraft batteries which had been located in action between April 29 and May 13 rose to 21 by the 26th, and after May 20 Allied planes were fired on heavily as soon as they crossed hostile lines.

The element of surprise deserves special note. By various means lately the enemy has taken great pains to conceal as far as possible intended future operations. This is true of preparations for raids as well as for larger operations.

The raid on Xivray on June 16, for example, was secretly rehearsed for five days, the last rehearsal taking place behind a screen of smoke.

Preceding an offensive, special care is taken to conceal from hostile aerial reconnaissances last-moment transport to the front of attack of troops which have been held as far in rear as possible. By means of night marches, the enemy executes such movements of approach. If they are carried out by day, however, main roads are avoided and troops are marched by small units over by-roads and fields.

To prevent correct information of his plans from reaching the other side by capture or desertion of his men, misleading statements are given out by the enemy. An example of this occurred before the Aisne offensive of May 27, when the Germans carefully circulated rumors of French attacks in order to give their men a plausible explanation of the preparations of which they might happen to get a glimpse. Preceding this offensive there also existed "such rigorous circulation discipline that the various fatigue parties had fixed itineraries, that no aimless walks were permitted and that the various labor and fatigue parties coming from the rear were isolated."

The Germans have pursued two methods in keeping from their enemy a knowledge of the sector against which they intended to operate. The first is to attract attention to other parts of the front and the second deliberately to advertise the intended locality, thus trying to cause the Allies to discredit the possibility of an attack where really planned.

The former method has been employed several times lately. Prior to the Somme offensive, many raids were made north of Lens with detachments of troops taken from divisions in reserve. The British discovered this deception, intended to attract attention to the Lens area rather than to the region farther south.

A second phase of this first method of concealment is the occupation of sectors of intended attack by inferior divisions. In the Somme and Aisne offensives, the enemy attacked by passing good divisions through the troops in line in such sectors. However, on March 21, the XVIIth Army attacked with the divisions it already had in line. Before the offensive of May 27, changes in battle order were such that withdrawn divisions were generally replaced by divisions of equal value. From this it would appear that the character of the occupation of front lines is no longer always to be taken as indicative of enemy intentions.

A third phase of the enemy's attempts to direct attention to parts of the front other than those actually intended for future operations is found in the statements of prisoners. Examples thereof occurred before the Picardy and Aisne offensives. Prior to the former "many prisoners were captured on the front of attack who stated that there were no indications of any offensive on their front." For some time preceding the Aisne offensive, prisoners stated that they knew of no offensive indications. About May 23, however, their statements generally indicated Flanders instead of the true locality as the next field of operations.

Still another phase of this method developed preceding the offensive of May 27 when, on the Montdidier front, hostile regiments were ordered to light fires for two successive nights, notwithstanding the German order that "at night on the approach of hostile airplanes no bivouac fires . . . are allowed." This probably was intended to lead the French to think that troops were concentrated on this front. If

for some reason, however, troop concentrations were actually there, these fires may have been lit in the further attempt to confuse Allied observers.

A striking example of the second method of German "camouflage"—advertising the locality of the offensive in the hope that it will be discredited—occurred before the Montdidier-Noyon offensive of June 9. Attempts to conceal operations were not only neglected, but preparations were openly pushed. Apparently, also, the enemy has tried by means of the concurrence of the statements of many prisoners designating the true locality of attack to cause the same to be discredited.

### IMPORTANCE OF TAKING PRISONERS

TRANSLATION OF GERMAN DOCUMENTS: FROM FRENCH 1ST ARMY BULLETIN JULY 2, 1918.

The officer killed near Senecat Woods, on whom the following documents were found, was in command of the counter-attack which was unsuccessful in dislodging us from the trenches occupied on the evening of June 27. His company was annihilated. This plan for the raid had no doubt been handed to the commander of the 8th Company, 81st Regiment, 21st Division, by the commander of the company from the 14th Bavarian Division, whom he had relieved in the sector:

EXTRACT FROM AN ORDER OF THE 51ST ARMY CORPS:

In the Senecat sector where the presence of the 66th French Infantry Division has never yet been confirmed and from which it probably has been relieved, the 14th Bavarian Division will before relief, obtain the information of the enemy necessary to clear up the situation.

(Signed) VON HOFACKER.

Endorsement by the Division:

If our patrols are unsuccessful, in front of sectors *d* and *e*, in taking prisoners before June 15, 1918, it will be necessary during the following nights and until the division is relieved, to obtain accurate information by force.

(Signed) VON KLEINHENZ.

Endorsement by the Brigade:

In sector *d* or *c*, I am counting on one prisoner being taken before June 15, dead or alive.

(Signed) JORDAN.

Endorsement by the Regiment:

I direct that an effort be made, particularly during the night of June 13-14, to increase the activity of small patrols, for experience shows that success is more easily obtained by raids and surprises than by operations in force.

In sector *d*, the information obtained by the 11th Company, 4th Regiment was such as to furnish valuable indications in determining the choice of the objective of the raids to be made.

(Signed) KILLERMANN.

Endorsement by the Battalion:

As a result of their reconnaissances, the 10th and 11th Companies, 4th Regiment, have furnished me valuable information which will surely lead to success. All opportunities for taking prisoners must be used. In every sector it is necessary to make at least one patrol daily.

In order to avoid too great a weakening of the garrison of the line of observation when the patrol leaves, the 10th and 11th Companies, 4th Regiment, will each have at their disposal a light machine-gun from the 9th Company of the same regiment.

Company commanders will settle details by mutual agreement.

(Signed) WIDEMANN.

A true copy.

(Signed) MUELLER, Lt.

Adj. Bn. Hq.

### BATTALION ORDER.

To the Companies in Sectors *d1*, *d2*, *d3* Castel:

A reconnaissance in force known as *Heidelberg*, will be executed in Sector *d2* against the enemy's advanced posts in the trench element N. of the CASTEL-HAILLES Road. The time will be announced later. Watches will be compared.

In all sectors the alert position, reinforced for combat, will be taken up at once.

For this purpose all bomb throwers will be placed under cover on the right flank of Sector *d2* and, in case of need, on the left flanks of Sectors *d1* and *d3*. During the operation they will carry out box fire on the French second trench. Bomb throwers will regulate their fire on that objective with discretion. Emplacements from which the objective can be effectively covered will be reconnoitered. In case of relief, the relieving force will be accurately advised of the emplacements, the direction and distance of fire.

The regiment has made requisition for explosive bombs.

Strength of the patrol—

Assault party (*Stosstrupp*) No. 1—1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 6 men, 1 medical department orderly.

Assault party (*Stosstrupp*) No. 2—1 *Vizefeldwebel*, 1 non-commissioned officer, 4 men, 1 medical department orderly.

Route to be followed—See sketch (not reproduced).

The artillery will destroy the wire entanglements during the next few days. During the operation the light machine-guns of Sectors *d1* and *d3* will direct their fire on every sentry post and every located machine-gun emplacement, using frontal fire on their own and enfilading fire on neighboring sectors, in order to enable the patrol to approach the enemy. The machine-guns of Sector *d3* will hold the enemy in position as long as possible.

In order to permit the artillery and bomb throwers to launch an overwhelming box fire coincident with the attack by the assault parties, there will be, in addition to the uniform adjustment of watches, a red rocket fired by the officer commanding the company in Sector *d2*.

Box fire will be carried out with its maximum intensity for five minutes on all emplacements known to the regiment; it will cease at the end of another five minutes. In case it becomes necessary to prolong the box fire, request will be made by firing red rockets for each period of five minutes. The companies

will advise the headquarters of the troops in line before the morning of June 15, 1918, of the names of the officers, *Vizefeldwebel*, non-commissioned officers and men who volunteer for this operation, in case it is entrusted to the 3d Battalion, 4th Regiment.

If they take prisoners dead or alive all the men who take part in the raid will immediately receive leave and a money prize in proportion to the success obtained.

Apart from the *Heidelberg* raid, the companies are at liberty to organize their own operations for the purpose of surprising the enemy. In this case also the participants will at once be granted leave.

Prisoners and captured materiel will be immediately taken to the regiment. Reports will be made to headquarters of the troops in line.

A true copy  
Lt. Mueller.

(Signed) WIDEMANN.

#### CONTAMINATED WATER

TRANSLATION OF A GERMAN DOCUMENT: FROM FRENCH XTH ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 4, 1918.

Extract from a divisional report (14th Div.) dated May 25, 1918:

"The attention of troops is again called to the following:

"1. The use of gas-contaminated water will be in accordance with the following instructions.

"a. When gas shells fall into shell holes containing water or into small ponds it is probable that some of the gas-producing matter has been dissolved in the water. This water cannot be used for drinking purposes without danger of poisoning, even after having been boiled. It will be used for washing only after having been boiled.

"b. All other water found in terrain which has been under gas shell fire can safely be used for drinking purposes if boiled and for washing purposes without having been boiled.

"c. In terrain which has been bombarded by Yellow Cross shells the above prescriptions are modified to the extent that the water may be used for both drinking and washing purposes only after having been boiled.

"2. As precaution against Yellow Cross gas the French are using new coats or overcoats and mittens for their sanitary personnel. If any such clothing is found it will be forwarded to divisional headquarters without delay, as it is of the utmost importance to know the means of protection adopted by our enemies."

#### GERMAN ANTI-TANK RIFLE

FROM BRITISH SUMMARY, JULY 8, 1918.

A new type of rifle has been captured during the operations south of the Somme on July 4, 1918.

This rifle resembles the ordinary German Mauser rifle, but is larger in every way, and has no magazine.

The caliber is, .530", weight 36 1/2 lbs., length 5 1/2.

The bullet is armor-piercing and of greater penetration than an ordinary armor-piercing bullet. It is sighted up to 500 yards.

No prisoners have yet been found with any knowledge of this rifle; it was, however, manufactured in 1918 and is presumably intended as an anti-tank weapon.

Its slow rate of fire and its weight and size do not render it a formidable weapon.

#### GERMAN GAS TACTICS

It is reported by one of our divisions that the enemy on its front is using special gas tactics against American divisions upon their appearance in line for the first time. The method employed consists in using for the first three weeks harmless gas shells which produced sneezing only. The aim is apparently in this way to produce carelessness and laxity in gas discipline and to lull the troops into a sense of false security; after the presumed accomplishment of this the most poisonous gases are used.

# SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 11, 1918

IVTH ARMY .....	Relief of 4th Bav. Div. by 13th Res. Div. is presumed to be completed and 4th Bav. Div. is now considered to be in reserve.
VITH ARMY .....	207th Div. relieves 44th Res. Div. 1st Guard Res. Div. relieves 38th Div. 18th Div. from reserve to XVIIIth Army.
XVIIth ARMY .....	21st Res. Div. withdrawn from front. Sector taken by extension of adjacent units.
XVIIIth ARMY .....	18th Div. from VIth Army in reserve.
VIIth ARMY .....	Relief of 14th Res. Div. by 47th Res. Div. is presumed to be completed and 14th Res. Div. is now considered to be in reserve. 231st Div. from reserve to VIth Army.
Vth ARMY .....	231st Div. from VIIth Army relieves Bav. Erz. Div.
ARMY DETCH. "A" .....	12th Ldw. Div. has been dissolved.
ARMY DETCH. "B" .....	14th Ldw. Div. has been dissolved.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

XVIIth ARMY .....	17th Div. 90th Inf. Regt. Near Cambrai. June 30. Doc. Guard Erz. Div. 7th Guard Regt. Left Mons at end of June for Champagne. Doc.
XVIIIth ARMY .....	46th Res. Div. Regimental trains near Lassigny. July 6. Statement of prisoner.
VIIth ARMY .....	241st Div. In rear of the front. Near Bussiares. July 8. Doc.
1st ARMY .....	50th Div. 99th F.A. Regt. In rear of sector of 12th Bav. Div. June 29. Statement of prisoner.
ARMY DETCH. "B" .....	Jaeger Div. Vicinity of Mulhouse. July 8. Doc.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN LINE, JULY 10, 1918

4TH BAV. DIV. { 13TH RES. DIV. {	YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.		
57th Res. Inf. Regt., 13th Res. Div. { 9th Bav. Inf. Regt., 4th Bav. Div. {	W. of Merris.....	July 9 .....	Prisoners.
13th Res. Div. appears to be in course of relieving 4th Bav. Div. 13th Res. Div. had been engaged twice on this front, from April 27 to May 11, and from May 28 to June 10. This relief was reported in process in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 102.			
23D RES. DIV.	Near Calonne-sur-la-Lys .....	July 10 .....	Prisoners.
392d Inf. Regt. .... 12TH RES. DIV.	N. E. of Hinges.....	July 9-10 .....	Prisoners.
23d Res. Inf. Regt. .... 43D RES. DIV.	LA BASSEE—VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
201st Res. Inf. Regt. .... 75TH RES. DIV.	E. of Hamel.....	July 9-10 .....	1 prisoner.
249th Res. Inf. Regt. .... 250th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	MONTDIDIER—THE OISE SECTOR. Vicinity of Courcelles..... Vicinity of Courcelles.....	July 10 .....	1 prisoner. 1 deserter.
211TH DIV. { 15TH DIV. {	THE OISE—CHATEAU-THIERRY SECTOR.		
69th Inf. Regt. .... According to his statements 69th Inf. Regt. relieved 75th Res. Inf. Regt., 211th Div., and has on its left (east) 389th Inf. Regt., 15th Div.	Vicinity of Moulin-sous-Touvent.....	July 10 .....	1 prisoner.
15th Div. had been engaged twice in the II <sup>d</sup> Army (Vicinity of Moreuil), from April 15 to 24 and from May 18 to 25. 211th Div. had been in line since the middle of May. The relief of 211th Div. by 15th Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 102.			
14TH RES. DIV. { 47TH RES. DIV. {			
219th Res. Inf. Regt., 47th Res. Div. .... 159th Inf. Regt., 14th Res. Div. ....	E. of Chavigny Farm..... Vicinity of Corcy.....	July 10 .....	1 prisoner. Prisoners.
219th Res. Inf. Regt. has relieved 53d Res. Inf. Regt., 14th Res. Div. 14th Res. Div. relieved 47th Res. Div. the second half of June. 47th Res. Div. has been engaged three times: at La Fere, March 21; at Orvillers (XVIIIth Army) from April 1 to May 1, and to the east of the Villers-Cotterets Forest from June 1 to 20. The relief of 14th Res. Div. by 47th Res. Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 102 as in process.			
115TH DIV.			
136th Inf. Regt. .... 213TH DIV.	Vicinity of Corcy..... CHATEAU-THIERRY—RHEIMS SECTOR.	July 10 .....	Prisoner.
149th Inf. Regt. .... 242D DIV.	In line.....	July 10 .....	Doc.
476th Inf. Regt. .... 80TH RES. DIV.	In line, S. W. of Betheny..... CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.	July 10 .....	Doc.
266th Res. Inf. Regt. .... 19TH RES. DIV.	W. of Monts.....	July 10 .....	1 prisoner.
92d Res. Inf. Regt. .... 7TH RES. DIV.	Vicinity of Monts .....	July 10 .....	1 prisoner.
36th Res. Inf. Regt. .... 228TH DIV.	N. E. of Auberive.....	July 10 .....	1 prisoner.
48th Inf. Regt. ....	S. of Butte de Tahure.....	July 10 .....	2 prisoners.
	HAUTS-DE-MEUSE AND WOEVRÉ SECTOR.		
8TH LDW. DIV. .... 235TH DIV. .... 208TH DIV. ....	In line, Vicinity of Eparges..... In line, Vicinity N. of St. Mihiel... In line, Vicinity S. of Spada.....	July 6 .....	Doc. Doc. Doc.
5TH LDW. DIV. ....	In line, E. of St. Mihiel, to the left of 208th Div. ....	July 6 .....	Doc.
183d Div. ....	In line, in old sector of 8th Bav. Res. Div. ....	July 6 .....	Doc.

