

AWM52

Australian Military Forces, Army headquarters,  
formation and unit diaries, 1939-1945

# 1/4/2 CORPS

1 Australian Corps  
Adjutant General Branch  
(1 Aust Corps AG Branch)

1945, part22, appendices



1/4/2-0701

WAR MARY

SECRET

COPY NO 44

1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 3I

(Infm to 311200I May)

PART I

OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY 30 May

Ref Map: 1: 25,000 TARA KAN

(a) LAND - 29 May

AMAL Sector

A patrol from the AMAL track to mouth of creek at 497659 struck an enemy booby trap consisting of three buried 250 lb bombs apparently operated by a pressure switch in the sand. One bomb exploded causing casualties to the patrol.

Central Sector

Reports of enemy activity and sounds of chopping on 102 feature (445692) indicate the construction of a typical Jap defensive position. A recce party reports that the final climb to the position is almost sheer.

During the evening of 29 May a small party of enemy at 427680 engaged our troops with LMG fire. The enemy was driven off with grenades. Our troops occupied feature 420709 which was unoccupied but boobytrapped.

Mortar fire was directed on 12 Japs who were observed at approx 440688. A patrol to 432683 returned enemy LMG fire with unobserved results. A further patrol which encountered enemy fire at 423688 withdrew because of unfavourable terrain.

DJOEATA Oilfield Sector

The track from DJOEATA oilfield through 416715, 419702 and 421697 is now reported to be clear. An Indonesian, who had previously been employed by Japs on carrying parties, was captured in this area.

CAPE DJOEATA Sector

Patrols in this area have not discovered any enemy activity.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

Sightings

BORNEO

TAWAO Night 27/28 May

2 small sail boats - on beach, destroyed by PT boats

BALIKPAPAN - 28 May

1 x 2,300 ton stack aft vessel  
16 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
49 barges

- 2 -

SAMARINDA - 30 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel

BANDJERMASIN - 29 May

8 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
20 barges  
Numerous small craft

MUKAH - 29 May

1 schooner - damaged

CELEBES

VLAMING STRAIT (04 53'S 122 00'E) - 30 May

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel - damaged

TIWORO STRAIT (04 40'S 122 23'E) - 30 May

1 x two masted schooner - damaged

(c). AIR

OWN - 30 May 45

BORNEO

TARAKAN

Eighteen Liberators briefed for a close support mission in this area were forced by weather to attack the secondary target TAWAO.

TAWAO

Over 50 tons of bombs were dropped by 18 Liberators on the warehouse, personnel and supply areas at TAWAO. Extensive damage was caused to buildings and smoke from explosions rose to a height of 2000 feet.

SAMARINDA

Liberators attacked the SAMARINDA shipyards where 3 large buildings were destroyed, and bombed TAIB Village and strafed radar stations on LAOET Island.

CELEBES

A Liberator on shipping patrol after a negative search, bombed and obtained a direct hit on the radar station on WOWONI Island.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) ENEMY ACTIVITY

(i) NORTH BORNEO

Pilots of aircraft operating over the TAWAO area report considerable activity in the MEROTAI River sector west of TAWAO town. Much small craft traffic has been observed on the river and the operation of light railways is extensive. There are also reports of large earthworks which may be connected with defences or quarrying.

There have been numerous sightings of warehouse type buildings along the river and indications are that these are actually barge and small craft fuelling points.

(ii) SERIA and BALIKPAPAN

Reports on the interpretation of photographs of these areas are attached.

(b) ENEMY TACTICS - TARAKAN

Use of Grenades

The Japanese have, on occasions, dropped grenades down a pipe laid on a slope leading to a track along which our troops were moving. It is considered that a 6-7 second delay was used to allow sufficient time for the grenade to emerge from the pipe before exploding. Nevertheless one grenade exploded in the pipe.

Similar tactics have been adopted in launching improvised grenades with the difference that wires have been rigged from ridges down to tracks below. Improvised grenades are attached to the wire, fuze lit and the grenade allowed to slide down to the track.

These tactics have not been particularly effective.

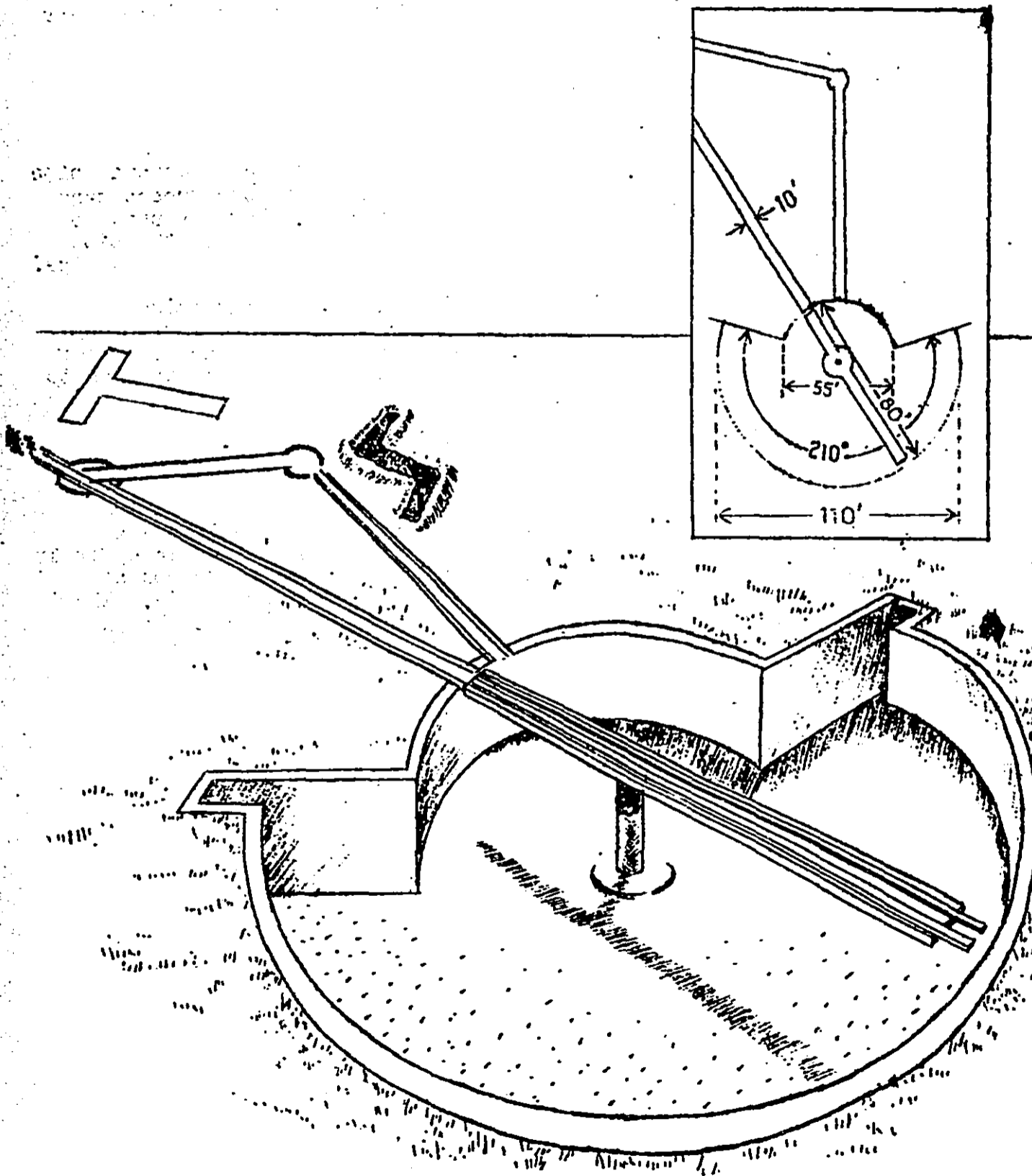
Use of Spears

The spears encountered have been constructed locally and are well made, consisting of a 12-14 inch bayonet type blade firmly fixed to a 6 foot pole. They have been issued to troops and civilians where insufficient rifles have been available. They are also carried by infiltrating troops in night attacks on guards and picquets.

(c) EQUIPMENT

ROCKET BOMB LAUNCHER

Photographs taken over JAPAN show a possible launcher located on KANOYA Airfield. It is a large circular revetment which contains an 80-foot pivot arm that is capable of describing an arc of  $210^{\circ}$ . A small track leads from the apron of the hangar area to the installation. The  $210^{\circ}$  turning arc, together with the narrowness of the pivot arm and the presence of the track, make it unlikely that this installation is a compass swinging base. A similar installation has been seen at MIKATAGAHARA Army Airfield, north of HAMAMATSU. This second example, however, was slightly smaller and the arc of turn was limited to  $122^{\circ}$ . No burn scars are visible around the revetment. Such scars probably would have been left if rockets had been launched from the installations. The exact use of the apparatus is not determined at the present time, but it is of interest to note the reported use of land launched rocket suicide planes described in 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary No. 28.



(d) CASUALTIES

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW Jap	Others
Casualties reported for 24 hours ending 311200I May	6	-	-	-
Total casualties reported to 311200I May	699	151	21	-

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

SUZUKI ON TOKYO DAMAGE

"I am filled with deepest regret that the Imperial Palace and Omiya Palace were burned down ("enjoo") in the enemy raid from last night to this morning." This statement is attributed to Premier SUZUKI in a broadcast from the Japanese DOMEI radio on May 26.

(Note: The word "enjoo" does not necessarily mean 'burned down'. Anything from 'set on fire' to 'destroyed by fire'.)

"Their Majesties and the Empress Dowager are safe. We 100 million nationals swear that we shall unite to one body, carry out our respective duties to the utmost and thereby express our apologies to the Emperor."

At an Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting on the same day SUZUKI said that it should not be the idea to restore the various government offices only to their previous state, but that he wished efforts to be made for administration reform with a new spirit for construction.

"There was considerable damage caused by the raid since it was not only on a comparatively large scale but also carried out during an extremely strong wind. However we must not estimate our losses too greatly. I believe that many government offices have been destroyed by fire," SUZUKI concluded.

*[Signature]*  
Lt Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION

As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary No. 29 less 30 copies 9 Aust Div

SECRET

Appx 'A' to  
1 Aust Corps Intelligence  
Summary No 31.

1 AUST CORPS DET.

1 AUST AAPI Gp.

PHOTO INTERPRETATION REPORT No 51.

(First Phase Report)

AREA.

BALIKPAPAN

Covering KLANDASAN : the wharf area;

BAROE - HOELOE : SOEMBER - TENGAH and  
Sawmill area 4/5 miles NW of BALIKPAPAN

DATE OF PHOTOS 24 May 45.  
28 May 45.

PREVIOUS COVERAGE HELD: 12 May 45.

REF MAP:

BALIKPAPAN (Enemy defences overprint)  
1:25000.

NOTE: This report covers only major items from  
5 different runs of photos taken on 24 and  
28 May 45. A detailed report will be issued  
subsequently.

SHIPPING

1. Photos of 24 May 45.

(a) In BALIKPAPAN WHARF AREA.

(Not including area East of and Incl Pier No 1)

- 1 - 2600 ton Tanker Berthed at Wharf No 7.
- 11 - Stack aft freighters (about 100 feet long)  
(including 1 on the slipway)
- 1 - small schooner
- 14 - miscellaneous type barges (including 3 on slipway)

(b) At BAROE - HOELOE

- 7 - Stack aft freighters (incl 1 on slipway)
- 4 - small schooners (incl 1 on slipway)
- 32 - Barges - miscellaneous types.

(c) In S. SOEMBER

- 1 - barge
- 2 - large timber rafts } at pipe line crossing.

(d) In S. WAIN-BESAR.

- 2 - sunken small stack aft freighters about 100 ft long  
at mouth.
- 1 - Barge at landing stage about a mile upstream.
- 1 - small schooner (80 feet) concealed in mangroves  
about 2 miles upstream.

(e) At SAWMILLS are 4/5 miles NNW of BALIKPAPAN

- 3 - stack aft freighters about 100 feet long incl 1 on slipway.
- 1 - schooner 120 feet.
- 9 - barges and small craft
- 2 - barges sunk.

2. On 28 May 45.

(a) In BALIKPAPAN HARB AREA (full coverage)

- 1 - Tanker (2600 tons) Berthed at Pier No 4.
- 17 - Small stack aft Freighters (about 100 feet long)
- 1 - small tug
- 1 - small naval craft.
- 1 - prob fuel barge
- 50 - Barges, miscellaneous types - incl 4 on slipway.
- 1 - large sunken vessel. 610/625 yds West of Pier No 3.

(b) At BAROE - HOELOE (There on photos of 6 May 45)

- 8 small stack aft freighters (Incl 1 on slipway- been there since 12 May.)
- 6 small chooners (incl 1 on slipway - been there since 12 May)
- 22 Barges - miscellaneous types.
- 3 motor launches
- 3 small craft

3. OIL INSTALLATIONS.

Smoke from burning oil tanks makes it difficult to determine the exact number destroyed in strikes of 28 May 45. Details are as follows:-

At 55705976	1 Tank burning
At 55645982	1 " "
At 55806010	1 " "
At 55336016	1 " "
At 56826132	1 (possibly 2) tanks burning.
At 56926126	1 Tank probably burning in this vicinity.
At 56666162	Dense smoke from small tanks in this vicinity.

4. DEFENCES.

Only major developments are covered, and detailed interpretation will be covered in a subsequent report.

(a) KLANDASAN AREA.

Offshore Obstacle.

This does NOT appear to have been extended between 12 May and 28 May 45.

Anti-Tank Obstacle.

At 584592 Approx 100 yds of Anti-tank ditch constructed since 6 May 45.

(b) PANDANSARI AREA.

Anti-tank obstacle.

This does not appear to have been extended since 12 May 45.

(c) MILFORD HIGHWAY (approx 3 miles NE of Pier No 7)

Trenches.

From 59666534 A trench system approx 1200 yards long with  
to 58906576 MG and weapon pits lines the ridge south  
of the branch road.

(d) SOELBER-TENGAH

AA Defences.

Previously listed unidentified installations in this area  
are identified as:

At 57326762 1 - 1 searchlight  
At 56566714 3 - 0 Hy AA  
2 - 1 Lt AA  
1 - 1 Searchlight.

(e) SAWMILL AREA (4 miles NNW of Pier No 7)

AA Defences

Following are corrections to information of 6 May 45:-

At 52926640 4 - 2 Hy AA (Previously listed as 4 -2 medium)  
At 53126665 3 or 4 MG posts  
At 53286662 1 - 1 Searchlight (Previously listed as prob  
1 - 1 Searchlight)  
At 53566773 1 - 1 Searchlight (Previously listed as  
poss searchlight posn)

5. FLOAT PLANE BASE

Two float planes at PANDANSARI Float Plane Base on 24 May 45.

6. WHARVES

All wharves in the BALIKPAPAN wharf area are serviceable and  
are in same condition as at 12 May 45.

7. SAWMILLS AND SHIPBUILDING YARDS

(a) BAROE - HOELOE

There are 14 covered slipways, in at least 8 of which  
small craft are being constructed.

Sawmill is in full operation.

(b) Unnamed Locality 4 and 5 Miles NNW of Pier No. 7.

Vicinity 531676 Large sawmill in full operation and boat  
building yards

Vicinity 529690 Small operating sawmill and boat building  
yards.

Vicinity 532704 2 fairly large sawmills and slipways.

# 8. BARRACK AND STORES

## (a) KLANDASAN KETJIL

Vicinity 587592 6 buildings either destroyed or damaged.  
(Barracks & Stores) Loose stores destroyed.

Vicinity 586596 2 buildings destroyed.  
(Stores Area)

## (b) KLANDASAN

57425910 Small fires in barracks and stores buildings.

# 9. DETAILS OF PHOTOS

MISSION:	5MP 144 (1-V)	5MP144 (1-V)	5MP144 (1-V)	5M555(1-V)	5M80 (6-0)
PRINTS:	36 - 53	7 - 21	22 - 35	14 Prints	1 - 24
TITLE:	BALIKPAPAN ROAD	BALIKPAPAN WATERFRONT	NORTH FROM BAROE	BALIKPAPAN	BALIKPAPAN
DATE:	24 May 45	24 May 45	24 May 45	28 May 45	28 May 45
TIME:	1005I	0956I	1000I	1258I	1300I
Alt:	15,800'	15,800'	15,800'	Various	Minimum
FL:	24"	24"	24"	Various	24"
RF:	1:7,900	1:7,900	1:7,900	Various	Oblique
TYPE OF PHOTO:	Clear K18 (18" x 9") verticals.		K17 (9"x9") Strike Photos Badly blurred K18 (18"x9") over- lapping offshore obliques		

DATE: 30 May 45

### 3. BARRACKS AND STORES

A total of 9 large buildings are located near the waterfront and are in use as barracks or stores.

Throughout the main defence area, a total of 12 tunnels are serviced by MT roads, suggesting underground stores.

### 4. SAWMILL

The sawmill at the wharf area appears to be operating.

#### DETAIL

#### DEFENCES

### 5. AA

With the exception of 4 - 0 heavy AA at 498630, no new AA defences have been constructed in the area since 8 Oct 44. A reclassification of AA defences reveals the following :-

18 - 13 Heavy AA  
8 - 2 Med AA  
3 - 3 Searchlights

These are located as follows

At ref	512630	4 - 3	Heavy AA
" "	507626	3 - 3	" "
" "	507623	3 - 3	" "
" "	498630	4 - 0	" "
" "	506625	8 - 2	Med AA
" "	504621	1 - 1	S/L
" "	508628	1 - 1	S/L
" "	496636	1 - 1	S/L
" "	495640	4 - 4	Heavy AA (Reported in Oct 44. Not covered by recent Photographs)

### 6. GROUND

Ground defences are mainly sited for protection of AA positions on the high ground west of PENADJAM, from the coast at 514630 to 503615, a distance of approximately 1½ miles, and generally have been constructed since 8 Oct 44.

#### (a) Bunkers, trenches and Weapon Pits

At ref 508632. Strong point on knoll consisting of a system of trenches 180 yards long with supporting weapon pits.

From ref 508628 to 501619. This ridge is honeycombed with a series of trenches, bunkers and tunnels in support of existing AA installations. Trenches line the high ground on the seaward side of the AA positions for a distance of 1300 yards. These trenches connect strong points and weapon pits, a total of 28 bunkers being visible throughout the area.

From ref 507620 to 502624. A continuous line of trenches and weapon pits 800 yards long in support of 2 possible gun positions. A bunker appears at the NW end of the trench system.

At ref 510600. A bunker with supporting trenches on the coast. This trench system probably extends along the shore to the south.

(b) Gun Positions

There are two possible gun positions supported by trenches and weapon pits at refs 505619 and 504617 respectively.

(c) Wire

From 510628 to 510624 grass and low scrub have been cleared to a width of 16-20 feet for a distance of 400 yards, suggesting installation of a wire obstacle.

(d) Unidentified Installation

From the extensively tunnelled feature at 508628 a lightly used track runs NW in a direct line to the coast at 513631, where an old jetty extends offshore for a distance of 120 yards.

At 511630 a lightly used foot track or possible powerline leaves this track and runs in a direct line to an unidentified installation at 517620. The latter consists of a building at the head of a straight cleared track leading directly to the sea at 519619. A small raft appears close inshore at this point on photos of 27 May 45, but is not visible on photos of 24 May 45.

This may possibly be related to the report of a torpedo launching installation for shore defence being established at various Japanese bases.

7. BARRACKS AND STORES

Throughout the waterfront area are several barrack type buildings in use as barracks or storehouses.

At ref 513631 - 5 large buildings 130 feet by 25 feet, probable stores

" " 520627 - 4 large buildings - 120-160 feet long and 30 - 45 feet wide, probable barracks.

In addition are several buildings around the wharf area, some of which would be used as storesheds.

Throughout the defence area from 508628 to 501619, are a total of 12 tunnel entrances, serviced by well-used MT roads, suggesting their use as stores areas. Of these 7 are concentrated around the hill feature at 508628.

8. SAWMILL

The sawmill in the wharf area at 521628 appears to be operating, although there is less timber in the pen than on 8 Oct 44.

9. JETTY

The jetty at 520629 is of timber construction and is 280 feet long by 8 feet wide.

In addition a log pen extends offshore for 100 yards on the eastern side of the jetty.

10. SHIPPING

On 24 May 45, a total of 8 small craft are visible in the vicinity of the jetty.

# 11. ROADS AND TRACKS

From PENADJAM two well used MT roads radiate. The first runs south along the coastal flat through gardens and plantations, and is 10-12 feet wide.

The second runs west, through defensive positions to the 4 - 4 heavy AA battery at 495640 and is 12-15 feet wide. At 505629 it crosses two small bridges 8 feet and 15 feet wide respectively.

# 12. DETAILS OF PHOTOS

MISSION	5MP144 (iv)	5M80 (5-0)
TITLE	prints 1-6 PENADJAM	prints 23-38 BALIKPAPAN - SE BORNEO
DATE	SE BORNEO 24 May 45	27 May 45
TIME	0952I	1300I
FL	24"	24"
ALT	15,800	600' - 700'
RF	1:7900'	-
TYPE OF PHOTOS	Clear K18 (18"x9") Verticals	Blurred K18 (18"x 9") side overlapping obliques

DATE OF REPORT: 30 May 45.

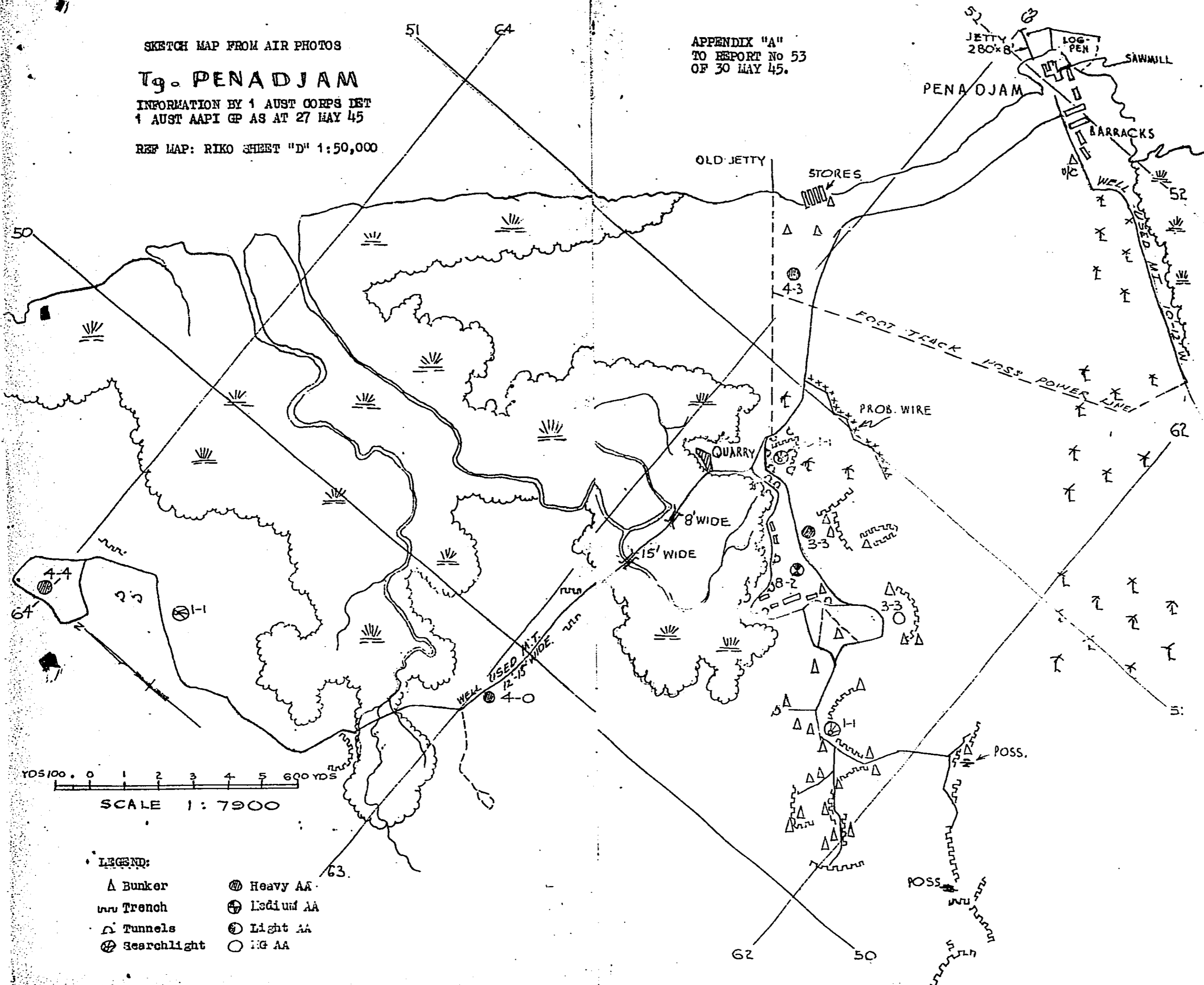
SKETCH MAP FROM AIR PHOTOS

# Tg. PENADJAM

INFORMATION BY 1 AUST CORPS DET  
1 AUST AAPI GP AS AT 27 MAY 45

REF MAP: RIKO SHEET "D" 1:50,000

APPENDIX "A"  
TO REPORT No 53  
OF 30 MAY 45.



- 1 -

SECRET

COPY NO: 144

1 AUSI CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 30

(Infm to 301200I May 45)

PART I

OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 29 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAKAN

(a) LAND - 29 May

Central Sector

During night 28/29 enemy infiltrated without effective result in the vicinity of PUMPHOUSE 443665.

Following an airstrike against feature 424685 our forces unsuccessfully attacked the feature. A small knoll 100 yards west of 424685 is, however, now in our hands.

Northern Sector

Our patrols made no contact between 378793 and 382795. Two 75mm coast defence guns were found at 379797. The guns were damaged beyond repair and the beach area in the vicinity of the guns had been mined.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

A review of enemy shipping from 20 - 27 May shows that during this period a total of 19,000 tons has been reported in the BALIKPAPAN area being slightly below last week's level of 25,000 tons. This estimate does not include sightings considered to be duplication, or vessels held over for unloading.

During the week the usual amount of small ships has been in the harbour, although the larger vessels do not total more than 5000 tons. Sightings of small vessels between BALIKPAPAN and southern ports indicate that activity along the route continues and that probably the enemy is still concerned with extracting as much as possible before the port becomes too hazardous for any shipping.

Sightings

BORNEO

SAGAMA RIVER (05 31'N 118 48'E) - 27 May

2 powered launches

LAHAD DATU - 26 May

3 small craft - destroyed by PT boats

BALIKPAPAN - 27 May

5 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
2 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels  
2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

- 2 -

40 miles S of BALIKPAPAN (0152S 11647E)

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - destroyed

0310S 116 - 29 May

12 u/1 small vessels

SEBANGAN BAY (60 miles west of BANDJER ASIN) - 29 May

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel - damaged  
1 power launch

RAJANG RIVER (0210N 11515E) - 29 May

1 steel hulled ship - destroyed

MALAYA AREA - TRENGGANU (240 miles NE of SINGAPORE)

5 SDs and 200 small barges in TRENGGANU Harbour

1 CA anchored in central JAHORE Strait (position 1.28N 103.50E)

2 TAs anchored half a mile east of above CA

40 SDs and SCs in SERANGOON Harbour (eastern end of JAHORE Strait)

Spec Recce: The above reported CA in central JAHORE Strait

- tanker with 4 tugs alongside half a mile west of this CA

also in central JAHORE Strait, but 1 mile to the south  
of the first mentioned CA (position 01.27N 103.50E).

3 MVs beside the breakwater.

50 SD or SC at PULAU... (possibly corrupt, unlocated)

The floating dock in the Naval Yard was empty with tugs nearby.

(c) AIR - 29 May 45

OWN

TARAKAN

Eleven Mitchells dropped 1½ tons of 100 lb bombs on enemy position at 424685. An unusually large explosion was caused which holed one aircraft. Six Mitchells attacked feature 428689. All bombs were in the target area but results were unobserved.

BORNEO

Lightnings attacked the KUDAT strip, bombed JESSELTON airfield leaving it unserviceable, and bombed enemy occupied areas at KENINGAU. Fighters also carried out a fighter sweep over airfields on the west coast and encountered intense anti-aircraft fire from the east side of MIRI strip.

A patrolling Liberator destroyed a steel hulled ship in the RAJANG River (2 10'N 111 15'E).

BORNEO EAST AND SOUTH COASTS

Liberators bombed the centre runway at OELIN and the TABANIO Airfield, and obtained direct hits on barracks at BARITO. A small vessel of approximately 500 tons was sunk in SAMPIT BAY.

MALAYA

Long range Privateers made a special reconnaissance of SINGAPORE area, and southern MALAYA coast.

ENEMY

TARAKAN - 29 May

At 1715I one HELEN which approached at 14,500 ft was engaged by AA and departed without dropping bombs.

REVIEW AIR OPERATIONS - Week 22 - 28 May

BORNEO WEST COAST

Approximately 300 sorties were flown by Liberators, Mitchells, Venturas, and Lightnings against targets on this coast. The BINTULIA airfield and supply areas, and SIBU Strip, received the heaviest weight of bombs. Other areas attacked were personnel areas at KUDAT, the JESSELTON barracks SERIA, WESTON and MIRI. Venturas in addition to their normal bomb load of Napalm and general purpose bombs, have successfully used rockets which caused considerable damage to the BELAIT and SERIA barracks. Over 200 tons of bombs, 26 Napalm containers and 200 rockets were used in attacks on the BORNEO west coast during the week.

BORNEO EAST COAST

(a) TARAKAN (ref map TARAKAN NORTH 1/25,000)

Missions in close support of ground troops have continued during the week. Approximately 150 sorties were flown by Liberators and Lightnings, and 200 tons of bombs dropped on targets designated by the ground troops. The bombing has been remarkably accurate, and in co-ordination with the air attacks our troops have been able to occupy several strategic positions without loss. The heaviest strike was on 26 May when 6 squadrons of Liberators dropped 100 tons of 1000 lb bombs on feature 416715.

- (b) Approximately 300 sorties were flown, and 200 tons of bombs, in addition to Napalm containers, were dropped on other enemy occupied areas on this coast. BALIKPAPAN was the main target and was attacked several times during the week. The largest raid was carried out on 28 May when 30 Liberators, 25 Mitchells and 36 Lightnings attacked gun positions and selected areas at CAPE BATOE. Preliminary reports show that there was an excellent coverage of bombs over the required area. Large explosions were caused during an attack by 12 heavy bombers on OELIN Airfield, and TAWAO was visited on two occasions by Liberators. Other attacks were made on SAMARINDA shipyards where many buildings were destroyed by direct hits, and several fighter sweeps were made by Lightnings over SANDAKAN.

CELEBES

Light attacks were made by small flights of Liberators, usually after negative sea searches, on secondary targets in the CELEBES. Attacks by 6 Liberators were made on MAPANGET where the airfield runways were bombed, and TOLI TOLI Village where several buildings were destroyed.

HALMAHERAS

Daily barge sweeps were carried out by Spitfires over the HALMAHERAS, and several enemy occupied villages were bombed and strafed.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) STRENGTH AND DISPOSITIONS - NORTH BORNEO

A PW belonging to 368 Indep Inf Bn and captured on NOENOEKAN Island has provided further information on the organization and activity of this battalion.

He states that some 600 personnel of 40, 41 and 42 Indep Garrison Bns arrived at TAWAO from JAPAN, and were used as the nucleus to form the new 368 Indep Inf Bn. The armament brought by each battalion was 5 LMG, 3 25mm AA guns, and 5 grenade dischargers whilst all personnel had rifles. 368 Bn was organized into four companies each of 200 men, a HQ company of 100 men, and a labour company of 100 men. Each of the rifle companies were divided into four platoons.

On 20 Apr the main strength of 800 men left TAWAO by overland routes and the HQ Coy was to leave later on a small freighter. On leaving TAWAO, the battalion handed over to 370 Indep Inf Bn who remained as garrison for the area with HQ about 1000 yards north of TAWAO town at the junction of SALEH and MOSQUE roads.

PW also states that "HASHIMOTO UNIT", (56 IMB Engr Unit), was located some 500 yards NE of the town, and was engaged solely in crop production.

(b) ENEMY ACTIVITY

(i) NORTH BORNEO

Reports from native sources state that the enemy has an airstrip at LANGKON. It is actually the old road which runs south from the rubber estate south of LANGKON, but it is reported that up to four aircraft are concealed among the rubber on either side of the road. An emergency airfield is also reported in the grassland at DUALOG some 7 miles SW of KUDAT.

Information from the BRUNEI BAY area states that the Japanese have constructed reinforced shelters at LAWAS to hide two barges and a large oil dump is being established in the palm grove near LAWAS town. In the meantime there is much coastal movement at night by small craft operating north from BRUNEI.

Although exact positions are not known, well armed "coastal" defences are reported in the SIPITANG, WESTON and BEAUFORT areas, and work on the roads MERAPOK - SINDUIN, SIPITANG - MESAPOL, MESAPOL - LINGKUNGAN is continuing.

It is said that, as a result of Allied bombing, the number of Malay troops deserting the Japanese particularly in BRUNEI, is increasing.

(ii) BANGI - TENOM - KENINGAU

Attached as Appendix "A" is a photo interpretation report of recent activity in the area.

(c) JAPANESE USE OF TORPEDOES IN DEFENCE

A captured document describes the launching of torpedoes from landing craft and "torpedo batteries" against Allied landing forces.

Landing craft are to be concealed in bomb-proof shelters during the preliminary bombardment and until the assault convoy has anchored when night torpedo attacks are to be made on transports. (See report of barge shelters at LAWAS in preceding para). These bomb-proof shelters are to be constructed near each likely landing point, with revetted channels leading across the beach to connect the shelter with the sea, and may consist of earth-covered reinforced concrete. Where the shelter stands above sea level, rails are laid across the beach to facilitate handling of the craft. These tunnel shelters embody torpedo storehouses.

A "torpedo battery" consists of a bomb-proof torpedo storehouse and a shore launching installation. Between the storehouse and the launching point a track of gravel or planking should be constructed to simplify carriage of the torpedoes. If the water is sufficiently deep to permit launching from the shore then launching devices will be constructed at the water's edge. If not, then the torpedoes must be carried out to deep water by attaching buoys or suspending the torpedo between two canoes or towing on floats by swimmers. The torpedo is aimed directly at the target, its engines started, and then released.

A minimum depth of water of 7' 6" at a point 50 yards to seaward of the torpedo launching point is necessary to safeguard against the torpedo striking bottom.

11 such torpedo batteries exist at the NE tip of CELEBES ranging round the coast from LAINPANGI CAPE TO MANGKIT CAPE.

(d) EQUIPMENT - JAPANESE BODY ARMOUR

The following is a summary of the results of a penetration test of Japanese body armour carried out by R (SE) at TARAKAN :-

.38 Service Revolver

Fired at distances from 10' to 10 yds.  
Result NO penetration and only very slight dent at 10'.

This weapon is apparently totally ineffective against body armour.

OSMG - Effective range - 30 yds.

10 yds - partial penetration and heavy fracture.  
30 yds - complete penetration  $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter and fractures radiating out  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from penetration.  
50 yds - NO penetration but heavy denting.

.303 Service Rifle

Complete penetration up to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter and fractures radiating from penetration at all distances up to and including 100 yds.

It was not possible to test this weapon over greater ranges but it is considered that it would penetrate up to maximum range of effective visual shooting against personnel.

BREN LMG

Complete penetration up to 1" in diameter at all distances up to 100 yds.

- 6 -

.30 US Service Carbine

Complete penetration at 30 - 50 yds, diameter slightly less than that of the .303 Service Rifle.

CONCLUSION

Japanese body armour is ineffective against our SA fire with two exceptions namely :-

.38 Service Revolver,  
OSMG at distance in excess of approximately 40 yds.

(e) CASUALTIES

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW Jan	Others
Casualties reported for 24 hours ending 301200I May	10	2	1	-
Total casualties reported to 301200I May	693	151	21	-

*[Signature]* Lt.Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION:

As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary No. 29

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Appx 'A'  
To 1 Aust Corps  
Intelligence Summary  
No 30.

HQ 1 Aust Corps.

3 AAPIU

PHOTO INTERPRETATION REPORT No 50

AREA

PANGI-TENOM-KENINGAU AREA covering

RAILWAY PANGI-MELALAP

ROAD MELALAP -  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles North of KENINGAU.

AIRFIELDS: KENINGAU

DATE OF PHOTOS: 5,10,11,13,22 May 45.

LAST COVERAGE HELD: Nil.

APPENDIX:

Appx 'B' locality sketch "PANGI-TENOM-KENINGAU Area.

Note: The rail and road between PANGI and KENINGAU are covered only by a small scale feature overlap - RF 1:21400 making detailed examination of items such as road surface, bridges etc., impractical.

SUMMARY.

1. The railway appears serviceable except for a possible small landslide in the S PADAS Gorge.
2. The MT road from MELALAP to the North of KENINGAU appears serviceable and fairly well used. Subsidiary MT roads or tracks connect the two airstrips with the main road. Three main tracks, one branching from TENOM and two from KENINGAU appear fairly well used and probably jeepable.
3. Six villages or settlements are covered. Activity does not appear to be abnormal in the vicinity of these and no defences are noted.
4. The two air strips - KENINGAU North and South - are unserviceable at 22 May 45

DETAIL

5. RAILWAY PANGI-MELALAP

(a) PANGI - TENOM - A distance of approx 8 miles.

For most of this section the line runs along the North bank of the S. PADIS on a bench cut ledge at the foot of the steep sided gorge through which the river flows.

The steepness of the sides of the gorge would probably makes landslides a potential menace and at a point approximately 1 1/2 miles east of PANGI there is a possible small landslide across the line.

Small scale photos preclude the possibility of ascertaining the condition and construction of bridges but as far as can be seen these appear intact.

The line in this section may be liable to flooding when the river rises. At a point 1400 yards from TENOM there is a possible station and from here the line leaves the gorge and swings NE across the river flat to that town. Railway installations at TENOM include a turning triangle, station, probable loco shed and railway offices.

(b) TENOM- MELALAP - A distance of approx 9 miles.

The line here runs generally NE - SW along the West bank of the S. PEGALAN at distances varying from 100 - 2100 yards and averaging 1100 yds from it. Through this section the line crosses the river flat through rain forest, cultivations and a rubber plantation, and skirts the hills rising to the West.

Eight small tributaries of the S. PEGALAN are crossed by bridges of which no details can be given.

Between TENOM and MELALAP no railway installations can be located and at the latter place, which is the railway terminus the only installations are a loco shed, turning triangle and a possible station building.

6. ROADS AND TRACKS.

(a) ROAD - MELALAP - KENINGAU a distance of approx 21 miles.

This MT road follows the general direction of the S. PEGALAN and as far as can be judged from these photos appears serviceable and fairly well used.

The road crosses broken rainforest covered hills to a point approximately 1 mile from KENINGAU whence it

(b) ROAD - KENINGAU to the NORTH

This road is covered for approximately  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles in which distance it crosses the flat ground on which the airfields are situated. It averages 10/12 ft wide, narrowest portion covered being 7/8 ft, and appears serviceable and well used. There are 5 small bridges across small tributaries of the S. PEGALAN. The largest of these, across the S. LIWAN measures 95 x 12 ft. All appear intact.

Subsidiary roads to the South and North airfields leave this road 1 and 2 miles respectively north of KENINGAU. These are described in section 9.

(c) TRACK TENOM - MELALAP

This track follows the general direction of the railway and averages 6/8 ft in width with a minimum of 4/5 ft. It crosses 8 small tributaries of the S. PEGALAN by fords. Low foothills to the west of the S. PEGALAN are crossed, and here are fairly steep grades with sharp curves which may make constructional work necessary to render the track jeepable. It appears fairly well used.

(d) TRACK TENOM-KELABONG

Follows the railway SW. from TENOM for 1400 yds where it crosses the S. PADAS by a probable ferry. From this point it is covered for only 3500 yards to the SE for which distance it is from 8/10 ft wide, appears fairly well used and easily jeepable.

(e) TRACK KENINGAU-PENSIANGAN

This track is covered for a distance of 3150 yards and branches off the MELALAP KENINGAU Road at a point 840 yards South of KENINGAU.

West of the S. PEGALAN it is from 10/20 feet wide and appears easily jeepable. The S. PEGALAN is crossed by a probable ford which would probably require some constructional work before jeeps could cross it. On the east bank this track climbs fairly steeply up a ravine to the edge of the photos.

(f) From the MELALAP - KENINGAU road 2100 yds from KENINGAU a track 5-8 ft wide branches South and is covered for approximately 3500 yards. It crosses the river flat and cultivations to the S. PEGALAN which it follows downstream to the edge of the photos. It appears fairly well used.

1. TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

- (a) KENINGAU: Consists of 5 European type buildings and about 8 huts. There are no signs of abnormal activity at this settlement.

- (b) TUARID TAUD: 1½ miles NE of KENINGAU consists of approximately 19 native type buildings adjacent to rice paddies. Activity appears consistent with the size of village.
- (c) LINGKUDAU: On the South bank of S. LIAWAN, one mile East of KENINGAU consists of 38 buildings of native construction. The largest of these is 118 ft x 40 ft. Activity does not appear to be abnormal.
- (d) Unnamed settlement on MT road 1100 yards SW of KENINGAU consists of three buildings, 180 ft x 60 ft, 100 ft x 40 ft and 100 ft x 40 ft, the largest of which is similar in layout to bezaar buildings at BRUNEI and BELAIT. To the west of these buildings are 10 small huts, probably native quarters. Activity does not appear to be extensive.
- (e) BELALAP: This settlement consists of 9 small buildings at least half of which probably house railway employees. There is a probable rubber processing building 165/170 ft x 40 ft at the edge of the rubber plantation, to the West of which are 9 small huts for labourers in this plant.
- (f) TENOM: This is the largest settlement in the area, consisting of 4 large buildings (one 210 x 80 ft and three 180 x 80 ft) and 24 smaller buildings, including those at the railway. The large buildings probably comprise the old government administrative centre and the bezaar. There are no signs of abnormal activity.

#### 8. DEFENCES

No defences are visible on these photos. However small scale photos precludes detailed interpretation.

#### 9. AIRFIELDS

There are two airfields lying approximately 1 and 2 miles respectively North of KENINGAU and connected to that town by the main MT Road to the North

##### (a) KENINGAU (SOUTH)

- (i) Location: Approx 1 mile North from KENINGAU on the North bank of the S. LIAWAN.

##### (ii) Runways:

Direction - NNW-SSE. From the photos it would appear that the original runway was constructed and subsequently extended and slightly realigned.

Length - Original runway 4000 ft.  
Extended " 4800 ft.  
Width. 250 ft.

