4/14/2/2

NOVEMBER TO
DECEMBER 1942

ORIGINAL

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H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES-NEW GUINEA

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 1ST, November, 1942 *To* 2nd, November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	1st, Nov.	0335	RED warning. Two unidentified Aircraft made runs over Port MORESBY area at	
		0440 0505 hrs	0450 and 0505 hrs. One aircraft dropped bomb approximately 300 yards out-	
			side Catalina Flyimg Base in water. Other bombs reported dropped in sea	
			bearing 190 degrees from H.1. H.6. engaged other aircraft with barrage	
			fire at height of 17000'. Poor visibility, nil observations. No damage to	
			equipment nor casualties.	
		0545	GREEN warning received.	
		2050	YELLOW warning	
		2130	WHITE warning.	
			Lieut. A.J. Cornell of 94th C/A.(AA), American Intelligence Officer arrived	
			from Townsville.	
	2nd, Nov		Twelve hours notice for 2/17 Lt.A.A.Bty to move by sea to LILLIPUT SERIAL	
			26. Major P.B.Toose with Capt.E.Sanders visited B.M.R.A. N.G.F. and	
			advised this notice .Table of weights etc. submitted to Q movements and C.O S.C.	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES. NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 2nd, November, 1942 *To* 4th, November, 1942

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY	2nd, Nov.	1430	Colonel J.B.Fraser had conference with C.C.R.A.	
			One platoon "C" Battery 101st C/A.Bn (AA) arrived PORT MORESBY from MILNE	
			FORCE AFTERNOON 1ST, November.	
		2050	YELLOW warning	
		2101	WHITE warning.	
	3rd, Nov.		Advised by M.C.O. that 2/17 Lt Aust.A.A.Baty, will probably be moving out	
			on 4, Nov, 1942.	
		1247	Yellow warning	
		1253	White warning. Nothing eventuated.	
		1930	Yellow warning. Unidentified Aircraft travelling slowly N.W. about 20miles out	
		1935	White warning. Aircraft still unidentified.	
	4th, Nov.	0900	Conference with 67th Aust.A.A.S.L.Coy Commander and S.L.Officer 208th C/A	
			(AA) with Colonel Fraser at H.Q. A.A.Defences. NGF.	
		1040	Yellow warning unidentified aircraft S.E.	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES. NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 4th, November, 1942 *To* 5th, November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	4th. Nov.	1041	White warning.	
		1620	Brigadier Barker C.C.R.A. visited H.Q. A.A.Defences and discussed Air raid Warning System with Colonel Fraser.	
		1700	Colonel.J.B.Fraser called conference with Major.P.W.A.Kelso and Major.E.M. Kent in reference to Air Raid Warning System and A.A.Positions.	
		1715	Conference held. Advised by M.C.O. that 2/17 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty would move out within the next few days.	
	5th, Nov.	0900	Colonel.J.B.Fraser, Major P.B.Toose and Major.E.M.Kent and Major.P.W.A. Kelso made a reconnaissance of proposed gun positions.	
			Visit to H.Q. A.A.Defences by Colonel Knight and Colonel Handy of War Dept for purpose of report on situation and general conditions.	
		1900	YELLOW warning.	
		1902	WHITE warning.	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES,NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 6th,November, 1942 *To* 7th,November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	6th,Nov.		ORDERS - Order from M.C.O. for 2/17 Aust.Lt.A.A.Bty to be ready to move to wharf by 2000 hrs.	
			The above order was then extended to 0700 hours on 7th Nov.	
			Arrangements were made with 1st Bn of 208 C/A (AA) to take over gun positions vacated by 2/17 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty on Waigani Drome.	
			GENERAL.- Colonel.J.B.Fraser held conference with Major.E.O.Chaplain at H.Q.A.A.Defences.	
		1830	Lt-Colonel Dexter Cargill, C.O. 1st Bn 208 C/A (AA) and staff conferred with Colonel.J.B.Fraser re taking over gun positions of 2/17 Aust.Lt.AA.By	
	7th,Nov.		OPERATIONS. -	
		0730	Commencement of loading of storesat wharf of 2/17 Aust. Lt.A.A.Bty.	
			Guns of 2/17 Aust Lt A.A.Bty out of action at Waigani Drome and replaced by four (4) Bofors and four (4) .50 calibre HMG to be manned by 208 C/A Bn (AA)	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118 (adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 7th, November, 1942 *To* 9th, November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY	7TH, Nov.		ORDERS. - 2/17 Aust. Lt. A.A. Bty at wharf received order from M.C.O. that personnel of this battery were not required for embarkation until notified (at least several days). Personnel accordingly were transported to old site.	
			STRENGTH. - Two (2) Officers, six (6) Other Ranks.	See appendix(ii).
		1030	GENERAL. - Colonel. J.B. Fraser, Major. E.M. Kent and Major. P.W.A. Kelso had conference with the C.C.R.A. at his office.	
	8th, Nov.		ORDERS. -- 2/17 Aust Lt. A.A. Bty ordered to move personnel to 1st Aust Corps Reception Camp and be ready to move to wharf at any time. Personnel moved accordingly to Reception Camp during the day. N.G.F. Order.	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Clear hot sunny day.	
	9th, Nov.		[redacted]S. - General. -	
		0900	Colonel. J.B. Fraser and Captain. C.W. Williams inspected Search Light positions	
		1400	Colonel. J.B. Fraser and Major. P.B. Toose conferred with Brigadier. L.E.S. Barker. C.C.R.A. re siting of Heavy Gun positions.	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118 (adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 9th, November, 1942 *To* 11th, November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	9th,Nov,		Colonel.J.B.Fraser and Major.P.B.Toose inspected new dock area at TATANA	
			WITH VIEW TO ASCERTAINING NECESSARY LIGHT Anti Aircraft protection	
		1100	208th C.A. (AA) proceeding with unloading of equipment at wharf.	
			ORDERS. - 2/3 Aust LtA.A.Bty to proceed to Australia after handing over	
			equipment and stores to 156 Lt.A.A.Bty when they arrive.Transfer is for the	
			purpose of granting the former battery disembarkation leave.	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Clear sunny day, windy afternoon.	
	10th,Nov.		OPERATIONS. - General. -	
			Two (2) officers and 107 other ranks of 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty arrived at	
			PORT MORESBY.	
			Recce by Colonel.J.B.Fraser,Major.EM.Kent and Major.P.B.Toose of additional	
			Heavy gun sites.	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Hot clear sunny day.	
	11th,Nov.	0600	OPERATIONS. - 208 C.A.Bn.A.A. FINISHED unloading at wharf.	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES.NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 11th, November,42 *To* 12th,November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	11TH, Nov		"D" Troop 156 Lt.Anti Aircraft Battery relieved "C" Troop of 2/3 Aust Lt Anti Aircraft Battery at RORONA.	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Slightly overcast in morning, clearin afternoon.	
		1950	Owing to low ceiling searchlight tracking mission was cancelled and the plane was recalled.	
	12th,Nov.		OPERATIONS. - General	
		1022	YELLOW warning	
		1040	WHITE warning.	
		1047	YELLOW warning	
		1048	WHITE warning.	
			American Searchlights in position this day.	
			Australian Searchlights beams exposed between 2000-2100 hrs, for training	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Hot sunny day overcast at times.	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 13th, November, 1942 *To* 14th, November. 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY	13th, Nov.		OPERATIONS.*	
		1030/1130	Eight 3" guns of 208 C.A. (AA), known as H9 and H10 are in action as from 1000hrs and were test fired this morning.	
			ORDERS - Order from MCO that six (6) Officers and 200 Other Ranks of 3rd Battery 2/1 Aust Lt.A.A.Regt, located at present at Wards and Seven Mile Drome are ready for shipment to Sydney for Disembarkation leave after 14 Nov. Approximately five (5) shipping tons of regimental stores to accompany them.	
			METEOROLOGICAL - Overcast and sunny alternately, windy in afternoon and rain at night.	
	14th, Nov.		OPERATIONS. - Remainder of 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty arrived PORT MORESBY to relieve 2/3 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty.	
			Brigadier O'Brien, Director of Artillery, inspected gun sites.	
		1725	Capt. Schulz of 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty and Major J.E.Pagan called at HQ.A.A.Dfcs.	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES. NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 14th, November, 1942 *To* 16th, November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY	14th, Nov.		STRENGTH. - One (1) Officer, six(6) other Ranks.	See Appendix (ii)
			METEOROLOGICAL - Fog in early morning which cleared 0730 hrs. Rain late evening and night.	
	15th, Nov.		OPERATIONS. - Second G.L.Set arrived at PORT MORESBY and was unloaded at wharf.	
			Advice received from wharf that eight (8) 3.7" guns plus spare parts had arrived.	
		1645	Major Leadbetter of New Zealand Army ("G" Staff) held conference with Major P.B.Toose at H.Q. A.A.Defences. N.G.F.	
			METEOROLOGICAL - Rain in early morning, overcast until 0800 hrs, cleared for rest of day. Rain began again at 1645 hrs.	
	16th, Nov.		OPERATIONS. - Unloading of Heavy Anti Aircraft equipment from S.S.MONTORO going on and being taken to MFO dump for sorting.	
			Advice received that "B" and "C" troops of 2/17 Aust Lt A.A.Battery arrived	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118 (adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES,NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 16th,November,1942 *To* 17th,NOvember, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY	16th,Nov.		HATFORCE 5 Nov. All guns ready for action 10 Nov.	See appendix.(i).
			156 Aust.Lt.Anti Aircraft Bty occupied 2/3 Aust. Lt.A.A.Btys gun positions	
			on Wards and Seven Mile Dromes thus completing relief of latter battery.	
		0930	Colonel.J.B.Fraser had conference with C.C.R.A. Brigadier Barker.	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Rain in early morning, overcast, Rained heavily in after-	
			noon and all night.	
	17th,Nov.		ORDER.- Warning order for embarkation of 6 Officers , 200 Other Ranks of	
			3rd Battery 2/1 Aust Lt A.A.Regiment.Anticipate to embark on S.S.MONTORO	
			on 19 Nov.	See appendix (i)
			"D"Battery 101st C.A.Bn (AA) took over all gun positions on WARDS DROME and	
			moved Battery H.Q. as from 17 Nov. .50 Cal and Bofors of "D" Battery 101st	
			C.A.Bn (AA) located H5,H6, and PAGA moved to WARDS. One troop 156 Aust.Lt	
			A.A.Bty from WARDS DROME to positions at PAGA Waterfront. Two sections"C"	
			Battery 101st Bn from WARDS DROME.One sectio to position on TATANA ISLAND	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUIN *Date and Time.—From* 17th, November, 1942. *To* 18th, November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY,	17th, Nov.		and one section to position on SEVEN MILE DROME.	
		1100	Colonel J.B. Fraser inspected Officers and personnel of 2/3 Aust Lt. A.A. Bty and gave them a short talk before their embarkation for SYDNEY.	
		1500	Communication cable across SEVEN MILE DROME broken thus disconnecting communications between here and PORT MORESBY.	
		1935	YELLOW warning. Jap A/C approximately on bearing 30 from PORT MORESBY no attempt to come in .	
		2018	WHITE warning.	
			METEOROLOGICAL - Rain early morning. Strong winds in afternoon. Heavy rain in afternoon and night.	
	18th, Nov.		OPERATIONS. - A.A. Defence Operational Order No. 1. issued necessitating (a). All guns of MG Tps 23 Aust. Hy AA Bty on WARDS DROME to be withdrawn. (b). Two MG Tps 23 Aust Hy AA Bty thereupon to allotted as follows: One Tp to Sites H1 and H4 of 23 Aust Hy AA Bty-(4 guns per Site). One Tp to Sites H3 and H7 of 32 Aust Hy AA Bty-(4 guns per Site)-to be under comd 32 Aust Hy AA Bty. (c). Three .50 cal. MGs at present on Sites H3 and H7 of 32 Aust Hy AA Bty to be handed over to 2/4 Aust Hy AA Bty making total .50 cal held by Bty up to four.	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118 (adapted.)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA. *Date and Time.—From* 18TH, November, 1942 *to* 19th, November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	18TH Nov.		(d).2/4 Aust Hy AA Bty then to allot two .50 cal. to each of Bty's Sites -H5 and H6.	
			(e).All gun positions (MMG and .50 cal.) to be selected by respective site comds under supervision of Bty Comds.	See appendix.(i).
			General.W.F.Marquat visited H.Q. A.A.Defences to confer with Colonel.J.B.	
			Fraser. Then both General and Colonel proceded to Five Mile to confer with	
			Brigadier L.E.S.Barker, C.C.R.A.	
			Guns of 156 Aust.Lt.A.A.Bty located at waterfront were in actionas from	
			1800 hrs 17 Nov. One Bofor and two .50 cal. MGs of "D" Bty 101st C.A.Bn (AA)	
			located TUAGUBA to be moved to WARDS DROME afternoon 18 Nov.	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Overcast all day.Rain in evening and night.	
	19th, Nov.		OPERATIONS. - 2/3 Battery of 1st Lt Aust A.A.Regt embarked on S.S.MONTORO	
			FOR DISEMBARKATION LEAVE.	
		1100	Colonel.H.Ellis, Executive Officer of H.Q.40th C.A.Bde called on Colonel.J.	
			B.Fraser at H.Q.A.A.Defences.	
		1500	Conference of all C.Os and O.Cs of Anti Aircraft Port Moresby Area in	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118 (adapted.)

H. 1COM 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 19th, November, 1942 *To* 21st, November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	19th, Nov.		reference to general matters of Anti Aircraft and intelligence.	
			Advised that personnel and equipment of 234 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty will be	
			embarking for PORT MORESBY by the 20th November, from the south.	
		2225	YELLOW warning	
		2235	WHITE warning.	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - rainy and overcast.	
	20th, Nov.		OPERATIONS. - Captain.W.W.McDonald C.O. of 708C.A.Bty (AA) Sep from RORONA	
			visited H.Q.A.A.Defences for a few days for a confidential conference	
			with Colonel.J.B.Fraser.	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Overcast.	
	21st, Nov.		OPERATIONS.- Two guns of 156 Aust. Lt.A.A.Bty moved from one position on	
			Seven Mile Drome to another.	
			STRENGTH. - One Officer, six other Ranks.	See appendix (ii).
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Overcast morning	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118 (adapted.)

H. 1000M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA. Date and Time.—From 22nd, November, 1942 To 24th November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	22nd Nov.		OPERATIONS.- The searchlights of the 67 Aust A.A.S.L.Coy are now arranged as follows :- 7 clusters of three lights. 1 " " two " 1 station of one single light.	See Appendix 3.
		1255	YELLOW warning	
		1310	WHITE warning.	
		2325	YELLOW warning.	
		0040	WHITE warning. Nothing eventuated from any of warnings.	
			METEOROLOGICAL : Rain in early morning, then became very hot and steamy.	
	23rd, Nov.		[redacted] : Colonel.J.B.Fraser held conference with Brigadier Barker. No.4.Gun of H6 site out of action from 0900 hrs 23 Nov, for workshop overhaul.	
			METEOROLOGICAL : Overcast, cleared in afternoon.	
	24th, Nov.		[redacted].- Authority for promotions to Lt Colonel of Majors.P.W.A.Kelso and E.M.Kent.	See appendix,(iv).

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118 (adapted.)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 24th, November, 1942 *To* 25th November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	24th, Nov.		OPERATIONS. - Colonel.J.B.Fraser, Lt. Colonel.E.M.Kent and Major.P.B. Toose made recc'ce for selection of Heavy Gun Sites to cover Harbour and installations at PORT MORESBY.	
			Lt. Colonel .P.W.A.Kelso left for Australia to take over command of a new Anti Aircraft Regiment in Western Australia.	
			Lt. Colonel.E.M.Kent took over command of Aust.A.A.Group, Port Moresby as from 23rd, November.	See appendix (iv)
		2045	YELLOW warning	
		2050	RED warning. One enemy plane made run over PORT MORESBY.	See appendix (iv).
		2110.	WHITE warning. (Green and White.)	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day. Bright moonlight night.	
	25th, Nov.		OPERATIONS. -	
		0023	YELLOW warning	
		0031	RED warning. Enemy plane over PORT MORESBY.	See appendix.(iv)

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Army Form C. 2118 (adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 25th, November, 1942 *To* 27th, November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	25th, Nov.	0114	GREEN warning but remain YELLOW.	
		0215	WHITE warning.	
		1500	G.L.Set replaced by new set and already in action.Old Set to go to Work-	
			shops for overhaul.	
		1530	Conference of all C.Os, O.Cs, Site Commanders and telephonists re A/A and	
			communications, held at H.Q. A.A.Defences.	
		2100	Lt. Colonel.J.A.Robinson C.A.A.S.L. arrived at H.Q. A.A.DEFENCES formerly.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.* Hot sunny day.	
	26th, Nov.		OPERATIONS.-	
		0730	No.2.Gun of "B"Troop 156 Aust.Lt.A.A.Battery out of action for overhaul and	
			for instruction of gun personnel in dismantling of guns for air transport.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day and moonlight night.	
	27th,Nov.	0900	[redacted].- Colonel.J.B.Fraser inspected 2/4 Battery including H5 and H6.	
		0244	RED warning. Enemy planes over PORT MORESBY.	See appendix (iv)

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Army Form C. 2118 (adapted)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES. NEW GUINEA. Date and Time.—From 27TH, November, 1942 To 28th, November, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	27th, Nov.	0418	WHITE warning.	
		1300	Colonel. J.B. Fraser had conference with Brigadier Barker	
		1800	Major. P.B. Toose and Captain Hendricks of "B" Battery 101st C.A. Bn made a reconnaissance of NAPPA NAPPA area for siting of Light A/A guns and as a result two Bofor and one .50 calibre guns of "B" Battery were from their positions at KILA to new sites.	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Overcast early morning. Hot and sunny rest of day.	
	28th, Nov.		OPERATIONS.-	
		0345	No. 2. gun of "B" Troop 156 Aust Lt A.A. Bty now back in action.	
		0900	Colonel. J.B. Fraser, Major. P.B. Toose and Captain Lindsay inspected 23rd Aust Hy A.A. Brty.	
			Advice received from H.Q. RAA that the equipment of one troop of 2/17 Aust Lt. A.A. Bty at present loaded on S.S. Van Hubtz to be reloaded onto, Matafele.	
			Advice from RAA one of two troops 2/17 Aust Lt. AA Bty at present at Wanigela	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Army Form C. 2118
(adapted)

H. 1000M 2/42

Unit H.Q.Anti Aircraft Defences,New Guinea *Date and Time.—From* 28th,November,1942. *To* 30th,November,1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	28th,Nov.		embarking today for PORLOCK HARBOUR.	
			STRENGTH.- 20fficers 6 Other Ranks.	See appendix.(ii)
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Hot clear Day.	
	29th,Nov.	2030	OPERATIONS.- Advanced detail two officers of the 94 C.A. (AA) arrived at	
			H.Q. AA.Defences with the object of reconnaissance of Battery positions at	
			RORONA.	
			METEOROLOGICAL. * Hot steamy day,rain in afternoon.	
	30th,Nov.		OPERATIONS.-	
		0317	RED warning. Unknown number of planes over PORT MORESBY area.	See appendix (ii)
		0445	WHITE warning	
		0750	No.3. gun 156 Aust Lt A.A.Bty "B" Troop out of action.At Workshops.	
		0900	Colonel.J.B.Fraser,Major.P.B.Toose and Capt.W.H.Lindsay inspected 32 Aust	
			Hy A.A.Bty. Completed inspection in afternoon.	
			METEOROLOGICAL- Hot sunny day.	

P Toose Major
D.M. H.Q. AA Defences N.G.F.

APPENDICES NO.2.

to War Diary for month of November,1942.

W.3008	Field Return of Officers.	7/11/42.
W.3008	" " "	14/11/42.
W3008	" " "	21/11/42.
W.3008	" " "	28/11/42.

W.3009	Field Return of Other Ranks.	7/11/42
W.3009	" " " "	14/11/42
W.3009	" " " "	21/11/42
W.3009	" " " "	28/11/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (1).

SECRET

Copy No. 6

17 November 1942.

AA DEFENCE OP ORDER NO. 1

Ref Map: PORT MORESBY (Special)
1 inch equals 1 mile.

INFM

1. (a) Own Tps - Only sufficient 40mm guns are available for AA protection of aerodromes and docks. Thus all American manned 40mm guns with accompanying .50 cal. guns are being withdrawn from Aust. Hy AA gun sites forthwith. Two MG Tps 23 Aust. Hy AA Bty now surplus to AA Defences requirements of aerodromes.

(b) Enemy - Low level attacks by enemy on Hy AA gun positions must still be anticipated.

INTENTION

2. To provide AA Defence of Aust. Hy AA gun sites against low level attack.

METHOD

3. The following action will be taken by 1800 hours on 18 November 1942:-

a). All guns of MG Tps 23 Aust. Hy AA Bty on WARDS DROME to be withdrawn.

b). Two MG Tps 23 Aust. Hy AA Bty therefore UPON to be allotted as follows:

One Tp to Sites H.1 and H.4 of 23 Aust Hy AA Bty - (4 guns per Site).

One Tp to Sites H.3 and H.7 of 32 Aust. Hy AA Bty - (4 guns per Site) - to be under comd 32 Aust. Hy AA Bty.

c). Three .50 cal. MGs at present on Sites H.3 and H.7 of 32 Aust. Hy AA Bty to be handed over to 2/4 Aust. Hy AA Bty making total .50 cal. held by Bty up to four.

d). 2/4 Aust. HY AA Bty then to allot two .50 cal. to each of Bty's Sites- H.5 and H.6.

e). All gun positions (MMG and .50 cal.) to be selected by respective site comds under supervision of Bty Comds.

ADMINISTRATIVE

4. a). All administrative arrangements necessary for compliance with para 3 of this Order will be made by respective Bty Comds between themselves. under supervision of H.Q. Aust. A.A. Group.

B). Btys concerned will advise 101st CA Bn (AA) of handing over of .50 cal. MGs.

5. ACK.

Issued at. 2155. . hours.

P. B. TOOSE, Major,
B.M., H.Q. AA Defences, NGF.

Distribution - (Over)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

Distribution	Copy No.
H.Q. AUST. A.A. GP	1
2/4 AUST HY AA BTY	2
23 AUST. HY AA BTY	3
32 AUST. HY AA BTY	4
FILE	5
WAR DIARY	6

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (1)

Army Form C.2128
(Pads of 100)
Reprinted May, 1942—a.w. 25,000

COPY ONLY.

MESSAGE FORM

Serial No. 144

CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS.

IN Z X01 TX023 BWC

OUT

No. of Groups GR. 46

OFFICE DATE STAMP

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

TO NGF RPTD A.A. DEFENCES 2/1 Aust Lt Regt Port Sub area

FROM Mov Moresby

Originator's Number	Date	In Reply to Number
FF339	16	

WARNING	ORDER	EMBARKATION	(.)	Officers	six
ORs	200	3rd	Battery	2/1	Aust
Lt	Regt	anticipated	embark	per	S.S.MONTORO
on	19	All	concerned	will	be
advised	of	actual	times.		

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT **AS WRITTEN** BY ANY MEANS:

SIGNED

IF LIABLE TO BE INTERCEPTED OR FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS, THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT **IN CYPHER**

SIGNED

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS DEGREE OF PRIORITY

TIME OF ORIGIN 1630

T.H.I. 1545

T.O.R.

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

SYSTEM IN	TIME IN	READER	SENDER	SYSTEM OUT	TIME OUT	READER	SENDER	SYSTEM OUT	TIME OUT	READER	SENDER

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDICES. Nos.1.

to War Diary for Month of November, 1942.

Warning Order for embarkation of 3rd Battery of 2/1 Aust Lt.A.A.Regiment.	16 November, 1942.
Anti Aircraft Defence Operational Order No.1.	17 November, 1942.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK. Return No 6.

Army Form W.3009
(page 1)
(Adapted)

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

HQ AA Defences NGF (Unit) 7-11- 19 42 (Date).

To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1 Detail.	2 Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached).	3 Surplus to Establishment.	4 Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
W.Os. Class I.	-	-	1
W.Os. Class II.	-	-	-
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Serjeants	-	-	-
Staff Serjeants	-	-	2
Serjeants	-	-	1
Corporals	-	-	1
Troopers, Privates, &c.	6	-	4
TOTALS	6	* -	* 9

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009.

Part B. Other Ranks attached from other Corps.

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.
Attached against W E		Other attached	
		1 Sergeant	Aust Army
NIL		1 Corporal	Postal
		2 Privates	Service
		1 driver (RE)	30 Inf Bde

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known).

a.w. 3m bks. 5/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

HQ AA Defences ..... *Unit.*
N.G.F

PART D. Detail of Surplus or Reinforcements required as shown in Part A of Army Form W. 3009.

Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)
Ammunition Examiners			Fire Control Operators			Panel Beaters		
Armament Artificers			Fitters			Pattern Makers		
Armourers			Fitters and Turners			Pharmacists		
Artificers, Artillery			Fitters, Cycle			Photographers, dry plate		
Axemen			Fitters, Drivers			Photographers, wet plate		
Bakers			Fitter's Mates			Photo-Writers		
Battery Surveyors			Fitters, M.V.			Plate Layers		
Battery Comdrs. Asst.			Fitters, Railway Signal			Plumbers		
Blacksmiths			Fitters, Signal			Predictor Numbers		
Boilermakers			Grinders			Printers		
Bricklayers			Gun Layers			Radiator Mechanics		
Butchers			G.P.O. Assistants			Radiographers		
Camouflage Modeller			Gun Operators			Range Takers		
Carpenter and Joiner			Hammermen			Riggers		
Clerks			Height Takers			Rivetters		
Clerks, Engineering			Helio Operators			Saddlers		
Clerks, Supply			Instrument Mechanics			Saddle Tree Makers		
Clerks, Technical			Instrument Mechanics, Surgical			Saw Doctors		
Coachmakers			Instrument Operators			Sawyers		
Computers			Intelligence Duties			Shoemakers		
Concretors			Joiners			Signallers		
Cooks			Leather Stitchers			Signwriters		
Cooks, Hospital			Linesmen			Stokers, Stationary Engine		
Coppersmiths			Linesmen, Signals			Storemen, Technical		
Dental Clerk Orderlies			Lithographers			Surveyors		
Despatch Riders			Machinists			Surveyors, Engineering		
Dispensers			Masons			Tailors		
Draughtsmen			Masseurs			Telescope Identification Numbers		
Draughtsmen, Architectural			Mechanics, Dental			Textile Refitters		
Draughtsmen, Mechanical			Mechanics, M.T.			Tinsmiths		
Draughtsmen, Signal			Mechanics, Typewriter			Toolmakers		
Draughtsmen, Topographical			Mechanics, Wireless			Turners		
Driver Mechanics			Millwrights			Vulcanizers		
Driver Operators			Miners			Wagon Erectors		
Drivers, Transportation Plant			Moulders			Watchmakers		
Electrical Fitters			Nursing Orderlies			Watermen		
Electricians			Nursing Orderlies (Mental)			Welders		
Electricians, Eng. Units			Nurses, Trained			Well Borers		
Electricians, Signal			Observation Post Assistants			Wheelers		
Engine Artificers			Operating Room Assistants			Whitesmiths		
Engine Hands I/C			Operators, Signal			Wiremen		
Equipment Repairers			Opticians			Woodturners		
Farriers			Painters					
General duty personnel		4						
Totals (to agree with Columns 3 and 4 of Part A.)								

Notes—(a) If rank other than Private is involved give details on back.
(b) Authorised Trades or Specialists not included in list above will be added as required in spaces provided.

HQ AA Defences ..... *Unit.*

..... *Signature of Commander.*

Date of Despatch 7-11-42

NGF
..... *Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which unit is serving.*

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (ii)

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

(Unit)

To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1	2	3	4
Detail.	Posted strength counting against authorised establishment (excluding attached).	Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
W.Os. Class I.			
W.Os. Class II.			
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Serjeants			
Staff Serjeants			
Serjeants			
Corporals			
Troopers, Privates, &c.			
TOTALS			

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009

Part B. Other Ranks attached from other Corps.

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known)

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 1)

Return No 6

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

H.Q. A.A. Defence N.G.F. (Unit)

PART A.—STRENGTH, SURPLUS OR REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

1	2	3	4
Ranks	**Posted** strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached)	Surplus **to** Establishment	Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment.)
*			
*			
1 Lieut.-Colonels	–	–	1
1 Majors	1	–	–
3 Captains	1	–	2
Lieutenants	–	–	–
2nd Lieutenants	–	–	–
Quartermasters	–	–	–
5 Totals	2	–	3

* Insert detail of higher ranks as necessary.

PART B.—PARTICULARS OF OFFICERS JOINED OR QUITTED DURING WEEK.

Officers JOINED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

Officers QUITTED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

PART C.—DESCRIPTION OF OFFICERS WHOSE RETURN TO THE UNIT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

Rank	Name and Initials	Corps	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts, if known)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 2)

PART D.—NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS ON STRENGTH.

(i) Officers Posted to Unit (Total to agree with column 2 of Part A.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Whether present with Unit (Insert Yes or No)	If not present with Unit, state how employed
~~Capt~~	NX 76532	TOOLE P B	Appointment Brigade Maj	YES	
~~Lieut~~	VX 104141	SINCLAIR T S	I.O.	NO	To Rhodes School of Military Tactics (Lower Ring 2) at Redcliffe & Lands Quarterly Where 6 weeks

(ii) OFFICERS ATTACHED FROM OTHER CORPS.

Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Date of attachment	Nature of attachment
Chaplain IV Class	P 195	GRAYDON R	Aust Army Chaplains Dept	7/11/42	Chaplain

HQ AA Defences
(Unit)

[illegible signature]
(Signature of Commander)

7-11-42
(Date of Despatch)

NGF
(Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which Unit is serving)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (ii)

War Diary

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3009
(page 1)
(Adapted)

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

HQ A.A. Defence (Unit) 14-11- 19 42 (Date).

To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Return #8

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1	2	3	4
Detail. NE/VI/13N/2	Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached).	Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
W.Os. Class I. 1	–	–	1
W.Os. Class II. –	–	–	–
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Serjeants –	–	–	–
Staff Serjeants 2	–	–	2
Serjeants 1	–	–	1
Corporals 1	–	–	1
Troopers, Privates, &c. 10	6 (AIF)	–	4
15 TOTALS	6 (AIF)	* –	* 9

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009.

Part B. Other Ranks attached from other Corps.

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	CMF	Detail.	AIF	Unit and Corps to which they belong.
Attached against W.E.			Other Attached		
		1 Lt.			N.G. POSTAL UNIT
NIL		1 PTE.			– ditto –
				2 CPLS	6 AUST. DIV. POSTAL UNIT
				1 PTE.	– ditto –
		1 GNR			32 HY AA BTY
		1 PTE			30 INF BDE

4 CMF - 3 AIF = 7 TOTAL

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known).

a.w. 3m bks. 5/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

HQ AA DEFENCE ..... Unit.

Army Form W. 3009
(Adapted) (Aug. 41)
(page 2)

PART D. Detail of Surplus or Reinforcements required as shown in Part A of Army Form W. 3009.

Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)
Ammunition Examiners			Fire Control Operators			Panel Beaters		
Armament Artificers			Fitters			Pattern Makers		
Armourers			Fitters and Turners			Pharmacists		
Artificers, Artillery			Fitters, Cycle			Photographers, dry plate		
Axemen			Fitters, Drivers			Photographers, wet plate		
Bakers			Fitter's Mates			Photo-Writers		
Battery Surveyors			Fitters, M.V.			Plate Layers		
Battery Comdrs. Asst.			Fitters, Railway Signal			Plumbers		
Blacksmiths			Fitters, Signal			Predictor Numbers		
Boilermakers			Grinders			Printers		
Bricklayers			Gun Layers			Radiator Mechanics		
Butchers			G.P.O. Assistants			Radiographers		
Camouflage Modeller			Gun Operators			Range Takers		
Carpenter and Joiner			Hammermen			Riggers		
Clerks			Height Takers			Rivetters		
Clerks, Engineering			Helio Operators			Saddlers		
Clerks, Supply			Instrument Mechanics			Saddle Tree Makers		
Clerks, Technical			Instrument Mechanics, Surgical			Saw Doctors		
Coachmakers			Instrument Operators			Sawyers		
Computers			Intelligence Duties			Shoemakers		
Concretors			Joiners			Signallers		
Cooks			Leather Stitchers			Signwriters		
Cooks, Hospital			Linesmen			Stokers, Stationary Engine		
Coppersmiths			Linesmen, Signals			Storemen, Technical		
Dental Clerk Orderlies			Lithographers			Surveyors		
Despatch Riders			Machinists			Surveyors, Engineering		
Dispensers			Masons			Tailors		
Draughtsmen			Masseurs			Telescope Identification Numbers		
Draughtsmen, Architectural			Mechanics, Dental			Textile Refitters		
Draughtsmen, Mechanical			Mechanics, M.T.			Tinsmiths		
Draughtsmen, Signal			Mechanics, Typewriter			Toolmakers		
Draughtsmen, Topographical			Mechanics, Wireless			Turners		
Driver Mechanics			Millwrights			Vulcanizers		
Driver Operators			Miners			Wagon Erectors		
Drivers, Transportation Plant			Moulders			Watchmakers		
Electrical Fitters			Nursing Orderlies			Watermen		
Electricians			Nursing Orderlies (Mental)			Welders		
Electricians, Eng. Units			Nurses, Trained			Well Borers		
Electricians, Signal			Observation Post Assistants			Wheelers		
Engine Artificers			Operating Room Assistants			Whitesmiths		
Engine Hands I/C			Operators, Signal			Wiremen		
Equipment Repairers			Opticians			Woodturners		
Farriers			Painters					
General duty personnel		4						
Totals (to agree with Columns 3 and 4 of Part A.)								

Notes—(a) If rank other than Private is involved give details on back.
(b) Authorised Trades or Specialists not included in list above will be added as required in spaces provided.

HQ AA DEFENCE ..... Unit.

..... Signature of Commander.

Date of Despatch 14-11-42

NGF ..... Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which unit is serving.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (ii)

Diary

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

(Unit) (Date)

(To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1	2	3	4
Detail	Posted strength counting against authorised establishment (excluding attached).	Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
W.Os. Class I.			
W.Os. Class II.			
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Sergeants			
Staff Sergeants			
Sergeants			
Corporals			
Troopers, Privates, &c.			
TOTALS			

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009

Part B. Other Ranks attached from other Corps.

Detail	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail	Unit and Corps to which they belong.

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly required.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known).

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W 3008
(Adapted)
(Page 1)

Return No 8.

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

HQ AA Defence - NGF (Unit)

PART A—STRENGTH, SURPLUS OR REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

1	2	3	4
Ranks	Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached)	Surplus to Establishment	Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment.)
WE VI/13N/2 *			
*			
Lieut.-Colonels 1	-	-	1
Majors 1	1	-	-
Captains 3		-	1 Opt attending school - 2
Lieutenants	-	-	-
2nd Lieutenants	-	-	-
Quartermasters	-	-	-
Totals 5	1 (AIF)	-	3

* Insert detail of higher ranks as necessary.

PART B.—PARTICULARS OF OFFICERS JOINED OR QUITTED DURING WEEK.

Officers JOINED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

Officers QUITTED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

PART C.—DESCRIPTION OF OFFICERS WHOSE RETURN TO THE UNIT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

Rank	Name and Initials	Corps	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts, if known)
Capt Lieut	SINCLAIR I S VX 104141	HQ AA Def	Attending School of Military Intelligence (D) Junior Wing. Redcliffe - Q'land Duration 6 weeks - from 10/11/42 to 21/12/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

PART D.—NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS ON STRENGTH.

(i) Officers Posted to Unit (Total to agree with column 2 of Part A.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Whether present with Unit (Insert Yes or No)	If not present with Unit, state how employed
Captain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

(ii) OFFICERS ATTACHED FROM OTHER CORPS.

Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Date of attachment	Nature of attachment

HQ A.A Defences — (Unit)

[illegible] — (Signature of Commander)

14-11-42 — (Date of Despatch)

N.G.F — (Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which Unit is serving)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (ii)

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3009
(page 1)
(Adapted)

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

HQ AA Defences (Unit) 21-11-42 (Date).

To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Return 10

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1 Detail.	2 Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached).	3 Surplus to Establishment.	4 Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
W.Os. Class I.	-	-	1
W.Os. Class II.	-	-	-
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Serjeants	-	-	-
Staff Serjeants	-	-	2
Serjeants	-	-	1
Corporals	-	-	1
Troopers, Privates, &c.	6 AIF	-	4
TOTALS	6 AIF	* -	* 9

WE VII/13/12

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009.