11TH DIV. .... In line, E. of 183d Div. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

11th Div. was withdrawn from the front W. of the Oise the middle of June.

Its entrance into line in the old sector of 183d Div. was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 102.

#### LORRAINE AND ALSACE SECTOR.

19TH DIV. .... In line, Vicinity S. W. of Chateau-Salins. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

1ST BAV. LDW. DIV. .... In line, normal sector. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

7TH CAV. DIV.

This division appears to have been withdrawn from the front, and to have entrained on July 5 for the Rheims front. It is not known by what division it was relieved. It has been in line in this sector since the beginning of June.

Its withdrawal from line was reported in *Summary of Information* No. 102.

96TH DIV. .... In line, normal sector. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

The headquarters for this division appear to be at St. Gengen, S. E. of Avricourt.

21ST LDW. DIV. .... In line, normal sector. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

301ST DIV. .... In line, normal sector. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

It is composed of 56th Ldw. Inf. Regt. (formerly attached to 12th Ldw. Div.), and 10th Ldw. Inf. Regt. (formerly attached to 14th Ldw. Div.), and some Landsturm battalions.

39TH BAV. RES. DIV. .... In line, normal sector. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

Its headquarters appear to be at Fouchy, S. W. of Ville,

61ST LDW. BRIG. .... In line, normal sector. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

6TH BAV. LDW. DIV. .... In line, normal sector. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

4TH CAV. DIV. .... Near Sudelkopf. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

26TH LDW. DIV. .... N. of Hartmannsvillerkopf-Aspach-le-Bas. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

30TH BAV. RES. DIV. .... In line, normal sector. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

44TH LDW. DIV. .... In line, normal sector. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

25TH LDW. DIV. .... In line, normal sector. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

LIXTH CORPS ..... Corps Staff at Abreschwiller, S. of Sarresbourg. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

XVTH RES. CORPS ..... Corps Staff at Ville, N. W. of Schlestadt. .... July 6 ..... Doc.

## COMPOSITION OF A FLAME PROJECTOR (NEW MODEL) MARCH DETACHMENT

FROM FRENCH VTH ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 2, 1918.

The following information was obtained from a note-book found on the body of a man from the Guard Pioneer Reserve Regiment in the vicinity of Xivray. The new flame projector is called *Wix* and not, *Wex*.

STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF THE MARCH DETACHMENT (*Wix Marsch Zug*):

1 officer (*Zugfuhrer*),

9 non-commissioned officers (*Truppfuhrer*),

34 men, including one runner (*Gefechtsordonnanz*).

ORGANIZATION:

5 *Wix* Squads (*Wix-Trupp*) each consisting of

1 non-commissioned officer,

1 nozzle carrier (*Rohrfuhrer*),

2 *Wix* carriers (*Wixtraeger*),

1 carrier (*Wixmann*),

1 Machine Gun Squad: 1 non-commissioned officer, 4 machine gunners.

1 Reserve Squad: 3 non-commissioned officers, 9 men.

Each *Wix* Squad is equipped with two flame projectors.

MARCH FORMATION:

Column of Squads.

		Λ			Detachment commander.
Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ		4 non commissioned officers, squad leaders ;
↵	↵	↵	↵		4 nozzle carriers ;
0	0	0	0		4 <i>Wix</i> carriers ;
0	0	0	0		4 <i>Wix</i> Carriers ;
∫	∫	∫	∫		4 Carriers ;
°	Λ	Λ	Λ		1 runner, 3 non-commissioned officers
+	+	×	↵		2 substitutes, 1 machine gunner, 1 nozzle carrier
+	+	×	0		2 substitutes, 1 machine gunner, 1 <i>Wix</i> carrier
+	+	×	0		2 substitutes, 1 machine gunner, 1 <i>Wix</i> carrier
+	+	×	∫		2 substitutes, 1 machine gunner, 1 carrier
Λ	+	Λ			1 non-commissioned officer, 1 substitute, 1 non-commissioned officer.

EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS:

The men are armed with the revolver ; the non-commissioned officers, leading the *Wix* squads, carry carbines.

The tool equipment of a *Wix* squad is as follows :

3 spades, 2 wire cutters, 1 wrench, 1 tool case.

## GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRING MANUAL

FROM FRENCH VIIITH ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 2, 1918.

The Artillery Firing Manual of December 1, 1917, recently came into our hands. This manual replaces Bulletin No. 3 of the Manual on Field Artillery Training (preparation and conduct of fire) as well as the Manual for Foot Artillery of November 19, 1908.

These new regulations have two main objects in view :

1. The adoption of uniform regulations for the light and heavy artilleries, these terms replacing from now on the terms "field artillery" and "foot artillery."

2. The insertion into the regulations of new provisions resulting from recent experience in present warfare.

#### I. ADOPTION OF UNIFORM REGULATIONS FOR THE LIGHT AND HEAVY ARTILLERIES.

The regulations comprise four main parts: The first two relate to the methods of fire and laying and apply with only slight differences to both artilleries, the aiming devices of which have now been made uniform.

The third part treats of firing methods for light artillery and the fourth of those used by the heavy artillery.

#### II. PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN FORMER REGULATIONS AND NEW REGULATIONS.

##### (a) Changes in the old regulations:

1. Up to the present it was generally accepted that the effect of H. E. shell and long shell was felt to the rear on the line of flight of the shell; experience has proved that the effect is felt mainly forwards and to the sides.

2. While the old manual required, in the case of light artillery, that time fire for effect should begin at the effective range (i. e., the range which in adjustment gave an equal number of overs and shorts) diminished by 100 meters for shrapnel and by 50 meters for H. E. shell, the new regulations require it to begin at the shorter limit of the bracket (the bracket is 50 meters if the adjustment has been carried out with percussion fire and 100 meters, if with time fire) keeping the same corrector as during adjustment, that is to say, the corrector which gave an equal number of grazes and bursts in air.

3. In the case of heavy artillery the determination of the site is absolutely necessary in the case of indirect fire; the verification of the limits of the bracket is required in the case of fire on a zone 100 meters deep.

4. The former regulations for both artilleries relating to fire in mountainous country are not repeated. The question is pending until it has been fully developed by the trials now in progress at the Mountain Artillery School at Sonthofen.

##### (b) New regulations.

The following chapters have been introduced into the new regulations:

Fire on a zone within narrow limits.

Fire observed by balloon or airplane (duty of the radio officer).

Fire observed by ground observation stations (particularly adjustment by high bursts) and sound-ranging.

Fire from a defiladed position against captive balloons.

The determination of corrections for atmospheric conditions has an important place.

Volley fire has been introduced into the new regulations for the purpose of facilitating adjustment when conditions for observation are unfavorable. By this method it is possible to distinguish the shots of a particular battery when several batteries are firing on the same objective and it also becomes possible to use it in fire for effect.

Finally part five of the new regulations outlines briefly the duties of the commanders of units higher than the battery (battalion or sub-group, regiment or group, divisional artillery).

Generally speaking the new artillery manual seems to be a considerable advance over former regulations.

It makes the methods of laying and of fire for the light and heavy artilleries uniform, bringing together the several methods of fire and taking the recent experiences in the war into account.

The regulations are presented in a methodical manner which render them clear and easy to consult.

Certain questions, however, have not yet been settled and are reserved for more complete study.

#### SICKNESS IN THE GERMAN ARMY

Many reports are being received regarding sickness in the German Army. Grippe or Spanish fever is reported as being quite severe especially in the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria. There are also statements that the troops are suffering from typhoid fever. It is known that grippe has been so severe in ten Divisions that they have either been forced to withdraw from the line or have been prevented from entering the line to make reliefs. The complaints of both officers and men in one division together with the large numbers of those who have reported for sickness caused in one case a divisional order to be issued that the sickness was nothing but a well known influenza and that it was perfectly harmless. Consequently the division could not be relieved and that the officers must stop reporting for sickness.

In reference to typhoid the following is quoted as the alleged statement of a German colonel who recently returned from the front to Berlin.

"In the course of the past few weeks very many soldiers have been attacked with colic and typhoid fever. The reason is due to the consumption, in spite of orders given, of water contaminated by dead bodies."

When the Germans retreated from the Somme in the late winter and early spring of 1917 they are reported to have destroyed the springs in the Somme region. It was necessary for the English to pipe fresh water over this territory when they occupied it. It is reasonable to expect that much of this water system was either destroyed during the advance this spring over the same country or the English were able to cut off the water supply which naturally must have come from the West. Another feature would be the fact that the main line trunk system of the English must have been considerably back from the front line of March 31st, 1918, for the water that was carried up must be distributed over large areas through feed lines. It would then seem that it would be extremely difficult for the Germans to reverse this system for their own use.

It is not so surprising that these reports should be coming in now for, although it is three and one half months since the advance, we must take into consideration that the disease must have been raging for some time to reach such proportions as to cause comment among both officers and men.

There is also a report that there has been an outbreak of typhus. As so many troops have been



brought over from Russia during the past year and drafts arrived recently there is a possibility that this is true.

### TRANSLATION OF A CAPTURED GERMAN DOCUMENT

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER 7  
OF THE SUPREME COMMAND  
AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS.  
J. No. 3528.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 17, 1918.

#### 2D AMERICAN INFANTRY DIVISION

Examination of prisoners from the 5th, 6th, 9th and 23d Regiments captured from June 6 to 14 in the Bouresches Sector.

#### PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INFORMATION.

##### PURPOSE OF THE ATTACKS.

The prisoners were not informed of the purpose of the attacks. The orders for the attacks on Belleau Woods were made known only a few hours before the attacks took place.

##### ARRIVAL IN LINE AND RELIEF.

The Marine Brigade went into sector from June 2 to 4, and elements of the other two regiments from June 5 to 6 in the area Torcy-Vaux (four km. W. of Chateau Thierry), one battalion from each unit being in the front line. There they relieved French troops of various divisions whose identity they did not know. They had no information concerning their relief. Only the prisoners from the Marine Brigade considered that on account of heavy losses their relief was imminent.

##### SECTOR LIMITS.

The limits of the sector are assumed to be :

On the N. W., near the fork in the road 800 meters S. of Torcy ; adjoining the 174th Inf. Regt., 167th Inf. Div.

On the S. E., the village of Vaux on the Paris-Chateau Thierry road ; adjoining the 4th Inf. Regt., 3d American Division and parts of the 10th Colonial Division.

##### ORDER OF BATTLE.

#### 2d American Division :

3d Marine Brigade—	? Infantry Brigade—
5th Regt. of Marines.	9th Infantry Regt.
6th Regt. of Marines.	23d Infantry Regt.
Field Artillery—Parts of the 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th F. A. Regiments.	
Pioneers—2d Regiment of Engineers.	
6th Machine Gun Battalion (?).	

The Army and Corps to which this division belongs are not known.

##### COMMAND.

2d American Division .....	General Bundy.
3d Marine Brigade .....	General Doyen.
9th Inf. Regt. ....	Colonel Barrie.
23d Inf. Regt. ....	Colonel Malone.
5th Regt. of Marines .....	Colonel Whise.
6th Regt. of Marines .....	Colonel Gatlin.

Each regiment has three battalions.

##### ORGANIZATION.

1. The 3d Marine Brigade belongs to the Marine Corps which was already in existence in the United States during peace time. The 1st and 2d Marine Brigades are said to be still at home.

2. Regarding the distribution of machine-guns the prisoners made contradictory statements. They claim that, in the 3d Marine Brigade for instance, each regiment, in addition to the three infantry battalions, has one machine-gun battalion of four platoons, each platoon having 12 machine-guns. Furthermore each brigade is said to have one brigade machine-gun battalion.

According to a captured order of battle of the 26th American Division (Intelligence Officer 7, No. 3228, June 8, 1918) that division has only one machine-gun company to a battalion in each regiment. In case the vague statements of the prisoners are correct the discrepancy can perhaps be explained by the fact that the Marine Corps was part of the United States peace army and was therefore equipped according to principles other than in the case of the 26th American Division which has been formed from National Guard troops since the war began.

##### HISTORY OF THE DIVISION.

Elements of the 2d American Division were put into the Moulainville (Verdun) sector from the middle of March to the middle of May for training and were relieved by unknown French troops.

The division was then moved by rail to the vicinity of Vitry-le-Francois, where it remained about five days. From there the division was transferred by rail, via Coulommiers-St. Denis-Pontoise, into the region S. W. of Beauvais. The 5th Regt. of Marines was in the vicinity of Gisors, 30 km. S. W. of Beauvais. The 6th Regt. of Marines was at Chars, 7 km. N. W. of the marines along the Pontoise to Beauvais railway.

The 9th and 23d Regiments were quartered with and near the marines.

The division rested eight days in this region. Maneuvers on a large scale or with large units were not held ; only exercises in minor tactics, hand-grenade throwing and target practice were carried out. A few long practice marches (hikes) were made.

On May 31 the 3d Marine Brigade was ordered to move and put into French motor trucks (20 men

or 10 officers in each truck). The 5th Regt. of Marines was the first to leave and traveled via Beaumont, Lucarches, Ermenonville (W. of Nanteuil), Les Plessis-Belleville and Meaux to Lizy-sur-Ourcq, where they were unloaded after a journey of 18 hours. The next regiment to leave was the 6th Regt. of Marines, which followed the same route, while the 9th and 23d Regiments apparently moved via Beaumont, Ecouen, Gonesse, Aulnay (environs of Paris), Claye, Meaux and were unloaded in the neighborhood of La-Ferte-sous-Jouarre. The 5th Regt. of Marines was put into line during the night of June 2-3 as the first regiment of the division, the other elements taking up their position in the sector in echelon.

FIGHTING VALUE.

The 2d American Division may be classified as a very good division, perhaps even as assault troops. The various attacks of both regiments on Belleau Woods were carried out with dash and recklessness. The moral effect of our fire-arms did not materially check the advance of the infantry ; the nerves of the Americans are still unshaken.

VALUE OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

The individual soldiers are very good. They are healthy, vigorous and physically well developed men of ages ranging from 18 to 28, who at present lack only necessary training in order to make them redoubtable opponents. The troops are fresh and full of straightforward confidence. A remark of one of the prisoners is indicative of their spirit : "We kill or get killed."

METHOD OF ATTACK.

In both attacks on Belleau Woods, which were carried out by one or two battalions the following method of attack was adopted :

Three or four lines of skirmishers at about 30 to 50 paces distance ; rather close behind these, isolated assault parties in platoon column. Abundant equipment in automatic rifles and hand-grenades. The assault parties carried forward machine-guns and were ordered to penetrate the German position at a weak point, to swing laterally and to attack the strong points from the rear.

COMPANY STRENGTH.

Total effectives : 5 officers, 250 to 260 men.  
Trench effectives : 4 officers, 220 to 230 men.  
Leaves of absence were at the time suspended.

LOSSES.

The losses of the Marine Brigade were considerable. A prisoner estimates them at 30 to 40 per cent. The 9th and 23d regiments did not suffer so heavily.

PARTICULARS ON THE AMERICAN POSITION.

No details are available. The prisoners are hardly able to state where they were in position.

According to their statements it may be assumed that the front line consists only of rifle pits one meter deep, up to the present not provided with wire entanglements. The organization of the positions in rear is unknown.

GENERAL.

MORALE.

The prisoners in general make an alert and pleasing impression ; regarding military matters, however, they do not show the slightest interest. Their superiors keep them purposely without knowledge of military subjects, for example most of them have never seen a map. They were no longer able to describe the villages and roads through which they marched. Their ideas on the organization of their unit are entirely confused. For example, one of them claimed that his brigade had six regiments, his division 24. They still regard the war from the point of view of the "Big Brother", who comes to help his hard-pressed brethren and is therefore welcomed everywhere. A certain moral background is not lacking; the majority of the prisoners simply took it as a matter of course that they had to come to Europe in order to defend their country.