Surface Earth.

Serviceability - Unserviceable 22 May 45.

(iii) Dispersal: An earth surfaced, dispersal lane, about 1100 yds long runs from the NNW end of the extended portion of the strip to the timber along the S. LIAWAN where there are 8 dispersal bays.

(iv) Storage: MT tracks along the timber adjacent to the S. LIAWAN indicates possible store dumps here.

(v) Buildings: There are 9 buildings at the edge of the timber along the S. LIAWAN. One of these, opposite the centre of the strip is a hut 36 x 15 ft and may be a control centre. The rest are farm houses.

(vi) Defences: Nil visible.

(vii) Roads: An unformed, fairly well used MT track parallels the S. LIAWAN and connects the airfield with the main MT road running north from KENINGAU.

(viii) Flight Gap: There is a flight gap 800 yards long through a patch of timber 350 yards from the NNW end of the strip.

(ix) Extension Possibilities: 2000 feet to NNW to gully in centre of flight gap.

(x) Aircraft: Nil.

(b) KENINGAU AIRFIELD - NORTH

(i) Location: On the West side of the MT road running North from KENINGAU and 2½ miles from that settlement

(ii) Runway:

Direction: NNW - SSE  
Length : 5700 ft.  
Width : 270 ft.  
Surface : Metal or coral surface  
140 ft wide and for full length of strip.

Serviceability: Unserviceable 22 May.

(iii) Dispersal: An earth surfaced dispersal lane 8600 ft long runs from the NNW end of the strip and in a parallel direction to it.

(iv) Storage: Foottracks leading to scattered timber round the strip indicate that this may be used for concealing stores.

(v) Buildings: To the North of the strip are approximately 65 buildings mainly of native construction. These appear to be mainly farm buildings and are connected to the main North road by a track running E-W. A well used foot track connects the main group of buildings to the airfield.

(vi) Defences:  
A saw tooth shelter trench and drain runs along both sides and for the full length of the strip.

(vii) Roads:  
A fairly well used MT road 8/10 feet wide connects the strip with the main MT road running North from KENINGAU.

(viii) Extension possibilities:  
5000 ft NNW end, 3900 ft SSE end.

(ix) Aircraft:  
On 13 May one probably unserviceable SSF was either being repaired or camouflaged. On 22 May this aircraft was replaced by a bomb crater.

#### 10. DETAILS OF PHOTOS

<u>MISSION:</u> 5MP 130(7V) 1.38	5MP 142(4V) 37-44, 45-55
<u>TITLE:</u> Road from PANGI to KENINGAU - W. BORNEO	KENINGAU A/D 1 KENINGAU A/D 2.
<u>DATE:</u> 10 May 45.	22 May 45.
<u>FL:</u> 6 in	24 in
<u>ALT:</u> 10700 ft.	13275 ft.
<u>RF:</u> 1:21400	1:6538

Type of Photos: Clear small scale. Clear, K18 (18x9 1/2 in)  
K17 (9x9 in) verticals.

MISSION: 5MP570S, 5MP576S, 5MP133(4V)

TITLE: KENINGAU A/D

DATE: 5, 11 and 13 May 45.

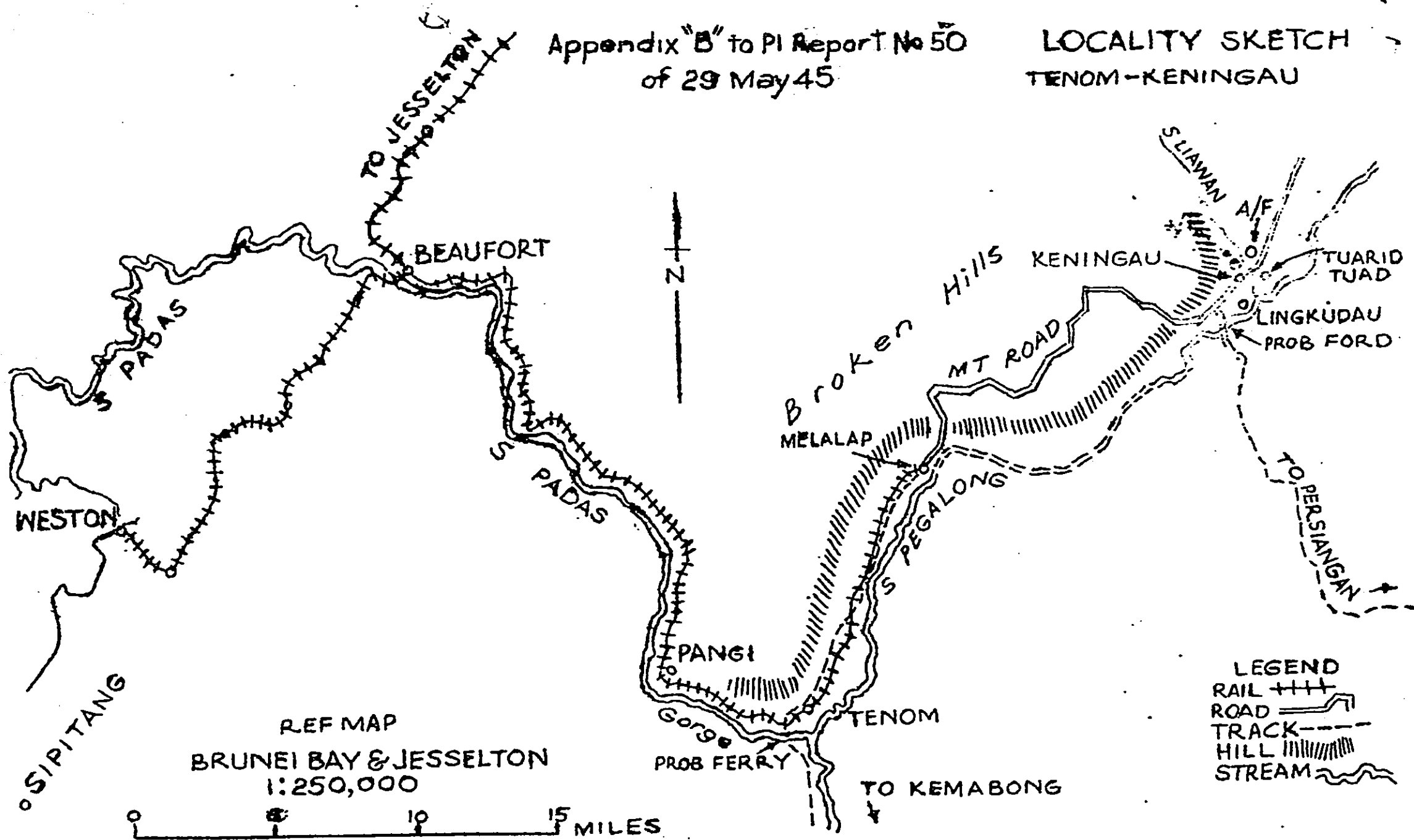
ALT: Various

Type of Photos: Strike Photos.

Date of Report: 29 May 45.

Appendix "B" to PI Report No 50  
of 29 May 45

LOCALITY SKETCH  
TENOM-KENINGAU



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202/1111

HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

1 ACAEI 0017  
29 May 45.

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

PW No. : Temporary No 6  
Name. : TERAMOTO, OTOMATSU  
Rank. : 1st Class Private  
Unit. : KIMURA Unit (368 I.I.Bn)  
Place of Capture : NOENOEKAN Island  
Date of Capture : 8 May 45  
By whom captured : Natives  
Age : 37 years (Date of birth 20 Dec 1908)  
Education : 6 years  
Occupation : Mechanic in Refrigeration Ship.

2. ASSESSMENT

PW was below average intelligence, unobservant and not well versed in military matters. However he was very cooperative, and any information given was considered to be fairly reliable.

3. TACTICAL INFORMATION

a. PWs Movement

15 May 44 PW called up at MIE-KEN, TSU-SHI, HISAI-CHO and assigned to 38 Inf Regt  
11 Jan 45 Left SHIMONOSEKI  
18/19 Jan 45 Arrived TAKAO, FORMOSA  
21/22 Jan 45 Left TAKAO  
End Jan 45 Arrived MANILA  
Beg Mar 45 Left MANILA  
Arrived JESSELTON, BORNEO  
1 Apr 45 Left JESSELTON in destroyer  
6 Apr 45 Arrived TAYAO and attached to KIMURA Unit  
5 May 45 FUJI MARU sunk  
8 May 45 Captured.

b. Capture

FUJI MARU was sunk by 3 Allied airplanes on return trip from TAGOL to TAYAO, 5 May 45. PW and two Jap companions constructed a raft of tree logs fastened with rope and endeavoured to reach mainland of BORNEO. Strong currents swept them to NOENOEKAN Is where they were seized by natives, 8 May 45 and handed over to Australians 13 May 45.

c. Unit

KIMURA Force (368 I.I.Bn) PW thought that Force was organised in TAYAO, beg April 45.  
On 6 Apr 45, PW was attached to unit and employed for 6 days as cook for HQ Coy. He stated that strength of unit was approx 1000 personnel, which was divided into 4 Coys of approx 200 men in each, HQ Coy of 100 men and a labour Coy of 100 men. Each of four companies was further divided into 4 Platoons.

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(Continued)

Only armament in unit were rifles. On 20 April, main strength of 800 men left TAWAO by overland route for unknown destination. To ensure comfort during march, personnel were instructed to make straw sandals. Rifles were carried and a supply of rice given to each man. HQ Coy, which was located in the hills about 10 miles north of TAWAO, was to leave at a later date to rejoin unit. PW thought code number was NADA 15893 as this name and number was stamped on cash receipts for withdrawals of army pay.

d. MEDICAL

Malaria was very prevalent in TAWAO. All precautions were taken but usually more than half of personnel were hospitalized.

4. IDENTIFICATIONS

Ships FUJI MARU sunk by Allied airplanes, 5 May 45. Small freight boat approx 35 tons powered with Diesel engine, and used for transporting supplies from TAWAO to TAGOL. Crew consisted of 3 Japs and 8 natives. Supplies were in sealed wooden boxes contents unknown. Each box weighed approx 150 lbs. Three soldiers were on board during trips and they alone were permitted to handle boxes. PW made his first trip on 13 April, and on third trip FUJI MARU was sunk. Ship usually left TAWAO around 2300 hrs and travelling was only done at night time. In daytime ship would be tied up close to a river bank and camouflaged with branches and leaves. TAGOL, a small village of 30 huts, with a jetty on bank of SEMBAKOENG River, was reached on third night of trip.

RYOSHIN MARU was a similar type of ship as FUJI MARU, which PW saw in TAGOL harbour. He heard that she was also sunk by Allied air attack.

KINEI MARU a refrigeration ship used for carrying fish between TOKYO and NAGOYA.  
Tonnage 20  
S.N.P. 50

Units 38 Inf Regiment An Infantry Training Depot at MIE-KEN, TSU-SHI. 3 Companies in Regiment and strength of each company approx 300 men. 200 men drawn from 4 and 5 companies left TSU-SHI Jan 5, 45 and were later attached to KIMURA Force at TAWAO.

NADA Force PW stated that NADA Force was the South Expeditionary Army under command of General YAMASHITA, and controlled all units in POWERO with its HQ at JESSLETON.

SUGASAKI Force Replaced KIMURA Force in TAWAO area 10 Apr 45. Strength approx 600 men and HQ located about 2½ miles from TAWAO.

40, 41, 42 Independent Garr Bns PW stated that 600 personnel of above Bns from KYOTO left SETCHOSIKI, 11 Jan 45. On arrival at TAWAO, 6 April Bns formed nucleus of newly organized KIMURA Force. Armament brought by each Bn was 5 LMGs, 5 Grenade Dischargers, and 3, 25 mm A.A. guns. All personnel carried rifles.

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(Continued)

HASHIMOTO Force Was located about 2 miles north of TAKAO. It was an Engineer Unit of 500 personnel, and as far as PW knew was engaged solely in production of crops.

5. PERSONALITIES

ONISHI KATUICHI, Col, CO 38 Inf Regt at TSU-SHI, MIE-KEN Jan 45

NIKAMURA YUYUE, 1st Lt, OC 5 Coy, 36 Inf Regt Jan 45

6. ENEMY LOSSES On 11 Jan 45 convoy of 20 transports escorted by 2 destroyers with one fighter airplane as air cover left SHIMONOSEKI and arrived TAKAO, 18/19 Jan. Due to heavy seas, three transports dragged anchors and were grounded on sand banks. Eventually they became completely wrecked. 1500 men on board were saved but approx 500 were lost. Convoy left TAKAO and Jan bound for MANILA and during voyage one transport suddenly caught fire. Ship sunk in five minutes after terrific explosion. 200 men were rescued but approx 2000 were lost. PW stated that the dead were Air Force maintenance personnel.

7. ALLIED PSW No knowledge

8. ALLIED PROPOGANDA LEAFLETS None seen

9. GENERAL PW had been told that if he became a PW, he could expect bad treatment from Allies. However he was extremely happy with the good treatment he had received. He especially appreciated the kindness of the hospital staff at TAPAKAN and the friendliness of Australian sailors on board ship when enroute to KONGTAT.

G. H. MANN  
Squadron Leader RAAF  
Executive Officer  
1 Aust Corps ADVATIS Adv Ech

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1 AUSP CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 29

(info to 291200Z May 45)

PART I

OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 28 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 SARAKAN

(a) LAND - 28 May

Central Sector

The enemy is active on the feature 424687. Despite our harassing mortar and arty fire he continues to build up his defenses in this area.

Patrols contacted enemy at 422702 and 423701. Chopping was heard at 422708. These positions were subjected to mortar fire and some casualties were inflicted upon the enemy. Other patrols contacted enemy at 410703 and 419706.

AMAL Sector

Extensive patrolling in the AMAL R. area and DISTRICT I failed to locate enemy.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

Sightings

BORNEO

BALIKPAPAN - 27 May aft

5 x 300/1000 ton stack/vessels  
1 x 75 ft lugger

28 May

1 large ship  
1 small ship  
several luggers.  
(at 01529 11647E) - 27 May  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - burning.

CAPE SELATAN - 26 May

At a point 30 miles SSE.  
1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel - probably sunk  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel

KUCHING - 25 May

12 barges under construction

SARAWAK R. - 25 May

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel  
3 luggers  
20 barges

SANDAKAN - 27 May

1 barge  
1 lugger

..

CELEBES

MAKASSAR - 27 May

2 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels  
2 river steamers.

PARE PARE - 28 May

2 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels  
1 x 70/150 ton stack aft vessel

SINGAPORE - 27 May

In Western Harbour

2 Cruisers  
1 x 7000/10,500 ton stack aft vessel  
5 x 1500/2500 ton stack aft vessels  
5 tugs

Outside Breakwater

1 HACHI class cruiser  
1 x 2000/4500 ton freighter tpt

(c) AIR - 28 May 45

OWN

BORNEO EAST COAST

A heavy concentrated raid was carried out on gun positions at BALIKPAPAN. In all 28 Liberators, 25 Mitchells and 36 Lightnings took part in this strike and preliminary reports show that an excellent bomb coverage was obtained. In addition to damage to gun positions five oil tanks were set on fire, and fires were spreading throughout CAPE BATOE when the aircraft left the target.

MANGGAR supply area was also bombed by a small force of Lightnings and light attacks were carried out against the airfield at SANDAKAN, the SAMARINDA shipyards, and warehouses at LAOET island.

On 27 May 13 Kittyhawks swept the SANDAKAN area and obtained direct hits on several buildings.

BORNEO WEST COAST

Venturas dropped Napalm bombs and carried out a rocket attack on the barracks at SERIA, while 6 Mitchells attacked targets at LAWAS.

AIR - ENEMY - 28 May

TARAKAN

At 2150I hrs one enemy aircraft dropped 4 bombs at 449669 wounding one man.

At 2247I another enemy aircraft was reported over the island but no bombs were dropped.

At 2307I approx 5 enemy aircraft approached the area from NW and dropped much tinsel. No report of damage or casualties has been received.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION:

(a) Strength and Dispositions - BORNEO

A civilian PW captured on TARAKAN belonging to 101 NAVAL FUEL DEPOT states that in Feb 45 HQ of his unit was located at SAMARINDA with detachments at SANGGA SANGGA, ANGGANA, BALIKPAPAN, TARAKAN and probably BANDJERJASIN. The strength of the unit on TARAKAN at 28 Feb 45 totalled 200, made up of 100 marines and 100 civilians.

The duty of the unit was to obtain oil from the wells and store it until the shipping arrived to take the oil back to JAPAN. Since Aug 44 however, there had been no shipment from the TARAKAN fields because of the lack of vessels, and PW had heard that the unit was to be evacuated to JAPAN. It is not known whether this evacuation actually took place.

(b) PERSONALITIES

The following additional personalities have been identified by documents and PW captured on TARAKAN.

HABATA	Lt.Comd:	CO 101 Naval Fuel Depot	5/45
IGUCHI, Mannosuke	1/Lt:	Comd SANDAKAN MP Unit	
MIZOGUCHI	Comd:	CO 101 Naval Fuel Depot,	
		returned to JAPAN 2/45 and	
		relieved by Lt.Comd HABATA.	
SONEHARA	Lt(s.g.):	Attached 101 Naval Fuel Depot	
YONEHARA	Lt(j.g.):	Attached 101 Naval Fuel Depot	5/45
			5/45.

(c) ENEMY ACTIVITY

(i) NORTH BORNEO

Information from native sources gives the following dispositions of enemy forces which moved from LANGKON into the BANDAUI area.

55 Japanese dispersed in buildings along the BANDAUI River south of BANDAUI village, and along the BANDAUI KURONGOM road.

50 Japanese camped along the track from KURONGOM to the BONGON River.

70 Japanese located in houses about 3 miles west of BANDAUI and on the SW side of the LANGKON - BANDAUI road.

50 Japanese at Tg BATU located east of the Tg BATU - BANDAUI track.

(ii) BRUNET BAY - MIRI

Natives report that there is an enemy hideout just SE of CAPE LOBANG and another along the road which runs SE from MIRI towards BAKONG. Further south an unconfirmed report states that the enemy are withdrawing from BINTULU and moving inland to the BALUH and BALUI River areas, and already 300 Japanese are stated to be at LONG NAWAN.

In the meantime, a large number of Japanese are reported at SERIA and KUALA BELAIT.

(iii) BALIKPAPAN (Ref Map: 1,50,000)

Photos of 16 May 45 provide further information regarding enemy activity at BALIKPAPAN.

Shipping in the harbour was:

- 1 small naval vessel
- 1 tanker (approximately 3000 tons)
- 1 freighter-transport (approximately 7000 tons)
- 2 small freighter-transports
- 11 small freighters
- 33 barges.

(NOTE: Visual sighting on this day was recorded as:-

- 1 freighter-transport (7/8500 tons)
- 1 small freighter-transport (3/1300 tons)
- 1 stack aft vessel (2,300 tons)
- 5 small stack aft vessels
- 28 barges.)

It is noted that the large freighter transport and the tanker were in the same position on 12 May 45.

In the barracks and stores area at 582592, and the stores areas at 587595 and 591592, there are large quantities of loose stores which were also present on 6 May. Strike photos of 22 May show bombs bursting in these stores areas and it is probable that several of the buildings have been either destroyed or damaged.

No changes are apparent along the wharf frontage or in the tank farms and refinery areas.

(d) CASUALTIES

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW	
			Jap	Others
Casualties reported for 24 hours ending 291200I May	9	-	3	
Total casualties reported to 291200I May	683	149	20	

An NEI PW recaptured by our troops states that the enemy hospital in the HQ area is harbouring 400 wounded and casualties are being received at the rate of 20/30 per day.

PART III

TOPOGRAPHY

ROAD AND TRACK INFORMATION - NORTH BORNEO

Ref Map: See attached sketch.

In 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summaries 3 and 15, Part III, brief details of the routes used by the Japs from SANDAKAN to RANAU were published. Additional information given below on these routes and routes in the KUDAT PENINSULA Area have been received from native sources:-

1. SANDAKAN - BELURAN

- (a) Northern - by boat to BELURAN
- (b) Southern - by track to MUANAD (0548'N, 11733'E), thence by road to BELURAN. This portion of the road is reported to be approximately 12 ft wide.

2. BELURAN - RANAU

(a) Northern:

- (i) BELURAN to KUALA TUNGUD (0558'N, 11723'E) by river, thence to Kg BASAI (0603'N, 11718'E).
- (ii) BELURAN to KAMANSI by road and river, thence via KUALA TUNGUD to Kg BASAI where it joins with (i) above. From Kg BASAI, the track runs over the range to the north to LINGKABAU, thence SW by river to MERIDI (0606'N, 11702'E), MELINSAU (0605'N, 11700'E - incorrectly placed on map), MURUD KURUD (0609'N, 11658'E), PARTICHANGAN thence by native track to RANAU.

(b) Southern:

From BELURAN by road to MUANAD, thence by track (approx 12 ft wide) to BATO. It is also possible to proceed by river all the way from BELURAN to BATO, but generally the land route is used. From BATO the route runs overland via TELUPID (0552'N, 11652'E), TALPIAS (0542'N, 11703'E), SEGINDAI (0552'N, 11652'E) to RANAU.

Both routes given above are in use, staging posts for troops are as under:-

- (i) Northern Route: KAMANSI, LINGKABAU, MELINSAU, MERUNGIN and PARTICHANGAN.
- (ii) Southern Route: BATO, TALPIAS and SEGINDAI.

3. ROAD - KUDAT PENINSULA AREA

The Japs have constructed a new road leading from SIKUATI southwards along the west coast, close to the sea, until it joins the LANGKON - KOTA BELUD Road at an uncertain point, but probably near 0625'N, 11626'E. From native reports this new road is possibly passable to jeeps.

4. Other roads being used by the Japs in this area are as follows:

- (a) From KUDAT via DALPIRIT (0654'N, 11645'E), DUALOG (0650'N, 11645'E) and the road junction 0648'N, 11648'E, south to LANGKON. This road is reported to be jeepable.
- (b) The road from KUDAT to SIKUATI is also in use by the enemy. A track exists which links the east coast road with the new west coast road. This track leads from MATUNGONG (0643'N, 11643'E) to KANIOG LAUT (0643'N, 11639'E) and is reported to be an easy track for foot troops.

PART V

OTHER FRONTS:

SYRIA

French and Syrians are fighting at HAMA, north of DAMASCUS. The flare up is said to have started when French troops fired on the people in HAMA and the people retaliated by attacking the garrison. Spokesmen in DAMASCUS state that the situation is critical and trouble is brewing in other towns, notably HOMS, where fighting is also expected to break out.

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS:

JAPAN - NEWS FROM HOME:

It is a long standing practice of TOKIO RADIO to divert public attention from disastrous happenings in the Homeland theatre by inventing successes further afield. This, whilst TOKIO is in the process of being pounded to rubble, the Japanese people have been provided with the following stories from the HAILMAHERAS-DUTCH NEW GUINEA area: -

"MOROTAI: COUNTER-LANDING CLAIMED

Tokio, May 24th. Japanese shock troops have effected a landing on Morotai Island. Under cover of night, the landing barges fully packed with Japanese surprise raiders, penetrated the enemy's coast cordon. In the ensuing engagements with the numerically overwhelming enemy torpedo boats, the Japanese units succeeded in brushing them aside and our storm units succeeded in landing on the island. Morotai Island is a vital enemy air base and supply base for the assault attempt on Davao and Tarakan and other Japanese occupied positions in the south western Pacific. "

Other Japanese radio reports indicated that some of the Allied forces on MOROTAI had succeeded in escaping to TARAKAN.

"NEW GUINEA AIRFIELD CAPTURED.

Southern Base 23rd: The Japanese forces on the north coast of New Guinea, which, on the 20th of February, made a surprise raid against Sansapor and straight away captured the enemy positions, have later been engaged in mopping up operations against the enemy who has been withdrawing to the area. Lately on ' day we made a surprise raid against the tented areas of the main enemy base, annihilated the enemy, and completely occupied the airfield. "

*L. Schipuldt*  
Lt. Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

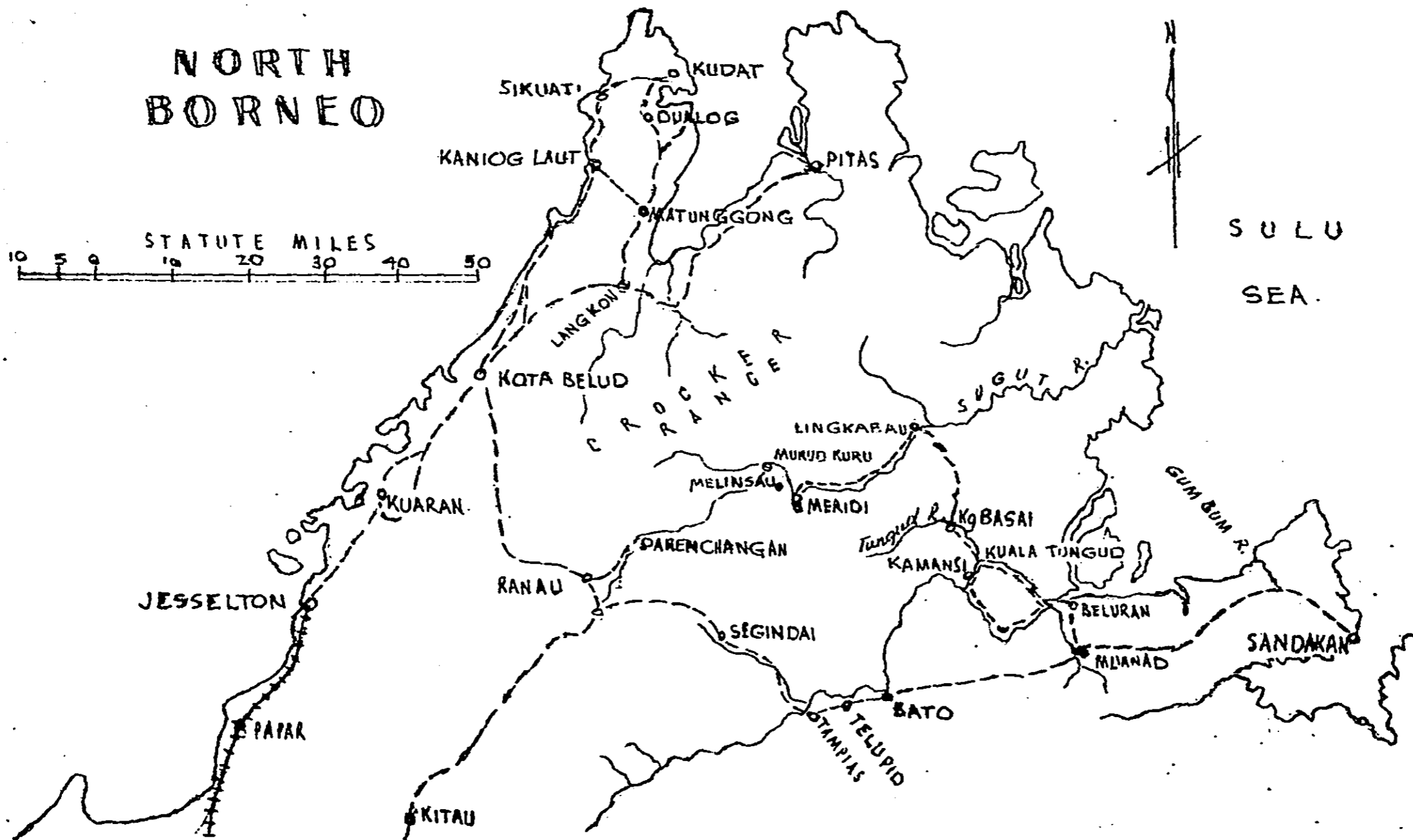
DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 21. plus  
2 copies to Task Force 78.2.

# NORTH BORNEO

STATUTE MILES  
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50



SULU  
SEA.



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197/rmm

HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

1 ACAEI 0015  
28 May 45.

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

PW No. : Temporary No 12  
Name. : KOYAMA, Wataru  
Rank. : Superior Seaman  
Unit. : No 2 Naval Guard Unit  
Place of Capture : TARAKAN  
Date of Capture : 19 May 45  
By whom Capture : By natives and handed over to Australian troops  
How Captured : Bribed BORNEO mainland natives to take him in Prahu to BRAGAN but was instead delivered to Australian troops at TARAKAN wharf.  
Age : 25 years  
Occupation : Police Officer

2. ASSESSMENT

PW talked freely from his limited knowledge. Expressed a wish for the war to end. Had not the free use of either hand due to numbness caused by tight bonds applied by natives. Information considered fairly reliable.

3. PW HISTORY

Called up at KURE 1 Apr 44 as a No 2 Reservist and completed 3 months training with OTAKI DAN. Departed KURE in company with 100 other reservists 5 Jul 44 in D/D SHIGURE and arrived SINGAPORE about 19 July. Boarded Tpt KIMIKAWA MARU of about 10,000 tons and arrived BALIKPAPAN 17 Aug 44. Boarded PT boat and arrived TARAKAN 19 Aug 44. Drafted following day to 2 Mt Gun Pl, 2 Naval Guard Unit and subsequently to No 3 Pl.

4. PW's UNIT

Organisation of No 2 Naval Guard Unit (Under Command 22 Naval Base HQ BALIKPAPAN)

CO : Comdr KAHARA  
Adj : 2nd Lt MATSUSHIGE

Full Strength	Unit No.	Located at
800 (of which PW disposed 700 as follows )	SE 10SE34	TARAKAN in former Dutch barracks

	Strength	Located at
No 1 Coy OC 2nd Lt YOSHINAGA		TARAKAN
HQ Pl Sub 2nd Lt YAMAMOTO	50	TARAKAN
No 1 Pl OC 2nd Lt FUKOTOMI	60	TARAKAN
No 2 Pl OC 2nd Lt MIYASO	60	Dep TARAKAN Mar 45 MALINAU BORNEO mar 45

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(Continued)

			Strength	Located at
No 3 Pl	OC	Sub 2nd Lt KAZAKI	57	TARAKAN
Mt Gun Pl	OC	Sub 2nd Lt KOJIMA	50	TARAKAN
Mt Gun Observation Pl	OC	Sub 2nd Lt SHOJI	30	Dep TARAKAN Aug 44 for BURN BORNEO loss 1 Soc at BRANGAN
MG Pl	OC	Sub 2nd Lt MYOGA	60	OC KIA 3 May TARAKAN

Air Defence Unit 200

No 1 Pl 2 x 25 mm twin barrelled machine cannon at Guard Unit  
HQ KAMPONBARU \*  
4 x 40 mm machine cannon in vicinity of oil wells

Airfield Defence

2nd Lt SAKAMOTO 1 x 25 mm machine cannon at airfield  
2 x 13 mm machine guns at airfield  
2 x 25 mm twin barrelled machine cannon in  
mountains at rear of jetty  
1 x 25 mm twin barrelled machine cannon in  
vicinity of RADAR station

2nd Lt NAKAMURA 3/4 x 75 mm Guns at BJOSEFA. Operating captured  
(2 only operative) NET Guns.

Sundry Personnel

Communications 40  
Transport 40  
Medical 10  
Intendance 40

Originally No 2 NAVAL Guard Unit of 500 strong provided the sole  
garrison which occupied TARAKAN. Strength however was subsequently  
increased by two contingents of 100 and 200 personnel.  
Former COs were Capt MADARAME and Capt MIZOGUCHI.

5. OTHER UNITS ON TARAKAN

Airfield Maintenance Unit - Strength 30/40. Should have gone  
to SOURABAYA but prevented from so doing by lack of shipping

6. RATIONS & SUPPLY Food and ammunition both plentiful

7. SICKNESS Practically Nil

8. PW CAMPS PW stated that there was a PW Camp at BALIEPAPAI  
containing NEI prisoners of war only. No American or Australian  
PWs on BORNEO.

9. MOVEMENTS PW know nothing of military locations or movements.  
Has seen several allied planes shot down into the sea the crews of  
which he believed had been picked up by speed boats. Saw one B 25  
crash into oil derricks and believed all the crew perished. Dates  
unknown.

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(Continued)

10. ALLIED BOMBINGS

According to PW Allied bombings had little anti-personnel value as cover was immediately taken on the approach of enemy aeroplanes.

*G. H. MANN*

G. H. MANN  
Squadron Leader RAAF  
Executive Officer  
1 Aust Corps ATIS Adv Ech.

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212/rmm

HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps AFIS Advanced Echelon

1 AGABE 0016  
29 May 45.

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

PW No.	:	Temporary No 13
Name.	:	OHADA, Koichi
Rank.	:	Superior Seaman
Unit.	:	2 Naval Guard Unit
Place of Capture	:	KARIS Island
Date of Capture	:	19 May 45
By whom captured	:	Natives
How Captured	:	PW and companion in an attempt to reach BRANGAN drifted on a raft around CAPE DUCATA, obtained a native boat and called in at mouth of a river on South of KARIS Is, for food and water. They were given food but were later suddenly attacked by the natives, bound hand and foot, and handed over to Aust troops.
AGE	:	32 years
OCCUPATION	:	Farmer

2. ASSESSMENT

PW appeared to cooperate and spoke freely. His military knowledge was not extensive. He said that a head wound, sustained in Nov 44, had affected his clearness of thinking. He was very grateful for the unlooked for kindness of treatment as PW.

3. PW HISTORY

1 Apr 44	Inducted into KURE Naval Group
13 Apr 44	To OTAKE Naval Barracks and received two months elem training with the rifle.
30 May 44	To YASURA, employed for one month in labouring work.
End Jun 44	Returned to KURE and was allotted as replacement for 2 Guard Unit.
7 Jul 44	Embarked on destroyer SHIGURE with one hundred other troops
19 Aug 44	Arrived TARAKAN via SINGAPORE and reported to Hq of 2 Guard Unit. Assigned to No 2 Pl of Mtn Gun Unit. Received one weeks training. Stationed three quarters of mile SE of airfield.
Nov 44 - May 45	Wounded by MG bullet above right eye during strafing raid, and was in hospital until end Dec 44. He did very little until Feb; all the time his head troubled him and he could give no clear details of this period. He then spent one month supervising coolies working in vegetable gardens. PW was now in 3 Pl of 2 Guard Unit. This platoon withdrew west of Mt API when Aust troops landed.
10 May 45	Deserted with PW KOYAMA and endeavoured to flee to BORNEO.
19 May 45	Seized by natives and handed over to Aust troops.

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4. TACTICAL INFORMATION

a. 2 Guard Unit Composed of Hq Units, 1 Coy SNLP and attached units. In Aug 44 total strength was approx 600. In Nov two MG Pl, 100 strong, arrived. In Dec 44 the Guard Unit was reorganized when Comdr KAHARA, Hiroshi replaced Capt MADAREME, Kensuke who returned to JAPAN. Adjutant was Sub Lt (1st Cl) MATSUSHIGE. PW had no clear idea of organization. Original organization included two Mt Gun Pl with four Mt Guns but when TOKOI Force arrived two Mt Guns (cal 75 mm) were handed over to them and No 2 Mt Gun Pl became No 3 Pl of Guard Unit.

3 Pl Comdr Sub Lt 2nd Cl KANDAKI, Genji  
MG Pl Comdr Sub Lt 2nd Cl MYOGA  
Mt Gun Pl Comdr (one section only) Sub Lt 2nd Cl MOTOJIMA.  
PW could give no details of Signals Unit, Construction Unit or Transport Unit. Total strength of Unit May 45 was approx 700.

b. Other Units

TOKOI Force Arrived in TARAKAN Dec 44 from JOLO Is.  
Received two 75 mm guns from 2 Guard Unit. Total strength was approx 700.

YAMADA Force PW heard that the Inf Unit came from JOLO Is.  
Strength, about 800. Arrived in TARAKAN in Jan 44 and left u/a destination Feb 44. PW thought the unit possessed no heavy arty.

c. Defence Position

Location Map Ref APPX "F" 1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE REVIEW  
No 2 Sheet No 1 4025, 6850, eas of Mt API.  
PW said that the MOTOJIMA Section of MG Pl was stationed here.  
Strength: approx 25. Armament: one 75 mm gun and few rifles.  
On sloping hillside two tunnels were dug to meet inside the hill. Openings were 1 1/2 m square walled with timber. The floor was covered with sheets of iron. The entrances were left open but camouflaged by low trees. The gun could thus be fired from two positions. No rails were used. PW could give no idea of supplies of food and ammunition. He thought the ammunition would not last for long.

d. Supplies

No definite information about ammunition. Food supplies were sufficient. PWs Pl had supplies for two months. This was largely dried bread and tinned food which disagreed with PW.

e. Security

Two or three days before landing by Aust troops Japanese Int had news of the operation. PW heard that Intelligence came from CELEBES Area.

f. Tactics

Casings of 12 cm shells were filled with explosives to be thrown against tanks. One attempt by five troops resulted in failure, four of them being killed.

g. Medical Supplies

Those were insufficient and very serious cases could not be treated.

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5. MORALE & PROPOGANDA

a. Morale

PW thought that troops would fight to the end. Groups less than six might surrender if position was desperate. Old troops who had seen three or four years of tropical service were not in good condition.

b. Leaflets

Seen on TARAkan on May 3 and May 15. The first gave a summary of news; the second promised good treatment. PW believed the first but could not understand the second.

c. Attitude towards Capture

PW expected to be killed and is very grateful for kind treatment.

d. Attitude towards War

Thought JAPAN was fighting to defend East Asia. He thought that if the Emperor ordered it, the troops would cease fighting at once. Did not think JAPAN would surrender yet.

6. REMARKS

Recommend no further interrogation.

G. H. MANN  
Squadron Leader RAAF  
Executive Officer  
1 Aust Corps ATIS Adv Ech.

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File - 1

ERRATA From Sec 4.

KAHARA should read KOHARU  
MADAREME should read MADARAME  
KANDAKI should read KANZAKI

END

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1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 28

(inform to 281200I May 45)

PART I

OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 27 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARA KAN

(a) LAND - 27 May

Central Sector -

Following heavy airstrikes on 419702 our troops captured the feature without suffering casualties. Enemy was later contacted at 421705.

At 262115I enemy approached our positions at 431681 and threw grenades from 30 yards. The enemy were engaged by our LMG fire and scattered.

During the night 2 enemy 75mm shells hit the runway of the airfield.

Slight skirmishes with small enemy parties took place during the day at 421711, 432682 and 424689.

DJOEATA Sector -

An enemy post is now reported at 380793 equipped with rifles and one LMG.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

Submarine contact - 25 May

A possible enemy submarine was contacted at 0426N, 11945E (the southern entrance to SIBUTU Passage).

Sightings -

CELEBES

PARE PARE - 25 May

A concentration of schooners.

TOMOLI - 26 May

5 barges

GULF OF BONE (OESOE BAY) - 25 May

1 barge

4 two-masted schooners.

(c) AIR - 27 May

OWN

TARA KAN

Twenty-nine Liberators in two attacks dropped over 80 tons of bombs on 419702. This strike was followed by an attack by 16 Lightnings which spread 16 Napalm bombs on the same target. Spotting aircraft report that the area was completely covered by bombs and that all cover had been completely cleared from this feature. (Our troops were able to capture this feature at the completion of the second strike without casualties).

BORNEO WEST COAST

Liberators, Mitchells and Lightnings ranged over targets on the West coast of BORNEO. The main areas attacked were the town areas of KUDAT, LANGKON, TENOM and SERIA.

BORNEO EAST COAST

An accurate attack was made on TAWAO where 20 tons of bombs were dropped in the warehouse area. At SANDAKAN, Lightnings destroyed 5 motor transport vehicles at the NE end of the strip.

Two Liberators which attacked the warehouses near LIANGGAR observed 4 airborne enemy fighters in the area.

AIR - ENEMY

TARAKAN - 25 May

Ref 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary No 27. It is now confirmed that only one raid took place. Of the six to eight planes reported by the air warning system only two approached to bomb. One from the south dropped three bombs in the PAMOLSIAN Swamp and the other approaching from the NW dropping three bombs either in the water or in the coastal area west of the DJOEATA oilfield. Neither plane pressed its attack in the face of the searchlights and AA fire. The aircraft remained in the area for approximately 1½ hours.

-5-  
PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION:

(a) Enemy Activity:

(1) NORTH BORNEO - (Native Sources.)

Reports of 25 May state that Allied guerrillas have now occupied the village of TELAGA 15 miles east of KUDAT. Previous reports were to the effect that Japanese were building a large administrative office and a rice store in the village but it is possible that - as at KUDAT - they have evacuated the sector to escape Allied bombing. The troops withdrawn from KUDAT are apparently encamped in buildings on either side of the KUDAT - SIKUATI Road, and in the houses along the lagoon at SIKUATI. The enemy have established coast watching stations at PANGARABAN and SIKUATI with MG emplacements and one larger calibre gun at each place.

Patrols on 11 May are reported to have visited several villages on the east coast of MARUDU Bay possibly as a reconnaissance to prepare for the withdrawal of food and personnel from BANGUEY Island,

To compensate for the withdrawal of troops from KUDAT frequent patrols based on LANGKON visit the area, and a small defensive outpost is located at Tg KAPOR. On the south-eastern coast of MARUDU BAY the outpost of 10/20 men based on Tg BATU maintain regular patrols to the north and south.

Along the road from JESSELTON to TUARAN there are three long thatched houses which are thought to house the "Military Area HQ" (probably 37 Army HQ). To the east, indications point to the enemy consolidation in the RANAU area.

Throughout the LANGKON - SANDAKAN - KAMANSI areas the Japanese have constructed numerous weapon pits and trenches with the aid of native labour, and at KALAGAN, KAMANSI, and SAPI food and ammunition dumps have been prepared. The Japanese governor of the SANDAKAN area - by name TANAKA, Kumabi - has moved to KAMANSI with the army HQ, so that KALANSI has probably also taken the place of BELURAN as administration and supply centre.

It is stated that the initial Japanese garrison at SANDAKAN was composed of only second class troops but those who came from TAWAO and LAHAD DATU (possibly elements of 56 IMB) were first class front line troops.

(b) Ground Launched Rocket Bombs

A recent prisoner of war interrogation reveals that the Japanese may possibly be using a ground launched piloted suicide rocket bomb against the B-29's over JAPAN. Prisoner was a Chief Petty Officer in the Japanese Imperial Navy and had first seen the new ground launched suicide bomb when he was attending the YOKOSUKA Naval Air Technical Training School in October, 1944. The craft, in general, resembles the Oka, the current Japanese suicide bomb which is being released in the air from a parent aircraft.

The ground launched bomb differs from the air launched bomb in that it is armed with 2 x 20 mm. cannon firing forward through the nose, has a single fin and rudder, and has a reinforced bottom on which rails are fitted and used in the launching process. The bomb is launched from a launching platform, is airborne in approximately 100 feet, and reaches an altitude of 32,000 feet in approximately three minutes.