Part B. Other Ranks attached from other Corps.

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	AIF	Detail.	TOTAL	Unit and Corps to which they belong.
Attached against WE			Other Attached		
		1 CPL			NG POSTAL UNIT
NIL			1 PTE		-do-
		2 CPLS			6 AUST. DIV. POSTAL UNIT
		1 PTE			-do-
		1 SGT	1 PTE		30 INF BDE
		5 AIF	2 CMF	7	

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known).

a.w. 3m bks. 5/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

HQ AA DEFENCE ..... Unit.

Army Form W. 3009
(Adapted) (Aug. 41)
(page 2)

PART D. Detail of Surplus or Reinforcements required as shown in Part A of Army Form W. 3009.

Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)
Ammunition Examiners			Fire Control Operators			Panel Beaters		
Armament Artificers			Fitters			Pattern Makers		
Armourers			Fitters and Turners			Pharmacists		
Artificers, Artillery			Fitters, Cycle			Photographers, dry plate		
Axemen			Fitters, Drivers			Photographers, wet plate		
Bakers			Fitter's Mates			Photo-Writers		
Battery Surveyors			Fitters, M.V.			Plate Layers		
Battery Comdrs. Asst.			Fitters, Railway Signal			Plumbers		
Blacksmiths			Fitters, Signal			Predictor Numbers		
Boilermakers			Grinders			Printers		
Bricklayers			Gun Layers			Radiator Mechanics		
Butchers			G.P.O. Assistants			Radiographers		
Camouflage Modeller			Gun Operators			Range Takers		
Carpenter and Joiner			Hammermen			Riggers		
Clerks			Height Takers			Rivetters		
Clerks, Engineering			Helio Operators			Saddlers		
Clerks, Supply			Instrument Mechanics			Saddle Tree Makers		
Clerks, Technical			Instrument Mechanics, Surgical			Saw Doctors		
Coachmakers			Instrument Operators			Sawyers		
Computers			Intelligence Duties			Shoemakers		
Concretors			Joiners			Signallers		
Cooks			Leather Stitchers			Signwriters		
Cooks, Hospital			Linesmen			Stokers, Stationary Engine		
Coppersmiths			Linesmen, Signals			Storemen, Technical		
Dental Clerk Orderlies			Lithographers			Surveyors		
Despatch Riders			Machinists			Surveyors, Engineering		
Dispensers			Masons			Tailors		
Draughtsmen			Masseurs			Telescope Identification Numbers		
Draughtsmen, Architectural			Mechanics, Dental			Textile Refitters		
Draughtsmen, Mechanical			Mechanics, M.T.			Tinsmiths		
Draughtsmen, Signal			Mechanics, Typewriter			Toolmakers		
Draughtsmen, Topographical			Mechanics, Wireless			Turners		
Driver Mechanics			Millwrights			Vulcanizers		
Driver Operators			Miners			Wagon Erectors		
Drivers, Transportation Plant			Moulders			Watchmakers		
Electrical Fitters			Nursing Orderlies			Watermen		
Electricians			Nursing Orderlies (Mental)			Welders		
Electricians, Eng. Units			Nurses, Trained			Well Borers		
Electricians, Signal			Observation Post Assistants			Wheelers		
Engine Artificers			Operating Room Assistants			Whitesmiths		
Engine Hands I/C			Operators, Signal			Wiremen		
Equipment Repairers			Opticians			Woodturners		
Farriers			Painters					
Special Duty Personnel		4						
Totals (to agree with Columns 3 and 4 of Part A.)								

Notes—(a) If rank other than Private is involved give details on back.
(b) Authorised Trades or Specialists not included in list above will be added as required in spaces provided.

HQ AA DEFENCE ..... *Unit.*

..... *Signature of Commander.*

Date of Despatch 21-11-42

N Gp ..... *Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which unit is serving.*

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (ii)

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

(Unit)

To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1	2	3	4
Detail.	Posted strength counting against authorised establishment (exclusive attached).	Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
W.Os. Class I.			
W.Os. Class II.			
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Sergeants			
Staff Sergeants			
Sergeants			
Corporals			
Troopers, Privates, &c.			
TOTALS			

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on Page 2 of Army Form W.3009

Part B. Other Ranks attached from other Corps.

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g. present whereabouts if known).

Unit

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

PART D. Detail of Surplus or Reinforcements required as shown in Part A of Army Form W. 3009.

Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus	Reinforcements required	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus	Reinforcements required
Ammunition Examiners			Pipe Control Operators		
Armament Artificers			Pitters		
Armourers			Pitters and Tarrers		
Artificers, Artillery			Pitters, Cycle		
Asphalter			Pitters, Drivers		
Bakers			Pitters's Mates		
Battery Surveyors			Pitters, M.V.		
Battery Comdrs. Asst.			Pitters, Railway Signal		
Blacksmiths			Pitters, Signal		
Boilermakers			Grinders		
Bricklayers			Gun Layers		
Butchers			G.P.O. Assistants		
Camouflage Modeller			Gun Operators		
Carpenter and Joiner			Hammerman		
Clerks			Height Takers		
Clerks, Engineering			Helio Operators		
Clerks, Supply			Instrument Mechanics		
Clerks, Technical			Instrument Mechanic, Survical		
Coachmakers			Instrument Operators		
Computers			Intelligence Duties		
Conductors			Jointers		
Cooks			Leather Stitchers		
Cooks, Hospital			Linesmen		
Coppersmiths			Linesmen, Signals		
Dental Clerk Orderlies			Lithographers		
Despatch Riders			Machinists		
Dispensers			Masons		
Draughtsmen			Masseurs		
Draughtsmen, Architectural			Mechanics, Dental		
Draughtsmen, Mechanical			Mechanics, M.T.		
Draughtsmen, Signal			Mechanics, Typewriter		
Draughtsmen, Topographical			Mechanics, Wireless		
Driver Mechanics			Millwright		
Driver Operators			Miners		
Drivers, Transportation Plant			Moulders		
Electrical Fitters			Nursing Orderlies		
Electricians			Nursing Orderlies (Mental)		
Electricians, Eng. Units			Nursing Sisters		
Electricians, Signal			Observation Post Assistants		
Engine Artificers			Operating Room Assistants		
Engine Hands I/C			Operators, Signal		
Equipment Repairers			Opticians		
Farriers			Painters		
Totals (to agree with Columns 3 and 4 of Part A.)					

Notes—(a) If rank other than Private is involved give details on back.

(b) Authorised Trades or Specialists not included in list above will be added as required in spaces provided.

Unit.

Signature of Commander.

Date of Despatch.

Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which unit is serving.

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 1)

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

.....(Unit)

PART A.—STRENGTH, SURPLUS OR REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

1	2	3	4
Ranks	**Posted** strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached)	Surplus to Establishment	Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment.)
*			
*			
Lieut.-Colonels			
Majors			
Captains			
Lieutenants			
2nd Lieutenants			
Quartermasters			
Totals			

* Insert detail of higher ranks as necessary.

PART B.—PARTICULARS OF OFFICERS JOINED OR QUITTED DURING WEEK.

Officers JOINED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

Officers QUITTED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

PART C.—DESCRIPTION OF OFFICERS WHOSE RETURN TO THE UNIT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

Rank	Name and Initials	Corps	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts, if known)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

PART D.—NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS ON STRENGTH.

(i) Officers Posted to Unit (Total to agree with column 2 of Part A.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Whether present with Unit (Insert Yes or No)	If not present with Unit, state how employed
Captain					

(ii) OFFICERS ATTACHED FROM OTHER CORPS.

Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Date of attachment	Nature of attachment

(Unit) ..... (Signature of Commander)

(Date of Despatch) ..... (Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which Unit is serving)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (ii)

War Diary

APPENDIX (11)

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3009
(page 1)
(Adapted)

SERIAL No 11.

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

WE. REF
AMF VI/13N/2
5 x 15
Authorized attached — x —

HQ AA Defence (Unit) 28-11-1942 (Date).
NGF

To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

AIF 2 x 6

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1		2			3	4
Detail.	WE	AIF	CMF	TOTAL	Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
		Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached).				
W.Os. Class I.	1	-	-		-	1
W.Os. Class II.	-	-	-		-	-
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Serjeants	-	-	-		-	-
Staff Serjeants	2	-	-		-	2
Serjeants	1	-	-		-	1
Corporals	1	-	-		-	1
Troopers, Privates, &c.	10	6	-		-	4
TOTALS	15	6	-	6	* -	* 9

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009.

Part B. Other Ranks attached ~~from other Corps.~~ allowed by WE

Attached not allowed by WE

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.
NIL		1 Lgt. 6 Aust Div.	Postal Unit
		1 Bdr. — do —	
		1 L/Bdr — do —	
		1 Pte — do —	
		1 Pte NG	Postal Unit
		1 Pte 30 Inf. Bde	
		6 TOTAL	

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known).

a.w. 3m bks. 5/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

HQ AA Defence N.G.F. Unit.

Army Form W. 3009
(Adapted) (Aug. 41)
(page 2)

PART D. Detail of Surplus or Reinforcements required as shown in Part A of Army Form W. 3009.

Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)
Ammunition Examiners			Fire Control Operators			Panel Beaters		
Armament Artificers			Fitters			Pattern Makers		
Armourers			Fitters and Turners			Pharmacists		
Artificers, Artillery			Fitters, Cycle			Photographers, dry plate		
Axemen			Fitters, Drivers			Photographers, wet plate		
Bakers			Fitter's Mates			Photo-Writers		
Battery Surveyors			Fitters, M.V.			Plate Layers		
Battery Comdrs. Asst.			Fitters, Railway Signal			Plumbers		
Blacksmiths			Fitters, Signal			Predictor Numbers		
Boilermakers			Grinders			Printers		
Bricklayers			Gun Layers			Radiator Mechanics		
Butchers			G.P.O. Assistants			Radiographers		
Camouflage Modeller			Gun Operators			Range Takers		
Carpenter and Joiner			Hammermen			Riggers		
Clerks Artillery S/Mgr (ord)		1	Height Takers			Rivetters		
Clerks, Engineering Sgt		1	Helio Operators			Saddlers		
Clerks, Supply			Instrument Mechanics			Saddle Tree Makers		
Clerks, Technical			Instrument Mechanics, Surgical			Saw Doctors		
Coachmakers			Instrument Operators			Sawyers		
Computers			Intelligence Duties			Shoemakers		
Concretors			Joiners			Signallers		
Cooks			Leather Stitchers			Signwriters		
Cooks, Hospital			Linesmen			Stokers, Stationary Engine		
Coppersmiths			Linesmen, Signals			Storemen, Technical		
Dental Clerk Orderlies			Lithographers			Surveyors		
Despatch Riders			Machinists			Surveyors, Engineering		
Dispensers			Masons			Tailors		
Draughtsmen			Masseurs			Telescope Identification Numbers		
Draughtsmen, Architectural			Mechanics, Dental			Textile Refitters		
Draughtsmen, Mechanical			Mechanics, M.T.			Tinsmiths		
Draughtsmen, Signal			Mechanics, Typewriter			Toolmakers		
Draughtsmen, Topographical			Mechanics, Wireless			Turners		
Driver Mechanics			Millwrights			Vulcanizers		
Driver Operators			Miners			Wagon Erectors		
Drivers, Transportation Plant			Moulders			Watchmakers		
Electrical Fitters			Nursing Orderlies			Watermen		
Electricians			Nursing Orderlies (Mental)			Welders		
Electricians, Eng. Units			Nurses, Trained			Well Borers		
Electricians, Signal			Observation Post Assistants			Wheelers		
Engine Artificers			Operating Room Assistants			Whitesmiths		
Engine Hands I/C			Operators, Signal			Wiremen		
Equipment Repairers			Opticians			Woodturners		
Farriers			Painters					
			Fire control instructors					
General duty								
personnel (includes		5	Ass. RAA Staff/Sgt		1			
1 Bombardier/Cpl)			" RAE -do-		1			
Totals (to agree with Columns 3 and 4 of Part A.)		7			9			

Notes—(a) If rank other than Private is involved give details on back.
(b) Authorised Trades or Specialists not included in list above will be added as required in spaces provided.

HQ AA Defence. Unit.

[signature] Signature of Commander.

Date of Despatch 28/11/42

N.G.F. Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which unit is serving.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (ii).

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 1)

SERIAL NO 11

WE REF
AMF VI/13N/2
5 x 15

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

Authorised attached HQ A A DEFENCES (Unit)
-x- AIF 2 x 6

PART A.—STRENGTH, SURPLUS OR REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

1 WE	A.I.F. 2	AMF	TOT	3	4
Ranks	Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached)			Surplus to Establishment	Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment.)
*					
*					
Lieut.-Colonels 1	1		1		
Majors 1	1		1		
Captains 3					2 (1 Capt attending school
Lieutenants					
2nd Lieutenants					
Quartermasters					
Totals 5	2		2		2

* Insert detail of higher ranks as necessary.

PART B.—PARTICULARS OF OFFICERS JOINED OR QUITTED DURING WEEK.

Officers JOINED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause
LIEUT-COL	ROBINSON J.A.	RAE	25/10/42	Marched in to take up duty as Coma 1 A.A. Bde Ltr HQ MEMO 14376 OF 15 NOV 42

Officers QUITTED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

PART C.—DESCRIPTION OF OFFICERS WHOSE RETURN TO THE UNIT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

Rank	Name and Initials	Corps	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts, if known)
CAPT	SINCLAIR IS	HQ A A	Attending school of instruction
	VX 104141	Defences	Intelligence (S) Officer during
			Redcliffe & Canad
			Awaiting Ltr/Instr from
			10/11/42 - 21/12/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

PART D.—NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS ON STRENGTH.

(i) Officers Posted to Unit (Total to agree with column 2 of Part A.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Whether present with Unit (Insert Yes or No)	If not present with Unit, state how employed
			APPOINTMENT		
MAJOR	NX 76332	TOOSE T.D.	D.M.	YES	—
LIEUT-COL	NX 110603	ROBINSON J.A.	COMD APM SL	YES.	—

(ii) OFFICERS ATTACHED FROM OTHER CORPS.

Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Date of attachment	Nature of attachment

HQ. A.A DEFENCE
(Unit)

28.11.42
(Date of Despatch)

(Signature of Commander)

N G F.
(Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which Unit is serving)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

W.3008

APPENDIX (11).

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 1)

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

(Unit)

PART A.—STRENGTH, SURPLUS OR REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

1	2	3	4
Ranks	Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached)	Surplus to Establishment	Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment)
Lieut.-Colonels			
Majors			
Captains			
Lieutenants			
2nd Lieutenants			
Quartermasters			
Totals			

*Insert detail of higher ranks as necessary.

PART B.—PARTICULARS OF OFFICERS JOINED OR QUITTED DURING WEEK.

Officers JOINED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

Officers QUITTED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

PART C.—DESCRIPTION OF OFFICERS WHOSE RETURN TO THE UNIT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

Rank	Name and Initials	Corps	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts, if known)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDICES. Nos.3.

to War Diary for month of November, 1942.

Report of arrival at destination of Detachment of 2/17 Aust Lt A.A.Battery	15 November. 1942.
Movement of Searchlight Stations.	22 November. 1942

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX. (III)

Army Form C.2128
(Pads of 100)
Reprinted May, 1942—a.w. 25,000

COPY ONLY

MESSAGE FORM

CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS.	IN	No. of Groups GR.	Serial No.
	OUT		OFFICE DATE STAMP

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

TO TO N.G.F.

FROM HATFORCE.

Originator's Number	Date	In Reply to Number
WH1	15	

For	Bde	Major	HQ	AA	MORESBY
FROM	O.C.	Detached	B	and	C
Troops	2/17	Aust	Lt	AA	Bty
Arrived	destination	5	Nov	All	guns
ready	for	action	10	Nov.	Sitrep
has	been	forwarded			

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT **AS WRITTEN** BY ANY MEANS:

SIGNED

IF LIABLE TO BE INTERCEPTED OR FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS, THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT **IN CYPHER**

SIGNED

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS
DEGREE OF PRIORITY

TIME OF ORIGIN 1435

T.H.I. 1500

T.O.R. 0245

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

SYSTEM IN	TIME IN	READER	SENDER	SYSTEM OUT	TIME OUT	READER	SENDER	SYSTEM OUT	TIME OUT	READER	SENDER

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

COPY ONLY.

APPENDIX (III)

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

67 Aust.A.A.S.L. Coy., R.A.E.
NEW GUINEA FORCE.

22 NOV. 42.

C.O.
A.A.DEFENCES
N.G.F.

MOVEMENT OF S/L STATIONS : 67 Aust.A.A.S.L. Coy., R.A.E.

1. It is advised that all new cluster sites as per secret memo of 6 NOV. 42 are now occupied. Station No.6. has been occupied by two searchlights only, the third light remaining at its old position at B4, ref. Port Moresby Special 953389, for operation as an alternate beacon beam for our own aircraft. This was considered advisable pending improved telephone communications being available to Stations.

2. The complete Unit searchlight layout of 3-light stationsis as follows:-

Station 1.....	867353	
" 2.....	921385	
" 3.....	953455	
" 4.....	021450	
" 5.....	888454	
" 6.....	941502	(2 lights only)
" 7.....	985401	
" 8.....	963352	
" B4.....	953389	(Single light only)

3. Stations Nos. 1,7.&8, only have been surveyed and co-ordinates given are accurate. It would be appreciatedif application could be made forthe Survey Section to give accurate co-ordinates for the other stations.

Signed. C.G.WILLIAMS Major.
O.C. 67 Aust.A.A.S.L. Coy., R.A.E.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDICES. Nos.4.

to War Diary for Month of November, 1942.

Intelligence Summaries 1/9 for month of November.

Particulars of Air Raid on 24th, November included in Intelligence Report No.138

" " " " " 27th, " " " " " No.141

" " " " " 30th, " " " " " No.145.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (IV)

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

November 4, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 1

Compiled from infm received from
0100 hours November 1 to 1800 hours
November 3, 1942.

MEMORAN DUM ON THE IMPENDING CHANGE OF SEASON IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA.

Generally speaking there are two seasons in PAPUA and NEW GUINEA, the season of the south-east trades and the season of the north-west monsoon. There is no summer and winter in the ordinary sense. The south-east season which continues from May to October, is now drawing to a close, and the north-west season will soon be here.

These notes deal with the effects in PORT MORESBY Area:

1. This year the indications are if anything for an early north-west season, which means that it will soon be upon us.

2. At PORT MORESBY the mean rainfall from June to October is very steady, averaging about an inch a month. November averages about two inches, December four inches, January six inches, and February and March eight inches each. If the season turns out to be exceptionally wet, which is not unlikely, ten inches each may fall in January, February and March.

3. The season just past is the windy season. The south-east wind has blown steadily every day, rising gradually in the morning to a maximum in the mid afternoon, and dropping away steadily towards nightfall. For the next six months they will be dominantly north-westerly, but will be very much more variable in direction and velocity, veering round to the west and south-west, and with frequent calm days.

4. In January and February precautions will need to be taken in the PORT MORESBY Area against Gubas. The Guba is a severe type of rain-squall coming from the north-west as a straight blow of great intensity attaining a velocity of up to 50 or even 70 miles per hour. Observations show that Gubas are generally preceded by a day of strong north-west winds in the upper levels with a mere or less sudden drop to calm conditions or light airs during the evening. In PORT MORESBY the Guba develops rapidly at about 0200 hours and lasts about twenty minutes and passes as suddenly as it came. Five or six Gubas may be expected in January or early February. The Gubas are known all along the south coast of PAPUA and in the PURARI DELTA. In the latter they come at sundown in January and February, and are sometimes of destructive violence and have been known to snap off standing trees nine inches in diameter.

It is essential during January and February that offices and tents be "battened down" for the night. Guy ropes should be inspected and no loose papers, books, or light table left exposed to the wind. Typewriters, books and damageable equipment should be covered because the Guba is accompanied by horizontally driving rain. Where possible sleeping tents and office tents should be turned round so that they are closed to the north-west. If this cannot be done, it is well to have a blanket or tarpaulin handy to spread over the table or desk when Guba is heard coming.

5. The change of season is likely to have serious effects on the trafficability of roads in the PORT MORESBY area. Last north-west season brought its troubles in this regard, but this must not be regarded as normal because 1941 PAPUA and NEW GUINEA generally went through a severe regional drought, with abnormally low rainfall at all recording stations.

Serious transport dislocations are likely to arise from three causes.

(a). Widespread bogging in unmetalled poorly drained roads over low-lying ground. A large number of the present dirt tracks are likely to become impassable for weeks and months at a time. Trouble may be expected from January onwards.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

(b). Flooding in certain areas during heavy floods. There are some points on the PORT MORESBY-ROUNA road that are temporarily flooded during heavy rains.
(c). Washaways and slips on the mountain section of the road.

6. The change of season will bring swams of mosquitoes. These will come in epidemics. They will appear in large numbers a week or so after heavy rain. These mosquitoes are of very local origin, and are due to breeding in tins, bottles, drums, tanks, slit trenches, waterlogged latrines, and rubbish about the camp area, and by proper precautions can be entirely eliminated. In addition to these, there will be odd days and series of days when thick swams of mosquitoes appear. These swarms are wind borne and are blown miles down-wind from their breeding places in swamps. The only way to avoid these is to select camp sites as far as possible from swamps or to the north-east or south-west of them. The mosquitoes will begin to be troublesome from December on.
It is essential that camp areas be thoroughly cleared of tins and bottles before the end of November, because within a month of the first rains the new grass will be so thick and high that it will be impossible to find the scattered rubbish, and each tin will become an ideal mosquito incubator for the duration of the wet season. During the wet season there will be a strong temptation to throw odd tins, especially cigarette and tobacco tins, into the grass, where they will be completely out of sight, and will look tidy, but will remain a public menace for the rest of the season. The best thing to do now is to burn off the remains of all the old grass throughout the camp areas, to make a thorough clean-up to at least start the season with a clean camp without unnecessary breeding places.

7. Proper precautions for the adequate drainage round all tents should be carried out where it has not already been done. Occasional falls of three inches may be expected, and in their present condition a large number of the tents would be flooded under such circumstances. Precautions against Gubas in the small hours of the morning as described above are also necessary.

LAND OPS:

Maroubra Force - Action in the KOKODA area shows steady progress. On the first of November the H.Q. of 7th Aust. Div. moved on AIOLA while the 16th Aust. Inf. Bde. moved towards MISIMA. Elements of the 25th Aust. Inf. Bde. moved towards DENIKI. On the 2nd of November the 25th Bde. occupied KOKODA, and immediately started repairs to the drome which is expected to be ready for use by the 5th November. Adv. HQ 7th Aust. Div. was moving toward ISURAVA. At the same time, forward elements of the 16 Bde. were proceeding through KOBERA to ILIMO.

Moresby Area - Two u/i A/C were over the area on the morning of November 1 and dropped bombs in harbour with no casualties or damage. Due to overcast, no observations were made of A/A engagement.

Drake Force - Natives started work on a strip at VIVIGANI and have completed approximately 40% of work to be done.

A.N.S. indicate progress by American Marines on GUADALCANAL, and the loss of five Jap cargo vessels by American submarines in Eastern Waters.

AIR OPS:

Onethe 31st October, a B-17 after recce reported 38 vessels in the RABAUL-KAVIENG area. Two of eleven ZEKES attacking were shot down and three others damaged. The B-17 returned with no damage to itself.
On the 1st November, B-25s bombed S.E. strip at LAE with unobserved results.
Bombers attacked two transports S.W. GASMATA scoring one direct hit on one tpt and eight very near misses on 2nd tpt. Both vessels severly damaged changed their course.

Arthur J. Cornell

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution A.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (IV)

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

November 7, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 2.

Compiled from infm received from
1800 hours November 3 to 1500 hours
November 7, 1942.

MAROUBRA FORCE:
With the capture of KOKODA, the advanced HQ 7 Aust. Div. opened. Repairs were begun immediately on the KOKODA drome and aircraft have been landing supplies since 4th November. The 16th Inf. Bde. has been making slow but steady progress on OLVI in the face of strong enemy prepared positions. An encircling movement is developing along the KOBARA - ILIMO track. The enemy have drawn up artillery, but have not stopped the forward motion of the 16th Inf. Bde. The 25th Inf. Bde. taken position around KOKODA and are in a position to support the 16th.

HATFORCE:
The HATFORCE moving up from the South have made good progress in the past three days. The 2nd Bn. 128th U.S. Regt. left MENDAROPU on 5th November and have reached the vicinity of NATUNGA. They are patrolling all tracks in that area and report Japs at HORANDA.

A patrol of the 126th U.S. Regt. have reached a point just South of WAIROPE. The Japs have moved troops and horse drawn artillery to WAIROPE in anticipation of our attack.

GOODENOUGH ISLAND:
Although work on dromes here is not completed, aircraft have been able to land for the past three days.

MILNE BAY:
Nothing of note has transpired in the past three days.

GUADALCANAL:
The situation is still touchy here. The Marines, all of whom are sharp-shooters, are taking heavy toll of the enemy with only slight loss to themselves. The Marines are slashing out with a two pronged attack to the East and West, and have already captured more than 20 MGs and many light pieces of artillery.

SOLOMON ISLANDS:
The Jap fleet has not been seen in any force for the past ten days.

TIMOR:
Allied medium bombers attacked two towns on TIMOR last night, causing several fires.

EGYPT:
The British Eighth Army and Dominion Troops have completely annihilated Rommel's tank army. The Axis Forces have been in full retreat for the past two days. Over 9,000 Axis prisoners, including General Stumet, Rommel's second in command have been taken.

RUSSIA:
The situation here is still serious although the Russians on many fronts a more than holding their own.

GERMANY:
British M/B last night raided N.W. Germany and German occupied territory in France.

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Distribution: A.

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APPENDIX (IV)

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

November 11, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 3.

Compiled from infm received from
1500 hours November 7, 1942 to
1400 hours November 11, 1942.

AFRICA:

On the 7 and 8 November American troops made landings at several undisclosed ports in FRENCH NO. AFRICA Colonies. The movement and landings were effected with the support of the British Navy and Air Force and is reported to have been the largest convoy in military history. Hundreds of ships traveled thousands of miles with split second timing to effect the most stupendous invasion ever attempted.

Paratroops, air borne troops, infantry, marines, and sailors landed in force on TUNISIA, MOROCCO, and ALGERIA.

Four thousand prisoners have been taken by the Americans to date.

On Sunday, the government of Algiers capitulated to the U.S., and under the terms of the armistice, the American troops will not molest the people of Algeria and will have unobstructed passage through the country and use of all seaports and aerodromes.

A French North Africa Army is being organized. It will be equipped by the U.S. arsenal and will fight along side of American troops for the liberation of the French. nationals in Africa and Europe.

U.S. troops have already covered much ground in Algeria.

Three of the four dromes in the city of ORAN have been taken over against very little opposition.

American troops have landed at CASA BIANCA, but Washington's request on the authorities there for an armistice has been refused by the CASA BIANCA Government.

EGYPT:

General Montgomery's Eighth Army on the 8th November had pushed the Germans West of MURSA MATRUH. By 10th November the Eighth Army had advanced well beyond SIDI BARRANI and have the Germans in full flight through LIBYA. The British Air Arm is hammering relentlessly at the retreating Axis. The fast moving Germans left their Italian Allies in the lurch and six full Italian divisions have been taken prisoner. In addition to that, the German Army's second in command and Italian Army's commanding General were taken prisoner. More than 500 tanks and 400 German and Italian guns have been captured.

CANADA-MEXICO:

CANADA and MEXICO have taken steps to sever diplomatic relations with VICHY FRANCE.

ITALY:

British bombers are continuing to bomb GENOA. On two successive night raids dock areas and warehouses were attacked and fires set that could be seen for 120 miles.

RUSSIA:

The Russians are still holding their own and in some cases making small advances. Russians on Monday sank a 3,000 ton tpt in the Black Sea.

SOLOMONS AREA:

By 7th November all Japs had been removed from GOODENOUGH ISLAND, but on the 9th they attempted to effect a new landing and open an aerodrome on the North coast. Our air recce spotted this action and proceeded to shoot the drome workmen and supply barges, forcing the Japs to give up that project. On 7th November torpedo boats attacked two destroyers off the coast of GUADALCANAL and sank one. The Marines' two pronged attack has been making slight advances. They are now holding positions West of MATANIKAU and positions in the vicinity of KOLI POINT (9

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miles East of LUNGA POINT).

On the 8th November our recce showed that a flight of Jap planes were escorting a cruiser and destroyers in the SOLOMONS. Our Air Force attacked the convoy and ten enemy planes were destroyed, one light cruiser sunk and one destroyer probably sunk, with a loss of four planes to the Allies.

KOKODA:

On the 7th November our mortar fire was effective on Japanese positions. Some units are in contact with the enemy S.E. of GORARI (7½ miles W. of WAIROPE). There have been no further reports on other moves except that one brigade is maintaining pressure on the enemy in the OIVI position, where the Japanese are offering stubborn resistance. Enemy lines of communication extend from OIVI to BUNA. The Japanese are reported to have moved from WARIGOTA (4½ miles S.W. of BUNA) and SINEMI (3½ miles S.W. of BUNA) to BENCH PEAPI.

NATIVE FOODS OBTAINABLE IN NORTHERN AREA.

Details of native foods obtainable throughout the islands in North Aust Waters and on the mainland are given below. While the only food available in large quantity is fish, other foods are available in sufficient quantity for the subsistence of small parties for limited periods.

Turtles.- There is a plentiful supply of sea turtles in northern waters. There are two main types: Green turtle and shell turtle both of which are edible. Green turtles can be eaten safely by all; shell turtles should be prepared only by one experienced in removing the poison sac. The former turtle can be recognised by the dull green non-opalescent shell, the latter by the opalescent back. The meat of the turtle is prepared as a steak and grilled: the fat is used for soup. Turtles are caught by turning them on their backs.

Turtle Eggs. - Turtle eggs are found on sandy beaches especially in coral seas. Gre turtle eggs are the size of a billiard ball, while those of the shell turtle are the size of the ping pong ball, both being soft shelled and round. The nests will be foun about an inch to two feet below the surface of the sand above high water mark and contain from several dozen to over 100 eggs per nest. Tracks are seen leading from the water and the nest is camouflaged by the turtle by doubling on tracks, making dummy nests and covering the real nest with driftwood. The nests are located by prodding the sand with a stick. The eggs may be eaten raw, boiled or scrambled. The egg does not coagulate and can be used to make cakes. The beginning of the monsoonal season is the best period for turtle eggs.

Squid. - are caught on coral at low tide or by using a net. Cooked the same as fish the tough clear portion on the squid only being used.

Oysters. - There are two kinds: the common rock type and the large black oysters foun at mouths of creeks. The latter may be eaten raw, but are better stewed or fried.

Cockles. - bivalve, symmetrical, white and as large as the palm of a child's hand; are found at the mouths of creeks; may be eaten raw but are better stewed or fried.

Sharks and Rays. - can be used for food when young.

River Fresh Water Fish. - are caught by using net, lines or rod; most common fish of this type is barramundi, which is a salt water fish found in rivers near the fresh water.

Fauna. - Kangaroos, bandicoots and emu are found on the mainland of CAPE YORK; cassowary on the hills and islands of PAPUA and on the coast of PAPUA west of YULE ISIAND: scrub turkey and plain turkey on the mainland of CAPE YORK; parrots and Gowrie Pigeons in the hills, islands and coast of PAPUA west of YULE ISLAND; duck and geese on the mainland of CAPE YORK. Grubs found in bark on the mainland of CAPE YORK are quite edible, being about one inch thick and several inches long, white, and when toasted look and taste like marrow; snake and iguana are also edible.

Yams. - ("arbow" in TORRES STRAIT Western Island dialect). Yams are found in a wild state and grow well when cultivated. There is an inexhaustible supply in many localities, and a plentiful supply as a general rule.

Sweet Potato. - Seldom found in wild state, often an inexhaustible supply when culti-

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vated, especially on the mainland of CAPE YORK and the coast of PAPUA west of YULE ISLAND. For cooking the young leaves may be used as spinach, as well as using roots as normal.

Coconuts. - May be found in wild state. An inexhaustible supply would be found on the coast of PAPUA west of YULE ISLAND. A plentiful supply in some of the TORRES STRAIT Islands, but only a meagre supply in other TORRES STRAIT Islands and the mainland of CAPE YORK.

Sago. - Found only on the coast of PAPUA, west of YULE ISLAND. Grows in swamps and is regarded as being the property of the local natives. It is generally cooked by roasting a "stick" of the food prepared from the pith of the palm. It is unpalatable when raw and should be cooked in ashes or by boiling. It does not look like adulterated sago of commerce, but after preparation of the raw material looks like a cake of dirty pink sawdust.

Banana. - May be found growing wild. Green bananas may be roasted in ashes or fried.

Sugar Cane. - Plentiful supply in the hills and inland of PAPUA. Sugar cane can be used with coconut milk and potato to make yeast, a cup of the liquid after standing for 24 hours containing a day's ration of the different kinds of vitamin "B".

Lady Apple. - and many berries and other fruits - There are many species that are known to few, if any, Europeans, and can be differentiated from poisonous fruits only by careful enquiry. There are two berries on GOODS ISLAND which look almost alike, but one is edible, the other poisonous. The birds eat the former, but shun the latter.

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War Diary

APPENDIX (N)

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

November 14, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 4

Compiled from infm received from
1400 hours November 11, 1942 to
1400 hours November 14, 1942.

KOKODA:

On the 11th November Aust. Units attacked the enemy at OIVI and forced them back toward GORARI. At the same time other Units closed in on Japs surrounded at GORARI, killing 150 while taking three prisoners. By the 12th November GORARI had been taken. While moping up in this area was in progress, our main force was continuing its drive along the main track to ILIMO. By the end of the second day's fighting around GORARI, enemy casualties had mounted to: 187 killed, 6 prisoners; captured, 20 horses, 2 field guns, a quantity of small arms and ammunition. Fighting continued on the 13th November and by the morning of the 14th November had advanced through MARAU and were attacking Japs at ILIMO from the east and west. The list of dead Japs from the GORARI action is not counted at five officers and 500 other ranks. A Jap prisoner taken during these engagements said that casualties amounted to half the strength of some units.

BULN-FAISI:

Heavy bombers have been continuously attacking shipping in the harbour. The latest air recce shows a decrease in merchant shipping in this area.

BUNA-KOKODA:

For the past three days, A20s and B25s have been strafing and bombing all tracks leading from BUNA to WAIROPI. Supply dumps and buildings were destroyed and antiaircraft positions silenced. In one instance, an A.A. gun was blown out of its pit.

EGYPT- AFRICA:

The rout of Rommel's Army is still in progress. British ~~knock~~ units are rounding up Italians who fled into the desert, while at the same time the Allied Air Arm is keeping up a ceaselesspounding of Rommel's retreating motorized columns.

American tanks completed the occupation of all four dromes at ORAN Tuseday night when ORAN capitulated to the U.S. By Wednesday night all French No. Africa colonies with the exception of TUNISIA had agreed to an armistice. American forces were consolidating behind Rommel's forces and are now 200 miles from TUNISIA.

GUADALCANAL:

Marines at GUADALCANAL are continuing their attack to the East and West of Henderson air drome. In a recent attack on enemy installations on GUADALCANAL by the American Navy and Air Force, 100 landing barges and over 30 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

RUSSIA:

Frost and snow is again taking its toll on the German effort. The Russians putting forth new effort, are making gains North and West of Stalingrad.

JAP METHODS OF DEFENCE AND TACTICS
MYOLA - TEMPLETON'S CROSSING AREA

(Infm compiled from notes of Bn I.Os., 25 Bde)

GENERAL:

1. The action fought by ? Bn between MYOLA and TEMPLETON'S CROSSING was along a narrow ridge on the crest of which runs the main track. The whole length of the ridge is covered by dense jungle and in parts consists mostly of bamboo.

2. First contacted by a coy, the enemy withdrew up a ridge previously reconnoitered and prepared. All approaches to the posn were covered by fire and well camouflaged, circular one man pits were used by each individual soldier.

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These are 2 ft. - 3 ft. across and afford good protection especially from grenades.

3. It appears that the Jap keeps his head down and fires burst after burst from his M.G., blindly spraying the area in front and below his posn, creating much noise in an attempt to intimidate the attacker.