Only a few of the troops are of pure American origin, the majority is of German, Dutch and Italian parentage, but these semi-Americans, almost all of whom were born in America and never have been to Europe, fully feel themselves to be true-born sons of their country.

(Signed) VON BERG,  
Lieutenant and Intelligence Officer.

Distribution :

Liaison Service, Other Armies .....	2
Intelligence Officer with German Crown Prince .....	2
Army Headquarters (Infantry, Artillery, Pioneers, Machine guns, Aviation, General Circulation) .....	6
Army Groups (30-20) .....	50
Intelligence Officers, West and Berlin .....	15
Freiburg, General Staff Corps, Sedan .....	2
Intelligence Officer 7 and Liaison Officer .....	8
Total .....	85

Copy  
(Signed) VON FISCHER  
Captain of Cavalry and Intelligence  
Officer at General Headquarters.

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

JULY 11, 1918.

AMERICAN.

(July 11, 1918, 9 p. m.) In the Vosges a raid attempted by the enemy broke down with losses before our lines had been reached. The day passed quietly at all other points.  
As the result of a bombing expedition last evening five of our machines are missing.

FRENCH.

(July 11, 1918, 11 a. m.) We increased our gains on the outskirts of the Forest of RETZ in the course of the night. We have captured all of the village of Torcy, the railway station of Torcy, the Chateau and SAINT-PAUL Farm. About 50 prisoners including one officer remained in our hands.

About ten prisoners were captured in two raids carried out in the region of MAISONS-DE-CHAMPAGNE and of the MONT SANS NOM.

(July 11, 1918, 9 p. m.) We captured five prisoners and one machine-gun in the course of a reconnaissance in the region of BUSSIARES.

The artillery was intermittently active at several points on the front.

During June our air service shot down 150 hostile airplanes and severely damaged 181. Furthermore, it set on fire 31 captive balloons. Our bombing service dropped more than 600 tons of projectiles, of which 213 tons were dropped by day and 390 by night.

#### BRITISH.

(July 11, 1918, 9.55 a. m.) We slightly improved our positions E. of VILLERS-BRETONNEUX during the night.

Yesterday afternoon and during the night we made several successful raids in the neighborhood of MERY and FESTU-BERT and captured several prisoners and one machine-gun.

Hostile artillery showed some activity against our positions at various points along the SOMME.

#### BELGIAN.

(July 11, 1918, evening). The usual artillery activity occurred on July 10 and 11.

AVIATION. On July 10 one of our pilots brought down a hostile balloon in flames.

#### ITALIAN.

(July 11, 1918, 4.40 p. m.) The usual reconnoitering and harassing actions occurred.

Artillery fire was lively in the BRENTA Valley.

On the ASIAGO Plateau and on the CORNONE hostile detachments were driven back by our advanced posts.

#### GERMAN.

(July 11, 1918, 12.45 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. Fighting was moderate during the day, but increased during the evening at many points. Reconnaissance combats occurred during the night. A strong hostile attack N. E. of BETHUNE was repulsed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince. Between the AISNE and the MARNE artillery activity was lively. Local attacks which the enemy again launched from the Forest of VILLERS-COTTERETS forced back our outposts to the SAVIERES Valley.

AVIATION. Out of a squadron of six American airplanes which intended to attack COBLENTZ we captured five together with the crews.

(July 11, 1918, 8.32 p. m.) There is nothing to report.

#### AUSTRIAN.

(July 11, 1918, 12.45 p. m.) There is nothing of importance to report from the Italian battle front.

In Albania our troops have organized a new line of resistance. A French company making a reconnaissance in the Valley of the DEVOLI was repulsed.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 12, 1918

IVTH ARMY .....	16th Bav. relieves 8th Div. (Subject to confirmation.)
VITH ARMY .....	16th Bav. from reserve to IVth Army.
	15th Res. Div. from reserve to XVIIth Army.
XVIIITH ARMY .....	15th Res. Div. from VIth Army relieves 2d Guard Res. Div.
VIIITH ARMY .....	241st Div. relieves 34th Div.
ARMY DETCH. "C" .....	The report of the relief of the 8th Bav. Res. Div. by the 183d Div. in S. I. No. 102, was incorrect. 183d Div. is in its old sector.
	227th Div. from reserve relieves 8th Bav. Res. Div.
	11th Div. is not in the sector of the 183d Div. as reported in S. I. No. 102. 11th Div. has relieved 255th Div. (Confirmation required.)
	The order of battle from W. to E. is therefore 5th Ldw. Div., 227th Div., 183d Div. 11th Div.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

IVTH ARMY .....	35th Div. 61st Inf. Regt. E. of Bruges. July 1. Doc.
	117th Div. A man of 3d Machine Gun Co., 157th Inf. Regt., wrote on June 30: "We are still in reserve near Ghent."
	According to other information coming from a good source, 117th Div. entrained the last part of June for the vicinity of Rethel. This latter information is subject to confirmation and 117th Div. will be considered as still in reserve of IVth Army.
VITH ARMY .....	41st Div. 18th Inf. Regt. S. W. of Douai. July 2. Statement of prisoner.
IId ARMY .....	50th Res. Div. At Solesmes. July 2. Doc.
XVIIIITH ARMY .....	18th Div. 31st Inf. Regt., 85th Inf. Regt., 86th Inf. Regt. Vicinity of St. Quentin. Last part of June. Doc.
	According to information coming from a very good source, the division is completely reconstituted and its recruits have been trained.
	2d Bav. Div. Kitchens of 15th Bav. Inf. Regt. S. of la Berliere (Vicinity of Lassigny). July 2. Statement of prisoner.
Ist ARMY.....	50th Div. Interrogation of prisoner of 99th F. A. R., captured in the vicinity of Chambrécy July 11, indicates that the infantry of 50th Div. is not in line as yet, in the sector of the 12th Bav. Div., where the artillery regiment is located. The 50th Div. has been reported in reserve near Rozoy in the rear areas of the Ist Army. Because of the appearance of its artillery in line, the 50th Div. is now assumed to be in close support, in the rear of 12th Bav. Div.
ARMY DETCH. "A" .....	Headquarters of Army. Molsheim. July 6. Doc.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN LINE, JULY 11, 1918

1ST LDW. DIV.	FLANDERS SECTOR.		
33d Ldw. Inf. Regt.....	N. E. of Ypres .....	July 11 .....	4 prisoners.
31ST DIV.	YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.		
174th Inf. Regt. ....	E. of Dickebusch .....	July 11 .....	1 prisoner.
13TH RES. DIV.			
57th Res. Inf. Regt.....	Near Merris .....	July 11 .....	20 prisoners.
4TH BAV. DIV.			
5th Bav. Res. Inf. Regt.....	Near Merris .....	July 11 .....	8 prisoners.
Elements of 4th Bav. Div. are still in line.			
44TH RES. DIV. }			
207TH DIV. }			
98th Res. Inf. Regt.....	S. of Hazebrouck-Bailleul Railroad ...	July 11 .....	50 prisoners.
According to their statements, 98th Res. Inf. Regt. entered the line in the night of July 10-11.			
207th Div. was engaged at Givenchy from April 17 to 28, and in the Hulluch sector from May 15 to June 30.			
44th Res. Div. had been in line since May 26.			
The relief of 44th Res. Div. by 207th Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 103.			
39TH DIV.			
126th Inf. Regt. }			
132d Inf. Regt. }			
172d Inf. Regt. }	W. of Lille.....	Last part of June.....	Doc.
80th F. A. Regt. }			
132d Inf. Regt.....	S. of Vieux-Berquin.....	July 11 .....	2 prisoners.
9TH RES. DIV.			
6th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Festubert.....	July 11 .....	1 prisoner.
38TH DIV. }			
1ST GUARD RES. DIV. }			
1st Guard Res. Inf. Regt.....	At Festubert.....	July 11 .....	1 prisoner.
According to his statements, 1st Guard Res. Inf. Regt. entered the line July 5.			
The relief of 38th Div. by 1st Guard Res. Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 103.			
234TH DIV.	LA BASSEE-VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
452d Inf. Regt.....	W. of Moyenneville.....	July 11 .....	1 prisoner.
21ST RES. DIV.			
This division appears to have been withdrawn from the front, its sector being taken by the extension of neighboring units.			
Its withdrawal from line was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 103.			
84TH DIV.	MONTDIDIER-THE OISE SECTOR.		
335th Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Ressons-sur-Matz.....	July 11 .....	1 prisoner.
115TH DIV.	THE OISE-CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR.		
136th Inf. Regt. }			
40th Res. Inf. Regt. }	Vicinity of Corcy.....	July 11 .....	20 prisoners.
4TH ERZ. DIV.			
362d Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Bussiares.....	July 11 .....	5 prisoners.
360th Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Bussiares.....	July 11 .....	1 killed.

80TH RES. DIV.	CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.		
264th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	N. E. of Prunay.....	July 11 .....	12 prisoners.
19TH RES. DIV.			
73d Res. Inf. Regt. ....	N. W. of Auberive .....	July 11 .....	1 prisoner.
33D RES. DIV.			
364th Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Maisons-de-Champagne ...	July 11 .....	9 prisoners.
Bav. Erz. Div. {	VERDUN SECTOR.		
231ST DIV.			
442d Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Avocourt .....	July 11 .....	1 prisoner.
231st Div., which was withdrawn from the Chateau Thierry sector the middle of June, was reported in reserve E. of Laon the last part of June.			
Bav. Erz. Div. has been in this sector since April 30.			
The relief of Bav. Erz. Div. by 231st Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 103.			
21ST LDW. DIV.	VOSGES SECTOR.		
35th Ldw. Inf. Regt. ....	N. of La Chapelotte .....	July 11 .....	4 deserters.
25TH LDW. DIV.	ALSACE SECTOR.		
Div. Headquarters .....	At Volkensberg .....	July 7 .....	Doc.

### BREAKING-UP OF THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS

Three German divisions have been broken up, in addition to the two reported in *Summary of Information* No. 83. This reduced the total number of German infantry divisions to 237, of which 203 are on the Western Front.

The 94th Division appears to have been transported from the Eastern Front to the Western Front in various detached units, and the division then broken up and distributed among many divisions as individuals replacements. The breaking-up of the 334th Inf. Regt., 94th Div., has been confirmed by a deserter's statement and there is evidence that the other regiments of the division passed through the same procedure.

The 12th Landwehr Division which came from the Eastern Front in the early part of 1918 and has been reported in the rear of the Cambrai front and in Lorraine appears to have been broken up, the 56th Landwehr Inf. Regt. assigned to the 301st Div., the 87th Landwehr Inf. Regt. assigned as an independent unit to duty in the rear areas of the XVIIIth Army and the 436th. Inf. Regt. placed in training in the vicinity of St. Avold. The field post office number which had been used by the division is no longer assigned to the division, which confirms the breaking-up of the unit.

The 14th Landwehr Division which arrived in Alsace from the Eastern Front in the early part of 1918 brought with it from the Eastern Front only two regiments, the 10th Landwehr and the 38th Landwehr. The 10th Landwehr Int. Regt. now appears to be part of the 301st Div., and the 38th Landwehr Inf. Regt. appears to be attached to the 4th Cav. Div.

### EFFECT OF GAS ON THE ENEMY

It is evident from recent statements by prisoners and from captured documents that the effects of the French and British gas are so severe that the enemy has found it necessary to issue orders emphasizing the necessity for the strictest gas discipline.

In an order issued by the 14th Division, under date of June 18, 1918, it is stated that :

« The new French gas forces us to apply a still stricter gas discipline. Non-commissioned officers must be constantly on the watch. The troops must know our mask affords full protection when adjusted in time. »

An order of the 16th Regiment, 14th Division, issued June 27, 1918, states as follows : « Every man must know the following rules to enable him to avoid gas poisoning.

#### “I. Preventive measures :

“Adjust the mask in time and do not take it off too soon.

“Prevent the gas from entering cellars, dugouts and other shelters, by closing them with blankets or curtains.

“Remove the clothing of men who have been gassed and put it away.

“Do not require men who have been gassed to make any physical effort.

#### “II. General measures :

“Men touched by gas must rub their hands with chloride of lime, for the hands can carry the poisoning to other parts of the body.

“Chloride of lime and materials necessary for washing out the mouth and eyes may be obtained from the hospital sergeant and at the dressing stations.

“When undressing do not touch the private parts with the naked hands, but use the shirt, for the private parts are particularly sensitive to the action of gas.

“If these precautions are properly taken gas poisoning of serious character may be entirely avoided.”

The effects of the new French gas shell are vividly described by prisoners, it is stated that the eyes in particular were affected. The gas attacks the membrane of the eye and causes complete decomposition of the organ (*die Augen waren herausgequollen*). Many men were blinded. Many of the men gassed were seized with violent vomiting and lost consciousness. In some cases the skin of the body was affected over a large surface, the parts affected having an oily appearance.

It seems also that the imagination of some prisoners was greatly stimulated, one of them declaring that he would commit suicide if gassed. This fear of the French gas is intelligible when the large number of casualties is considered.

With regard to the British gas, a prisoner stated that a Corps Staff surgeon told him that great difficulty was being experienced with the wounded at present on account of the British gas shell which so entirely poisoned the system that amputation was of no avail. Other prisoners reported that neighboring troops had suffered 500 casualties in a gas attack early this month.

The German Command appears to be adopting all measures within its power, not only to meet the actual effect of the gas, but to restore confidence in the mask and measures applied, concerning which many of the non-commissioned officers and even certain officers who have been examined continue to be sceptical.

## INDICATIONS OF ATTACK TO BE FOUND IN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

One of the first indications of attack, as shown by aerial photographs, is the appearance of new anti-aircraft batteries, new or newly active artillery batteries and new or increased dumps and airdromes. Next appear new or improved roads, or deviations from existing roads, and abnormal transport as shown by groups of automobiles and parks. Unusual numbers of trains in railroad stations, new or extended railroad lines and new or increased camps must be watched for. Other signs to be looked for are new or unusual trails, as in the case of new troops coming into sector by night where they do not know the ground, and new drill trenches, sometimes reproducing our own.

In the forward zone, the most important signs are new or improved connecting trenches, departure saps and assembly trenches, usually consisting of rows of gun pits built over night, as was the case in the attack on Mount Kemmel.

New trench mortar emplacements sometimes in the shape of shell-holes linked together by trenches are also to be watched for. In the recent German offensives, the laying of bridge elements along roads or behind rivers, ready for an attempted crossing, was a feature which appeared in air photographs. Other indications consist of new gas projector emplacements, often built over night in the form of rows of small trenches and in a general way, new or improved dugouts.

## GERMAN ANTI-TANK RIFLE

FROM BRITISH SUMMARY, JULY 10, 1918

The following information about the anti-tank rifle, described in *Summary of Information* No. 102, is derived from the examination of a prisoner of the 137th Inf. Regt. who was captured at Villers-Bretonneux on July 4, 1918.

*Allotment.* — The 137th Inf. Regt. went into line on July 1, 1918 with two anti-tank rifles and 85 rounds of ammunition.

*Employment.* — The rifle is handled by two infantrymen. The kick is excessive. The rifles were posted in the support line.

*Rate of fire.* — Very slow, as the rifle is a single loader.

*Bullet.* — The armor-piercing bullet is coated with copper and has a steel core. It is not explosive.

*Effect.* — The bullet will penetrate a tank.

## SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUEES

JULY 12, 1918.

### AMERICAN.

(July 12, 1918, 9 p. m.) In the CHATEAU THIERRY region a trench raid attempted by the enemy broke down with losses under our fire.

Yesterday our aviators shot down a hostile machine in the region of THIAUCOURT.

### FRENCH.

(July 11, 1918, 9 p. m., continued.) ARMY OF THE ORIENT, ALBANIA. French troops operating S. of the DEVOLI following up their success have captured the crest of KOSNITZA in its entirety and taken the villages in the valley of TOMORICA, above DOBRENY. On their left the Italians have taken the hills of Cafa GLUMAKA. More than 250 prisoners, including four officers, have fallen into the hands of the French. The Austrians have suffered severe losses and are withdrawing after burning their depots and pillaging.