The bomb can reach a maximum speed of approximately 520 miles per hour in a gliding run on a target. However, the prisoner did not know the glide angle from which the bomb could reach this speed. The craft was capable of approximately seven minutes maximum flight. Beside being armed with 2 x 20 mm. cannon in the nose, the suicide bomb is also armed with a warhead which explodes when the craft is rammed into enemy aircraft. The size of the explosive charge in the warhead was not known to the prisoner.

The suicide bomb is rocket propelled with the rocket jets located in the tail. It is pilot controlled and the number and types of instruments in the cockpit were not known. The wings are made of wood, but the construction material for the fuselage was not known. The craft has a certain amount of manoeuvrability with the conventional aircraft controls, but the prisoner stated that he had heard that further manoeuvrability was added by selective rocket jets. The main drawback to the suicide bomb was the inability of the human body to withstand the rapid acceleration and climbing speed of the craft.

The prisoner further stated that this type of piloted suicide interceptor bomb will be the primary defense weapon against the B-29 raids on the Japanese homeland, and that they were probably manufactured in the vicinity of the YOKOSUKA Naval Air Technical Training School.

(SEFIO Intelligence  
Bulletin No 16).

(c) Casualties

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	P/W Jap	Others
Casualties reported for 24 hours ending 281200I May.	12	3	-	-
Total casualties reported to 281200I May.	674	149	17	-

(d) Defences - TARAKAN

All the pillboxes found on TARAKAN were of Dutch construction.

The walls of the concrete type consisted of two layers. The inner layer was constructed of prefabricated concrete bricks, six inches thick and reinforced with wire. The outer layer consisted of six inches of poured concrete and was reinforced with 1/2" mild steel rods. The roof was of concrete six to eight inches thick and some roofs had in addition a burster course of layers of earth and stone.

The walls and roof of the steel type of pillbox were of revetted steel plate construction, the plate varying from 1/4" to 3/8" inch in thickness. These pillboxes had been improvised from equipment from the oilfields. The majority were sections of circular tank 8 ft in diameter with steel plate divisions dividing the interior into four equal quadrants. Small apertures had been cut in these dividing walls to enable intercommunication. There was a single entrance in the rear. Other steel pillboxes were simply 200 gallon square tanks. The virtue of these steel structures was that they were either let into hillsides or revetted with at least 6 ft of earth.

Attached as Appendix "A" is sketch map TARAKAN showing estimated enemy strengths provided by 26 Aust Inf Bde.

PART V

OTHER FRONTS:

(a) CHINA

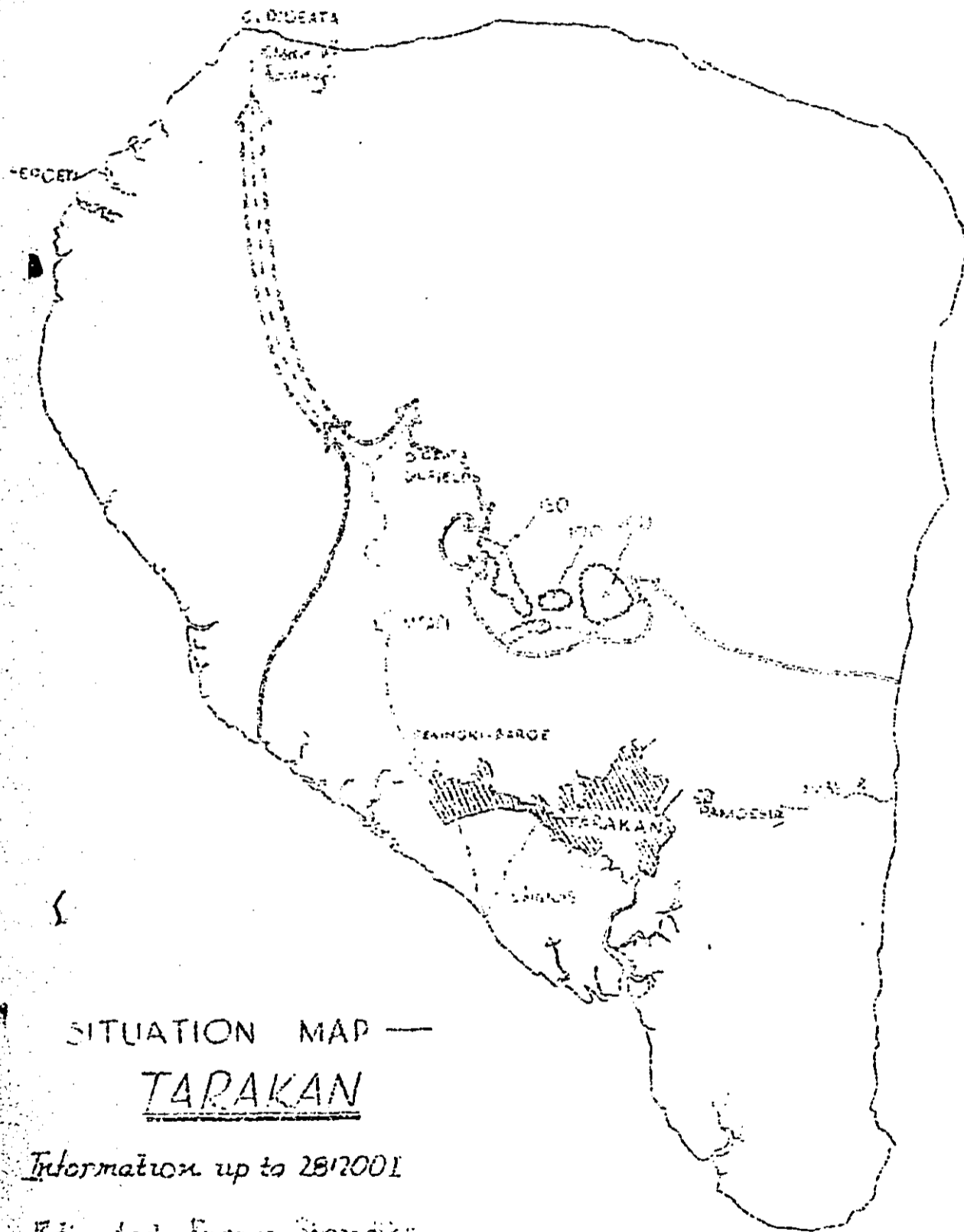
Chinese troops have captured NANNING, capital of KWANGSI province, 120 miles south of LUICHOW. The town is located on the CHANGSHA-HANOI railway and its capture severs the main Japanese land communications with MALAYA and FRENCH INDO CHINA.

*J. F. [Signature]*

Lt. Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary 21.

SECRET



SITUATION MAP —  
TARAKAN

Information up to 28/2001

Estimated Energy Strengths  
provided by 10/19/90 WFO

1 Aust Corps hist Summary No. 28  
Apex 'A'

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212/1mm

HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

1 ACAEI 0013

25 May 45.

1. PERSONAL DETAILS .

PW No.	:	Temporary No 16.
Name.	:	INOUE, Haruzo
Rank.	:	Civilian
Unit.	:	--
Place of Capture	:	Small Island off TARAKAN
When Captured	:	24 May 45
By whom Captured	:	Australian troops
How Captured	:	With one companion PW attempted to reach BORNEO mainland on a raft. They stayed at u/i island off TARAKAN and on second day there six Aust troops discovered them. PW immediately raised his hands, and was taken prisoner without resistance.
Age	:	37 years
Occupation	:	Farmer.

2. ASSESSMENT

PW stressed the point that he was a civilian and his military knowledge was practically nil. He spoke freely during interrogation and appeared to be trying to cooperate to the best of his ability. His information is considered fairly reliable.

3. PWs HISTORY

2 Jan 44 - Conscripted at NIIGATA KEN for civilian labour service.

5 Jan 44 - Left SASEBO on board SENKO MARU, a transport of 1600 tons.

25 Mar 44 - Arrived SANGGA via MATSUSHIMA and BALIKPAPAN, after one month at MATSUDA Island awaited return of SENKO MARU which took other civilian labourers to u/i destinations. At SANGGA (about 20 miles downstream from SAMARINDA) PW with seven others was handed over to TEIKOKUSEKI Oil Coy. PW helped in digging air raid trenches.

21 Sep 44 - With eight other civilians PW was sent to TARAKAN branch of same company, where he kept a record of civilian personnel employed at the workshops under control of 101 Naval Fwd. Depot, about which PW had no detailed knowledge.

27 Apr 45 - Flod from TARAKAN with two companions : one of whom was PW KAWASHIMA. The other became ill and was left behind.

24 May 45 - Taken prisoner while attempting to flee to mainland of BORNEO.

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(Continued)

4. TACTICAL INFORMATION

a. Locations

SANGGA PW was here from Mar - Sep 44. No troops were stationed here. Heard that only few personnel of u/i Naval Unit were at SAMARINDA. About 2000 m from workshops was the u/i Naval Unit about 50 strong. 300 Japanese civilians were attached here but oil wells were not working. PWs reason for this were: (1) No oil tankers arrived from JAPAN and (2) All personnel were busy digging air raid trenches. There was no air raid while PW was here.

LINKASU DISTRICT (TARAKAN) PW was here from Sep 44 - Apr 45. Seven oil storage tanks each 5000 ton capacity were full when PW arrived and oil wells were not working. There was no shipping to get the oil away. In the workshops tin plate was made to patch holes in roofs and walls made by machine gun bullets. The first air raid PW knew of was in Nov 44 when the workshops were destroyed and oil tanks damaged. In further raids the oil tanks were completely destroyed. About beginning 45 approx 250 civilians worked here but U/i number were evacuated. PW could not estimate accurately the Naval Personnel here but thought there were approx 200.

MATSUDA ISLAND (SOURABAYA) - Staging area for civilians sent to East Indies.

b. SUICIDE SPEED BOATS

PW had heard of these but knew nothing of any near BORNEO.

5. MORALE & PROPOGANDA

Attitude towards Capture As a civilian PW thought he had no duty to fight. It was the soldiers duty to resist to his utmost but he, as a civilian, did not know how to assist in the fighting. He wanted to live and did his utmost to escape from the battle area. He had only been captured on previous day and his ideas were not settled but he was satisfied with his present position.

Attitude towards War Appeared disinterested in army activities and would prefer the war to end as soon as possible. He considers that with the bombing of JAPANESE cities and invasion of OKINAWA JAPAN is doomed. He thought that if JAPANESE GOVT surrendered the bulk of troops would cease fighting.

Leaflets He saw three different leaflets when he fled from TARAKAN - end of Apr 45. One, written in Indonesian, he could not read. One gave recent news on battle fronts and PW learnt for first time of GERMANY'S surrender and invasion of OKINAWA.

The other leaflet called for surrender and promised good treatment. He believed this.

Condition of troops What troops PW saw in BORNEO appears to be in good physical condition.

6. REMARKS Recommend no further interrogation.

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G. E. HANN

Squadron Leader RAAF

Executive Officer

1 Aust Corps ATIS Adv Ech.

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214/7mm

HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

1 ACAEI 0014  
26 May 45.

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

FW No. : Temporary No 15.  
Name. : KAWASHIMA, Isaburo  
Rank. : Civilian  
Unit. : 101 Naval Fuel Depot.  
Place of Capture : Uninhabited Island off TARAkan  
When Captured : 24 May 45  
By whom Captured : Australian Troops  
How Captured : Surrendered  
Age : 35 years  
Place of Birth : JAPAN, GUMMA KEN, USUI GUN, ANNAKA  
Occupation : MACHI Tinsmith

2. ASSESSMENT

FW was of average intelligence, most cooperative and volunteered information willingly. Information considered fairly reliable.

3. TACTICAL INFORMATION

a. Chronology

17 Oct 43 Conscripted into TOKYO Inspectorate of Supply as Civilian.  
28 Oct 43 Left SASEBO in ASAMA MARU.  
18 Nov 43 Arrived TARAkan, via TAIHOKU and MANILA.  
27 Apr 45 Fled into hills on TARAkan.  
21 May 45 Left TARAkan Island on raft.  
24 May 45 Captured.

b. Unit or Force

101 NAVAL FUEL DEPOT

(1) Organisation HQ at SAMARINDA until Feb 45. Branches at BALIKPAPAN, SANGGA and ANGANA near SAMARINDA, TARAkan, and probably BANDJERMASIN.

(11) Strength

100 Marines )  
100 Civilians ) at TARAkan, 28 Apr 45.

There were approx 260 - 300 civilians at TARAkan, Nov 43 - Feb 45.

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(Continued)

(III) Movements

18 Nov 43 100 Civilians including PW arrived from SASEBO in ASAKA MARU.

Mid Feb 45 Unit HQ at SAMARINDA was evacuated to JAPAN, together with either all or main part of personnel from SANGGA, ANGANA and BALIKPAPAN. 160 Civilians were evacuated from TARAkan to JAPAN.

(IV) Armament Very few rifles, grenades, and insufficient ammunition. Large quantities of weapons and foodstuffs were destroyed by bombing prior to Allied landing. PW was issued with one grenade on 4 May. He had received no instruction as to its use, and it was taken from him at the time of capture.

(V) Unit's Duty To obtain oil from wells and store it until the necessary shipping arrived to transport it to JAPAN. Last shipment was in Aug 44. Since that time no oil was obtained from the wells as the storage tanks were full and no ships had arrived. PW heard that similar conditions existed throughout oil producing regions in the Indies, and that the last oil shipments to JAPAN were in Aug - Sep 44. PW's duty was to repair oil tanks and pipelines.

c. Enemy Intentions PW heard it stated that 101 Naval Fuel Depot was to be entirely evacuated to JAPAN. Movement in Feb 45 confirmed this statement. TARAkan branch was to remain until necessary transport arrived. Reason for this withdrawal was that it was apparently impossible to ship oil out of BORNEO due to deterioration of the situation. 101 Naval Fuel Depot had outlived its usefulness.

d. Movements of Troops In early Apr 45 approx 200 survivors of a u/1 Army unit reached TARAkan. He had heard that they were being evacuated from NEW GUINEA and their ship was sunk with heavy loss of life. On arrival at TARAkan many survivors were suffering from disease, malnutrition and exposure. By 27 Apr 100 had died. The remaining 100 built deep defence positions in the LINGKAS area and were trapped in them when Australians landed. PW stated that only three men escaped from these positions.

e. Tactics On 27 Apr 45 LINGKAS Jetty anchorage area was mined with 50 charges. Allied minesweepers found the field and swept it up, but one minesweeper was lost and another badly damaged by mines.

f. Morale

(1) Capture PW and two friends fled from TARAkan into hills on 27 Apr. Meeting Marines on 4 May their CO ordered them to help resist, but agreeing among themselves that resistance was useless due to lack of equipment, they decided to attempt to reach the mainland. On route they were captured. They received no instructions as to action to be taken on capture or surrender.

(II) Attitude to Capture PW accepted his fate calmly with the feeling that it could not be helped.

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(Continued)

- (111) Condition of Unit Depressed spirits. The men had no faith in their CO but decided to resist to the end. They felt that there was no other course open to them.
- (1V) Position of JAPAN The fact that JAPAN had lost the war was already accepted by many men in the unit. PW was in favour of the Government seeking peace and would abide by such a decision. He stated that his comrades would cease fighting immediately if peace was accepted.
- (V) Leaflets While in hills on TARAkan PW and friends read a leaflet promising good treatment and food, and emphasising the hopelessness of resistance. They believed the leaflet but preferred the chances of escape to BORNEO rather than surrender voluntarily.
- (VI) News from Home On 25 Apr 45 the unit first learned of the OKINAWA and IWO JIMA landings and that OKINAWA was about to fall. This came as a bitter shock to unit personnel who said that if OKINAWA fell, JAPAN would be powerless to resist successfully an invasion. They felt that the end was near.

4. PERSONALITIES

101 Naval Fuel Depot, TARAkan, Nov 43 - May 45

MIZOGUCHI - Comdr. Unit CO until evacuated to JAPAN Feb 45.

HABATA - Lt-Comdr. Present unit CO.

SONEHARA - Lt (sg) O i/c civilian technical specialists.

YONEHARA - Lt (jg) O i/c clerks.

G. H. MANN  
Squadron Leader RAAF  
Executive Officer  
1 Aust Corps ATIS Adv Ech.

DISTRIBUTION

Distribution "Z"  
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War Diary

- 1. -

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1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 27

(Infm to 271200I May 45)

PART I

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 26 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAkan

(a) LAND

Central Sector

Following a heavy airstrike on the enemy positions on 416715, our troops attacked and captured the feature.

A patrol found the feature 443694 occupied by the enemy in strength. Considerable movement was observed on the track at 444693. This track apparently is the enemy L of C between Trig 102, feature 443694 and 436692. Two parties of 2 unarmed Japs and one party of 8 armed enemy were observed on the track. Another patrol heard much talking from a party of 6/8 Japs just to the north of 433687.

During night 25/26 May deep infiltration by small parties of enemy was reported.

DJOEATA Sector

A patrol reached the barracks at DJOEATA (square 3673) without contacting the enemy. The barracks appeared to have been unoccupied for approximately a week, but considerable stores of food were found in the area. In addition two 75mm guns with sights intact, and a quantity of ammunition were found nearby.

AMAL Sector

At 260115I a standing patrol at AMAL beach observed 4 enemy attempting to move south along the beach. One Jap was killed.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

Sightings -

BO-RNEO

BALIKPAPAN - Photos 24 May

10 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
3 luggers

25 May

6 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels (3 in dock)  
8 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

ADANG BAY (S of BALIKPAPAN) 25 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - damaged.

LAOET ISLAND - 25 May

1 two-masted schooner damaged

BANDJERMASIN - 26 May

in BARITO shipyard.

3 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

CAPE SELATAN - 26 May

(15 miles west)

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel - sunk  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - damaged

MIRI - 26 May

(60 miles SW)

1 camouflaged 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - afire

CELEBES

CAPE MANDAR - 25 May

2 schooners (1 sunk, 1 damaged)

DJALANG (GULF of BONE) - 25 May

2 two-masted schooners - damaged

(c) AIR - 26 May

OWN

TARAKAN

Thirty-six Liberators dropped approximately 100 tons of bombs on feature 416715. Following this strike our troops captured this position.

BORNEO

Liberators and Privateers carried out shipping searches on the west coast of BORNEO and in the MAKASSAR STRAIT. BARITO shipyards and PARE PARE warehouse area were bombed as secondary targets. A small vessel of 100 tons was left burning off the coast near BINTULU and one two-masted schooner sunk near PARE PARE.

AIR - ENEMY - 26 May

TARAKAN

At 2620Z unidentified enemy aircraft are reported to have dropped 6 bombs in the swamp area near the mouth of the PAHOESIAN River. All the aircraft approached from the south at 12,000 ft, except one aircraft which came in at 4,000 ft from the east.

CTG 76.12 reports that two enemy floatplanes dropped 4 bombs in the harbour at 262143Z but caused no damage or casualties. These aircraft are reported to have approached from the south at 6,000 ft.

(Note: Although the times vary, these reports may refer to the same raid).

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) STRENGTH AND DISPOSITIONS

According to a PW captured on 24 May 45 at TARAKAN there were approximately 900 troops left on the island. Of these, 400 were army and 500 navy. The two arms were combined into one force under naval command with HQ and about 200 troops in the area of 105 Knoll. Other troops were divided into the following areas :-

2/300 Army and Navy along the track from east of SESAJAP Oilfield to DJOEATA oilfield.

300 Army and Navy along main defence line north of SNAG's Track.

150 Navy in area between 102 and 105 Knolls.

Although detailed figures were not known PW stated that casualties were very high and in his unit which did not take part in any fighting 10 men had been killed up to 22 May by aerial bombardment.

(b) ENEMY ACTIVITY

Aircraft over BELURAN on 26 May reported sighting a number of natives waving red white and blue banners and it is considered possible that BELURAN has now been evacuated by the enemy. The last report of enemy at BELURAN was on 23 May when 200 troops were located in the town.

Movement of Japanese HQ to KAMANSI was reported in 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary No. 24 and reports.. of 23 May also indicate the presence of large numbers of troops at SAPI and BATO. It is suggested that these two places may be in use as staging points along the southern route to RANAU and JESSELTON.

(c) ENEMY ORDER OF BATTLE - LAND

Attached as Appendix "A" is a chart showing the distribution of enemy land forces throughout ASIA and the PACIFIC as at Apr 45. This information has been provided by WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON but figures for immediate SWPA localities have been amended by more detailed information.

(d) CASUALTIES

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW Jan	Others
Casualties reported for 24 hours ending 271200I May	10	4	-	-
Total casualties reported to 271200I May	662	146	17	-

*[Signature]*  
Lt. Col  
G3 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary No. 21.

ENEMY ORDER OF BATTLE - LAND

INFM UP TO 25 APR 45

AREA	ARMIES	Divisions				Brigades				Regiments			TOTAL
		Triangular	Brigaded	Total Inf Divs	Arm- ored	IIB	IIB	Am- phib- ious	Cav	Tank	IMR		
Japan (Honkaido)	Gen Def HQ NE, E E Central Central W Dist As, 36?	1 & 3 Gds 44, 72, 73, 81, 84, 86, 93		Nine						2, 18, 19, 22		1,150,000	
Hokkaido	5 A A	7, 77		Two								114,000	
Kanto		42	91	Two		43, 69		3, 4		11		97,000	
Karato						Karafuto x						22,000	
Kyushu	32 A	24, 28	62	Three		44, 45 59, 60, 64					15, 21?	123,000	
Pochoi	10 A A	9, 12, 50, 66		Four						25		170,000	
Korea	Korea A										101 x	137,000	
Ophi	Ogasawara Force		109	One						26	17	20,000	
Land/S	31 A	14, 52		Two		49, 53		1			9, 11, 13	101,000	
Manchuria	Kwantung A Kwan Def A 1, 3 A As 3-6, 10 As	11, 25, 57, 71, 107, 108, 111, 112, 119, 120?		Ten	1, 4				3	1, 5 23, 24	7	642,000	
North China	N C Army Mongol A 1, 12 A	110	59, 63, 69, 114, 115, 117, 118	Eight	3	1-3, 5, 8, 9, 66?	1, 2, 10, 14		4			342,000	
East China	C Exped A; 13 A	47, 61	80, 45, 70	Five		62	6					143,000	
Central and South China	6 A A 11, 20, 23, 34 As	5, 13, 22, 27 34, 58, 40 104, 111	58, 64, 68	Twelve		17, 19, 22, 23	5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13			3, 13 17		466,000	
Indo-China	Southern A 38 A	22, 21, 37		Three		34, 70						71,000	
Thailand	39 A					29						18,000	
Burma	Burma A A, 15, 28, 33 As	15, 18, 31, 33, 49, 53-56		Nine		24, 72				14		139,000	
Malaya- Andaman	7 A A; 29 A	94		One		35-37				15		84,000	

			(2)										
Sumatra	25 A	2 Gds, 4		Two		25,26							85,000
Java	16 A					27,28							33,000
Borneo	37 A					56,71							30,000
Luzon	14 A A, 41 A	8,10,19,23	103,105	Six	2	58,61					26		50,000
Central and S Philippines	35 A	30	100,102	Three		54,55							36,000
Celebes Malahera	2 A A	32		One		57							45,000
Lesser Sundas, Banda Sea	19 A	5,46,48		Three									63,000
Dutch N Guinea	2 A	35,36		Two				2					10,000
E New Guinea	18 A	20,41,51		Three									12,000
Bismarcks, Solomons	8 AA; 17 A	6,17,38		Three		38-40 65 Brig				8	14		61,000
Unlocated	27 A									27	2,16,18, 22,25,27		21,000
In Transit													
Cut off Effectiveness Reduced		(6,14,17,20, 35,36,38, 41,51,52)	(102)	(Eleven)		(38-40, 49-53, 65 Brig)		(1)		(8)	(11,14)		
Destroyed		(1,16,26,29,43)		(Five)		(47,48, 68 Brig)				(9)	(10)		
TOTALS		74	20	94	4	48 xx	11	4	2	17	17		4,285,000

x Not independent.

xx Includes 65 Brig

Unallotted Inf Regts : 7 Gds, 177,178,197,241,  
242,244,245,246,247.

Allotted Tank Regts : 1, 5, 7, (1 AD)  
6, 7, 10 (2 AD)  
12, 2, 2 (3 AD)  
28, 29, 30 (4 AD)

#### Types of Active Divisions

Triangular Inf  
Strengthened : Is reinforced by tank unit and/or arty gp.  
Standard : Has normal supporting elements  
Regimental  
Combat Team : Has reinforced inf regts which include supporting elements; has divisional supporting "units" instead of "regts".  
Brigaded Inf : Has 8-12 ind inf bns in two inf brigs.  
Armoured : Has three tank regts in one tank brig.

Chinese Puppet Troops 910,000

Manchurian Puppet Troops 300,000

Thai Troops 160,000

TOTAL 5,675,000

(ADAPTED FROM WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON REPORT NO. 114)

*WHR diary*

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1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 26

(Infm to 261200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 25 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAOKAN

(a) LAND

Central Sector

Following an airstrike at 0900 hrs on the enemy held feature 431681, our troops advanced and occupied the whole of the feature. The enemy had withdrawn and no opposition was met by our forces, but 18 enemy dead were found. Simultaneously with this advance, an attack was made on 431679, and again no opposition was encountered.

Infantry supported by heavy artillery and mortar concentrations moved along the track 423684-420685 towards the feature 424685. The advance was held up by enemy MG fire from that point. Later, portion of our force reached 421685 and found the enemy still occupying 424685 in strength.

The whole of the track 442665-404684 is now reported clear of enemy.

DJOEATA Sector

During night 24/25 May the enemy made two attempts to infiltrate into our defensive positions in the area 4269, but inflicted no casualties. One Jap was killed outside a coy HQ position at 412717 during the night.

In an early morning attack on 419702 our troops met strong enemy opposition, and the attack was not successful. However, other troops later occupied abandoned enemy positions at 419706.

SEA - ENEMY:- No reports received.

AIR - 25 May 45

OWN - TARAOKAN:

The feature 431681 was effectively bombed by 6 Liberators which dropped 12 tons of bombs on this area. Ground forces report that all bombs were on the target. Following the heavy bomber strike, 16 Lightnings dropped 12 Napalm bombs along the ridge. Our troops who were then able to occupy this position without opposition report that the area was devastated.

BORNEO

The airfields of SIBU and OELIN were attacked by Liberators and one squadron of heavies attacked BALIKPAPAN.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) Enemy activity: Ref map: LABUAN South 1:25,000. Additional information on enemy activity on LABUAN Island has been provided by further interrogation of the native informant. There is no boom in VICTORIA Harbour but there is a barbed wire beach obstruction extending from the West end of the of the wharf, along the southern side of the road to the SE, and ending at the naval beacon on RAMSAY Point. This obstacle consists of one line of posts carrying four strands of wire, and is by no means strongly erected. No enemy have been observed on the seaward side of the wire, nor are any natives permitted to cross it.

(NOTE: It is suggested that this is not intended as an obstacle but as a barrier to isolate the beach sector. It may indicate presence of mines.)

The informant had also heard that land mines have been planted at all cross roads in the town area. The presence of the gun position at 833826 is confirmed and is stated to be constructed of sawn tree trunks. The gun itself could not be seen.

It is reported that a 20 ton craft travels at night carrying supplies to and from LABUAN-BRUMET WESTON, but nothing was known of the suspected barge hideout NW of the town. There are no shipping repair facilities at LABUAN, nor is there any shipbuilding activity. Five MT are in use by the enemy but the location of the MT park is not known.

According to reports there is a Japanese HQ in a house some 1000 yards NE of RAMSAY Point and this seems to be the most important HQ on the island. It is also reported that the Japanese have trained 15 natives for use as spies.

(b) Casualties

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW Jan	PW Others
Casualties reported for 24 hours ending 261200I May	34	-	-	-
Total casualties reported to 261200I May	652	142	17	-

PART III

TOPOGRAPHY

LABUAN ISLAND - Ref Map LABUAN SOUTH (SPECIAL) 1:25,000

The following information has been received from a native source:-

1. BEACHES

(a) The beach on the west of HAMILTON POINT from 805804 to 800808 is firm white sand with many rocks. At approx 1/2 mile from the shoreline there is a HW depth of 3 ft 6 ins. It is possible for troops to wade ashore from this line.

(b) The beach from the wharf to the Naval Beacon on RAMSAY POINT consists of white firm sand and has no ridges. The beach has a gentle slope and boats drawing 4 ft can come to within 12 yds of the shoreline at HW

## 2. TERRAIN

The terrain north from PLAIN Road is firm and would be suitable for MT. Dry watercourses in this area are not numerous and have a depth of 2 to 2½ ft.

## 3. WATER

In the peninsula to the west of VICTORIA Harbour, water is obtained by natives from wells dug only for their own requirements. Seepage is reported to be steady and rapid and wells could be dug to at least 6 ft.

### PART V

#### OTHER FRONTS

##### (a) BOUGAINVILLE

Australian troops in southern BOUGAINVILLE have crossed the HONGORAI River in two places. A crossing was made on 18 May, 3 miles north of the BUIN Road, after a heavy air and artillery concentration had forced the enemy to withdraw from positions on the east side of the river. A further advance of two miles has been made towards the village of USO.

The second crossing was made by a force which carried out an outflanking movement on strong enemy defensive positions on the east bank of the river covering the BUIN Road. When this outflanking movement was completed our force continued the eastward advance along the BUIN Road and crossed the POROREI River 2 miles east of the HONGORAI River. These drives now bring our troops to within 30 miles of BUIN.

In the north our troops have made further gains in their drive across the BONIS Peninsula to RURI Bay. One medium tank has been found abandoned in the area and only slight opposition has been encountered. Enemy casualties to 24 May total 13,780 killed and 174 PW.

##### (b) NEW GUINEA

Rapid progress has been made by troops pushing eastward along the coast from WEWAK. Cape BORAM was captured on 18 May, and at BORAM Airfield two days later, enemy minefields and strong defensive positions on high ground south of the strip were quickly overcome after a naval bombardment had been carried out on the position. The advance was then continued and Cape MOEM was reached on 23 May. Only slight opposition was encountered in this area and the force is now pushing forward to link up with troops driving from the east who have encountered stiff opposition in the BRANDI Plantation area (2 miles east of CAPE MOEM). Two and a half miles SE of WEWAK patrols have found 7000 boxes of cremated bodies, also a large quantity of equipment, including 1 light tank and 25 HMG. South of WEWAK, WIRUI Mission was captured on 16 May after heavy fighting. Equipment captured in this area included a number of 20, 37 and 75mm guns also rifles, MGs and MT. 60 graves were found at WIRUI Mission, and a further 50 three miles east of SAURI Village. GS 1 Aust Corps

Total casualties in the WEWAK area up to 24 May are 13,339 killed and 282 PW. This does not include HANSA Bay where 165 were killed and 12 PW taken up to 17 May.

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary No. 21.

1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 25

(inform to 2512001 May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 24 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAKAN

(a) LAND

Central - Airfield Sector

At 240520I approximately 20 enemy attacked our positions at 438681 employing 75 mm fused shell grenades. Our troops repulsed the attack but casualties were suffered by both sides.

A patrol reported the enemy still in occupation of 431681.

Our troops on the 434675 feature found 50 enemy weapon pits and 9 dead Japs but no weapons.

Patrols engaged Japs at 422685 and 424685 inflicting some casualties. Another patrol observed enemy positions on the northern slopes of the 102 feature (445691).

Our infantry shelled enemy positions on feature 424685 employing a captured enemy 75mm gun. A patrol in the vicinity of 424685 encountered LMG and rifle fire. The enemy was employing what sounded like Bren LMG from this position.

DJOEATA Sector.

The enemy laid mines on the DJOEATA road during the day, and one mine damaged the tracks of a tank. A patrol to CAPE DJOEATA reached 383783. In minor clashes in this sector 5 enemy were killed. A patrol recaptured 2 ex-PW Dutch native soldiers at 37776+. A patrol to the east of 431729 observed an enemy party in the vicinity.

EASTERN Sector.

Extensive patrols from DISTRICT I to DISTRICT VI thence NE to 474667 saw no enemy movement.

SADAU Island.

3 enemy were captured during the day.

(b) SEA - OWN

It is confirmed that DDs and Carrier Aircraft of the BRITISH EAST INDIES FLEET sank a 10,000 ton Jap cruiser in the Straits of MALACCA on 18 May.

SEA - ENEMY

Sightings -

BORNEO

TAWAO - 23 May

At 0409N 11740E

3x300/1000 ton stack aft vessels.

SAMARINDA - 23 May  
2 Cargo Barges  
1 Tug

C AROE - 22 May.

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel.

BANDJERMASIN - 23 May.

11 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels (7/8 destroyed)  
13 x 70/300 ton " " " (4/5 destroyed, 4 damaged)  
5 small vessels - destroyed.

PONTIANAK - 22 May.

10 barges - (4 damaged)

-23 May.

1 x 300/100 ton stack aft vessel.  
5 x 70/300 ton " " "  
Several cargo vessels and luggers under 300 tons.

SIBU - 22 May.

8 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
5 barges

RAJANG R - 23 May.

12 barges

BRUNEI Town. - 21 May.

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel,  
3 barges  
24 small boats and prahus

CELEBES

POLEWALI - 22 May.

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel.

MAKASSAR - 23 May.

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel - sunk.  
2 barges

BANGKALA Bay. (20 mls S of MAKASSAR) Photos - 22 May.

55 Native schooners (13 under construction).

AIR-OWN: 24 May.

BORNEO: Lightnings, Mitchells and Venturas attacked personnel and supply areas at LAWAS, BELAIT, BEAUMCART, and JESSELTON. Many buildings were destroyed and large fires started in all areas.

SAMAR based Liberators attacked SIBU airfield damaging runway and revetment areas.

Owing to bad weather, targets in TARAkan area could not be attacked. Secondary targets at TAWAO and MALINAU were successfully attacked by Liberators and Lightnings.

-5-  
PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) ENEMY ACTIVITY NORTH BORNEO

Information received from native sources in the BRUNEL BAY area confirms the presence of a fuel and timber dump at TAGAI. This dump is located near the old jetty one mile from the sawmill previously reported in the locality.

Further south it is reported that HARUDI and MIRI are now both unoccupied following the intensive Allied bombing, but the Japanese outpost is still located at LONG LAMA operating the W/T station. Movement north from MIRI was reported in 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary No. 20 but a fresh report states that a large number of armed Japanese are at BAKONG and BELARU on the BAKONG River. It is possible that the enemy in this area are adopting their plan to retire inland to conduct future guerilla warfare. Alternatively, they may be intending to move via inland routes to BINTULU and KUCHING.

According to native reports, all Japanese have now left MALINAU and are moving up the SEMBAKONG River via MENSALOENG to PENSIANGAN where the enemy are said to have a radar station and an AA gun located on a hill near the town.

Further information has been obtained from air photographs taken on 9, 11 and 12 May 45, of LUARA Is. Extensive defence systems do exist but the general state of neglect indicates a decline of activity on the island.

A ditch or trench system varying from 10 to 25 feet in width is in existence along the east and north coasts from CAPE SAPO to CAPE LEDONG but with the exception of a strip extending some 450 yards SE of CAPE LEDONG, the system appears to be filled in and neglected. Along the coastline there are also a large number of 4/5 feet pits, and a number of pillboxes. All of the pits appear to be empty.

In the CAPE SAPO area the presence of previously reported constructions is confirmed and the pier area is a network of small earthworks and defences. Here again there is no indication of recent activity. The AA, searchlight and coast defence gun positions reported previously are either empty or contain dummy guns. There are no signs of recent occupation of the buildings in the CAPE SAPO area, and further inland the native village appears deserted with no sign of recent track activity.

(b) ENEMY AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION AND LOSSES

A report from War Department WASHINGTON presents the estimated monthly enemy aircraft production figures up to 1 Apr 45. This estimate has been made after assessment of information regarding bomb damage and restoration of damaged factories.

1 Jan 45	-	2276
1 Feb 45	-	1958
1 Mar 45	-	1363
1 Apr 45	-	1336

Allotment of the Apr output is estimated as 964 aircraft for navy and 372 for army use. Actual subdivision of these totals is as follows:

	F	B	F/P	R	TPT	OTHERS	TOTAL
NAVY	475	181	95	170	10	33	964
ARMY	82	50	-	155	35	50	372
TOTAL	557	231	95	325	45	83	1336

Contrasting with these production figures are the losses estimated to have been suffered by the enemy in Asiatic and PACIFIC theatres during Apr. These have been extracted from AAF Intelligence Summary No 271 as follows:-

TYPE	DESTROYED	PROBABLY DESTROYED	DAMAGED
FIGHTERS	263	113	231
BOMBERS	40	0	2
F/P	3	0	0
RECCE	2	0	0
TRANSPORT	3	3	1
UNIDENTIFIED	2298	42	263
TOTAL	2609	158	497

The distribution of these casualties by areas is:-

	DESTROYED	PROBABLY DESTROYED	DAMAGED
JAPAN	372	107	301
CHINA-HAINAN-			
NORTH INDO CHINA	21	2	15
FORMOSA-RYUKYUS	2165	29	140
BURMA-THAILAND-			
SOUTH INDO CHINA	21	18	13
PHILIPPINES	20	1	11
NEI(excl SUMATRA)	10	1	17
MICRONESIA	2	0	0
	2609	158	497

Despite these comparative figures of production and losses the overall enemy air strength, details of which are given below, shows an increase of 223 aircraft between 14 and 24 May.

(c) ENEMY ORDER OF BATTLE - AIR

The estimated enemy land-based air strength at 24 May is as follows :-

Areas	F	B	F/P F/B	R	TOTAL	Variations Since 14 May
<b>BORNEO</b>						
KUCHING	3			3	6	-3
PONTIANAK				1	1	+1
BANDJERMASIN			4		4	
BALIKPAPAN			4		4	
Sub. Total	3		8	4	15	-2
<b>CELEBES</b>						
TOLI TOLI						-2
MACASSAR	4		3	2	9	-1
KENDARI						-2
AMBESIA	3				3	+3
	7		3	2	12	-2
<b>JAVA-BALI-LOMBOK</b>						
KEMAJORAN						-5
BANDOENG	3	3		2	8	+5
KALIDJATI		6			6	+6
SOURABAYA	4		7		11	-8
MALANG		8		3	11	-11
SEMARANG			3		3	
DEN BASAR			3		3	-3
KANGEAN IS			3		3	-2
	7	17	16	5	45	-18
<b>TIMOR-LAUTEM</b>						
AMBON			2		2	-1
Sub Total	14	17	21	7	59	-21
<b>SUMATRA-MALAYA</b>	102	22	20	11	155	+15
<b>THAILAND BURMA</b>						
<b>FRENCH INDO CHINA</b>	63	35	13	15	126	-14
Sub Total	165	57	33	26	281	+1
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>						
MINDANAO	4	2		3	9	-1
FORMOSA	69	41	10	28	148	-15
CHINA	160	50	25	84	319	-16
EMPIRE	1224	671	324	270	2489	+277
Sub Total	1457	764	359	385	2965	+245
<b>OVERALL AIR STRENGTH</b>	1639	838	421	422	3320	+223

NOTE: FORMOSA, CHINA and EMPIRE figures  
(at 20 May 45) from GHQ Situation  
Report 142/45. All other figures  
from RAAF COLD Daily Summary No 66.

(d) ENEMY DECEPTIVE METHODS

Japanese use of deceptive painting, camouflage and dummies, is well known, but there is now a report on his use of false documents. The following extract is taken from documents presumably written by an officer in the area of WOSKE River, NEW GUINEA

"Lessons learned in a battle near SAWAR Airfield:  
The following is a simple plot made by Omura Raiding Unit.  
A patrol which went out to reconnoitre the left bank of the WOSKE River purposely dropped the following sketch in a case near the bridge. Just as we had expected, the enemy found the sketch and concentrated artillery and mortar fire in the thick jungles for two days and two nights, expending valuable ammunition.

"Plots like these must be made with the permission of the higher cmd. There must be other plots which will obtain greater success. If the same plot is repeated twice, the enemy will learn of our methods. Consult your force comdr before making such a plan."

(GHQ G2 Daily Summary No. 1141)

(e) CASUALTIES

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW	
			Jap	Others
Casualties reported during 24 hours ending 251200I May	20	20	5	-
Total casualties reported to 251200I May	618	142	17	-

PART V

OTHER FRONTS

(a) OKINAWA

American troops in a new drive on the eastern end of the Japanese defence line have pushed forward and captured YONABARU Town and airfield. The advance has been continued and the high ground 1000 yards SE of the town was occupied after heavy fighting. This drive now threatens to outflank both SHURI and NAHA where bitter fighting still rages.

Work has begun on the construction of new airfields for attacks on the Japanese mainland, and when finished it is expected that it will be possible for aircraft from OKINAWA and the MARIANAS to make thousand bomber raids on JAPAN a daily occurrence.

(b) PHILIPPINES

MINDANAO - American troops pushing north along the SAYRE Highway in the centre of MINDANAO have captured MALAYBALAY airfield after a swift advance of 10 miles. Continuing the advance they have now linked up with the force driving south from MACAJALAR Bay.

North of DAVAO, SASA Airfield has been captured and the advance northward continued against slight opposition.

LUZON - Heavy fighting still continues on LUZON where American troops are carrying out mopping up operation to clear the enemy pocket from the aqueduct between MANILA and the IPO DAM. When the dam was captured on 17 May, 5000 trucks were found intact. It is estimated that the enemy lost two thirds of his force in the area in the original battle for the dam.

A number of strong enemy defensive positions have been encountered north and NW of BALETE Pass and are being cleared before the drive into the CAGAYAN Valley is continued.

(c) BURMA

British 14 Army troops east of TAUNGGOO have continued their advance towards the THAILAND border despite a number of counter attacks by the enemy rearguard trying to keep the escape route open. When last reported the British force was within 50 miles of the border.

On all other sectors in BURMA mopping up operations are in progress.

(d) CHINA

Chinese troops who occupied FOOCHOW, inland port city on the east coast of CHINA on 17 May have pushed a further 20 miles east along the MIN River to MAMOI on the coast. North of FOOCHOW an advance of 30 miles has been made by another column which captured LIENKONG and then pushed north a further 10 miles.

Fierce fighting still continues in HUNAN Province where Chinese troops are closing in on PAOKING, 400 miles from CHUNGKING and 180 miles SW of the important centre of CHANGSHA. In KWANGSI Province the Chinese are within 50 miles of LUICHOW approximately mid-way on the main route between CHANGSHA and the southern river port of HANOI.

(e) JAPAN

Further heavy attacks have been carried out by Superfortress and carrier based planes on the Japanese mainland. Targets included the MITSUBISHI Aircraft Factory at NAGOYA which was attacked twice within 68 hours, and industrial targets at SHINAGAWA (in the heart of TOKYO) were attacked by a force of over 550 Superforts which caused large fires and damage. This was the twenty-third raid on TOKYO since Nov 44 and it is estimated that 32 square miles of the city has been destroyed, in addition to 38 square miles of other areas of the Japanese mainland.