On the other hand M.G. posts covering the main track were cunningly chosen for posn and fd of fire. Natural camflg, such as beside the butt of a large rotting tree with flanged roots, or behind a small natural ridge beside the track were used to advantage. Posns were well sited both for frontal, rear and flank protection.

4. The number of tps actually "standing to" in his posns, appeared few, but when ground was gained his counter-attack was in good strength.

It is difficult to say whether he keeps a mobile reserve, or whether he is actually in strength throughout the posn. To occupy most of his front at the same time would solve the problem of his counter-attacking force.

5. The main defence has been hy M.G. and L.M.G. with a few riflemen moving to points of vantage as our tps move fwd. Hand and discharger grenades were used extensively. The grenades make a loud report on exploding, but cannot be compared with ours for effect, e.g. "a grenade struck one soldier in the stomach, but apart from shock the only effect was to blow his eqpt off". T89 shells from the discharger burst in the trees, others were 'duds'. The main effect of these is "nuisance" value.

6. The Jap likes to move his L.M.G. or M.G. from place to place during the day, e.g. "One offr after a recce, was quite certain that there was no automatic weapon in one posn, but when attacked shortly afterwards, a M.G. opened up at the first indication of mvt. by our tps."

7. It is obvious thatv our 3 inch mortar is disliked by the Jap. Several times during a shoot, much shouting, yelling and general disturbance has been heard.

8. On one occasion when our attack drove the Jap out, he appeared to panic, running from side to side, and firing wildly with everything he had, but then our tps were forced to withdraw by the weight of the counterattack, confirming the belief, that he holds a mobile force in reserve.

CONCLUSION:

9. For some time this Bde has been attacking Japs occupying defensive posns well sited and camflgd. In spite of the fact that our tps have been attacking uphill against prepared posns, they have inflicted many more casualties than received. This could be due to superiority of weapons, but reports tend to confirm the belief that this success is due to the fact that the Jap seems to depend on quantity rather than quality, and fires heavily but blidnly at any sign of attack. This might have served well against semi-trained tps, but gives away his posn against trained and determined attackers who hold their fire. The amount of fire from a Jap posn is not a true indication of his strength judged by our standards.

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APPENDIX (N)

HEADQUARTERS
ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES.
NEW GUINEA.

November 18, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 5.

Compiled from infm received from
1400 hours November 14, 1942 to
1400 hours November 18, 1942.

KOKODA :

On the 13 Nov. the Aust Forces attacked the enemy holding KUMUSI crossing and drove them back. Some Japs fled north from WAIROPE abandoning casualties. Approximately 300 RABAUL natives were taken prisoners. The next morning a Div HQ moved to the east bank of WAIROPE.

All during 14 Nov our troops were crossing the KUMUSI RIVER hampered by a shortage of bridge equipment. The air transport took up the burden of delivering supplies.

By 15 Nov our forces had complete control of the WAIROPE AREA. The Japs were retreating in such haste as to leave many wounded behind.

At the time of the Aust conquest of WAIROPE AREA, it became known that American troops were closing on the Japs from the south on a line extending from BOFU to BUNA.

Forward elements of the Australians had reached ONGAHAMBO by the 16 Nov encountering only a few Jap stragglers.

At the same time American patrols to the south had made contact with the enemy

The enemy seems to be retreating all along the line without a fight.

The Australians by the 18 Nov had reached as far forward as AWALA and MUMUNI.

The Australians are searching out all tracks and towns along the KOKODA-BUNA track and certain elements are less than ten miles from BUNA.

SOLOMONS:

The first confirmation of a large scale naval battle taking place in the SOLOMON AREA since the 12 Nov came out in official communique on 15 Nov.

Operations on GUADALCANAL were generally unchanged from 14 to 16 Nov. Our air arm continually harassing the enemy's attempts at landing reinforcements and supplies. The Marines continued to make small gains on land.

On the 16 Nov a withheld report announced that on the 11 and 12 Nov, enemy air action was heavy, but the loss to the enemy was staggering. 15 Zekes, 9 Dive bombers, 23 Bombers destroyed, and 2 Zekes, 1 Dive bomber, 4 Bombers probably destroyed. Our losses for this action were 18 fighters destroyed and 5 fighters damaged.

On the 17 Nov the navy announced the conclusion of the Solomon Sea Battle when the enemy withdrew in defeat, leaving the following wreckage. Enemy losses 1 Battleship, 3 Heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 5 destroyers, 8 transports 4 cargo transports, all sunk. Our losses were 2 Light cruisers and 6 Destroyers.

WORLD FRONT:

The Allies are making gains on all fronts.

The chinese in the past weekhave defeated the Japs in several important battles.

The Russians have the upper hand in the defence of STALINGRAD.

The Allies in the North Africa are relentlessly closing in on the Germans in TUNISIA.

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CAPTURED EQPT - RESPIRATOR T93. No 2 MILNE BAY.

The canister of this respirator is slightly larger in capacity than the T93 No.3, and metal plugs instead of rubber, are used to prevent absorption of moisture.

An auxilliary canister may be fitted to the base of the main canister for use against carbon monoxide, as with the Type 93 No.3. This is only suitable for concentrations of 3% or less.If required these auxiliary canisters may be interchanged - a No 2 being fitted to a No.3. container.

The following is a translation of a label appearing on the base of the Type 92 No.2 auxiliary canister.

Translation of Label on Auxiliary Canister.

(i) This canister is to be used when carbon monoxide is present (fires, explosions, etc).
(ii) This canister is efficient for 40 or 50 minutes (literally, several ten of minutes) and this is progressively decreased by inhaling moisture. Therefore use only in the circumstances mentioned above, and for training purposes use the interchangeable stoppers.

JAPANESE RESPIRATOR TYPE 93 No.3.

The following infm has been extracted from a recent technical report on the above respirator.

(i) The Jap Type 93 No.3. respirator is of good design and well constructed. The face piece fits comfortably, but rather snugly. This brings the eyepiece quite close to the eyes and affords excellent vision.
(ii) The outlet valve is very satisfactory, but the inlet valve has several undesireble characteristics. It is quite noisy in action and apt to leak if foreign material lodges between the plastic disc and its seat. There is also a possibility of the valve NoT operating properly when at an angle.
(iii) Two distinct types of rubber hose are used, one being slightly longer and heavier than the other. Both types, however, are of inferior quality to that used in US and Australian respirators.
(iv) The canister is fitted with a concertina type particulate filter and is filled with a mixture of Soda lime, nut charcoal and a rod-like, extruded charcoal. No impregnating substance was found on the particula filter indicating that protection from toxic smokes is obtained from mechanical action alone. It is considered that the canister should prov good protection against both gas and toxic smoke.

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HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX (IV)

November 21, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 6

Compiled from infm received from 1400 hours November 18, 1942 to 1100 hours November 21, 1942.

BUNA:

Following the capture of the KUMUSI crossing, our troops spread out and pressed on along the main tracks to BUNA.

By the 18/ Nov the forward elements of an Aust. Div. had reached AWALA and MUMUNI. At the same time an American Div. approaching from the south, had extended from the coast as far west as BOFU and were searching out all villages and tracks on their way to join the Australians on the main BUNA WAIROPE track.

Progress was fairly rapid now and by the 19/ Nov. our troops had passed SANGARA MISSION and were pushing on to POPONDETTA. The American Units not meeting any opposition, advanced rapidly, occupying sites at SUDISTA BAY, DOBODURA, and SINEMI.

During the next two days the American Units met enemy patrols and opposition at CAPE ENDAIADERE. They consolidated their lines and waited for the Australians who by this time were forcing their way into SOPUTA. One wing of the Australian Div. then moved northeast to GONA. A complete encirclement was thus accomplished. The drive on BUNA from three sides has started and one of our Battalions is fighting the enemy 500 yds from one of the runways.

WORLD BATTLE FRONTS:

During the past few days the enemy have suffered setbacks on all fronts.

The Chinese have retaken several towns in the south of China.

The Japs in Burma are being pushed back.

After a week of intense fighting in the Southern Caucausus the Germans were defeated with the loss of 5000 men and the town of ORDZHONIKIDZE was taken by the Russians.

The British and American Forces in Africa are still advancing on Rommel retreating forces. Gen. Montgomery's Army is now less than 60 miles from Benghasi.

C.W. JAPANESE GLASS HAND GRENADE.

(i) The Japanese hand grenade charged with hydrogen cyanide consists of a spherical glass container of about 3½ inches diameter sealed with a crown cork.

The Russians have recently stressed the close liaison which, in their opinion, exists between the Germans and the Japanese in all matters relating to C.W. For this reason various reports received in BRITAIN, that the Germans have placed large orders for hollow glass balls the size of an orange, should be borne in mind as possibly indicating that the Germans have developed this weapon.

(ii) Trials in the U.K. have shown that if a pint bottle of H.C.N. is thrown at a tank so that it breaks in the most favourable position for entry of gas into the tank, under tropical temperatures the penetration of gas is likely to be sufficient to cause at least giddiness and loss of co-ordination in the members of the crew.

(iii) A Japanese PW has stated that Japanese glass hand grenades charged with prussic acid have been issued on the scale one per section - equivalent to 48 per battalion - and that they are carried in transport vehicles and not by forward troops.

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APPENDIX (IV)

HEADQUARTERS
ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA.

November 24, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. & 7 &

PURPOSE:
It is the purpose of this Summary to bring to the attention of all Anti-aircraft Units the development of enemy aircraft, enemy tactics and training, and such other information as may be of interest.

I. FIGHTERS.

COLOR AND MARKINGS OF ZEKE:
Contact was made by Allied bombers over RABAUL recently with 11 Zekes of yellow color, with silver cowlings. A numeral 4 and distinguishable writing on the vertical stabiliser, and 2 black stripes circling the fuselage to the rear of the pilot were also noted on one aircraft.

SQUARE WING-TIP S.S.F. (HAP):
In a photograph taken near TONOIEI HARBOR on 13/10/42 by the U.S.N. the new square wing-tip S.S.F. (HAP), can be seen. It is still an unidentified type. As the fighter is airborne it is impossible to give dimensions with any accuracy, but several identification features, such as the large spinner and, of course the wing-tips, are visible. It is worthy of note, that no national markings are visible on the wings, but this is probably due to light reflection.

ME 109F (MIKE):
(a). The Messerschmitt 109F, (MIKE) is normally fitted with the DB601N engine. It was upon installation of this engine that performance calculations were based.
(b). From the Middle East, meanwhile, a report has been received of a new version, designated the ME 109F-4, equipped with the DB601E engine series, in which certain modifications are incorporated. These include a re-designed fuel-injection pump, a re-designed impeller to the supercharger (with 4 more blades than the older type, providing increased airflow) and a modified camshaft. It is estimated that the performance of this engine is 1400 hp at 15,000 feet, developing maximum speed of 390 mph at 22,000 ft., with a maximum rate of climb, sea level to 16,000 feet, of 3300 feet per minute.
The airframe construction and dimensions remain unaltered. It is interesting to note that the fuel used is 87 octane against 100 octane in the DB601N. Above performance figures represent only a provisional estimate furthermore, tropical operational conditions will exert a slight adverse effect upon them.

FOCKE-WULF 190 (FRED):
(a). Additional reports received from the Middle East likewise modify data contained on the FRED and provide further information.
(b). According to the Middle East reports, FRED'S span is 34' 5", and its length 30' 0". The B.M.W. 801D fourteen cylinder engine developes 1400 H.p. at 17,000 ft., giving the aircraft a maximum speed of 375-380 mph at 18,000 ft. FRED' service ceiling is 36,000 ft., with a gross weight, fully equipped ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ of 8,850 lbs. Aircraft examined were not equipped for bomb-carrying but the load probably consists of four 110 lb. or one 550 lb. bombs. Two self-sealing tanks contain a total capacity of 115 gallons; one of 51 gallons is installed forward of the instrument panel, and the second of 65 gallons is located behind the pilot. Standard Honenather oxygen apparatus is fitted: each has two pronounced waists, giving the illusion of each bottle being in the shape of three balls. This may provide additional strength, since the neatly streamlined cockpit cover incorporates a unique jettison system for emergency use. In plane of the conventional emergency release lever and spring jettisoning, the cover is secured by bolts containing an explosive charge. When a switch is closed these bolts explode and blow off the cover.

II. BOMBERS.

GERMAN HIGH ALTITUDE TYPES: JU-86P & HE-177:
(a). With the anticipated renewal of sustained air attacks over BRITAIN, it is probable that the German Air Force will inaugurate substratspheric bombing

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with two new types, which although not yet seen in numbers over ENGLAND, are considered to be in production.

(b). Development of the German high altitude aircraft is exemplified by the JU-86, P1 and P2 types. Both of these planes, the former a bomber and the lat a reconnaissance aircraft, are twin-engined, low-wing, all-metal monoplanes fitted the typical double type of ailerons, but having twin fins and rudders. They have a clear-visioned, transparent, short-nosed cabin. Structurally these aircraft are quite light, particularly as to the wings, and the pilots are therefor prohilited from stunting them or pulling quickly out of dives. Power consists of 2 Junkers Diesel Jumo 207 A/1 liquid-cooled engines of approximately 1,000 ph each. These aircraft are fitted with sealed pressure cabins, housing the pilot and one observe or bombardier. Speed is estimated to be approximately 220mph up to 20,000 ft., and 185 mph above this altitude; ranges of 1,400 to 1,750 miles are believed possible.

(c). There is a reported prototype of the standard Heinkel 177 incorpora ting a pressure cabin for special high altitude bombing missions. Equipped with 4 hypothetical 1200 hp engines (total hp 4,800 rated at 18,000 ft.), the estimated performance of this sub-stratospheric aircraft would be:- Maximum speed at 30,000 ft. approx. 300 mph; service ceiling, at start, about 33,000 ft. over the target about 35,000 ft. and on the return trip 36,000 ft. Although technically a 4-engined machine, the HE 177 should be considered as twin-engined since 2 engines are coupled to a single propeller.

(d). An increasing number of sightings of these types is reported in the Fighter Command W. I. S. Several instances of aircraft operating over ENGLAND at heights in excess of 40,000 ft. have been recorded.

ARMAMENT OF HEINKEL 111K:

(a). The following information is from R.A.A.F. E.W.I.S. No. 105. Three HE 111's of very recent production have shown an important development in armament The accommodation of a 20 mm Oerlikon cannon on a free mounting in the nose of the aircraft, with arcs of fire of 30 degrees depression, 15 degrees on each side, and adapted to this position. The gun is presumably intended for ground straffing and attacks on shipping. The remaining armament is as follows:

1 MG.	15	rifle	calibre	M/G	upper area.
1 MG.	"	"	"	"	under rear.
1 MG.	"	"	"	"	under front.
2 MG.	"	"	"	"	lateral.
1 MG.	17	"	"	"	remotely controlled fixed gun in tail.

(b). Comment: Although formidable offensively, the HE 111K despite its array of seven guns has been discovered to be poorly armed for defense against attacking aircraft, since it carries no power-operated turrets.

TYPE 1 MEDIUM BOMBER (BETTY):

From interviews with U.S. Marine pilots who have engaged BETTY over Guadalcanal and fron aircraft shot down, the following information is obtained:

The BETTY Type Bombers appeared to be new planes (one shot down had brown papers stuck to one of the air screws). They are usually painted spotted brown, a dark purple brown. There is one "Albino" which is usually located in the center of the left section. It is a faded khaki color and has red or black stripes around the fuselage. Section leaders machine have a broad yellow stripe edged with red bands painted around the fuselage.

The only evasive tactics used by the Japanese bombers is a series of dips and runs 500-800 feet during which they lose altitude and gain speed.

Japanese bombers fly the tightest possible formation. Pilots report that it is not possible to attack a section leader until the wing men have been shot down. The most usual formation of bombers seen over Guadalcanal has been two "V" or "V" echelons of nine planes and one of eight. The leading echelons is the highest, next echelon (L) next highest, and right echelon the lowest.

It seems doubtful that the tail gunner in the BETTY is protected by armor although some reports indicate armored jackets being worn by tail gunners. One American plane on 10/8 flew right on the tail of two bombers and shot them down wi out any opposing fire from the tail gunner.

Non-technical information gathered in examining BETTY, shot down over Guadalcanal as follows: The crew of bombers did not have parachutes. They have

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small kapok lip jackets, a flying suit, and a light jacket under the flying suit. There is at best, one small suit of armor to protect the tail gunner. It is only ¼ inch thick and would not stop a .50 cal. bullet. The bombers which are raiding Guadalcanal are navy bombers. The buttons on the uniforms of the crews have an anchor on them. Some of the plates attached to various parts of the plane have anchors on them. Planes are equipped with at least two Lewis .303 M.G. (Manufactured by Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd. of England and with 20 mm tail cannons.

III. TRANSPORTS.

TYPE 97 F/B TRANSPORT (TILLIE):

The use of the Type 97 four engined F/B as a transport has been reported from a most reliable source. The use of this aircraft for transport of troops or supplies has been suspected for considerable time. At present it is not possible to say whether or how it differs from MAVIS, the combat type, but probably the principal difference would be the reduction in armament. It is understood that it will be most difficult, if not impossible to distinguish between the two in the air, just as it is with certain Allied aircraft which are being used for dual purposes. However, a code name, TILLIE has been assigned for those instances when the varying function can be determined. In this respect it should be noted that all transports are being assigned code names beginning with a "T".

IV. FLYING BOATS.

TYPE 97 F/B (MAVIS):

(a). The camouflage on Japanese aircraft has been of considerable interest and combinations of the color schemes produced are extremely effective. The MAVIS encountered were painted gray-green and brown. Large "Rising Suns" have been sighted on both sides of the wings. The chord of the wing being in the diameter of the "Rising Sun" circle. "Rising Suns" have also been painted on both sides of the hull, just aft of the trailing edge of the wing and on both sides of the rudders.

Clam shell type blisters or sliding hatches open on both sides of the fuselage permitting the operation of 7.7 mm M.G.. These hatches are placed in about the same positions as blisters on the PBY-5 (Catalina) and M.G. fired from them cause a wide arc of fire including a point almost overhead.

In the bow turret which is placed similarly to that of the PBY-5 and is believed to be similar in construction, a 7.7 mm M.G. is operated by a gunner who either stands or sits. In one case a gunner was hit as he stood up and fired the gun, falling forward and almost out of the aircraft. The arc of fire of the gun covers 180 degrees forward of the wing horizontally. Vertically, the arc directly forward is limited by the nose of the aircraft, but the gun can be elevated 70 - 80 degrees and can be fired forward and down over the sides of the bow. Combats indicate that the arc of fire both vertically and horizontally of the rear 20 mm cannon is distinctly limited as the MAVIS pilots have attempted difficult manoeuvers to bring their gun to bear. One estimate is that it does not exceed 30 degrees on either side. The guns are most effective in firing on planes which come up from the rear and approach too closely.

The 7.7 mm M.G. thrust out of a hatch in the top of the fuselage between the twin rudder or slightly forward is an additional weapon encountered in recent combats. It is most effective in firing on planes which attack the MAVIS from above, flying over her to bring the turret guns to bear.

(b). Speed and performance: The maximum speed of a four engined (MAVIS) flying boat is estimated at not more than 135 knots (155 miles per hour). It cruises at about 110 knots (127 miles per hours.) They have been caught by PBY-5 when they attempted to avoid combat and are easily run down by B17s. It should however, be noted that the recently increased armament of these planes makes them more dangerous adversaries than they have been considered heretofore.

The planes are handled by a crew of seven or eight, including the pilot, co-pilot, bow gunner, and gunner to handle the 7.7 mm M.G. fired through the hatch in the fuselage. Seven men were seen to get out of the plane recently brought down in the water.

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(c). Vulnerability: The pilots who have been in combat with this type of plane state that hits with incendiary bullets in the engines are the most effective in bringing them down. In one instance the inboard, starboard engine of a MAVIS caught fire within thirty seconds, starboard side of the wing burned off and fell into the water within 2½ minutes from start of combat.

TYPE 2 FOUR ENGINED F/B (EMILY)

A new type flying boat has been sighted which according to PBY-5 and B17E pilots, is similar to MAVIS with the following exception. The F/Bs sighted had a single tail and the wing is set closer to the hull, that is, more high winged than of the parasol type.

The planes met in combat were gray-green and brown mottled. The armament on this F/B is believed to be the same as that of the MAVIS, except that to date no hatch on top of the fuselage has been noted. These planes cruise at about 150 knots (184 miles per hour), and the maximum speed exceeds 200 knots (230 miles per hour), in the estimate of pilots interviewed. The aircraft seemed to be quite maneuverable.

V. TYPE 99 DIVE BOMBER (VAL)

During an attack against our aerodrome at GAUDALCANAL, the enemy employed aircraft described as "fixed landing gear dive bombers", five of which were contacted by Allied fighters and all shot down. These aircraft have been identified as Type 99 Dive Bombers (Val).

VI. UNIDENTIFIED 4 ENGINED AIRCRAFT.

(a). A four (4) engined Japanese aircraft very large wingspan, the leading edge straight, the trailing edge tapered, wing tips rounded, and the aspect ratio high, was destroyed by Allied bombers at KAVIENG. The description of this aircraft suggests design similar to the Focke-Wulf 200 "Condor", with the exception of the leading edge, which on the "Condor" is slightly swept back. Pending further investigation.

(b). An aircraft of similar description was sighted some weeks ago during operations over GUADALCANAL. It appeared to be of white color, was definitely four engined and was surrounded by Type "O" S3F's (Zeke). It took no part in operations and may have been engaged only in reconnaissance.

VII. SUBMARINE LAUNCHED AIRCRAFT.

(a). There is now confirmation that the above two types of small flottplanes are being used in Japanese submarines, and identifying names as shows, have been allotted. The first aircraft, SLIM, was first produced in December, 1936 and GLEN in December, 1940. They are both equipped with SHINFU Type 12 engines. It is not known what type of engine this is or whether ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ it is radial or in-line. Likewise, the details of the aircraft or even the general appearance are not known. However, it can be reasonably assumed that they are both small biplanes, to make for easy stowage in the submarine.

(b). One or the other of these two types is believed to have been responsible for various enemy reconnaissance sightings, on occasions, when it was felt that the range was too great for land based aircraft to have been involved and when no nval surface vessel was in the vicinity.

VIII. JAPANESE FLEET PROTECTIVE FIRE AGAINST AIRCRAFT

A report from Air Headquarters, India states that Catalinas engaged in shadowing Japanese naval craft have drawn fire from eight and twelve inch main armament. Shells with impact fuses even accurately placed to burst on the water in the path of the aircraft, thereby causing a splash and blast which was extremely difficult to avoid. Hudsons and Blenheims have experienced similar protective tactics during low level attacks on Japanese ships.

IX. JAPANESE TACTICS IN THE ALEUTIANS
TYPE 96 RE/P (SLIM, & TYPE 0 RF/P (GLEN)

(a). Since the initial invasion, which had aircraft carrier escort,

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the only Japanese aircraft reported in the ALEUTIANS have been floatplanes and flying boats. These floatplanes have attempted interception of American bombers at altitudes up to 20,000 ft. It has been reported that these aircraft have followed single American bombers in the same flight direction, one to the right and one to the left, beyond machine gun range - then one attacks, by making an Immelman turn, followed by a swift diagonal crossing of the bombers course. In case the first attacker draws fire from the bombers nose gunner, the other floatplane attacks from the opposite side, free to act while the first attacker is engaging the attention of the defending gunner. The Japanese pilots, however, find this maneuver difficult when opposing bombers are flying in pairs, with one above the other and diagonally to the rear. At first, Japanese pilots using these new floatplanes did not hesitate to attack from any quarter, including head-on, but recently their attacks against American bombers have become increasingly respectful, appearing to be merely disturbance to bombing runs rather than infliction of any material damage. Sometimes Japanese aircraft have followed Allied bombers over the target to direct Anti-aircraft fire. It is also reported that some of these Japanese fighter float-planes have released explosive fire and smoke balls - a type of aerial bomb - in the course of the raiding bombers.

X. JAPANESE EQUIPMENT AND WEAPONS.

20 mm. CANNON RATIO OF TRACER SHELLS - B-25's in recent combat with a Type 1 Medium Bomber (BETTY) mention that a ratio of 1 tracer to ten ten was effectively employed in the 20 mm. tail gun of the BETTY.

JAPANESE 25 mm PROJECTILE.

A Japanese high explosive projectile, measuring 25 mm. in diameter, was recently found lodged in the supercharger of a B-17 at a Queensland Aerodrome. Details of the engagement are not known. The projectile appears to be from an antiaircraft gun and has three copper rotating bands. It was complete with fuse and was evidently a dud, the force of the impact having bent the fuse in such a manner as to interrupt the explosive train. Prior to obtaining the round, someone had dismantled the fuse from the projectile, as the fuse was still "live" and it was necessary to destroy it.

JAPANESE W/T SHIP

(a). The W/T ship is of a similar type to the ones sighted near DILLI and the MALAYAN PENINSULA.

(b). The ship is armed with machine guns, but from the photograph it is not possible to tell whether the deck is armor plated. The D/F appears to be forward of the bridge, with the wireless room under the wridge. The funnel and bridge are aft, while the stern appears to be covered with an awning.

(c). Distinguishing identifying features for recognition purposes are as follows:

1. Clipper bow and counter stern.
2. Two masts with look-out crews nest on the foremast.
3. One stack abaft amidships.
4. Bridge and deck house begin amidships.
5. One ship sighted was painted a yellow-orange color, including the funnel. This does not necessarily indicate that all W/T ships will be painted in such fashion. However, it is a peculiarity which bears notice.
6. It is believed the ship is from 100' to 150' long.

(d). The purpose of these ships is to lay off strategic areas and report mainly weather conditions. Naturally, any observation or pertinent information obtained will be of value.

JAPANESE RDF (RADAR)

An analysis of Japanese RDF (RADAR) equipment captured at Guadalcanal has been made and the following general description is given:

(a). The equipment is mountedon a rotatable hut, the aerial system being fixed to a frame mounted on one side of the hut.

(b). The operating frequency is in the band 90-110 megacycles while the pulse frequency is one thousand cps. (100 kilometers).

(c). The range scale reads to 62.1 miles with intervals at

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each 6.2 miles (10 kilometers) and it would thus appear that no warning beyond sixty two miles would be possible (with this type RDF).

(d). The hut is ten feet square and 7.5 feet high while the frame supporting the aerial is 18 feet high and 26 feet wide.

COMMENT: A further study of photographs of the above brings out the following information:

(a). The antennae is attached to the hut in such manner as would preclude its easy elevation.

(b). The hut and attached antennae turns in axinuth on a fixed mount seemingly in a concrete foundation. For this reason it would appear that the RDF has a primary mission of coastal defense against hostile shipping with a secondary mission of aircraft warning. Based upon the performance of RDF used by allied forces, it is felt that the enemy operates an additional RDF. In lowering the pulse frequency to 1000 cps as in the RDF described above the range is lengthened but its accuracy is lessoned.

(c). It is suggested that an RDF with greater pulse frequency and shorter range may be maintained at RABAUL to work in conjunction with searchlights.

XI. ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT IN GUADALCANAL.

The following notes are taken from a report by an officer who was present at the landing at GUADALCANAL on August 7th and covers the period up to August 27th:

(a). The Airfield - The airfield under construction was occupied without resistance. One runway (200 metres in length by 50 metres in width) was nearing completion. A control building designed like a pagoda was nearing completion. Two large intact RDF stations were taken. One antiaircraft battery of 70 men was captured. A number of splinter-proof workshops were under construction and three large splinter-proof workshops ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ of design similar to Australian, or coconut trunks and sandbags. Water supply and electric power were available. Living quarters of timber were nearing completion in the coconuts north of the airfield. In the same area were engine workshops and stores. Forty-eight hours would have completed the runway. Good shelters against bombing had been provided. Our bombing had done practically no damage.

(b). Enemy Camps - Japanese camp for some 1500 men at KUKUM was occupied. This camp also showed every evidence of having been hastily abandoned and no attempt had been made to destroy stores. Large quantities of building materials, clothing, food, machine tools, gasoline, lubricating oils, construction machinery, motor transport tools, guns and general stores were captured. Good shelters against shelling and aerial bombardment had been prepared. One outstanding feature was, in spite of the heavy naval and aerial bombardment, the absence of heavy enemy casualties and damage to installations.

The coconut trees, among which the buildings were situated exploded the shells on contact. Only two dead were observed in the LUNGA camp and 11 in the KUKUM area. Later 10 wounded were found. It is considered that naval bombardment of this nature would cause only light casualties to troops well dug in and provided with overhead cover.

The camp at KUKUM contained many workshops, some of which seemed to be for the servicing of torpedoes. There was every evidence that the Japanese intended to erect a permanent base with all facilities for servicing aircraft and some naval units. It is significant that practically no attempt had been made to set up defensive positions against any form of attack other than aerial bombardment or shelling from the sea.

There was no evidence to support the theory that the Japanese Navy or Army is content with a low standard of living measured by our standards. On the contrary, accommodation was superior to that provided in our recent camps. Food, equipment, machinery, and other goods were of excellent quality and made in Japan, except for a few items evidently captured in MALAYA.

(c) Troops and Equipment - a further examination of the bodies showed them to be those of army troops very well equipped and armed, and of particularly good physique. They carried good radio sets which were captured in tact. The usual .302 maching guns and a lighter weapon similar to the BREN, also of the .302 calibre. A new type rifle was found. All carried hand grenades. A antitank mine(attacked) consisting of a square, flat tin, containing high explosives through which are attached four magnets designed to hold the mine against the steel of the tank, were carried by many. The device is operated by pulling a string after attaching the mine. This string

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removes a pin which allows the detonator to function after a brief interval. There were also many Bangalore torpedoes found. Eight flame throwers, thought to be for use against tanks were captured.

All soldiers were equipped with garnished nets which fitted over the whole body and enabled them to remain concealed in trees. Many were taken out of coconut trees by the tanks. The wounded when approached held hand grenades ready to hurl at rescurers and many died with grenades in their hands. Four more wounded were found. It was dangerous to approach any wounded man. After the Japanese found themselves they fought frantically, continually and unnecessarily exposing themselves to our fire and kept coming in against our troops. They seemed determined to die rather than surrender.

(d). R.D.F. Equipment - Two fully equipped RDF installations, ready for duty, were captured intact, but were not used by the U.S. troops, owing to the lack of personnel with the requisite technical knowledge.

(e). Living quarters - Water supply was available from the river whence it was raised by a diesel pump and stored in tanks. Living quarters were constructed some distance from the airfield and well hidden in the coconuts. They were of a standard at least equal to that of Australian temporary camps. Workshops had been erected.

XI. JAPANESE PARACHUTE TROOPS

(a). The following has been extracted from Air H.Q. INDIA Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 32. The material is largely confirmatory of that published in other summaries relating to the same operation. It will be noted however, that an uncertainty there expressed as to the reason for using colored parachutes is here resolved. In previous accounts it has been stated that compasses were worn on the wrist, while here W/T sets are stated to have been strapped to the wrist.

(b). In parachute troop landings on THOR ISLAND, jumps were made on two successive mornings by approximately 350 troops each day, and from transport aircraft accommodating an estimated 15 to 24 men. The total of 700 parachute troops released is believed to compose one battalion. The jump was made at a height of 300 ft. from the area below by escorting fighters and bombers, during which time the alighting troops themselves fired tommy guns. (These may have been B.M.G. 96, capable of being fired like a Tommy Gun).

(c). Parachutes of the officers' and N.C.O.'s were of a distinctive color: Section Commanders' were blue and Platoon Commanders' red. The men were clad in green uniforms, which buttoned up to the neck, and rubber boots. Apparently containers for either arms or supplies were not carried. W/T sets with batteries were strapped to the wrist. Units were equipped with small mortars and a liberal supply of W/T sets. The Japanese are reported to have undertaken their operations on a three-day food ration consisting of: rice, 2kg., 250 grammes (2 lb. 4 oz.); fish, 2 tins; meat, 2 tins; tea 1 oz. Emergency rations, protected by cellulose wrapping, were composed of rice and dried compressed fish.

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., A.C.,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

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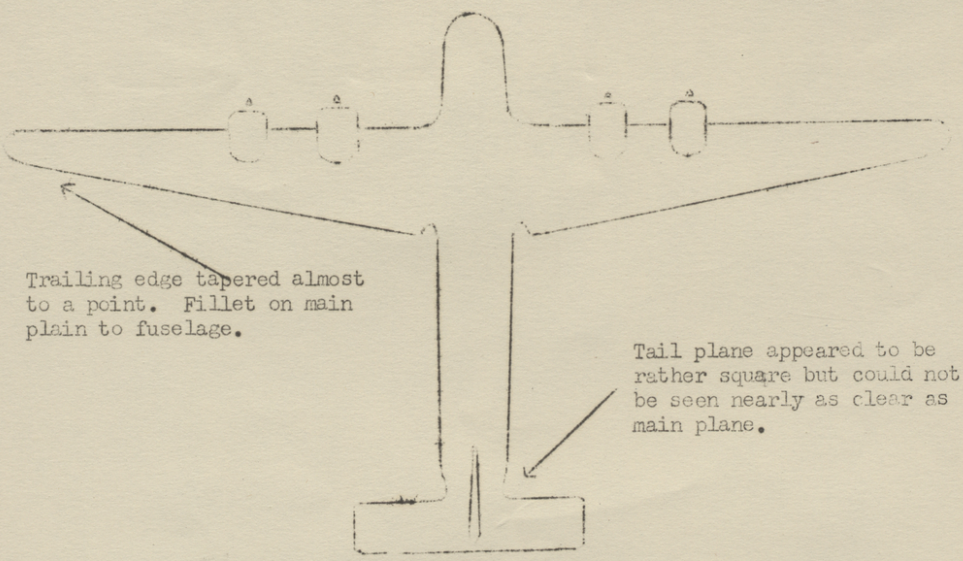
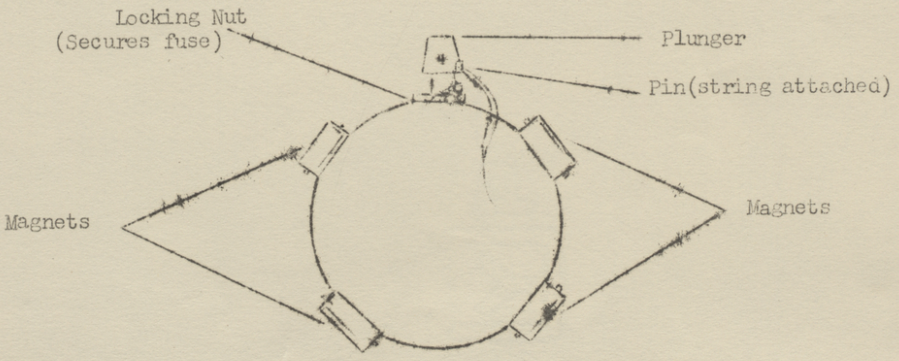
JAPANESE 4 ENGINED BOMBER
(Span appeared to be greater than Cat)



Aircraft as seen from Tunnel A24-21

APPENDIX "B"

Japanese Magnetic Armor-Piercing Bomb



Diameter	4-3/4"
Thickness	1-1/2"
Weight	2 lbs. 11 ozs.

DRAWN FROM PHOTOGRAPH OF BOMB
CAPTURED AT IORIBAIWA 28 SEPT. 42.

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APPENDIX. (IV)

HEADQUARTERS
ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

November 28, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 8

ENEMY LOSSES

Estimate of Japanese aircraft casualties in all theatres resulting from Allied operations from 3 Nov. to 8 Nov. inclusive:-

	Destroyed	Probable	Damaged
SWPA	6	2	1
SOLOMONS	49	-	-
CHINA	3	1	-
INDIA	4	-	2
	62	3	3
Previously estimated on 4 Nov	2628	454	550
TOTAL to 8 Nov.	2690	457	553

Total casualties in SOUTH WEST PACIFIC area included in the above figures are: -

Destroyed	...	509
Probable	...	205
Damaged	...	252

Three hundred and sixty nine enemy aircraft were destroyed in the SOLOMONS during the month of October.

EQUIPMENT

LAND:-

German Tracked Assault Landing Craft: The close collaboration between GERMANY and JAPAN and the knowledge that the Japanese are quick to copy and use, when necessary, equipment of proved design gives the following information added value:

A captured photograph, believed to have been taken in AFRICA, has been received showing what appears to be a German tracked assault landing craft. It consists of a flat bottomed hull of the landing craft type, surmounted by a cabin extending almost the full length of the deck. On either side of the bottom of the hull are fitted tracks. The suspension is obscure, but it is thought to consist of eight small bogey wheels articulated in pairs, each pair being sprung by a quarter elliptic ~~kk~~ leaf spring, a front sprocket, a rear idler and three return rollers. Presumably at the rear there is some method of propelling the craft through the water. It is not possible to say whether it is armoured or not, and so far as can be seen it carries no armament.