MACEDONIA. The Austro-Bulgarian artillery showed great activity particularly W. of the VARDAR and N. of MONASTIR. The British air service successfully bombed hostile depots in the STRUMA Valley.

(July 12, 1918, 11 a. m.) We increased our advance N. of CHAVIGNY and E. of FAVEROLLES. Yesterday evening our troops occupied the village of LONGPONT and the farm of JAVAGE.

A raid carried out N. of MONTDIDIER and one in CHAMPAGNE netted us about 15 prisoners.

The activity of the artillery has been quite lively on the left bank of the MEUSE.

(July 12, 1918, 9.20 p. m.) This morning our troops made a brilliant attack on a front of five kilometers between CASTEL and N. of MAILLY-RAINEVAL. We reached all our objectives. We captured the village of CASTEL, ANCHIN Farm and a number of strongly organized small woods.

We advanced at some points to a depth of two kilometers. More than 500 prisoners have been taken.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

### BRITISH.

(July 11, 1918, 7.35 p. m.) Last night we captured some prisoners N. E. of YPRES without casualties to ourselves.

During the day Australian troops made a deep advance into the German lines in the vicinity of MERRIS and brought back 70 prisoners and a number of machine guns.

Our patrols also captured prisoners at other points along the front.

AVIATION. Seven German airplanes were shot down yesterday and six others forced to land disabled. Four of our machines did not return.

Heavy showers interrupted our work of observation and photography, which could only be done between rainstorms. Notwithstanding the rain six tons of bombs were dropped on various objectives during the day. The rain prevented night flying.

(July 12, 1918, 10.25 a. m.) In a local operation which we carried out successfully yesterday S. W. of MERRIS we captured more than 120 men and 10 machine guns.

A raid attempted by the enemy yesterday S. of BUCQUOY was repulsed.

During the afternoon we made a successful raid N. E. of MERRIS. During the night Welsh troops made a raid on German trenches near HAMEL and took 16 prisoners and a machine gun, after having destroyed many dugouts and inflicted losses on the enemy.

We also carried out successful raids near METEREN. In the course of these engagements and in patrol encounters near GAVRELLES and KEMMEL other prisoners were also taken.

### ITALIAN.

(July 12, 1918, 4.45 p. m.) Desultory artillery actions of little intensity occurred along the entire front. In the LAGHI Basin and in the POSINA and ASSA Valleys our patrols destroyed two outposts and captured a few prisoners.

A hostile airplane was brought down over FELTRE.

ALBANIA. Clearing the ground gained during the last drive and collecting the booty was continued. So far three medium caliber guns, eight mountain guns, four field guns and two trench mortars have been found.

GERMAN.

(July 12, 1918, 1.15 p. m.) WEST FRONT: Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. Artillery activity increased in the evening; during the night it became intense over the first line positions and rear areas.

S. W. of YPRES and BAILLEUL and N. of ALBERT strong assaults by a number of hostile reconnaissance parties were repulsed.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. The activity of the French continued heavy between the AISNE and the MARNE. We captured prisoners in the course of front line fighting in the VILLERS-COTTERETS Forest. E. of RHEIMS we repulsed hostile raids.

Lt. Neckel achieved his 20th air victory. The sixth machine of the American squadron which was reported yesterday bound for COBLENZ was shot down and thus also fell into our hands.

(July 12, 1918, 8.32 p. m.) Local fighting occurred S. W. of BAILLEUL and on the W. bank of the AVRE.

AUSTRIAN.

(July 12, 1918, 1.20 p. m.) There was nowhere any great activity.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 13, 1918

XVIIth ARMY..... 41st Div. from reserve to IIId Army.  
 IIId ARMY ..... 41st Div. from XVIIth Army relieves 108th Div.  
 VIIth ARMY ..... 33d Div. from IIIId Army in reserve.  
 IIIId ARMY..... 33d Div. from reserve to VIIth Army.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

VIIth ARMY ..... 33d Div. At Laon. June 21. Doc.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN LINE, JULY 12, 1918

38TH LDW. DIV.	FLANDERS SECTOR.		
79th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Dixmude.....	July 11 .....	1 prisoner.
1ST LDW. DIV.			
84th Ldw. Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Vieltje.....	July 12 .....	1 prisoner.
31ST DIV.	YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.		
166th Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Voormezele.....	July 11-12 .....	2 prisoners.
174th Inf. Regt. ....	E. of Dickebusch.....	July 11-12 .....	2 deserters.
8TH DIV. }			
16TH BAV. DIV. }			
One of the deserters of 31st Div. states that the regiment of 8th Div. which was on his left was relieved in the night of July 3-4 by 11th BAV. Inf. Regt., 16th BAV. Div.			
8th Div. appears, therefore, to have been relieved in the Dickebusch sector by 16th BAV. Div.			
The relief of 8th Div. by 16th BAV. Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 104 as subject to confirmation.			
81ST RES. DIV.			
The three regiments of Division....	S. of Meteren.....	July 12 .....	Prisoners.
13TH RES. DIV.			
39th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	N. E. of Merris.....	July 11 .....	2 killed.
13th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	Near Merris .....	July 12 .....	Doc.
207TH DIV.			
213th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Vieux-Berquin.....	July 11-12 .....	50 prisoners.
2D GUARD RES. DIV. }	LA BASSEE—VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
15TH RES. DIV. }			
17th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	S. W. of Oppy.....	July 11-12 .....	1 prisoner.
15th Res. Div. has relieved 2d Guard Res. Div.			
The relief of 2d Guard Res. Div. by 15th Res. Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 104.			
48TH RES. DIV.			
221st Res. Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Gavrelle .....	July 11 .....	1 prisoner.
111TH DIV.			
164th Inf. Regt. ....	Near Bucquoy .....	July 12 .....	1 prisoner.
111th Div. appears to have taken part of the sector of the 26th Res. Div.			
16TH RES. DIV.			
29th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	N. W. of Thiepval.....	July 11-12.....	2 prisoners.
3d NAVAL DIV.....	S. of 16th Res. Div.....	July 11 .....	Statement of prisoner.
225TH DIV.	VILLERS-BRETONNEUX—MONTDIDIER SECTOR.		
18th Res. Inf. Regt. ....	S. of Thennes.....	July 12 .....	Prisoners.
21ST DIV.			
80th Inf. Regt. }			
81st Inf. Regt. }	Vicinity of Castel.....	July 12 .....	Prisoners.
87th Inf. Regt. }			
192D DIV.			
183d Inf. Regt. }			
192d Inf. Regt. }	E. S. E. of Rouvrel.....	July 12 .....	Prisoners.
245th Res. Inf. Regt. }			
The number of prisoners taken from the 225th, 21st and 192d divisions on July 12 has now reached the total of 500.			
34TH DIV. }	THE OISE-CHATEAU-TIERRY SECTOR.		
241ST DIV. }			
474th Inf. Regt. ....	E. of St. Bandry.....	July 12 .....	1 prisoner.
241st Div. has relieved 34th Div.			
The relief of 34th Div. by 241st Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 104.			
42D DIV.			
138th Inf. Regt. ....	Vicinity N. E. of Retz Forest.....	July 12 .....	3 prisoners.
10TH BAV. DIV.			
16th BAV. Inf. Regt. ....	S. W. of Dammard.....	July 12 .....	1 prisoner.
235TH DIV.	HAUTS-DE-MEUSE SECTOR.		
456th Inf. Regt. ....	Vaux-les-Palameix .....	July 12 .....	1 killed.
454th Inf. Regt. ....	Vaux-les-Palameix .....	July 12 .....	1 prisoner.
208TH DIV.			
25th Inf. Regt. ....	S. of St. Mihiel.....	July 12 .....	1 prisoner.
8TH BAV. RES. DIV. }	WOEVRE SECTOR.		
227TH DIV. }			
477th Inf. Regt. ....	At Richécourt .....	July 12 .....	1 deserter.
He states 227th Div. relieved 8th BAV. Res. Div., June 27.			
The relief of 8th BAV. Res. Div. by 227th Div. was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 104.			
183D DIV.	E. of 227th Div. ....	July 6 .....	Statement of prisoner.
183d Div. did not relieve 8th BAV. Res. Div. as reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> No. 102, by sideslipping to the West, but is still in its old sector.			
255TH DIV. }			
11TH DIV. }			
11th Div. ....	E. of 183d Div. ....	Beginning of July ...	Doc.
Elements of 11th Div. ....	At Pagny-sur-Moselle.....	Beginning of July ...	Information coming from a very good source.

The relief of 255th Div. by 11th Div. was reported as subject to confirmation in *Summary of Information* No. 104.



**ORGANIZATION OF A BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS**

FROM FRENCH G. Q. G. BULLETIN, JULY 4, 1918.

The following information was obtained from a captured cyclist from the 20th Infantry Brigade 10th Division :

The Staff of the 20th Infantry Brigade consists of three officers from the active forces—

- 1 Colonel Commanding the Brigade.
- 1 Captain (Adjutant),
- 1 Lieutenant (Orderly Officer).

The personnel is as follows :

Sergeant Major .....	1
Non-commissioned officers.....	4
Orderlies .....	6
Clerks.....	3
Mounted Orderlies.....	5
Cyclists .....	6
Runners.....	5
Telephone operators .....	4
Chauffeur .....	1
Total .....	35

The Brigade Commander has an automobile.

The six orderlies, are distributed as follows : Three for the Brigade Commander, two for the Adjutant, one for the Intelligence Officer.

All the men of the brigade personnel are fit for active duty (*kriegsverwendungsfähig*) and their ages are from 23 to 30. They are recruited from the regiments ; married men and fathers of large families or men who have lost a brother in the war are given preference for duty at Brigade Headquarters.

When the division is in sector, the headquarters are never installed in a village, but always in dugouts.

**CAMOUFLAGE OF BUILDINGS**

From British Air Photographs.

Air photographs taken recently on the British front show a new type of shelter in the form of long narrow sheds built of framework and tarpaulin, slightly irregular in outline and carefully concealed with camouflage. The roof is nearly flat and the sides are low, thus avoiding shadow. In some cases the shed has been built across a path and the path painted in on the roof.

When under construction, the shed shows up distinctly, light against the ground, but when completed and painted it is comparatively inconspicuous.

**ORDER FOR THE CONDUCT OF AN OFFENSIVE**

TRANSLATION OF A GERMAN DOCUMENT : FROM FRENCH VITH ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 10, 1918.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

Ia/II No. 8615.

Secret Op.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, June 9, 1918  
Extract.

GENERAL.

Only an attack which is pushed home achieves big results. For this reason limited objectives are not to be set and timid attention to the actions of neighboring troops must be avoided. There must be provision made from the rear for flank protection.

If the first assault of the enemy's lines is successful, the regiments will fight their way forward.

For this purpose it is necessary that, in addition to their accompanying batteries, they should have immediate control over their artillery, both light and heavy.

Divisions and corps will order the remainder of the artillery to follow, so as to be available for larger operations where resistance is encountered.

Both the infantry and the artillery believe with satisfaction that their success was owing to the co-operation which they have at last established. This accord is to be cultivated and strengthened.

In defensive fighting the principles which have already been tried will always hold.

The distribution of the infantry and artillery for the offensive will be flexible and not bound to the terrain.

INFANTRY.

The aggressiveness of the infantry, its capacity for marching and its endurance and spirit of sacrifice, mainly on the part of the officers, have again made possible the great success achieved. A rapid thrust by only a battalion or company commander may succeed in throwing the enemy into confusion on a wide front or it may prevent his reorganizing his troops.

The new training for infantry, which involves fewer skirmish lines, fewer mass attacks, more machine gun attacks in dense groups supported by artillery, rifle fire, light and heavy machine gun fire, use of rifle grenades, trench mortars and accompanying artillery, gives our infantry a marked superiority over the enemy. It has brought us success and has reduced our losses. Our most important aim will be to take these tactics as the basis of training.

The first breach of the enemy's front was made by assault troops ; here and there thin lines of skirmishers were used to keep neighboring units in touch with each other.

In the final thrust, in order to reach the enemy's line of resistance, companies deployed by squads have proved effective. The leader holds his troops vigorously in hand by means of previously selected assembly points in advance.

SUMMARY.

It is certain that everywhere great interest and understanding have been applied to the importance of training. Wherever it failed the fault lay in lack of time.

Little time, however, is necessary in order to do good work if one knows how to use it. It is necessary, therefore, to lay particular stress on exercises in minor tactics and drill for specialists in their particular branch.

Henceforth there will be few large maneuvers and inspections; the preparations take the men's time, which is necessary for interior duties and tactical exercises.

If work is always carried out in accordance with the orders of the High Command (mainly those contained in Ia II no. 7715 Secret Op. of April 17, 1918, and of Ia Ic/II No. 7925, Secret Op., April 29, 1918), we will maintain the tactical superiority in maneuver which we have taken from the enemy and will march on to new and great successes.

(Signed) LUDENDORFF.

## SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUEES

JULY 13, 1918.

### AMERICAN.

(July 13, 1918, 9 p. m.) There is nothing of importance to report.

### FRENCH.

(July 13, 1918, 11 a. m.) In the vicinity of the PORTE Farm, between MONTDIDIER and the OISE, we pushed our advanced posts forward 500 meters during the night. Raids carried out by us N. of the AVRE, in the region of the OISE, along the MARNE and in CHAMPAGNE brought us some prisoners.

(July 13, 1918, 9 p. m.) We carried out a local operation this morning N. and S. of LONGPONT. We advanced our positions toward the E. and in spite of hostile resistance crossed the SAVIERE near the hill of CATIFET Farm. About 30 prisoners fell into our hands.

The number of prisoners taken by us yesterday in the MONTDIDIER region is over 600, we also captured more than 80 machine guns.

### BRITISH.

(July 12, 1918, 7 p. m.) A raid attempted by the enemy this morning in the neighborhood of BUCQUOY was repulsed with losses.

Excepting some activity of the hostile artillery in the sector of HINGES and at some other points on the British front, there is nothing of importance to report.

AVIATION. Heavy rain yesterday limited aerial activity. Nevertheless our machines made reconnaissances and did artillery regulating work during the clear spells. Nine tons of bombs were dropped on railway junctions in rear of the German lines.

Three hostile machines were destroyed during the day and two others forced to land disabled. Three of ours are missing. The weather prevented all night flights.

(July 13, 1918, 10.25 a. m.) British and Australian troops were successful in further minor operations in the vicinity of VIEUX-BERQUIN and MERRIS. They captured 96 prisoners and several machine guns. In the fighting which has taken place in the past two days in this sector our casualties have been exceptionally light.

During the night a British detachment went into the German trenches N. of HAMEL and brought back 22 prisoners.

An attempted raid by the enemy N. of METEREN failed.

The German artillery has been active opposite BEAUMONT-HAMEL and in the STRAZELEE and LOCRE sectors.

(July 13, 1918, evening.) Last night one of our patrols captured prisoners on the outskirts of BOVELLES. This morning a raid attempted by the enemy S. of BUCQUOY was repulsed. Hostile artillery showed some activity during the day S. of ARRAS.

AVIATION. On July 12, low clouds and heavy showers prevailed on the western front. The enemy's air service showed no activity. Our machines were able to carry out artillery observation only during intervals of clear weather. No combats or losses occurred.

During the night in spite of high wind and clouded skies our aviators made useful reconnaissances and dropped four tons of bombs.

### BELGIAN.

(July 12, 1918, 10.18 p. m., weekly communique.) During the past week the enemy attempted several raids on our advanced posts but they were repulsed.

We penetrated the German lines and took prisoners.

Hostile artillery was moderately active while ours carried out much fire of destruction and neutralization of batteries.

A hostile balloon was brought down in flames.