*Lt. Col.*  
GS 1 Aust Corps

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HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

1 ACAPY 0200

24 May 45.

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

PW No : Temporary No 10.  
Name : SOTOYAMA, Tetsuo.  
Rank : Civilian.  
Unit :  
Place of Capture : SADAN Is.  
When Captured : 14 May 45.  
By Whom Captured : Natives.  
How Captured : With PW MIKI was deceived by natives who pretended to take them to BUNKEI but took them to Australian troops on SADAN Island.  
Age : 27 years.  
Place of Birth : OSAKA, MINAMI KITA KITA WARD, OHUSA KURA, SAKAIYA # 25.  
Occupation : Fisherman.

2. ASSESSMENT

PW seemed anxious to please, but his military knowledge was not always definite. He had some information gathered from tales of natives and what he had seen himself. His story appears to be reliable, but was told in a disjointed fashion.

3. PW's HISTORY

Jan 39 - Inducted into 37 Inf Regt at OSAKA.  
Jun 39 - PW's Bn (2 Bn) went to Borneo, but PW was left behind because of health reasons.  
Oct 39 - Deserted from Army, met a fisherman called SUGIYAMA with whom he had secretly been corresponding, and joined his fishing vessel bound for the South Seas.  
Jan 40 - Left vessel near TAWAU, BORNEO, and later lived with native friends in Dyak villages inland from SAMARINDA. He was here throughout the Japanese invasion of Borneo.  
About  
Oct 42 - Went on fishing trip to TARAKAN but returned after one month because fishing was no good. All this time PW was dressed as an Indonesian and avoided conversation with Japanese troops.  
24 Apr  
45 - About this time PW heard from rumors that Australian troops would soon land at BALIKPAPAN. PW made his way to coast in his own fishing boat and met PW MIKI at mouth of u/i river between SAMARINDA and BALIKPAPAN. They headed for TARAKAN.  
30 Apr  
45 - Landed on west coast of TARAKAN near BUCAYA oilfields. When Australian troops attacked TARAKAN, PW and companion fled to hills and later returned to coast where there were native fishermen, whom they bribed to take them to BUNKEI.  
14 May  
45 - Handed over to Australian troops.

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(Continued)

4. TACTICAL INFORMATION

a. Localities and Troops

(Information gives main forces and strengths known to PW as at beginning of 45, unless otherwise stated.)

CAPE DJORATA, TARAKAN

PW heard from natives at beginning of this year that one platoon of approx 40 men were stationed there. There were three or four emplaced coastal defence guns.

BALIKPAPAN.

Naval Guard Unit that had been stationed here for two and one-half years was HIROSE Force. The CO was charged at end 44 and Force is now known as DAIGO Force. Detachments of this force were at BANDJERMASIN and SAMARINDA. In all, PW thought the strength of this unit here was approx 1400.

Additional u/i Army Units were also here. Strength u/i but PW thought there might be up to 1500.

Airfield: 500-900 m concrete runway had been largely destroyed by Allied bombing.

BANDJERMASIN

Naval Guard Unit: Approx 400 personnel of DAIGO Force.

Army Units : About two months before Australian troops landed at TARAKAN, a Bn, 3,000 strong, of YAMADA Force (Inf) moved to BANDJERMASIN, a little upstream along BARITO River. PW stated that they had no big guns. Their main weapons were mortars, HMGs and LMGs.

SAMARINDA

Part of DAIGO Naval Guard Unit was here, about 300 strong. Other troops were u/i Army Unit; strength u/i but thought to be few.

MAHAKAN River, is navigable by minesweepers to LAO KOELOE. At its mouth it is usually 7 or 8 m deep; near TENGGARONG about 9 m deep.

Airfield: (115 deg 50 min, 0 deg 15 min S. Ref Map A3 BANDJERMASIN.)

At high tide MLCs could reach MELAK in this locality. PW saw two fighters here one year ago. There was only an earthen runway which may now be overgrown with grass.

PW stated that the SAMARINDA region was poorly defended and would be most easy of access.

In region north of SAMARINDA along the coast were about six sections of u/i Naval Guard Unit of strength approx 66 TENGGARONG; only few troops here at end of 44; maybe increased now.

BRITISH BORNEO

PW stated that he knew the country of Dutch Borneo but knew little of BRITISH BORNEO. Heard that HQ of Army troops stationed here was at KUCHING.

b. Medical

Many troops of YAMADA Force in BANDJERMASIN were suffering from beri-beri.

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(Continued)

5. MORALE & PROPAGANDA

Capture: PW is satisfied with capture and believes Australians to be kind people. He thought that Japanese troops would surrender only when short of food and weakened to a position of desperation. Before capture he thought that prisoners were killed.

Morale of troops in BORNEO: Morale had declined. Troops on BORNEO mainland had not been fed well. The YAMADA Bn at BAHUJERMASIN were not first class troops; - they had been on service too long.

Attitude towards War: Moroseless indifferent except as it affected himself. PW thinks that Japan has no chance of winning now. He would be pleased if Japanese Cabinet made peace. Thinks that if they did so, all troops would immediately cease fighting; the Emperor's word is law. Thinks that Japan will surrender when troops have been badly defeated.

Leaflets: Seen in TARAKAN, May 45. Told of Germany's defeat and bombing of Japanese cities. Promised good treatment to prisoners of war.

Broadcasts: PW thought TOKIO broadcasts were half truth, half propaganda.

Note on PW's Desertion in 39. PW said he was not cruelly treated but the food was bad. He would have preferred the Navy. When his Bn went to KOREA he was left behind and given the task of painting signboards for the Regt. He worked for long hours alone, and finally became weary of it all and ran away, after cunningly planning his escape. After this he never wrote home for fear of disclosing his whereabouts.

6. REMARKS

Recommend no further interrogation.

*G.H. Mann*  
G.H. MANN  
Squadron Leader RAAF  
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HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS1 Australian Corps APIS Advanced Echelon

1 ACASI 0009

24 May 45

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

PW No. : Aust PW 9.  
 Name : SHIMURA, Haruo.  
 Rank : 2nd Class Private.  
 Unit : KIMURA Unit.  
 Where Captured : HOENOEKAN Island.  
 When Captured : 8 May 45.  
 By Whom Captured : Natives.  
 Date of Birth : 1 Oct 23 (age 23)  
 Education : 8 years.  
 Home location : ISHIKAWA-KEN, KANAZAWA-SHI, SASAKA-MACHI  
 No 2/14.  
 Civil Occupation : Clerk in NISSA Company, KUCHING.

2. ASSESSMENT

PW was security conscious and was not co-operative. His lack of military knowledge was accounted for by his short military experience. The information contained was considered to be fairly reliable.

3. TACTICAL INFORMATIONa. Chronology:

April 44 Medical examination at KUCHING. Classified B1.  
 End Oct 44 Called up and assigned to KINOSHITA Unit, TAWAO.  
 End Mar 45 Transferred to KIMURA Unit.  
 8 May 45 Captured.

b. Units:

KIMURA Unit - PW could give no information on unit. His duty was to act as Malayan interpreter on a small freighter boat which carried supplies from TAWAO up the SEMBAKOENG River to TAGOL. Freight consisted of sealed wooden boxes, contents unknown, which were only handled by soldiers at jetties of TAWAO and TAGOL. Trips were usually made at night time.

KINOSHITA Unit - On call-up (end Oct, 44), PW was assigned to this unit. He and 30 others, all previously BORNEO civilians, were drafted into a Trainee Section under supervision of 2nd Lt NAKAGAWA. After less than two months basic infantry training, PW was hospitalized with malaria up to mid Mar 45. On discharge from hospital he was employed for a fortnight on cook house duties and was then transferred to KIMURA Unit.

c. Medical :

Malaria was prevalent in TAWAO, and approx half the number of personnel had been hospitalized. Skin troubles were also common among troops.

d. Morale :

PW was certain that Japan would still win the war, notwithstanding all recent reverses, and stated that if the Allies landed on the mainland of Japan, they would soon be annihilated. When at TAWAO, PW heard TOKYO radio broadcasts of the war situation. Newspapers or letters had not been received regularly from Japan for several months prior to capture.

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(Continued)

4. IDENTIFICATIONS

Ship - FUJI MARU: small freight boat of approx 30 tons, powered with Diesel Engine. Speed: 6 or 7 knots.  
Crew: 3 Japs and 8 natives.  
Boat sunk between NOENOEKIAN and SIBETIK Islands, 5 May 45.  
PW stated that he had seen two or three similar boats lying close to the banks of the TANDJONG BATOE River. They were camouflaged with branches and leaves.

5. GENERAL

No further interrogation considered necessary.

*G. E. Mann Capt.*  
G. E. MANN  
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HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

1 ACASI 0010

24 May 45

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

FW No. : Temporary No 11.  
Name : MIKI, Takeichi.  
Rank : Civilian (fisherman.)  
Where Captured : SADAN (PELAK) Island.  
When Captured : 14 May 45.  
By Whom Captured : Australian troops.  
Age : 33 years.  
Education : 6 years.  
Home Location : WAKAYAMA-KEN, ARITA-GUN.  
Civil Occupation : Fisherman and farmer.

2. ASSESSMENT

FW was below average intelligence, and unobservant. He was very slow in answering questions and his military knowledge was practically negligible.

Recommend no further interrogation.

3. TACTICAL INFORMATION

a. Chronology:

May 42 - FW volunteered for fishing duties in SERPA.  
Left KOBE with 50 other civilians.

Aug 42 - Arrived BALIKPAPAN via KEELUNG, MANILA, JOHORE  
BAHRU and SURABAYA.  
FW along with 25 Japs and 15 natives fished in  
the area in a small craft.

June 44 - FW and 10 others sent to TARAKAN to perform same  
type of work. The ship to which he was assigned,  
had a crew of 20 Japs under KAWAGUCHI (civilian).  
They were paid at their residence or at work by a  
Jap civilian who the FW thought was from the Civil  
Administration Bureau in TARAKAN. About a week  
prior to the Allied landing, FW went to live in the  
hills of the LOEMPOER area, coming down each night  
to get food from the Civil Administration Bureau.  
Stated there were about 20 Japs here at that time.

14 May 45 FW and FW SOTOYAMA (JA T. No 10) bribed some  
natives to take them in their boat to the mainland  
of BORNEO. Instead the natives landed at SADAN  
Island where they were captured by Australian troops.

b. Jap Units Information:

FW claimed that he did not see any Jap soldiers nor positions  
in the hills of LOEMPOER area. He had made a fishing trip to the  
area around Cape DJOENTA about six months ago and had been told  
that there were mines in the area and that there were hidden  
positions on the shores.

FW was unable to give information on troop movements or  
identifications in BALIKPAPAN.

4. DUTCH POW

Soon after arrival in TARAKAN, Jun 44, FW heard rumours that there  
were 500-600 Dutch POW in BALIKPAPAN. In Feb 45 he heard rumours  
that all Dutch POW on TARAKAN were transferred to BALIKPAPAN.

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(Continued)

5. PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS

PW had seen several surrender leaflets while living in the hills. As he had always thought that he would be killed when captured, he could not believe in those leaflets. But now he realized the truth and was grateful for the kind treatment offered him.

6. MEDICAL

The most common sickness in BALIKPAPAN was dengue. While there, he received one atabrin tablet daily.

*G. H. Mann*

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Squadron Leader RAAF  
Executive Officer  
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HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

1 ACAEI 0011

24 May 45

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

PW No. : Temporary No 7.  
Name : WATANABE, Tokiyoshi.  
Rank : 1st Class Private.  
Unit : KIMURA Bn (Inf).  
Where Captured : NOENOEKAN Is.  
When Captured : 8 May 45.  
By Whom Captured : Natives.  
Age : 22 years.  
Education : 1 year.  
Home Location : HIROSHIMA-KEN, TAKATA-GUN.  
Civil Occupation : Engineer on freighter TOKU MARU.

2. ASSESSMENT

PW was extremely ignorant, having had only one year of schooling, and could not offer any information of importance. His memory was very weak and he stated that he could not even write characters. It was impossible to carry on further interrogation with him.  
Recommend no further interrogation.

3. TACTICAL INFORMATION

PW was inducted into W4 Force, KIMURA Unit in YAMAGUCHI-SHI, JAPAN, Jul 44. He arrived at an u/i island off BORNEO coast in early Sept 44 via MANILA. He came to TAWAO with the unit in early Oct and was assigned to a labour platoon at Bn HQ. Later he was put on a powered sailing boat (FUJI MARU) belonging to the unit, and acted as an engineer. The boat was used to transport supplies from TAWAO to TAGOL, and PW had made two trips altogether.

PW was captured with PW SHIMMURA (temporary No 9) on NOENOEKAN Is by natives and later handed over to Australian troops.

4. SHIP LOSSES

FUJI MARU was sunk early May 45 by Allied strafing and bombing in vicinity of NOENOEKAN Is. No casualties occurred.

*G. H. Mann*  
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Squadron Leader RAAF  
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HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

1 ACAEI 0012

24 May 45

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

PT No. : Temporary No 8.  
Name : NISHINA, Yoshiyuki.  
Rank : Civilian.  
Unit : South Seas Lumber Industry Co Ltd.  
Place of Capture : NOENOEKAN Island.  
When Captured : 5/6 May 45.  
By Whom Captured : Indonesians; later handed over to U.S. Navy.  
How Captured : Without resistance.  
Age : 23 years.  
Place of Birth : JAPAN, TOKYO TO, TOKYO SHI, SHIGINAMI KU, SHIMOIGUSA MACHI, 69.  
Occupation : Bookkeeper.

2. ASSESSMENT

PT was intelligent and co-operative. Being a civilian with no military connections, he could offer no information of any value.

3. TACTICAL INFORMATION

a. Movements:

11 Mar 44 - Arrived BALIKPAPAN, via MANILA and TARAkan.  
4/5 Apr 44 - Arrived TARAkan in KOJI MARU (30 tons.)  
12 Apr 44 - Arrived NOENOEKAN Island.  
5/6 May 45 - Captured.

b. Unit or Force:

South Seas Lumber Industry Co Ltd

A private co. with Head Office at SHIMBASHI in TOKYO. The Co's Main Office in BORNEO was at BALIKPAPAN, with a Branch Office at TARAkan which acted as local receiving depot for lumber from the NOENOEKAN and BUNYA sawmills.

PT's duty was to record and apportion the payment wages to Indonesian labourers.

He could not ascertain quantities of lumber shipped each month to TARAkan. During some months there were no shipments made, while at other times five or six shipments were made per month. Lumber was transported in a barge towed by a small motor vessel. Last cargo was shipped to TARAkan at the end of Mar 45. He could not explain the irregularity of shipments.

As far as PT knew, his co. had no connection with Army or Navy whatsoever.

Employees: On 3 May 45, there were 13-14 Japanese and 420-430 Indonesians working at NOENOEKAN sawmill, with 4-5 Japanese and a number of Indonesians at BUNYA. Indonesian labourers did not over-exert themselves, judging by Japanese working standards. But they co-operated with the Japanese and gave them no trouble.

c. Morale:

Capture - PT was tricked into capture by Indonesians. He had fled from NOENOEKAN to SIBATIK Island with the intention of crossing to TAWAO. On SIBATIK he met Indonesians who told him that Japanese troops had moved into NOENOEKAN Island. Believing this, he returned with them to NOENOEKAN and was seized by natives.

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(Continued.)

Attitude towards Capture - He had been captured by force of circumstances, and his present attitude was one of indifference. He was a civilian and not a soldier and expected to be treated accordingly. He was satisfied with the present treatment given him.

Attitude towards War - He was quite confident that Japan would win the war. If the Japanese Government sought peace, he, like other civilians would abide by that decision. The Army and Navy would fight till annihilated, disregarding any peace acceptance by the Government.

Leaflets - He saw one Allied leaflet brought to him by an Indonesian. It was written in Malayan and directed to Indonesians, urging them to cease co-operating with Japanese, as an Allied landing was imminent. PW regarded this as purely propaganda. He thought the Indonesians were uninfluenced by leaflet. Although Japan now stands alone against the combined might of the Allies, she will resist to the bitter end. PW received news from TARAKAN at irregular intervals. Prior to capture he had been fully informed of Japan's reverses, which he attributed to the many fronts and long supply lines continually open to Allied thrusts. He also knew of the continual bombing of Japan Proper. He did not know that TOKYO broadcasts deliberately misrepresented the facts and if it did, he was in no position to check their accuracy.

As far as PW know, there were no Jap troops on NOENOEKAN or SIBATIK Islands, 3 May 45.

5. PERSONALITIES.

South Seas Lumber Industry Co Ltd (BORNEO)

- MIYAGUCHI, Kumio - Civilian. General Manager for BORNEO, with office at BALIKPAPAN, Apr 44.
- UEDA, Eijiro - Civilian. Manager of TARAKAN Branch Office; fled into hills on NOENOEKAN Island, 3/4 May 45.
- KIMACHI, Kyujiro - Civilian. Manager of NOENOEKAN sawmill. He was interned in Australia in 42 and later in that year was repatriated to Japan by KAMAKURA MARU. He then returned to BORNEO. Fled into hills on NOENOEKAN Island, 3/4 May 45.

6. REMARKS

Recommend no further interrogation.

*A. H. Mann*  
for G. H. MANN  
Squadron Leader RAAF  
Executive Officer  
1 Aust Corps ATIS Adv Ech.

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War Diary

-1-

SECRET

COPY NO:

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1. AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 24

(inform to 241200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 23 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAkan

(a) LAND

Airfield and Central Sectors

Our troops continued to press on the enemy positions at 431681. During the morning the enemy counterattacked but our troops maintained their positions on two of the knolls. Later our troops withdrew slightly to enable an airstrike on the main enemy position. Following the airstrike patrols found the enemy still in occupation.

During night 22/23 May the enemy continued his infiltration tactics. 8 enemy armed with 75mm shell grenades, rifles and spears attacked a small HQ position at 443664. The attack was repulsed with casualties to the enemy. Similar unsuccessful attempts were made by the enemy on our position at 422687 at 230300I and 230600I. A patrol to 433674 and 430674 found that the enemy had withdrawn.

Enemy, strongly dug in at 423695, repulsed an attack on their position. The track in this area was found to be mined with 75mm shells.

An attack on the enemy position on the spur 421696 was also repulsed. Mines, detonated by the enemy, wounded all members of our leading section.

Enemy observed at 423686 were brought under mortar fire.

A patrol to 423683 was engaged by enemy at that point.

DJOEATA Sector.

The enemy has become more active in the area SE of DJOEATA. A patrol to 419715 found 3 tracks running NW, apparently the Jap L of C for their positions at 416716. Another small force moved with difficulty to 425706 and came under HMG fire from the SE. Enemy were also observed at 422708.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

Sightings -

BORNEO

BALIKPAPAN - 22 May

1 large camouflaged ship

LAOET STRAIT - 21 May

(at 03348, 11600E)

1 x 300/1300/freighter-tpt - sunk

COWIE HARBOUR - 23 May

3 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels.

CELEBES

WELANG PELANG - 23 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - damaged

PARE PARE - 21 May

2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels (1 sunk, 1 damaged)

MAKASSAR - 21 May

(North of MAKASSAR)

2 luggers - destroyed

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel

Photos: - 22 May

1 patrol craft

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel

18 luggers and barges

Numerous small native craft.

(c) AIR

OWN

TARAKAN -

Twenty Lightnings attacked the feature 431681 dropping 20 x 165 gallon Napalm bombs in the area.

Three squadrons of Liberators briefed to attack this target were forced by weather to bomb the secondary target TAWAO.

BORNEO -

Three squadrons of Liberators dropped 30 tons of bombs on TAWAO water front. Several buildings were destroyed and 75% of the bombs fell in the target area.

Liberators also dropped 18 tons of bombs on BALIKPAPAN dispersal areas, starting several large fires.

A Liberator on an armed shipping reconnaissance of MAKASSAR STRAIT left a 300/700 ton vessel sinking off MAKASSAR and severely damaged a smaller vessel at TELANG PELANG.

REVIEW AIR OPERATIONS WEEK 15 - 22 MAY

BORNEO WEST COAST

During the week approximately 250 sorties were flown by Liberators, Mitchells, Venturas and Lightnings against enemy positions on this coast. The main targets have been the BINTULA airfield, the strips at MIRI and SIBU and personnel areas at KUDAT, LABUAN and BROOKETON. In all about 200 tons of bombs were dropped and 30 Napalm 165 gal tanks. Venturas whose bomb load is usually a mixed one of 250 lb bombs, rockets and Napalm have destroyed a large number of buildings at KUDAT, and caused many explosions on the ground, thought to be land mines laid by the enemy. An enemy fighter was destroyed on the ground at BINTULA, and all airfields kept in a state of unserviceability through these attacks. Two unidentified aircraft were observed airborne over SIBU, but no interception has been met by our aircraft during this period.

TARAKAN

Close support has been given to ground troops throughout this period - in all over 100 sorties have been flown by Liberators, Mitchells and Lightnings on the strongly defended positions in square 4765, feature 105, square 4268, and the stubbornly held position at 432681. These targets have been struck at the request of the ground forces. By pre-arrangement the targets have been indicated by smoke and the aircraft controlled from the ground through the normal air support section communication system. The attacks by bombers have usually been followed up by Lightnings dropping 165 gallon Napalm bombs on the same area. Reports from the ground forces show that the bombing has been very accurate throughout the week.

#### BORNEO EAST COAST

In addition to the strikes on TARAKAN, over 200 sorties have been flown by heavy and medium bombers and long range Lightnings on positions on the east and south coast of BORNEO, ranging from SANDAKAN, the SAMARINDA shipyards, the airfields at MANGGAR, SEPINGGAN, MELAK and OELIN, to shipping searches in the BANDJERMASIN area. A number of barges and small vessels have been sunk, and at BALIKPAPAN on 20 May 15 Liberators destroyed an 8000 ton vessel. Accurate, intense anti-aircraft fire has been received from BALIKPAPAN.

#### CELEBES

Daily shipping reconnaissance has been carried out in the MAKASSAR STRAIT by Liberators and Privateers, and secondary targets on the west coast of the CELEBES have been bombed by these aircraft. A large number of 2 masted schooners have been damaged and sunk. Heavy bombers have also attacked the LANGOAN and SIDATE airfields; the stores area at MAPANGET and KENDARI waterfront.

#### HALMAHERA

Daily fighter sweeps have been maintained by Spitfires over these islands. These aircraft carrying bombs have attacked the airfields of MITI and GALELA, barge hideouts and enemy occupied villages.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) ENEMY ACTIVITY - NORTH BORNEO

Additional information, from native sources, on enemy activity, states that the Japanese movement west from SANDAKAN via RANAU is continuing. 300 Japanese travelling in parties of about 60 have moved to JESSELTON this month. The GUM GUM River area is being used as a transit centre for this movement. The estimated strength at SANDAKAN has been estimated at 1000, of whom many have been moved out along the BELURAN road to escape Allied bombing and two AA guns are said to have been moved to the top of a hill on BERHALA Island. (This island was previously reported evacuated).

A report regarding the Allied bombing of SANDAKAN on 13 May states that 600 enemy troops were killed in the GUM GUM River area, two launches sunk, and a number of buildings burnt. Heavy casualties were also reported at SENDALA Estate. There are no PW left at SANDAKAN now, all having been moved to RANAU. No estimate of their number can be made nor is the exact location of the camp at RANAU known but it is said that many died or were killed in transit from SANDAKAN.

The Japanese HQ for the area - formerly at BELURAN - has now been moved to KAMANSI (not shown on maps but located at 05°57'N, 117°20'E on the LABUK River). Enemy land and water patrols move up the river from BELURAN to KAMANSI via BANTUN, SAPI, TAMBAYAN; patrols then move east to KALAGAN then back south to BELURAN. Another patrol moves between BELURAN and the GUM GUM River. Patrol activity may have been restricted by the loss through Allied air attacks of seven of the 30 available patrol launches.

Three Japanese guarding a signal station are reported at TEGIPIL Island and it is thought that KANIOGAN and LINKABO Island are filled with pro-Japanese natives who are working for the enemy on the movement of stores from TEGIPIL Island via TRUSAN, TAGAHAN, KANIOGAN and LINKABO Island to BELURAN. There are no Japanese at TRUSAN but 50 are expected to arrive in about 10 days to clear the stores remaining in the area.

Further to the north there are stated to be 50 Japanese at both LINKABAU and RANAU and the outpost at PITAS is now made up of 11 troops. Other outposts are located at SENAJA and KAPOR whilst the post at Tg BATU has been recently reinforced. 200 reinforcements have also arrived at LANGKON which is still the enemy HQ for the area, and strength in this area is said to vary between 500 to 1000.

There is no permanent garrison at KUDAT but a small outpost of 5/7 men remains at SIKUATI.

(b) ENEMY SUPPLY - TARAkan

A PW captured on TARAkan states that the Japanese have sufficient food supplies to last the garrison 5 months, together with an ample quantity of small arms ammunition.

The first statement is substantiated to some extent by the fact that a large number of food dumps and storage areas have been occupied by our troops and yet the physical condition of enemy troops shows no signs of shortage of food. However, a captured document dated 14 May stresses the need for economy of MG ammunition, and the fact that the enemy artillery is being used sparingly may indicate a shortage of 75 mm ammunition.

- 5 -

(c) CASUALTIES

TARAKAN	Counted <u>Dead</u>	Estimated Additional <u>Killed</u>	PW <u>Jap</u>	<u>Others</u>
Casualties reported during 24 hours ending 241200I May	28	-	-	-
Total casualties reported to 241200I May	598	122	12	-

(d) ENEMY AIRFIELDS

Attached as Appendix 'A' to this summary is a chart showing  
the status of enemy airfields in BORNEO as at 21 May 45.

*[Signature]*  
Lt. Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 21.

AERODROME	LOCATION	RUNWAYS		DEFENSES	DATE OF LAST PHOTOS OR SIGHTING	REMARKS
		No	Length of Longest			
LABUAN	05 18'N 115 15'E	1	4900 ft	1 light	19 May 45 (photos)	U/S. No airplanes.
LAHAD DATU	05 02'N 118 20'E	1	3800 ft	2 med	11 May 45 (photos)	U/S. No airplanes.
MANGGAR	01 13'S 116 58'E	2	4000 ft	22 med	17 May 45 (photos)	Runways 1 and 2 U/S. Several dummy craters No. 1 runway.
MELAK	00 12'S 115 46'E	1	4500 ft	-	3 May 45 (photos)	Serviceable.
MIRI	04 28'N 114 07'E	2	3500 ft	None	15 May 45 (photos)	U/S.
MUKAH	02 54'N 112 06'E	-	-	-	6 May 45	Appears unused.
OELIN	03 27'S 114 45'E	3	5000 ft	5 light	13 May 45 (photos)	No. 1 runway U/S south half. No. 2, U/S.
PONTIANAK	00 07'S 100 25'E	1	4625 ft	-	18 May 45 (photos)	No. 3, U/S.
RANAU	06 00'N 116 41'E	1	2750 ft	None	11 May 45 (photos)	Serviceable 4600. No airplanes.
SANDAKAN	05 50'N 118 03'E	2	4950 ft	15 light	8 May 45 (photos)	U/S. No airplanes.
SEPINGGAN	01 16'S 116 54'E	1	4900 ft	9 med 5 light	11 May 45 (photos)	No. 1 runway serviceable 1800 ft east end. No. 2 runway U/S.
SIBU	02 22'N 111 49'E	1	3700 ft	None	15 May 45	U/S. No airplanes visible.
SINGKAWANG	01 05'N 109 42'E	3	3700 ft	None	17 May 45 (photos)	Serviceable 2300 ft west end. No airplanes.
No. 2					20 Apr 45	No. 1 runway serviceable. Nos. 2 and 3 runways U/S.
SOEBI-KETJIT	03 01'N 103 52'E	1	5100 ft	None	19 Apr 45 (photos)	Runway not yet complete. Serviceable for 2400 ft x 250 ft.
TARAWIO	03 44'S 114 37'E	2	5500 ft	1 light	13 May 45 (photos)	No. 1 runway U/S for 2300 ft in north portion. 2700 ft in south end suitable for emergency use only. No. 2 runway suitable for emergency use only.
TAWAO	04 15'N 117 57'E	2	4600 ft	None	13 May 45 (photos)	U/S. No airplanes.
TIMBALAI	05 20'N 115 12'E	1	3500 ft	None	19 May 45 (photos)	Possibly serviceable for emergency use only.
TROMBOL	01 42'N 110 10'E	-	-	-	11 May 45 (photos)	Construction proceeding. Runway rough surfaced 2250 ft x 125 ft.

In addition, possible aerodromes have been reported in the following positions :-

BANGUEY 07 10'N 116 55'E  
BARAM 04 32'N 114 20'E (Approx)  
BILIT 05 30'N 118 10'E  
MANDOR 00 15'N 109 20'E  
PUSA 01 35'N 111 15'E

SANGKIMAH 00 19'N 117 32'E  
SENAJA 06 45'N 117 05'E  
SABUTU 04 31'N 119 23'E (Approx)  
SILANGGANG 01 15'N 111 20'E  
SINGKAWANG No. 1 01 02'N 108 50'E  
SINGKAWANG No. 3 00 55'N 109 33'E

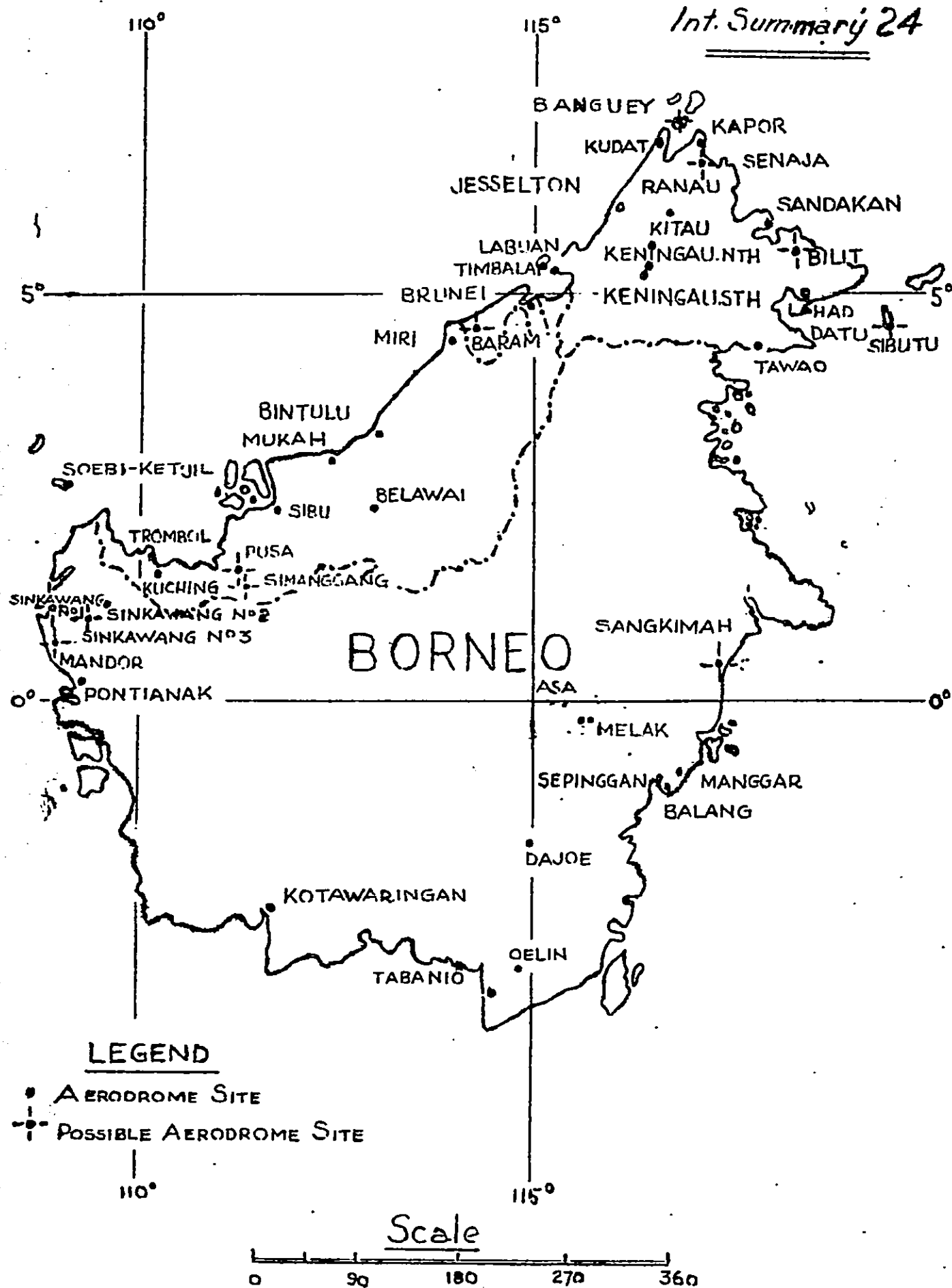
AERODROME STATUS - BORNEO

Appendix 'A'  
To 1 Aust Corps Intelligence  
Summary: No 24

From Information to 21 May.

AERODROME	LOCATION	RUNWAYS		DEFENSES	DATE OF LAST PHOTOS OR SIGHTING	REMARKS
		No	Length of Longest.			
ASA	00 13'S 115 44'E	1	4325 ft	3 Light	3 May 45 (photos)	Serviceable. No airplanes.
BALANG F/P BASE	01 14'S 111 14'E	1	4500 ft	None	6 May 45	1 F/P West shore of island
BELAWAI (RAJANG)	02 14'N 111 14'E				12 May 45 (photos)	Serviceable for emergency use. End of runway.
BINTULU	03 11'N 113 02'E	1	5200 ft	None	12 May 45 (photos)	Serviceable 1 SSF on fire
BRUNEI	04 56'N 114 54'E	1	3600 ft	None	15 May 45	West of runway.
DAJOE	02 00'S 115 07'E	2			20 Apr 45 (photos)	U/S. No airplanes.
JESSELTON	05 56'N 116 03'E	2	5000 ft	4H, 5H	22 Apr 45 (photos)	Nos 1 and 2 runways U/S.
KAPOR	06 58'N 116 49'E	-	-	-		No airplanes.
KENINGAU NORTH	05 22'N 116 12'E	-	-	-	14 May 45	Probably U/S, 1 Serviceable WICK. 2 U/S Fs in SW rev- etments.
KENINGAU SOUTH	05 20'N 116 10'E	1	4200 ft	None	10 May 45 (photos)	Airdrome not complete. Runway serviceable for 1150ft NNW end, 1100ft in centre and 980ft SSE end. No attempt made to fill in craters.
KITAU	05 35'N 116 15'E					No airplanes.
KOTA MARINGAN	02 40'S 111 42'E	1	5200 ft	None	10 May 45 (photos)	Runway No 1 sod covered. Serviceable for 4200ft. No air planes visible.
KUCHING	01 28'S 110 20'E	2	3800 ft	10 Med	No photos	Considered operational.
KUDAT	06 50'N 116 45'E	1	5300 ft	1 prob med.	17 Apr 45	Serviceable. No airplanes sighted.
					11 May 45 (photos)	Only serviceable portion at intersection of Nos 1 & 2 runways, measures 1700 ft x 90 ft. Minor repairs being effected. Serviceable TEB, 1 serviceable SSF. 15 other airplanes in same position since 17 Apr.
					12 May 45 (photos)	Serviceable for emergency use. No airplanes.

Appx "A"  
To 1 Aust Corps  
Int. Summary 24



1. AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 23

(Infm to 231200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 22 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAKAN

(a) LAND

Airfield and Central Sectors

The enemy continued to defend stubbornly from well prepared positions, and twice during the day launched local attacks in an attempt to restore earlier losses.

Following a heavy air strike on the feature 431681 one of our companies was engaged during the whole afternoon against the enemy occupying the four knolls of the feature. By last light two of the knolls had been captured, but the enemy retained his grip on the other two knolls.

During night 21/22 May the enemy brought down mortar fire on our positions in the square 4267 and some enemy movement was reported at 422683. Also during the night the enemy laid mines and fuzed shells on the track at 417685 and 418684.

At 432678 the enemy attempted an encircling movement against our position and our troops withdrew under heavy enemy fire. In support of this movement the enemy attacked east along the track from 428679 bringing down mortar and 75mm fire on our positions from 434688.

Our troops which had previously encircled the enemy post on the road east of 425680, and had for 48 hours been applying continuous pressure on the position from both flanks, finally forced the enemy to yield the position. Our troops occupied the feature 425680.

The enemy is still occupying 425688 and using a smoke screen. At first light he occupied a deep re-entrant near this feature. Bunker positions at 423684 were screened for 10 minutes. Small fires and a few Japs carrying stores had earlier been seen between these positions.

(b) SEA - OWN

At 210430I our PT boats contacted two enemy barges 1 mile north of SALIMOELI (NE HALMAHERA) and closed to within 200 yds. Many hits were scored badly damaging and possibly sinking both barges. The enemy barges replied to our attack with heavy accurate 25mm fire and inflicted some damage and casualties on two of our craft.

Daylight search revealed no trace of the enemy barges.

SEA - ENEMY

Sightings -

BALIKPAPAN - 21 May

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel

LAOET STRAIT - Night 20/21 May

1 x 3/400 ton freighter-tpt

BANDJERMASIN - 21 May

2 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels - afire

3 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels - damaged

MAKASSAR AREA - 21 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel

1 camouflaged lugger

(at 0430S, 12030E) - 20 May

1 x 200 ton stack aft vessel - sunk

1 x two-masted schooner - damaged

(c) AIR

OWN

TARAKAN -

A very accurate attack on the strong enemy defence position at 432681 was made by 14 Liberators, 5 of which dropped 7 tons of HE bombs on the target, the remainder Napalm. This attack was followed by 13 Lightnings which dropped Napalm containers on the same feature. An attack by our troops was made on this position at the completion of the air strike. Three Liberators bombed DJOEATA dropping 7 tons of bombs in the town area.

BORNEO WEST COAST

Mitchells and Venturas attacked enemy positions at KUDAT, JESSELTON and SERIA. Heavy fire was started in the SERIA barracks area, which was struck by HE bombs, Napalm and rockets.

BORNEO SOUTH COAST - CELEBES

Liberators bombed the BALANG Float Plane base, and left 2 x 300/700 ton vessels burning, and damaged 3 other small vessels off BANDJERMASIN.

At WELANG BELANG a warehouse and several buildings were destroyed and a vessel of approximately 100 tons sunk off the coast. On 21 May 5 heavy bombers attacked KENDARI.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) STRENGTHS AND DISPOSITIONS - NORTH BORNEO

PT patrols operating from TAWI TAWI report from observation and native contacts the following information on enemy occupied sectors in the NE BORNEO area :-

- TAWAO - 200 infantry and 300 labourers.
- SEMPORNA - 100 enemy troops but little activity.
- LAHAD DATU - Little activity.
- ATAP - Armed barges with AA, and enemy strongpoint.
- SESAJAP IS - Enemy strongpoint.
- REDEB - Concentration of troops at the BERAHE River delta.
- Tg SELOR - Number of Japanese along BOELOENGAN River and delta
- MALINAU - Numerous Japanese between here and SESAJAP.
- MERUTAI River - Large number of enemy troops along river. 20 suicide boats sighted.

(b) ENEMY ACTIVITY NORTH BORNEO

Native reports from the BRUNEI - KENINGAU area state that PENSIANGAN, important staging point on the Japanese evacuation route across BORNEO, is crowded with enemy troops, and to the south the enemy are constructing an escape and supply route to IOEMBIS. In the meantime both BEAUFORT and WESTON are being reinforced.

500 men, mostly Javanese, are reported to be working on the LAWAS - SINDUMIN road whilst 1000 labourers with 100 guards are constructing a road between TRUSAN and BANGAR. It is stated that there is much small craft movement at night in the BRUNEI BAY area and during the day sampans and boats are hidden at SUNDAR, BRUNEI and other hideouts. There are no Japanese at HENGALONG.

From eastern BORNEO it is reported that there are 40 Japanese at PEOLITA and more than 50 at SEMBAKONG. (Neither of these villages can be located but they are believed to be in the MALINAU area).

AMENDMENT

In 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary No. 20, page 3, it was stated that there were reported to be "4000 Japanese at MENSALOENG". This should be amended to read "2000 Japanese at MENSALOENG".

(c) CASUALTIES

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW	
			Jap	Others
Casualties reported for 24 hours ending 231200I May 45	12	15	-	-
Total casualties reported to 231200I May 45	570	122	12	-

(d) JAPANESE SMALL CRAFT

PT patrols report the sighting of 20 suicide craft hidden along the banks of the MERUTAI River 12 miles NW of TAWAO. These craft were stated to be painted green and carrying demolition charges along the sides.

A large quantity of these vessels was manufactured in the PHILIPPINES for use against Allied shipping, and their activity has been one of the features of the PHILIPPINES campaign. Presence of these units in BORNEO waters is a logical development in the trend of enemy defensive tactics.

Details of vessels encountered in the PHILIPPINES are given below and it is considered that these are standard classes among suicide craft although in some cases, high speed launches may be converted for the task.

	LENGTH	BEAM	SPEED	MOTOR	WEIGHT	ARMAMENT
"UJINA"	16.4ft	4.8ft	22 kts	TOYODA 60hp	2156 lbs	2 x 120kg depth charges
"HEIHON"	17ft	5½ft	20 kts	NISSAN 70hp	2090 lbs	2 x 120kg depth charges

The vessels are made of plywood and normally manned by one man. There is an alternate armament of a 200 kg charge which is mounted in a special compartment at the forward end of the craft, but it is thought that the boats carrying this charge may be specially constructed and not in general use.

(e) TACTICS

A further novel use of artillery ammunition by the enemy is evidenced in a report from operations on TARAKAN.

During an attack on knoll 105, the Japanese defenders lit fuzes attached to 75 mm shells and then rolled the shells over the lip of the knoll to explode among the advancing troops.

*V. J. C. Field.*  
Lt-Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 21.

AMENDMENT:

The report in 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary 2 regarding the capture of AMOY by Chinese troops has now been proved incorrect.

War Diary

-1-

SECRET

COPY NO:

1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 22

(inform to 221200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 21 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAKAN

(a) LAND

The pattern of enemy defence on TARAKAN remains substantially unchanged despite some local losses of ground. The Japanese are fighting doggedly to retain their hill positions NE of SESANIP Oilfield and continue to launch small suicide parties to penetrate our positions at night. These parties, which have met with little success, are showing preference for 75mm shells fused as hand grenades, presumably for the added lethal effect as there is no evidence to suggest a shortage of the more orthodox weapons.