On the port side the following markings are visible:-

Near the front of the hull	LWS 6 67
On the side of the cabin	An open German cross and a naval sign consisting of an anchor and crossed flags in a diamond.

Approximate dimensions are:-

Length	22 ft.
Width	6 ft.
Height	9 ft.

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GENERAL

Japanese Aircrews: Widely diverging reports from time to time have given rise to confusion regarding the proficiency or otherwise of Japanese pilots. A likely explanation of the seemingly contradictory opinions expressed by those who have been in contact with Japanese aircraft is furnished by the following.

The Japanese Army and Navy have two classifications for their pilots and bombardiers, namely: - 'Division I' and 'Division II'. The classification is based on combat experience, initiative and combat ability. The personnel of Division I usually have had approximately four years' combat experience in CHINA. This Division totals about fifteen hundred pilots, including Army and Navy. The performance of the personnel of Division II is not comparable with that of Division I as was demonstrated during the PORT DARWIN bombardment on 19 Mar when the pilots and bombardiers of Division I in one flight of eighteen bombers, sank eleven of seventeen ships their first time over, from a height of twenty four thousand feet, while at the same time, the personnel of Division II were indiscriminately bombing the airfield and hangars.

Recent reports have indicated that the Japanese, in order to conserve their first-line pilot strength, are sending out their less experienced pilots on routine missions with only a leader from their first-line group. The first-line Japanese pilot is well trained, resourceful, and handles his plane in a skilful manner; will initiate attack, is aggressive in combat, and a fighting airman not to be under-estimated. It is also noteworthy that they will change their methods with alacrity whenever they find their aerial operation successfully countered.

In JAPAN it has been a tradition that the Naval officers are of a higher type than the officers are of a higher type than the officers of the Army and it has been observed that in corresponding type planes, the Naval pilot is much harder to combat, and that apparently the material, quality of personnel and training in the Naval Service are of a higher standard than in the Army Air Forces. However, morale is undoubtedly high in both services.

Incidents have been reported of Japanese pilots attempting to crash (suicide crash)their planes into targets - ships, planes parked on the ground, e - but we are informed that this is not the general practice or rule and has occurred in only a few isolated instances. The Japanese pilot, in the air, is not unlike pilots of other nations.

While there is little information available concerning the number of pilots being trained in JAPAN, conservative estimates placed this figure at three hundred and sixty per month prior to 7 December 1942, and, considered that there were at that time approximately nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty trained pilots, many of whom had service in CHINA.

It is safe to assume that as Allied offensive increases Japanese losses will become correspondingly higher. Anticipating this, it is reasonable to assume that they have increased the production of trained personnel to m meet this expected loss. Therefore, a fair inference would be that JAPAN must be at the present time be turning out, at the minimum, six to seven hundred new pilots per month in order to take care of replacements and provide for expansion of her Air Force.

CENSORSHIP

Security of Ops.: A special "Au Revoir" menu, printed on board ship, has been sighted. This discloses change in location, date of change, and name of ship transporting 18 units to this comd. From the information contained, it is possible to almost construct the Order of Battle of a certain division; that this division has returned to AUSTRALIA from overseas and is experienced in battle, and the addition of a regt of A/Tank Artillery is also established. It is viewed with concern, that the units mentioned permitted such a publication while on board. These menus may not be passed by post and all copies found should be destroyed. Steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such serious breaches of military security.

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SOUTH SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

UNIT	LOCATION	REMARKS
38TH ARMY	RABAUL	
HORII DIV	RABAUL - NEW GUINEA	Certain identification from 11 Div area.
44 Inf Regt	NEW GUINEA	Earlier identification KOKODA now regarded as 144 Regt. 44 Regt in addition to 144 Regt. very doubtful.
22 Inf Regt	RABAUL	NOT identified, deduction only.
41 Inf Regt	BUNA-KOKODA	Certain identification. Operating with KUSUNOSE Force.
KAWASHIMA Cav Unit	BUNA-KOKODA	Identification reasonably certain. Strength unknown. KAWASHIMA was last known as Cond 11 Div. Cav.
AKAO Med Unit	BUNA-KOKODA	Definite identification. Operating with KUSUNOSE Force.
15 Ind Engr Unit	BUNA-KOKODA)	Identification doubtful. YOKOYAMA Engr Regt. TAKAMORI Engr Unit in the area and may be identical with one of these.
? " " "	BUNA-KOKODA)	
SASEBO NO 3 SNLP	BUNA	Identification doubtful, probably only part at BUNA.
SASEBO NO 5 SNLP	RABAUL (?)	Portion evacuated GOODENOUGH IS to FERGUSON IS thence to RABAUL. Portion (believed small) remained at BUNA.
14 Pnr Unit	LAE & SALAMAUA	Doubtful.
65 DIV	RABAUL	Presence SPA considered very doubtful.
16 DIV	RABAUL	" " " " "
YOKOSUKA NO 1 SNLP	RABAUL	Doubtful
YOKOSUKA NO 5 SNLP	RABAUL	NOT a definite identification.
KURE NO 6	RABAUL	NOT a definite identification.
12 Pnr Unit	KAVIENG	NOT a definite identification.
17TH ARMY	GUADALCANAL	Probably controls major part of forces on GUADALCANAL.
35 BDE	GUADALCANAL	Certain identification.
144 Inf Regt	GUADALCANAL	Believed landed.
124 Inf Regt	GUADALCANAL	Certain.
2 DIV	SOLOMONS	Certain. Probably whole landed GUADALCANAL.
4 Inf Regt	GUADALCANAL	Reasonably certain.
28 Inf Regt	GUADALCANAL)	Identified. NOT yet clear whether these are complete or merely a Task Force drawn from 7 Div to make up

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UNIT	LOCATION	REMARKS
7 Engr Regt.	GUADALCANAL	IKKI Army Dets.
SASEBO NO 1 SNLP	GUADALCANAL	NOT definitely identified.
SASEBO NO 6 SNLP	BUIN - FAISI	NOT definitely identified.
MAIZURU NO 4 SNLP	GUADALCANAL	NOT definitely identified but believed in area.
16 Pnr Unit	BUIN - FAISI	NOT definitely identified.
8 Construction & Repair Unit	BUIN - FAISI	NOT definitely identified.
18 Pnr Unit	BUIN - FAISI	NOT definitely identified.
43 DIV	GUADALCANAL	Information NOT definite. Existence of Div. not previously established.
55 DIV (portion)	GUADALCANAL	Information NOT definite.
35 DIV	GUADALCANAL	Information NOT definite.
38 DIV	GUADALCANAL	One regt (228 Inf Regt) believed landed. Remaining regts NOT definite.
YAMAGATA BDE)) ISAMU Force)) NUMA DIV)	SOLOMONS	Information NOT definite.

Arthur J. Cornell

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

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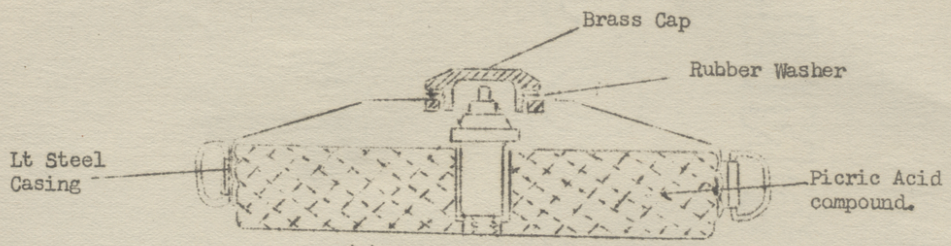
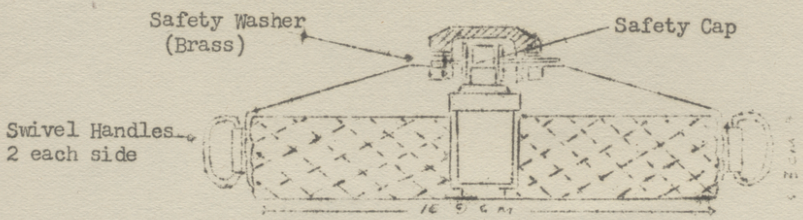
CAPTURED EQUIPMENT - JAPANESE MINE

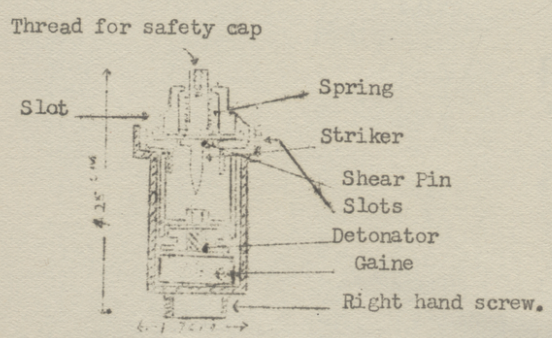


(a) Ready for action.

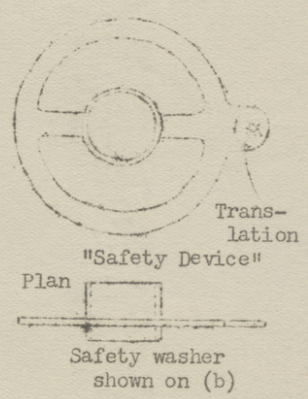


(b) With Safety Device.

CROSS SECTIONS (Half Size)
WEIGHT COMPLETE - 2 lbs. approx.
EXPLOSIVE- 1½ lbs. approx.



Detonator (Actual size)





Cross Section



Plan
Safety Cap

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APPENDIX (N)

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

December 1, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 9

1. FOCKE-WULFE 200K Kurier:

The designation FW200K is commonly used to describe the military version of the German Kondor civil transport aircraft originally produced in 1937. The description which follows applies basically to aircraft designated as Kurier, FW200K, Kondor K, and Kondor C, the latter of which forms the basis for design of the military type FW200K.

Performance - The Kurier's performance permits a wide range of duties: cooperation with U Boats, high and low level bombing, mine laying, torpedo dropping, and troop transport. The normal range is 1,140 miles at 215 mph, carrying 11,000 lbs. of bombs or freight; the maximum range is 2,430 miles at 170 mph. The aircraft at start of long flight and carrying a typical normal load has a service ceiling of 21,500 feet, but by the finish of the flight is able to attain a ceiling of 30,500 feet. The normal cruising speed is 215 mph and maximum speed is 250 mph.

Armament of the Kurier consists of:

Dorsal	-	1 x 7.9mm. mg. forward.
	-	1 x 7.9mm. mg. or 20 mm cannon aft.
Lateral	-	1 x 7.9mm. mg.
Ventral	-	1 x 20mm. cannon forward.
	-	1 x 7.9mm. mg. or 20mm cannon aft.

2. SUBMARINE BORNE FLOATPLANES SLIM AND GIEN - CORRECTION:

In a previous summary it was stated, upon information then available, that the two types of submarine-borne aircraft, type 96 RE/P (SLIM) and the Type 0 RF/P (GIEN) were equipped with Shimpu Type 12 engines. This was considered a distinct type, since it was the first occasion upon which the name had appeared.

Intelligence Officers of the Directorate have since advised that the original translation represented one of two possibilities, and that the alternative and more usual one is "Kamikaze". This latter name is familiar as applied to Japanese engines, although the particular type engine is a new one to this Headquarters.

3. TYPE 97 1B MITSUBISHI DARAI 108(NORMA)

This army aircraft was reported as having been shot down in GUADALCANAL very recently. It was not included in the list of aircraft and code names in last summary because it was still not confirmed as being actually in existence. However, it should now be added to the list, with the code name shown above, in the list headed non-operational in SWPA under "light bombers This one instance of sighting in SPA is not sufficient to justify its inclusion as operational at the moment, though it should be remembered that the classification as "operational at the moment", and non-operational" is, of necessity, temporary only and aircraft are likely to move from one section to another as circumstances change.

Throughout the campaign in this theatre there have been suggestions from time to time that Army Air Units were operating. Up to the present, information indicates that Naval Units only have been engaged in Northeastern Area, though Army types have been encountered in Northwestern Area. Earlier reported sightings of T97 MB (SALLY) are considered to have arisen from mistaken identifications.

While this has been the position in the past it is by no means certain that it will continue in the future. Army types may be sighted in either Area. It cannot be over-emphasized that accurate information on the subject is of the greatest importance in the present situation.

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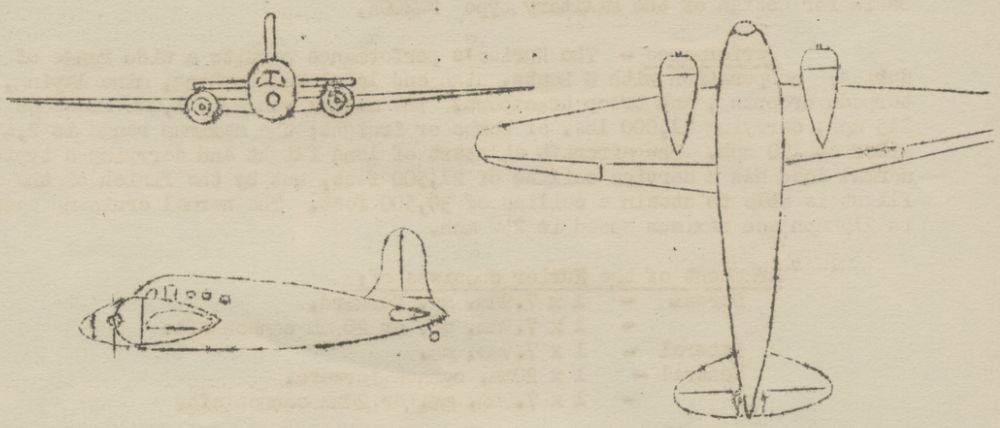
One possible explanation of the presence of the Darai 108 (Norma) is that it was being used for an inspection trip by Army staff officers. The aircraft is suited admirably for use as a liaison type, being capable of carrying four passengers in addition to pilot and co-pilot.

It is considered a reasonably exact duplication of the Bennett Aircraft, made in the U.S., which had the following characteristics rendering it adaptable for liaison. It landed with use of brakes in approximately 700 feet and took off in approximately 950 feet. It had a landing speed of 62 mph and a maximum speed of 165 mph at sea level. The above data were based on a fully loaded aircraft. A drawing of NORMA appears on this page.



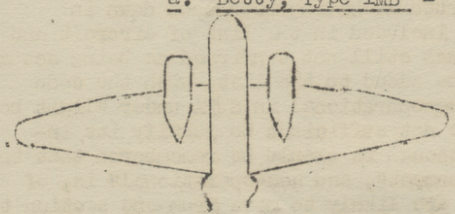
NORMA

4. EXHAUST FLAME PATTERNS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF JAPANESE NIGHT FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS.

Exhaust flame patterns are playing an important part overseas in aiding Allied pilots to identify enemy aircraft at night.

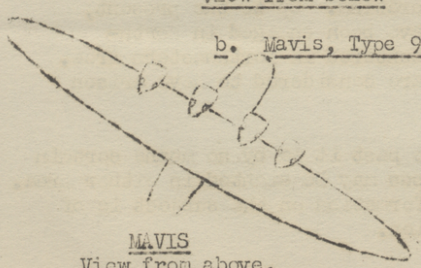
The sketches, showing the probable locations of exhaust stacks on eight Japanese aircraft, are issued for the information of all concerned. Information at present held by this Headquarters is very incomplete and corrections to exhaust flame pattern, as described in the following aircraft, will be appreciated and of value to the service.

a. Betty, Type 1MB - No information available, but it is assumed that the exhaust pattern would appear each side of the fuselage and on the underside of the aircraft, in two single flames or in pairs of flames. Overall distance spanwise would be approximately 22 feet.



BETTY
View from below

b. Mavis, Type 97 4E F/B. - Two exhaust outlets to each engine. The exhaust patterns of the Mavis would be identified by eight separate flames appearing in pairs on an overall distance spanwise of approximately 43 feet. At close range these flames would appear to emanate in pairs from the tops of each of the four engine cowlings, at a position just forward of the leading edge of the wing.



MAVIS
View from above.

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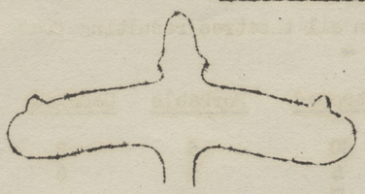
c. Dave Type 95 RF/P - No information available, but it is assumed that a single pattern exhaust would appear on either side of the fuselage.



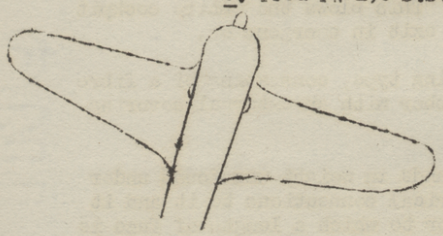
DAVE
View from above.

d. Val, Type 99DB - One pair of exhaust flames would appear in pattern on the underside of the aircraft and in a central position spanwise. At close range exhaust would appear to emanate from the underside of the cowling, just forward of the leading edge of the mainplane.



VAL
View from below.

e. Fred FW 190 S.S.F. - This aircraft is fitted with an unusual exhaust stack arrangement, as a flame appears to emanate from both each side of the fuselage just forward of the cockpit enclosure. At close range it will be seen that flame appears at each side and from the pilot end of the cowling just above leading edge of mainplane.



FRED
View from above.

f. Nate, Type 97 SSF - From information available NATE appears to have only one exhaust outlet and pattern would appear as single flame emanating from the starboard side of aircraft (looking from pilots seat forward). At close range it could be seen that flame leaves the exhaust outlet (located on the side of the cowling) just forward and below the leading edge of the mainplane.



NATE
View from below.

g. Mike ME 109F SSF - This aircraft is fitted with an in-line V Type, engine and exhaust stacks appear on both sides of fuselage forward of leading edge of mainplane. As this is an in-line engine each flame will appear much longer and brighter than the radials previously mentioned. At close range it will be seen that exhaust flame emanates from both sides of the engine cowling and extends along the entire length of the engine



MIKE
View from below.

ALLIED AIR OPERATIONS OVER BUNA - SANANANDA on the 24th November, 1942 was carried out by A-20s, Beaufighters, B-25s, B-26s, B-17s and fighters. During the operations 67½ tons of bombs were dropped and a total of 51,600 rounds of ammunition expended.

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Enemy Casualties:

Estimate of Japanese aircraft casualties in all theatres resulting from Allied operations from 9 Nov to 15 Nov inclusive: -

	Destroyed	Porbable	Damaged
SOLOMONS	80	5	2
INDIA	4	1	6
ALEUTIANS	7	-	-
	91	6	8
Reassessment of recorded casualties as result of check and further intelligence	2748	488	538
TOTAL to 15 Nov.	2839	494	546

EQUIPMENT:

WALKI - TALKI Wireless Sets: It has been reported that Japaneses WALKI-TALKI outfits captured in the SOLOMONS were about half the weight, were self contained and their performance at least as good as that of Allied sets.

Focke-Wulf 190 A-3 (FRED): (a). From an inspection of an enemy Focke-Wulfe 190 A-3 recently crashed in ENGLAND, several additional points of interest are brought forward. The cockpit enclosure rivets contain a small explosive charge which may be detonated from the cockpit. This blows the entire cockpit cover off the aircraft, thus permitting a quick exit in emergencies.

(b). The petrol tanks are of the self-sealing type, consisting of a fibre shell of leather, the third layer being soft rubber with an external covering of black vulcanized rubber.

(c). A demolition charge of about three pounds in weight was found under the pilot's set structure. There were no electrical connections to it and it appears to be exploded by screwing in a detonator to which a length of fuze is attached. Aircraft destruction devices of this type have been common in the European theatre. The idea, of course, is to destroy any aircraft which lands where the enemy would have an opportunity of examination. This has applied also to new types of radio equipment as well as bomb sights, which often have individual self-destroying devices which explode when anyone attempts to examine or remove the equipment.

(d). Since the Focke-Wulfe 190 has been reported as used by the Japanese in the SWPA, it is quite possible that destruction charges similar to the above may be found in this area. This means that not only may enemy aircraft be destroyed by "souvenir" hunters or unauthorized personnel examining them, but also loss of life and severe injury have been known to result.

Arthur J. Cornell

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (IV)
FOR. AIR RAID ON 24th NOV

HEADQUARTERS
ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

Intelligence Report)
:
Number. . . . . 138)

Intelligence Report to 0900L/25.

BUNA:

The 128 Regt; Group is in CAPE ENDAIADERE and new strip area. The 3 Bn less one coy has passed through forward Bns. and is attacking enemy in well organized positions.

1 Bn. 126th Regt. less detachments and 1 Bn 128 Regt are astride coastal track in rear of 3 Bn. 128th.

6 Aust. Ind. Coy is making slight headway against strong enemy defences in vicinity of new strip.

One coy 3 Bn 128th holding position astride DOBODURA - BUNA track near new strip.

2 Bn 128 Regt. attacking= supported by one section 25 pounders in position near ANGO.

25 Bde attack on GONA making steady progress.

2 Bn 126 Regt. developing outflanking movement on both flanks [illegible] Bde.

LANGA:

30 A/C on LAE drome 1015L; 28 A/C 1530L.

AIR OPS:

22 Bombing and straffing attacks against positions and installations BUNA - GONA Area. Target area well covered with 100 tons of bombs. 10 enemy fighters and bombers reported over BUNA 1740L.

MAIN FAISI AREA:

4 Warships and 9 unidentified vessels sighted.

HUON GULF:

5 destroyers sighted 15 miles N/ SALAMAUA 2056L/24 heading [illegible] South.

MORESBY AREA:

Red Warning received approximately 2050 hours 24 Nov. of one [illegible]/i aircraft over MORESBY Area. H.3 and H.6 Heavy Gun Sites engaged [illegible] aircraft at 2053L and 2059L at a height of 17,000 ft. The lengths of these engagements were 12 and 25 seconds during which a total of 29 rounds were expended. Fuze lengths during this engagement were 14, 27 and 17. Nil observations, searchlights unable to pickup target. [illegible] plane made two runs over MORESBY Area dropping four bombs on the first

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run and two on the second, all near 2/9 Aust. General Hospital, 17 Mile. Some of the bombs dropped were incendiaries. Neither damage to equipment nor casualties has been reported. White Warning recei 2110 hours.

Red Warning received approximately 0031 hours 25 November of one u/i aircraft over MORESBY Area. H.3 and H.6 Heavy Gun Sites en gaged this aircraft at a height of 16,000 feet at 0036 and 0040 hrs. 25 Nov. The lengths of these engagements were 13 and 10 seconds during which a total of 21 rounds were expended. Fuze lengths duri this engagement were 29 and 26, 27. Nil observations, searchlights were unable to pick up target. Plane made one run over Wards and 7 Mile Dromes dropping four bombs to the SE of Wards Drome and 6 bomb to the South of 7 Mile Drome. Some of the bombs were incendiaries. Neither damage to equipment nor casualties has been reported. Whit Warning received 0152 hours.

HOW AIR FIELDS GOT THEIR NAMES

ROGERS FIELD (RORONA)

Major "BUCK" ROGERS, the Commander of a Squadron of Douglas Dauntless Dive-bombers, was shot down by Zekes when his Squadron attacked a Jap convoy off BUNA.

SCHWIMMER (LALOKI)
DURAND (WAIGANI)

These Fields were named after Lieuts. SCHWIMMER and DURAND, Flight Leaders of the first American Fighter Squadron to operate in New Guinea. They were killed on the squadron's first mission, a straffing raid on LAE and SALAMAUA. After the raid, both pilots stayed behind to protect the rest of the squadron from a swarm of Zekes and were shot down in flames.

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

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APPENDIX (V)
FOR AIR RAID ON 27 NOV.

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

Intelligence Report)
:
Number. . . . . 141)

Intelligence Report to 1015L/27.

BUNA AREA:

Two coys 3 Bn 126 Regt. are making an outflanking move on the left and are attacking an enemy detachment opposing the 16 Bde. This attack was preceded by mortar fire.

Intermittent harrassing fire by our artillery was kept up during the night 25/26 Nov.

Elements of the 21 Bde continue to arrive by air at POPONDETTA.

PIB patrol reports 300 enemy escaped by track in the vicinity of mouth of the KUMUSI RIVER.

The PIB detachment at the mouth of the MAMBARE RIVER has been reinforced and patrols are operating on the AMBASI and JOMA AWALA tracks.

AIR OPS:

Further bombing and straffing of enemy positions in the BUNA area were carried out 26/Nov., the target area being well covered. Intense AA fire of all types was encountered, particularly from the drome, and also from the mission.

GASMATA:

A possible landing strip is under construction at SCHIRLITZ PT.

BUIN:

13 ships including 5 warships near KAHILI.

ENEMY AIR:

8 ZEKES shot down one transport plane returning to MORESBY from forward area. 4 P40s attacked Zekes and destroyed 3. 2 others were probably destroyed.

MORESBY AREA:

Red Warning received approximately 0244 hours 27/Nov. of u/i aircraft over MORESBY Area. Searchlights were unable to pick up target on first run. Three planes, type SALLY, then came in from the SW towards 7 Mile and were engaged by all Heavy AA with the exception of H.4 and H.10. The planes were flying in a "V" formation at a height of 16,000 feet.

The aircraft were engaged from 0252 to 0308 hours. As soon as the AA opened fire, the planes climbed from 16,000' to 19,000'. The periods covered by the engagements were from 40 seconds to 2½ minutes, during which a total of 310 rounds were expended. Fuze lengths during the engagements ranged from 17 to 30. Two probable hits were scored on the left plane in the formation which was seen to waver.

Bombs were dropped to the SE end of 7 Mile Drome and included both incendiary and H.Es. Neither damange to equipment nor casualties has been reported. White Warning was received at 0418 hours.

Arthur J. Cornell

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

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APPENDIX (IV)
FOR AIR RAID ON 30th NOV.

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

Intelligence Report)
:
No. . . . . 145)

Intelligence Report to 1000L/30.

MILNE FORCE:

An unknown number of planes carried out air raid No. 9 dropping 30 or 40 bombs in the vicinity of GURNEY FIELD 29/Nov. No damage or casualties.

BUNA - GONA:

The 1 Bn 128 Regt relieved 3 Bn 128 Regt. Patrols located enemy MG positions near the new strip and engaged them with mortar fire the night 28/29. Results of this firing are not yet known.

Two Bns of the 21 Bde are now in the GONA area approximately 1000 yds east of GONA village, astride the GONA SANANANDA track with patrols on the right and left flanks.

One patrol brought in 150 RABAUL natives the morning of 28 Nov. A patrol of the 25 Bde encountered a party of Japs one mile south of GONA and killed 30.

Artillery fire with air observation resulted in the sinking of four barges off SANANANDA and the destruction of several houses Harassing fire on enemy positions and stores dump continued throughout the night.

AIR OPS:

LAE :- Beaufighters and Boston bombers strafed 5 fighters in blast pens and dropped bombs amongst 10 aircraft parked near strip.

Our bombers reported four destroyers WNW Cape Gloucester. One destroyer was left burning.

MORESBY AREA:

Red Warning was received 0317 hours 30/Nov. of unknown number of enemy planes, probably two, over the Port Moresby Area. These planes made run over the Area from the South to the Northeast and were engaged by H.1, H.3 and H.6 heavy gun stations. Searchlights were unable to illuminate target. The planes were engaged by antiaircraft at heights of 17,000 - 19,000 feet at approximately 0340 hours. The engagement covered periods from 10 seconds to 2 minutes, during which a total of 109 rounds were expended. Fuze lengths during this engagement ranged from 29 down to 17 and back to 28. Approximately six bombs were dropped at the NE end of 7 Mile Drome and included incendiaries. Neither damage to equipment nor casualties has been reported. White Warning received at approximately 0445 hours.

Arthur J. Cornell

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

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APPENDICES. Nos.5.

Authority for promotion to command

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (IN).

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMAND.

RAA. N.G.Force.

C.23 Nov, 42.

A.A.D.C.
H.Q.Aust.A.A.Gp.

1. Approval has been given by the Commander-in-Chief for the following allot-ments to duty and for the following promotions to temporary rank of Lieut Col to date 17 Nov 42:-

NX.391 Maj P.W.A.KELSO - 2/3 Aust Lt AA Regt, WA L of C area in rank of Temporary Lieut-Col.

VZ.14646 Maj E.M.KENT - 2/2 Aust AA Regt to command AA Gp,Port Moresby in rank of Temporary Lieut-Col.

2. Lieut-Col KELSO will report to 1 Aust Corps Reception Camp immediately for onward movement.

Signed

J.Hume. Capt.
SCRA. N.G.Force.

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

(Erase heading not required). 1-DEC.42 - 31-DEC.42.

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.Anti Aircraft Defences, New Guinea *Date and Time.—From* 1st, December, 1942. *To* 2nd, December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	1st, Dec.		INSPECTIONS. -	
		0900	Colonel.J.B.Fraser, Major.P.B.Toose and Captain.W.H.Lindsay inspected H.Q. Battery of 101st C.A.Bn.(AA).	
		1900	GENERAL.- Colonel.J.B.Fraser had conference with Lt-Colonel.E.M.Kent on training problems.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day.	
	2nd, Dec.		INSPECTIONS. -	
		0900	Colonel.J.B.Fraser, Lt Colonel.J.T.Wrean, Major.P.B.Toose, and Capt.W.H. Lindsay inspected "A" Battery of 101st C.A.Bn (AA).	
			OPERATIONS.- Six .50 calibre M.G. of "G" Battery 208th C.A.(AA) moved from Bomana Drome to relieve 708th.C.A.Battery (AA), which are being flown today to the Popondetta area.	
		1630	GENERAL.- Colonel.J.B.Fraser held conference with Lt Colonel Anderson concerning the amount of Light Anti aircraft required for Harbour protection.	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118 (adapted.)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. Anti Aircraft Defences, New Guinea *Date and Time.—From* 2nd, December, 1942 *To* 4th, December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY	2nd, Dec		METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day, rain in afternoon.	
	3rd, Dec		INSPECTIONS.-	
		0900	Colonel. J. B. Fraser, Lt-Colonel. J. T. Wrean, Major. P. B. Toose, and Capt. W. H. Lindsay inspected "B" Battery 101st C.A.Bn.(AA)	
			OPERATIONS.- One (1) sergeant and 11 Other Ranks are moving with Lilliput Force with 2/90 cm S/L in C.A.S.L. role.	
			Trans-shipment of equipment of 2/17 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty (one troop) as mentioned on the 28th, November, commenced this day.	
			Major Polglaise, inspecting A/A Workshops on behalf of D.M.E.-L.H.Q., discussed policy to be adopted with A/A Workshops in New Guinea.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day	
	4th, Dec.		INSPECTIONS.-	
		0900	Colonel. J. B. Fraser and Major. P. B. Toose (CAPT. W.H. LINDSEY) inspected "C" Battery 101st. C.A.Bn(AA)	
			OPERATIONS.- No.1.gun "A" Troop 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty out of action at workshops.	

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118 (adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 4th, December, 1942. *To* 5th, December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	4th, Dec		Equipment of "A" Troop 2/17Aust Lt.A.A.Bty which was to be loaded on S.S. Matafele now loaded on S.S.Cannonbar.	
			"D" and "G" Batteries of 94 C.A. U.S.Army arrived at PORT MORESBY."D" Bty consisting of four 3" American guns, to be positioned 2000 yards north of Seven Mile Drome (to be HH) "G" Bty, consisting of eight Bofors and eight .50 calibre are for additional protection for Wards Drome, Ammunition and gasoline dumps	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day.	
	5th, Dec		INSPECTIONS.-	
		0900	Colonel.J.B.Fraser and Major.P.B.Toose inspected "D" Bty 101st C.A.Bn (AA)	
			OPERATIONS.-	
			"A" troop personnel and equipment of 2/17 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty sailed on S.S. Cannonbar.	
		1735	No.1.gun "A"Troop 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty back in action.	
			STRENGTH.-2 Officers, 6 Other Ranks.	See appendix (ii)

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C.2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES,NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 6th,December,1942 *To* 8th, December,1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	6th,Dec.	1330	INSPECTIONS.- Brigadier Sewell, Lt Colonel Anderson,Colonel .J.B.Fraser, Major.P.B.Toose inspected G.O.R. and certain Gun Sites both light & heavy.	
			GENERAL.- Brigadier Sewell of H.Q.1st Aust Army,and Lt Colonel Anderson of R.A.A. VISITED H.Q.A.A.Defences to confer with Colonel.J.B.Fraser.	
			Captain.J.C.Mair of L.H.Q. arrived by Flying boat re Operations Room arrangements.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day.	
	7th,Dec.	0900	INSPECTIONS.- Colonel.J.B.Fraser,Lt Colonel Robinson and Major.P.B.Toose inspected 67 Aust A.A.S.L.COY.	
			OPERATIONS.- No.2.gun "A"Troop 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty out of action at W/shops.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day.	
	8th,Dec.	0900	INSPECTIONS.- Colonel.J.B.Fraser.Major.P.B.Toose and Lt Colonel Robinson inspected No.1. S/L site and A,B,C,troops of 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty also.H.Q.	
		0833	OPERATIONS.- "D" Bty 94 C/A (AA) reports 4/3" guns ready for action (Hill).	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118 (adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCTAFT DEFENCES.NEW GUINEA Date and Time.—From 8TH, December, 1942 To 10th, December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	8th, Dec.	2000	OPERATIONS.- No.2.gun "A"Troop 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty back in action.	
			Colonel.J.B.Fraser,Lt Colonel Robinson,Major.P.B.Toose and Captain.J.C.Mair	
			visited Colonel Smith to discuss the establishing of Combined FS and GOR.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day.	
	9th, Dec.	0900	INSPECTIONS.- Colonel.J.B.Fraser.Major.P.B.Toose, and Captain.W.H.Lindsay	
			inspected H.Q.Battery 208th C.A.(AA).	
			OPERATIONS.- No.3.gun "C"Troop 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty out of action at W/shops	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day.	
	10th, Dec.	0900	INSPECTIONS.- Colonel.J.B.Fraser and Captain.W.H.Lindsay inspected "A"	
			Bty 1st Bn 208th.C.A.	
		1430	OPERATIONS.-No.3.gun H.1 uot of action at W/shops owing to damaged cable.	
		1657	No.3.gun "C"Troop 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty back in action.	
			ORDERS.- Advice received fromNGF that equipment of H.Q.and one troop 2/17	
			"C" BTY 2ND PROV. BN 208TH C/A. WITH ATTACHED PLATOON "K" BTY QUK CIA S/L. Aust Lt.A.A.Bty and detachment of 162 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty are to be offloaded	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118 (adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES.NEW GUINEA. *and Time.—From* 10th,December,1942 *To* 12th,December,1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY	10th,Dec.		from respective ships and concentrated at Camp near Pari village, under	
			administrative control of 6th Aust Div. Arrangements made with H.Q.NGF for	
			these units to be made available for A.A.Defence of Moresby Area whilst in	
			said area.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day.	
	11th, Dec.	0900	INSPECTIONS. - Colonel.J.B.Fraser (MAJOR P.B.FROST) and Captain.W.H.Lindsay inspected "B"	
			Battery 208th C/A(A.A.).	
			OPERATIONS.-	
		0730	No.1. gun "C"Troop 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty out of action at Workshops.	
		1630	No.3. gun H.1. back in action.	
			A.A.S.L. Training camp established at GABATU (898343 P.M.Special Map 1"=1M)	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Hot sunny day.	
	12th, Dec.		INSPECTIONS.-	
		0900	Colonel.J.B.Fraser & Capt.W.H.Lindsay inspected "G"Bty 208th C/A (AA).	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118 (adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 12th, December, 1942 *To* 13th, December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	12th, Dec		INSPECTIONS.- Reconnaissance with Battery Commander of 162 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty of two troops sited at Petrol Dump 4 Mile and Ration Dump 5 Mile.	
			OPERATIONS.- One troop and H.Q. 2/17 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty unloaded and prepared to move into position around waterfront.	
		1850	H.12 ready for action. (Site comprises 4 3" guns and 4 .50 calibre)	C Bty 208.
		1910	No.1. gun "C" Troop 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty in action.	
			GENERAL.- Captain.R.J.Adams, staff captain A.A.D. arrived at this H.Q.	
			STRENGTH.- 20fficers, 6 Other Ranks.	See appendix (ii)
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot Sunny day.	
	13th, Dec.		OPERATIONS. -	
		2357	Red Warning. One unidentified aircraft made three runs over Port Moresby Area at 23000 ft. Approx 6 bombs were dropped, first run S.E. of Wards Drome, second run nil, third run west of Wards. Searchlights unable to pick up target.	See Appendix (iv)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118 (adapted,)

H. 1COM 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 13th, December, 1942. *To* 15th, December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	13th, Dec.	0108/14	WHITE WARNING.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day, overcast at night.	
	14th, Dec.	0900	INSPECTIONS.- Colonel.J.B.Fraser, Major.P.B.Toose, and Captain.W.H.Lindsay	
			inspected "H"Battery 208th, C/A (AA)	
			OPERATIONS.-	
		0730	No.2. gun "C" Troop 156 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty out of action at Workshops.	
		1954	YELLOW WARNING.	
		1955	RED WARNING. One unidentified aircraft made two runs over Port Moresby	
			Area at about 20,000 ft. 378 rounds were used. Approx two bombs dropped on	
			seceond run. No damage to personnel or equipment.	See appendix (iv)
		2121	WHITE WARNING.	
			METEORLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day, overcast at night.	
	15th, Dec		INSPECTIONS.- Colonel.J.B.Fraser, Lt-Col.J.A.Robinson and Capt.W.H.Lindsay	
			inspected "I" Bty 208 C.A.(AA).	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE, NEW GUINEA Date and Time.—From 15th, December, 1942 To 16th, December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	15th, Dec		OPERATIONS.-	
		0800	No.3. gun of H3 site out of action for indefinite time. Back in action 1210	
		0854	No.1. gun of H5 site out of action at W/shops	
		2000	No.2.gun "C"Troop 156 Aust Lt A.A.Bty back in action	
		2051	RED warning. Two runs by enemy A/C over Port Moresby Area. First run they were unidentified and at a height of 15,500 ft dropped approx. 7 HE bombs in 5 Mile valley.There were no casualties and no damage. S/L did not illuminate target. Second run made at 21500, 20000 and 19500 ft S/L illuminated two probable Bettys on way out to NE. Bombs dropped vicinity of Wards Drome. Some casualties. 740 rounds fired on both runs. Red flares were dropped from planes on both runs. One plane probably destroyed.	See appendix (iv)
		2253	WHITE Warning	
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Hot day, overcast at night - rain.	
	16th,Dec		INSPECTIONS. -	
		0900	Colonel.J.B.Fraser and Major.P.B.Toose inspected 234 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty.	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118 (adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H. Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 16th, December, 1942 *To* 17th, December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	16th, Dec.		OPERATIONS.-	
		1407	H5 gun site out of action for movement to new site	See Appendix.(i)
		1900	H5 occupied new position at 958317 (Port Moresby Special 1"=1M)	
			GENERAL.-	
		1030	Conference of all C.Os, O.Cs and Bty Commanders at this H.Q. re improvement of A.A.Defences and tactics to engage enemy A/C.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Sunny in morning, overcast in afternoon, clear night.	
	17th, Dec.		OPERATIONS.-	
		0042	RED WARNING	
		0112	WHITE WARNING. Nothing eventuated.	
			GENERAL.- Conference Colonel J.B.Fraser, Lt Col.J.A.Robinson, Lt Col.J.T. Wrean, Major.P.B.Toose, Capt McLachlan, Capt Mair, with Colonel WURTSMITH of 5th Fighter Command re night fighting co-operation with S/Ls.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Sunny in morning, heavy rain in afternoon, overcast night.	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 18th, December, 1942 *To* 19th, December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	18th, Dec.		INSPECTIONS.-	
		0900	Colonel.J.B.Fraser, and Major.P.B.Toose inspected A.A. Ops Room.	
			OPERATIONS.-	
		0035	RED WARNING. Unidentified A/C approaching from East probably two made one run over area from E to W then N. Engaged by H3 at 0040 on sound barrage at 19500 ft twelve rounds being fired. 8 to 10 bombs were dropped in Wirraway Valley. No casualties, no damage to equipment.	See appendix (1v).
		0141	WHITE WARNING.	
			GENERAL.- Plan for the proposed Combined Fighter Sector approved by Air Force and submitted to N.G.F.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Clear early morning then overcast and hot.	
	19th, Dec.		INSPECTIONS.- Colonel.J.B.Fraser and Lt Col.J.A.Robinson inspected S/L Training Camp.	
			STRENGTH.- 2 Officers 6 Other Ranks.	See Appendix.(ii).