### ITALIAN.

(July 13, 1918, 5 p. m.) Yesterday afternoon the enemy attacked our position on the CORNONE, on the SASSO ROSSO, with large patrols launched in fan-shaped formation; he was checked by our garrison which with much dash made a bayonet counter-attack and put him to flight, continuing the pursuit to the trenches of departure. Many of the enemy were left on the terrain. Two officers and 64 men were taken prisoner and four machine guns captured. On the rest of the front activity was moderate.

On the PASUBIO, between the FRENZELA and BRENTA Valleys, the artillery of both sides developed greater activity. Hostile scouts were taken under our fire.

AVIATION. Aerial activity was very lively. During the day ten hostile machines were brought down. Lieut. Scaronia achieved his 30th victory.

ALBANIA. Our troops continue to keep in touch with the enemy N. of SEMENI. During the night of the 11th on the E. of the Lower DEVOLI, N. of BERAT, hostile columns in retreat were attacked and dispersed by our advanced elements. The number of Austrian prisoners taken by us since the 6th exceeds 1,800 including 61 officers.

### GERMAN.

(July 13, 1918, 1 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. S. W. of BAILLEUL repeated attacks by strong British detachments were repulsed. Assaults made by the enemy during the night N. of ALBERT also broke down. In the evening, between CASTEL and MAILLY, on the W. bank of the AVRE, repeated attacks preceded by most intense artillery preparation followed local assaults which had been made in this region during the afternoon. The enemy occupied CASTEL and the heights of ANCHIN. His attacks E. of this line were broken up by our counter-attacks. Between the OISE and the MARNE the fighting continued active. New assaults by the enemy N. of LONGPONT and S. of the OURcq were repulsed.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht. Fighting increased in the middle VOSGES and at HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF. N. of PONT-A-MOUSSEON and in the valley of the FAVE night attacks by the enemy failed.

AVIATION. During June on German fronts, 468 hostile airplanes and 62 captive balloons were shot down, 92 of the former by our anti-aircraft guns. Of these 217 fell behind our lines; the rest were plainly seen to fall behind the enemy's lines. We lost in battle 153 airplanes and 51 captive balloons.

(July 13, 1918, 8.31 p. m.) There are no new developments to report from the battle fronts.

### AUSTRIAN.

(July 13, 1918, 1.10 p. m.) Reconnaissance skirmishes took place along the VENETIAN mountain front. There is nothing else of importance to report.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 14, 1918

IVTH ARMY ..... 117th Div. from reserve to 1st Army.  
 1ST ARMY..... 117th Div. from IVth Army in reserve.  
 20th Div. from Vth Army in reserve.  
 VTH ARMY ..... 20th Div. from reserve to 1st Army.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

IVTH ARMY ..... 49th Res. Div. Near Lichtervelde. July 5. Statement of prisoner.  
 XVIIIth ARMY ..... 3d Res. Div. Between Guise and Marle. June 30. Doc.  
 VIIth ARMY ..... 33d Div. Near Laon. June 27. Doc.  
 1ST ARMY..... 20th Div. In rear of Rheims front. July 10. Doc.  
 117th Div. In rear of Rheims front. July 10. Doc.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN LINE, JULY 13, 1918

83d Div. ..... FLANDERS SECTOR.  
 331st Inf. Regt..... E. of Merckem..... July 13 ..... 1 prisoner.  
 13TH RES. DIV. ..... YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.  
 13th Res. Inf. Regt..... Vicinity of Merris..... July 13 ..... 1 prisoner.  
 57th Res. Inf. Regt..... Vicinity of Merris..... July 13 ..... 2 prisoners.  
 207TH DIV.  
 213th Res. Inf. Regt..... At Vieux Berquin ..... July 13 ..... 56 prisoners.  
 25TH DIV.  
 25th Trench Mortar Co. .... E. of Merville ..... July 13 ..... 2 prisoners.  
 LA BASSEE-VILLERS BRETONNEUX SECTOR.  
 5TH BAV. DIV..... N. of 234th Div ..... July 13 ..... Statement of prisoners.  
 234TH DIV.  
 452d Inf. Regt..... N. of Moyenneville ..... July 13 ..... 8 prisoners.  
 451st Inf. Regt..... N. of Moyenneville ..... July 13 ..... 1 prisoner.  
 111TH DIV.  
 76th Inf. Regt..... S. W. of Bucquoy..... July 13 ..... 1 prisoner.  
 73d Inf. Regt..... N. E. of Hebuterne..... July 13 ..... 1 prisoner.  
 108TH DIV.  
 41ST DIV. {  
 18th Inf. Regt..... E. of Villers Bretonneux..... July 13 ..... 2 prisoners.  
 They state 41st Div. relieved 108th Div. July 9.  
 17TH RES. DIV. ..... VILLERS BRETONNEUX-MONTDIDIER SECTOR.  
 76th Res. Inf. Regt..... St. Maur Farm ..... July 13 ..... 4 prisoners.  
 XXVITH RES. CORPS STAFF.  
 A captured map dated June 22 indicates that this Staff held a sector from Cuvilly-Cournay road to the Maretz-Villers sur Coudon road, and on that date had under its orders the 84th Div., 46th Res. Div. (since withdrawn) and the 204th Div. It is also established that the 84th Div. was under the orders of the same Corps Staff of July 3. The XXVith Res. Corps Staff under General Frhr. von Watter was last identified June 5 in command of the Cantigny front.  
 47TH RES. DIV. ..... THE OISE-CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR.  
 218th Res. Inf. Regt..... N. E. of St. Pierre-Aigle..... July 13 ..... 34 prisoners.  
 (1 officer).  
 219th Res. Inf. Regt..... N. E. of St. Pierre-Aigle..... July 13 ..... 1 prisoner.  
 14TH RES. DIV.  
 159th Inf. Regt..... Near Longpont ..... July 13 ..... 1 prisoner  
 Elements of 14th Res. Div. appear to be still in line. (officer aspirant)  
 115TH DIV.  
 136th Inf. Regt..... Near Corcy ..... July 13 ..... 1 prisoner  
 30TH DIV. ..... CHAMPAGNE SECTOR. (officer).  
 143d Inf. Regt..... E. of Navarin ..... July 13 ..... 4 prisoners.  
 183d DIV. ..... WOEVRE SECTOR.  
 184th Inf. Regt..... S. of Thiaucourt..... July 13 ..... Doc.  
 31ST LDW. BRIGADE. ..... LORRAINE SECTOR.  
 86th Ldw. Inf. Regt. .... N. E. of Pont-a-Mousson ..... July 13 ..... 1 prisoner.

## SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

JULY 14, 1918.

## AMERICAN.

(July 14, 1918, 9 p. m.) Aside from artillery fighting of moderate intensity in the Vosges there is nothing of importance to report.

## FRENCH.

(July 12, 1918.) ARMY OF THE ORIENT. Patrol encounters occurred along the STRUMA, in the course of which Greek troops dispersed a Bulgarian detachment, and in the CERNA Bend. Artillery showed activity at some points in the region of Lake DOIRAN, E. of the VARDAR and in the region of the Lakes. In the course of air fights, the British Air Service forced a Bulgarian machine to land at DOIRAN.

ALBANIA. The Austrians have withdrawn to an organized line along RASTANI-SELICANI-Hill 500, at the confluence of the TOMORICA and the DEVOLI-KORSHOWA. The number of prisoners taken by the French troops has risen to 470. It is confirmed that the Austrians suffered very heavy losses in the course of their withdrawal.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 106, JULY 15, 1918

(July 14, 1918, 11 a. m.) Actions of heavy artillery occurred N. of MONTDIDIER, notably in the region of SENECA Woods and CANTIGNY and in the sector of GOURNAY-sur-ARONDE.

In CHAMPAËNE our reconnoitering parties carried out several raids in which we took prisoners.

The night was quiet on the rest of the front.

(July 14, 1918, 8.50 p. m.) The day was marked by intermittent artillery activity particularly in the region of CORCY. There was no infantry action.

### BRITISH.

(July 14, 1918, 9.55 a. m.) A hostile detachment which attempted to approach our lines last night E. of LOCRE was repulsed with losses.

German artillery was active N. W. of ALBERT, W. of KEMMEL and S. E. of YPRES.

Our artillery also showed activity on some parts of the front.

### ITALIAN.

(July 14, 1918, 4.45 p. m.) The usual artillery actions occurred, with intervals of some intensity in the VALLARSA and the western sector of the ASIAGO Plateau.

Hostile troops in movement N. of the BORCOLA Pass were dispersed by fire. Renewed attempts on the CORNONE by patrols and detachments were promptly repulsed.

AVIATION. Three hostile airplanes were brought down in the course of air fights.

### GERMAN.

(July 14, 1918, 12.35 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. The artillery was active on the W. bank of the AVRE throughout the day. In the evening it increased on the rest of the front also in connection with reconnaissance combats.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. Local fighting occurred along the Forest of VILLERS-COTTERETS. The enemy attacked during the evening W. of CHATEAU THIERRY after strong artillery preparation. He was repulsed with heavy losses. Harassing fire was intermittently active during the night.

AVIATION. With clearer weather, our bombing squadrons made night attacks on the enemy's railway lines on the French Coast between DUNKIRK, BOULOGNE and ABBEVILLE, in the area of LILLERS-ST. POL and DOULLENS, as well as in the neighborhood of CREPY-en-VALOIS and VILLERS-COTTERETS.

(July 14, 1918, 8.31 p. m.) There are no new developments to report from the battle fronts.

### AUSTRIAN.

(July 14, 1918, 8.40 p. m.) Between Lake GARDA and the ADIGE the artillery of both sides has shown very lively activity. Along the VENETIAN Mountain front, fighting was again more active. Yesterday our outposts on the SASSO Rosso repulsed hostile reconnoitering detachments. Early this morning Italian battalions attacked S. E. of ASIAGO and N. of MONTE DI VAL BELLA but without success. An action on the western slopes of the BRENTA Valley ended in our favor.

ALBANIA. The enemy is gradually advancing against our new line of resistance. A French squadron in the valley of the DEVOLI was repulsed.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 15, 1918

XVIIth ARMY .....	199th Div. from reserve to 1st Army.
IIId ARMY .....	195th Div. from reserve to 1st Army.
XVIIIth ARMY .....	2d Bav. Div. from reserve to IIIId Army. 7th Div. from reserve to IIIId Army.
VIIth ARMY .....	23d Div. from reserve to 1st Army. 200th Div. from reserve to 1st Army. 2d Guard Div. from reserve to 1st Army. 10th Res. Div. from reserve to 1st Army. 36th Div. from reserve to line.
Ist ARMY.....	23d Div. from VIIth Army to line. 200th Div. from VIIth Army to line. 2d Guard Div. from VIIth Army to line. 195th Div. from IIId Army to line. 15th Bav. Div. from Vth Army to line. 199th Div. from XVIIth Army to line. 103d Div. from reserve to line. 26th Div. from reserve to line. 230th Div. from reserve to line. 10th Res. Div. from VIIth Army to line.
IIId ARMY.....	2d Bav. Div. from XVIIIth Army to line. 1st Bav. Div. from reserve to line. 88th Div. from reserve to line. 7th Div. from XVIIIth Army to line.
Vth ARMY .....	15th Bav. Div. from reserve to 1st Army.
	The order of battle from W. to E. on the battle front appears late to-night to be as follows.
	VIIth ARMY.—10th Div., 36th Div., 10th Ldw. Div. in close support.
	Ist ARMY.—23d Div., 28th Res. Div., 200th Div., 10th Res. Div., 2d Guard Div., 103d Div., 195th Div., 22d Div., 12th Bav. Div., 123d Div., 86th Div., 213th Div., 242d Div., 238th Div., 203d Div., 15th Bav. Div., 80th Res. Div., 26th Div., 199th Div., 19th Res. Div., 239th Div.
	IIId ARMY.—2d Bav. Div., 7th Res. Div., 1st Bav. Div., 30th Div., 88th Div., 228th Div., 7th Div., 33d Res. Div.

## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN REAR OF FRONT

VIIth ARMY .....	45th Res. Div. reported near Blandy July 14.	Doc.
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## IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN LINE, JULY 14, 1918

MARINE CORPS.	FLANDERS SECTOR.		
5th Fus. Marine Regt .....	S. E. of Nieuport.....	July 14 .....	2 prisoners.
38th Ldw. Div.			
77th Ldw. Inf. Regt .....	E. of Pervyse.....	July 14 .....	Doc.
31st Div.			
166th Inf. Regt. }	YPRES-LA BASSEE SECTOR.		
174th Inf. Regt. }	E. of Dickebusch .....	July 14 .....	255 prisoners.
81st Res. Div.			
268th Res. Inf. Regt.....	S. W. of Meteren .....	July 13-14 .....	1 prisoner.
13th Res. Div.			
13th Res. Inf. Regt.....	N. of Merris .....	July 13 .....	1 prisoner.
207th Div.			
98th Res. Inf. Regt.....	N. of Vieux-Berquin .....	July 14 .....	Doc.
16th Res. Div.			
68th Res. Inf. Regt .....	LA BASSEE—VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
107th Div.	S. of Beaumont-Hamel.....	July 12-13 .....	4 prisoners.
232d Res. Inf. Regt .....	S. of Morlancourt.....	July 14 .....	1 killed.
13th Div.			
55th Inf. Regt .....	N. E. of Villers-Bretonneux .....	July 14 .....	2 prisoners.
42d Div.			
17th Inf. Regt .....	THE OISE-THE MARNE SECTOR.		
78th Res. Div.	S. of St. Pierre-Aigle.....	July 14 .....	10 prisoners.
259th Res. Inf. Regt.....	E. of Chezy .....	July 14 .....	1 prisoner.
19th Res. Div.			
73d Res. Inf. Regt. }	CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.		
7th (?) Trench Mortar Btn }	At Mont sans Nom.....	July 14 .....	27 prisoners.
11th (?) Trench Mortar Btn }			
235th Div.			
454th Inf. Regt .....	HAUTS-DE-MEUSE SECTOR.		
208th Div.	At Chevailier Woods .....	July 14 .....	1 prisoner.
65th Res. Inf. Regt .....	S. of Maizey .....	July 14 .....	1 deserter.

## DISMOUNTED CAVALRY DIVISIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Four cavalry divisions are known to be on the Western Front. Three of them have been dismounted so as to make them the equivalent of infantry divisions; they have also been trained as infantry. These divisions are the Guard Cavalry Division, the 6th Cavalry Division and the 7th Cavalry Division. In their present form they are composite divisions made up of infantry regiments taken from other cavalry

divisions. For this reason their organization is quite different both in nature and identity from what it was in 1917.

In carrying out this reorganization cavalry regiments were converted into dismounted battalions. A dismounted cavalry brigade therefore is the equivalent of an infantry regiment and the divisions consist of three brigades of three dismounted cavalry regiments each.

The present composition of these divisions, so far as known, is as follows :

Guard Cavalry Division :

11th Brigade — 1st Cuirassier Regiment, 8th Dragoon Regiment and either the Guard Cuirassier or the 4th Cuirassier Regiment.

14th Brigade — 5th Uhlán, 8th and 11th Hussar Regiments,

38th Brigade — 2d and 6th *Jaeger zu Pferde* Regiments, and either the Guard Cuirassier or the 4th Cuirassier Regiment.

6th Cavalry Division :

3d Brigade — 2d Cuirassier, 9th Uhlán and 12th Hussar Regiments.

5th Brigade — 2d Dragoon, 3d Uhlán and 7th Cuirassier Regiments.

"?" Brigade — 10th Hussar (?), 12th Hussar and 7th Reserve Dragoon Regiments.

7th Cavalry Division :

30th Brigade — 9th Hussar, 15th and 25th Dragoon Regiments.

41st (?) Brigade — 26th Dragoon, 5th Cuirassier and 4th Reserve Uhlán (?) Regiments.

"?" Brigade — All doubtful but probably 13th *Jaeger zu Pferde*, 13th Hussar and 21st Uhlán Regiments.