Airfield and Central Sectors

Enemy at 420684 were active during the night 20/21 May with flares and MG fire.

Our patrols, probing the enemy positions after air strikes, found the enemy still strongly holding their defences at 431681 and 424580.

Pressure by our troops has forced the enemy from the eastern slopes of Trig 405 to his positions on the adjacent feature at 424585.

Enemy artillery was again active and 15 rounds of 75 mm fell in the vicinity of the northern end of the airstrip. There is no report of any casualties being incurred. The enemy, it appears, now has two serviceable 75mm guns which he uses sparingly. At least one of these guns is located in the vicinity of 425686.

Following an airstrike by six B24s in which 13 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy positions at 446691, our troops made an advance of 100 yards. The enemy is still offering determined resistance. During this airstrike there was a large explosion from the target area.

DJOKATA Oilfield - MT TANGKOL Sector

Our patrols met scattered enemy parties only.

Eastern Sector

Patrols operating north from AMAL and the AMAL track made no contact with the enemy.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

A review of enemy shipping from 13-20 May shows that during this period a total of 25,000 tons has been reported in the BALIKPAPAN area being slightly above last week's level of 19,000 tons. This estimate does not include sightings considered to be duplication, or vessels held over for unloading. Nor does it include a 7/800 ton freighter transport which was probably damaged and unable to move; this vessel was reported sunk on 20 May.

Study of shipping over the past month suggests that there are some 20 vessels up to 300 tons each operating in this area, plus approximately 100 barges and luggers of all types. The activity of this shipping may be connected with the defensive preparations being carried out, but vessels plying between BALIKPAPAN and southern ports are probably concerned with extracting as much oil as possible before the source is finally closed down.

Detailed sightings for 20 May are as follows:-

BORNEO

MAHAKAM RIVER

(2 miles north of SAMARINDA)

2 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels.

NE of CAPE AROE

(at 0135S, 11643E)

1 lugger crowded with personnel - burnt and sunk.

LAOET IS

(at 0334S, 116E)

1 x 200 ft freighter-tpt of 300/1300 tons - sunk

PONTIANAK

2 small boats - damaged

MIRI

4 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

3 river boats.

CELEBES

PARE PARE

3 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels (1 sunk, 1 damaged)

1 schooner

22 prahus

MAKASSAR

5 luggers

BIRA

35 prahus.

(c) AIR - 21 May

OWN

TARAKAN

As a result of an attack by 6 Liberators on feature 446691 where 13 tons of bombs were dropped, our troops were able to make a slight advance in this area. Twelve Lightnings scheduled for TARAKAN were forced to abandon the attack due to weather.

BORNEO WEST COAST

Mitchells and Lightnings attacked targets at BRUNEI Bay, SERIA and JESSELTON and bombed bunkers on MUARA Island. Several buildings were destroyed at BRUNEI and SERIA and scattered fires were started in both areas.

BORNEO EAST COAST

Twelve Lightnings dropped Napalm bombs at SANDAKAN and destroyed several buildings by fire. Twelve Liberators bombed the MELAK airstrip and administrative area, destroying four buildings and causing several explosions. Other heavy bombers attacked the SAMARINDA shipyards, and sank a vessel 200 feet in length, off LAOET Island.

CELEBES MAKASSAR STRAIT

Shipping searches were carried out in MAKASSAR STRAIT and the stores area at KENDARI was bombed by 6 Liberators.

STOP PRESS REPORT

Radio report Chinese troops have captured AMOY, one of the major ports, on the SOUTH CHINA coast.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) STRENGTHS AND DISPOSITIONS - NORTH BORNEO

Information from a PW captured off TAWI TAWI Island indicates that a unidentified inf regt was sent to BORNEO in Feb 45 and may have gone to SANDAKAN. This regt was commanded by a Col UEMURA whilst a 1/Lt HORII and 1/Lt UMEHARA each commanded companies. The UMEHARA coy of 123 men went to SANDAKAN from TAWI TAWI in late Feb.

In addition to these Army troops, two platoons (made up of 150 Formosans and 6 Japanese supervisors) of 103 Naval Const Unit went to BORNEO on 22 Mar 45, and on 28 Apr were followed by 254 troops from 53 Naval Guard Force and a further 44 men from 103 Naval Const Unit. It is likely that some of these troops were landed at SANDAKAN but until confirmation is received no change is made in the current estimate of enemy strengths.

(b) ENEMY ACTIVITY LABUAN ISLAND - is published as Appx "A".  
(c) PERSONALITIES

The following officers have been identified by PW as being associated with units which may be in the SANDAKAN area :-

FUDA : Pl comd 103 Naval Constr Unit 3/45  
KURUSE : Pl comd 103 Naval Constr Unit 3/45  
1/Lt HORII : Coy Comd u/i inf regt TAWI-TAWI 2/45  
Rear Adm NAGATA : CO 103 Naval Constr Unit 2/45.  
Relieved by Capt TAKAHASHI  
Col UEMURA : Comd of u/i inf regt TAWI TAWI 2/54  
1/Lt UMEHARA : Coy comd u/i inf regt TAWI TAWI 2/45  
Capt TAKAHASHI : CO 103 Naval Constr Unit 2/45

(a) ENEMY EVACUATION ROUTES

Photos taken on 13 May during reconnaissance of the Japanese evacuation routes from MALINAU, TG SELOR and ATAP revealed no sign of movement but the following details on main staging points were obtained:

MALINAU : There are no evident military installations, but numerous buildings on either side of the SESAJAP River could be used for personnel or stores. On the SE side of the river there are 6 large, 16 medium and 150 small buildings, and 2 medium and 53 small buildings are on the NW side.

Five small river boats were moored along the SE bank of the river in the town area, and several log rafts were located at the southern end of the town.

TG SELOR : No defences were visible but a large number of barracks and store buildings are located in the town area. The most important of these were 10 barracks type buildings ranging from 300 x 35 ft to 240 x 35 ft. There was a large number of small native craft on the BOWLOVGAN River.

SAPULITET : This town is located at the junction of the SAPULITET and TALANRAI Rivers and was previously reported as the HQ of No. 1 L of G Sector. There is no evidence of purely military installations or activity but there are 25 buildings in the town whilst foot and bridle paths show signs of considerable use.

PENSIANGAN This town is 56 miles south of KENINGAU and contains 8 large, 12 medium, and 53 small buildings. No activity is noted nor are there any military installations. Twelve native type vessels are moored in the town area.

(b) ENEMY AIRFIELDS

A Japanese Hydrographic chart received in Nov 43 shows an airfield at BARAM (04°22'N 114°20'E). This would be about 24 miles east of MIRI Town on the BARAM River. There has been no confirmation from air observers or photo reports.

(c) CASUALTIES

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW Jan	Others
Casualties reported during 24 hours ending 221200I May	14	4	-	-
Total casualties reported to 221200I May	558	107	12	-

PART V

OTHER FRONTS

OKINAWA

Fierce fighting continues on all sectors of the southern front. On 17 May American Marines using flame throwers captured SUGARLOAF Hill, strategic height overlooking NAHA after bitter hand to hand fighting. The Marines had fought their way to the top of the hill four times before, but each time had to retire under heavy mortar and artillery fire from the enemy. The Japanese are estimated to have lost two bns in attempts to hold the hill and are now fighting back fiercely in an attempt to recapture the height. The Marines have also edged further into the centre of NAHA Town which has been reduced to rubble.

In the centre of the enemy main defence line American troops have advanced a further 1500 yards closer to SHURI, while at the eastern end of the line YONABARU Airfield has been captured and the final assault on YONABARU township has begun.

Comdr of US 24 Army Corps on OKINAWA has stated that there is no sign of a break in Japanese morale but enemy artillery fire is the weakest in weeks. This may mean that the enemy is short of ammunition or alternatively that heavy guns are being moved further south to establish a new defence line. All attempts by the enemy to bring in supplies and reinforcements have been smashed.

Enemy casualties from time of American landing (1 Apr) to 19 May total over 48,000.

*[Signature]*  
Lt. Col  
GS Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 21.

SECRET

Appendix "A"  
to 1 Aust Corps  
Intelligence  
Summary 22.

ENEMY ACTIVITY - LABUAN

For the first time, detailed information from native sources has come to hand regarding enemy activity on LABUAN.

According to these reports there are approximately 500 Japanese army troops on the island but only 15 Naval troops have been seen. All troops are living in native houses in the vicinity of the town and airfield. All travel on the island has been restricted and only natives from adjacent villages are allowed into the town area.

No shipping has been seen to enter or leave VICTORIA Harbour during the past month (NOTE: this is not consistent with air sightings) whilst native craft are no longer allowed in the LABUAN town area. Reports state that the wreck in the harbour is not being used either for storage or defence purposes but food, ammunition, POL etc are stored at the main wharf under tarpaulin covers. There are also food dumps along the coast from RAMSAY POINT. to Tg TARAS and along all roads in the town and airfield areas. Contact with BRUNEI and WESTON is made by one 20 ton landing craft which travels at night only.

No underwater obstructions have been seen but there is a camouflaged gun position on the coast in the vicinity of RAMSAY POINT. (Cannot be pinpointed).

The LABUAN airfield has a gravel and earth runway but is overgrown with grass, and there have been no Japanese aircraft observed in the area for the last two months. All main roads on LABUAN are macadamised and in good condition. The lake N of the airfield is freshwater and there is a stone reservoir near the western edge of the airfield with a pipe line to LABUAN town. There is no fresh water available on the peninsula west of VICTORIA Harbour, or in the area to the north.

War Diary

-1-

SECRET  
COPY NO: 45

1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 21  
(inform to 211200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 20 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAkan

(a) LAND

Airfield and Central Sectors

There was little change in the enemy dispositions over the past 24 hours. The enemy continues to occupy well concealed positions along the forward slopes of ridges, usually linked by means of tunnels with alternative positions on the reverse slopes which afford him protection against our shelling and bombing.

Between 200400I and 200600I enemy movement was observed at 428674. During the morning the enemy harassed our positions at 422697 and engaged our gun positions at 437637 with 75 mm gunfire.

Our troops located enemy in strength in the area 431681 to 431683. 30 enemy were observed on the west knoll of 431681 and the enemy occupies three knolls to the east and a position at 431683 in unknown strength. An enemy LMG located at 424684 was brought under mortar fire but results could not be observed.

An attack was launched against the enemy on the eastern knoll of Trig 105 (421689) but the enemy met our advance with LMG and rifle fire and employed 75 mm shells fuze as grenades. The result of the attack is not yet known.

A patrol north from 421697 encountered enemy at 423701 and another patrol from 422695 south to 422693 also made contact. Both enemy positions were engaged with unknown results.

During early morning 20 May enemy endeavoured to infiltrate into our positions in the vicinity of 437674 and 428675. However, enemy night infiltration parties have been less active recently, probably due to casualties inflicted by our booby traps.

DJOEATA Sector

A patrol from 391743 to 382745 thence to 378747 discovered a good track but saw no enemy.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

Sightings -

ENJIKPAPAN - Photos 19 May

1 x 7000/8000 ton freighter tpt  
1 x 7000/12000 ton transport  
1 x 300/1300 ton freighter tpt  
1 x 2300 ton stack aft vessels  
3 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
1 u/i stack aft vessel  
5 u/i small vessels  
14 barges

Sightings 20 May

1 x 7000/8500 ton freighter tpt - sunk  
1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel  
4 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
1 destroyer escort  
1 tender

SAMARINDA - 19 May

5 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
1 barge  
at 0203S, 10907E  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel  
40 miles west of OELIN  
1 medium stack aft vessel - course west.

BANDJERMASIN - 20 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - listing  
1 x 150 ft camouflaged vessel

KUCHING - 20 May

in TEBAS estuary  
6 steamers anchored.

MIRI - 20 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - camouflaged

GULF OF BONE - 20 May

at 0430S, 12030E  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - destroyed  
1 x 2 masted schooner - damaged

BIRA - 19 May

17 prahus

FLORES SEA - 19 May

(at 0620S, 12240E - approx 60 miles south SE CELEBES)  
1 possible destroyer

SINGAPORE

Aircraft on recce over SINGAPORE during daylight on 16 May reported SINGAPORE Harbour empty. It is not known whether this report refers to both Naval and Commercial Harbours.

(c) AIR - 20 May

OWN

TARAKAN

Sixteen Lightnings dropped 16 Napalm bombs on enemy positions on feature 431681. The attack was an accurate one all bombs being in the immediate vicinity of the target.

BORNEO

Liberators attacked targets on LAOET Island, and the shipyards at HARITO. A vessel of 100 tons was sunk off the coast in this vicinity.

Fifteen Liberators made a successful attack on an 8000 ton freighter in the BALIKPAPAN Harbour. The vessel was sunk as a result of approximately 36 direct hits by 250 lb bombs.

CELEBES

Liberators sank a small vessel in the GULF of BONE, and bombed the BIRA shipyards. Personnel areas at SIDATE were also attacked by heavy bombers.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION:

(a) ENEMY STRENGTHS -- TARAKAN: It is estimated that at 211200I May, enemy combat strength on TARAKAN totalled 650 effectives. In addition it to combat troops however, there are considered to be 200 civilians who have been impressed mainly for labour work.

Reassessment of effective strength is as follows:

Effective combat troops	1 May	: 1750
" civilians	"	: 350
Total effectives	"	: 2100

Casualties to 211200I May:

Counted Dead	: 554
* Estimated additional Killed	: 103
PW	: 12
* Estimated additional Ineffectives.	: 551
Total ineffectives	: 1250

\*(Included 150 civilians)

Effective combat troops 211200I May:	650
" civilians	: 200
	<u>850</u>

AMENDMENT: In the interrogation report No 1ACAE10006 which was attached to 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary No 15, it was stated that 2 Pl of 1 Coy 2 Naval Guard Force had been despatched to SAMARINDA four months ago. Further interrogation reveals that the platoon was actually sent to MALINAU.

(b) ORGANIZATION: Further information regarding 56 IMB has been obtained from a diary captured in LUZON on 11 May 45.

According to this document, 1 and 2 Coys plus the MC Coy of 368 Indep Inf Bn under comd of KONDO (rank unknown) left SHIMONOSEKI in Aug 44 as the advance party in the move to BORNEO. They arrived at MANILA on 22 Aug and six days later were joined by the Bn HQ, 3 and 4 Coys, and the Bn Labour Unit. Due to the situation in LEYTE further movement to BORNEO was cancelled and the Battalion was sent to the LAMON Bay area where they were joined by 56 IMB Ordnance personnel and formed into 7 PROV INF BN. Since Dec 44, this unit has been engaged in the PHILIPPINE Operations and there is no reason to believe that any part has since moved to BORNEO.

In view of this evidence, it is assumed that the 368 Indep Inf Bn reported in previous summaries as being located near TAYAO until 20 Apr when it left for an unknown destination, is in fact a newly formed unit, probably organised in Nov/Dec 44, to replace the original battalion. Further, it is suggested that the new battalion was possibly formed from elements of all or some of the following units which left JOLO for BORNEO and the CELEBES in Dec 44:

KAGAYAKI	16500	- A service unit of 2 Area Army.
EASTERN	33	- Possibly a signal unit.
JUN	6153	- 11 Land Tpt Unit.
HIGASHI	2920	- 220 Inf Regt (55 Div)
KOI	5275	- 42 Inf Regt (5 Div)
KOI	5180	- 5 Engr Regt (5 Div)
KOI	5543	- 3 Indep Engr Regt
AKATSUKI	6143	- 107 Sea Duty Coy.

- (c) IDENTIFICATIONS: Captured documents have revealed that the code name for 56 IMB is "TSURANUKI" and the number allotted to the original 368 Indep Inf Bn is 15893. This has been taken as the basis for the allotment of code numbers as follows:

HQ 56 IMB	TSURANUKI	15890
366 Indep Inf Bn	"	15891
367 " " "	"	15892
368 " " "	"	15893
369 " " "	"	15894
370 " " "	"	15895
371 " " "	"	15896
Arty Unit	"	15897
Engr Unit	"	15398
Sig Unit	"	15899

(d) CASUALTIES

TARAKAN	Counted <u>Dead</u>	Estimated <u>Additional Killed</u>	<u>Jap</u>	PW	<u>Others</u>
Casualties reported during 24 hrs ended 211200I May	29	4	-		-
Total casualties reported to 211200I May	544	103	12		-

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

EFFECTS OF FIRST B29 RAID ON JAPAN:

Some conception of the disorganisation and weakness of the Japanese air defence, confusion of the civilian population, and effectiveness of Allied bombing is provided in a report captured on LUZON dealing with the results of the first B29 raid on NORTH KYUSHU.

So serious a view was taken about results of the strike that Imperial GHQ, Army Section, immediately produced a report classified "Most Secret (to be handled carefully and burned after use)". Lessons to be learned as a result of the attack was the subject of the report.

In the battle, the report states, most of the soldiers were new and because their spiritual feeling was tense some were unable to show their usual skill.

"It is necessary to set up gun positions strong enough to withstand gun and cannon fire. Dummy positions and guns should be an effective method of absorbing the strafing and bombing attacks. Since the enemy's accuracy is of a very high order we must plan to have them bomb decoy cities and lights.

The wounding of four men, including the CO, in a single coy as a result of AA shrapnel cannot be overlooked because of its effect on our battle strength."

The report describes how a coy commander, who received the first radar warning of the attack failed to pass the information on to higher HQ.

Number of civilians killed was comparatively great in proportion to those wounded and the greater number of those killed were buried alive.

"There is room for experiment in the construction of shelters, because during the 4½ hour attack, no measures were taken to rescue those buried or to guard against incendiaries. During the alarm most of the civilians were in shelters like people nailed in a box.

It is vital to bolster morale under air attacks. The army must relieve civilians' feeling of insecurity, neighbouring groups must encourage one another and actually aid the home guard and police.

Appreciation of our military defence will have to be better popularised to counter rumours such as, 'There wasn't a single one of our planes in the air; Japanese AA guns never hit anything; the Imperial HQ communique on the number of planes shot down is false. "

(Adapted from ADVATIS Translation 128).

*[Signature]*  
Lt. Col  
GS/1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>COPY NO</u>
7 Aust Div	1 - 6
9 Aust Div	7 -41
26 Aust Inf Bde	42 -45
Det 2/1 Aust Armd Recce Sqn	46
2 Aust Beach Gp	47
A Corps Sigs	48
1 Aust Ops Report Team	49
Det Public Relations	50
1 Aust MH Fd Team	51
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Comd	53
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G(Int)	57 -59
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War Diary

- 1 -

SECRET

COPY NO: 101

1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 20

(inform to 2012001 May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 19 May

Ref Map : 1:25,000 TARAKAN.

(a) LAND

Central and Airfield Sector - The enemy is resisting strongly in the general area of the triangle 442692 - 430678 - 421689, and it would appear the bulk of the enemy troops on TARAKAN have been concentrated in this area.

Following a heavy airstrike on 431681 an explosion was heard and black smoke rose to 1000 feet. The bombing of 432684 resulted in white smoke to 300 feet. A company attack was launched against 431681 but the enemy resisted stubbornly and held our advance. A patrol at 428680 was fired on from 3 sides from a probable enemy ambush at that point. No casualties were suffered.

The enemy is reported to be occupying positions in strength astride the track at 442692 and 432687. At 432675 enemy were observed building a store dump. Considerable enemy movement was observed on the track 430678 to 443674.

The enemy is still occupying the feature 423685 and our troops at 420683 were shelled by an enemy 75 mm gun.

Our troops on Trig 105(421689) moving forward towards the eastern knoll of the feature, encountered heavy LMG fire and were showered by grenades. These troops are now occupying the western knoll of the feature in close contact with the enemy.

Our troops captured 421697 against some enemy opposition and occupied a position astride the north-south track at 421698. Five enemy were killed in this encounter.

DJOEATA Sector - A patrol north of DJOEATA oilfield on the road to MOUNT TANGKOL contacted natives who had seen Japs the previous night at 405736 and at 0500 hrs at 395736. The patrol found a track leading west at 393742 which bore recent Jap footprints indicating movement west. Reconnaissance for 400 yards along the track failed to discover any enemy. Patrols at 431729 and 429711 saw no enemy movement.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

Sightings -

SAMARINDA - 18 May

1 barge

5 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels and

5/6 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels in MAHAKAM River.

Incomplete photo coverage of the same day showed :-

11 barges (3 under construction)

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel

BALIMPAPAN - 18 May

1 u/i stack aft vessel

BANDJERMASIN - 18 May  
At 0330S 11140E

1 stack aft vessel

WEST BORNEO - 19 May

At a point approximately 100 miles WNW of KUCHING  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel sunk

OYA RIVER (0250N 11155E) - 18 May

20 barges and launches

FLAMING STRAIT (SE CELEBES) - 18 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel damaged

TIWORO STRAIT (SE CELEBES) - 18 May

1 large two-masted schooner sunk

BETWEEN BIRA AND PETANG (SW CELEBES) - 18 May

29 x 2 masted schooners

POLEWALI (MANDAR GULF) - 19 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel

PARE PARE - 19 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel  
1 lugger

#### SUBMARINE SIGHTING

At 181000H a midget submarine was sighted at KARUDA BAY ( $\frac{3}{4}$  mile NNE KUDAT) on a course SS7.

#### (c) AIR

##### OWN

##### TARAKAN

Twelve Lightnings dropped 12 x 155 gallon Napalm bombs on the feature at 432682. An accurate attack by five Liberators was made on the enemy positions on the ridge 423687 where 18 tons of bombs were dropped.

##### BORNEO

Venturas in a rocket attack destroyed several buildings at KUDAT. Liberators attacked the OELIN airfield and damaged 3 warehouses on the waterfront at SAHARINDA. Other raids were made on the BIRA shipyards and the floatplane base at BALANG, and a small vessel was sunk off the coast near KUCHING.

The heaviest attack was made on SERIA where 18 Mitchells dropped 20 tons of bombs on the barracks area, and made strafing runs over the target.

##### MAKASSAR STRAIT

In an armed reconnaissance off KALIDAI, 10 two-masted schooners were sunk, and a 100 ton vessel left burning. In the Gulf of BONE a patrolling Liberator sank a large schooner.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) ENEMY ACTIVITY NORTH BORNEO

Special intelligence reports from native sources dated 16 May state that there are 100 Japanese at MALIHAI with a floatplane, three AA guns and four cannons. They have been prevented from moving up river because they are unable to obtain guides and porters.

Along the main evacuation route via the SEMBAKOENG River it is reported that there were 4000 Japanese at MENSALOENG in early May and on 17/18 May a large number of enemy troops were moving down the SEMBAKOENG River from the ATAP area. Meanwhile enemy strength at PENSIANGAN is being reduced as troops move on towards JESSELTON. Natives state that the Japanese have evacuated BOENJOE and MANDOEL Islands.

Reports from the BRUNEI BAY area indicate that the enemy is strengthening this sector although they are hindered to a certain extent by bad communications and the shortage of food. The Japanese are pressing the natives for food but only the coastal tribes can be made to respond, and even among these people hatred of the enemy is increasing.

The Japanese are trying to hold their main forces at central points avoiding those areas which are obvious targets for Allied air attack and constant patrols of 10 to 20 poorly armed troops are operating between LAVAS and TRUSAN. There are indications of a possible move northwards from MERI and TUTONG and this may account for the estimate that enemy strength at BRUNEI may number 2000 in addition to some local Malay troops. These forces are said to have few automatic weapons and no heavy artillery. There are several cars at BRUNEI but fuel is scarce.

In addition to the increase of strength in BRUNEI, reinforcements are also stated to have arrived at LIMBANG and TRUSAN and strength at each of these places has been given as 200/400. This strength varies from day to day because of the constant movement which is taking place. Along the coast from BRUNEI to LIMBANG, Japanese troops are living in trenches and light pillboxes as protection against bombing, and in preparation for coastal defence. There are no fixed defences in the area from TRUSAN to LAVAS.

(b) ENEMY AFV's

It has been reported by an Allied airman that whilst flying over BRUNEI BAY he was fired on by a dual purpose gun mounted on a tank.

This is the first report of the presence of enemy tanks in BORNEO and as such should be treated with reserve until confirmed. It is the opinion of this HQ that if the sighting was in fact an AA tank it is more likely to be in JESSELTON area as the location given was vague. It is of interest to note that the Japanese have been experimenting with a dual purpose gun (possibly 15 mm) mounted on the turret, and this is the first indication of the actual use in operations.

(c) CASUALTIES

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	Jap	PW	Others
Casualties reported during 24 hours ended 201200I May	13	3			
Total casualties reported to 201200I May	515	99	12		

*V. J. Shepherd*  
Lt-Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary No. 18

*War Diary*

-1-

SECRET

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Copy No.

1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 19  
(Inf to 191200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 18 May

Ref Map 1;25,000 TARAKAN.

(a) LAND.

Central and Eastern Sector: Following a heavy airstrike and naval bombardment on the enemy held Trig 105 (421689), an attack was launched and our infantry captured the position. Our troops then patrolled to the east and SE. Patrols reported considerable activity on the track in the vicinity of 431677. One party of 8 Japs was seen carrying poles near this point and later 21 Japs were observed on the track at 431675.

A patrol reached 451639 which is the junction of tracks running approx North, South and East West. They did not observe any enemy movement. Later Trig 102(445691) was found unoccupied and there were no signs of recent movement on the track in the vicinity. Enemy positions were discovered at 439686 and enemy movement was heard just to the North. To the East the feature 431688 was reported clear but sounds of chopping and digging near 435692 were heard. Further South 6 Japs were observed at 433682.

An attack on the enemy position at 424685 was held up by heavy small arms fire from the ridge to the North of the feature, and shelling by an enemy 75mm gun. 20/30 Japs were observed on the forward slopes at 419685

DJOEATA Sector: Our troops in the oilfield area contacted enemy at 415724.

(b) SEA - OWN

TARAKAN - 18 May

Naval vessels supporting the landforces bombarded enemy positions on Trig 105 and 424685. A total of 200 rounds was employed on the targets.

SEA - ENEMY

Sightings

BIRA (CELEBES) 18 May

29 x 2 masted schooners

SE CELEBES - 17 May

(at 0510S 12305E)

15 x 2 masted schooners

SOURABAYA (Might) 16 May.

1 x 4000/6000 ton tank vessel

A number of u/i vessels.

Sightings were limited owing to bad weather.

AIR -- 18 May - OWN

TARAKAN: Eighteen Liberators carried out a successful strike on the enemy held feature 421689 where 35 tons of bombs were dropped. This was followed by a Napalm attack by 9 Lightnings on the same feature. Extensive damage resulted, and our troops were able to occupy this feature without difficulty.

BORNEO: Mitchells, Lightnings, and Ventures bombed SIBU, the airfield at BINTUEN, and the town area at KUDAT. At KUDAT which was struck by 250 lb bombs, NAPALM, and rockets, many buildings were destroyed and burnt, and one explosion described as "terrific" occurred.

CELEBES - SOEMBAYA Island: BIMA airfield was again bombed by Liberators, and an unidentified vessel of approximately 200 feet was damaged off BOETONG Island. Small arms fire from the shore holed one Liberator.

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION:

#### (a) STRENGTH AND DISPOSITIONS BRUNEI AREA.

A native report on 16 May states that there are now 1000 Japanese at BRUNEI, in addition to some 2000 conscripted natives. Summing up all native reports over the past week it would seem that there are some 2500 troops in the BRUNEI TENOM area, disposed as follows:-

WESTON	: 300	It is not known if these troops are permanent garrisons or staging through on their way to JESSELTON.
BEAUFORT	: 500	
TENOM	: 600	
LAWAS	: 50	
TAGAT	: 30	
BRUNEI	: 1000	

From the same source comes a report that the enemy are preparing an invasion hideout at UKONG (04 32' N, 114 50'E) some 35 miles up the LIMBANG River and have established two officers there in charge of food. Movement up the river by launch takes place at night. In view of this activity, the report published in 1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 18 regarding enemy intentions to retire to the interior gains credence. It is also stated that very few Japanese remain at TUTONG.

#### (b) ORGANIZATION: Attached as Appendix 'A' is a chart showing the organization of 2 NAVAL GUARD FORCE on TARAKAN in Feb 45

(c) <u>CASUALTIES: TARAKAN</u>	Counted Dead	Estimated		PW.	
		Killed	Additional	Jap	Others
Casualties reported during 24 hours ending 191200 I May:	8	2	2	-	-
Total Casualties reported to 191200I May	502	96	12	-	-

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE MILITARY USE OF JAPANESE CIVILIANS:

Reports from OKINAWA show that all civilian males between the ages of 17 - 40 were inducted and formed into provisional combat units for defence of the island. This may be taken as an example of what may be expected within JAPAN itself when the need arises, and the following review by G2, GHQ outlines the manpower situation in the homeland.

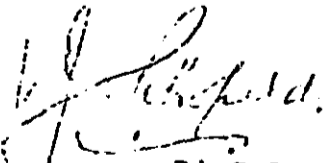
As of 1 Jan 1945, it was estimated that there were in civilian life in Japan, 11,287,000 males of military age (17-44) of whom 9,507,000 were estimated to be fit for some form of military service. This probably includes employment as military labour. A major portion of these have received military training under Japan's peacetime compulsory military training laws.

In JAPAN itself, there are at present an estimated 1,265,000 men in the army and naval ground forces. Tremendous expansion, limited only by shortages of equipment and civilian production requirements, is obviously possible. Excluding the possibility of destruction by bombing, a considerable supply of at least the lighter items of equipment will probably be available. However, owing to the extent of reliance by the Japanese upon hand labour, the sudden drafting of more than 25 percent of available reserves, might be expected to lead to complete breakdown in production. Hence, 2,350,000 appears to be the practical maximum available for further expansion in the homeland.

That use of such men is definitely envisaged is apparent from the following extract of TOKYO radio broadcast dated 22 March 1945:

"Preparations are being made for the organization of national defence corps throughout the country. Lt Gen. Kaneshiro Shibayama, Vice Minister of War, declared before a committee meeting of the House of Representatives today. Civilian Defence Corps will be formed in order that every member of the nation may be assigned appropriate defence duty in case of an emergency. With a view to ensuring effective operation of the projected organization, instructions have been dispatched to the commanders of various army districts to start production on special arms, easy to handle, with which to arm civilians. The War Vice Minister further revealed that not only reservists, police forces and civilian air defence units, but also those at present over military age, will be organized into national defence corps. These national defence corps will, for the time being, be placed under the leadership of civilians or government officials, with the Army and Navy extending strong support to their effective operation. However, the Army will take over command of these defence corps if the situation necessitates such a step."

Although these troops would probably provide replacement whereby existing Japanese divisions could be maintained in action for considerably longer periods and offer some degree of local resistance, it is believed that their combat efficiency against organized and trained troops would be very low.

  
Lt. Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 18.

**SECRET**

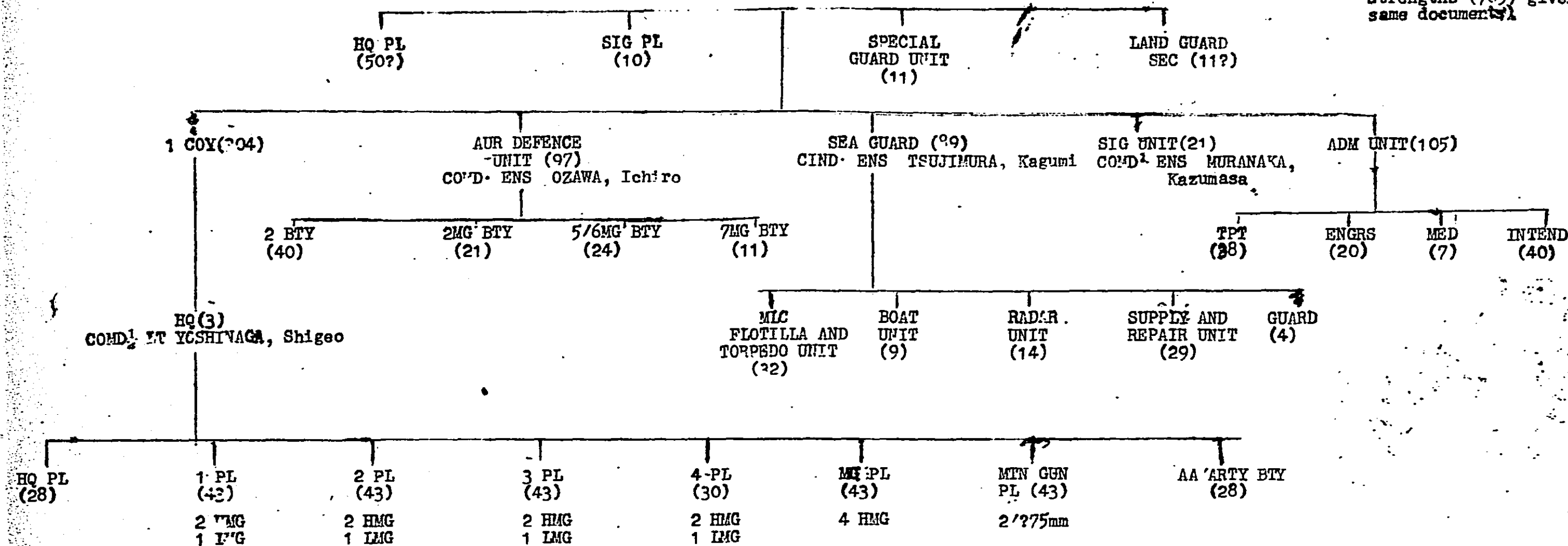
APPENDIX "A" to  
1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE  
19  
TOTAL STRENGTH: 765 (Feb 4)

(Enemy total of 662 does not agree with total unit strengths (765) given in same documents)

**2 NAVAL GUARD FORCE**

HQ (7)

COMD: COMD KOHARU, Hiroshi  
ADJ: LT MATSUSHIGE, Shunichi



**DETACHED PERSONNEL:**

TJ SELOR DETACHMENT	:	9
SAMARINDA	"	14
REDEB	"	34

War Diary.

-1-

SECRET

Copy No 100

1 Aust Corps INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 18  
(infm to 181200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 17 May.

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAKAN.

(a) LAND.

Eastern Sector: Our troops actively patrolled the area North of the AMAL track but saw no enemy. Many abandoned enemy defensive positions were found in the area 482656 to the main east spur of 475658 and recent footprints indicating movement North were seen in a creek bed in this area.

Further South our troops report the area south of the 62 gridline clear of enemy although there are signs of recent occupation.

A patrol moved along a good well-used track which runs in a semi circular direction from 459679 to 461677. No enemy were seen.

Central and Airfield Sectors: A patrol killed 5 enemy at 430674. Another patrol along the track which lead off the TARAKAN Town - SESANIP oilfields road at 420684 encountered sniper fire at 423685. At 1335 hrs they found wire obstacles across the track at this point and were fired upon by LMGs. The patrol withdrew and was ambushed at 422685 but suffered no casualties.

A hurriedly evacuated enemy gun position was found at 425679. Gun shields, 75 mm and small arms ammunition had been left by the withdrawing enemy. Our troops attacked the enemy position at 427679 but were held up by enemy HMG and LMG fire.

DJOEATA Sector.

A patrol from 405696 to 419702 observed freshly dug positions occupied by the enemy in this area.

Another patrol found a saw mill at 389721 complete with diesel engine, circular saw and benches in good working order.

(b) SEA - OWN

TARAKAN - 17 May

At 1500 hrs our warships heavily bombarded enemy positions on TRIG 105 (421689) and at 423 683. 107 five inch rounds were employed on these two areas. The positions were well covered and a loud explosion was heard from a probable enemy ammunition dump and later smoke rose to 400 ft.

At 1605 hrs 253 rounds were fired upon the enemy position at 441688. This area was also reported well covered

SEA - ENEMY

Sightings -

MIRI - 16 May

2 x 30' barges - destroyed  
3 camouflaged barges

SAMARINDA 15 May

5 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels - destroyed  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - damaged

17 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - destroyed  
2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - damaged

BALIKPAPAN 16 May

1 x 7,000/8,500 ton freighter-tpt  
1 x 2,300 ton stack aft vessel  
1 x 300/1300 ton freighter -tpt  
5 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
28 barges  
1 patrol craft

BANDJERMASIN 17 May

4 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - left burning  
5 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels - damaged  
2 river steamers - damaged  
1 floating crane - damaged  
1 tug - destroyed  
2 river steamers - destroyed

CELEBES

WELANGPELANG (0228S 11922E) 16 May - Photos (incomplete coverage)

5 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - damaged  
3 barges (incl 2 under construction)

MAKASSAR 15 May

2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
1 picquet boat  
2 schooners

Many schooners were seen further south POLEWALI (0325S11923E)

17 May

15 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack vessel	1 x 70/300 ton stack aft - damaged
1 x 300/1000 ton stack vessel	1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel
	2 luggers - destroyed

(c) AIR - 17 May 45

OWN

BORNEO

Liberators dropped 90 x 250 lb bombs on both MANGGAR and SEPPINGAI airfields. Privateers on shipping searches, set on fire a small vessel off MAKASSAR, and one 100 ton freighter at SAMARINDA. At BANDJERMASIN, a tug and two river steamers were sunk, and 4 small stack aft freighters were burning as the aircraft left the area.

CELEBES HALMAHERA SOEMBAYA ISLANDS

Heavy bombers attacked the airfields of SIDATE and BILIA, and the shipyards at BIRA. On 16 May fighters bombed and strafed GALELA airfield and carried out barge sweeps over the HALMAHERAS, while Liberators attacked the town area of TONDANO.

MALAYA

A Liberator on patrol damaged 2 tugs and 6 barges off the coast near Cape PUNGGAI.

ENEMY INFORMATION.

(a) ENEMY ACTIVITY:

Intelligence reports from native sources in NORTH BORNEO state that natives are no longer allowed at LANGKON and only Japanese are using the LANGKON - KOTA BERUD track. The overall Japanese administration of Northern SARAWAK and NORTH DUTCH BORNEO is being made difficult due mainly to the fifth column activity within the police force. (Comment: It has been noticeable that the Japanese have continued to employ native police who had served under the British and the Dutch, particularly at small villages. These people have considerable influence with the natives and now appear to be undermining the Japanese administration in anticipation of the return of the Allies).

It is reported that the Japanese had planned to retire to the interior, but ill-treatment and neglect of the natives seems to have jeopardized this plan. In the meantime the inferior food, lack of arms and absence of replacements is responsible for a falling off in enemy morale. According to an unconfirmed report there are 40 Japanese at PABENDAN (03 41'N, 115 45'E) searching for Allied airmen who were reported in the area. Alternatively this enemy group may be associated with the evacuation from MALINAU.

(b) IDENTIFICATIONS: Letters captured on TARAKAN suggest that some personnel from 104 Sea Duty Coy, 106 Sea Duty Coy, 74 L of C Hospital, and 12 Southern Army Hospital may be on the island. Until confirmed however, these identifications are being treated with reserve as it may well be that the letters belong to soldiers who have served with these units in the past.

(c) ENEMY AA DEFENCE: There have been two encounters reported with "flak ships" in the LABUAN area, one on 26 Apr and the other on 16 May. The mounting of heavier concentrations of AA on vessels is a logical development to counter losses of shipping due to air attacks, and not only is defence provided on the move but the increase to port AA defences is considerable when ships are in harbour. Similarly the vessel may be moved into a threatened area where ground AA defences are inadequate. The Japanese in the past have also mounted AA guns on stranded vessels such as that in VICTORIA Harbour - LABUAN.

(d) CASUALTIES:

	Counted <u>Dead</u>	Estimated Additional <u>Killed.</u>	<u>PW</u>	
<u>TARAKAN:</u>			<u>Jap</u>	<u>Others.</u>
Casualties reported during 24 hours ended 171200 1 May.	36	6	-	-
Casualties reported during 24 hours ended 181200 1 May.	15	1	-	-
Total casualties reported to 181200 1 May:	494	94	10	(Incl 2 civilian employees)

PART V.

OTHER FRONTS:

PHILIPPINES:

LUZON Island. After several weeks of severe fighting, US troops have captured VALETE Pass and thus gain control of the main route along the CAGAYAN Valley towards APARRI. The importance attached to this pass is reflected in the stubborn resistance of the enemy in the area where it is estimated that the Japanese have lost 7000 killed.

East of MANILA American troops are clearing the enemy from the IPO-DAM area while other troops are within 3 miles of PORT LAEPON, the enemy seaplane base on the East coast of LUZON.

MINDANAO Island. American and Filipino troops now control the whole of the North Coast of MINDANAO Island and American troops have pushed south from IEL MONTE airfield to within 8 miles of VALENCIA airfield. Heavy opposition has been encountered in this area and a number of enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses.

North of DAVAO heavy resistance is being encountered as the enemy are being forced back into the foothills.

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANDLING OF CAPTURED DOCUMENTS.

In part II, IDENTIFICATIONS, mention is made of letters captured on TARAKAN which provide four possible fresh identifications. Much of the value of the information was lost because the stamps, on which the date had been impressed had been removed.

It is known that the Japanese on TARAKAN have destroyed documents as a security measure, but as these have been official documents rather than personal letters, it is assumed that the stamps were removed by the finders for retention as souvenirs.

*Ch. E. Evans* Maj.  
Lt Col.  
GS 1 Aust Corps.

*Summary*

-1-

SECRET

COPY NO: 100

1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 17

(inform to 171200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 15 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAKAN

(a) LAND

Eastern Sector - Our troops advanced along the AMAL track to the coast at 497654 without opposition. There were signs of a recent enemy withdrawal along numerous small tracks in the square 4765. A number of enemy ammunition dumps were found along the main track but the coastal defences did not appear to have been recently occupied.

A recon patrol from 468669 found the enemy position at 474667 unoccupied, and our troops moved on to the feature. Evidence of a speedy evacuation was observed. What appeared to have been an enemy main dressing station was found at 475674.

Central and Airfield Sectors - A standing patrol to NW of the spur of 433657 reported that enemy are still occupying this portion of the feature.

Following a heavy airstrike and naval bombardment of the enemy held Trig 105(421689), at 1145 hrs our troops returned to 419689 but were engaged by heavy enemy fire from the feature, and moved to 418690. Other troops occupied 419684. A former Dutch IIG was captured in this area. A patrol to 428679 observed 12 Japs at 427680. Other patrols saw no enemy movement but found 2 dead Japs in a tunnel position in this area.

A small force crossed the SESANIP track and occupied the vital spur at 423683. In the vicinity they found the remnants of our enemy 75mm gun presumed to have been the gun knocked out by our counter battery fire on the previous day.

DECEASE Sector - A patrol to 411721 then to 416731 found a Jap track 6 feet wide running north and south at this point. No enemy were seen and there was no indication of recent use.

(b) SEA - OWN - 16 May

Our naval vessels bombarded enemy positions on TARAKAN at TRIG 105(421689), TRIG 102(446692) and at 474657. A total of 528 rounds was fired.