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 1GOM 2/c2

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE, NEW GUINEA Date and Time.—From 19th, December, 1942. To 21st December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	19th, Dec.		OPERATIONS.-	
		2055	RED WARNING. Enemy A/C reported. Orbit beacon S/L exposed and a P38 was	
			sent aloft to intercept Enemy A/C. Raid did not eventuate.	
		2130	WHITE WARNING.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day.	
	20th, Dec		GENERAL.- Advised that five cases S.L.C. equipment for this command have	
			arrived at Ordnance.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny Day.	
	21st, Dec.		GENERAL.- Major P.B.Toose visited C.O.S.C. arranging repairs ~~for repair~~ of Fairfax Harbour	
			Road for purpose of moving of site H5 to Fairfax Harbour.	
			OPERATIONS.-	
		2244	RED WARNING.	
		2312	WHITE WARNING. Nothing eventuated.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Sunny and overcast alternately.	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 1COM 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE, NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 22nd, December, 1942 *To* 23rd, December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	22nd, Dec.		OPERATIONS.-	
		0020	RED WARNING. A P38 failed to intercept and unidentified unilluminated	
			enemy aircraft which made one run over the area dropping bombs	See appendix (iv).
		0117	WHITE WARNING.	
		1230	(belonging to 23 Aust Hy A.A. Bty and manned by) Guns of H2 (2/4 Aust HyA.A. Bty consisting of four 3.7" guns) proofed	
			and in action (PMS 850405).	
			Colonel J.B. Fraser, Lt-Col. J.T. Wrean, and Lt-Col. J.A. Robinson visited	
			Colonel Wurtsmith, C.O. 5th Fighter Command to discuss necessity for	
			Specific instructions to Sector Commanders , governing decision as to	
			conditions that must exist before fighter A/C employed.	See appendix. (iii).
			METEOROLOGICAL. - Sunny hot day.	
	23rd, Dec.		OPERATIONS.-	
		2107	RED WARNING.	
		2114	WHITE WARNING Nothing eventuated.	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

H. 1COM 2/2

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES.NEW GUINEA *Date and Time.—From* 23rd, December, 1942 *To* 27th December, 1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	23rd, Dec.		METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot in morning, overcast in afternoon, heavy rain at night.	
	24th, Dec.		GENERAL.-	
		1030	Brig-General.W.F.Marquat visited Colonel at this Headquarters for conference	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Overcast but hot.	
	25th, Dec.		ORDERS.- Advice received from RAA. N.G.F. that 2/17 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty were	
			to be ready to move on short notice to"Hairoil"	
			OPERATIONS.-	
		2040	RED WARNING.	
		2109	WHITE WARNING. Nothing eventuated.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Sunny hot day.	
	26th, Dec		STRENGTH.- 3 Officers 6 Other Ranks.	See appendix (ii)
			OPERATIONS. - No.1.gun H5 back in action METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot, sunny morning, overcast in afternoon, local showers.	
	27th, Dec.		ORDERS.- Advice received from N.G.F. that 2/17 Aust Lt A.A.Bty were to	
			commence loading equipment on S.S.Palipapan	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q. ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, NEW GUINEA Date and Time.—From 27th, December, 1942 To 29th, December, 1942,

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	27th, Dec.		ORDERS.- Loading equipment of 2/17 Aust Lt A.A.Bty suspended temporarily owing to arrival of convoy in harbour.	
		1230	162 Aust Lt A.A.Bty instructed by N.G.F. to load two troops personnel of 85 all ranks on S.S.Both	
			OPERATIONS.-	
		1110	No.2. gun of H7 site out of action indefinitely for the levelling of same	
			METEOROLOGICAL.-Very hot clear day.	
	28th, Dec.		ORDERS.- Advised by COSC that 162 Aust Lt A.A.Bty and "C" Bty of 208th CA (AA) not required to embark for "Lilliput" for at least 24 hours.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot in morning overcast in afternoon.	
	29th, Dec.		OPERATIONS.- Advised by RAA that owing to sickness, insufficient personnel are available to man the 3" guns of 23rd Heavy A.A.Bty at Milne Bay. It has been decided not to reinforce the gun site but to discontinue manning guns, the guns are to be returned to Ordnance forthwith.	

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

Army Form C. 2118
(adapted,)

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required).

H. 100M 2/42

Unit H.Q.ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCES.NEW GUINEA Date and Time.—From 29th,December,1942 To 31st December.1942.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices, Diaries, &c.
PORT MORESBY.	29th,Dec		METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day.Rain in evening.	
	30th,Dec		GENERAL.- General .W.F.Marquat visited Colonel.J.B.Fraser at this H.Q.	
		1131	OPERATIONS.C Bty 208 CA(AA) known as H12 out of action for embarkation LILLIPUT METEOROLOGICAL.- Bright hot sunny morning. Overcast in afternoon.	
	31st,Dec.		OPERATIONS. -	
		0900	No.4. gun of H6 site out of action in order to be raised.	
		1800	Remainder of 2/17 Aust Lt A.A.Bty (BHQ and D ½) left for Hairoil.	
			5 Officers and 145 Other Ranks of 73 Aust A.A.S.L.Coy. disembarked.	
		1645 1830	No.4. gun H6 back i action. 109 Other Ranks of 234 Aust Lt.A.A.Bty disembarked.	
			1 Officer and 22 Other Ranks of 32 Aust Hy A.A.W/shops disembarked.	
			1 Offocer and 28 Other Ranks of 67 Aust A.A.S.L. W/shops disembarked.	
			METEOROLOGICAL.- Hot sunny day.	

AB Toose Maj.
B.M. HQ. AA Defences N.G.F.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDICES. No.1.

WAR DIARY FOR DECEMBER 1942.

A.A.DEFENCES N.C.F. OPERATIONAL ORDER NO.2. 15 December. 1942.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

SECRET

APPENDIX (i).

COPY NO....4.....

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

15 December 1942.

A.A. DEFENCES, N.G.F. OPERATIONS ORDER NO. 2

Ref Map: PORT MORESBY (Special)
1" to 1 Mile.

INFORMATION:

1. a). Enemy - Bombing attacks on PORT MORESBY harbour must be anticipated.

b). Own Troops - (1). Navy propose to use harbour as Base.

(2). As installation of four semi-static 3.7" guns (23 Aust. Hy. A.A. Bty) at present H.5 Site 849407 is nearing completion, four 3.7" semi-mobile guns (2/4 Aust. Hy. A.A. Bty.) now at that site will shortly be available for m ove to new position.

INTENTION:

2. To increase A.A. protection of PORT MORESBY harbour.

METHOD:

3. a). Immediately four 3.7" static guns at 849407 are ready for action, they will be manned by personnel of 2/4 Aust. Hy. A.A. Bty. - Site will then be designated H.2.

b). 2/4 Aust. Hy. A.A. Bty will then move four 3.7" semi-mobile guns from p osition at 849407 to new position vicinity 788417 new site will be designated H.5.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

4. O.C., 23 Aust. Hy. A.A. Bty will forthwith make necessary arrangements for temporary handing over to 2/4 Aust. Hy. A.A. Bty four 3.7" semi-static guns (H.2) ~~as soon as they are ready for action~~.

5. ACK.

Issued at 1400L/15.

P.B. TOOSE, Major,
B.M., A.A. Defences, N.G.F.

Distribution: Copy No.

Aust. A.A. Group	1
2/4 Aust. Hy. A.A.Bty	2
23 Aust. Hy. A.A. Bty	3
File	4
	5

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDICES. NO.2.

WAR DIARY FOR DECEMBER. 1942.

W.3008	5 December, 1942.
W.3008	12 December, 1942.
W.3008	19 December, 1942.
W.3008	26 December, 1942.
W.3009	5 December, 1942.
W.3009	12 December, 1942.
W.3009	19 December, 1942.
W.3009	26 December, 1942.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 1)

SERIAL 12
W.E. REF. AMF
VII/13N/2
5 x 15
Auth. attached
-x- AIF 2x6

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

H.Q. A.A. DEFENCE (Unit)

PART A.—STRENGTH, SURPLUS OR REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

1	WE.	AIF	CMF 2	TOTAL	3	4
Ranks		Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached)			Surplus to Establishment	Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment.)
	*					
	*					
Lieut.-Colonels	1	1	-	1		
Majors	1	1	-	1		
Captains	3	-	-	-		3 (1 Capt. attending school)
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-		
2nd Lieutenants	-	-	-	-		
Quartermasters	-	-	-	-		
Totals	5	2	-	2	-	3

* Insert detail of higher ranks as necessary.

PART B.—PARTICULARS OF OFFICERS JOINED OR QUITTED DURING WEEK.

Officers JOINED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

Officers QUITTED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

PART C.—DESCRIPTION OF OFFICERS WHOSE RETURN TO THE UNIT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

Rank	Name and Initials	Corps	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts, if known)
CAPT.	SINCLAIR I.S.	H.Q. A.A. DEF.	Attending school of Military Intelligence (D) Junior Wing - Redcliffe - Qld
			Duration of course 6 weeks
			10/11/42 to 21/12/42

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 2)

PART D.—NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS ON STRENGTH.

(i) Officers Posted to Unit (Total to agree with column 2 of Part A.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	~~Corps~~ Appointment	Whether present with Unit (Insert Yes or No)	If not present with Unit, state how employed
LT-COL	WX 10603	ROBINSON J.A.	COMD. AASL	YES	-
CAPT.	NX 76332	TOOSE P.B.	B.M.	YES	-

(ii) OFFICERS ATTACHED FROM OTHER CORPS.

Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Date of attachment	Nature of attachment

HQ. A.A. DEFENCE
(Unit)

(Signature of Commander)

5-12-42
(Date of Despatch)

N.G.F
(Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which Unit is serving)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (11)

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 1)

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

[illegible] (Unit)

PART A—STRENGTH, SURPLUS OR REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ranks	Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached)			Surplus to Establishment	Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment)
Lieut.-Colonels	1	1	—	1	
Majors	1	1	—	1	
Captains	3	—	—	—	[illegible]
Lieutenants	—	—	—	—	
2nd Lieutenants	—	—	—	—	
Quartermasters	—	—	—	—	
Totals	3	3	—	3	—

* Insert detail of higher ranks as necessary.

PART B—PARTICULARS OF OFFICERS JOINED OR QUITTED DURING WEEK.

Officers JOINED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

Officers QUITTED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

PART C—DESCRIPTION OF OFFICERS WHOSE RETURN TO THE UNIT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

Rank	Name and Initials	Corps	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts, if known)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3009
(page 1)
(Adapted)

SERIAL 12
WE REF AMF
VI/13W/2 - 5x15

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

H & AA DEFENCE (Unit) 5. 12. 1942 (Date).

(To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Auth attached - 1 - AIF 216

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1	WE	AIF	CMF	TOTAL	3	4
Detail.		Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached).			Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
W.Os. Class I.	1	-	-	-	-	1
W.Os. Class II.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Serjeants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Serjeants	2	-	-	-	-	2
Serjeants	1	-	-	-	-	1
Corporals	1	-	-	-	-	1
Troopers, Privates, &c.	10	6	-	-	-	4
TOTALS	15	6	-	6	* -	* 9

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009.

Part B. Other Ranks attached ~~from other Corps.~~ allowed by WE / Attached not allowed by WE

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.
NIL		1 Sgt - (6 Aust Div Postal Unit)	
		1 Cpl - do -	
		1 L/Cpl - do -	
		1 Pte - do -	
		1 Pte (NG Postal Unit)	
		1 Pte (2d Inf Bde)	
		6 TOTAL	

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known).

a.w. 3m bks. 5/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

HQ AA DEFENCE Unit.
NGF

Army Form W. 3009
(Adapted) (Aug. 41)
(page 2)

PART D. Detail of Surplus or Reinforcements required as shown in Part A of Army Form W. 3009.

Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)
Ammunition Examiners			Fire Control Operators			Panel Beaters		
Armament Artificers			Fitters			Pattern Makers		
Armourers			Fitters and Turners			Pharmacists		
Artificers, Artillery			Fitters, Cycle			Photographers, dry plate		
Axemen			Fitters, Drivers			Photographers, wet plate		
Bakers			Fitter's Mates			Photo-Writers		
Battery Surveyors			Fitters, M.V.			Plate Layers		
Battery Comdrs. Asst.			Fitters, Railway Signal			Plumbers		
Blacksmiths			Fitters, Signal			Predictor Numbers		
Boilermakers			Grinders			Printers		
Bricklayers			Gun Layers			Radiator Mechanics		
Butchers			G.P.O. Assistants			Radiographers		
Camouflage Modeller			Gun Operators			Range Takers		
Carpenter and Joiner			Hammermen			Riggers		
Clerks (Artillery S/Mgr (VAD))		1	Height Takers			Rivetters		
Clerks, Engineering Sgt		1	Helio Operators			Saddlers		
Clerks, Supply			Instrument Mechanics			Saddle Tree Makers		
Clerks, Technical			Instrument Mechanics, Surgical			Saw Doctors		
Coachmakers			Instrument Operators			Sawyers		
Computers			Intelligence Duties			Shoemakers		
Concretors			Joiners			Signallers		
Cooks			Leather Stitchers			Signwriters		
Cooks, Hospital			Linesmen			Stokers, Stationary Engine		
Coppersmiths			Linesmen, Signals			Storemen, Technical		
Dental Clerk Orderlies			Lithographers			Surveyors		
Despatch Riders			Machinists			Surveyors, Engineering		
Dispensers			Masons			Tailors		
Draughtsmen			Masseurs			Telescope Identification Numbers		
Draughtsmen, Architectural			Mechanics, Dental			Textile Refitters		
Draughtsmen, Mechanical			Mechanics, M.T.			Tinsmiths		
Draughtsmen, Signal			Mechanics, Typewriter			Toolmakers		
Draughtsmen, Topographical			Mechanics, Wireless			Turners		
Driver Mechanics			Millwrights			Vulcanizers		
Driver Operators			Miners			Wagon Erectors		
Drivers, Transportation Plant			Moulders			Watchmakers		
Electrical Fitters			Nursing Orderlies			Watermen		
Electricians			Nursing Orderlies (Mental)			Welders		
Electricians, Eng. Units			Nurses, Trained			Well Borers		
Electricians, Signal			Observation Post Assistants			Wheelers		
Engine Artificers			Operating Room Assistants			Whitesmiths		
Engine Hands I/C			Operators, Signal			Wiremen		
Equipment Repairers			Opticians			Woodturners		
Farriers			Painters					
General Duty			FIRE CONTROL INSTRUCTORS					
personnel includes		5						
1 Bombardier			Aux RAA Staff/Sgt		1			
			" RAE "		1			
Totals (to agree with Columns 3 and 4 of Part A.)		7			9			

Notes—(a) If rank other than Private is involved give details on back.
(b) Authorised Trades or Specialists not included in list above will be added as required in spaces provided.

HQ AA DEFENCE
Unit.

[signature] Toose Maj
Signature of Commander.

Date of Despatch 5-12-42

NGF
Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which unit is serving.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3009
(page 1)
(Adapted)

SERIAL 13
WE. REF. AMF
VI/13N/2 5x15

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

H.Q. A.A. Defence (Unit) 12.12 19 42 (Date).

Auth attached
-x- AIF 2x6

To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1		2			3	4
Detail.	WE	Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached).	AIF	CMF	TOTAL	Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
W.Os. Class I.	1	-	-	-		1
W.Os. Class II.	-	-	-	-		-
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Serjeants	-	-	-	-		-
Staff Serjeants	2	-	-	-		2
Serjeants	1	-	-	-		1
Corporals	1	-	-	-		1
Troopers, Privates, &c.	10	6	-	6		4
TOTALS	15	6	-	6	* —	* 9

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009.

attached allowed by WE

Part B. Other Ranks attached from other Corps. Attached not allowed by WE

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.
NIL		1 Sgt. 6 Aust Div Postal Unit	
		1 Cpl. -do-	
		1 L/Cpl -do-	
		1 Pte -do-	
		1 Pte NG Postal Unit	
		1 Pte 30 Inf Bde	
		6 TOTAL	

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known).

a.w. 3m bks. 5/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

HQ A.A Defence Unit.
NGF

Army Form W. 3009
(Adapted) (Aug. 41)
(page 2)

PART D. Detail of Surplus or Reinforcements required as shown in Part A of Army Form W. 3009.

Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)
Ammunition Examiners			Fire Control Operators			Panel Beaters		
Armament Artificers			Fitters			Pattern Makers		
Armourers			Fitters and Turners			Pharmacists		
Artificers, Artillery			Fitters, Cycle			Photographers, dry plate		
Axemen			Fitters, Drivers			Photographers, wet plate		
Bakers			Fitter's Mates			Photo-Writers		
Battery Surveyors			Fitters, M.V.			Plate Layers		
Battery Comdrs. Asst.			Fitters, Railway Signal			Plumbers		
Blacksmiths			Fitters, Signal			Predictor Numbers		
Boilermakers			Grinders			Printers		
Bricklayers			Gun Layers			Radiator Mechanics		
Butchers			G.P.O. Assistants			Radiographers		
Camouflage Modeller			Gun Operators			Range Takers		
Carpenter and Joiner			Hammermen			Riggers		
Clerks (Artillery Sp/Wtr)		1	Height Takers			Rivetters		
Clerks, Engineering Sgt		1	Helio Operators			Saddlers		
Clerks, Supply			Instrument Mechanics			Saddle Tree Makers		
Clerks, Technical			Instrument Mechanics, Surgical			Saw Doctors		
Coachmakers			Instrument Operators			Sawyers		
Computers			Intelligence Duties			Shoemakers		
Concretors			Joiners			Signallers		
Cooks			Leather Stitchers			Signwriters		
Cooks, Hospital			Linesmen			Stokers, Stationary Engine		
Coppersmiths			Linesmen, Signals			Storemen, Technical		
Dental Clerk Orderlies			Lithographers			Surveyors		
Despatch Riders			Machinists			Surveyors, Engineering		
Dispensers			Masons			Tailors		
Draughtsmen			Masseurs			Telescope Identification Numbers		
Draughtsmen, Architectural			Mechanics, Dental			Textile Refitters		
Draughtsmen, Mechanical			Mechanics, M.T.			Tinsmiths		
Draughtsmen, Signal			Mechanics, Typewriter			Toolmakers		
Draughtsmen, Topographical			Mechanics, Wireless			Turners		
Driver Mechanics			Millwrights			Vulcanizers		
Driver Operators			Miners			Wagon Erectors		
Drivers, Transportation Plant			Moulders			Watchmakers		
Electrical Fitters			Nursing Orderlies			Watermen		
Electricians			Nursing Orderlies (Mental)			Welders		
Electricians, Eng. Units			Nurses, Trained			Well Borers		
Electricians, Signal			Observation Post Assistants			Wheelers		
Engine Artificers			Operating Room Assistants			Whitesmiths		
Engine Hands I/C			Operators, Signal			Wiremen		
Equipment Repairers			Opticians			Woodturners		
Farriers			Painters					
General duty personnel includes 1 Bombardier		5	Fire control constructors					
			Ass RAA Staff Sgt		1			
			" RAE " "		1			
Totals (to agree with Columns 3 and 4 of Part A.)		7			9			

Notes—(a) If rank other than Private is involved give details on back.
(b) Authorised Trades or Specialists not included in list above will be added as required in spaces provided.

HQ. AA Defence
Unit.

[signature]
Signature of Commander.

Date of Despatch 12. 12. 42

NGF
Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which unit is serving.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (ii)

War Diary

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

(Unit) 19 (Date)

To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1	2	3	4
Detail.	Postal strength counting against authorised establishment (excluding attached).	Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment).
W.Os. Class I.			
W.Os. Class II.			
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Sergeants			
Staff Sergeants			
Sergeants			
Corporals			
Troopers, Privates, &c.			
TOTALS			

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009.

Part B. Other Ranks attached from other Corps.

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known).

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form
(Adapted)
(Page 1)

SERIAL 13
WE REF. AMF
VI/13N/2
5 x 15
with attached
-x- AIF 2 x 6

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

HQ AA Defence (Unit)

PART A.—STRENGTH, SURPLUS OR REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

1	WE	AIF	CMF	TOTAL	3	4
Ranks		Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached)			Surplus to Establishment	Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment.)
*						
*						
Lieut.-Colonels	1	1	-	1		
Majors	1	1	-	1		
Captains	3	-	-	-		3 (1 bbt attending school)
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-		
2nd Lieutenants	-	-	-	-		
Quartermasters	-	-	-	-		
Totals	5	2	-	2	-	3

* Insert detail of higher ranks as necessary.

PART B.—PARTICULARS OF OFFICERS JOINED OR QUITTED DURING WEEK.

Officers JOINED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

Officers QUITTED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

PART C.—DESCRIPTION OF OFFICERS WHOSE RETURN TO THE UNIT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

Rank	Name and Initials	Corps	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts, if known)
Capt	SINCLAIR, I.S.	HQ AA Def	Attending school of Military Intelligence Dr Lumon Wing at Radcliffe's Q'land from 10/1/42 to 21/12/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 2)

PART D.—NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS ON STRENGTH.

(i) Officers Posted to Unit (Total to agree with column 2 of Part A.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Whether present with Unit (Insert Yes or No)	If not present with Unit, state how employed
LT/COL	NX 110603	ROBINSON J.A.	Appointment COMD AASC	Yes	—
CAPT	NX 76532	TOOSE P.B.	B.M.	Yes	

(ii) OFFICERS ATTACHED FROM OTHER CORPS.

Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Date of attachment	Nature of attachment

HQ AH Defence
(Unit)

(Signature of Commander)

12-12-42
(Date of Despatch)

N.G.F.
(Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which Unit is serving)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3009
(page 2)
(Adapted)

SERIAL 14
WE REF AMF VII/1341/2
5 x 15

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

HQ R.A. DEFENCE (Unit) 19-12 19 42 (Date).

Auth attached
-x- AIF 3x6

(To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1	WE	2 AIF	2 CMF	2 TOTAL	3	4
Detail.		Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached).			Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
W.Os. Class I.	1	-		-		1
W.Os. Class II.	-	-		-		-
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Serjeants	-	-		-		-
Staff Serjeants	2	-		-		2
Serjeants	1	-		-		1
Corporals	1	-		-		1
Troopers, Privates, &c.	10	6		-		4
TOTALS	15	6	-	6	* —	*9

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009.

Part B. Other Ranks attached from ~~other~~ Corps. allowed by WE

Attached not allowed by WE

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.
NIL		1 Sgt - 6 Aust Div Postal Unit	
		1 Cpl - — do —	
		1 L/Cpl - — do —	
		1 Pte - — do —	
		1 Pte - NG Postal Unit.	
		1 Pte 30 Inf Bde	
		6 TOTAL	

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known).

a.w. Fm bks. 5/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

Unit.

PART D. Detail of Surplus or Reinforcements required as shown in Part A of Army Form W. 3009.

Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)
Ammunition Examiners			Fire Control Operators			Panel Beaters		
Armament Artificers			Fitters			Pattern Makers		
Armourers			Fitters and Turners			Pharmacists		
Artificers, Artillery			Fitters, Cycle			Photographers, dry plate		
Axemen			Fitters, Drivers			Photographers, wet plate		
Bakers			Fitter's Mates			Photo-Writers		
Battery Surveyors			Fitters, M.V.			Plate Layers		
Battery Comdrs. Asst.			Fitters, Railway Signal			Plumbers		
Blacksmiths			Fitters, Signal			Predictor Numbers		
Boilermakers			Grinders			Printers		
Bricklayers			Gun Layers			Radiator Mechanics		
Butchers			G.P.O. Assistants			Radiographers		
Camouflage Modeller			Gun Operators			Range Takers		
Carpenter and Joiner			Hammermen			Riggers		
Clerks Artillery Staff Sgt	1	-	1	Height Takers			Rivetters		
Clerks, Engineering Sgt	1	-	1	Helio Operators			Saddlers		
Clerks, Supply			Instrument Mechanics			Saddle Tree Makers		
Clerks, Technical			Instrument Mechanics, Surgical			Saw Doctors		
Coachmakers			Instrument Operators			Sawyers		
Computers			Intelligence Duties			Shoemakers		
Concretors			Joiners			Signallers		
Cooks			Leather Stitchers			Signwriters		
Cooks, Hospital			Linesmen			Stokers, Stationary Engine		
Coppersmiths			Linesmen, Signals			Storemen, Technical		
Dental Clerk Orderlies			Lithographers			Surveyors		
Despatch Riders			Machinists			Surveyors, Engineering		
Dispensers			Masons			Tailors		
Draughtsmen			Masseurs			Telescope Identification Numbers		
Draughtsmen, Architectural			Mechanics, Dental			Textile Refitters		
Draughtsmen, Mechanical			Mechanics, M.T.			Tinsmiths		
Draughtsmen, Signal			Mechanics, Typewriter			Toolmakers		
Draughtsmen, Topographical			Mechanics, Wireless			Turners		
Driver Mechanics			Millwrights			Vulcanizers		
Driver Operators			Miners			Wagon Erectors		
Drivers, Transportation Plant			Moulders			Watchmakers		
Electrical Fitters			Nursing Orderlies			Watermen		
Electricians			Nursing Orderlies (Mental)			Welders		
Electricians, Eng. Units			Nurses, Trained			Well Borers		
Electricians, Signal			Observation Post Assistants			Wheelers		
Engine Artificers			Operating Room Assistants			Whitesmiths		
Engine Hands I/C			Operators, Signal			Wiremen		
Equipment Repairers			Opticians			Woodturners		
Farriers			Painters					
General duty Personnel - welders 1	11 -	5	FIRE CONTROL INSTRUCTORS					
Bombardier			EMRAD Staff Sgt	1 -	1			
			RAE - Sgt	1	1			
Totals (to agree with Columns 3 and 4 of Part A.)								

Notes—(a) If rank other than Private is involved give details on back.
(b) Authorised Trades or Specialists not included in list above will be added as required in spaces provided.

HQ AA DEFENCE
Unit.

Staff Capt. [illegible] AA Defences N.G.F.
Signature of Commander.

Date of Despatch 19-12-42

NGF
Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which unit is serving.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

W.D

APPENDIX (11)

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

(Unit) 19 (Date)

To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1	2	3	4
Detail.	Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached).	Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments)
W.Os. Class I.			
W.Os. Class II.			
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Serjeants			
Staff Serjeants			
Serjeants			
Corporals			
Troopers, Privates, &c.			
TOTALS			

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009

Part B. Other Ranks attached from other Corps.

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 1)

SERIAL 14
WE REF AMF VI/13N/2
5 x 15
Auth attached
— x —
AIF 3 x 6

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

HQ AA Defence (Unit)

PART A.—STRENGTH, SURPLUS OR REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

1		2			3	4
Ranks		Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached)			Surplus to Establishment	Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment.)
	*					
	*					
Lieut.-Colonels	1	1	-	1		
Majors	1	1	-	1		
Captains	3	-	-	-		2 (16 pt attending school)
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-		
2nd Lieutenants	-	-	-	-		
Quartermasters	-	-	-	-		
Totals	5	2	-	2	—	2 (2)

* Insert detail of higher ranks as necessary.

PART B.—PARTICULARS OF OFFICERS JOINED OR QUITTED DURING WEEK.

Officers JOINED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause
CAPT	ADAMS R J	RAE	12/12/42	Marched in to take up duty as Staff Capt (AASL) transfer to date from 20 Oct 42

Officers QUITTED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

PART C.—DESCRIPTION OF OFFICERS WHOSE RETURN TO THE UNIT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

Rank	Name and Initials	Corps	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts, if known)
Capt	SINCLAIR I S	HQ AA Defence	Attending school of Military Intelligence (D) Lamm Wing at Redcliffe Q'land

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 2)

PART D.—NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS ON STRENGTH.

(i) Officers Posted to Unit (Total to agree with column 2 of Part A.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Whether present with Unit (Insert Yes or No)	If not present with Unit, state how employed
LT. COL	NX 110603	ROBINSON J.A.	Appointment Comd AASL	Yes	—
CAPT.	NX 76332	TOOSE P.B.	B.M.	Yes	—
CAPT.	NX 103001	ADAMS R.J.	STAFF CAPTAIN AASL	Yes	—

(ii) OFFICERS ATTACHED FROM OTHER CORPS.

Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Date of attachment	Nature of attachment

HQ AA DEFENCE
(Unit)

19-12-42
(Date of Despatch)

Adams Capt
Staff Capt. (Asst.) AA Defences N.G.F.
(Signature of Commander)

NGF
(Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which Unit is serving)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3009
(page 1)
(Adapted)

SERIAL 15
WE REF AMF 11/15M/2
5 of 15
Auth. attached
AIF 3 x 6

FIELD RETURN OF OTHER RANKS.

HQ AA DEFENCE (Unit) 26-12 19 42 (Date).
N G F

To be furnished by all units and all Headquarter units.)

Part A. Strength, Surplus or Reinforcements required.

1	WE	2 AIF	2 CMF	2 TOTAL	3	4
Detail.		Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached).			Surplus to Establishment.	Reinforcements required (i.e., deficits on establishments).
W.Os. Class I.	1	-				1
W.Os. Class II.	-	-				-
Squadron or Company Quartermaster-Serjeants	-	-				-
Staff Serjeants	2	-				2
Serjeants	1	-				1
Corporals	1	-				1
Troopers, Privates, &c.	10	6				4
TOTALS	15	6	-	6	* -	* 9

*These totals should agree with the details shown in Part D on page 2 of Army Form W.3009.

Part B. Other Ranks attached ~~from other Corps~~. allowed by WE. Attached not allowed by WE

Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.	Detail.	Unit and Corps to which they belong.
NIL		1 Sgt - 6 Aust Div Postal Unit	
		1 Cpl. — do —	
		1 L/Cpl. — do —	
		1 Pte — do —	
		1 Pte NG Postal Unit	
		1 Pte 30 Inf Bde	
		6 TOTAL	

Part C. Description of other ranks whose return to the unit is particularly requested.

Army No.	Rank.	Name and Initials.	Corps.	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts if known).

a.w. Jm bks. 5/42

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

H.Q. A.A. DEFENCE Unit.

N.G.F.

Army Form W. 3009
(Adapted) (Aug. 41)
(page 2)

PART D. Detail of Surplus or Reinforcements required as shown in Part A of Army Form W. 3009.

Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	W.E.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	W.E.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)	Detail of Specialists, Tradesmen, etc.	Surplus (a)	Reinfts. Required (a)
Ammunition Examiners				Fire Control Operators				Panel Beaters		
Armament Artificers				Fitters				Pattern Makers		
Armourers				Fitters and Turners				Pharmacists		
Artificers, Artillery				Fitters, Cycle				Photographers, dry plate		
Axemen				Fitters, Drivers				Photographers, wet plate		
Bakers				Fitter's Mates				Photo-Writers		
Battery Surveyors				Fitters, M.V.				Plate Layers		
Battery Comdrs. Asst.				Fitters, Railway Signal				Plumbers		
Blacksmiths				Fitters, Signal				Predictor Numbers		
Boilermakers				Grinders				Printers		
Bricklayers				Gun Layers				Radiator Mechanics		
Butchers				G.P.O. Assistants				Radiographers		
Camouflage Modeller				Gun Operators				Range Takers		
Carpenter and Joiner				Hammermen				Riggers		
Clerks Arty. S/Mn wks	1	-	1	Height Takers				Rivetters		
Clerks, Engineering Sgt	1	-	1	Helio Operators				Saddlers		
Clerks, Supply				Instrument Mechanics				Saddle Tree Makers		
Clerks, Technical				Instrument Mechanics, Surgical				Saw Doctors		
Coachmakers				Instrument Operators				Sawyers		
Computers				Intelligence Duties				Shoemakers		
Concretors				Joiners				Signallers		
Cooks				Leather Stitchers				Signwriters		
Cooks, Hospital				Linesmen				Stokers, Stationary Engine		
Coppersmiths				Linesmen, Signals				Storemen, Technical		
Dental Clerk Orderlies				Lithographers				Surveyors		
Despatch Riders				Machinists				Surveyors, Engineering		
Dispensers				Masons				Tailors		
Draughtsmen				Masseurs				Telescope Identification Numbers		
Draughtsmen, Architectural				Mechanics, Dental				Textile Refitters		
Draughtsmen, Mechanical				Mechanics, M.T.				Tinsmiths		
Draughtsmen, Signal				Mechanics, Typewriter				Toolmakers		
Draughtsmen, Topographical				Mechanics, Wireless				Turners		
Driver Mechanics				Millwrights				Vulcanizers		
Driver Operators				Miners				Wagon Erectors		
Drivers, Transportation Plant				Moulders				Watchmakers		
Electrical Fitters				Nursing Orderlies				Watermen		
Electricians				Nursing Orderlies (Mental)				Welders		
Electricians, Eng. Units				Nurses, Trained				Well Borers		
Electricians, Signal				Observation Post Assistants				Wheelers		
Engine Artificers				Operating Room Assistants				Whitesmiths		
Engine Hands I/C				Operators, Signal				Wiremen		
Equipment Repairers				Opticians				Woodturners		
Farriers				Painters						
General duty				FIRE CONTROL						
personnel includes				INSTRUCTORS						
1 bombardier	11	-	5							
				An RAA. Staff Sgt	1	-	1			
				" RAE. -do-	1	-	1			
Totals (to agree with Columns 3 and 4 of Part A.)			7				9			

Notes—(a) If rank other than Private is involved give details on back.
(b) Authorised Trades or Specialists not included in list above will be added as required in spaces provided.