The 4th Cavalry Division, which is holding a quiet sector in Alsace, is also being reorganized but it has sent many of its best units to the three dismounted cavalry divisions described above and does not itself yet appear to have been reconstituted for service in active operations as a dismounted cavalry division.

GERMAN COMMAND IN THE ST. MIHIEL SECTOR

German press reports and captured documents indicate that the 1st Bavarian Corps Staff is still in the St. Mihiel Group, its sector extending from Les Eparges to near Xivray. From the same source it is learned that Lt. Gen. von Hartz has succeeded General von Xyländer as Commanding General.

Lt. Gen. von Hartz was born in Bavaria in 1862. He passed through the Bavarian Cadet Corps and was commissioned as a lieutenant in 1881. He spent three years at the War College. He served on the Staff of the 1st Bavarian Corps and in the Bavarian War Office. He was three times a member of the Bavarian General Staff, served on the Prussian General Staff in Berlin, and was one of the Bavarian representatives at the Imperial Military Court.

REPUTATION OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AMONG GERMAN DIVISIONS

Officers of the 84th Division, captured by the French on July 9 in their attack in the vicinity of Antheuil, state that fear of and respect for American soldiers has spread generally through the German divisions. The 84th Division has not been engaged against Americans and has not been nearer than 20 kilometers to any part of front held by any American troops. The French IIIrd Army Bulletin of July 11, reporting an examination of these officers states : "They expressed the fear of American soldiers : 'All of them are strapping and determined young fellows (*gaillards*). The French have great confidence in the Americans and unfortunately they are not wrong,'"

GERMAN RIFLE GRENADE---MODEL 1917

FROM FRENCH XTH ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 6, 1918

A new German discharger was recently captured as reported in *Summary of Information* No. 90. A pamphlet of instructions giving accurate information as to the use, handling, and firing of the grenade by means of the discharger is now also in our possession. The directions it contains are applicable to our *Viven-Bessieres* grenade from which the German grenade has been copied. A translation of the pamphlet is as follows :

RIFLE GRENADES MODEL 17 (Gew. Gr. 17)

The rifle grenades are shipped, ready for use, in boxes of 50 ; the dischargers in boxes of 25. In each box are two pamphlets of instructions.

PAMPHLET OF INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The model 17 rifle grenade is fired by means of S cartridges (Note 1) acting upon a discharger fastened to the barrel of the infantry rifle.
2. The maximum range is about 150 meters (Note 2) with an angle of elevation of from 30° to 45°. The time of flight, under these conditions is five seconds. If it is desired to fire at a shorter range, the angle of elevation will be adjusted for the purpose. (It is no use firing at an elevation greater than 45°, for with an angle of 50°, the grenade explodes in the air, on account of the longer time of flight).
3. The grenades gives the best results with a burst about two meters in air, either before impact, or by ricochet on hard ground (Note 3).
4. By methodical training the marksman learns to estimate the angle of elevation which will correspond to a given range.
5. The grenades are carried in haversacks, kit-bags, pouches. and other convenient receptacles.

ASSEMBLING THE DISCHARGER.

6. It is best to have a master-armorer fix the discharger to the rifle.

7. Dischargers should be attached only in good condition and not badly worn. In choosing a rifle bear in mind the following considerations :

- (a) The rifle should be well bored (and well centered) ;
- (b) The breech block should fit tightly ;
- (c) The muzzle ought not to be worn.

Not to take these considerations into account is to run the risk of premature bursts.

#### HANDLING.

8. Unscrew the hand-guard (cleaning-rod?) (meaning that part of the stock which extends forward underneath the muzzle) and put it aside.

9. Force down the discharger on the rifle—taking care to loosen the fixing ring—until the muzzle of the rifle barrel sets firmly against the narrow part (choke?) of the discharger.

10. Push up the fixing ring, at the same time pressing down on the discharger.

11. Load the rifle and on "safe".

12. Place the grenade in the discharger, *the fastening screw upwards*.

For this purpose, grasp the grenade firmly in the hand and push it into the discharger by means of a rotating movement ; the grenade slides down until it rests upon the base of the discharger.

13. Bring the rifle to a firing position, resting the butt on the ground, having the discharger, whenever possible, outside cover.

14. Take the rifle off "safe".

15. Aim.

16. Fire (the marksman pulls the trigger, both knees on the ground).

17. Load, and put the rifle on "safe".

#### FIRING MECHANISM.

18. When fired, the S bullet passes through the cylindrical opening in the grenade. In passing through this opening it strikes the primer, the base of which springs out and closes the opening ; the grenade is at once discharged by the force of the gases released by the explosion of the cartridges. The primer sets off a delay-action device which, in five seconds time, explodes the grenade by means of a detonator.

#### SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.

19. Use only well fitted dischargers and good rifles (see para. 7). Defective dischargers should be replaced immediately.

20. The grenades ought to go easily into the discharger and rest squarely on its base. Grenades which do not rest on the bottom of the discharger ought not to be fired except from behind cover.

21. The primer (inside the cylindrical opening through which the bullet is to pass) ought not to be scratched or struck. For this reason *nothing must be allowed to get into this opening*.

22. In practicing with live grenades the following precautions must be taken :

(a) The firer ought to fire from behind a wooden screen from 6 to 8 cm. thick.

(b) At the moment of firing, the bystanders should be behind cover.

(c) Prevent anyone coming on the range within a radius of 300 m. of the firing point or of the target. Also, in choosing a range, take into account the range (4,000 m.) and, in addition, the direction in which the S bullet will go.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

23. After using, clean and oil the discharger. (Damaged dischargers ought to be shipped to the rear.)

24. Keep the grenades from moisture and heat by putting them in a suitable place.

25. The surface and the opening in the grenade through which the bullet is to pass must be kept clean and must not be allowed to rust.

26. If the soil is hard (frozen), fire as much as possible with the rifle resting on something soft, so as to save wear and tear on the stock of the rifle.

Berlin, November, 1917.

Printed at the Ordnance Office (Weapons and Munitions).

By order.

#### COMMENT.

The following notice appears in connection with a translation of another copy of the same German document captured by the French 1st Army, published in their Bulletin of July 6 :

The new model discharger for rifle grenades has recently come into use in the German army. It will be noticed that the document translated herewith dates from November, 1917, and was reprinted April 15, 1918, a relatively recent date. In the description of the discharger, certain characteristics already reported regarding a discharger recently captured will be found repeated : for instance, a fixing ring fixed down by hand (replacing the old fixing ring held in place by a spring). The document confirms the range of the discharger (150 meters), already known by prisoner's statements.

Prisoners of the 373d Regiment, captured by the French 1st Army, June 23, south of Hourges, state that each company was equipped a few weeks ago with a certain number (from 2 to 4) of these new model dischargers. Little use has as yet been made of them, however.

(Note 1) The S. cartridge is the ordinary German rifle cartridge.

(Note 2) According to information from British sources, see *Summary of Information* No. 47, it was found that, fired with a German bullet round the maximum range attainable with the new German rifle grenade is 210 yards (191 m).

(Note 3) This may refer to the ordinary ricochet or may possibly mean that this grenade is a German rebounding grenade.

## SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUEES

JULY 15, 1918.

### AMERICAN.

(July 15, 1918, 9 p. m.) East of CHATEAU THIERRY, where the enemy succeeded this morning in crossing the MARNE on our front and gaining some ground, our troops counter-attacked, and drove the enemy back to the Marne, taking 500 prisoners. In the Vosges five trench raids attempted by the enemy broke down under our fire.

### FRENCH.

(July 15, 1918, 11 a. m.) The Germans attacked this morning, after violent artillery preparation from CHATEAU THIERRY to the MAIN-DE-MASSIGES. Our troops are vigorously holding their ground under the enemy's assault on a front of about 80 kilometers. The battle is in progress.

(July 15, 1918, 9 p. m.) The German attack launched this morning about 4.30 a. m. continued throughout the day on both sides of RHEIMS with constant violence.

W. of RHEIMS obstinate fighting occurred in the region of REUILLY, COURTHIEZY and VASSY, S. of the MARNE, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at some points between FOSSOY and DORMANS. A lively counter-attack by American troops succeeded in driving back to the N. bank, the hostile elements which had reached the S. bank of the river W. of FOSSOY. Between DORMANS and RHEIMS the French and Italian troops are holding the line CHATILLON-SUR-MARNES—CUCHERY—MARFAUX—BOUILLY.

E. of RHEIMS the hostile attack which extended from SILLERY to the MAIN-DE-MASSIGES met an insurmountable resistance. The enemy increased his efforts against PRUNAY, and LES MARQUISES, and in the region to the N. of PROSNES and of SOUAIN, but in spite of repeated attacks was unable to break through our combat position.

### BRITISH.

(July 14th, 1918, evening). In the course of successful local operations E. of DICKEBUSCH Lake our troops advanced our lines and took more than 260 prisoners. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

AVIATION. Twelve hostile airplanes were shot down yesterday and four others compelled to land disabled. Three of our machines did not return. During clear intervals in the cloudy weather our aviators made reconnaissance and adjustment flights. Four and a half tons of bombs were dropped during the day.

During the night of July 13-14 our bombing planes were very active. More than 1,100 bombs, of a total weight of 19 tons were dropped on the camps, railroad trains, convoys and billets of the enemy. All of our machines returned safely.

(July 15, 1918, 10.15 a. m.) The operation which we undertook yesterday morning in the DICKEBUSCH sector was carried out on a front of about 1,800 meters to the outskirts of RIDGE Wood. The objective was a position of considerable importance, the possession of which has been frequently fought over since the German advance of April 26. Our attack appears to have surprised the enemy and was entirely successful. All our objectives were reached. We captured 296 prisoners, a number of machine guns and some materiel which has not yet been counted. Our losses were slight.

We improved our positions somewhat during the night S. of VILLERS-BRETONNEUX and took some prisoners.

A successful raid was carried out by some British troops near AYETTE and several prisoners were captured.

Hostile artillery was active S. of ARRAS, and N. of BETHUNE, as well as in the sectors of LOCRE and DICKEBUSCH.

### GERMAN.

(July 15, 1918, 1.35 p. m.) WEST FRONT: Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. S. W. of YPRES the enemy attacked early yesterday after heavy artillery preparation and penetrated on a narrow front our combat zone. On both sides of the Lys artillery was active during the day. It increased during the evening on the rest of the front also.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. Fighting activity continued lively between the AISNE and the MARNE. Local infantry combats occurred S. of ST. PIERRE-AIGLE and in the SAVIERES Valley.

AVIATION. Lt. Loewenhardt achieved his 35th air victory.

(July 15, 1918, 8.32 p. m.) S. E. and E. of RHEIMS we penetrated parts of the French positions.

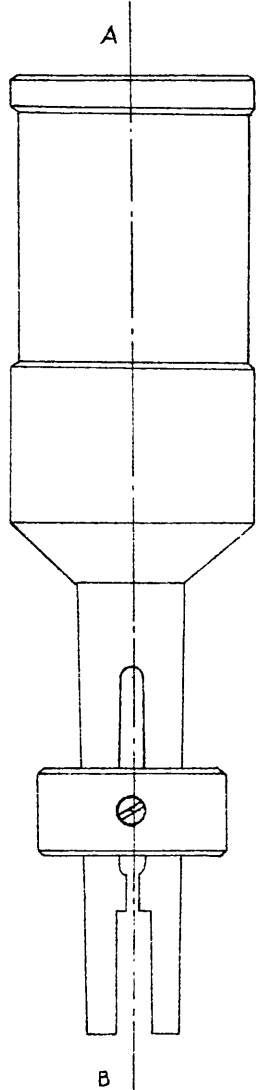
### AUSTRIAN.

(July 15, 1918, 8.34 p. m.) On the mountain fronts artillery of both sides showed sustained activity.

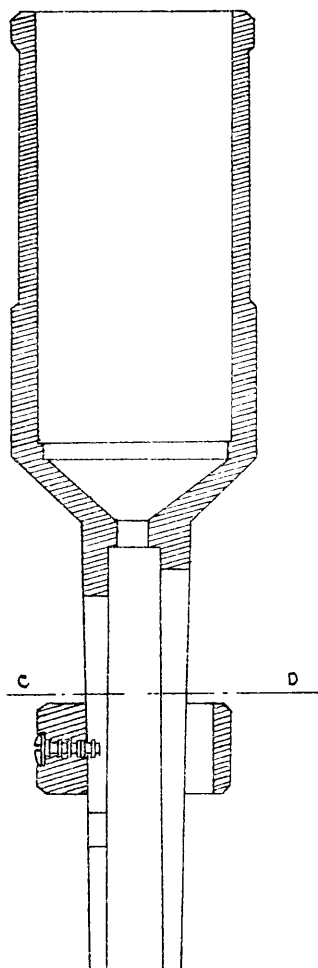


# NEW MODEL GERMAN DISCHARGER for Rifle Grenades

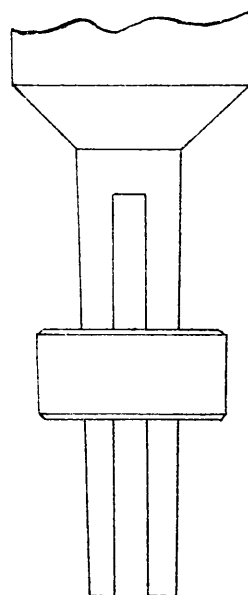
*Elevation*



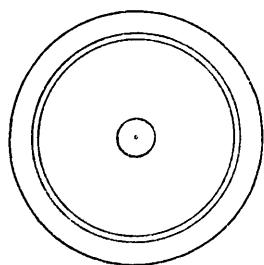
*Section on AB.*



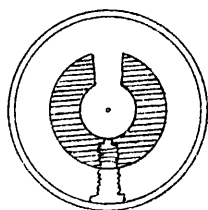
*Rear Face*



*Top View*



*Section on CD.*



*Scale 1/2 Actual Size*  
*Printed at Base Printing Plant, 27th Engineers, U.S. Army*  
*1918*



## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 16, 1918.

XVIIIth ARMY .....	37th Div. from reserve to 1st Army.
VIIth ARMY .....	113th Div. to 1st Army.
	5th Guard Div., from reserve to 1st Army.
	1st Div. from reserve to IIIrd Army.
Ist ARMY.....	5th Guard Div. from VIIth Army enters line E. of 10th Res. Div.
	1st Guard Div. from reserve to line E. of 5th Guard Div.
	113th Div. from VIIth Army and 37th Div. from XVIIIth Army enter line between
	5th Guard and 2d Guard Div.
	The above changes are subject to confirmation.
	3d Guard Div. from XIXth Army enters line between 80th Res. Div. and 26th Div.
IIIrd ARMY.....	1st Div. from VIIth Army enters line. The order of battle appears to be as follows :
	7th Res. Div., 1st Div., 30th Div. 2d Bav. Div., 1st Bav. Div., 88th Div., 7th Div.,
	228th Div., etc.
XIXth ARMY .....	3d Guard Div. from reserve to 1st Army.

### IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNITS IN LINE, JULY 15, 1918

2D NAVAL DIV. {	FLANDERS SECTOR.		
38TH LDW. DIV. }			
The prisoners of 5th Fus. Marine Regt. captured July 15 at Nieuport give the order of battle from N. to S: as follows			
3d Fus. Marine Regt., 5th Fus. Marine Regt., 77th Ldw. Inf. Regt., 38th Ldw. Div.			
31ST DIV.			
31st F. A. Regt. ....	At Dickebusch .....	July 14.....	1 prisoner (officer).
11TH TRENCH MORTAR BN. ....	At Dickebusch .....	July 14.....	26 prisoners (1 officer).
This battalion was last identified in the vicinity of the Somme.			
234TH DIV.	LA BASSEE—VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.		
453d Inf. Regt. ....	S. of Ayette .....	July 14-15 .....	9 prisoners.
41ST DIV.			
148th Inf. Regt. ....	E. of Villers-Bretonneux.....	July 14.....	2 prisoners.
21ST DIV.	VILLERS-BRETONNEUX—MONTDIDIER SECTOR.		
81st Inf. Regt. ....	S. of Castel.....	July 15.....	5 prisoners.
206TH DIV.	MONTDIDIER-THE OISE SECTOR.		
4th Erz. Res. Inf. Regt. ....	N. of Mery .....	July 15.....	1 prisoner.
202D DIV. (Elements)	THE OISE-CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR.		
411th Inf. Regt. ....	S. of Autrechès.....	July 15.....	2 prisoners.
According to their statements the resting battalions of 202d Div., in the sector of Ribecourt, have relieved tired elements of 105th Div.			
There are still two regiments of 105th Div. in line.			
115TH DIV.			
40th Res. Inf. Regt. }			
171st Inf. Regt. }	Vicinity of Corcy .....	July 15.....	Prisoners.
87TH DIV. ....	Belleau sector .....	July 15.....	Statement of prisoner.
201ST DIV. ....	Vicinity of Chateau Thierry .....	July 15.....	8 prisoners.
10TH RES. DIV.	CHATEAU THIERRY-RHEIMS SECTOR.		
According to statements of prisoners of 10th Div. captured July 15, 10th Res. Div. is engaged.			
10th Res. Div. was engaged March 21 in the XVIIIth Army and May 27 in VIIth Army. On June 1, it was on the Marne, where it stayed until the middle of June.			
Its entrance into line was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 107.			
10TH LDW. DIV. ....	Vicinity of Jaulgonne-Treloup.....	July 15.....	Statement of prisoner.
28TH RES. DIV. ....	E. of 10th Ldw. Div. ....	July 15.....	Statement of prisoner.
One thousand prisoners were captured on July 15 in the course of counter-attacks S. of the Marne. They belonged to 10th Div., 36th Div., 23d Div., and 200th Div. Six hundred of the prisoners were captured by the American troops.			
10TH DIV.			
6th Gren. Regt. ....	At Fossoy and Courthiezy .....	July 15.....	186 prisoners
10th Div. was engaged in March in XVIIIth Army and May 27 in VIIth Army. On May 30 it advanced to Bour.			
eschies where it was relieved the beginning of June, and was reported in reserve in the vicinity of Sissonne. 10th Div. came from Boncourt, near Sissonne, in four night marches, by Breuil and Fere-en-Tardenois. It arrived July 12 in the Barbillion Woods, 2 km. N. of the Marne.			
36TH DIV. ....	On the Marne, near Charteves, also		Statement
	S. of the Marne.....	July 15.....	of prisoners.
36th Div. engaged on the Aisne May 27 advanced to the Marne, where it remained until the last of June in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry.			
Its entrance into line was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 107.			
23D DIV. ....	S. of the Marne.....	July 15.....	Prisoners.
23d Div. was engaged March 21 in the XVIIIth Army and June 19 in VIIth Army. It was withdrawn from the front of Villers-Cotterets, June 30. Its entrance into line was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 107.			
200TH DIV.			
3d Jaeger Regt. ....	E. of La Chapelle-Monthodon .....	July 15.....	Prisoners.
200th Div. crossed the Marne at Soilly, S. W. of Dormans, and attacked with two regiments in line (3d and 4th Jaeger Inf. Regts.), and one regiment in reserve (5th Jaeger Regt.), 200th Div. was engaged in IId Army, April 10, and was withdrawn from the front the beginning of May. Its entrance into line was reported in <i>Summary of Information</i> , No. 107			
5TH GUARD DIV.			
Prisoners state a Guard Div., probably 5th Guard Div., was to the N. of 200th Div., July 15.			
It is to be considered in line, subject to confirmation.			
5th Guard Div. was engaged March 21 in XVIIIth Army, and May 27 in VIIth Army. It was on the Marne in the vicinity of Dormans June 1. It was relieved from the Bussiares front the last part of June.			
2D GUARD DIV.			
1st Guard Gren. Regt. ....	Vicinity of Vandieres-sous-Chatillon..	July 15.....	4 prisoners.
2d Guard Div. was engaged in April in XVIIIth Army and May 27 in VIIth Army. It was relieved from the front at Troesnes about the middle of June, and was reported in reserve in the vicinity of Marle.			

# SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 108, JULY 17, 1918

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

103D Div.

According to the statements of prisoners 22d Div. was relieved some days ago by 103d Div. in the Anthenay-Bois-des-Trottes sector.

103d Div. was engaged March 21 in XVIIIth Army and May 27 on the Aisne. At the beginning of June it was in the sector Bois-des-Trottes where it remained until the middle of June when it was reported in reserve in the vicinity of Fismes.

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

195TH Div.

A Jaeger division, probably 195th Div. (Jaeger Div. is in Alsace, and 200th Div. is identified S. of the Marne), to the N. of 103d Div. July 15. Statement of prisoner.

195th Div. was engaged twice in XVIIth Army and was withdrawn from the Ayette sector the beginning of May.

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

22D Div.

83d Inf. Regt. }  
167th Inf. Regt. } ..... Between Champlat and Jonquery.... July 15..... Prisoners.  
12th Bav. Div.

According to the statements of the prisoners of 22d Div., mentioned above, 22d Div. was relieved in the Anthenay sector by 103d Div., and was engaged July 14 in the sector of 12th Bav. Div., through which it passed.

123D Div.

178th Inf. Regt. .... E. of Champlat..... July 15..... Prisoner.

86TH Div.

344th Inf. Regt. .... N. of Bligny ..... July 15..... Prisoners.

203D Div.

410th Inf. Regt. .... E. of Rheims ..... July 15..... 1 prisoner.

15TH BAV. DIV.

30th Bav. Inf. Regt. .... S. W. of Monts ..... July 15..... Prisoners.

15th Bav. Div. retired from the Verdun front the last part of June. This is the first time it has been engaged in an attack.

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

3D GUARD DIV.

9th Gren. Regt. .... At Cornillet ..... July 15..... 1 prisoner.

Lehr Regt. .... At Cornillet ..... July 15..... 1 prisoner.

3d Guard Div. was engaged in XVIIth Army March 21, and in IVth Army April 30. It was withdrawn from the Kemmel sector the beginning of June, and has occupied the Arracourt sector in Lorraine, from which it was withdrawn the last part of June.

26TH Div.

121st Inf. Regt. }  
125th Inf. Regt. } ..... At Casque ..... July 15..... Prisoners.

26th Div. was engaged March 21 in XVIIth Army, and was withdrawn from the Hebuterne front May 15. It was recently reported in the vicinity of Rethel.

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

199TH Div.

14th Inf. Regt. .... At Teton ..... July 15..... Prisoners.

199th Div. was engaged three times on the Somme, March 25, April 6 and May 4. It was withdrawn from the front about May 20, and was, on June 10, in the vicinity of Valenciennes.

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

239TH Div.

467th Inf. Regt. .... W. of Vaudesincourt ..... July 15..... 4 prisoners.

239th Div. was engaged March 21 in XVIIth Army and April 17 in VIth Army.

It next occupied the sector in Lorraine, from which sector it appears to have been withdrawn the last part of June.

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

1ST Div.

1st Inf. Regt. .... N. W. of Saint-Hilaire..... July 15..... 2 prisoners.

3d Inf. Regt. .... N. W. of Saint-Hilaire..... July 15..... 4 prisoners.

1st Div. was engaged in IIId Army from March 27 to April 20.

It appears to have been withdrawn from the Villers-Bretonneux sector May 12, and was reported in reserve the beginning of July at Hirson.

2D BAV. DIV.

15th Bav. Inf. Regt. .... In the vicinity of Navarin ..... July 15..... Prisoners.

2d Bav. Div. was engaged three times, March 21 in XVIIIth Army, April 3 and 22 in IIId Army. It has been in reserve since the first part of May. (One of its battalions was engaged S. of Hailles, June 3.)

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

1ST BAV. DIV.

2d Bav. Inf. Regt. .... Vicinity of Souain..... July 15..... Prisoners.

1st Bav. Div. was engaged March 21 in XVIIIth Army. It next occupied the Souain sector, from which it was withdrawn the middle of June.

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

88TH Div.

353d Inf. Regt. .... Vicinity of Tahure-Perthes..... July 15..... Prisoners.

88th Div. was engaged March 21 in XVIIIth Army. It next occupied the sector of Tahure from which it was withdrawn June 25.

Its entrance into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

7TH Div.

393d Inf. Regt. .... Vicinity of Tahure-Perthes..... July 15..... Prisoners.

7th Div. was engaged April 9 in IVth Army and June 18 in XVIIIth Army. It appears to have been placed in reserves the last part of June.

The number of prisoners from 88th and 7th Divisions has reached six officers, four non-commissioned officers and 77 men.

The entrance of 7th Div. into line was reported in *Summary of Information*, No. 107.

255TH Div.

68th Ldw. Inf. Regt. }  
94th Ldw. Inf. Regt. } ..... LORRAINE SECTOR.

At Pagny-sur-Moselle..... July 14..... Doc.

This division is considered as in reserve, but identifications of its units on the Moselle leave this still a matter of doubt.

## DIVISIONAL WIRELESS DETACHMENTS

FROM BRITISH SUMMARY, JULY 13, 1918.

### (a) ALLOTMENT TO DIVISIONS.

Hitherto, a divisional wireless detachment (*Divisions-Funker-Abteilung*, contracted to *Divfunka*) has been allotted to each divisional sector on an active front.

However, a man of the 83d *Divfunka*, writing from Arlon on May 30, gives as his address the Field Post Station of the 20th Division, which was resting at Arlon on that date. Also, in the case of 30 other recent identifications of divisional wireless detachments, the divisional field post stations have been given as the address.

Further evidence is given by a captured order of the 13th Division, dated June 29, 1918, which shows that the 5th *Divfunke* relieved the 156th *Divfunke* during the relief of the 77th Res. Div., by the 13th Div. on July 1-2.

Two prisoners of the 49th *Divfunke*, captured in the sector of the 43d Res. Div. at Hamel on July 4, state that their unit joined the 43d Res. Div. near La Bassee from the Chemin-des-Dames sector just before the April offensive, and has since moved with that division. They also state that the re-organization of the wireless service and the reduction in the war establishment of divisional wireless detachments have enabled every division to be allotted a *Divfunke*, which moves with the division.

In October, 1917, it was estimated that there were about 107 divisional wireless detachments, but from recent identifications there are now about 190 of these detachments.

From the above evidence, divisional wireless detachments now appear to be divisional troops.

#### (b) ORGANIZATION.

The prisoners of the 49th *Divfunke* also state that their detachment is about 75 men strong, and is commanded by a lieutenant.

Their station, which was in the sector of the center battalion in line, was only provided with a power buzzer. Of the eight or nine stations in the divisional sector, only four had wireless sets.

### SICKNESS IN THE GERMAN ARMY

FROM BRITISH SUMMARY, JULY 14, 1918.

Out of a batch of 800 German prisoners captured on July 4, 30 men reported sick with influenza within 24 hours.

The medical officer who examined them states that their influenza is of a much severer type than ours, their temperatures were higher as compared with those of our men suffering from the same complaint, and there was a good deal more prostration, possibly due to malnutrition, as a number of men complained of short rations.

### GERMAN RUSES

FROM FRENCH IIID ARMY BULLETIN, JULY 11, 1918.

At several points on the front it is reported that Germans wearing French overcoats and the French cap and helmet have been observed.

Attention is drawn to the ruse which might result in the surprise of our first lines and produce misunderstanding in our rear.

It may be well to mention that every German taken prisoner wearing the uniform or part of the uniform of a French soldier will be immediately shot.

### SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

JULY 16, 1918.

#### AMERICAN.

(July 16, 1918, 9 p. m.) In the course of yesterday's battle American troops E. of RHEIMS co-operated with the French in repulsing the enemy's attacks. They maintained their positions at all points and captured a number of prisoners and machine guns. Yesterday morning in the Vosges the enemy attempted, after artillery preparation to attack our lines on a front of 1,000 yards. The attack broke down under our artillery fire.

#### FRENCH.

(July 16, 1918, 1 p. m.) The battle continued towards the end of yesterday afternoon and during the evening with increased violence. Between CHATEAU THIERRY and RHEIMS the enemy increased his efforts to widen his gains and launched furious attacks. The fighting was particularly heavy S. of the MARNE and in the region of CHATILLON. French and American troops resisted magnificently and counter-attacked several times with vigor.

S. of the MARNE the Germans were unable to cross the line ST. AGNAN-LA CHAPELLE-MONTHODON. Southern edge of the Forest of BOUGUIGNY. We took about 1,000 prisoners in this region. We held MAREUIL and LE PORT.

N. of the MARNE we held the enemy to the southern outskirts of CHATILLON and to the southeastern edges of RODEMAT Woods.

There is no appreciable change on the rest of the line.

The enemy made no attempt during the night.

On the front E. of RHEIMS the Germans, exhausted by unsuccessful fighting yesterday, were unable to pass beyond our outpost zone, the line PRUNAY-the Southern edge of the Forest N. of the Roman Road as far as the SUIPPES, the regions N. of SOUAIN and of PERTHES-les-HURLUS. Our combat positions were not broken through at any point.

According to prisoners' statements, the losses suffered by the Germans in the first day of the battle were extremely high.

(July 16, 1918, 8.55 p. m.) On the 16th the Germans who were unable to resume their general attack, which was broken up by us on the day before, made violent attempts to increase their local successes.

This morning and in the afternoon the battle was particularly obstinate S. of the MARNE. Hostile forces attempted to advance up the river. Our troops checked the enemy's thrust by a determined defense and held them to the line OEUILLY-LEUVRIGNY. On our part we counter-attacked on the front ST. AIGNAN-LA-CHAPELLE-MONTHODON. Our troops captured these two villages and carried their lines to the heights dominating the MARNE in the region of LA BOURDONNERIE and of CLOS-MILON.

Between the MARNE and RHEIMS the French and Italian troops repulsed several hostile attempts and held their positions.

E. of RHEIMS the Germans this morning again began violent artillery preparation which was followed by attacks at several points on the front.

A powerful attempt in the direction of BEAUMONT-SUR-YESLES was unsuccessful in passing beyond PRUNAY.

In the sector of the SUIPPES, two attacks launched W. of the river broke down under our fire; the fighting was not less lively in the regions N. of PROSNES and E. of TAHURE where the enemy also attacked. His efforts were unsuccessful at all points and his assault troops were repulsed with heavy losses.

According to orders found on prisoners, it is confirmed that the attack on the CHAMPAGNE Front carried out by 15 divisions on the first line and 10 divisions in support was intended to advance 20 kilometers the first day and to reach the right bank of the MARNE.

#### BELGIAN.

(July 15, 1918, evening.) During the night July 13-14, patrols took prisoners E. of NIEUPORT. Artillery activity was fairly lively on the 14th in the region of NIEUPORT.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, No. 108, JULY 17, 1918

AVIATION. Lieut. Coppens set fire to a German balloon, this making his 14th victory. On the 15th the usual artillery activity occurred along the entire front.

### BRITISH.

(July 16, 1918, 10.30 a. m.) Yesterday New Zealand troops carried out a successful raid near HEBUTERNE. They captured 30 prisoners and 12 machine guns.

After severe fighting we again slightly improved our lines during the night in the VILLERS-BRETONNEUX sector.

We captured prisoners in the vicinity of LOCON.

Hostile artillery was active at various points along the northern part of the British front as well as S. W. of ALBERT.

(July 16, 1918, evening.) Early this morning the enemy attacked and succeeded in penetrating two new posts held by us in the neighborhood of HEBUTERNE but he was immediately driven out by our counter-attack. We took a few prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active today in the LOCRE sector and showed some activity on other parts of the front.