SEA - ENEMY

Sightings -

PONTIANAK 14 May

4 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels - sunk  
13 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels - damaged  
5 river steamers - damaged

BALIKPAPAN 15 May

1 x 10,000 freighter-tpt  
1 possible tanker  
1 escort vessel

BALIKPAPAN (contd)

2 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels  
3/5 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
1 x 250 ft vessel

16 May

1 x 7000/8500 ton freighter-tpt  
1 x 300/1300 ton freighter-tpt

BANDJERMASIN AREA

C. SELATAN 14 May  
10 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

BARANGAS 14 May  
2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

ALALAK River 14 May  
2 small craft

BANDJERMASIN 14 May

2 tugs

MIRI 16 May

3 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

PARE PARE 14 May

4 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
28 barges  
1 submarine chaser

MAKASSAR AREA 14 May

1 x 2,500 ton freighter - sunk by privateer  
2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

SW CELEBES Photos 15 May

(at 0555S, 11950E)  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - sinking

(at 0536S, 11932E)  
29 prahus

SE CELEBES (at 0442S, 12230E) 15 May

2 barges - sunk  
1 schooner - damaged

(c) AIR - 16 May 45

OWN

TARAKAN

Fifteen Lightning and six Mitchell sorties were flown during the day. Three tons of general purpose bombs and 15 Napalm containers were dropped on the enemy held ridge at 421609.

BORNEO WEST COAST

Mitchells and Lightnings carried out a series of bombing and strafing attacks against targets at LABUAN, the barracks and stores area at BROCKLETON, and the float plane base at BALANG.

A barge group was carried out over HUARA Island and two 30 ft barges were destroyed. The buildings at the north end of BIMPULU Strip and the runway were bombed and strafed by Mitchells.

- 3 -

BORNEO EAST COAST and MAKASSAR STRAITS

The barracks area at LABUK Is was strafed by Lightnings. Liberators bombed the runway at LANNGAR, and during a search for shipping at BALIKPAPAN encountered intense anti-aircraft fire which holed four aircraft. A vessel of 100 tons was sunk at the MELANG PELANG pier, and at PARE PARE a schooner was heavily damaged.

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION

#### (a) STRENGTH AND DISPOSITIONS:

In the face of the Allied drives on CAPE BAROE and the ALAL River, the enemy forces in this area have withdrawn north apparently to join the main forces in the area east and north-east of LA API. Determined resistance is being encountered from enemy positions north of LA API and from strong positions along the SHAG's TRACK area. It is thought that the main enemy combat troops are disposed in these sectors. Allowing for casualties, it is estimated that enemy strength on TARAKAN totals 1050 but as this includes impressed civilians, the effective fighting strength is estimated at 850. The distribution of these forces is suggested on the map attached as Appendix "B".

A native has reported that since Sep 44, ten groups of 100/300 Japanese troops have moved west through ATAP, and on 4 May there were still 150 Japanese at ATAP with four possible 37 mm guns. The report of strengths should be treated with reserve but the guns would probably be part of the detachment heavy weapons company previously reported in the area.

#### (b) IDENTIFICATIONS:

The identification of 3 Coy 374 Indep Inf Bn on TARAKAN is further confirmation of the fact that MADA 11013 has been formed around the nucleus of this battalion. It is considered that the new battalion has been redesignated, but in many cases identity discs, paybooks etc. may retain the 374 Indep Inf Bn identifications

## PAGE V

### OTHER FRONTS

#### (a) NEW GUINEA:

Australian troops continuing their drive from NEWAK POINTE captured the airfield on 14 May and reported the coastal strip as far as MIRUI Creek (1½ miles east of NEWAK POINTE) clear of enemy.

Troops pushing inland from the airstrip have encountered opposition at MIRUI MISSION. On 14 May an unsuccessful attack was carried out against strongly constructed positions at the MISSION, but a second force driving along the inland track is now approaching the MISSION from the west, 4 miles SW of NEWAK POINTE. SAURI Village has been cleared by the force moving SW. Patrols moving eastward from the beachhead 10 miles east of NEWAK have reached FOROK Village where some opposition has been encountered. Other patrols have reached a point 2 miles west of the beachhead without opposition.

In the inland sector patrols south of MAPRIK have reported BAINYIK 2 clear of enemy while 4 miles SE of MAPRIK, WAIGAKUL has been occupied. Counterattacks by the enemy in this area have been repulsed.

HAYFIELD airstrip at MAPRIK has now been opened for use by transport aircraft.

(b) BOUGAINVILLE

The Japanese are preparing strong defences along the east bank of the HONGORAI River in an attempt to halt our advance along the BUIB Road to the southeast. Artillery fire was encountered by our troops and although some damage was caused no casualties were suffered. 2 miles SE of HIRU HIRU patrols have reported the enemy in well dug in positions along the banks of the HONGORAI River.

In the Central Sector patrol activity continues with one patrol penetrating to BURITSIOTORA, 3 miles north of TORUA.

Troops in the north have made good progress and are reported to be within a quarter mile of RURI Bay on the eastern side of the island. In this area one of our supply trains was ambushed on 14 May.

A map showing the situation on BOUGAINVILLE as at 15 May 45 is attached as Appendix "A" to this Summary.

*L. J. Schepherd*  
Lt. Col  
G3 1 Aust Corps

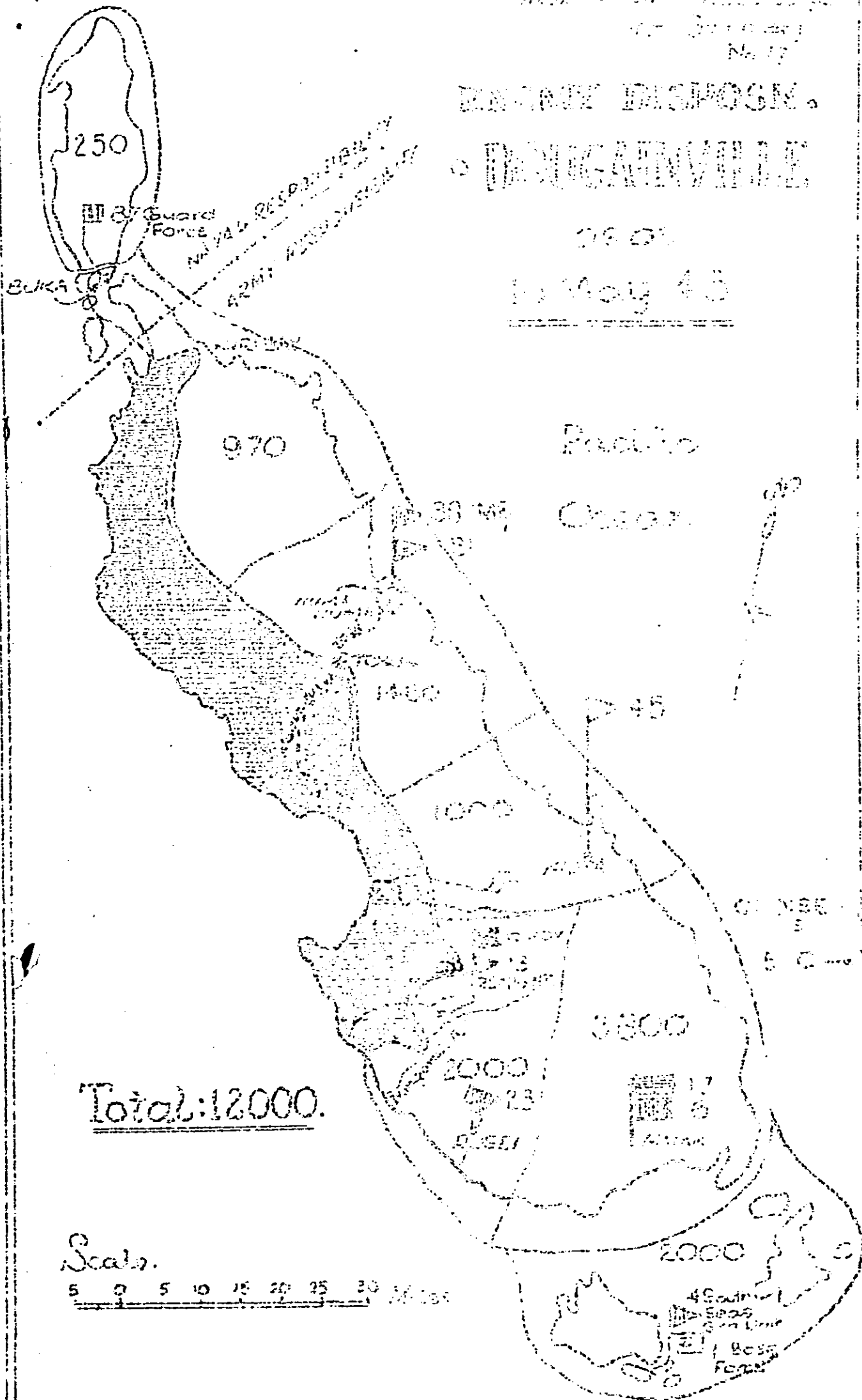
Area 14 to 1 April 1943  
No. 17

# ENEMY DISPOSITION

## IN THE MOUNTAIN AREA

19 00

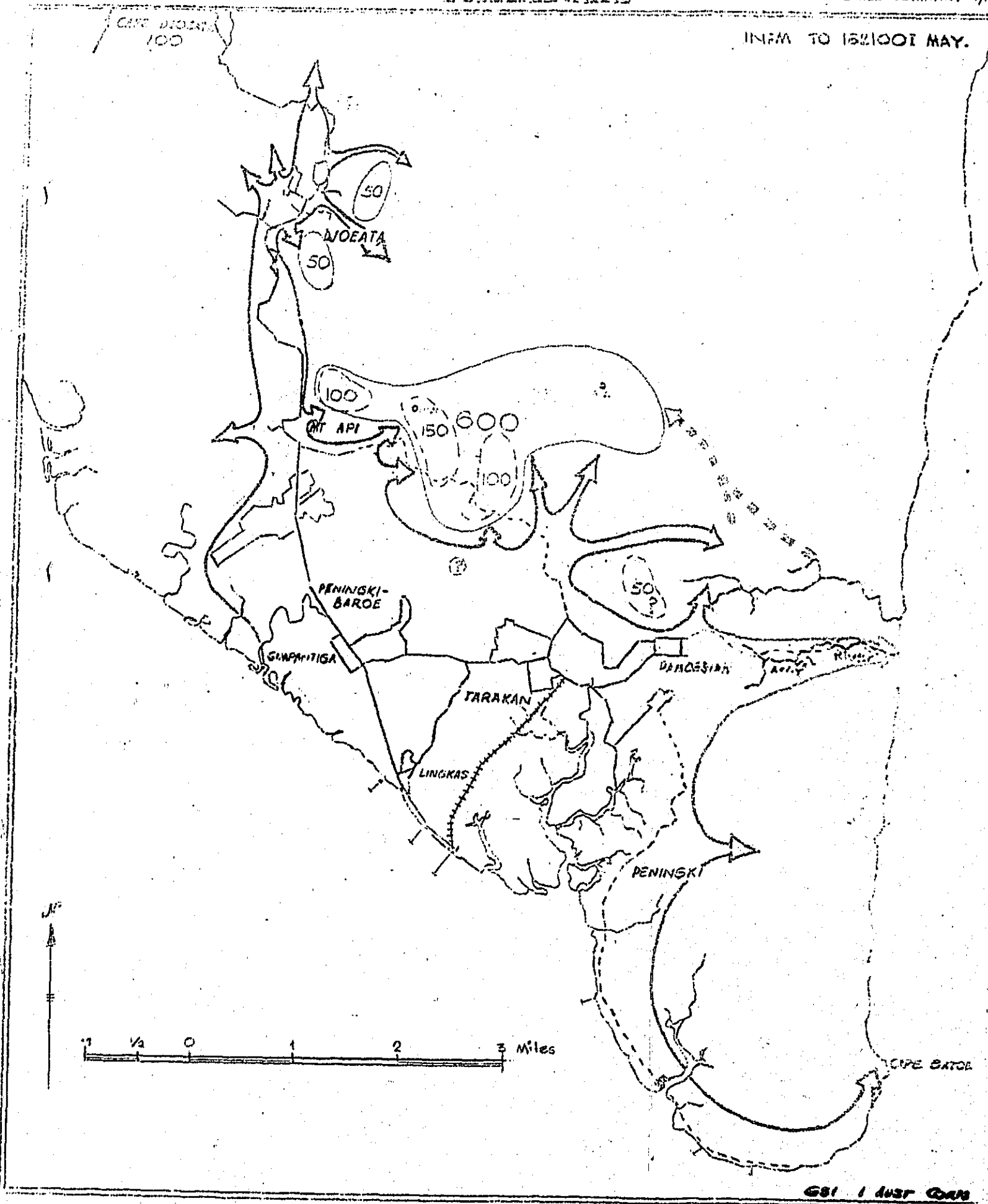
10 May 43



# SITUATION MAP • TARAKAN •

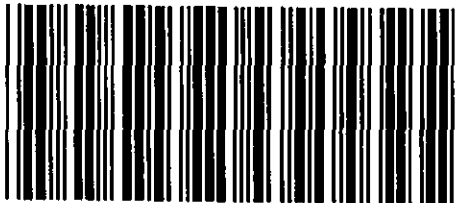
APPENDIX 'B'  
101 AIRBORNE CORPS  
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 17

INFORM TO 152100Z MAY.



GSI 1 AIR CORPS

0013127



SECRET.

Copy No. 100

1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 16.  
(inform to 081200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 15 May.

Ref Map: 125, OOO TARAKAN.

(a) LAND:

Eastern Sector.

Following the heavy airstrike of 14 May on the enemy positions at 471658 and 475658, in the morning reconce patrols found that the enemy had withdrawn. Our troops then occupied the feature. The enemy had apparently withdrawn to the feature 474667.

Troops moving East along AMAL Track occupied extensive enemy bunker and trench systems at 477654. These positions appeared to have been hastily evacuated by the enemy. A standing patrol near the enemy occupied feature 474667 withdrew to 464673 to permit an airstrike. Between 1055hrs and 1120 hrs Liberators and Mitchells, dropped 24 tons of bombs on the position. Following the strike reconce patrols reported the enemy still in occupation and digging in. A small force occupied 474669.

Central and Airfield Sectors: A patrol SE along the track from 416684 reached 425680 without sighting enemy. Patrols report that the enemy is holding a line road bend 420683 to Trig 105(421689), and the point 419690 in some strength. Patrols contacted enemy near 431681 and 435677. Later 30 enemy with hy LMGs and mortars attacked our position at 438681 but were repulsed.

At 1330 hrs enemy 75mm guns at 421684 shelled our troops at 419684 (however several overs fell in the area immediately north of the airstrip). Our arty and mortars immediately engaged the enemy guns with counter battery fire.

DJOEATA Sector: During night 14/15 May the enemy laid mines on the road at 401713 and cut signal wires to one of our Coy positions at 413718.

(b) SEA - ENEMY.

Sightings.

PONTIANAK - 13 May.

2 sea-trucks - sunk  
1 lugger-sunk  
1 x sea-truck - probably sunk.  
6/8 sea-trucks and luggers

BALIKPAPAN - 13 May

2 small cargo ships  
10 sea trucks  
2 picket boats.  
2 u/i ships

LAOET Is-15 May. (In TAIB Shipyards)

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel - sunk  
1 x 70/300 " " " "

MAKASSAR STRAIT - 13 May.

(At PINAAT is in LITTLE PATERNOSTER GP)

1 medium cargo ship  
1 Destroyer escort.

(Between MAKASSAR and PARE PARE)

1 gun boat  
2 small stack aft ships.  
a number of schooners.

PARE PARE - 14 May:

4x70/300/stack aft vessels.  
6 prahus.

MAKASSAR (Incomplete photo coverage) 14 May

1 x 7000/12000 ton tpt (damaged 8 May)  
1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel.  
3 x 70/300 ton " " "  
16 barges and small boats.  
1 submarine chaser.

JAVA SEA - 13 May.

An Allied submarine sank 1 large cargo vessel, 1 mine layer  
and probably sank 1 medium cargo vessel in the JAVA SEA.

AIR - 15 May 45.OWNTARAKAN.

The enemy occupied knoll 474657 was attacked twice during  
the day. Eleven Liberators dropped 17 tons of bombs on this  
target, and 7 Mitchells, 4 tons. In each instance the area  
was well covered.

BORNEO MAKASSAR STRAITS.

Mitchells bombed and strafed KUDAT destroying several  
buildings, and starting numerous fires.  
Liberators assigned to shipping searches in the MAKASSAR  
STRAIT sank a 500 ton vessel at LAOET Island and damaged  
warehouses on the waterfront. In the Gulf of BONE 2 barges  
were destroyed, and south of MAKASSAR a 300/700 ton vessel  
was left sinking as a result of a direct hit.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) IDENTIFICATIONS :

A PW captured on TARAKAN has previously stated that YAMADA Force, which moved to BALIKPAPAN in Apr 45 following reorganization, was either NADA 11012 or NADA 11014. There is now documentary evidence that NADA 11012 is the correct code number for this unit whose proper name has not yet been identified.

(b) MOVEMENT 56 IIB:

Information from a PW now discloses that 368 Indep Inf Bn of this formation was located near TAWAO until 20 Apr. On this date the main force, 800 strong, left for an unknown destination leaving Bn HQ with some 200 men to follow on. PW considers that by this time the whole unit has moved out.

A "SUGUSAKI" Force with strength of approximately 250 was stated by a PW to be responsible for the maintenance of farms in the TAWAO area.

(c) PERSONALITIES:

KAZAMI, Tomokichi 1/Lt : Associated with NADA 11012, may be paymaster.

YOSHINO ? ? : Comd unit of NADA 11012

(d) ENEMY ACTIVITY:

Additional information regarding enemy activity in the BRUNEI area has been provided from reliable intelligence sources.

The Japanese are stated to have given up the attempt to extend the coast road from SINDULIN to LAWAS owing to the shortage of labour. The road from SIPITANG to SINDULIN is being widened to about 22 feet and is being built up with rubble and earth. To date, the enemy have completed approximately 3 miles south from SIPITANG.

Further reports on enemy strength in the area state that there are 300 Japanese at WESTON, 500 at BEAUFORT, and 600 at TENOK.

(e) TACTICS:

A document captured on IWOJIMA which discusses Japanese defence positions is of particular interest in view of the methods adopted on TARAKAN.

After recommending that "surprise Jack-in-the Box" type positions be constructed in anticipated bridgehead areas, the document continues:

"Because of the difficulty of infiltrating into enemy bridgehead areas which are covered by intensive nets of fire and obstructed by obstacles, establish surprise 'Jack-in-the-box' positions (caves as attack key points) in advance. In coordination with attacks from our positions, our men will appear unexpectedly among the enemy, create confusion and annihilate them. Theirs will be the extremely important mission of confusing and annihilating the enemy from within. When these surprise 'Jack-in-the-box' type positions are numerous and superior, they are of extreme value in affecting the outcome of battle.

In view of the present situation in which the Army is increasing its personnel by defence mobilization, and the existence of favourable terrain in coastal areas of anticipated attack, double consideration should be given to the practical application of these surprise 'Jack-in-the-box' positions. To thus establish a road to victory by tactics peculiar to the Army is of vital importance. Therefore, troops should endeavour to camouflage fully entrances to hidden caves.

It is believed that one good plan is to deceive the U.S. troops by constructing naturally sited outhouses, which U.S. troops thoroughly dislike, near the entrances to the caves, thereby causing them to avoid these areas.

Because of modifications in the construction of M-4 tanks (louvers protecting air intake and exhaust tubes have been moved from the front to rear), flame attacks should be made from the rear of enemy tanks."

ALF Review 134.

(f) CASUALTIES

	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW Jan.	Others
TARAKAN				
Casualties reported during 24 hours ended 161200I May	12	3	-	-
Total casualties reported to 161200I May	443	87	8	
	(PW who died of wounds has been transferred to "Counted Dead").		(incl 4 PW captured on NOEMOEKAN Is).	

PART V

OTHER FRONTS

(a) BURMA

British and Indian troops have continued to advance in the IRRAWADDY River area. Troops who captured PROIE on 2 May have pushed a further 60 miles southward and are now within 90 miles of RANGOON.

Indian troops advancing eastward along the PEGU-MOULMEIN railroad encountered some opposition 28 miles NE of PEGU. The opposition was quickly overcome and a large enemy motor convoy captured.

Allied aircraft have also joined in the chase of the retreating enemy and are reported to have wiped out hundreds of motor vehicles moving towards the THAILAND border.

(c) CHINA

On 17 Apr Japanese columns at PACKING and TU GAI in HUNAN Province commenced drives westward in an attempt to capture the Allied air-base at CHIHCHIANG. The column from PACKING occupied KAOCHA (55 miles SE of CHIHCHIANG) on 21 Apr while the second column reached TUNGKING the following day. Chinese troops supported by aircraft then

commenced a counter drive and have forced the enemy back to within 15 miles of PAOKING. Several enemy pockets of resistance were by-passed in this drive but are rapidly being cleared.

Chinese troops on the East China coast have entered the port city of FOCHOW. The Japanese garrison is putting up stiff resistance and heavy street fighting is in progress.

*C. H. Coan, Jr.*  
Lt. Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 15

SECRET

Appendix "A" to  
1 Aust Corps  
Intelligence Summary 16

ENEMY ORDER OF BATTLE  
AIR

The estimated enemy landbased air strength in the Pacific at 14 May 45 is as follows:

AREAS	F	B	F/P & F/B	R	TOTAL	Variations since 7 May
<u>BORNEO</u>						
JESSELTON						- 2
KENINGAU			1			- 1
KUCHING	3			6	9	+ 3
BANDJERMASIN			4		4	
BALIKPAPAN			4		4	
Sub Total	3		8	6	17	
<u>CELEBES</u>						
TOLI TOLI			2		2	
HANDAI	5		3	2	10	+ 5
KENDARI		2			2	+ 1
	5	2	5	2	14	+ 6
<u>JAVA-BALI-LOMBOK</u>						
REMAJCRAN	5				5	- 1
BANDOENG	3				3	+ 3
SOERABAYA	9		10		19	+ 3
TANDJOENG						- 4
PERAK	8	8		6	22	
ILALANG			3		3	
SEMARANG			3	3	6	
DEN PAZAR			5		5	
KANGELIN Is.	25	8	21	9	63	+ 1
TIHOR-LAUTEM				1	1	
AIBON			2		2	
Sub Total	30	10	28	12	80	
SUMATRA-MALAYA	105	10	10	15	140	+ 3
THAILAND BURMA						
FRENCH INDO CHINA	79	37	14	10	140	- 12
Sub Total.	184	47	24	25	280	- 9
PHILIPPINES-MINDANAO	4	2	2	2	10	
FORMOSA	69	64	7	23	163	- 22
CHINA	155	54	41	85	335	- 7
EMPIRE	1126	629	249	208	2212	+ 40
Sub Total	1354	749	299	318	2720	+ 11
Overall Air Strength.	1571	806	359	361	3097	+ 9

NOTE: FORMOSA, CHINA and EMPIRE Figures (at 12 May 45) from AAF Summary No 271. All other figures from MACF Command, Daily Summary No 56.

*War Diary*

SECRET

COPY NO: 100

1. JUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 15

(info to 151200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 14 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAKAN.

(a) LAND

Eastern Sector - During the morning our troops again withdrew from their forward positions to allow artillery, naval and air bombardment of the enemy positions at 472658 and 475658. Latest reports indicate that the enemy is still strongly holding these positions. Our troops actively patrolled to the south and east of the enemy positions. Standing patrols were established at 475666 and 463675 to cover the possible enemy withdrawal from ALAL area. 15/20 enemy were reported to be holding the feature near 475666.

Central Sector - Patrols report that enemy in unknown strength are occupying positions at 434675 and 431669. Considerable movement was heard near the former position. Enemy were observed felling timber at 425678.

Airfield Sector - The SESANIP track is reported clear of enemy from 420685 to 404685 but our troops at 415684 fired on several small enemy parties during the day. A number of enemy dead, a considerable quantity of food and pumping equipment and approximately 20 vehicles were found along the track.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

SIGHTINGS -

JESSELTON 12 May

8 x 30' empty barges - destroyed  
1 launch-destroyed  
1 launch-damaged  
1 motor barge - destroyed  
2 luggers - destroyed

SANDAKAN Photos 11 May

5 barges (2 under construction)  
4 luggers (2 under construction)

BALIKPAPAN 13 May

2 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels  
6 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

and at 0220S, 11740E

1 possible destroyer-escort

KANDAI - 13 May

At anchor 18 miles west of KANDAI.

3 motor boats  
2 tankers  
1 2000/4500 ton freighter-tpt

BIRA - 13 May

7 schooners - damaged  
4 schooner hull - destroyed

SINDJAI - 13 May

11 prahus  
4 small boats

GULF OF BONE - 14 May

at 0241S, 12102E

2 x 70/300 stock aft vessels - (stationary)

MAKASSAR - 14 May

1 x 2000/4500 freighter-tpt

GENERAL

In BORNEO-CELEBES waters, shipping sightings of interest were again centred around BALIKPAPAN and MAKASSAR over the past week. Sightings were substantial but on a slightly reduced scale compared with the previous period. (See 1st Aust Corps Intelligence Summary 7). Between 7 and 14 May, a total of 19,000 tons of merchant shipping together with 5 small naval craft and 91 small craft were observed at BALIKPAPAN.

Over the same period 24,000 merchant tons were sighted in and around MAKASSAR. Of this total, 14,000 tons were damaged or destroyed in our air attacks.

On 12 May an enemy submarine was sunk in the waters north of CELEBES. A submarine reported 200 miles east of TARAKAN on 9 May may have been an earlier sighting of the same vessel. A possible submarine was reported on 9 May off KENDARI and another on 12 May off JESSSELTON.

(c) AIR - 14 May

OWN

TARAKAN - Sixteen Lightnings and three Mitchells dropped 3 tons of general purpose, and 15 Napalm bombs on the enemy held ridge running from 471658 to 474656.

BORNEO - Mitchells, Lightnings and Venturas carried out harassing attacks on coastal targets on BORNEO. Installations adjacent to the strip, and personnel areas at SANDAKAN were bombed, and an attack with bombs, rockets and Napalm was made on the stores area at BRUNEL. Liberators weathered out of BALIKPAPAN cratered the entire length of the SEPPINGAN runway. Heavy bombers also attacked the airfield at ILINGGAR.

CELEBES - SOEMBANA Islands

Liberators bombed the warehouse area at PARE PARE and the SIDARE airfield, and bombed the runway at BIMA.

PART II

ENEMY IN OPERATION

(a) PERSONALITIES

HISUGI  
UCHIDA

2/Lt H. 36/ 11 Bn 4/45  
: Coy Comd REURA FORCES BATTAL 4/45.

- (b) Tactics: On TARAKAN the enemy is holding strong posts, consisting of pillboxes and foxholes, on steep features overlooking roads and tracks and on razor back ridges covering tracks. His positions are well sited, camouflaged and bunkered. On reverse slopes bunk holes are dug, into which the enemy withdraws during the shelling and mortaring, after which he reoccupies his defensive positions. Army and Navy personnel have been carrying out infiltration tactics. A P.I. has stated that the orders were for groups of men, armed with

grenades and spears, to attack our dumps and sleeping quarters during the night. Mines and booby traps continue to be used freely on all tracks, tunnels and dump areas. Their widespread use is evidenced by an engineer report that more than 1500 mines and booby traps had been disarmed during the first 8 days of the operation. In the tunnels in which the island abounds and which are used as hideouts and strongpoints, all types of booby traps - trip wires to grenades; pressure ignited shells under pieces of wood and iron; depth charges buried in the floor and deteriorate by foot pressure; balanced shells and grenades - have been found. The airfield was heavily mined and booby trapped with practically every type. A trace of the main fields on runways and taxiways was captured. In addition to the mines removed from these areas, over 200 mines were removed from dispersal areas and other parts of the airfield. Details of the types of mines, etc, encountered appear as appx 'B' to this Summary.

(26 Bde Intelligence Summary  
3)

(c) Equipment: The following equipment has been reported captured or destroyed on TIRAKAN to date:

Captured: 3 type 41 75 mm Regtl Guns.  
3 Dutch 6" CD Guns (Breech block missing)  
2 25mm Twin Barrel dual purpose guns.  
1 13 mm type 92 MG,  
2 type 92 JUMI HMG  
2 T.ISHO 11 LMG  
1 9mm SMG (SCHMIDTGER)  
1 LEWIS type MG with M mounting.  
1 " " (Calibre .30.  
10 81 mm mortars.  
2 90 mm "  
1 50 mm "  
2 Staff Cars.  
3 trucks } Type and serviceability  
20 vehicles) unknown.  
2 Dutch RDFs

Destroyed: 1 120 mm CD Gun  
1 type 41 75mm Regtl gun  
1 T.ISHO 11 LMG  
2 searchlights

Damaged: 3 120 mm CD guns

Stores : 500 bags of rice  
Captured: 100 " " flour  
Dump of tinned foodstuffs.  
Pumping equipment.

(d) Casualties:

	Counted Dead	Additional Killed	P./ Jap	Others.
<u>TIRAKAN:</u>				
Casualties reported during 24 hrs ended 151200I May	21	-	-	-
Total casualties reported to 151200I May	430	84	5 (incl 1 since died of wounds)	

4 P/ have also been captured by natives on ROEFOELAN Island and brought in by PT boats.

PART III

TOPOGRAPHY

ROAD AND TRACK INFORMATION - NORTH BORNEO.

The following information roads and tracks in the RANAU - JESSELTON area, BELURAN-RANAU area and the SANDAKAN-BELURAN area has been received from native sources.

1. RANAU - JESSELTON

- (a) A road runs from RANAU to TAMBUNAN, thence to PENAMPANG. There are good bridges along the road which is reported to be 36ft wide.
- (b) From RANAU to KOTA BELUD road reported 36 ft wide thence to TENGHILAN, TULUN, JESSELTON via an MT road with good bridges. There is a big stone bridge at TULUN.

2. BELURAN - RANAU: Further reports of the enemy L of C route up the LABUK River from BELURAN, there appears to be another route branching off from the LABUK River into the TUNGUD River via KLAGAN to KAMPONG BAHU (Possibly 'BEGL' 06 03'N 117 16'E). Thence through MERIDI - PARENCHINGAN - RANAU. It is not clear whether this route follows the waterways or strikes out across country.

PART V

OTHER FRONTS.

- (a) OKINAWA Islands: Supported by heavy air attacks, American troops have reached the last river barrier before Naha, capital of the island. Marines are reported to have crossed the river and to have entered part of the city. The enemy are continuing a very stubborn resistance and have attempted to carry out a landing behind our troops. The attack was broken up by a strong concentration of artillery fire and a number of enemy landing craft destroyed. Japanese suicide planes continue to carry out attacks on Allied shipping in the harbour, causing some damage to a number of Naval craft.
- (b) JAPAN: A record number of B29s together with land and carrier based planes have carried out another attack on the Japanese mainland. The main target was NAGOYA where half a million fire bombs weighing 3500 tons, were dropped and five square miles of the city was reported to be in flames. Carrier based aircraft are continuing the attack.
- (c) NEW GUINEA: Attached as appendix A to this Summary is a sketch map showing enemy dispositions in the WELAK area.

PART VI.

INTERROGATION REPORTS.

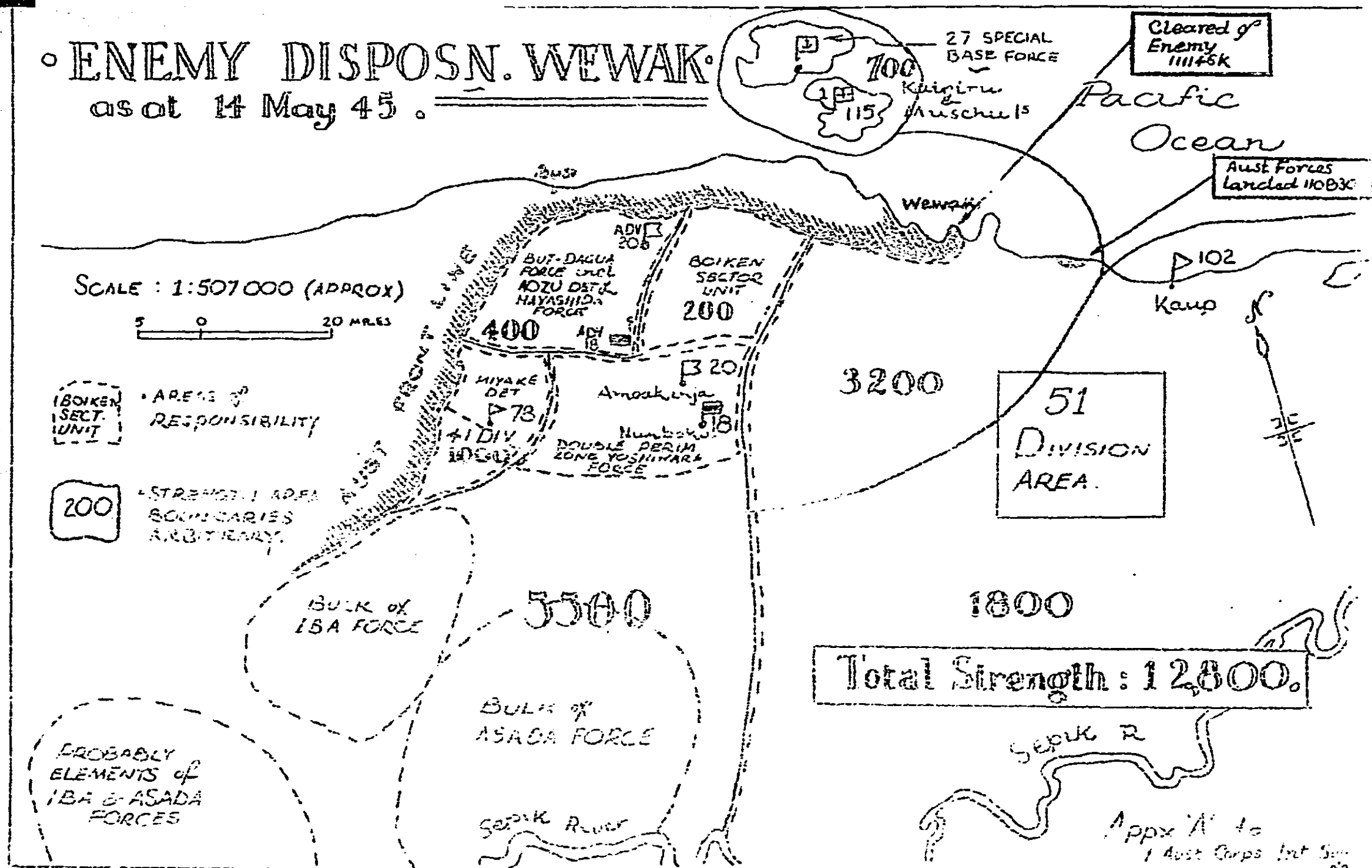
Report on the interrogation of a Naval civilian employee captured on TULUN is attached as appendix 'C' to this Summary.

*[Signature]*  
Lt Col.  
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◦ ENEMY DISPOSN. WEWAK:

as at 14 May 45 .



Appendix 'B' to  
1st Aust Corps Intelligence  
Summary 15.

TYPES OF MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS ON TARAKAN.

Mines used have been:

- (a) Dutch standard anti tank mine.
- (b) 75mm and 105mm shells (as anti tank and anti personnel)
- (c) Japanese and Dutch aerial bombs(anti-tank)
- (d) Japanese depth charges (anti-tank)

Shells have also been used as hand grenades and thrown under tanks and in bivouac areas.

The anti-tank mines are laid principally on road verges, but anti personnel mines and booby traps are found on all tracks, in possible bivouac areas, in abandoned defensive localities and sown apparently aimlessly in the scrub.

DETAILS OF TYPES FOUND:

1. JAPANESE DEPTH CHARGES.

- (a) Used as a pressure fired charge anti-tank. The depth charge is of normal construction 2 ft 6 inches long and 1 ft 6 ins diameter with a cylindrical hole down the centre. An adaption of the depth charge igniter is used.  
The igniter is fitted in the top of the mine, which is buried upright with a wooden plug in the bottom - pressure of tracks causes the pin to descend and fire the charge. This arrangement is crude and NOT very effective.  
To disarm this type, remove the striker mechanism and booster charge from the top. There is NO screw thread.
- (b) Used as a remote control booby trap. In this the depth charge is set up as above and the booster charge and igniter are suspended in the centre hole by a wire pin resting on the edges of the hole. On the removal of wire, mechanism drops on to the pin firing the mine. One type had a wire 400 yds long which was pulled when troops were settled around it.  
To disarm, lift the whole of suspended charge out from the hole by means of the wire.

2. JAP AERIAL BOMB approximately 250 kg and 500 kg.

The fuses for these bombs are the same.

- (a) Used as an anti-tank mine - the bomb is buried tail down, the nose just buried below ground level and a <sup>pressure</sup> fuse is fitted. The fuse is armed by screwing butterfly head in a clockwise direction. Pressure from tacks breaks shear wire and fires charge.  
To disarm, screw head in anti-clockwise direction and remove fuse with wrench.
- (b) As anti-personnel mine the shear wire is removed.  
To disarm, insert a safety wire in shear pin-hole and proceed as in (a)  
NOTE: It is possible that he will arm the fuse from a distance by means of a pull wire.

3. JAP 75mm SHELL.

- (a) Used as a hand grenade. The fuse is screwed into the shell with the firing pin mechanism removed, and replaced by detonator and safety fuse sealed with grease. A very short fuse is attached.

NOTE: Safety fuse and detonators are in a bad condition. The shell is rolled under the tank. To disarm, remove detonator and fuse.

- (b) Used as a mine and booby trap.  
A different fuse to above is used with creep spring. An adaption is used as a push ignitor. Will operate at very low pressure.

4. JAP SHELL CASE 75mm.

Used as a grenade. The case is filled with picric acid and sealed with wax. A short length of safety fuse and a detonator were inserted in the percussion cap hole.

5. JAP SEA MINE.

Spherical mine used as a cratering charge. A safety fuse and detonator into a black powder charge is either tied to the place where the horns normally are, or into the centre of the mine. NOT very effective. Also used British Sea Mine the same way.

6. DUTCH 105mm SHELL.

Using the Dutch fuse spring loaded plunger, taking about five pounds pressure. The shell is buried in the road nose up. To disarm, insert safety pin and unscrew.

7. DUTCH 105mm SHELL CASE.

Used as a grenade as in para 4.

8. DUTCH 200 Kg BOMB.

Using a fuse similar to that in para 6, except slightly larger. Bomb buried tail down in the ground

9. DUTCH ANTI-TANK MINE

(From Engineer Report with  
26 Bde Intelligence Summary 3).

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258/dhw

HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

LACAEI 0006

14 May 45

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

PW No	:	None allotted.
Name	:	HASHIMOTO, Shigezō (cook).
Rank	:	Naval civilian employee.
Unit	:	101 Naval Fuel Depot, and later, 1 Coy SNLP.
Where Captured	:	TARAKAN.
When Captured	:	9 May 45.
By Whom Captured	:	Australian Troops.
Age	:	27 yrs.
Education	:	5 yrs.
Home Location	:	WAKAYAMA-KEN, ARIZA-GUN.
Civil Occupation	:	Farmer.

2. ASSESSMENT

PW had little over a year of service, and did not appear to be too intelligent. He was, however, very co-operative and appeared to be over anxious to give information.

He stated that he was born in BRAZIL, S. America, and went to Japan at the age of 7. He claimed that his sympathies were with the Allies and wished to help them in every way.

Recommend no further interrogation.

3. TACTICAL INFORMATION

a. Chronology

- Jan 44 - Called up for Naval civilian labour at KURE.
- 10 Jan 44 - Left with approx 200 civilians and 200 SNLP for TARAKAN in TARUSHIMA MARU in convoy of 10 ships. Stopped at BAKO, FORMOSA where he heard rumours that rest of convoy was headed for SINGAPORE. Only PW's ship left for TARAKAN.
- 10 Feb 44 - Arrived TARAKAN. PW heard from the ship's crew that approx 100 SNLP and 150 civilians were headed for BALIKPAPAN and SOERABAYA (u/i Air Depot) respectively. PW heard that the group left 10 days later. PW was inducted into the 101 Naval Fuel Depot as a carrier.
- 10 Apr 44 - PW and ten other civilians were forced into the SNLP Coy, and he performed duty as a cook in 1 Pl.
- 4 May 45 - Deserted. Caught on 6 May, and escaped again on same day.
- 9 May 45 - Captured in a house by Australian tps.

- b. Unit 2 Guard Force (SE 10 SE 34), early May 45. PW stated that the 2 Guard Force was the Main Naval unit on the island and had under command all naval units there, comprising a total strength of approx 750, commanded by a Comdr KOHARU. It had under command 1 Coy of KURE SNLP.

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(Continued)

1 Coy SNLP : CO, Lt(jg) YOSHINAGA. Total strength approx 400 men, including 100 civilians employees. Each pl strength approx 50.

HQ Pl : WO YAMAMOTO.

1 Pl (PW's) : Lt(jg) FUKUTOMI, Denjiro (wounded in arm 4 May 45).

2 Pl : Lt(jg) MIYASU. Pl despatched to SAMARINDA four months ago.

3 Pl : Ens KANSAKI, Genji.

1 MG Pl : Ens MIYOGA.

2 MG Pl : Lt(jg) NAKAMURA.

Mtn Gun Pl : Ens MOTOJIMA.

M.O. : Lt ISEKI.

Comd Pl (2 Guard Force) : Lt(jg) MATSUSHIGE, adjt. Strength 60.

<u>Units Attached to HQ 2 Guard Force</u>		<u>Total</u>
Sigs Unit	Ens ?	50 men
Engrs Unit	WO MORITA	60 men
Paymaster Unit	Lt ?, other officer Lt MATSUO	70 men
Air Def. Unit	Lt(jg) MATSUEARA, KIA 3 May 45	50 men
Sea Guard Unit	20 at AMAL and 20 at Cape t DJOEATA	40 men
OZAWA Unit (Pl)	Lt(jg) OZAWA, manning 4 - CD guns at Cape DJOEATA.	40 men
Gun Unit (HO TAI)	Ens SHOJI, left for BURAO (midway (EN: presumably between TARAKAN and BALIKPAPAN)	
Coast Arty Unit)	4 or 5 months ago.	40 men
M.O.	Lt Comdr YAMAGATA.	