HQ AA DEFENCE
Unit.

J Adams Capt.
Signature of Commander.

Date of Despatch 26-12-42

NGF
Bde., Divn., Area, etc., with which unit is serving.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (11).

TO BE MADE UP TO AND FOR SATURDAY IN EACH WEEK.

Army Form W.3008
(Adapted)
(Page 1)

FIELD RETURN OF OFFICERS

.....(Unit)

PART A.—STRENGTH, SURPLUS OR REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

1 Ranks	2 Posted strength counting against authorized establishment (excluding attached)	3 Surplus to Establishment	4 Reinforcements required (i.e. deficits on establishment.)
*			
*			
Lieut.-Colonels			
Majors			
Captains			
Lieutenants			
2nd Lieutenants			
Quartermasters			
Totals			

* Insert detail of higher ranks as necessary.

PART B.—PARTICULARS OF OFFICERS JOINED OR QUITTED DURING WEEK.

Officers JOINED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

Officers QUITTED during week.

Rank	Name	Corps	Date	Cause

PART C.—DESCRIPTION OF OFFICERS WHOSE RETURN TO THE UNIT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

Rank	Name and Initials	Corps	Remarks (e.g., present whereabouts, if known)

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PART D.—NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS ON STRENGTH.

(i) Officers Posted to Unit (Total to agree with column 2 of Part A.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Substantive Rank and higher temporary rank, if held	Personal Number	Name and Initials	Corps	Whether present with Unit (Insert Yes or No)	If not present with Unit, state how employed

APPENDICES. NO.3.

WAR DIARY FOR DECEMBER, 1942.

Recommendation for procedure for Night Fighter Interception. 22 December, 1942.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

COPY

APPENDIX (iii)

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

December 22, 1942.

SUBJECT: Night Fighter Interception.

TO : Commanding Officer, 5th Fighter Command.

1. With further reference to our conversation this morning it is believed that the following instructions should be used as a guide as to whether or not night fighters should be employed.

2. The decision as to whether the Area under a Fighter Sector Headquarters is to be gun or fighter defended, is to be made by the Sector Controller and Gun and Searchlight Control Officers in consultation, subject to the following conditions:

(a). Fighter aircraft will NOT be used if the cloud cover is more than three tenths at 20,000 feet or lower, over an area within 3 miles radius of "7 Mile Drome".

(b). Fighter aircraft may be used if the cloud cover is less than three tenths at any altitude, over an area within 3 miles radius of "7 Mile Drome".

3. Information concerning Cloud Cover will be given to the Sector Controller every 15 minutes and Cloud Ceiling every 30 minutes by the Searchlight Control Officer. This information will form the basis of any decision made.

4. If the cloud condition defined above in paragraph 2(a) exists at the time of Red Warning, the target will be engaged by antiaircraft fire.

J. B. FRASER,
Colonel, CAC
Commanding

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDICES. NO.4.

WAR DIARY FOR DECEMBER 1942.

Intelligence	Report	No.	170	for	Raid	on	13 Dec 42.
"	"	"	172	"	"	"	14 Dec 42.
"	"	"	174	"	"	"	15 Dec 42.
"	"	"	176	"	"	"	18 Dec 42.
"	"	"	179	"	"	"	22 Dec 42.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (N).
FOR RAID ON 8 Dec

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

Intelligence Report)
:
Number 170)

Intelligence Report to 1800L/14

BUNA AREA:

There are indications that the enemy operated on the radio frequency used by our fighter cover attempting to give false directions in the clear to a tpt a/c about to land at DOBODURA.

On the 12/Dec, the 30 Bde attempting to take up supplies to the road blocks on the SOPUTA SANANDA track were stopped by enemy action. A further attempt was made the next day with unknown results.

Papers captured show that three coys of infantry landed the night of 1/2 Dec, are at the Amboga mouth; also that our attacks to the 11 Dec have inflicted 101 casualties.

AIR OPS:

One cruiser and four destroyers have been reported moving South past MANDANG. A striking forde has been dispatched. Results not yet available.

MORESBY AREA:

Red warning was received at approximately 2357 hours 13/Dec of u/i aircraft over the Port Moresby area. This aircraft made three runs over the area, first run from the north to the south, the second run from the south to the north, and on the third run from the west to the north at heights of 22,000, 23,000, and 24,000 feet.

H.1, H.3, H.5, H.6, H.7, and H.10 gun stations engaged this aircraft at 0015 hours and from 0040 hours to 0048 hours at heights of 23,000 and 24,000 feet. A total of 266 rounds were fired during this engagement.

Approximately six (6) bombs were dropped to the southeast of Wards Drome on the first run and probably three (3) bombs were dropped to the west of Wards Drome, on third run. Nil observations. Searchlights were unable to pick up the target on any of the runs.

No damage to equipment nor casualties was reported. White warning received 0108 hours 14/Dec.

Arthur Hosnell
ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (IV).
FOR RAID ON 14 Dec.

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

Intelligence Report)
:
Number . . . . .172)

Intelligence Report to 0800L/15

BUNA AREA:

One prisoner of war was captured by the 30 Bde left of the SOPUTA SANANANDA track.

On the 14/Dec, a patrol of the 16 Bde with native guides started out to investigate a report of Japs at AMBOGA crossing.

AIR OPS:

The MAMBARE was subjected to continous attacks, and all barges were strafed and are now considered to be unservicable. Many Japs in the water attempting a landing, were machine gunned. Considerable casualties were evidenced by dead bodies floating and beached by midday. Approximately 400 drums tied in groups, presumably carrying supplies, were strafed and a large number sunk. Stores on the beach were also bombed and destroyed. B24's bombed 5 destroyers off GASMATA during AM/14. Near misses scored on 2 vessels. 10 to 15 Zekes intercepted and 2 were shot down.

MORESBY AREA:

Yellow warning received 1954L/14 of u/i A/C approaching from the north. At 1955 a Red warning was issued. This A/C made 2 runs over the Moresby Area, the first run from the SSW to the N at heights of 19,000 - 18,500 - 19,000 feet. No bombs were reported as being dropped on this run. On the 2nd run the plane came in from the NE and went out to the NNW. This run was made at heights of 21,500 - 22,500 - 21,000 and 20,500 feet. Approximately 2 bombs were dropped about 2 miles E of H.6 gun station on the 2nd run.

H.1, H;3, H.4, H.6, H.7, H.8, H.9, and H.10 gun stations engaged this target at 2000, 2042, 2047, and at 2100 hours expending a total of 378 rounds.

Neither damage to equipment nor casualties has been reported.

A S/L station in the Bootless Area flicked this A/C at distant range on it's run over the area and it appeared to be a single plane, twin engined type. White warning was received at 2121 hours.

Arthur Cornell
ARTHUR S. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (N)
FOR RAID ON 15 Dec

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

Intelligence Report)
:
Number . . . . .174)

Intelligence Report to 0900L/16

BUNA AREA:

Our troops are attacking Jap positions in the cocoanut grove south of Buna Govt. station.

Forward troops of the 30 Bde report that our harassing artillery fire is apparently causing enemy casualties. A Jap mtn gun ineffectively fired 5 rounds from an unlocated position.

MAMBARE AREA:

Information from reliable sources gives 250 Japs at the MAMBARE river mouth. Possibly a few at MAIMBA.

Japs sent a large party of LABABIA natives to GUADAGASEL village to capture and bring back carriers to MUBO. 20 GUADAGASEL natives captured and held in village pending movement to MUBO. Our fighting patrol moved on this camp to release the captives. No report yet received.

MORESBY AREA:

Red warning received 2051 hours. RDF picked up plots bearing 100° - 40 miles out. This plane(s) came in from the south at a height of 15,500 feet. Searchlights did not illuminate target due to over cast. Bombs were dropped in the 5 mile valley and in the 53 Btry, 14 Field Regt camp. No casualties nor damage to equipment has been reported. Plane(s) then made a complete turn and went out to sea on a bearing of 139 degrees.

On the second run the planes came in from the SW and made a run out to the NE. Heights on this run ranged from 21,500-19,500'Bombs were dropped on this run in the vicinity of Wards Drome causing some casualties.

The searchlights picked up the two planes probable type BETTYS on their way out to the NE.

All heavy AA gun stations engaged the target during the course of the two runs and a total of 740 rounds were expended.

On both runs over the area red flares were dropped from the planes. One plane was probably destroyed.

White warning was received at 2253 hours.

Arthur J. Cornell
ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st. Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (IV)
FOR RAID ON 18 Dec

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

Intelligence Report)
: Intelligence Report to 0900L/18
Number . . . . .176)

BUNA AREA:

An encircling move is being carried out by our patrol on enemy emplacements south of bridge between the two strips. The enemy attempted to cut off our patrols, and one patrol was forced to withdraw.

A single enemy plane bombed the area near PONGANI causing no damage nor casualties.

7 AUST DIV:

A party of 20 Japs attempted to infiltrate the 39 Bn positions during daylight the 17/Dec. 15 Japs were killed and a grenade discharger was captured.

A small party of Japs, south of AMBOGA village was cleaned out, and the 2/14 and 39 Bns are closing in on Japs in the village.

MORESBY AREA:- AIR RAID NO 95:

Yellow warning received approximately 0033 hours 18 Dec. '42 of unidentified aircraft approaching from the East. Red warning given 0035 hours.

These a/c, probably two, made one run over the area from the East to the West and thn going out to the North. H.3 gun station engaged these a/c at height of 19,500 feet by sound barrage at 0040 hours. 12 rounds were expended during the engagement. These a/c made run at heights of 24,000 feet down to 20,500 feet and dropped approximately eight to ten bombs about one fourth mile to the Northeast of H.11 gun station (Wirraway Valley).

No casualties nor damage to equipment has been reported. No 7 searchlight station of the 208th Coast Artillery (AA) had a flick-over on the target, but was unable to identify. Air raid message white received 0141 hours.

Arthur J Cornell
ARTHUR J. CORNELL
1st Lieut. CAC
Intelligence Officer

Distribution B.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

APPENDIX (IV)
FOR RAID ON 22 Dec

HEADQUARTERS
ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

Intelligence Report)
:
Number . . . . . 179)

Intelligence Report to 1000L/22.

3rd Aust. Div.
Disposition of our troops in the BUNA strip area unchanged. Enemy AA was slight throughout 22/Dec.

100 Enemy dead visible in the area of 200 yards square CAPE ENDAIADERE vicinity.

A patrol is pushing along SIWORU CREEK encountered enemy NOT aggressive and in very poor condition.

7 AUST. DIV.
After fierce patrol clashes on the night 20/21 Dec., the 2/7 Aust. Cav. forward of road block captured two lorries loaded with ammunition and in all probability are in close proximity of an important supply dump. The 39 Bn. is concentrated in this area.

The captured RABAUL natives state there are still about 200 Japs in the AMBOGA River area. A patrol in the MAIBARE Area reports some Japs are living on six launches hidden at DUVIRA CREEK during the day and moving off NW at night. There is a small party of Japs at GAURORA.

KANGA FORCE:
The enemy at LAE are filling in bomb craters on the drome.

MADANG:
Information from a reliable source indicates enemy, after landing on the night of 8/19 Dec., occupying three positions within radius approximately 10 miles from MADANG.

AIR OPS:
The BUNA Government Station was bombed on 21/Dec. causing a large explosion. No AA encountered.

At 0753L/21 Dec. a 30 foot barge loaded with crates and boxes was observed close inshore between CAPE WARD HUNT and MAIBARE mouth. This barge was strafed and during the early afternoon it was observed to be still in the vicinity. It was beached and still loaded. No activity seen in the vicinity.

FINSCHAFEN:
On 21/Dec. two cargo ships of 500 tons and 750 tons extensively camouflaged with foliage were sighted. On the first attack these ships were bombed without hits; on the second attack hits were scored on both. The 500 tonner was left burning and the 750 tonner was severely damaged.

MORESBY AREA - Raid 96.
Red Warning was issued 0020 hours of unidentified aircraft approaching from the SE. One P38 was airborne to intercept.
The unidentified aircraft came in on a bearing of approximately 146 degrees at a height of 22,000 feet and made one run across the area going out to the North. Approximately 10 incendiary bombs were dropped at the NE end of 7 Mile Drome causing a few fires. No casualties or damage to equipment reported. Searchlights were exposed but were unable to illuminate target due to overcast. The A.A. did not engage. Oneheavy gun station reported the planes to be two probable type SALLY as seen through a break in the clouds. Green Warning given 0101 hours. White Warning issued 0117 hours.

Arthur J. Cornell
ARTHUR J. CORNELL
1st Lieut., CAC
Intelligence Officer

Distribution B.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

December 1, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 9

1. FOCKE-WULFE 200K Kurier:

The designation FW200K is commonly used to describe the military version of the German Kondor civil transport aircraft originally produced in 1937. The description which follows applies basically to aircraft designated as Kurier, FW200K, Kondor K, and Kondor C, the latter of which forms the basis for design of the military type FW200K.

Performance - The Kurier's performance permits a wide range of duties: cooperation with U Boats, high and low level bombing, mine laying, torpedo dropping, and troop transport. The normal range is 1,140 miles at 215 mph, carrying 11,000 lbs. of bombs or freight; the maximum range is 2,430 miles at 170 mph. The aircraft at start of long flight and carrying a typical normal load has a service ceiling of 21,500 feet, but by the finish of the flight is able to attain a ceiling of 30,500 feet. The normal cruising speed is 215 mph and maximum speed is 250 mph.

Armament of the Kurier consists of:

Dorsal	-	1 x 7.9mm. mg. forward.
	-	1 x 7.9mm. mg. or 20 mm cannon aft.
Lateral	-	1 x 7.9mm. mg.
Ventral	-	1 x 20mm. cannon forward.
	-	1 x 7.9mm. mg. or 20mm cannon aft.

2. SUBMARINE BORNE FLOATPLANES SLIM AND GIEN - CORRECTION:

In a previous summary it was stated, upon information then available, that the two types of submarine-borne aircraft, type 96 RE/P (SLIM) and the Type O RF/P (GIEN) were equipped with Shimpu Type 12 engines. This was considered a distinct type, since it was the first occasion upon which the name had appeared.

Intelligence Officers of the Directorate have since advised that the original translation represented one of two possibilities, and that the alternative and more usual one is "Kamikaze". This latter name is familiar as applied to Japanese engines, although the particular type engine is a new one to this Headquarters.

3. TYPE 97 LB MITSUBISHI DARAI 108(NORMA)

This army aircraft was reported as having been shot down in GUADALCANAL very recently. It was not included in the list of aircraft and code names in last summary because it was still not confirmed as being actually in existence. However, it should now be added to the list, with the code name shown above, in the list headed non-operational in SWPA under "light bombers' This one instance of sighting in SPA is not sufficient to justify its inclusion as operational at the moment, though it should be remembered that the classification as "operational at the moment", and non-operational" is, of necessity, temporary only and aircraft are likely to move from one section to another as circumstances change.

Throughout the campaign in this theatre there have been suggestions from time to time that Army Air Units were operating. Up to the present, information indicates that Naval Units only have been engaged in Northeastern Area, though Army types have been encountered in Northwestern Area. Earlier reported sightings of T97 MB (SALLY) are considered to have arisen from mistaken identifications.

While this has been the position in the past it is by no means certain that it will continue in the future. Army types may be sighted in either Area. It cannot be over-emphasized that accurate information on the subject is of the greatest importance in the present situation.

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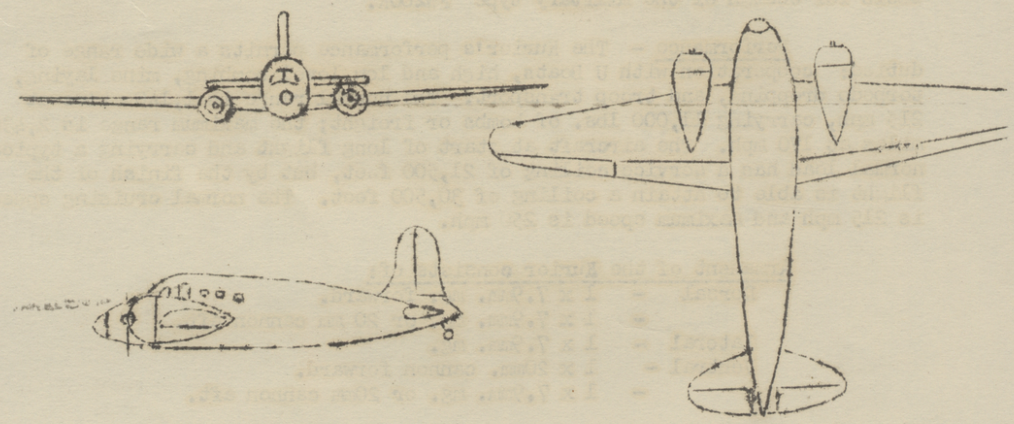
One possible explanation of the presence of the Darai 108 (Norma) is that it was being used for an inspection trip by Army staff officers. The aircraft is suited admirably for use as a liaison type, being capable of carrying four passengers in addition to pilot and co-pilot.

It is considered a reasonably exact duplication of the Bennett Aircraft, made in the U.S., which had the following characteristics rendering it adaptable for liaison. It landed with use of brakes in approximately 700 feet and took off in approximately 950 feet. It had a landing speed of 62 mph and a maximum speed of 165 mph at sea level. The above data were based on a fully loaded aircraft. A drawing of NORMA appears on this page.



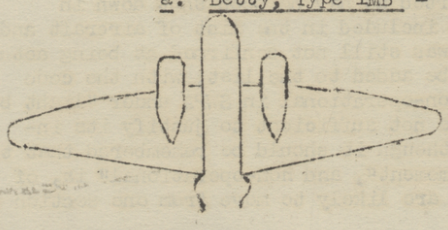
NORMA

4. EXHAUST FLAME PATTERNS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF JAPANESE NIGHT FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS.

Exhaust flame patterns are playing an important part overseas in aiding Allied pilots to identify enemy aircraft at night.

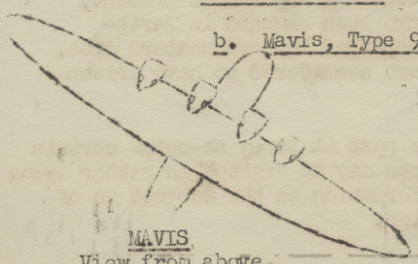
The sketches, showing the probable locations of exhaust stacks on eight Japanese aircraft, are issued for the information of all concerned. Information at present held by this Headquarters is very incomplete and corrections to exhaust flame pattern, as described in the following aircraft, will be appreciated and of value to the service.

a. Betty, Type 1MB - No information available, but it is assumed that the exhaust pattern would appear each side of the fuselage and on the underside of the aircraft, in two single flames or in pairs of flames. Overall distance spanwise would be approximately 22 feet.



BETTY
View from below

b. Mavis, Type 97 4E F/B. - Two exhaust outlets to each engine. The exhaust patterns of the Mavis would be identified by eight separate flames appearing in pairs on an overall distance spanwise of approximately 43 feet. At close range these flames would appear to emanate in pairs from the tops of each of the four engine cowlings, at a position just forward of the leading edge of the wing.



MAVIS
View from above.

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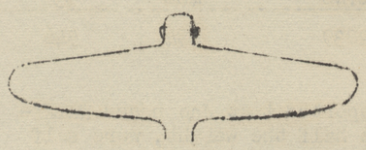
c. Dave Type 95 RF/P - No information available, but it is assumed that a single pattern exhaust would appear on either side of the fuselage.



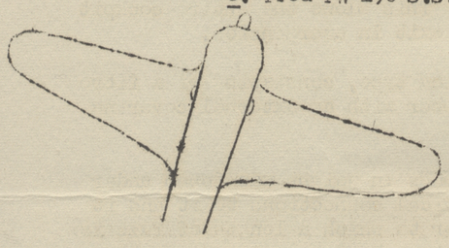
DAVE
View from above.

d. Val, Type 99DB - One pair of exhaust flames would appear in pattern on the underside of the aircraft and in a central position spanwise. At close range exhaust would appear to emanate from the underside of the cowling, just forward of the leading edge of the mainplane.



VAL
View from below.

e. Fred FW 190 S.S.F. - This aircraft is fitted with an unusual exhaust stack arrangement, as a flame appears to emanate from both each side of the fuselage just forward of the cockpit enclosure. At close range it will be seen that flame appears at each side and from the pilot end of the cowling just above leading edge of mainplane.



FRED
View from above.

f. Nate, Type 97 SSF - From information available NATE appears to have only one exhaust outlet and pattern would appear as single flame emanating from the starboard side of aircraft (looking from pilots seat forward). At close range it could be seen that flame leaves the exhaust outlet (located on the side of the cowling) just forward and below the leading edge of the mainplane.



NATE
View from below.

g. Mike ME 109F SSF - This aircraft is fitted with an in-line V Type, engine and exhaust stacks appear on both sides of fuselage forward of leading edge of mainplane. As this is an in-line engine each flame will appear much longer and brighter than the radials previously mentioned. At close range it will be seen that exhaust flame emanates from both sides of the engine cowling and extends along the entire length of the engine



MIKE
View from below.

ALLIED AIR OPERATIONS OVER BUNA - SANANANDA on the 24th November, 1942 was carried out by A-20s, Beaufighters, B-25s, B-26s, B-17s and fighters. During the operations 67½ tons of bombs were dropped and a total of 51,600 rounds of ammunition expended.

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Enemy Casualties:

Estimate of Japanese aircraft casualties in all theatres resulting from Allied operations from 9 Nov to 15 Nov inclusive: -

	Destroyed	Porbable	Damaged
SOLOMONS	80	5	2
INDIA	4	1	6
ALEUTIANS	7	-	-
	91	6	8
Reassessment of recorded casualties as result of check and further intelligence	2748	488	538
TOTAL to 15 Nov.	2839	494	546

EQUIPMENT:

WALKI - TALKI Wireless Sets: It has been reported that Japaneses WALKI-TALKI outfits captured in the SOLOMONS were about half the weight, were self contained and their performance at least as good as that of Allied sets.

Focke-Wulf 190 A-3 (FRED): (a). From an inspection of an enemy Focke-Wulfe 190 A-3 recently crashed in ENGLAND, several additional points of interest are brought forward. The cockpit enclosure rivets contain a small explosive charge which may be detonated from the cockpit. This blows the entire cockpit cover off the aircraft, thus permitting a quick exit in emergencies.

(b). The petrol tanks are of the self-sealing type, consisting of a fibre shell of leather, the third layer being soft rubber with an external covering of black vulcanized rubber.

(c). A demolition charge of about three pounds in weight was found under the pilot's set structure. There were no electrical connections to it and it appears to be exploded by screwing in a detonator to which a length of fuze is attached. Aircraft destruction devices of this type have been common in the European theatre. The idea, of course, is to destroy any aircraft which lands where the enemy would have an opportunity of examination. This has applied also to new types of radio aquipment as well as bomb sights, which often have individual self-destroying devices which explode when anyone attempts to examine or remove the equipment.

(d). Since the Focke-Wulfe 190 has been reported as used by the Japanese in the SWPA, it is quite possible that destruction charges similar to the above may be found in this area. This means that not only may enemy aircraft be destroyed by "souvenir" hunters or unauthorized personnel examining them, but also loss of life and severe injury have been known to result.

Arthur J. Cornell

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

December 5, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 10

NEWS FROM OTHER FRONTS:

TIMOR: Enemy ground activity has increased but has been confined to patrols strengthened by armed natives. These patrols have been harassing our forces in the MAOBISSE Area.

One of our section posts at KABLAK (2 miles SW of MAOBISSE) was attacked by 400 natives, but they were defeated. South of MAOBISSE, one of our detachments attacked 70 armed natives and inflicted heavy casualties, causing them to withdraw. Another party of 250 natives are reported to be moving east between MINDELO and TURISCAI (18 miles and 22 miles north of BETANO respectively) on to SAME (7 miles east of MINDELO).

Japanese and natives have occupied AINARO, 11 miles east, HATOLIA, 15 miles north, and ERMERA, 18 miles NNE, of BOBONARO (36 miles SSW of DILLI).

Following the report that Japanese and natives were considered responsible for the consistent firing and burning of native villages, from RAIMEAN to the BELULIC River (10 miles NE of RAIMEAN) a further message now states that Japanese and natives attacked Dutch Troops in the BELULIC River area, and drove them back. These enemy forces are now pushing on to BETANO.

Further east, VINILALE, 14 miles SSW of BAUGAU, has been occupied by the Japanese en route to the south coast.

Allied bombing and strafing attacks have been made on BECO, RAIMEAN (one mile south of BECO), BAUCAU and VINILALE with marked success. Two Bofors guns were observed at BAUCAU, of which one was silenced. PENFOEI aerodrome (KOEPANG) was also raided on 22 Nov. Japanese aerial activity, on the other hand has been slight, being confined to desultory raids and patrolling. Three fighters and three reconnaissance aircraft operating from DILLI are patrolling the north coast of TIMOR daily, at irregular intervals.

SOLOMONS: BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND. A native report which is considered fairly reliable states that the Japanese have strongly reinforced BUIN and are constructing defensive positions. In addition a coast road is being made between BUIN and TONOLEI. All natives have been moved four miles inland and are not allowed in the military zone. W/T stations are located at KAHILI and MOISURU with L/T connecting them. Dumps are also located at MOISURU and LAMOUI.

NEW GEORGIA: A native report states that a launch landed a party of Japanese at KOKENGOLO Mission (8 miles NW of RENDOVA HARBOUR), from four warships on 13 Nov. No further details of the activities of this party have been received.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

SECURITY INFORMATION:

Addressed Envelopes In Battle Areas: The necessity of destroying addressed envelopes in forward areas is again stressed. Experience has shown that a considerable amount of valuable information regarding our Order of Battle is often conveyed to the enemy by personnel failing to destroy envelopes before going into action. LHQ has been approached and they advise that a proposal has been submitted to PMG's Department for the inclusion in the cancelling frank on envelopes of the slogan "DESTROY ENVELOPES IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIPT". Personnel should be constantly reminded of this security precaution until this proposal has been put into operation.

Correspondence With Australian Ps.W.: Instances have been noted of personnel corresponding with Ps.W. in enemy territory using their full Army address. Officers and other ranks corresponding with Australian or British Ps.W. will not give the name of their unit, but will give, as their address, the address of a relative or friend in the Commonwealth to whose care a reply can be sent, and may request that reply be sent to him care of Deputy Assistant Field Censor, NEW GUINEA. In the latter instance, the soldier should notify his correct address in writing to the D.A.F.C. concerned.

Letters addressed to Australian, British, or Allied Ps.W. cannot be released if enclosed in an envelope bearing the Unit of Base Censor Stamp.

- -

Personnel Lost in NEW BRITAIN - NEW GUINEA Area

The jungle in NEW GUINEA and NEW BRITAIN is easier to traverse than the name "jungle" would lead one to expect. Residents always refer to it as the "bush", "jungle" being reserved for the extremely dense vegetation so often shown on the films. Vegetation which gets direct sunlight is dense and difficult to penetrate, but this condition only applies to the treetops and jungle walls facing a clearing or beside a wide river. Beneath the treetops and inside the walls there is no sunlight and little undergrowth. Except in swamps a man can walk through without having to cut a path, merely pushing aside occasional branches or vines and skirting tangled patches. NEW GUINEA jungle is easier to penetrate than the mountain bush of SE AUSTRALIA. Near villages there are sometimes areas of old gardens, where the big trees have been cleared and a dense secondary vegetation has sprung up, but native tracks lead through them to the villages.

Except near enemy bases, the best course for a man lost in the jungle is to find natives. There are villages, only a few hours' walk apart, all along the coast, and travel along the beach is quicker and easier than inland. In the mountains many of the valleys carry large native populations, the villages being on the ridge tops.

Camping In The Jungle: There are many plants, such as wild bananas, with large leaves, which can be used to make a lean-to shelter, and rolled around the body for warmth or to keep off mosquitoes (during the day mosquitoes are seldom bad if one keeps moving). Rain falls almost daily and two hours spent in making a good shelter would use less energy than having a sleepless night. Ordinary

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safety matches rapidly become unserviceable due to the prevailing dampness and must be dried out before a fire, so that wax matches, or safety matches in an air-tight container, are essential. At villages the natives provide a house for the night, and have their own means of making a fire.

Finding The Way: Because of the rugged mountain terrain of most of NEW GUINEA and NEW BRITAIN, it is hopeless to try to follow a straight-line compass course. If there is a track, it is best to follow it until natives are found and then travel with native guides and on tracks towards the coast. Where there are neither guides nor tracks, the best course is to follow ridges or streams. This method saves a great deal of arduous ascending and descending necessary if one cuts across the country at right angles to the river system. Ridges are easier walking and give views showing, perhaps, native gardens or smoke fires, and usually lead down to a stream junction. Small streams can be followed along the sides or in the water keeping a good lookout for tracks leading to hidden habitations or gardens on the hillsides.

Native hunting tracks in the jungle run along ridge tops and are marked by knife and axe marks on the vegetation. If one knife cut is found it is worth spending some time searching for more and trying to locate the line for the trail; there may be a turnoff down the side of the ridge to a hamlet a thousand feet below.

A track sometimes runs through a garden, leaving it at a point hard to find. By climbing a tree or on the uphill edge of the garden, a village or other garden clearings may be discovered and their general direction noted. Also, by scouting completely around the garden in the bush ten or twenty yards from the edge of the garden the track may be located. If this is unsuccessful, going back along the track will probably lead to a village in the direction from which you came.

Crossing Rivers: Fords are usually at the lower end of a smooth slow flowing reach, just above where the river shallows and runsfast over stones. If the water is too deep or too fast, it may be possible to swim across, starting at the head of a slow reach, with a log or bamboo pole for support.

Along the coast there is little danger from crocodiles except in a few river mouths, where they can be scared by shouting and splashing. The natives know where this is necessary. In general, crocodiles need cause no more anxiety than snakes do to a walker in the Australian bush.

Food and Water: In the mountains there are innumerable springs and small streams with good, clear water. Near a village there is usually a spring reserved for drinking water, which is reasonably free from pollution, and in fact, before the war, was used without boiling by travelling administrative officers.

Native foods in the villages are good. In the jungle it is worth while looking for sweet potato vines and bananas at any clearing or hun encountered. The natives sometimes plant these foods at hunting camps, without making a regular garden. Green bananas can be cooked in their skins over a fire - when the skins are charred nearly through, they are done. Sweet potato leaves can be cooked in a short length of bamboo tube blocked at one end.

It is desirable to learn to recognize some of the more common sources of food in the jungle before the time comes to rely on them. Native gardens near most of our forces in NEW GUINEA contain sweet potatoes, yams, and taro, and natives, or people with local knowledge, can point out the bush Limbong palm, the heart of which

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isedible, as well as other emergency foods.

Treatment of Natives: There need be no fear of head-hunters or cannibals. In the few remaining areas where the natives have not seen whites a man forced down is more likely to be regarded as a supernatural beingthan as a meal. As a resu of war conditions some tribes who had given up inter-tribal fighting years ago may may now have occasional scraps to settle old scores, but a white man is quite safe from attack unless he provokes it. Even if the natives do not appear friendly the best line to adopt is to behave as if they are friendly and that good treatment is expected as a matter of course. Natives resent interference with their customs, their pigs and their women.

Rewards and Payments: A man isolated in the jungle will not have to pay for all food and services supplied by the natives, and should not attempt to do so. Where a special service has been reddered, a chit (the village mission teacher has pencil and paper) giving particulars will result in payment being made sometimes and natives are quick to appreciate this system. Where trade goods, such as old razorBlades, are carried, they are best used as gifts instead of as money, being presented to the chief in each village on leaving.

Near Enemy Bases: The natives in Japanese controlled areas have been threatened with drastic punishment if they assist our forces, but many ofthem will not betray a man forced down unless they are compromised. Any enemy patrol would have difficulty in finding a man who hid himself, and remained motionless. If care is taken not to kick moss off logs or break branches, or otherwise leave signs, the trail would be difficult to follow. Natives go to their gardens daily in the early morning and return about the middle of the afternoon; accordingly, the middle of the day and the evening are the best times to travel on the tracks without being seen.

A. J. Cornell

for ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution A.

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HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

December 8, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 11

NEWS FROM OTHER FRONTS:

OWN AIR - New Ireland - KAVIENG was raided at night on two occasions.

Solomons - Long range night bombers attacked BUKA, where a surprise attack was also carried out by one of our reconnaissance aircraft, which straffed grounded planes and personnel working on the wharf.

In addition allied aircraft attacked the aerodrome at KAHILI, starting large fires.

NW Sector - Our air effort in TIMOR has been stepped up to meet increased enemy pressure against our troops. Long range fighters for ground straffing are now bei employed in conjunction with heavier bombing attacks against enemy air bases. Targets included DILLI and PENFOEI aerodromes, as well as numerous villages occupied by the enemy.

ENEMY LAND-

It was reported on 25 November that the Japanese had occupied LABABIA ISLAND (eight miles SSE SALAMAUA) and were using it as a supply base for MUBO. In confirmation increased enemy activity has been noticed by our patrols between MUBO and the coast.

The development of the landing strip at HOPOI probably accounts for the presence of two hundred Japanese reported at BUKAUA (one mile east HOPOI) on 24 November.

The Japanese are continuing to strengthen their bases down through the SOLOMON ISLANDS.

A report on 24 November stated that further reinforcements of Japanese troops and coolies had arrived in the BUIN area.

Reliable natives reported that there were three thousand Japanese at REKATA BAY on 26 November. A fuel dump and wireless station had been installed with four A.A guns already in position.

Japanese activity in Portuguese TIMOR has been steadily increasing and it is now apparent that a co-ordinated plan is being carried out to eliminate Allied resistance and thus gain full control of that country.

With the route BECO to DILLI via BOBONARO or MAOBISSE practically closed to Allied troops, the Japanese have been concentrating on closing the route from BEACO to BAUCAU, thus containing our troops in the intervening area.

In conformity with the Japanese edict to concentrate at LIQUICA, Portuguese soldiers and civilians from BAUCAU arrived at that port on the 20/21 November. Activity in the vicinity of BAUCAU has increased during the week. Approximately one thousand Japanese were reported to have moved to LAUTEM (thirty-two miles east BAUCAU) on 22 November, whilst LAIEIA (twenty miles west by south BAUCAU), VEMASSE (seventeen miles west by south BAUCAU) and VIMIAIE (fourteen miles south by west BAUCAU) were also occupied.

Japanese accompanied by armed hostile natives continued to harass our troops who, on 22 November, were assisting the Dutch in the vicinity of AINARO and MAOBISSE. A report on 25 November stated that the Allies were being pushed back in the direction of SAME and BETANO.

- - - - - - - - - -

Enemy Casualties: - Estimate of Japanese aircraft casualties in all theatres resulting from Allied operations from 16 to 23 November, inclusive: -

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	Destroyed	Probable	Damaged
SOLOMONS	26	3	-
INDIA	1	-	-
SWPA	23	16	4
	50	19	4
Previously estimated to 19 November 1942	2839	494	546
	2889	513	550

A dissection of aircraft casualties by types in the SWPA is set out hereunder: -

	Destroyed	Probable	Damaged.
Fighter	321	147	131
Bomber	153	41	91
Recce aircraft	29	4	14
U/i.	71	22	31
	574	214	267

I. MESSERSCHMITT 109 F (MIKE)

Further confirmation that the ME 109F (MIKE) is in operational use by the Japanese Air Forces in the SWPA comes with the report of B-17s which, during a recent mission over Kahili Aerodrome, identified one of the interceptive fighters as an ME 109 with nose cannon, in line engine and prominent exhaust pipes.