### GERMAN.

(July 16, 1918, 2.37 p. m.) WEST FRONT. Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. In some sectors fighting became more active. We repulsed a night raid E. of the AYETTE and an attack in some force E. of HEBUTERNE. Local fighting again developed at these points during the night.

Army Group of German Crown Prince. Between the AISNE and the MARNE and E. of CHATEAU THIERRY there was lively artillery fighting. In minor operations and in an attack across the MARNE S. W. of JAULGONNE we penetrated the enemy's lines and took prisoners.

Early yesterday morning we penetrated parts of the French position S. W. and E. of RHEIMS. In the preparation for the attack our artillery ranging detachments had a particular share. The destructive effect of artillery, trench mortars and gas projectors, in co-operation with tanks and flame projectors opened a path for the infantry.

The Army of General von Boehn crossed the MARNE between JAULGONNE and E. of DORMANS. Before daybreak the assault troops were transferred across the river by the pioneers and thereby laid the foundation for the day's success. The infantry attacked by assault the steep slopes along the S. bank of the MARNE, and under its protection the bridges were thrown across the river. We fought our way through the obstinately defended wooded country in which the first position of the enemy was located and threw him back to his rear lines near CONDE-LA CHAPELLE-COMBLIZY-MAREUIL. Along the MARNE we captured from the French and Italians their first position between the ARDRE and the MARNE. In the evening our battle line was E. of CHATILLON-CUCHERY-CHAUMIZY.

The Armies of Generals von Mudra and von Einem attacked the enemy in CHAMPAGNE, from PRUNAY, E. of RHEIMS, to TAHURE and took the first French position in fighting with the retreating enemy. S. of NAUROY and MORONVILLIERS we advanced over the chain of hills CORNILLET-HOCHBERG (MONT HAUT?)-KELBERG-POEHLBERG, through the crater terrain of the battle of Spring a year ago, as far as the Romand Road N. W. of PROSNES and into the wooded country S. of FICHELBERG. E. of the SUIPPES we took from the enemy the field of the CHAMPAGNE battles between AUBERIVE and S. E. of TAHURE. On our front of attack E. of RHEIMS the enemy is holding a line N. of PROSNES-SOUAIN-PERTHES.

In spite of low clouds and squally winds our air service was active. From low altitudes our aviators entered the fighting with bombs and machine guns. They shot down yesterday more than 31 hostile machines. Lts. Loewenhardt and Menkhoff achieved their 36th, Lt. Boll his 21st air victory.

The number of prisoners brought in up to the present exceeds 13,000.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht. We took prisoners in the course of minor operations in LORRAINE and in the SUNDGAU.

(July 16, 1918, 8.34 p. m.) The enemy made violent counter-attacks along the MARNE. Local successes were attained S. W. of RHEIMS. E. of RHEIMS the situation is unchanged.

### AUSTRIAN.

(July 16, 1918, 12.55 p. m.) In the region of the STILSERJOCH N. of the TONALE Pass, in the GIUDICARIE and upon the ASIAGO Plateau, violent artillery fighting developed. In the region of MONTE PERTICA and MONTE SOLAROLO, the Italians undertook four powerful attacks after intense artillery preparation. They were repulsed partly by fire and partly in hand-to-hand fighting by the valiant troops of the 55th Division. The enemy's losses were exceptionally heavy.

There is nothing of importance to report from the Albanian Front.

# SUPPLEMENT

## To Summary of Information

### MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GERMAN ARTILLERY TO CARRY OUT PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK WITHOUT BETRAYING THE INTENTIONS OF THE COMMAND

FROM FRENCH G. Q. G., JULY 11, 1918.

The following study sets forth in detail the measures by which German Artillery has succeeded in the recent operations in deploying secretly an important mass of batteries and in effecting by surprise a violent and sudden entry into action and at the same time sufficiently well adjusted for good effect.

The memoranda 12.318 of September 12, 1917.

12.675 of October 11, 1917.

14.843 of December 14, 1917.

lay stress upon the importance of the rapid entrance into action of the artillery, and enumerate the characteristics of this mode of intervention.

The memorandum 30.795 of December 29, 1917, states that preparation for the rapid entrance of the artillery into action is possible without preliminary adjustment by a directing piece in each battery.

Memorandum 6.361 of Feb. 6, 1918, dealing with the battle of Cambrai, sets forth in detail the measures taken by the British artillery for the purpose of dispensing with all fire for adjustment before the attack by means of a scientific preparation fire. (Note 1).

The conclusion of this memorandum stipulates (section 4) that "it is worth while to shorten the duration of the destructive fire of the artillery and to compensate for the unexecuted destruction by intense neutralization and interdiction fire with a very extensive employment of special shells." We experimented successfully with the same tactics in the operations of Ervantes-Rechicourt and of La Galoche. Memorandum No. 22.634, March 21, 1918, dealing with the first of these operations, says that "rapid installation of the battery and opening of fire are to be practiced on every occasion, even if only as a training for extensive operations in the future."

In the same way with a view to future extensive operations of our own, the armies may study with profit in the following document the German application to concrete cases of principles which we ourselves are already acquainted with.

By order of the Aide-Major General,  
(Signed) M. de BARESCUT.

All the great offensives of the Germans since the Summer of 1917 (Galician counter-offensive, the Riga maneuver, the Spring operations of 1918 on the Somme, Lys, Aisne and the Montdidier-Noyon Front) were characterized by a very vigorous action of a powerful force of artillery which came into line without giving any indication of the fact.

A number of documents which have fallen into our hands, have enabled us to reconstruct the method of employing this mass of artillery and to establish the fact that the task of each battery was fixed with such minuteness that it seems, as first glance, impossible that firing began without adjustments.

But in no one of the great offensives specified did the German artillery reveal its presence by preliminary adjustments.

On the East front where the observation, aviation, and, in general, the various means of investigation were rather rudimentary, the surprise is still explicable, but on well equipped fronts, where the troops are on the alert, the realization of the factor of surprise necessitated the use of methods which are interesting to study. These involved putting the guns in position and, above all, their adjustment.

As far as the emplacements of the batteries were concerned, the methods were revealed to us by captured documents and statements of prisoners. These involved the fullest possible employment of the precautions already known and show the enemy's extreme march discipline. (Note 2).

In the matter of adjustment of fire we have found no document or prisoner's statement leading to the supposition that the enemy employed new methods.

Finally, after a very careful study of the nature of the fire to be carried out, the battery emplacements occupied and known methods for executing fire for adjustment without attracting attention, the conclusion is reached that in most cases the greater part of the German batteries would not encounter insurmountable obstacles in carrying out their missions. It appears clear that in some cases their missions were far from being perfectly carried out.

#### I. NATURE OF THE FIRING TO BE DONE.

All the batteries taking part in the preparation of an attack are not obliged to use precision fire.

1. The counter battery in these operations did not involve the methodical destruction of hostile batteries, but rather the neutralization of their activity by means of gas shells (blue cross shells with a certain explosive power).

Now this fire may without serious inconvenience be directed merely against a certain area, which does not require a precise adjustment.

Note 1. The preparation was carried out successfully by the British at Cambrai, although they omitted to test the muzzle velocity of their powder, an operation which would have been easy to execute in the back areas.

Note 2. On the Aisne in particular batteries were gradually emplaced, there were night marches, there was perfect employment of cover, obliteration of tracks, absolute avoidance of new excavations and of all useless circulation, utilization of abandoned positions, camouflage, etc. Infinite precautions were taken to avoid every sound, horses hoofs and wheels were wrapped in cloth or straw, equipment likely to make a noise was very tightly fastened, etc. It is to be noted, however, that despite these precautions certain sounds were heard. In some cases, as at the Plémont, June 8, the Germans operated in broad day. Time was wanting for the taking of the precautions specified.

2. Destruction fire on the first trench, that is such trenches as it is particularly important to destroy altogether, was executed, as a general rule, by trench mortars alone. (Note 3.)
3. The creeping barrages regulated very precisely on the map (Note 4) are fired according to a pre-arranged scheme so that precision of adjustment is not indispensable.
4. The destructive fire to be executed on lines other than the front lines, theoretically involves precision fire, but it is to be noted that initial errors cannot endanger the German Infantry and that systematic destruction is not anticipated. The duration of the preparation fire is very brief and the accompanying artillery has specifically the task of the breaking down the centers of resistance which the maneuver brings to light. (Note 5.) In the eyes of the Command the essential point, as was particularly clear on the Aisne, is the neutralization of these positions. (Note 6.) With the density of artillery (Note 7) and very heavy supplies of munitions available (Note 8) this result is almost inevitably obtained even if the limits set for the systematic fire are large.
5. In long range fire certain batteries with restricted objectives (necessary thoroughfares, command posts, distant observatories, etc.) have need of precise firing data, but those that bombard villages, camps and bivouacs, may content themselves with a preparation of fire from the map. Finally, those firing on balloons find no difficulty in adjusting their fire even on the day of the attack.

## II. BATTERY EMPLACEMENTS.

The German Command has apparently divided the tasks as follows, taking account chiefly of the emplacement to be occupied by each battery :

1. The batteries in sector all have the necessary firing data. They can, therefore, fire with great precision and this without having to execute adjustment fire action ;
2. The batteries that have just taken up emplacements already existing and which are provided with firing notes, are in a situation almost as advantageous, and it is possible without serious inconvenience to assign them tasks similar to the preceding, as the same time forbidding preliminary fire. These emplacements in general are very numerous and on an average there are six to a kilometer (Note 9) ;
3. Batteries intended for counter-battery work which do not have to execute fire of precision, can occupy new emplacements established with a very great degree of accuracy by topographical methods, and can fire from these emplacements after a simple preparation on the map. (A number of documents insist on the use of the deflection bar, *planchette*, on the importance of atmospheric correction, etc., which leaves no doubt on the use made by the Germans of this sort of fire.)
4. Finally, it has been proved that part of the reinforcing batteries take up their position a long time in advance. (For the attack of May 27 orders prove that the emplacement of batteries began on April 24). If the batteries already in the sector systematically cease firing (Note 10) these batteries can execute a small amount of fire for adjustment without increasing the average activity of artillery.
- The Germans frequently change positions and use "nomad" pieces and as a result our locating organization may conclude that they have to do with the artillery of the sector and not with fresh batteries.
5. On fronts perfectly equipped the number of emplacements of long range heavy artillery already existing and provided with firing data, may permit the assignment of batteries which have fire of precision to carry out on condition that the firing data are kept for them.

## III. METHODS OF ADJUSTMENT.

Apart from the fact that batteries with firing data are systematically requested not to execute any but indispensable fire and to minimize all fire for adjustment so that the artillery activity remains exactly as it was before the beginning of the preparation ; and adjustments regarded as necessary are carried out with numerous precautions.

Note 3. The artillery carried these out only when the distance was too great (for instance on part of the Ailette front), but in this case the artillery had a sufficient margin of safety.

Note 4. We captured several maps for creeping barrages : the 33d Division for the Aisne attack, 3d Reserve Division for the attack June 9 in the Rollot sector. These are generally charts on which the fronts to be reached by the barrages are indicated at about five minute intervals. The outlines upon the map do not in general correspond to any obvious point and it is impossible to identify them on the ground. It is not necessary to find there more than an indication ; and not a designation of successive objectives, properly speaking.

Note 5. Unfortunately it is difficult to say whether this mission was effectively executed by the batteries of accompaniment. Several prisoners have declared that they were badly supported and furthermore, it has been discovered that some of the accompanying batteries suffered very heavy losses, but it is not necessarily true that the Command in general made miscalculations.

Note 6. Orders of the VIIth Army preparatory to the attack of May 27.

Note 7. On the Aisne the von Conta Group (three Divisions) which attacked from Ailles to Corbeny had available 165 batteries of *I. Ka* (Artillery supporting Infantry and 60 batteries of *A. Ka* (Counter-battery artillery) (Document). The *Fe. Ka*. (Long range artillery) in action on this front may be estimated at 60 batteries including some pieces of *Schwela* (very long range artillery). As the front was approximately nine kilometers and 500 meters, the density per kilometer of front attack was 30 batteries, 15 or 16 of them heavy artillery. This number is clearly superior to that attained in preceding operations.

Note 8. On the Aisne :

Per Battery of 77's .....	2,750	shots
" " " Howitzers 105 .....	2,200	"
" " " 150 .....	1,100	"
" " " 10 cm. Guns .....	1,200	" (about)
" " " 21 cm. Mortars .....	600	"
" Piece of Long Range Heavy Artillery .....	250	"

On the Montdidier-Noyon front, according to statements of prisoners, there were 2,400 shots from a 77 battery and 2,000 from a 105 Howitzer Battery ; furthermore, the order from the 3d Reserve Division indicates a maximum consumption per battery per hour of 400 for 77's, 300 for 105's, 180 for 15 cm. Howitzers, and 75 for 21 cm. Mortars.

Note 9. On the Aisne front of attack we located, between May 1 and 27, 273 known battery emplacements from which firing was done. Moreover, a considerable number of unoccupied emplacements was known for which the gathering of firing data might have been done within a more or less distant date.

On the Montdidier-Noyon front 460 emplacements were known on June 9. From May 15 to 31 only 180 of these had been observed to be occupied. There remained, therefore, at least 280 possible reinforcement emplacements, for out of 180 which had been discovered a number must have been occupied by "nomad" pieces.

Note 10. On the Aisne there was even an impression of decreased activity.



1. The fire for adjustments observed from observation posts or from airplanes are executed with the greatest discretion. They are reduced to a strictly indispensable number of shots (Note 11) after a minute preparation. They frequently accompany firing carried out by a neighboring battery already known so that they pass unnoticed.
2. It has been clearly established that adjustment by high bursts which is often employed is to a certain degree camouflaged by making them appear to be fire for effect, a few shots only in the whole total being actually observed for the adjustment. (Note 12).
3. Several attempts at adjustment by airplane have been discovered by night. It is possible that in certain special cases (Note 13) this procedure was effectively employed under cover of harassing fire.
4. Adjustments established several weeks before the attack were possibly not noticed even when they had a direct relation with the attack.
5. Finally, when the need of fire for adjustment is felt the Germans do not hesitate to carry it out. Thus before the attack of June 12 in the Soissons region, the terrain being new and it being of less importance to maintain secrecy, and because of lack of time to calculate firing data, the Germans made the largest possible number of adjustments, trying to operate from the 9th to the 11th in spite of unfavorable weather. The minimum number of adjustments needed was without doubt executed.

#### IV. EXECUTION OF FIRE IN PREPARATION FOR AN ATTACK.

The execution of fire for effect on the day of the attack has in general been such that the preparations indicated its imminence.

1. If the first line suffered heavily from trench mortar fire the following line and especially the barbed wire were not destroyed in the greater number of cases (complete destruction was moreover, not aimed at).
2. In the case of artillery neutralization which does not demand great precision and which was carried out, at least at the beginning of the action, by a concentration of fire (2 or 3 batteries per battery to be neutralized), the effect was not always sufficient to prevent our own batteries firing.

#### CONCLUSION.

The following conclusions may be drawn :

1. A minute division of tasks and at battery emplacements permitted the execution of precision fire by batteries already adjusted.
2. The German artillery moreover, executed all the adjustments compatible with the maintenance of secrecy, and observed extreme discretion.
3. The use of a considerable mass of artillery copiously supplied, made it possible to ignore in large measure the precision of fire.
4. The German Infantry had to advance in spite of the deliberately incomplete destruction, contenting itself with the support of accompanying artillery. It succeeded in this, owing to maneuver and an intensive preliminary training.

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Note 11. On the Aisne in particular it appears that these adjustments were often reduced to simple "brackets" orders of the VIIth Army).

Note 12. See Bulletin of May 29, 1918 (*Summary of Information* No. 61, May 31, 1918).

Note 13. Fire on villages, camps, bivouacs, railroad stations and, in general, on every objective visible at night. No adjustment on the fronts of the great offensives by methodic wireless adjustments was observed, but fire control may well have been obtained in this way.