The above units came under 2 Guard Force and were mostly concentrated in the following areas: (Ref: 069 TARAKAN ISLAND SOUTH SPECIAL 1:25,000 SERIES and APPX "F" 1 ADST CORPS INTEL REVIEW No 2, SHEET No 1)

2 Guard Force HQ Area - Feature 102 (FUKAKU position).  
1 Coy SNLP HQ - Areas east of DJOEATA Oilfield between features 90 and 76, in tunnel 50 m long, 4 m wide and 2 m high. Several tunnels were located in the area.

The various platoons and units were concentrated in the area surrounding these two HQs.

Equipment

1 Coy SNLP - 3 Mtn guns, 1 large calibre gun, 2 - 40 mm AA guns, 3 - 25 mm AA guns, 2 HMGs, about 15 LMGs (mostly LEWIS type) and 10 grenade dischargers; 15 to 20 trucks camouflaged under trees rear Coy HQ.

c. Army Units

PW could not identify any army units but had heard that there were 750 to 800 under command of Maj TOKOI.

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(Continued)

Locations Approx 100 in area with 1 Coy SNLP. Unknown number around feature 102.

Unknown number of army tps plus 60 SNLP tps at AMAL.

Probably small number at Cape DJOEATA.

Tps in PENINGKI area withdrew northward on 3 May 46.

d. Civilians

Approx 350 including Naval and civil administration employees. Approx 200 Naval civilians of 101 Naval Fuel Depot left 3 months ago. Heard they left for SOERABAYA.

Locations Approx 150 on DJOEATA oilfield.

Approx 100 in area occupied by 1 Coy HQ.

Disposition of others unknown to PW.

4. INFILTRATION TACTICS

PW stated that this was being practised by both Army and Naval units. Groups of approx 10 men would infiltrate into Allied positions in the dark, armed with hand grenades and spears and attack personnel sleeping quarters.

5. SUPPLIES

There ~~was~~ enough rice and canned rations to last for 4 to 5 months.

PW stated that there was enough ammunition to last for 2 months but they were very short of AA gun ammunition.

6. MEDICAL

There was very little malaria on the island. Most common diseases were dysentery, tropical ulcers, dengue and bori-bori. No medicine for malaria prevention was taken.

7. JAP INTENTIONS

PW heard from his Coy CO that tps were to later retreat to a prepared defence post at feature 102 (2 Guard Force HQ area) and fight to the bitter end.

8. SECURITY

PW stated that on 10 Apr 45 he had heard from a member of a Signal Unit that they had received information on the expected Australian landing on TARAkan. The landing was expected to be made on 29 Apr 45. PW did not know the original source of the information.

9. Units in BORNEO

PW heard of the following from rumours:

Strength at BALIKPAPAN	- 3,000/4,000 incl 22 Spec Base Force.
" " SANDAKAN	- 5,000 Army tps.
" " BANDJERMASIN	- Considerable number of tps there.
YAMADA Force (Army)	- Strength of 800-900 left TARAkan for S. BORNEO, 6 months ago.

10. PW's Previous UNIT

101 Naval Fuel Depot, TARAkan, 10 Feb to 10 Apr 44.

a. CO - unknown. Other Offrs : Lt(jg) MATSUI and Lt(jg) NISHIMOTO. PW heard they left for SOERABAYA 10 days after arrival on TARAkan (see Chronology).

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(Continued)

- b. Strength - approx 450 incl 300 civilian employees.
- c. Function - Maintained supervision of oilfields on TARAKAN. Considerable number of Indonesians worked under supervision of civilian employees.

11. ALLIED POW CAMP

The only PW camp on TARAKAN was located inside the town, but it was destroyed by the preliminary Allied bombing. Only Indonesians had been kept there.

PW heard rumours after his arrival at TARAKAN (Feb 44) that approx 100 Dutch POW had been sent to either SOERABAYA or BALIKPAPAN. He had heard of a PW camp in BALIKPAPAN.

*G. H. Mann*

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G. H. MANN

Squadron Leader RAAF

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1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY III.  
(info to 141200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 13 May.

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAOKAN.

(a) LAND.

Eastern Sector: Following Arty naval and air bombardment of the enemy position at 473658 our troops advanced on to the false crest at 473657. The enemy withdrew from his forward posts to his main position on the top of the feature and then attacked with grenades and LMG fire. Our troops however consolidated their position. Enemy bunkers in this area are barricaded with bags of rice. In the south there were signs of recent enemy occupation near PASIR Jetty (467679) but no enemy were observed. Four demolished searchlights and a quantity of 6 inch and 75mm ammunition were captured near the Jetty. Further East in BATOE area two former DUTCH R.D.R sets were recaptured.

Central Sector: A patrol 3/5 Japs with an LMG attacked our position post at 434678 causing one casualty. One Jap was killed. The enemy reacted strongly to a party moving south from 434679. Our troops were bombarded with 30 rounds of mortar fire followed by counterattacks by two parties each of 20 men. Our troops withdrew to 438681.

Airfield Sector: A patrol to 417684 saw no enemy but another patrol to 420684 observed occupied pillboxes with what appeared to be Browning MGs on AA mountings. The enemy is reported to be holding in strength a position at 425680. Our tanks destroyed an enemy position at 413686 and our infantry occupied the position against which the enemy subsequently launched an unsuccessful counterattack.

DJOEATA Sector: Patrols to 400727, 397729 and 396722 observed no enemy.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

SUBMARINE SIGHTING - 120750H

8 Mitchells sighted a possible submarine on the surface 7 miles due west of JESSELTON.

120010H

A submarine 115 miles NNW of MANADO was located and sunk by a minesweeper using special equipment. This is probably the submarine reported in Int Summary No 12. Two u/i vessels were reported 9 miles NNW of the submarine.

BRUNEI - 12 May

40 ft launch - damaged  
16 barges - (of which 12 destroyed and 4 damaged)  
2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels - destroyed.

BALIKPAPAN - Photos 12 May

1 u/i naval vessel  
4 patrol craft  
1 x 7,000/8,500 ton freighter- tpt  
1 x 300/1,000 ton stack aft vessel  
1 x 300/850 ton stack aft vessel  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel  
1 u/i stack aft vessel  
11 u/i craft (one burning)  
75 luggers and barges (3 under construction)

MAHAKAM RIVER:- Photos 12 May

16 barges

TALOWA BAY - (0250s, 12210E) Navy Report 11 May

1 escort type vessel

MAKASSAR HARBOUR - 12 May

1 u/i merchant ship

1 x 5,500/8,500 freighter-tpt (damaged 8 May)

1 x 300/5,000 ton stack aft vessel

4 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

19 barges and small boats

(c) AIR

OWN

TARAKAN:-

12 May

Twelve Mitchells dropped 11 tons of bombs on defence position at 434691.

13 May-

Twelve Mitchells in a strike coordinated with naval bombardment, artillery and an infantry attack, bombed the enemy held ridge 471658 - 474655 with 72 x 250 lb bombs.

BORNEO - MAKASSAR STRAITS - CELEBES

Delayed reports 12 May - Mitchells bombed and strafed targets in the LABUAN Island area. Lightnings strafed and dropped Napalm bombs on targets on the northwest coast including the JESSELTON barracks, and warehouses at BROOKETON. Mitchells carrying out a barge sweep destroyed 8 x 30 foot barges, a launch and two luggers in USAKUN Bay. Liberators bombed shipping at BALIKPAPAN with unobserved results, and the seaplane base at TOLITOLI.

13 May -

Shipping searches and fighter sweeps were carried out by Liberators and Lightnings. Liberators bombed the airfields at KENDARI and OELIN and the strip at TAMBUNO.

One float plane was destroyed at LEE LEE Island, and two vessels of approximately 800 tons, and 22 schooners were damaged at PARE PARE. In an attack on PIRA Shipyards, 4 schooner hulls were destroyed.

HALMAHERA

Fighter bombers destroyed 5 huts in the SIGEA Area.

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION.

#### (a) Strengths and Dispositions.

Civilians on TARAkan: A captured official of the Japanese Civil Administration on TARAkan states that only 8 of the original 36 civil administrative personnel were present on the island. The Administrative HQ shifted to TANDJOENG SELOR in Mar 45 to escape Allied air attacks.

This PW confirms the report that a large number of Japanese civilians (reported by another PW as totalling 400) employed by the TARAkan branch of 101 Naval Force Depot were impressed into the Naval garrison at the time of our landing. He and the other civil administration personnel were employed in carrying supplies from a food dump at 444655 back to the FUKUKAKU position (between the 102 and 105 features)

2 Naval Guard Force: 2 Pl 1 Coy 2 Naval Guard Force is reported to have moved from TARAkan to BILIKPAPAN on about Feb 45. This platoon comprises 42 ORs under Lt (j.g.) MIYAMUNE (or MIYASO) and is probably identical with the SAMARINDI outpost of 2 Guard Unit shown in a captured sketch.

Withdrawal from SE TARAkan: A PW reports having heard that the troops occupying the defensive positions between PENINGKI and Cape BATOE began to withdraw to the main defence area East of Mt API on 3 May. This accords with the reported movement NW of AMEL mentioned in the previous summary.

#### (b) Casualties.

	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW	
			Jap	Others
<u>TARAkan:</u>				
Casualties reported during 24 hrs ended 141200I May.	16	16	-	-
Total casualties reported to 141200I May.	409	84	5 (incl 1 since died of wounds)	-

## PART V.

### OTHER FRONTS.

(a) EUROPE: Some German troops continue to fight in CZECHOSLOVAKIA despite Germanys surrender. Russian troops have occupied PRAGUE, capital of CZECHOSLOVAKIA, and have linked up with the US Third Army SE of LINZ in AUSTRIA. A British force has landed in NORWAY and accepted the surrender of all German troops there. All the CHANNEL Islands have been liberated and the German Garrison in the DODECANESE Islands totalling 20,000 men have surrendered to the Allies. Remnants of the German Navy, including U Boats, are surrendering at ports on the East coast of England without incident. U Boats have also surrendered in American ports.

(b) NEW GUINEA: On 10 May Australian troops supported by tanks commenced an attack on WELAK Point. Enemy forces with artillery support put up a stubborn resistance but the peninsula was reported clear by 11 May. Equipment captured included three 75mm and two 20mm Dual Purpose Guns. While this action was in progress a strong force with Naval and Air support effected a landing 10 miles East of WELAK. Only slight opposition was encountered and patrols have pushed two miles West of the beach-head. In the inland sector a complete enemy force of 5 officers (including a Lt-Col) and 41 other ranks surrendered to our troops at WONGRER, 32 miles West of KAPRIK.

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1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 13

(Infm to 131200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 12 May

Ref Map 1 : 25,000 TARAkan

(a) LAND

Eastern Sector : Infantry supported by arty and mortar fire attacked the enemy position at 473658. Forward positions were captured and 10 enemy killed, but intense enemy MG and mortar fire prevented the complete occupation of the feature. Our troops then withdrew to more favourable ground to enable our heavy weapons to neutralise the position.

A patrol from DISTRICT I to DISTRICT VI saw no enemy.

To the south our troops searched the area 465630 to 475624 without sighting enemy. Other troops searched the general area east of PENINGKI village for a distance of approximately 1 mile, also with negative results.

Central Sector : A patrol moving from 433667 to 426666 encountered several Japs in the area and inflicted some casualties. The patrol then proceeded to 427668 where more enemy were met. A small force advanced from 438681 to the track at 432676 where a small party of enemy was discovered.

The enemy is reported to be holding in strength from 434674 NW along the ridge to the pimple feature 430679. This position rises approximately 50 feet above the surrounding country and is well defended.

Airfield Sector : Activity was again confined to patrolling. Patrols to 412685 and Trig 105 (421689) encountered enemy rifle fire. A small patrol to 423675 encountered 15 enemy in the area.

DJOEATA Sector : On 11 May a patrol advancing along the main road to DJOEATA oilfield was ambushed at 410722 but suffered no casualties. A subsequent search of the area revealed that the enemy had withdrawn.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

SIGHTINGS

BRUNEI - 10 May

3 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
8 barges  
Small fishing boats

11 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - destroyed  
6 barges - destroyed  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - damaged  
9 barges - damaged

TARAkan (at 0330N 11712E) - 11 May

1 large river boat - destroyed  
1 barge - destroyed

BALIKPAPAN - 12 May

1 x 300/1300 ton freighter transport  
1 gunboat

SINJAI (0510S 12020E) - 11 May

9 barges - 1 burning  
65 prahus - 2 burning  
15 small boats

PARE PARE - 11 May

2 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels  
3 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels - 1 set afire  
2 luggers  
2 barges  
53 prahus  
At 0415S 11937E, 5 schooners were sighted and two were damaged by strafing

GULF OF BONE - 11 May

At 0534S 12011E. 1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel  
At 0508S 12030E 20/30 schooners of which 2 were sunk and 7 damaged.

MOLUCCAS SEA 12 May

At 0316 N 12401E  
1 destroyer escort - sunk.  
1 minelayer  
2 u/i vessels on course NNW.

SOURABAYA: Photos 10 May

NAVAL

1 Destroyer  
1 Destroyer escort  
3 Naval escort vessels  
1 Naval vessel  
3 Minelayers (one of which is hull)  
2 Sub chasers  
2 small naval auxiliaries  
2 submarines.

MERCHANT

1 x 8,360 ton freighter-tpt  
1 x 2,500 " " "  
5 freighter tpt totalling 5,000 tons  
46 stack aft vessels, totalling 13,000 tons  
2 LVs totalling 2,200 tons

Total - 31,000 tons.

(c) AIR: 12 May

OWN and ENEMY:

MAKASSAR STRAIT CELEBES: Liberators carried out shipping searches in the MAKASSAR STRAIT, and attacks on the LIMBOENG airfield, and the ship building yards at SAMARINDA, KENDARI and MAKASSAR. Two enemy float planes intercepted our aircraft at MAKASSAR, but caused no damage. Accurate anti-aircraft fire however killed four of the attacking Liberators.

3.

HALMAHERA

Barge sweeps were carried out, during the day. At DJAILOLO a fishing boat was sunk, and at DAROE and BOEBALE Island straffing runs were made on hutted areas.

PART IIENEMY INFORMATION:(a) Strengths and Dispositions

Patrols to the North of the AMAL track report signs of enemy movement towards the NW. It would be possible for the enemy to evacuate the bulk of his AMAL garrison via the tracks shown in 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary 6 to his main defence area east of API.

Such a movement would result in the concentration of the main remaining part of NADA 11013 Indep Inf Bn in this area, where all reports to date have indicated that the enemy intends to make his final stand.

(b) Enemy Activity.(1) WEST BORNEO

Unconfirmed native reports have provided further information concerning enemy activity in the BRUNEI Area.

One report places 3000 Japanese in MIRI area ( This report may refer to the same enemy force as that previously reported at 3000 in the BRUNEI Area). These troops are engaged in "strengthening buildings" at MIRI.

6 Japanese at SINDUMIN are reported to be supervising the construction of a road between SINDUMIN and SIPITANG. The Japanese garrison at LAWAS has been increased to 50 armed troops, some of whom are employed in guarding "conscripts" working in the gardens nearby. 60 Japanese are reported at WESTON.

The noise of motor boat engines in BRUNEI Bay at night is thought to come from a boat plying between BRUNEI and WESTON.

30 Japanese and a number of Malays are working the sawmill at TAGAI (04 56'N 115 26' E). They are said to be working overtime to produce timber for the construction of boats and barracks. This mill is possibly identical with that reported in Terrain Study 89 as being at LAWAS.

Throughout Northern SARAWAK and BRUNEI the Japanese are pressing the natives for food. In the TRUSMI and PADAS River areas and that part of Dutch BORNEO west of MALINAU to the SARAWAK border, the supply of food to the enemy has ceased altogether. These were the main sources of supply to the enemy in the BRUNEI and MALINAU areas.

Information from further north suggests that RANAU is being developed as a stronghold.

(11) EAST BORNEO

1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary 8 described the route being followed by personnel evacuated from TARAkan to WEST BORNEO.

There appears to be no connection between this movement through MALINAU and the move of 56 IMB through ATAP.

FT taken on TARAkan and captured documents have confirmed the reports of this movement.

5.

1 Aust Corps Summary No 2 referred to the movement of parties of 300 and 50 through MALINAU in April. One PW has now stated that 200 civilians employed by the navy left TARAKAN in Feb. Another PW states that 120 members of a construction unit (presumably Naval) left TARAKAN for JESSELTON at the end of Feb, while 150 personnel of miscellaneous units (50 of whom had rifles) left on another occasion for an unknown destination in BORNEO. This PW had heard that these parties were to move through MALINAU.

A letter written on or about 24 Apr states that prior to that date the Naval civil administration had evacuated MENSALOENG in favour of MALINAU. It also referred to the evacuation of some local residents from TARAKAN to the BOELOENGAN River. 400 personnel were reported to have moved from TARAKAN to TANAHMERAH (presumably on MANDOEL ISLAND), a suitable staging point for personnel moving from TARAKAN to MALINAU.

All that can be said is that, in addition to the large scale evacuation of TAWAO via ATAP and the SEMBAKOENG River, some personnel (probably specialists) were evacuated from TARAKAN in February and were moving overland to WEST BORNEO via MALINAU no later than 23 Apr.

(c) Equipment

(i) Attached as Appendix "A" to this Summary are details and sketch of the Japanese Type 99 Demolition Clock.

(ii) To 101800I May our troops have reported the capture of:-

- 1 SMG
- 5 IMG
- 2 RMG
- 1 15 mm MG
- 2 25mm twin barrelled guns
- 3 Type 41 75 mm fd guns
- 10 81 mm mortars
- 1 90 mm mortar
- 3 6 inch CO guns

and had destroyed 1 Type 41 75 mm fd gun.

In addition 2 x 40<sup>mm</sup> Bofors, 1 x 90 mm mortar and 1 x 50 mm mortar had been reported captured but had not been inspected.

(d) Casualties

TARAKAN	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional Killed	PW Jan	Others
Casualties reported during 24 hrs ended 131200I May	20	2	-	-
Total casualties reported to 131200I May	393	68	5 (incl 1 PW since died of wounds).	

PART IV

SECURITY

JAPANESE INTEREST IN DOCUMENTS AND PW

The enemy is exhibiting an increasing interest in documents both from the point of view of acquisition of intelligence and the denial of information to our forces. Associated with this interest is a real-

6.

isation of the value of PW, and also an admission of the possibility of Jap soldiers themselves being captured.

The following extracts from orders captured in widely separated areas in the PHILIPPINES illustrate the enemy policy:

Order issued by 54 IMB dated 5 Feb 45:

"To CO FUJITA Unit, 64 Inf Regt.

"Although appreciable zeal is being shown by the MEI Gp (HEIDAN) (TN: 58th IIB) and every force in the above matter, a vast improvement is necessary, seeing that the division does not even know the numbers of the enemy divisions. Consequently, the MEI Gp will exhaust every effort in the capture and utilization of intelligence material.

1. Capture of prisoners of war. It is needless to mention the importance of prisoners of war as a source of information. They throw fresh light on tactical problems. For this reason they must not be killed (SATSUGAI) when captured, and every soldier must be aware of their importance."

(ICAET C 73 ITEM 1)

Order issued by TAKAHASHI Force dated 4 Mar 45.

- "1. Each unit will without fail capture at least 2 U.S. prisoners of war by the day before Army Day (TN: 10 Mar). After interrogating them at Bn they will be immediately sent to the HQ (the CALAUAN Sector Unit in particular will do this)."

(XIVCAET 0112 ITEM 21)

Order issued by SHIMBU Staff dated 22 Jan 45.

"Memorandum concerning thorough counterintelligence measures:

1. Recently, upon withdrawal of troops, secret documents have been left behind in houses.
2. Each unit must take thorough counterintelligence measures to safeguard secret documents. It is desired that neighbouring houses used for military purposes be thoroughly examined to prevent the leaving behind of secret documents."

(SIXTH ARMY TRANSLATION)

A clear acknowledgement of the possibility of being taken PW and the course to be adopted is seen in the following order.

"Conduct upon being taken prisoner of war:

It is desired that the following instruction be carried out if a soldier becomes a prisoner of war. If a soldier unluckily falls into enemy hands, he must not give out any military information. Furthermore, he must use every means to seek out enemy military information and endeavour to escape and return to his unit. If the above mentioned instructions cannot be carried out, the prisoner will commit suicide."

(6AAET 0456 ITEM 2)

On LEYTE and LUZON enemy troops entered the fighting area without such items as paybooks and identification discs. These items have been carried so regularly that their absence obviously is a matter of policy rather than chance. This fact has now been confirmed by captured documents.

7.

The enemy effort to make his troops security conscious has met with little success to date, but orders indicating his desire to utilize captured documents illustrate the necessity for our continued attention to security instructions in the forward area.

(Adapted from 6 US Army G2  
Weekly Report 85).

## PART VI

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### VIEWS OF A PW - FORMER JAPANESE EMBASSY MEMBER.

Interrogation (ATIS) of an enemy diplomatic servant captured at BAYOMBANG, LUZON, produced some interesting statements whose value is questionable as the prisoner had been in MANILA since October 1942. Previously he had spent a brief interval in JAPAN after repatriation circuitously from PANAMA where he was interned when war began. Since 1931 the prisoner had been an attaché variously in Europe, Asia and South America. Selections from the interview follow:

#### Army-Navy Relations

"The PW said that constant disagreements, bickerings and quarrels were going on between Army and Navy officials, even about the most insignificant matters. He cited as the supreme example of this lack of cooperation between the two branches the bitter quarrel which arose concerning the strategy to be employed after the Japanese conquest of the PHILIPPINES in 1942. At that time, the Navy wished to push on to the occupation of AUSTRALIA and the Army was equally insistent that all efforts be concentrated on the 'liberation' of INDIA. Besides such obvious instances of disagreement, the Army and Navy were at odds much of the time over small things. In MANILA, for example, the PW said there were repeated instances of quarrels over housing facilities, the Army moving without permission into a block of buildings reserved by the Navy, or vice versa. Marshal TERAUCHI and Admiral TOYODA (C in C, Jap Combined Fleet) were very cool towards each other and did not maintain close liaison, since the former was always in SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, and the latter always with the fleet, somewhere at sea. The PW believed that with the recent severe reverses suffered by both Army and Navy and the resultant threat to the Japanese homeland, relations between Army and Navy would have to improve, at least superficially, and that the two branches would be forced to cooperate in a common effort to defend JAPAN itself...."

#### Attitude Toward Invasion

"To the Japanese a destructive war carried out on their own sacred homeland would be quite a different thing in the minds of the people from a war carried out on foreign soil. He cited the wanton destruction of MANILA by the Japanese troops as an example, saying that since MANILA had no historic or traditional associations for the Japanese and there were no shrines or public buildings there sacred to the Japanese throughout

8.

centuries of time, they felt no compunction whatever in reducing the city to ashes. With the cities of JAPAN itself, however, the reverse was true, and nearly every inch of Japanese soil had its own history and was rich in the traditions of an antique civilization dear to the hearts of all Japanese...."

(AAF summary 268).

*J. Schofield.*  
Lt. Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 12.

SECRET

JAPANESE TYPE 99 (1939) DEMOLITION CLOCK

(see sketches)

Appx A to 1 Aust Corps  
Intelligence summary  
No 13.

DESCRIPTION:

The clock is contained in a sturdy wooden box, 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 4  $\frac{3}{4}$ " high and 6  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in length. The box is in two sections and is fastened together by two spring clamps on each side. At one end there are two brass, threaded recesses to receive the lead wires from the explosive charge. There is a small knife switch which breaks the circuit while emplacing the clock.

The clock is contained in the lower portion of the box. A celluloid window protects the clockface. The batteries are located in a well next to the clock proper. The Japanese inscriptions in white characters on the top of the box read, "Type 99 Time Limit Machine".

FUNCTIONING:

The clock is powered by a battery which also supplies the current for detonating the explosive charge. To put the clock in operation, open the knife switch to prevent a possible premature detonation, set the charge and fasten the lead wires to the threaded recesses on the end of the box. Then set the clock for the length of time delay desired, close the knife switch; and the demolition clock is in operation. When the allotted time has passed, the clock mechanism closes the circuit and the charge is detonated.

Tests were conducted by Technical Intelligence to determine the exact operation of the demolition clock and it was determined that each graduation on the face of the clock represents two hours time delay. The clock has a maximum delay of 11 days and a minimum delay of two hours. It was further determined that the battery would have sufficient power to detonate the charge even after 11 days had elapsed.

DISARMING PROCEDURE

Since opening the knife switch breaks the electrical circuit, this is the most simple method of disarming. Disconnecting the wires leading from the explosive charge to the clock would also serve to disarm the charge. However, a thorough inspection of both the clock and the charge should be made to determine whether or not the system has been booby trapped.

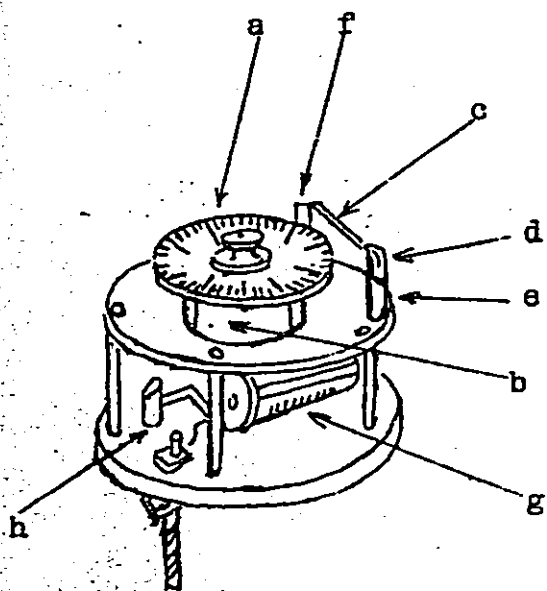
CONCLUSIONS.

During the PHILIPPINES campaign an increasing number of demolition devices, including this clock, have been captured. Apparently, the enemy intends to be more thorough in his demolition work. Troops should be warned to inspect carefully all buildings, supply areas or other installations to determine whether or not they have been mined or trapped in any way.

(6 US Army G2 Weekly Report  
No 85)

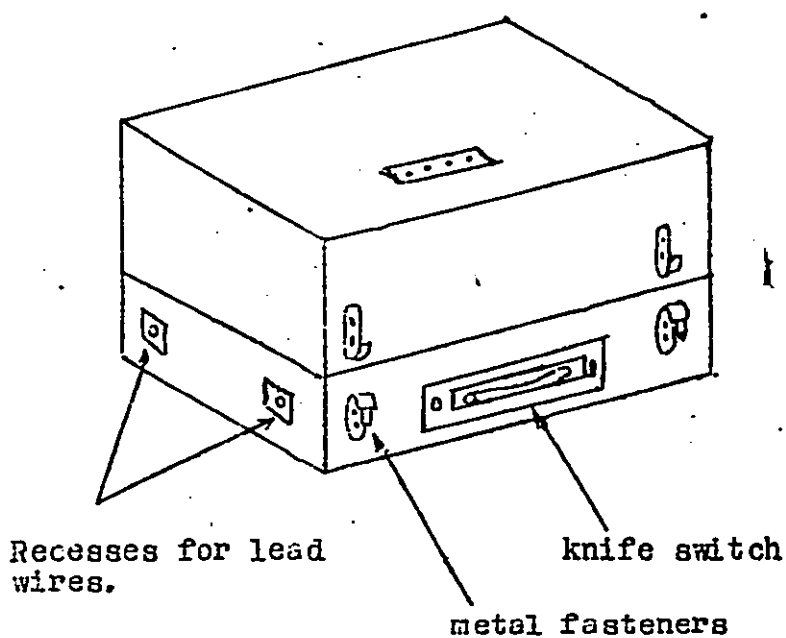
# TYPE 99 DEMOLITION CLOCK.

CLOCK MECHANISM

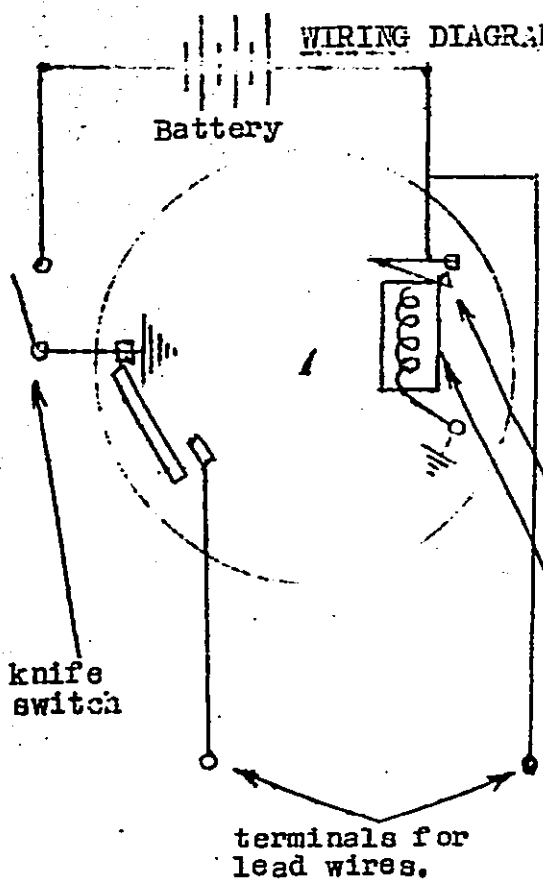


- a. clock face
- b. notch
- c. metal pin
- d. metal bar
- e. upright post
- f. " "
- g. coil
- h. weighted arm.

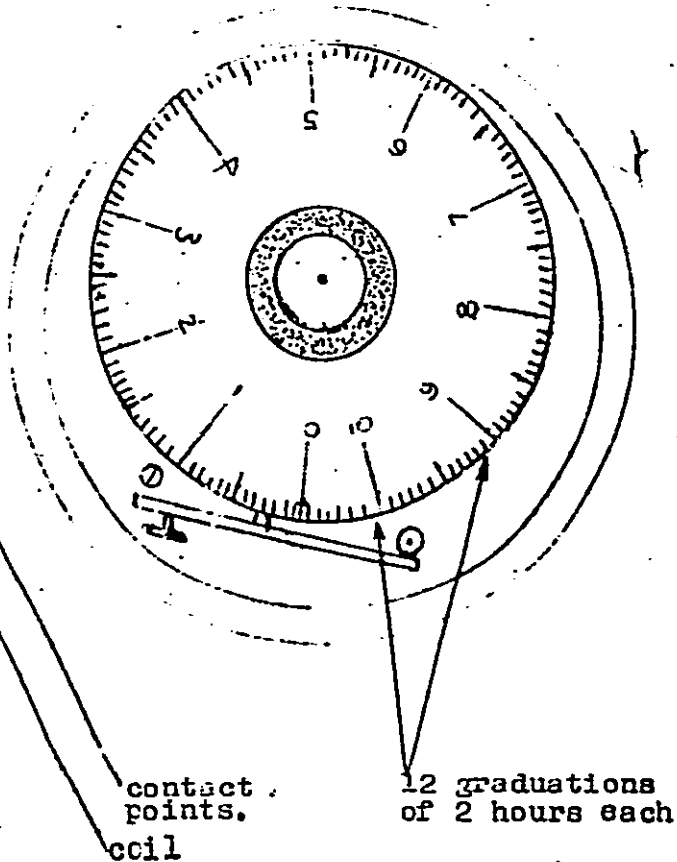
BOX ASSEMBLY



WIRING DIAGRAM



CLOCK DIAGRAM



War Diary

SECRET

Copy No ...

1. AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 12

(inform to 121200 I May 45.)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY. - 11 May.

Ref MapL 1:25,000 TARAKAN.

(a) LAND

Eastern Sector: At 111100 I our troops attacked the enemy position north of the AMAL track at 472658. The attack was not successful as the enemy had apparently reinforced the position overnight. The enemy is reported to be holding strong positions north, south and astride the track in the square 4765.

In the KAROENGAN area our troops reported the squares 4560, 4559 and 4659 west of the river, clear of enemy. The sawmill at KAROENGAN had been completely demolished by the enemy.

Central Sector: The enemy continues to hold his position on the track at 436673 where out tps are in contact.

Activity in this sector was mainly confined to patrolling. One patrol reached an enemy track at 463675. From indications on the track it appeared that a large number of Japs had recently moved NW.

A patrol found a native church at 411662, which the enemy had been using as a supply point. Natives report that Japs are occupying the village 420667.

One wounded Jap was captured at 425662.

Airfield Sector: The strong enemy position dug in at 414664 held up any general movement eastwards along the track. It appears that the enemy is not holding the position in depth as patrols cut the track at 417684, 419684 and 423683 without observing enemy movement. A patrol along the track 418684 up the spur to Trig 105 (421689) found 2 staff cars and 3 trucks along the track, but saw no enemy.

DJOEATA Sector: A patrol moved north to 406740 thence to 398736 without contacting enemy. Returning in a SE direction the patrol was fired upon from 411725. The area was searched but the enemy had withdrawn.

During the day our engineers neutralized 140 enemy mines on the island.

(b) SEA - ENEMY.

BALIKPAPAN Area - photos 6 May

Off MANGGAR 2 barges.

BELANG Is. (13 miles NNW BALIKPAPAN) 2 barges.

BALIKPAPAN Harbour.

1 u/i stack aft vessel.  
1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel  
13 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels.  
10 luggers  
29 barges  
4 small craft.

BANDJERMASIN - Photos - 10 May

2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels.

BRUNEI Bay Area. 11 May.

6 barges - destroyed (MUARA Is)  
4 " - damaged (South side PELOMPON)  
1 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - destroyed (West side PELOMPON)

BROOKETON

2 barges - destroyed  
4 " - damaged.  
1 70/300 ft stack aft - damaged.

PARE PARE Sightings - 10 May

3 300/1000 stack aft vessels (three miles north)  
40 schooners - strafed  
1 lugger  
4 barges  
14 prahus

BOLOLOLOLO (SW CELEBES) 11 May.

1 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - afire  
1 schooner - settling at bow.

SINDJAI HER (GULF OF BONE) 11 May.

20/30 schooners - strafed  
1 possible destroyer escort.  
100 schooners (scattered in area)

FLORES - 10 May

Numerous prahus and luggers.

SOURABAYA Sightings 10 May

Approx 30 u/i vessels

Submarine activity - 11 May.

At 110725 an enemy submarine was sighted 14 miles NE of an Allied convoy approx 75 miles NW of the NE tip of CELEBES. At 110915 the submarine was observed 2 miles NE of the convoy. Our aircraft attempted to attack the submarine, but it crash-dived on both occasions.

(c) AIR

(1) OWN - 11 May

TARAKAN

Four Mitchells on air alert dropped 2 tons of bombs on an enemy defence position.

BORNEO

Lightnings carrying 1000 lb bombs and medium bombers attacked VICTORIA Town, buildings and warehouses at MUARA BESAR, and LABUAN. In addition Mitchells attacked shipping in the BRUNEI Bay, MIRI areas. One vessel of approximately 100 tons, and 10 barges were destroyed.

Liberators attacked the ship yards at SAMARINDA and bombed BALIKPAPAN. Two unidentified enemy aircraft were located 20 miles east of LIANGGAR.

CELEBES - MAKASSAR STRAIT

Heavy bombers rendered the LIANDAI runway unserviceable and bombed BOELOEDOANG airfield. Two vessels, one of 500 tons and one of 100 tons, were attacked and left sinking, and over 10 schooners were damaged.

HALMAHERA

Small scale attacks were made by fighter-bombers on DAROE Village and DIRI River barracks.

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION.

#### (a) PERSONALITIES.

DAIDO	1/Lt	HQ NADA 11013	(5/45)
EBIHARA	1/Lt	Comd 2 Coy NADA 11013	(5/45)
IWABAKI	1/Lt	Comd 3 Coy NADA 11013	(5/45)
IWASHITA	2/Lt	Associated with 56 IMB	(4/45)
IZUTSU Tamotsu	1/Lt	Adjut NADA 11013	(5/45)
KORONUMA	2/Lt	HQ NADA 11013	(5/45)
KUCHIYAMA	Maj.	Comd 366 Indep Inf Bn	(5/45)
MAJIMA	2/Lt	Associated with 56 IMB	(4/45)
MATSUMOTO	1/Lt	Comd 4 Coy NADA 11013	(5/45)
MITJUI	PO	MO NADA 11013	(5/45)
MIYACHI	1/Lt	HQ NADA 11013	(5/45)
NAITA Yoshio	Lt	Associated with 56IMB	(3/45)
NOZU	Lt	56 IMB Sig Unit	(4/45)
SAKAI Junji	2/Lt	Comd FPO(?) associated with 366 Indep Inf Bn	(4/45)
TAKENAKA	Capt	MO NADA 11013	(5/45)
TATEGAMI	1/Lt	ITEMURA Unit at TAWAO	(4/45)
WATANABE.	2/Lt	HQ NADA 11013	(5/45)

#### (b) TACTICS.

Japanese use of tunnels on TARAkan: A feature of the Japanese defense system on TARAkan is the number of tunnels that have been constructed. An extensive system of tunnels has been found to date, particularly in the TARAkan Town area.

One tunnel which has been inspected had been driven through a spur for a total distance of some 450 feet, from 435653 to 433653. This tunnel was timbered for the entire length and the floor was constructed of six inch planking.

Houses were situated near both entrances and one building contained 50 sacks of rice. Equipment and ammunition were found in the tunnel, including 8.1 mm mortars. The entrances were covered by grass-grown blast walls and were invisible from 20 yards.

Most tunnels have been heavily mined and booby trapped. As this one was not mined it is thought that the enemy were using it for the night infiltration of raiding parties into our lines. Members of such parties had been killed in the vicinity.

A consolidated report on the location of tunnels known to exist on TARAkan will be published as soon as possible.

#### (c) MOVEMENT OF 56 IMB.

Ref Sketch Map attached as Appendix 'A'.

Troops involved: So far there is no direct evidence of the total number of troops involved in the overland movement from TAWAO and SANDAKAN to NW BORNEO. However it is possible that 2/4 Battalions and ancillary units are moving over the route from TAWAO and one battalion from SANDAKAN.

Organization for move: L of C Sector Units appear to have been established along the line of march. The only such unit identified to date is No 1 L of C Sector Unit with HQ at SAPULUT, under Maj OKADA, probably commander of 367 Indep Inf Bn. This HQ was established at SAPULUT not later than 15 Apr.

L of C Intermediate Bases appear to be controlled by Transport Management Squads, which have been identified at the following points:

NOENOEKAN Island.  
ATAP  
MENSALOENG  
SUMAREMON (unlocated)  
SIGATTAL.

These squads range in strength from 8 to 50 personnel from which may be provided small parties to supervise smaller staging points.

Route of movement: The routes are shown on the attached sketch and in fuller detail in sketches attached to 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary 11.

The greatest possible use is apparently made of water traffic. The SELBAKOENG River is especially suitable for such movement as it is navigable by prahus at least as far upstream as DUAT and perhaps to AGES.

Although the western terminus on each sketch is suggested as JESSELTON, one letter recovered on NOENOEKAN Island refers to two months as the probable time taken to complete the movement to BRUNEI where the "force" was apparently to reassemble. The writer may have been referring to his own battalion, which it may have been proposed to divert to BRUNEI while the rest of the IMB concentrated at JESSELTON.

Dates of departure and arrival at destination: A letter written by a member of a Transport Management Squad states that he left TAWAO on 29 Jan to take up his post at MENSALOENG.

The movement of the Transport Management Squads probably preceded the movement of the main body by some weeks. The movement of parties of troops overland from TAWAO appears to have been in full swing in mid March. Allowing two months for the movement as a minimum it is possible that the advance elements of the main body of troops would begin to arrive in BRUNEI and JESSELTON during the early half of May.

No further information is available concerning the movement from SANDAKAN.

Extent of Progress: If the large scale move began late in Feb or early in March and the exodus from TAWAO was completed by 2 May (on which date natives state NOENOEKAN Island, the first staging point on the route, was evacuated) then it is possible that by the end of May, half of the force involved will have arrived at the destination and the remainder will be engaged in the latter half of its journey.

(d) CASUALTIES: - TAWAKAN

	Counted Dead.	Estimated Additional Killed.	PW. Jap	Others.
Casualties reported during 24 hrs ended 121200I May	14	3	1	-
Total casualties reported to 121200I May:	373	66	5*	-

\* 1 PW died of wounds.

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS.

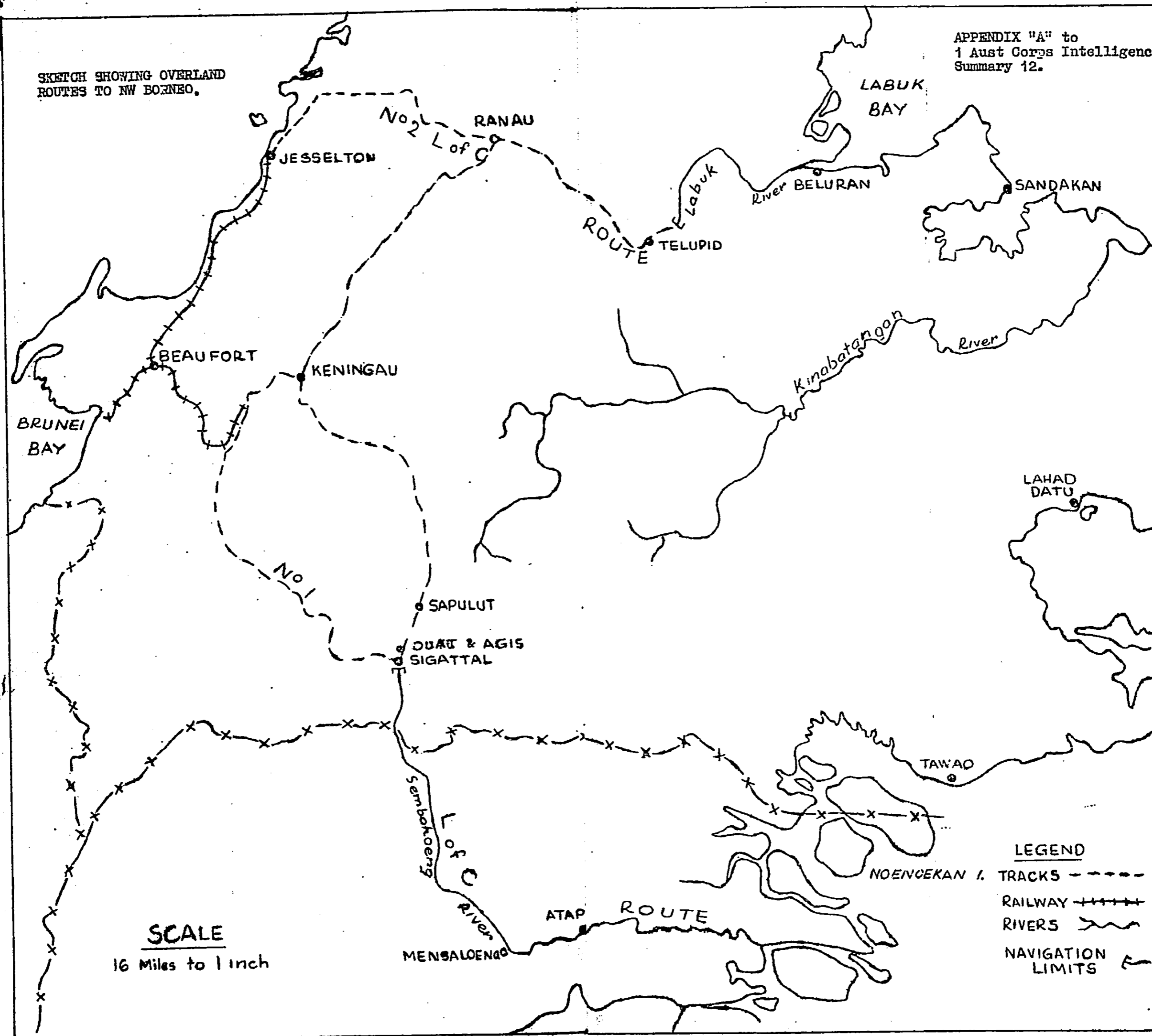
Attached as Appendix 'B' to this Summary are copies of reports on the interrogation of PW captured on TARAkan, and translations of documents captured on NOENOEKAN Island.