II. TYPE 99 LB (LILY)

Northwestern area pilots have recently reported engaging two aircraft off the coast of TIMOR, which they identify as Type 99 LB (LILY). Upper surfaces of the Lilys they met were camouflaged a mottled brown, and although no national markings were observed on the fuselage, one aircraft carried the Rising Sun on its tail fin. The pilots reported wing span as slightly larger than the Beaufighters.

Speed of the aircraft encountered off the coast of Timor was estimated at 240 knots. Machine gun tracer came from the belly and possibly from the side of the Lilys, although the structural design of the bomber would make improbable a side gun location and suggests that top and belly armament were firing at side angles. A nose gun is confirmed by puffs of smoke from that quarter.

III. SUPPLY DROPPING BY TYPE 99 D/B (VAL)

A two seater enemy aircraft, believed to have been a VAL D/B appeared over MUD BAY, Goodenough Island, and was fired upon by men in one our launches. Half an hour later, the same aircraft returned, accompanied by three Zekes. They strafed the launch and the shore and then straffed our troops near Kilea Mission. It appeared that the VAL had dropped supplies to Japanese forces in the area, and that having been shot at from our vessel, brought the Zekes into the area to strafe. All the Zekes carried belly tanks. The VAL did not carry one. It is presumed that the Zekes had been acting as top cover for the VAL.

IV. ENEMY TYPE 45

The type 45 is an Army two place, mid-wing monoplane, similar in appearance to the B-10 (B-10 has a span of 71', length of 45') and also to the MELL except for the single tail. The type 45 has a single triangular shaped fin and rudder, stressed skin, and fabric covered control surfaces.

It is powered by two 14 cylinders, radial engines, each developing an estimated 1200 h.p. and driving variable pitch three blade propellers. No armor is provided. Armament consists of 2-13 mm, 1-118 mm, fixed guns on the forward

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fuselage, and 1-7.7 mm cannon mounted free on the dorsal turret. Maximum speed is approximately 280 miles per hour which would give the P-40 a speed advantage of 30-40 miles per hour. The range is 870 miles at 174 miles per hour with an endurance of five hourse and a service ceiling of 26,250 feet.

V. MAVIS AND B-17E

COMBAT ACCOUNT - Flying on a course of 318 degrees at an altitude of 400 feet the B-17E sighted a type 97 4E F/B (MAVIS) on a course 135 degrees at altitude of about 1500 feet. The weather gave unlimited visibility, with fair weather cumulus at 800 feet. After the MAVIS had passed, the B-17E made a 145 degree right turn, climbed to 1500 feet and proceeded to close the distance between the two aircraft. The Jap started down through the clouds until the enemy seemed to have come out of the cloud base (800 feet) and then dived to 500 feet, when he leveled off, thus paralleling the flying boat, with sufficient speed advantage, the B-17E made a90 degree turn into the MAVIS, elevated his nose so the nose gunner could bear, then dropped his nose to permit the top turret gunner to fi also. After passing under the enemy, it made a 180 degree turn in readiness for a second run.

MAVIS turned into him to shorten the length of run, but the B-17E's speed sufficed for it to maneuver in the position for the second beam run. After the fourth successfve run (all passed were from underneath) the enemy turned slowly and started down. Ten feet above the water surface, he leveled out, then pulled up and plunged nose first into the sea. The B-17E's nose gunner gave a final burst into the MAVIS which caused an explosion and flames.

The battles duration was 20 minutes. The enemy continually endeavored to bring his tail guns to bear. The pilot of our aircraft believed that MAVIS carried two small calibre waist guns (similar to PBY Guns) rather than 20 mm in the top hatch; he also stated that the nose gun was 20 mm.

VI. USE OF KAWANISI TYPE 97 F/B (MAVIS)

This aircraft appeared as a Japanese civil aircraft in 1937 and accomodated 17-20 passengers. It is a 4 engined parasol type monoplane F/B with twin rudders. The engines are KINSEI 4C type radial air cooled, each developing 900 hp at 13,000 feet. The length of the main plane is 131 feet and the fuselage length 81 feet. Maximum speed is approximately 135 knots and cruising speed approximately 110 knots. Adapted to war use, its usual crew is seven.

VII. PLACE OF F/B IN JAPANESE ORGANIZATION

F/Bs have an important place in Japanese Air Organization. The Japanese scheme of operations for naval aircraft would appear to be on the following basis.

(a). Land based fighters and bombers are primarily used for operations against nearby land objectives.

(b). F/Ps are used in island warfare. Their tasks are either short secur ity patrols in areas where there are no land aerodromes, or local fighter protection of island bases without land aerodromes, or cover for shipping movements and naval operations in which case the F/Ps are based on shore or on seaplane carriers, accompanying the shipping remote from land bases.

(c). F/Bs are used for a number of purposes, the chief of which are long range reconnaissance over long sea stretches; transports; bombing of remote islands which lack fighter protection or effective AA defenses; night bombing of important land targets.

VIII. POSSIBLE NEW JAPANESE AIRCRAFT.

AHQ India reports that a Japanese aircraft was shot down which contained a tail assembly, in which the tail plane and elevator were forward of the rudder post. In addition, to this distinctive feature, the following description of the aircraft is given: Twin engined, midwing monoplane, completely retractable tail wheel, stressed skin fabric control surface; fin 6'1" in height, 2'6" in length; span of stabilizer 16'6" with chord at root 4'11"; carried crew of two. It is thought that this aircraft is the Army Hq. Type 100 Reconnaissance.

X. NATIONAL MARKINGS ON JAPANESE AIRCRAFT.

Evidence from China is that the use of national markings by the Japanese

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is inconsistent. Formerly, it was believed that the Japanese red disc was used bot. on the upper and lower surfaces of the main plane as well as the fuselage; however later examination of crashed enemy aircraft failed to support this conjecture, and led to the theory that both Army and Navy continued to use the national marking on the main plane, but only the Navy retained it on the fuselage.

In addition to letters and figures, most Japanese aircraft are also marked with white and/or red bands. These usually number one or two, and are either on the fin and rudder or round the fuselage, just forward of the tailplane. On fin and rudder, they are nearly always horizontal, although cases have been reported of bands inclined to horizontal. Bands on the fuselage are sometimes vertical and sometimes inclined.

FLAME THROWERS AGAINST AIRCRAFT:

The following information from Fighter Command, Intelligence Section No.357 is of interest in SWPA in view of the fact that the Japanese have been employing flame throwers, although no instances of its use against our aircraft have been reported to date.

The Russian newspaper, "RED STAR" recently published an article stating th the Germans have been using flame throwers against Stormovik bombers, apparently in an attempt to affect the morale of the pilots. These flame throwers produce columns of fire 160 to 230 feet high, but have so far been unsuccessful in inflicti any losses on the Russian Air Force.

This information can be linked with a report by a British pilot, operating over Dieppe on the 19th August who states that he witnessed a long sheet of flame of about 500 feet coming from the front of the town of Dieppe. This flame was suddenly extinguished and gave the impression that flame throwers were being used.

ENEMY EQUIPMENT AT GUADALCANAL:

Mooring Bouy - The Japanese are employing a type of mooring bouy which is scribed as apparently lighter and more efficient than the usual rubber ones. It is metal construction and about two feet six inches in diameter. Most of them were destroyed by our naval shelling.

Aerial Torpedoes - Six aerial torpedoes abandoned by the Japanese on the wharf at GAVUTU were examined and found to be very similar to our 18" torpedo (approx. 16' in length) and divided in the same proportion as ours. They had warheads on, but no expert examination was made on the site. An interpreter made a list of directions found on them. This list showed nothing unusual.

Searchlights - Searchlights mounted on trucks were recovered on GAVUTU and at TULAGI. Each unit was self contained, the power, generator, etc. Although smashed by marines during the attack, one was assembled from undamaged parts of two and put into operation.

Radar Outfit - A complete Radar outfit was captured. At GAVUTU there was a complete W/T Station which had been put out of action by our gunfire. Japanese W/T materiel was considered to be excellent and what was taken on GAVUTU had been set up with care. Obviously, a large and important station had been constructed wi transmitter on GAVUTU and a received in TANAMBOGO. Our masts were intact and were intact and were utilized by the enemy.

Walkie Talkie - Walkie Talkie outfits of the Japanese were reported to be about half the weight that ours are, self contained, with performance as good or better than Allied sets.

ENEMY EQUIPMENT IN NEW GUINEA:

Magnetic Compass (Wrist Pattern) - A simple and cheap compass captured in NEW GUINEA Consists of a black enamelled metal watch type case one and a half inches in diameter and three quarter inch thick attacked to the wrist by a plain leather strap and buckle.

An unbreakable glass forms a dial divided into cardinal points (shown in Japanese characters) each quadrant showing sixteen points. Luminous paint marks th points and the needle.

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There is no means of locking and setting. An arrow on the dial shows a variation of 17 degrees West (approximately) apparently to offset local error due to the metal case.

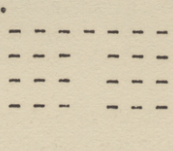
JAPANESE AIR TACTICS AT TULAGI:

As has been characteristic of Japanese Air Raids, attacks upon Allied positions at Tulagi were timed with regularity, the usual time being either 1200 hours or 1530 hours - the midday raid being the most regular. Unlike the science of attack there appeared to be no accepted methods of approach on the part of the enemy. On the contrary, variation seemed to be the keynote of their tactics. Sometimes the fighters came over high above the bombers. At other times this procedure would be reversed, with bombers above the fighters. Even their type of formation varied of which three examples are diagramed below: -

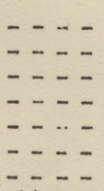
A.



B.



C.



It was impossible to discern whether or not these formations were stepped as bombing runs were made at heights of 25,30,000 feet.

ENEMY DISPOSITIONS:

The following information as to enemy ground dispositions in SWPA comes vrom American Army Sources as of 31/10/42.

NEW GUINEA		SOLOMONS	
LAE SALAMAUA AREA	5600/6100	BUKA	600
BUNA - KOKODA	2700/4400	KIETA	50
MILNE BAY	Scattered Parties	BUIN FAISI	12,000
D'ENTRECASTEAUX IS.	400 (?)	YSABEL	100
DUTCH N.G.	6/8000	MALAITA	100
AMBON	2/4000	BAURA	50
TIMOR	8,300	GUADALCANAL	4,000
AOVE ISLAND	140		
NEW BRITAIN		**NEW GEORGIA AREA**	
RABAUL	60,000	VILLA LAVELIA	50
NEW IRELAND	1900	WICKHAM HARBOR	50
		VIRU HARBOR	200
		RENDOVA HARBOR	50

AA DEFENSE (From interview given by U.S. Naval Officer SB Area)

"Apparently, Japanese Naval antiaircraft gunners are excellently disciplined. Our fighters and bombers flew right in and over their ships, yet they withheld their fire because their own fighters were preventing interception. Japanese gunners were noticed to be very adept in adjuting their antiaircraft altitude to any altitude variation in that of their target."

Arthur J. Cornell

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution A.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL AWM2019.366.1970

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

December 12, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 12

NEWS FROM OTHER FRONTS:

TIMOR: All sources confirm that there has been an increase in equipment and men during the last month. It is estimated that there are 2,000 Japanese at LAUTEM, 500 at LAGA (22 miles SW of LAUTEM), 1,000 at BAUCAU and 500 at VIMEIALE (15 miles SSW of BAUCAU). A strong drive against the Allied forces on the island in the near future is anticipated.

There has been some increase in naval and marchant shipping movement to and from DILLI. It is known that on 29 November the Japanese had the following surface units in the general area:

1 aircraft carrier.
1 heavy cruiser.
1 destroyer.

Two cruisers were also sighted 35 miles SSE of SUAI, on the south coast, 33 miles WSW of BETANO, on 1 December. This naval concentration is the first reported since the end of July.

The enemy is still maintaining daily reconnaissance of thd surrounding sea lanes and increased aircraft activity has been noted at the DILLI aerodrome. Four unsuccessful air attacks were made on two Allied vessels proceeding to TIMOR on 30 November. Two of these attacks were broken up by Beaufighters and two BETTYS and a ZEKE were damaged. This is the first mention of the Beaufighter (long range fighter) operating in the DARWIN Zone.

PENFOEI airfield was raided by six Beaufighters on 2 December, five bombers were burnt and ten bombers, and two, probably three fighters were damaged. A fuel dump was also fired.

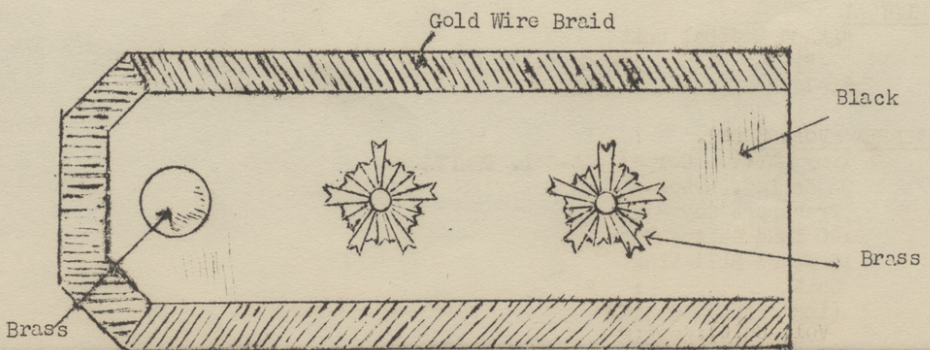
The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, General Count TERAUCHI Hisaichi, left on 25 November for an undisclosed base in the South Pacific, according to a short-wave broadcast from JAPAN.

SOLOMONS: BOUGAINVILLE - A reliable source reported on 2 December, that 80 men were camped at TURIBOIRU (8 miles north of BUIN). A large percentage of the area was surveyed three weeks ago and natives say they intend installing anti-aircraft guns.

IDENTIFICATIONS: (i). Reproduced below is sketch showing shoulder epaulette captured in the GONA area on 25 November.

Neither the design of the epaulette or the brass "pips" are known to be Japanese service rank insignia, although the official colour black denotes military police.

It is probable that the captured epaulette was worn by a military police officer of "TAKASAGO" Formosan Volunteer Bn recently identified in this area.



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(ii). The following information regarding Japanese units and commanders identified in the BUNA-GONA area is based on documents and Ps.W. statements up to 30 November, 1942.

NANKAI DET : MAJ-GEN HORII, Tomitaro (Also known as "HORII Force")

INF.

144 Inf. Regt. : Col. YAMOMOTO
"TATE" 8417

1 Bn	:	Lt.-Col. TSUKAMOTO
2 Bn	:	Maj TAKAMURI
3 Bn	:	Lt.-Col. KUWADA
Regt Sig Company	:	Capt. NYUKO
" Gun Company	:	?

41 Inf Regt,
"MATSU 4 or
"OKI" 5169 : Col. YAZAWA

1 Bn	:	MIYAMOTO (?)
2 Bn	:	Lt-Col. KOIWAI
3 Bn	:	Lt-Col. (?) KOBAYASHI
Regt. Sign Company	:	?
" Gun Company	:	?

228 Inf Regt : ? Col. DOI NORIO
"NUMA" 8924

1 Company : ? (landed 1 November)

ARTY

Mtn Arty Bn : Lt-Col. HOZUMI
"TATE" 8420

1 Bty	:	?
2 Bty	:	?
3 Bty	:	Lieut. TAKAKI
Bn Combat Train	:	Lieut. KAMADA
47 Field AA Bn	:	Maj. FUCHIYAMA

ENGRS

55 Engr Regt.	:	Col YOKOYAMA
15 Ind. Engr Unit	:	Lt-Col. (?) TAKAMORI
4 Ind. Engr Unit	:	?
9 Div. Bridge Construction Coy	:	?

CAV

KAWAJIMA : ?
Cav Det
"TATE" 8418

COMNS

45 Permanent W/T Unit	:	Lieut. KAMIZUKA
7 Ind W/T Unit	:	Lieut. IIZUKA
88 Ind Telegraph Company	:	?

MEDICAL

"AKAO" Medical Unit
"TATE" 8420 : Capt. AKAO
Field Hospital : ?

SUPPLY & TRANSPORT.

Army Service Corps	:	Lt-Col. TOMITA
38 Bn Ind. Motor Transport Coy	:	?
120 Land Duties Coy	:	?
15 Naval Billeting Unit (incl TAKASAGO Vol. Unit; KOREAN	:	?

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(iii) GUADALCANAL Area.

HORUKAZU Tamaoki		Reported as Chief of Staff 2 Div.
MARUYAMA Tamaoki		Reported as General Officer Commanding 2 Div.
NASU		Reported as Officer Commanding Div Inf, 2 Div.
SHOJI Toshishige	Col.	Appears still to be associated with 230 Inf. Regt.

(iii) Other Areas.

YOSHIMOTO	Teiichi	Lt-Gen.	General Officer Commanding First Army.
YOSHIDA	Shin	Lt-Gen.	General Officer Commanding MENCHIANG Army
YANO	Otosaburo	Lt-Gen.	Delete as General Officer Commanding 26 Div
SHIDAYAMA	Kaneshiro	Lt-Gen.	General Officer Commanding 26 Div.
INOUYE	Hidenosuka	Col.	36 Mtn Arty Regt 36 Div.
KAMEGAWA	Yoshio	Col.	Delete from 236 Inf. Regt. 40 Div.
ISHIMOTO	Sadano	Lt-Gen	Delete as General Officer Commanding 48 Div
NAKANO	Hidemitsu	Lt-Gen.	General Officer Commanding 48 Div.
OKAMOTO	Takayoki	Col.	56 Recce Regt. 56 Div. and delete from 120 Cav. 116 Div.
DOI	Sadashichi	Col.	Delete from 170 Inf. Regt. 104 Div.
TAJIMA	Koremori	Col.	51 Bn 12 I.M. Bde, died August 1942.

ORGANIZATION: - Attached as Appendix "A" is a translation of a document found in the SOPUTA Area on 27 November. This shows the organization of No. 2 Company 47 Field AA Battalion.

EQUIPMENT: - New Type Japanese Uniforms.

New style khaki drill tunics have been captured in the BUNA-GONA area, and our troops report having seen some of the enemy wearing them.

The tunics were of good quality, although rather heavy for this climate. Markings on the tunics showed the maker's name and date of manufacture but nothing to identify any particular arm of service.

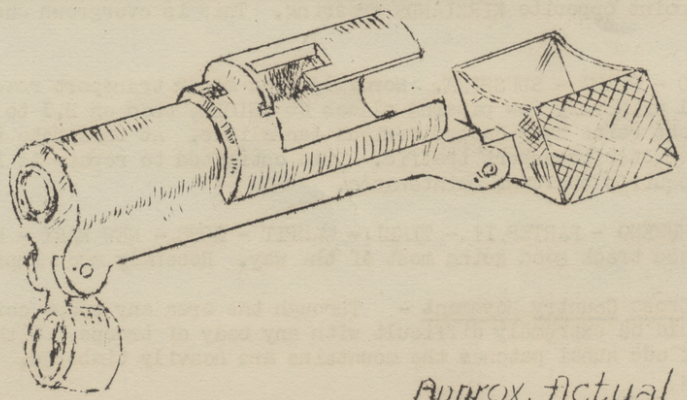
A small and compact wave meter has been recovered in the NEW GUINEA area.

This device was apparently fitted with a "magic eye" for the purpose of measuring and checking wave frequency during transmission, thus indicating the necessity for any adjustment in wave length. It consists of a metal box 3½" x 4½" x 6" weighing (in its present state) 2½ lbs. with 4 hinged loops at top and bottom apparently for spring suspension, suggesting use in aircraft.

Equipment captured BUNA-GONA area includes two further types of rifle muzzle caps.

Designed to fit a special rifle only, (probably sniper) and adds approximately one inch of smooth bore to the barrel. This attachment is NOT considered to be a silencer.

STEEL MUZZLE CAP:



Approx. Actual Size

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Report on Area - WAU SALAMAUA LAE MARKHAM VALLEY

I. TOPOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

(a). Nature of country. - From the WAU valley the ground rises sharply to the East with continuous rough mountainous country down to the coast. The main ranges continue North to the MARKHAM river, the whole area between the BULOLO Valley, WAMPIT Valley and the coast being very rough and mountainous. The central area is almost unpopulated.

The MARKHAM River valley is for the most past flat on the North side of the river. This valley is perhaps 15 miles wide on the upper reaches of the river but narrows as it approaches the coast. At GABMATSUNG Mission the foothills of the WEIN Range are approximately three miles from the river.

(b). Rivers. - There are innumerable mountain streams which unite to form short fast flowing rivers. All are subject to sudden flooding and are then very difficult to cross. The best crossing over the MARKHAM is at KIRKLANDS. Here the river is 700 to 800 yards wide. At normal times it is possible to walk easily half way across on gravel banks. At this date there are 8 - 10 canoes (capacity 4 men) and one boat (capacity 10-12 men) available to make the crossing.

(c). Roads and Tracks - The information given to date in intelligence summaries should be treated with reserve. This applies also to travelling times. Although it is perhaps possible to traverse most of the tracks as shown on the maps, they are for the most part very difficult and hard to follow. It is considered that the only tracks that could be used for practical purposes are the following:-

WAU - KAISINIK - BALLAMS - GUADAGASAL - MUBO - KOMIATUM - SALAMAUA. This track is in constant use and is the normal route from WAU to SALAMAUA, Motor transport road from WAU to CRYSTAL CREEK 1 hour from KAISINIK.

BLACK CAT track from WAU to WAIPALI and junction with main track just South of MUBO. This track is exceedingly difficult but would have to be considered in any operations. Patrols from an Ind. Company have just completed a reconnaissance of this track.

BULWA - PARTEP III - PILMUNG - MISSIM - BOBDUBI - SALAMAUA. From BULWA to PILMUNG is very rough going and exceedingly difficult to follow. From there on the going is fair.

BULWA - KWATOMANE - YASINGLI - BOBADU - MISSIM - BOBDUBI - SALAMAUA. For the most part is very rough. 2½ hours out from BULWA a branch track runs East to a point 1 hour NW of YASINGLI. This is a native pad. Another branch track leaves BOBADU and goes through DAHO - HOTE- ASINI to KILA.

BUANG River track. This connects MARPOS on the WAU - MARKHAM PT TRAIL, passes through LEGA to the SALAMAUA - LAE track to a point South of the mouth of the river. Near the coast the track is wet and overgrown and hard to find.

SALAMAUA - BUSAMA - LABU - LAE. Well defined track, the difficulty being the crossing of the MARKHAM River near LAE.

NADZAB DROME - NADZAB - MUNUM - JENSENS - LAE. Well defined. Flat easy going but overgrown with tall grass. Passable to motor transport when bridges are repaired and small amount of road work done. A track connects NADZAB drome to a point opposite KIRKLANDS crossing. This is overgrown and hard to follow.

WAU - BULOLO - BULWA - SUNSHINE. Normally good motor transport road though narrow. C.1 with very few passing places to BULOLO, then on B.1 to SUNSHINE. Recent rains have caused serious landslides. At this date the road is closed to Motor transport traffic. Time estimated to repair is 14 days. This road requires constant maintenance.

SUNSHINE - MUMENG - PARTEP II - TIMNI - WAMPIT - BOBS - NEW MARI - KIRKLANDS. A well defined track good going most of the way. Recently much improved.

(d). Cross Country Movement - Through the area any cross country movement would be extremely difficult with any body of troops. With the exception of odd kunai patches the mountains are heavily timbered. This coupled with

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mountain mists reduces visibility to a minimum, while on the flats, ground observation is strictly limited by high kunai and other grasses.

There are tracks in the SALAMAUA and LAE localities NOT enumerated above. These and the surrounding areas are known to individuals in the WAU valley. Native villages are almost invariably connected by pads.

(c). Aerodromes.- BULOLO would require some attention and grass would have to be cut. WAU drome now has one small hangar and workshop (will take one fighter only) and two smaller sheds. Every morning almost with exception low clouds and mist cover this drome until approximately 0830 hours summer time. BULOLO is likely to be similarly affected. Conditions are normally good on the other dromes.

II. GUIDES: - Guides are essential on all tracks. Fortunately there are plenty in the area - many members of NGVR having lived here in peacetime who have since had experience on many of these tracks. Other troops operating in the area have good local knowledge. Natives are very useful but are liable to clear out during trouble.

III. ACCOMODATION: - Camps have been established on the WAU - KAISINIK - GUADAGASAL - MUBO and SUNSHINE - MUMENG - WAMPIT - KIRKLANDS tracks. Although accomodation is limited these camps are useful for staging. The native can quickly build grass shelters when required.

Additional huts have recently been built at SUNSHINE - MUMENG, TIMMI, BOBS and KIRKLANDS.

There is an abundance of good water everywhere.

IV. RATIONS AND FOOD AVAILABLE: - At the present time there are plenty of banan pawpaws and sweet potatoes to be had, but there are no supply dumps left in the area.

V. NATIVES. - The natives are intelligent and no doubt have an idea of what is going on. Although they work for the Japanese around SALAMAUA and LAE it is NOT likely that they are pro Japanese, possibly they have little option. It has to be realized that operations in the area has thrown normal native life out of gear. Many of the villages are deserted, the natives having "gone bush". Japanese bombing and machine gunning of villages is scarcely likely to help their cause. One thing is certain, our forward patrols have always been assisted by the natives. They have gone out of their way to assist individuals in trouble. Another thing is certain, the natives DO talk. A show of force on our part would assist their attitude.

VI. TRAVELLING TIMES: - It is considered that 5 hours actual walking time is sufficient for a days march for troops in battle order. This can of course be exceeded but the muggy heat saps energy quickly. Troops in marching order would soon lose their effectiveness as a fighting force.

Travelling times for troops with carriers between main points are as follows: -

WAU - MUBO	3 days.	
WAU - SALAMAUA	5 days.	
WAU - SUNSHINE	2 days	2 - 3 hours by motor transport.
SUNSHINE - KIRKLANDS	3 days.	
SALAMAUA - LAE	2 days.	
KIRKLANDS - LAE	2 days.	

Arthur J. Cornell

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

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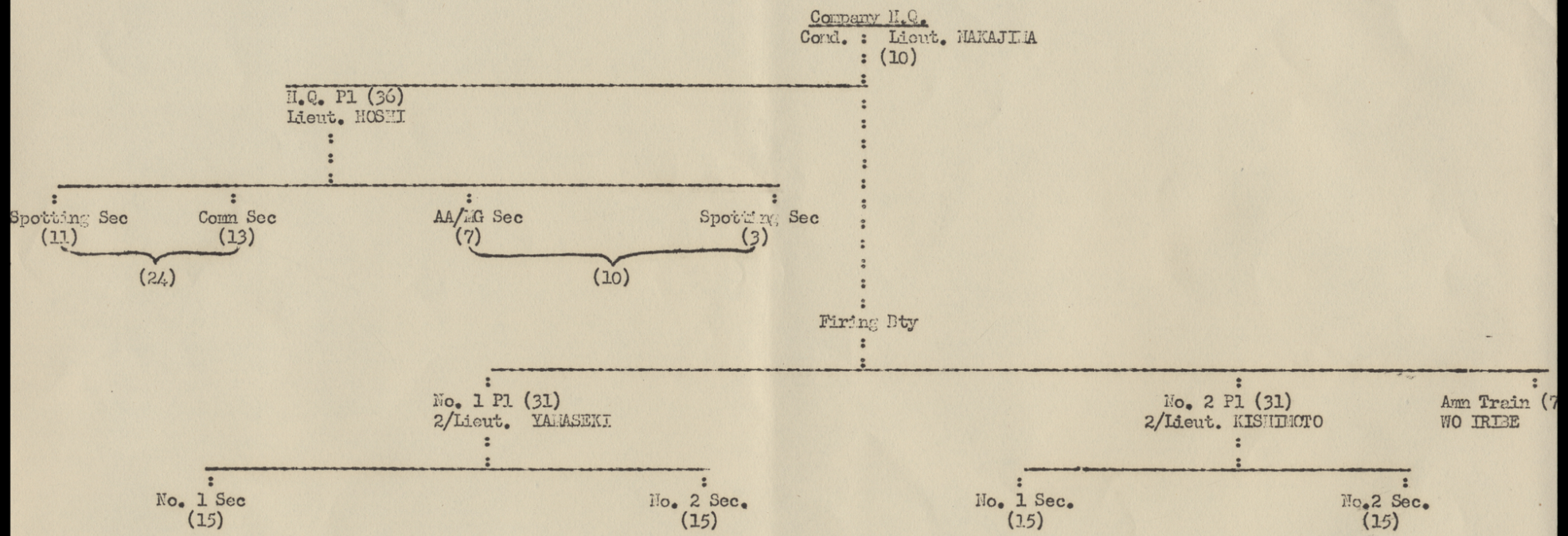
APPENDIX "A"

Organization No. 2 Company - 47 Field AA Battalion as at 10 October 1942



Strength	115
In hospital	8
Total	123

Estimated Armament
4 - 75 mm AA gun
1 - AA/MG

Comment: - Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Companies of 47 Field AA Bn. have been identified BUNA-GONA Area. Based on estimated armament, total weapons of this Bn are - 12 - 75 mm AA guns and 4 - AA/MGs.

(Document captured SOPUTA Area 27 Nov.)

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HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

December 19, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 13.

ENEMY BOMBING TACTICS IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREA:

The high level bombers are escorted by ZEKES in numbers from as many as 20 to as few as 8. The number is apparently dictated entirely by availability of ZEKES and not by any predetermined principle. The Dive Bombers have been escorted by from 2 to 6 ZEKES. The main body of accompanying ZEKES comes in several thousand feet above the bombers doing wingovers and loops. It is generally believed that they do this in order to keep a wide lookout. These maneuvers sometimes result in a marked cloud trail from the wings, which often occurs in this area when a plane travels at high speed or maneuvers violently. These cloud trails remain visible for as long as five to ten minutes and are helpful in locating formations.

In leaving a bombed area, the ZEKES follow the bombers, staying several thousand feet above them and from 2 to 6 miles behind them.

AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION:

SIX GUN TYPE "0" SSF (ZEKE):

A B-17 reports that on 28/11 it was intercepted over the BUNA AREA by three ZEKES one of which approached within 30 feet, firing six guns. The normal ZEKE armament consists of 2-20 mm cannon and 2-7.7 mm machine guns, but there have been numerous reports indicating either a change in armament or, more probably, an aircraft very similar to ZEKE.

TYPE 98 L/3 (10A):

Several references to an aircraft bearing resemblance to the AT-6 (HARVARD II) with fixed undercarriage, have been received from operations near the RABAUL area. A photographic interpretation report for RABAUL dated 16/11 indicated 8 aircraft on LAKUNAI believed to be Type 98 L/3 (IDA). Following are some details of this aircraft: It is a single engine, radial type, two-place, low-wing monoplane. It has a pronounced taper to the leading edge of the main plane and straight trailing edge. There is a sharp pointed fin and fixed undercarriage. Span 47'9", length 34'0", and height 11'10". Maximum speed is 260 mph at 13,000 feet. The normal range and bomb load is 500 miles at 225 mph carrying 1,000 lbs of bombs, while the maximum range is approximately 790 miles at 200 mph carrying 660 lbs of bombs. Armament consists of two synchronized 7.7 mm machine guns and one flexible 7.7 mm machine gun.

JAPANESE NAVY RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT (DINAH):

A series of sketches of a Japanese Navy Reconnaissance Aircraft was recently obtained. The sketches were made on a scale of approximately 1/150 which would give the span as 56'0" and the length as 40'0".

The aircraft is in many instances similar to the Army Hq Type 100 Reconnaissance Plane. It may also be the type 2 Naval Training Patrol Plane which is fitted with 2 KOTOBUKI engines each developing 545-600 hp for takeoff.

The sketches indicate slots in the leading edge of the mainplane and folding wing tips, which suggests possible carrier operation. The code name "DINAH" has been alloted this aircraft, but the proper type number cannot yet be confirmed.

VARIOUS JAPANESE CAMOUFLAGES:

Camouflage of aircraft is generally practiced with apparent good effect by the Japanese. Weather conditions and terrain receive prime consideration in efforts to make this plane invisible. A few examples of camouflage adaptability to the local circumstances are herein cited:

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The so called "Aleutian" ZERO SGF (ZEKE) recovered by the U.S. Navy was painted a glossy greenish-gray color alike on all surfaces and is estimated to be difficult to discern in the foggy atmospheric conditions in which the plane operated. ZEKES were intercepted at MORESBY which were completely white except for their National Markings. In the Solomons and adjacent areas where the Japanese have operated from airfields constructed of the light colored coral, aircraft have been camouflaged white, making them extremely difficult to spot from the air.

Twin Engined bombers have been sighted in the Northwest Area which are of mottled bronze color, and it is reported, are not easily seen in flight near water.

Japanese planes raiding the SOLOMONS were painted an aluminum which, when observed anywhere near the sun, made them nearly invisible. They carried no numerals, insignias, or imperial colors on the wings. Type 96 M/B (NELL) frequently has been camouflaged with irregular curling lines of light gray and light green. Type 97 Reconnaissance planes (BOB) have been observed painted a dark gray. Other ZEKES have been variously reported as being dark green, brownish green, shiny jet black, light brown, orange, and silver. Several float type "O"s (RUFF) engaged were painted light blue with no conventional markings. The Type 97 fighter bombers have been seen camouflaged a light gray.

UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT CARRYING SEARCHLIGHTS:

Two unidentified aircraft were sighted flying between HOOD POINT and TUFI over the ranges (24/11). One of these aircraft showed a single searchlight from about one mile distant. This is the first instance of Japanese searchlight-bearing aircraft in this theatre.

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES BY SIR JOHN LATHAM:

(NOTE: Sir John Latham was Australian Minister to Japan Immediately prior to the Declaration of war)

Change in Japanese Outlook Since 1934: "In 1934, when I was in Japan before, I was received with open arms and a smiling welcome. In 1941 everything was different. I found myself in a hostile country on a war footing. There were no smiles, no happiness. The people were deprived of the simplest pleasures. There was a grim devotion to a National Ideal of which many ordinary people knew very little. I found dislike for foreigners. Many of my former friends were unwilling to meet me. When I mentioned this change to Mr. Matsuoka he said, "This dislike of foreigners is a natural incident in the changes which are taking place. Japan is undergoing a great national renaissance and it is incidental to that development that there is now a dislike of foreigners. We are simply developing our national spirit

Japanese Attitude towards Truth: I had spoken to Mr. Matsuoka about the customary charge Japan had made for years against any country which did not immediately accede to any Japanese request- a charge of lack of sincerity. I said, "These charges of lack of sincerity are offensive to our people, and I am not sure you fully realize what they mean. They mean that we are lying. " He said, "You misunderstand the position. To charge anyone with lack of sincerity does not matter very much. It has a different aspect in Japan from that which it possesses in other parts of the world. If you charge a Japanese with being a thief, he will be very angry, but if you call him a liar, he won't mind very much. It is a matter of language."

Public Opinion: The people do what they are told to do. Speaking generally almost universally, they believe what they are told to believe. The government controls the press. The government controls all public meetings. Nothing can appear in the press that is not approved by it, and no public meeting may be held if the government vetoes it. There is accordingly a complete control of the life of the country.

The Japs Belief in his own Superiority: There is no doubt in the Japanese mind that they are superior to Europeans in virtue and intelligence. They have learned all we had to teach them about science, and they are sure they are superior to us in devotion to a national ideal and in capacity for self-sacrifice. They consider that we have gone soft and rotten, and that the world is to be given not to the soft races but to the hard, virile races that are prepared to fight-- and the Japanese are prepared to fight. They regard their arms as invincible. Remember also that in Japan they hear nothing of defeat, only of successes. "

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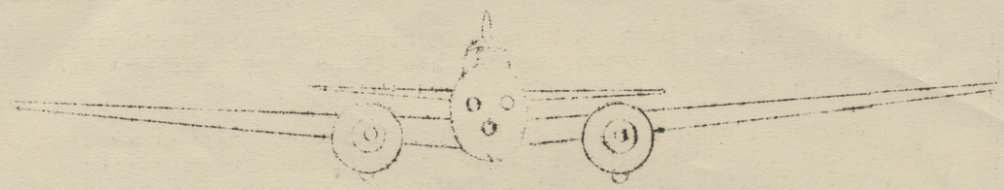
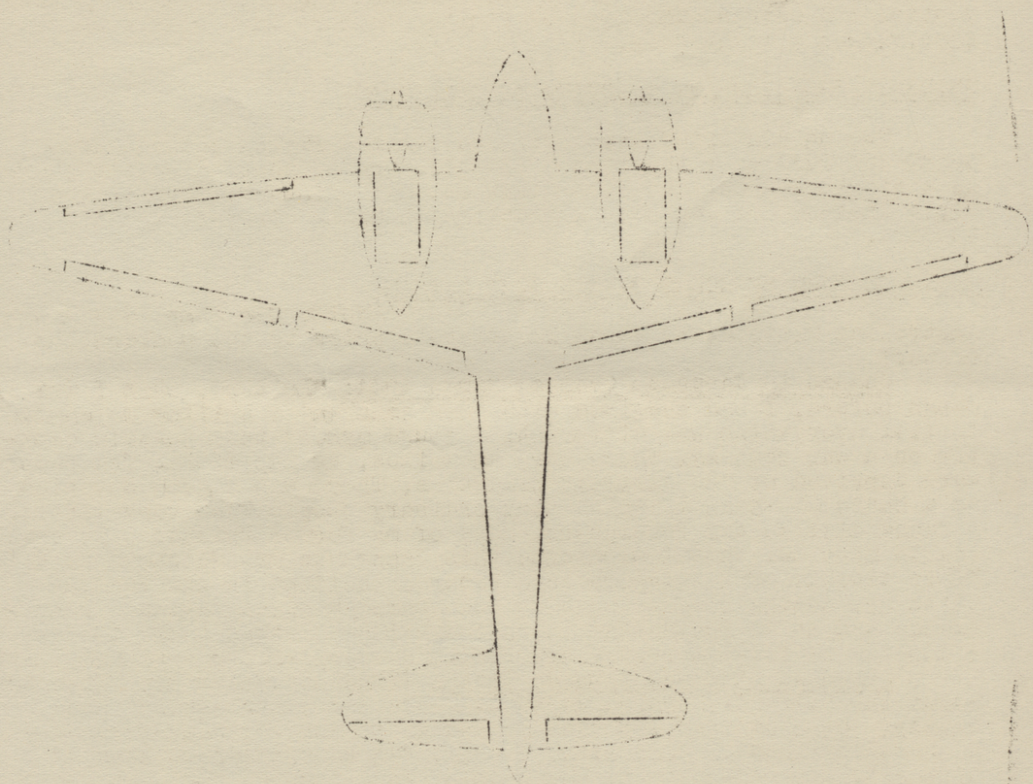
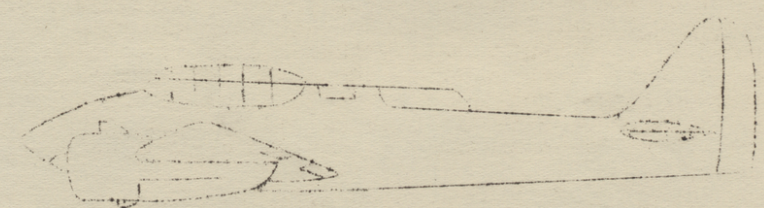
(DINAH)
JAPANESE NAVAL RECONNAISSANCE







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NEWS FROM OTHER FRONTS:

PORTUGUESE TIMOR:

All reports from this sector indicate considerable MT movement on the north coast road. Several convoys of trucks filled with Japanese have left DILLI during the past few days heading east. One batch of six trucks was towing guns. Twenty five truck loads of Japanese moved from BOBBNARO (36 miles SSW of DILLI) to DILLI during the night 4/5 Dec. The estimated enemy strength in Portuguese TIMOR is 7000 of whom 3000 are at present in DILLI.

An increased amount of shipping is consistent with enemy land activity during the last three weeks. Two large merchant ships were being unloaded at DILLI on 7 DEC while a destroyer stood at the harbour entrance. On 1 DEC a Japanese warship was off LAGA (22 miles SE of LAUTEM) -- This anchorage appears to be a distributing point for Japanese in this area.

Japanese fighter and bomber movement at DILLI has remained constand and active. Between 1000L and 1932L on 1 DEC Japanese planes made six attacks on Allied warships in the vicinity 100 miles SE of SUAI(SW corner of Portuguese TIMOR). On the same day enemy aircraft strafed BETANO. In addition to the usual reconnaissance and patrolling reports state that the enemy intend to build an airfield at NOVA NEZARE (10 miles east of LAUTEM). Native reports indicate an aerodrome at LAUTEM. There are possibly other strips at this end of the island. Allied planes attacked two Japanese cruisers heading on an easterly course, 45 miles SSE of SUAI on 1 DEC, but all bombs overshot the target.

In view of the much increased activity of the Japanese in TIMOR, the possibility of a diversionary attack (considered likely some months ago) on NEW GUINEA being made from the NW approache , must be borne in mind when reviewing future Japanese offensive intention in the SWPA.

DUTCH TIMOR:

A report, the first for some time, states that a possible staff car and twelve motor transports were on the road OESAPABESAR (5 miles east of KOEPANG) and also a number of transports on the road BABAOA (14 miles ENE of KOEPANG) OESAPABESAR on 1 DEC.

SOLOMONS:

NEW GEORGIA. At MUNDA, intense activity on two landing strips has been reported. This base has previously been considered one for seaplanes but the possibility of its use by land based aircraft must be taken into consideration.

INDIAN OCEAN:

The German vessel "RAMSES", en route from KOBE to GERMANY via BATAVIA was scuttled approximately 8000miles west by north of SHARK BAY (West Australia), when intercepted by Allied warships.

NEWS FROM THE NW AREA:

More frequent enemy reconnaissance of the DARWIN area and N coast as far south as WYNDHAM indicate apprehension regarding our activities. Antiaircraft defences shot down one of four ZEKES on reconnaissance over DARWIN on 30 Nov.

Development of new landing strips near LAGA and VILA DE AVI in Portuguese TIMOR was reported to be continuing. Fighter aircraft have been sighted on LAGA. BETANO village and anchorage were attacked on two occasions but activity against our land forces has been on a small scale.

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NEWS FROM THE N.W AREA: (Cont'd)

The air highlight of the week was a surprise raid by our long range fighters on PENFOEI aerodrome. Owing to the long distance from our bases this important target had not previously been reached by our fighters and the enemy was caught unawares. Fifteen of eighteen bombers were damaged on the run-ways and of these, five were left burning. Three fighters were also damaged, a fuel dump was fired and the smoke column was visible for fifty miles. It is probable that a large force of bombers had been staged from KENDARI preparatory to a raid on DARWIN.

An increased number of aircraft were seen on DILLI three days after this attack. High mountains immediately to the south make DILLI less vulnerable to low level attacks than PENFOEI which is very open and has poor dispersal facilities for bombers.

Two Japanese cruisers were unsuccessfully attacked off SUAI and fighters successfully intercepted Japanese bombers attacking our naval forces in the TIMOR SEA.

An Allied bomber on patrol in this area was intercepted by six Zekes and succeeded in destroying two.

Straffing and bombing attacks have continued in support of our land forces on GUADALCANAL.

Night raids have been made on KAHILI and BUKA from low level and heavy casualties and destruction have been reported as a result of our bombing.

ENEMY CASUALTIES: Estimate of Japanese aircraft casualties in all theatres resulting from Allied operations from 25 to 30 Nov 42, inclusive:-

Locality	Destroyed	Probable	Damaged
SWPA	18	11	1
INDIA	20	7	2
SOLOMONS	10	-	-
	48	18	3
Previously Est. 23/11	2889	513	550
	2937	531	553

Total casualties by type in SWPA included in the above figures are:-

	Destroyed	Probable	Damaged
Fighter	332	156	132
Bomber	159	42	91
Reconnaissance	29	4	14
Unidentified	72	23	31
	592	225	268

JAPANESE NATIONAL FESTIVALS:

There is evidence that Japanese operations are sometimes affected by anniversaries and other national festivals, which are, in general, observed with rather more particularity than is usual among Western nations. This factor may operate in two ways. On the one hand, some holidays may be observed among operational units by granting leave and a general tendency towards relaxation; on the other hand, some festivals (e.g. Navy Day, National Aviation Day and Emperor's Birthday) may give rise to a desire to provide striking war news either just before the day or on the day itself. For example, National Aviation Day in 1941 was marked by a distinct increase of air effort in CHINA.

A list of chief national festivals for Jan and Feb follows:

Jan 1 New Year's Religious Service at Court.
Jan 3 Emperor's New Year Festival.
Jan 5 Imperial New Year Banquet.

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Above are the most important public holidays in the Japanese calendar, marked by rounds of visits, special food and wine, and general merrymaking. It is practically impossible to get any official or public business done from 1 to 7 Jan, while, for several days at the end of December, new business is seldom commenced, in case it intrudes on the holiday. The Japanese New Year has perhaps more traditional observances than the European Christmas, and troops in battle areas are officially assisted to keep them up - the special components of the New Year meal being a regular issue, whilst beer or wine is often distributed.

IDENTIFICATIONS: (i) Further information regarding the identity of reinforcements landed BUNA area since 1 NOV indicates that part of this force included the KANBUTSU 3 Bn of TANAKA 229 Inf Regt (NUMA 8935) approximately 800 strong and approximately 400 naval troops probably the remainder of YOKOSUKA No 5 SNLF, No 1 Coy of which is already in the area. No 2 Coy of YOKOSUKA No 5 SNLF participated in the operations at MILNE BAY.

(ii) The following are new identifications in the BUNA area:

14 Billeting unit	Capt BABA (consider elements only).
3 AA Regt	Not considered in area, may be parent body of 47 AA Bn.

(iii) Translation of a map captured in the GONA area 8 DEC shows that the enemy force in defence at the junction of the CAPE KILLERTON and SOPUTA-SANANANDA road on the 20 NOV included the following units:

Regt HQ	?
YAZAWA detachment	41 Regt
TSUKAMOTO Bn	1 Bn 144 Regt
Engr regt	
Main strength HOZUMI Mtn Arty Bn	
Reserve unit	?
106 Land duties unit	
120 " " "	

The strength shown for this force was 1688 fighting troops and various administrative units, and indicates the importance attached to SANANANDA and the reason why our advance in this area has not progressed.

(iv) Information from a signal message captured GONA area 8 Dec indicates that the GONA force was under command of Col YOKOYAMA (Engrs) and that Maj YAMAMOTO (newly identified as commanding a provisional road construction unit) was in command at BASA

EQUIPMENT: (i) The following is a preliminary description of a captured T94 75 mm mountain gun:

SPILT TRAIL	: Traverse approx 17° R and 17° L. Weight with saddle 3 cwt. May be further stripped.
BARREL	: Weight approx 120 lbs, length approx 5 ft.
RECUPERATOR & CRADLE	: 150 lbs.
BREECH RING	: 20 lbs.
BREECH BLOCK	: 30 lbs with assembly.
SIGHT ARCS	: 12 lbs.
SHIELD	: 12 lbs each half (shield is divided centre vertically
WHEELS	: 40 lbs each
SIGHTS	: Elevationarc graduated to extreme 8000M on top charge, 7000M on intermediate, 5760 on low charge.

(NOTE: Measurements and weights are mpstly approximate owing to lack of facilities. Gun was completely stripped down and parts examined separately.)

Arthur J. Cornell

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

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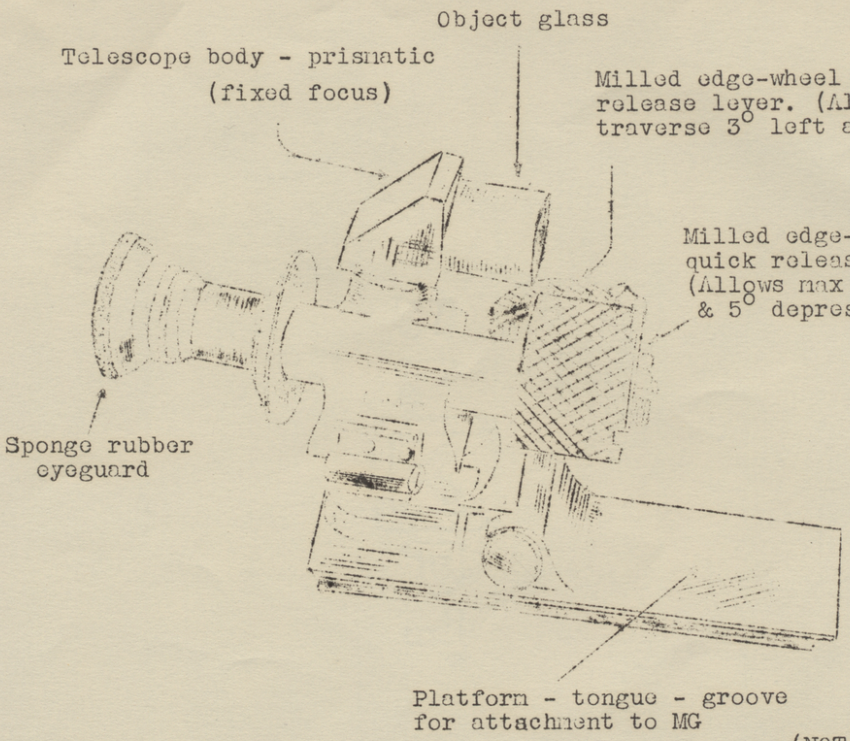
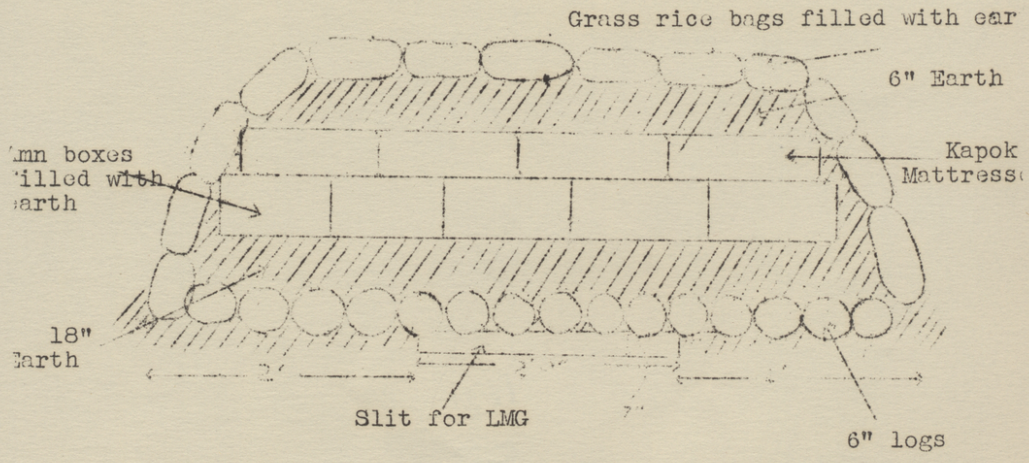


(NOT TO SCALE)

TACTICS: Reproduced below is a rough sketch showing the type of prepared position in the GONA area from which it proved difficult to dislodge the Jap. The entrance to these posts is extremely small. Some pits are built to accomodate three MGs, thereby having a very wide field of fire. These pits have proved most difficult to knock out.



L.M.G. PIT - GONA AREA

HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

December 22, 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 14.

NEW AICHI TYPE "O" FLOATPLANE

Photo-reconnaissance of Kiska Harbor, of a merchant vessel converted into a seaplane tender, confirms the existence of a new single engine Japanese twin-float monoplane. The following characteristics are evident from the photographs:-

Wing of deep chord, with slightly swept back leading edge and more sharply swept forward trailing edge, with curvature on the outer sections; rounded tips, radial engine. Horizontal tail surfaces, approximately elliptical in plan. Twin floats, cockpit enclosure of medium length.

The aircraft corresponds closely, except for the float undercarriage, to the Aichi type 99 Navy D/B (VAL) and confirms the existence of a previously reported Japanese aircraft described as "Aichi Type "O" Floatplane with Mitsubishi engine". In this connection it may be pointed out that the VAL is fitted with a Mitsubishi "Kinsei" 14 cylinder radial engine.

The twin-float monoplane under consideration is believed to be the Aichi Type "O" floatplane, probably fitted with a Mitsubishi "Kensei" engine. The following preliminary estimate of performance figures has been compiled on the assumption that the span is 48'6", a corresponding gross wing area of 420 sq. ft., and an estimated loaded weight of 8,300 lbs. This weight excludes bombs but allows for a fuel tankage of 210 gallons (Imp.) corresponding to that of the VAL:-

Maximum Speed: 210 mph at 7,000 feet.
Normal cruising speed: 185 mph at 10,000 feet (corresponding range 780 miles).
Maximum Range: 1,130 miles at 140 mph at 10,000 feet.
Mean service ceiling: 29,000 to 30,000 feet.
The maximum power output of the "Kinsei" engine is 1060 bhp at 6500 feet.

ARMY TYPE 98 L/B RECONNAISSANCE (MARY)

"Hitherto it has been assumed that the type number of the Japanese Army L/B reconnaissance aircraft, fitted with an in-line engine, was Type 97. A combination of reliable sources indicates that the correct designation of this aircraft is Type 98. This aircraft will in the future be referred to as the Army "98" L/B reconnaissance (in-line engine)."

SPEED OF TYPE 99 M/B (LILY)

Pilots of P-40's on interception duty over the Darwin area report that they were, in a recent instance, unable to make contact with a Type 99 M/B ("Baltimore Type") LILY because of the high speed of the Jap. bomber which they estimated to be 240 mph true, at about 27,000 feet.

Previously this aircraft has been classified as L/B. Details now available, however, make it clear that the classification would be M/B, and it will be referred to as such in the future.

SQUARE WING-TIP S.S.F. (HAP)

Further to summary references, a reliable source states that more of the new HAPS are being used by the Japanese operating against S.W.P.A. Wing-tips are described as more nearly square than the ZEKE, and greater speed is claimed for this possibly new type than is attained by the older type. HAP is not believed to be fitted with leak-proof tanks. Although the span is shorter than that of the ZEKE, the aircraft gives a larger appearance than ZEKE in flight.

NEW TYPE JAPANESE FIGHTER

A.H.Q. India states that a high speed twin-engined fighter with twin tail fin and great manouverability recently made 5 approaches to our bombers. The aircraft burned navigation lights and green cobere lights.

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JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WITH GUNS FIRING AFT.

Troops at DOBODURA reported that the enemy planes, which straffed the aerodrome on 30/11, mounted machine-guns firing aft from the trailing edge of the wings. They state that otherwise the aircraft appeared to be type 99 D/B (VAL).

COMMENT - The guns may be fixed to fire aft of the aircraft described, but it is doubted that they would fire from the trailing edge of the wing.

JAPANESE ANTIAIRCRAFT WEAPONS:

A preliminary report of the 75 mm, .50 calibre machine gun, and 25 mm. guns, based upon recent examination of captured Japanese antiaircraft artillery weapons, is quoted below from "Tactical and Technical Trends" No. 12 Military Intelligence Service, War Department.

75 mm A/A Guns - The Japanese had 3 A/A gun batteries, of 4 guns each, emplaced around the flying field and installations examined. They were placed in a generally triangular formation about 4,500 yards on a side. These guns were 75 mm on navy pedestal mounts. They had 360° traverse and 75° elevation. They fire HE shell with a 30 second mechanical time and percussion fuzes.

There were no directors. At each position there was a 68 inch base coincidence range-finder. navy type. Each gun has 2 telescopic sights, with traversing handwheel on the right, elevating handwheel onleft. Lateral deflection, vertical deflection, slantrange, and super-elevation are all set on the series of drums, discs, and dials on the left side of the mount. The lateral deflection drum turns on a spiral and the scale is graduated from 0 to 7,000 : the inner scale has a graduation of 100 opposite the 0 on the outer scale, and 300 opposite 6,000 on the outer scale. This range drum is rotated by a small handwheel. Inside the range drum is a disc which is rotated by another small handwheel which also moves a pointer laterally as the disc rotates. On the disc, covering about 1/6th of the surface, are curves graduated from 500 to 5,000 in units of 500, believed to be super-elevation curves. All of this moves both lateral and vertical sights as the drums and disc move. In addition there is what appears to be an open sight mounted on a drum. This drum is graduated from 0 to 100 in each direction. The handwheel which turns this drum elevates or depresses the vertical sight only.

There was no fuze setter such as ours. There were two hand tools, one similar to a pair of long pliers with tits on each end which fit into the two slots at the bottom ring of the fuze, below the graduations. The other tool was shaped like a truncated done, with handles on each side. It has a slot in one side which fits over the lug protruding from the side of the fuze. The fuze was set by holding with the first tool and rotating the second. It is not clear where the fuze setting was obtained. It may be from the inner scale on the range drum which was graduated from 100 to 300. No charts were found which would seem to be used for obtaining fuze setting.

A/A Machine Gun, Calibre .50 - Near the gun position on the beach was a Japanese machine-gun, calibre .50, air-cooled and gas operated. It was fed by semi-circular clips holding 30 rounds each. Both ball and tracer ammunition was found. The machine-gun had a forward area sight, oval in shape, about 5 inches across by 3 inches high, with a small oval in the center about 1 inch across by 0.6 inch high. The vertical and lateral wires in this sight went all the way across, while the diagonal wires on each side went only from the outer to the inner oval. The rear sight was a small vertical rod with a ball tip.

25 mm Gun - In a separate position along the beach was a pompom, about 25 mm, with three barrels. This was the newest and most modern A/A equipment seen. The sighting system was on the same general principles as that of the 75 mm guns. There were two telescopic sights, one on each side. All other sighting equipment was on the left side. Lateral and vertical deflection are set on a kind of hemisphere. Thelateral handwheel rotates the hemisphere; graduations around the lower edge are from 0 to 180 in each direction. There is a slot about 1/2 inch wide up one side, across the top, and down to the other side of the hemisphere; in this slot, a kind of streamlined, elongated bird sight slides. The slot is graduated from 0 at the top to 50 on each side. Time did not permit a thorough examination of this sighting equipment, so that it is not thoroughly understood. Range is set by either of two handwheels. One rotates a drum with scale graduated from 500 to 3,800 in red numerals. The other rotates a drum with scale graduated from 0 to 3,800 in blue numerals. The guns are fed by clips which hold about 15 or 20 rounds AP and tracer.

In operations against the Japanese in this theatre, our fighters have reported accurate A/A fire up to about 12,000 ft. A hurried study of this 75 mm A/A gun equipment would seem to indicate that this is about the limit of

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accurate fire with this equipment. Captured Japanese aviators have expressed wonder and admiration of the accurate high-altitude A/A gunfire of the Americans. On 90 mm A/A gun battery shot down a Japanese bomber at 27,400 altitude.

Although reported as about 25 mm, it is possible that the gun is a standard Japanese 20 mm.

ENEMY CASUALTIES:

Estimate of Japanese aircraft casualties in all theatres resulting from Allied operations from 1 Dec to 7 Dec 42 inclusive:-

Locality	Destroyed	Probable	Damaged
AUSTRALIA STATION	26	7	25
INDIA	1	-	-
SOLOMONS	13	-	-
OUT OF AREA	5	6	-
	45	13	25
Previously estimated to 30 Nov.	2937	531	553
	2982	544	573

Total casualties by type in SWPA included in the above figures are:-

	Destroyed	Probable	Damaged
Fighter	352	169	141
Bomber	165	42	104
Reconnaissance	29	4	14
Unidentified	72	23	31
	618	232	293

EQUIPMENT:

(i). JAPANESE CARDBOARD BOMB: Reports to hand state that the Japanese are using a H.E. bomb with a cardboard outer casing. The purpose of this bombcould be to introduce fright, also for its blast effect against light structure.

Unconfirmed information about the bomb states that:-

(1) Such bombs are freely used and range from 12" to 3'6" long and up to 8" in diameter.

(2) The bombs are initiated with standard Japanese impact type fuze.

(3) A piece of glass tubing was found near one of these bombs. This may possibly be the housing for a standard type gaine.

Any additional information, or confirmation of the use of this bomb should be forwarded immediately to this Headquarters.

(ii) JAPANESE PORTABLE BRIDGE: The following report has been recently received and is significant in view of the known efficiency of the Japanese Engineer Service.

"A pioneer bridge of light metal is now being used by the Japanese Army. It has been designed by Lt-Col TABEKAWA and can be easily carried even on most exhausting long distance marches through the jungle of MALAYA and DUTCH EAST INDIES. Notwithstanding its extraordinary light weight it has enough stability to carry heavy mechanical units, like guns and tanks. It has proved satisfactory wherever used."

SECURITY:

Bomb disposal authorities allege that numbers of troops are in possession of "souvenir" fuses of Japanese 75 mm shells and 20 mm aircraft cannon shells, still containing their HE content. The danger of this practice is obvious.

A serious dermatitis or a severe burn is likely to be incurred by inexperienced personnel removing the fillings from bombs, shells, etc.

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Troops should be warned that the inclusion of explosives in any form in mail matter is not only a serious breach of security regulations, but a criminal deed endangering the safety of aircraft, shipping and personnel and mails carried.

NEWS FROM OTHER FRONTS:

TIMOR: - There has been a considerable expansion in Japanese land activity in north eastern Portuguese TIMOR and in the central part of the island.

Several MT convoys carrying troops, supplies and bicycles have been moving east along the north coast road and it is now estimated that there are 2000 to 3000 troops on the eastern end of the island. Some skirmishes have been reported and casualties inflicted on both sides. On 12 Dec., Allied forces were in contact with the enemy in the vicinity of FATUCUAC (41 miles south by east of DILLI).

DILLI harbour continues to be used fairly extensively and from reports it would appear that merchant and cargo vessels, with and without escort, have been arriving daily. This increase no doubt is due to the Japanese bringing further troops, supplies, equipment, road and airfield constructional material to the area.

Arthur J. Cornell

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution B.

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Captured Equipment - Portable Signalling Lamp

Preliminary report as follows:

i. Three dimensional adjustment for focusing the bulb. A further adjustment, inside the lamp body, would permit the rotation of the filament coil at right angles to the axis of the reflector.

ii. The adjustable night screen behind which is a recess for coloured discs.

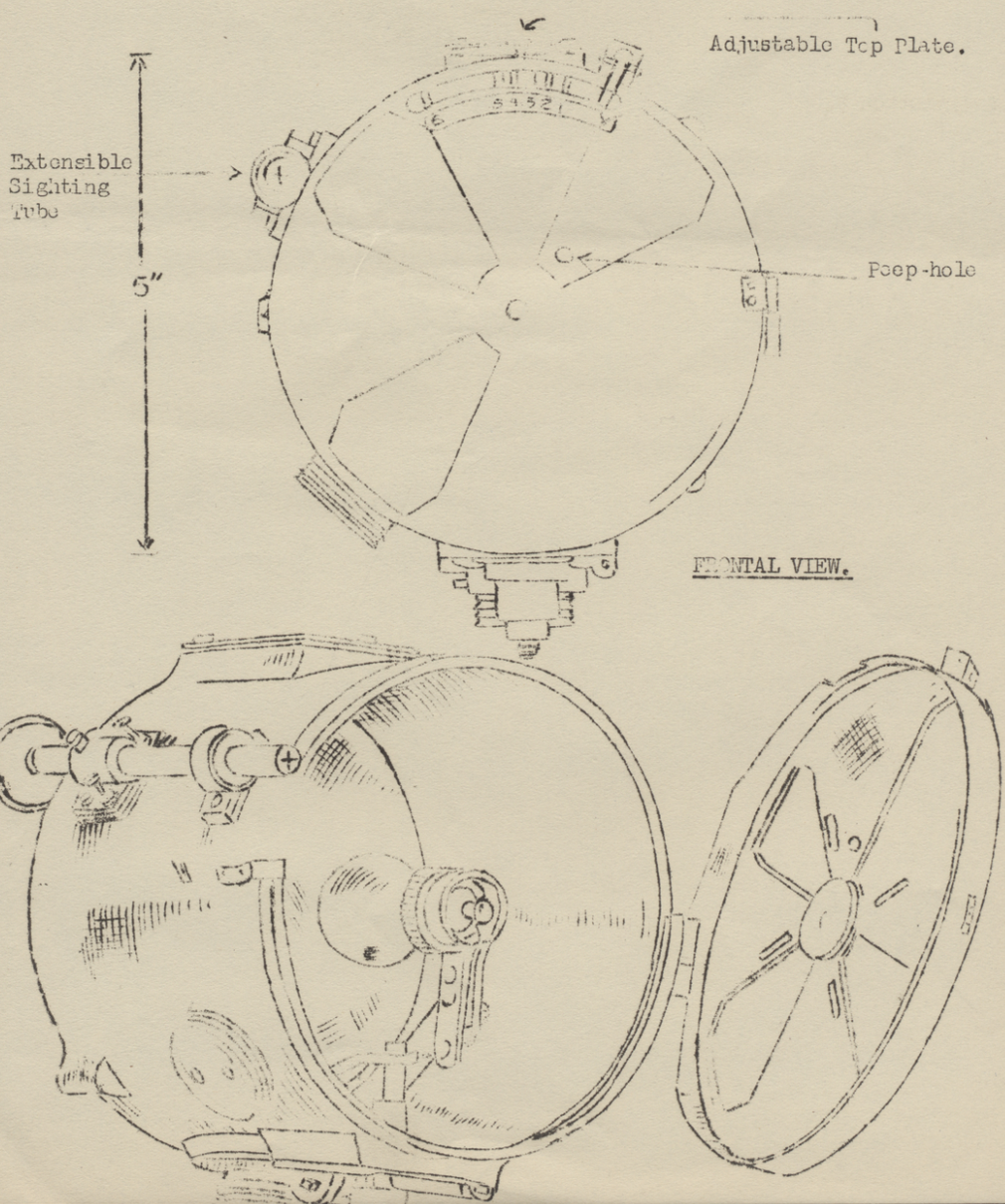
iii. Pin hole and crossed slot sighting tube which appears to be cam-mounted to permit accurate adjustment of the sighting tube.

iv. Peep-hole shown on sketch is to allow signalling with pinhead of light. A peep-hole, with rotatable cover, to indicate to the operator that his bulb is alight when the night screen is fully closed.

v. Extensible sighting tube.

vi. An adjustable top plate with slot and spring which appears to be a fitting for a small reading telescope.

vii. Battery voltage: 6 volt filament.



HEADQUARTERS
ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENCES
NEW GUINEA

26 December 1942.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 15

NEWS FROM OTHER FRONTS:

Portuguese Timor - The main Japanese sphere of action in this sector appears to be in the northern area where consistent vehicle traffic has been operating on the coast road and numerous coastal vessels have been plying between DILLI and VILA de MANATUTO, 30 miles west of DILLI. A torpedo boat was reported to be in DILLI harbour on 19 Dec.

Very few reports of land activity have been received. Some enemy patrols armed with machine guns and mortars are in the vicinity of MINDELO, 18 miles north of BETANO.

The Allied Air Force has been moderately active and nuisance raids have been made on MAOBISSE (20 miles south by east of DILLI), MINDELO, and TURISCAI, 22 miles SSE of DILLI. Japanese sailing vessels in the vicinity of the IETI ISLANDS, east of TIMOR, were attacked and one was left burning and sinking.

Our aerial reconnaissance disclosed a landing strip three miles west of VILA de AVIZ (100 miles west by north of DILLI) which appeared well used but no aircraft were observed. Air photographs of FUILORO (2 miles south of VILA de AVIZ) revealed two strips 1800 yards long, half completed.

Burma - Since the announcement of the Allied drive into BURMA under the leadership of General WAVELL no official information has been received. Prior to the commencement of this thrust, numerous clashes between ANGLO-INDIAN and Japanese patrols on the BURMA-BENGAL frontier had been reported. There was also evidence that the enemy was strengthening his garrisons and improving supply routes. In addition 20 to 100 Japanese troops were occupying as security guards, the main railway stations.

Chin Hills - Bridge construction of the main roads is in progress. There is some movement of troops and animal transport from GANGAW (120 miles east by north of MANDALAY) and KAN, 20 miles north of GANGAW.

Chindwin Area - Japanese outposts are reported at KINDAT (6 miles north of MAWLAIK) on each bank of the CHINDWIN River, also at MAWLAIK.

ENEMY AIR:

The Japanese Army Air Service is believed to have a fighter similar to the ZEKE, but with a bigger engine. The only difference will probably be bigger cowling and improved performance.

IDENTIFICATIONS: (i) The following units have been recently identified as connected with operations in NEW GUINEA:-

Bty Mtn Arty, 38 Regt (38 Div ?)	Attached to YAMAGATA Bde, but not yet identified in NEW GUINEA;
Bty Mty Arty 10 Ind Mtn Arty Regt	Attached to YAMAGATA Bde but not yet identified in NEW GUINEA.
3 Bn, 17 Regt (8 Div)	"AKATSUKI" 7290. No 12 Coy only has been identified.
21 Ind Mxd Bde	YAMAGATA Bde
170 Inf Regt	NISHI ? 9821

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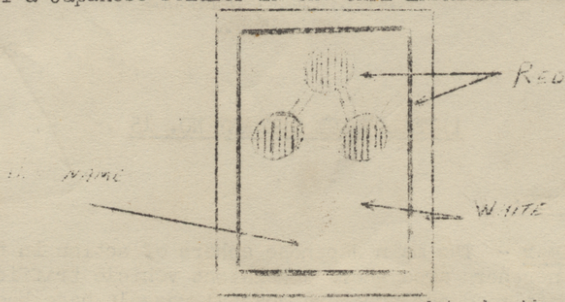
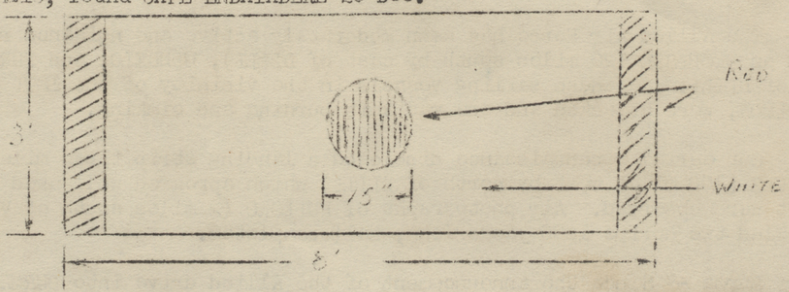
(ii) Reproduced below is a short patch apparently worn on the right pocket, taken off the body of a Japanese soldier in the CAPE ENDAIADERE area 20 Dec.



The patch bore Japanese writing which appeared to be the wearer's name although translation was difficult.

It is suggested that this insignia may denote naval troops of the 14 or 15 Billeting (Construction) Unit.

(iii). Reproduced below is a sketch of a Japanese flag, probable used for ground to air signals, found CAPE ENDAIADERE 20 Dec.



NOTES:

(a). The following information on recent Japanese tactics in the BUNA-GONA area has been obtained from recently returned troops:

Snipers were NOT seen to be tied into trees. They sat in the shadowed parts of trees which commanded views over sunlit patches across which our men were likely to move. The snipers' positions were chosen chiefly with a view to secure results -- not with any main idea of ultimate getaway. A favorite method of snipers is to allow first advancing elements passed without shooting, and then concentrate on troops moving up behind. The theory apparently is that the forward elements can be dealt with by MG fire from Japanese forward positions or by the snipers during the possible retreat. Also the fear angle of seeing men hit from unknown positions behind our forward elements.

The Japanese willingness to fight to death was reported to be practically universal; and many asked to be shot. When, exasperated guards shook their heads and suggested by gesture that they'd cut their throats, the Japanese surprisingly nodded in assent. Some Japanese while still fairly fit refused to walk and had to be killed. Even heavy kicks failed to move them to their feet. Often when first captured they refused help, food and even water.

(bi) In the CAPE ENDAIADERE area a large proportion of enemy defensive positions and posts have a central raised shelter which is strongly protected, NOT loopholed and has only a small entrance hole in the rear. The enemy use these raised shelters for protection against artillery and mortar fire and for concealment. Attacking troops are attracted by these shelters, make them objectives of attack, and are then caught by enemy fire from ground level posts on flanks and in rear. Area within 50 yards of raised shelters is considered danger zone.

CENSORSHIP - Reports from LHQ state that a large number of parcels from NEW GUINE which have been recently intercepted by Censorship, contain live ammunition, bombs and grenades. Despite previous warnings this practice is becoming increasingly prevalent, and danger to life and property is feared in handling of mail. It is t duty of all Franking Officers to ensure that articles prohibited by A.F.C.I. No. 2 are NOT included in soldiers' parcels.

ARTHUR J. CORNELL,
1st Lieut., CAC,
Intelligence Officer.

Distribution A.

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