*J. Schofield.*  
Lt Col.  
GS-1 Aust Corps.

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary No 5  
plus 10 extra copies - 9 Aust Div.

SKETCH SHOWING OVERLAND  
ROUTES TO NW BORNEO.

APPENDIX "A" to  
1 Aust Corps Intelligence  
Summary 12.



**SCALE**  
16 Miles to 1 inch

**LEGEND**

NOENGEKAN I. TRACKS - - - - -  
RAILWAY + + + + +  
RIVERS ~ ~ ~ ~ ~  
NAVIGATION LIMITS →

CONFIDENTIAL

93/dhw

HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

1ACAEI 0004  
11 May 45

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

PW No : None Allotted.  
Name : SOMEYA, Yoshio.  
Rank : Sgt Maj.  
Unit : TOKOI Force  
(NADA 11013)  
Place of Capture : In hills approx 2 kilos  
from TARAkan town.  
When Captured : 2 May 45  
By Whom Captured : Australian troops.  
How Captured : Surrendered without resist-  
ance.  
Age : 29 years (Born 14 May 16).  
Occupation : Clerk in NAKAYAMA Race Course.

2. ASSESSMENT

PW was intelligent and very co-operative. He replied to all questions without hesitation and occasionally volunteered information. He had served in the Army since 1938.

3. TACTICAL INFORMATION

Unit TOKOI Force

a. History and Movements.

TOKOI Force left TAINAN, FORMOSA, 2 Aug 44 for SWPA and arrived at TARAkan 18 Dec 44 where it was reorganized 1 Mar 45 under the control of NADA Army whose HQ was at JESSELTON. Force was an Independent Inf Bn. In TARAkan personnel were engaged in building air raid shelters and MG emplacements. After Allied landing, Force engaged the Allies but were compelled to retreat to the hills.

Organization

CO

TARAkan  
Beg May 45

Maj TOKOI, Tadao

HQ Coy

1st Lt IZUTSU, Tamotsu (Adjutant)  
1st Lt DAIDO, ?  
1st Lt MIYACHI, ?  
2nd Lt KORONUMA, ?  
Capt TAKENAKA, ? (M.O.)  
2nd Lt WATANABE, ?  
Prob Offr MITSUI, ? (M.O.)

1 Coy	2 Coy	3 Coy	4 Coy	Hvy Arty Coy
OC ?	OC 1st Lt EBIHARA	OC 1st Lt IWASAKI	OC 1st Lt MATSUMOTO	OC ?
1 Pl 2 Pl 3 Pl	1 Pl 2 Pl 3 Pl	1 Pl 2 Pl 3 Pl	1 Pl 2 Pl 3 Pl	

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

(Continued)

Code No     NADA 11013

Strength    Approx 800 men.

Armament

In Hvy Arty Coy were two 75 mm guns but ammunition was scarce. In each of 3 and 4 Coys there were two HMGs. Rifles, included a number of Dutch make and were carried by only half the number of unit personnel. Other troops carried spears. About half of unit's equipment was lost in the sinking of HAVRE MARU.

Casualties

Since the commencement of hostilities the only casualties were two killed and two wounded.

b. Enemy Intentions

The present main objective was to send as much oil as possible from BORNEO to JAPAN. The troops on TARA-KAN were to adopt same methods as attempted in the NEW GUINEA campaign. Retreat to hills, break up into small parties and to attempt suicide attacks against Allies. Infiltration of Allied lines and destruction of guns or other equipment was to be made. Personnel had carried 75 mm fused shells to the hills for this purpose.

c. PWs Movements

- 24 Mar 44 : PW sailed from KOJI on NISHO MARU
- 31 Mar 44 : Arrived TAKAO and attached to MEGURA Force at TAINAN.
- 27 May 44 : MEGURA Force left TAINAN for MENADO but PW left behind with malaria.
- 2 Aug 44 : PW left TAINAN on SHINCHO MARU
- 15 Aug 44 : Arrived MANILA and PW was transferred to HAVRE MARU which was sunk by Allied air attack. Survivors rescued by escorting mine sweepers. Disembarked at HORU Is (PHILIPPINES)
- 17 Dec 44 : Left HORU Is in KANYO MARU.
- 18 Dec 44 : Arrived TARA-KAN. PW attached to TOKOI Force (4 Coy).
- 2 May 45 : Captured.

d. Movement of Troops from TARA-KAN prior to Allied landing

PW stated that an unidentified Construction Unit of approx 120 men left TARA-KAN for vicinity of JESSELTON, end of Feb 45. Another party of 150 men made up of remnants of units stranded on TARA-KAN, left for unknown destination in BORNEO, date unknown. Only 50 men carried rifles.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Continued)

As far as PW knew, there was only 1 MLC available in TARAKAN for transport of troops. The MLC made three return trips each time carrying 50 men. It took over three weeks to transport all the troops. PW had heard that the party would journey from the coast of BORNEO to MALINAU by native boats.

e. Allied Intentions

The intention of the Allies to land on TARAKAN was known by Japanese Command three days before Allies actually landed.

f. Medical

Sickness among troops.

The chief ailments on TARAKAN were skin diseases, Beri Beri and dysentery. There were no cases of malaria reported.

Medical Supplies.

Medical supplies were ample and were sent from JAVA.

4. IDENTIFICATIONS

Ships.

HAVRE MARU was sunk by Allied air attack Aug 44 between MANILA and MENADO.

Tonnage : Approx 4,000 tons.

Armament: 1 - 75mm Naval gun at stern and  
2 - 25mm AA guns.

MANYO MARU convoyed troops from HORU Is to TARAKAN 17-18 Dec 44.

Tonnage : Approx 4,000 tons.

Armament: A converted merchant ship with 2 - 75 mm Naval guns at prow and stern; also  
3 AA guns.

SHINCHU MARU transported troops TAINAN to MANILA 2-9 Aug 44.

Tonnage : Approx 5,000 tons.

Armament: 1 - 75 mm gun at stern.

Units or Forces.

YAMADA Force

Code no.: 11012 or 11014.

Movements : Force left MANILA 9 Aug 44 and stopped at HORU Is (PHILIPPINES). Left for TARAKAN on minesweepers and arrived 18 Dec 44. In beginning April 45 Force left for BALIKPAPAN.

Strength : Approximately 800 men under command of Maj YAMADA.

Armament : 2 - 75 mm. Fd guns, 4 or 5 MGs and all personnel carried rifles.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

(Continued)

62 (?) Anchorage Unit.

HQ at JESSELTON, BORNEO. Small section of 10 men under the command 2nd Lt MIKI at TARAKAN beginning of May 45. PW was uncertain of unit's number but thought it was 62.

Unidentified Naval Unit, TARAKAN.

The majority of naval defence personnel were SNLP. Total of Navy strength was 600 and attached to unit were 300 civilian employees.

MEGURU Force (2nd Amphibious Bde, Transport Unit).

Code Number MEGURU 6153

History and Movements.

Organised at HARBIN Feb 44. Force left TAINAN, FORMOSA for MENADO, 27 May 44.

Strength.

Approx 1,500 men under command of Lt Col SEKINE. Force divided into a guard coy and 1, 2, 3 and 4 coys of approximately 250 personnel in each coy.

AKATSUKI 16709 Force at WAKAYAMA, JAPAN was a shipping engineer unit attached to 49 Shipping Engineer Regt Replacement unit 23 Mar 44. Strength approx 1,500 men under command of unidentified Col.

NADA Army PW stated that this army was an expeditionary force with HQ at JESSELTON, which controlled all units in BORNEO and TARAKAN and was under command of an unidentified Lt Gen. The only units PW knew which were under control of NADA Army were TOKOI Bn (Force), YAMADA Bn (Force) and TSURANURI (HEIDAN) Group.

5. PERSONALITIES

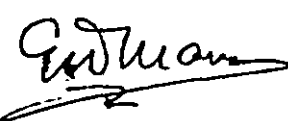
MORITAHITA(?) - 1st Lt attached to SETSU 9405 Force, CANTON 11 Jan 43.

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GSI 1 Aust Corps	- 10
GSI Adv Ech LHQ	- 2
Aust Forces ADVATIS	- 5
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G. H. MANN  
Squadron Leader RAAF  
Executive Officer  
1 Aust Corps ATIS Adv Ech

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HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

LACAEI 0005  
11 May 45

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

PW No : Aust - PW 13 6085  
Name : HASHIMOTO, Kiyoshi  
Rank : 1 Cl Pvt (HEG gunner)  
Unit : 366 Ind Inf Bn (KUCHIYAMA Force). (Code number unknown to PW).  
Where Captured : TAWAO.  
When Captured : 5 May 45  
By Whom Captured : NICA tps.  
Age : 22 yrs.  
Education : 8 yrs.  
Home Location : SHIGA-KEN, HIGASHI AZAI-GUN, UZATO-MURA.  
Civil Occupation : Employed in a confectionery.

2. ASSESSMENT

Of below average intelligence with two years of military service. He was in a very weak state, suffering from severe diarrhoea and beri-beri. He was hospitalized due to malaria soon after arrival in BORNEO; therefore was unable to give detailed information on his unit.

3. TACTICAL INFORMATION

a. Chronology

26 Jul 44 - Called up to 336 Force.  
2 Aug 44 - Left MOJI for BORNEO via MANILA with 150 others in NANYO MARU escorted by two DDs. Group was under command of 1st Lt FOJI. Voyage to MANILA took about 50 days due to Allied Air and SS activities.  
Mid Oct 44 - Arrived TAWAO, BORNEO.  
Mid Nov 44 - PW hospitalized due to malaria.  
Dec 44 - PW and part of the 150 men assigned to newly formed 366 Ind Inf Bn comprising a total of 250 men. Main duties were construction of MG and gun positions along the foot of hills overlooking the TAWAO coast.  
Early Apr 45 - PW and 24 others of 366 Ind Inf Bn arrived TAWAO as malaria patients bound for S. BORNEO. Upon arrival they were housed in a hut near an a/i Bn HQ. The trip from the jetty to Bn HQ took 30 mins.

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(Continued)

5 May 45 - PW was incapacitated due to extreme illness from not having eaten for the past five days. He was captured soon after crawling out of the trench in search of water.

b. Unit

PW claimed that the 366 Ind Inf Bn was organised in Dec 44 having a total strength of 250 men, commanded by a Maj KUCHIYAMA. The Bn comprised four companies and a HMG unit (PW's), each made up of four platoons. HMG unit was equipped with three HMGs and 10 pack horses. Bn was also equipped with MEIJI 38 rifles, grenade dischargers, Regtl guns and mortars. Bn was fully equipped with arms, but believed there was a shortage of ammunition.

c. Other Units

367 and 368 Ind Inf Bns - Some personnel who arrived at TAWAO with PW were sent to these Bns. He did not know their locations.

SUNAZAKI Bn (Inf) - At TAWAO, Apr 45.  
Strength unknown to PW.

d. Food Supply.

Although there was ample rice in TAWAO, there appeared to be a great shortage of other foods.

e. Disease among troops.

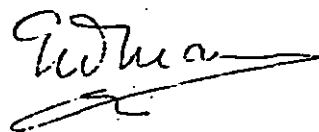
Most common was malaria.

f. Morale.

Although news of IWOJIMA and OKINAWA landings were known, morale was still high among troops.

4. GENERAL

No further interrogation recommended.



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G. H. MANN  
Squadron Leader RAAF  
Executive Officer  
1 Aust Corps ATIS Adv Ech

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HEADQUARTERS 1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS

1 Australian Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon

IACAET 0007

11 May 45

Batch Documents Captured NOENOEKAN Is - 6 May 45  
0015 Recd 1 Aust Corps ATIS Adv Ech - 10 May 45

ITEM Handwritten letter from Sgt Maj (TN name illegible)  
1 at ATAP to 2nd Lt MITSUGI, OKADA Force HQ, TAWAO.  
Dated 24 Apr (TN presumably 45).

Full translation

We arrived safely at ATAP on the night of the 14th. Half of our number will leave for BUTABESUTA on the 18th. I and the remainder of the men will leave for BUTABESUTA on the 25th or 26th by the Engineer Unit's large MLC. This place is near a stream and fish and vegetables are plentiful. We have not been inconvenienced in any way so far but it will be very difficult from here on. It is a 6 hour ride on a large MLC from ATAP to BUTABESUTA. From there we will go to PURAO and we should arrive at SIGATTAL in 12 or 13 days. However, due to the baggage etc., we will probably be delayed. We believe it will take approximately one month to reach KENINGAU and about two months to BRUNEI. Until we reach there we don't believe we will meet the Force.

Next, the rations. - When we left TAWAO, I heard that our orders included a 5 days ration. However, this detachment brought but 2 day's rations and were 3 days rations short, so we received a 3 day's portion (550 grams per day for 5 persons for 3 days - 8.250 kilograms) from the Transport Management Squad here in ATAP.

ITEM Handwritten letter from Cpl OYO at SIGATTAL to Company  
2 CO UCHIDA, c/o IEMURA Force, TAWAO. Dated 26 Mar 45.

Full translation

1. 25 Mar, arrived safely at SIGATTAL. This was due to the originally designated place of RABAWAN being changed.
2. An amateur definitely cannot navigate up the river. 4 to 8 passengers are taken in native boats and there are places where the boats must be carried in order to proceed. The dangerous places at (TN or on the) GERAMU must be traversed overland.
3. The Transportation Management at this place is supervised from TAWAO by Capt NAKAMURA of the TSURANUKI Group (HEIDAN). The respective officers at ATAP, MENSALOENG, SHIMARUMON, and SIGATTAL submit detailed reports so you will know particulars in advance by making previous arrangements with Capt NAKAMURA.
4. There are native coolies along the route from AGIS so I hear that, so long as it is not during the rainy season, no difficulties are likely to be encountered.
5. Salt is precious here. The coolies will bring vegetables or anything as long as salt is offered.

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(Continued)

- ITEM Handwritten letter from Leading Private SAKAMOTO,  
3 MENSALOENG Management Squad to Cpl. NISHIMURA, HQ Ordnance Squad. Dated 10 Mar (TN Presumably 45).

EXTRACT

I left TAWAO on the 30th of Jan and arrived safely at MENSALOENG enroute. Since my departure the rationing of provisions as ordered is giving me many headaches. Recently, HIMENO, Rei and subordinates arrived here and Sgt HITOMARU and 8 subordinates left here on the 4th. 2nd Lt HIMENO became ill with fever and is recuperating here. I am expecting to depart from MENSALOENG with HIMENO, Rei towards our designated post within 2 or 3 days.

Please extend my regards to the personnel of my squad who have been left behind.

We will meet soon. I will await your arrival at our post.

- ITEM Handwritten letter from 2nd Lt KATAYAMA, Mitsuo at  
4 ATAP to Capt NAKAMURA. Written on or subsequent to 24 Apr 45.

EXTRACTS

The main strength of Shipping Engineers from here have headed for TAWI TAWI Is and at present only ten men remain. The remainder of OKUBO Unit, Lt NOZU and 29 men finally left on the 30th.

The Naval Civil Administration chief of MENSALOENG has evacuated all personnel to MALINAU.

Personnel at TARAkan have been evacuated to BOELOENGAN. The Guard Unit on TARAkan is said to be sticking to their post. The local residents have all evacuated. Of them, 400 seem to be at TANAHMERAH. No food or vegetables there but an American landing is expected soon and they say that then there will be no shortage of food.

It is said that an American seaplane was reported recently at TANAHMERAH. A ship's captain out of TARAkan was saying that he saw it with his own eyes.

Present strength of eight men at MENSALOENG insufficient for patrolling the rivers and guarding unit material. Please send reinforcement of five or six men and an ammunition-dump guard detail of one squad.

Following is my second report:-

1. Undernoted are the names of natives who have infiltrated into TANAHMERAH -

- 1 - PANITSU) - personnel who ran away to Americans
- 2 - KAMUJA ) from NOENOEKAN when Japanese troops landed (TAWITAWI Is region).
- 3 - PANRI - Clerk at TARAkan.
- 4 - Many BAJIYA coolies (some sources say 11).

2. Reports disseminated by three foregoing men;  
"American troops will land soon. Co-operate."  
"Americans, unlike the Japanese, have plenty of food; so people will be eating well soon."  
"TANAHMERAH village must offer full co-operation to American troops."

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(Continued)

6. I suspect the whole village of ATAP have heard of foregoing reports.
7. At present no change in attitude of villagers and receiving co-operation except in the two or three cases.

Notes:

- (1) If we do not take suitable steps on TANAHMERAH and arrest these three men right away, the villages of TAGORU, ATAP, TOEDJOENG, and ~~MENSAJOENG~~ may turn against us and greatly endanger our whole situation.

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*G.H. Mann*  
G.H. MANN

Squadron Leader RAAF

Executive Officer

1 Aust Corps ATIS Adv Ech

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COPY NO: 110

1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 10

(Infm to 1012001 May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 9 May

Ref Map : 1:25,000 TARAKAN

(a) LAND

Eastern Sector

At 1030 hrs our troops captured the enemy position at 472653, and pushed on towards AIAL. However, further contact with the enemy was made at 474655.

A small force moving south along the KAROENGAN track reached 453612 against slight opposition.

Central Sector

During night 8/9 May the enemy brought down harassing fire on our position at 433667. An enemy supply dump was captured at 436666. The desire to regain possession of the dump appears to be the reason for the enemy's continued pressure in this area.

A patrol from DISTRICT I and another patrol which moved north from the track DISTRICT I - SESANIP made contact at 441678, and the patrols advanced together to 438681. The enemy is strongly maintaining his position on the track at 434674. A direct assault, supported by artillery concentrations failed to dislodge the enemy, but our troops maintained pressure on the position.

Airfield Sector

The enemy continued to defend stubbornly the approaches to the SESANIP oilfields area. Our troops moving east towards SESANIP and were fired upon from the enemy strongpost in the vicinity of the house 413684. Latest reports indicated that this position was still holding up our advance.

DJOZATA Sector

Our advance along the main highway towards the DJOZATA oilfield was continued and portion of our force penetrated the oilfield killing one Jap. The remainder of the enemy withdrew to reported extensive tunnels in the vicinity of the oilfield. The exact location of these tunnels has not yet been determined.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

SANARINDA (MAHAKAM River) - Photos 8 May

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel  
9 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
9 barges (1 under construction;  
6 small craft.

CAPE PALOJIAN - Photos 8 May

2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

LACET STRAIT - Photos 8 May

2 two-masted schooners

KLOEIPANG BAY - (0300S, 11610E) - Photos 8 May

1 two-masted schooner

MAKASSAR HARBOUR - Photos 8 May

1 x 9,000/12,000 ton tpt - damaged by bombing  
1 x 2,300 ton stack aft vessel  
1 x 300/850 ton stack aft vessel  
3 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
35 barges and small boats  
15 prahus  
1 submarine chaser (130')

SANDAKAN - 9 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - set on fire

BORNEO - SELOR (0250S, 11720E)

Dutch native soldiers liberated on TARAKAN report that the enemy still had 2 serviceable motor boats available at CAPE SELOR.

(c) AIR

(1) OWN - 9 May

TARAKAN

Four Mitchell and twenty-four Lightning sorties were flown in attacks on a defensive position at track junction 422681, and on the enemy HQ area 430691. A total of approximately 14 tons of bombs and Napalm containers were dropped on these positions.

BORNEO

Medium bombers and fighter aircraft attacked targets at JESSELTON, and the BROCKETOAN barracks on the west coast. In addition reconnaissance flights were made over NORTH BORNEO, and a 100-ton vessel was strafed off the coast at SANDAKAN.

HALMAHERAS - CELEBES

Barge sweeps were carried out over the HALMAHERAS and heavy bombers attacked the airfield installations at KENDARI.

(11) ENEMY

An u/1 low winged monoplane was sighted over TARAKAN at 081805I.

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION.

#### (a) STRENGTHS AND DISPOSITIONS

##### 56 IMB

Documents captured on NOENOEKAN Island on 6 May have furnished information concerning this formation.

In a notebook the commander of the TSURANUKU Group (56 IMB) is shown as Maj Gen NOZAKI Seiji, not NOZAKI Noji as published in 1 Just Corps Intelligence Summary No 8.

Other extracts provide the names of unit commanders of the formation and a nation state shows the strengths of the units.

This information is summarized as follows:

Unit.	Comd.	Strength: 20 Nov 44.
366 Indep Inf Bn	SATO	969
367 " " "	OKADA	1067
368 " " "	KIMURA	955
369 " " "	YOKOYAMA	891
370 " " "	SUKAZAKI	936
371 " " "	OKUYAMA	Unstated. (May be detached?)
Arty Unit	KINOSHITA	332
Engrs "	HASHIMOTO	38
Sig "	?	144.

An anchorage Branch detachment associated with 56 IMB is commanded by one OKADA. Various documents captured on NOENOEKAN add up to a (Capt OKADA) relate to the movement of troops, in the circumstances possibly of 56 IMB, overland from the TAWAO area.

It is possible that the whole of 56 IMB (except 371 Indep Inf Bn, apparently detached) is moving to NW BORNEO. Part may have moved via the Northern coast in small craft. Reports of 2000 troops in the PENSIANGAN area assume a new significance in light of documentary evidence that Maj OKADA (commander of 367 Indep Inf Bn) is in charge of SAPUTOTO (probably SAPULUT C4 45'N, 115 30'E) village. Documents record the safe arrival of troops and unit baggage at ATAP (03 50'N 117 00'E) and it is known that prahus can navigate the SEMBAKOENG River as far as DAT (C4 35'N 116 28'E) whence there are tracks to SAPULUT and PENSIANGAN.

This movement and the overland movement from SANDAKIN through RANAU converge at JESSETT, which is suggested as the ultimate location of the whole of 56 IMB.

#### (b) PERSONALITIES.

The following officers have been identified from documents:

ARITANI Tatsuzo	Capt	Staff officer 56 IMB (undated)
KIZUMI Tomikichi	1/Lt	NAD 11012 Force (3/45)
KIMURA Tsutomu		1st Civil Admin Official 56 IMB. (undated)
MINAKI Yoshinobu		C of 337 Army (undated)

MORI	CPO	2 Naval Guard Unit (3/45)
MURATA Koshin	Lt	2 Naval Guard Unit (2/45)
TAKEDA Fumio	Lt Col	C of S 56 YIB (undated)
TSUJIMURA Kazumi	Ens	2 Naval Guard Unit (2/45)
YOSHINO	2/Lt	NADA 11012 Force

(c) ENEMY ACTIVITY.

On 6 Apr, an unconfirmed native report stated that there were 3000 Japanese at BRUNEI. There have been no large shipping sightings in the area over the past two months, but the possibility of troops being moved into the area by small vessels, barges, and river craft cannot be discarded. If this method is being used, the report of a depot with 300 drums of fuel oil at LAVAS, and 12 Japanese stationed in the village may be significant.

It is also reported that the TRUSAN River natives have ceased to supply rice to the Japanese.

Documents from the BALIKPAPAN area reveal that the civil administrator at BALIKPAPAN is named HAMADA. There is a Japanese guard at HANDEL BARU (00°55'S, 117°3'30"E in the vicinity of SERIPAH) and this guard is part of a "DONTAN Expeditionary Force", as yet unidentified.

In considering the above information, air photographs held do not reveal activity commensurate with large numbers of troops in the BRUNEI area.

(4) IDENTIFICATIONS

Japanese Flags and Insignia used in NEI.

Attached as Appendix 'B' to this Summary are illustrated notes on Japanese flags and insignia encountered in the NEI.

(e) CASUALTIES

<u>TARAKAN</u>	<u>Counted</u> <u>Dead</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Additional</u> <u>killed</u>	<u>PW</u> <u>Jap</u>	<u>Others</u>
Casualties reported during 24 hrs ended 101200I May	24	2	1	-
Total casualties reported to 101200I May	335	63	4	-

PART V

OTHER FRONTS

(a) BOUGAINVILLE

Enemy forces in the HIRUHIRU area have carried out a number of unsuccessful attacks against our troops advancing along the BUIN Road. On 7 May approximately 100 Japanese supported by artillery carried out an attack which was beaten back by our infantry and tanks. Enemy losses in this attack were 60 killed and one 75mm gun used as a Tk/A weapon destroyed.

Enemy artillery which has been active in the SORAKEN PENINSULA area has been effectively engaged by our artillery. NE of POROPORO enemy troops have been forced to withdraw from strong defensive positions following a heavy artillery concentration.

On 7 May TOROKORA Island was occupied without opposition.

(b) NEW BRITAIN.

Patrol activity only has been reported from the OPEN BAY area. Patrols have reported parties of Japanese in newly constructed defensive positions and ineffective enemy shelling was encountered in the area on 5 May.

(c) NEW GUINEA

Forward troops pushing along the coast from the HAWAIN River reached CAPE RUS on 4 May then moved to CAPE WOM without opposition. Enemy troops had carried out a hurried evacuation of this area leaving behind much signal equipment and clothing.

Patrols have reported enemy contacts between RANIMBOA and NUIKUM, and reports state that enemy in unknown strength occupy 500 feature at RANIMBOA.

In the MAPRIK area natives have reported strong concentrations of enemy troops SE of BURPUNG. Reinforcements are arriving at KUMBUNGA from YAMIL.

(d) BURMA

A sketch map illustrating progress in BURMA - since Apr 44 is attached as Appendix A to this Summary.

*V. J. Schafel*  
Lt. Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 9.



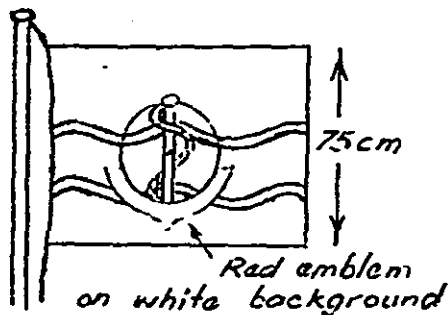
APPX 'B'

To 1 Aust Corps Intelligence  
Summary No 10.

JAPANESE FLAGS AND INSIGNIA IN THE NEI.

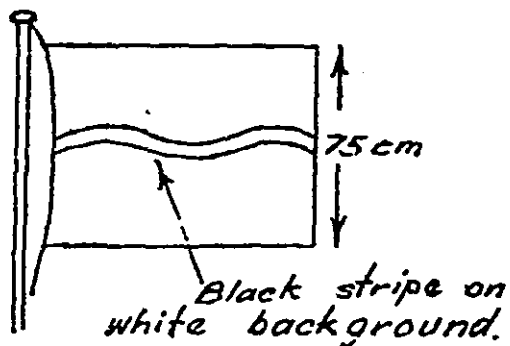
The flags and insignia below are published for information as similar items may be encountered in other Japanese occupied areas of the NEI:

AMBON RESIDENCY: Nov 43  
Flag flown by native prahus of over 3½ tons carrying cargo for the Japanese.

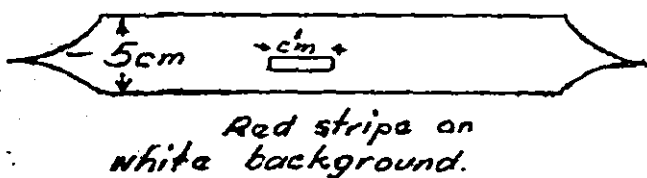


JAPANESE MERCHANT NAVY: Oct 43

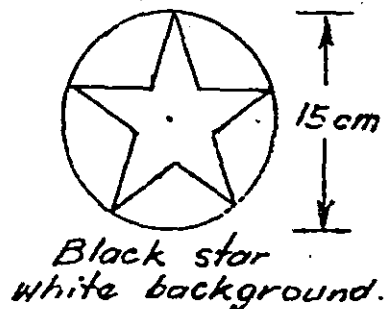
Flag seen by native at  
AMAHGI Village - CERAM Is.



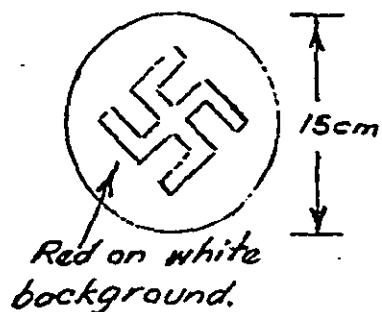
ARMBANDS: AMBON RESIDENCY  
Oct 43. Armband worn by  
Commander of KALPONG  
(Village) Native Guard.



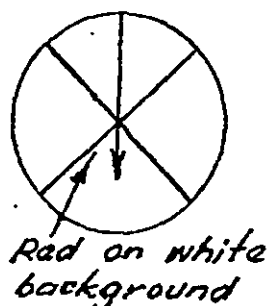
TIMOR RESIDENCY: Dec 43.  
Insignia carried on left lower  
corner of the sails of native  
prahus of over 3 tons carrying  
cargo for the Japanese.



SAPAROE Is Oct 43.  
Insignia worn on armband  
of SOERARELLA organisation.



AMBON: Oct 43.  
Insignia worn on armband by  
members of the KEMPETAI.



(NEFIS Interrogation Report No 1070)

War Diery

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1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 9

(inform to 091200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN and ENEMY.

Ref Map: 1 25,000 TARAAN

(a) LAND - Eastern Sector.

Enemy in well sited bunker positions along the AMAL track at 471652 held up our troops advancing East. Portion of the force moved around the right flank through heavy going and engaged the enemy positions. At last light our troops were occupying a defensive position astride the track at 470654.

Central Sector.

A small force including one tank patrolling north along the road 442665 to 422681 killed 5 Japs at 441671. From this point the track is too narrow for tanks. Our infantry advanced NW along the track to 435673 where slight opposition was met. Later our troops attempted to outflank an enemy position at 434674 but the extent of the enemy defences prevented the accomplishment of this move by last light and the force occupied a defensive position at 436673. During the afternoon this force made contact at 441671 with one of our own patrols moving NE from the feature 433667.

Airfield Sector.

One of our companies advancing East along the ridge from MT API towards TRIG 105 (421689) found that the enemy were occupying positions in strength at 414684, 414682, 412685 and 412683. The company moved around the left flank and occupied the high ground near 413688. Another Coy moving along the ridge NE from the feature 412672 reached 416683 without contacting the enemy.

DJOEATA Area.

Patrols moved North along the main highway to 401710, and thence to 406715 without sighting any enemy. In the late afternoon an air OP reported the forward elements of this force at 399715. In this sector there are native reports that 70/80 Japanese administrative personnel occupy DJOEATA oilfield during the hours of darkness and withdrew to the high ground on the East during the day.

A patrol NE from 412672 to 415684 contacted enemy at the latter position.

(b) SEA: - ENEMY.

KUCHING - 8 May.

2 loaded fuel barges - set alight by Lightnings.

MAKASAR - 8 May - at 04013 11935E

8 x two masted schooners - all damaged.

MAKASSAR Photos 7 May.

1 x 9/12,000 ton tpt - damaged and set afire.  
1 x 2300 ton stack aft vessel  
1 x 1500 ton freighter tpt.  
1 x 1000 ton " "  
1 x 1000 ton stack aft vessel.  
1 x 700 ton freighter tpt. - damaged.  
1 x 300/1300 ton " "  
10 stack aft vessels (total 13300 tons)

Estimated total tonnage: 21,000 tons.

also 36 barges and small boats  
6 luggers  
1 submarine chaser.

sightings 8 May.

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel - damaged.  
1 x 300/1300 ton freighter tpt - damaged.

SINDJAI Harbour (0510S 12015E) - Sighting 7 May.

21 small two masted luggers - damaged.  
13 native outriggers.

KENDARI Sighting 7 May.

8 small vessels.

(c) AIR - 8 May.

DOWN

BORNEO WEST COAST

Medium and fighter aircraft swept the West coast of BORNEO. Targets included gun positions and personnel areas at LABUAN, and enemy positions at BROOKETON, VICTORIA and KUCHING. Fighter sweeps were made over all airfields, and one enemy aircraft was destroyed in a night raid on SINGAWANG.

BORNEO EAST COAST - MAKASSAR STRAIT CELEBES.

Light attacks were made by Mitchells and Lightnings on BALIKPAPAN and the ship building yard at SAMARINDA. Heavy bombers damaged the runways at LAPANGET and SIDATE, and caused extensive damage to two small freighters in the MAKASSAR STRAIT.

SOURABAYA Area.

Long range Liberators damaged 5 vessels each of an approximate length of 200 to 300 feet. Six Liberators in a mission in the MODCERA Island area carried out one of the longest flights made by a strike formation of the US 13 AF. The mission covered 2800 miles and the aircraft were airborne for over 17 hours.

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION

#### (a) STRENGTHS AND DISPOSITIONS

The effective enemy strength on TARAKAN is estimated at 1050, made up as follows:

2 Naval Guard Force	500
NADA 11013 formerly	
374 Indep Inf Bn	740
101 Naval Fuel Depot (branch)	100
69 Constr Duty Unit	50
12 Sec 2 Training Squad	50
TARAKAN Det BORNEO Special	
Naval Police Unit	30
Unidentified troops	
(may include elements of	
213 Naval Pioneer Unit	
62 Anchorage)	280
	<hr/>
Estimated Strength 1 May	1750
Less Casualties to date	
Including casualties	
shown in Part II (c)	375
Estimated additional	
ineffectives	325
	<hr/>
Estimated effective Strength	1050
9 May	<hr/>

#### (b) PERSONALITIES

The following officers have been identified from documents captured on TARAKAN -

GOSONO Seiji	WO	2 Naval Gd Force	2/45
ISEKI Kaoru	Lt(jg)	" " " "	"
ITO Kyugoro	WO	" " " "	"
KAWADA Tsuraiichi	WO	" " " "	"
KAWAH I Toshikatsu	WO	" " " "	"
MATSUBARA Yujiro	Ens	" " " "	"
MATSUSHIGE Toshiichi	Lt	" " " "	"
MORITA Shinichi	WO	" " " "	"
MURANAKA Kazumasa	Ens	" " " "	"
NAKAMURA Gen	Ens	" " " "	"
OBUCHI Isamu	Lt	" " " "	3/45
OZAWA Ichiro	Ens	" " " "	2/45
SAKAMOTO Yoshio	Ens	" " " "	"
SHIROKI Shinichi	WO	" " " "	"
TAKEMURA Seiji	WO	" " " "	"
TANAKA Kenji	Lt	" " " "	"
TOYOSHIMA Shigetomi	2/Lt	EDIHARA Unit, NADA 11013 Force	
YAMAGATA Nogimi	Lt Comdr	2 Naval Gd Force	2/45
YAMAMOTO Kazuo	WO	" " " "	"

#### (c) CASUALTIES

<u>TARAKAN</u>	<u>Counted</u> <u>Dead</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Additional</u> <u>Killed</u>	<u>Jap</u>	<u>PW</u> <u>Others</u>
Casualties reported during				
24 hrs ended 091200I May	25	5	-	-
Total casualties reported				
to 091200I May	311	61	3	-

PART IV

SECURITY

JAPANESE WARNING SIGNS

Attached as Appendix B to this Summary is an illustration of warning signs frequently used by the Japanese to mark minefields, explosives, etc.

PART V

OTHER FRONTS

BURMA

Two British columns have continued to push southward since the capture of YEMANGYAUNG on 22 Apr. One column driving south from the city occupied MINBU on the west bank of the IRRAWADDY River on 30 Apr while the second column commenced a drive midway between THAZI and CHAUN and advanced along the KYAUKPADAUNG - PYINMANA railway and occupied TAUNGDWINGYI 65 miles to the SSE.

In the central sector a column driving southward from THAZI encountered some opposition at YANETHIN. This was quickly overcome and the capture of PYINMANA and the airfields at TOUNGOO were reported on 23 Apr.

Armoured columns then commenced a swift advance and when last reported had occupied PEGU, 36 miles NE of RANGOON. Enemy casualties in the PEGU area included a Major-General killed at WAT.

On 1 May paratroops and seaborne troops made landings south of RANGOON and on either side of the mouth of the IRRAWADDY River.

All opposition was quickly overcome and RANGOON was occupied. All harbour installations were seized intact and the harbour is expected to be in use within a few days.

Enemy troops from this area are now retreating towards MOULMEIN.

*V. J. Schopfer*  
Lt Col.  
GS 1 Aust Corps.

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 8.

Apdx 'A' to  
1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary  
No 9.

ENEMY ORDER OF BATTLE.

AIR.

The estimated enemy landbased air strength in the  
Pacific at 7 May 45 is as follows:

Areas	F	B	F/P & F/B	R	TOTAL	Variation since 1 May.	
BORNEO							
JESSELTON				2	2		
KENINGAU		1			1		
KUCHING	3			3	6		
BANDJERNASIN			4		4		
BALIKPAPAN			4		4		
Sub Total.	3	1	8	5	17	17	+2
CELEBES :							
TOLI TOLI			2		2		
MANDAI			3	2	5		
KENDARI		1			1		
		1	5	2	8		
JAVA-BALI-LOMBOK							
KEMAJORAN		6			6		
SOURABAYA	8		8		16		
TANDJEONG)	4				4		
PERAK							
MALANG	8	8		6	22		
SEMAPANG			3		3		
DEN PASAR			3	3	6		
KANGAR IS.			5		5		
	20	14	19	9	62		
TIMOR: LAUTEM							
AMBON			2	1	1		
					2		
Sub Total	20	15	26	12	73	73	-3
SUMATRA-MALAYA							
THAILAND-BURMA	85	20	21	11	137		
FRENCH INDO CHINA	104	23	13	12	152		
Sub Total	189	43	34	23	289	289	+33

Areas	F	B	F/P & F/B	R	TOTAL	Variation since 1 May.
PHILIPPINES						
MINDANAC	4	2	2	2	10	
FORMOSA	73	53	14	45	185	
CHINA	158	57	40	87	342	
EMPIRE	1135	627	212	198	2172	
Sub Total	1370	739	268	332	2709	2709 +365
Overall Air Strength.	1582	793	336	372	3088	3088 +397

Note: FORMOSA, CHINA and EMPIRE figures (at 26 Apr)  
from AAF Summary No 270;

All other figures from RAAF Command Daily Summary No 49.

-000-

• JAPANESE WARNING SIGNS

Appx B.

地雷あり

LAND MINES HERE

危ない

DANGEROUS

危険

DANGER

注意

TAKE CARE

觸るな

DON'T TOUCH.

The Japanese use signs and notices extensively in their homeland. This tendency has been noted in the field and signs have often been left undestroyed, probably due to a belief that the written language is as good as a code, and incomprehensible to Allied troops.

*Handwritten:* Handing

SECRET

COPY NO:

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1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 8

(inform to 081200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 7 May

Ref Map : 1 25,000 TARA KAN

(a) LAND

Eastern Sector

An advance was made during the day along the TARA KAN TOWN - AMAL track and at 1300 hrs our forward troops contacted an enemy defensive position covering the track at 473654. The position consisted of LMGs and mortars.

Central Sector

The features 433658 and 433654 are now reported clear of enemy.

A patrol moving NW along the track TARA KAN TOWN - SESANIP oil-fields reached 435673 by 1500 hrs.

Another patrol advanced north from the feature 433667 through heavy going and met some opposition at 433669. They left an ambush party and withdrew.

The main enemy defensive activity for the day was centred around the track DISTRICT I to SESANIP with MG positions located at 434673 and 433668. Again during night 7/8 May the enemy were active in this sector, and at 080530I counterattacked our troops at 433667 but were repulsed with casualties.

Airfield Sector

Portion of our force moved along the track LT API - SESANIP. The only enemy reported along the track was 2 Japs at 416684.

There was no enemy reaction to our patrol movement north along the main highway towards DJOEATA. This patrol was last reported at 46699. They found the road heavily mined with craters at approximately 100 yd. intervals.

(b) SEA

(i) OWN

On 5 May our PT boats operating from TARA KAN sank a 75 ft steel tug and an 80 ft lugger off the NOENOEKAN Is.

A landing party from one of the PT boats went ashore in the TAWAO area and seized some enemy documents.

(ii) ENEMY.

Sightings:

BANDJERMASIN: 6 May (in BARITO River)

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel under construction - damaged.

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - serviceable.

1 barge - damaged.

DOGNAL River (near KUDAT) 6 May.

1 possible warship  
40 small luggers.

MAKASSAR: 6 May

In shipbuilding area:

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - sunk.  
2 x " " " " " - damaged.  
1 freighter tpt.

7 May.

1 x 7000 ton tpt } both set  
1 x 300/1300 ton freighter tpt } afire.

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel.  
8 x 70/300 " " " "  
1 sub chaser.

PARE PARE 5 May.

At a point 20 mls NW of PARE PARE

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel } damaged.  
1 x 70/300 " " " " }  
1 power boat - sunk.

SOURABAYA

Super Fortress photos taken on 2 May revealed the following shipping in the Naval and Commercial Harbours.

SERVICEABLE

15 Naval vessels (incl 2  
destroyers and 1 possible  
cruiser.)

1 Submarine

85 merchant vessels ..  
(45 000 tons approx)

323 luggers and barges  
107 prahus.

NOT SERVICEABLE.

4 Naval vessels  
(incl 2 destroyers.)

11 Merchant vessels  
(3000 ton approx)

25 luggers

Over the past week there has been considerable shipping activity in the Southern MAKASSAR Straits, particularly at MAKASSAR and BALIKPAPAN. Between 27 Apr and 5 May approximately 40,000 tons of merchant shipping were sighted at BALIKPAPAN in addition to numerous small craft. These sightings include 4 large merchant vessels (16,000 tons) observed on 5 May. Over a similar period, 28 Apr to 7 May 28,000 merchant tons were reported in and near MAKASSAR Harbour. The exact purpose of this shipping activity is not immediately apparent but it may be that the enemy reaction to the landing at TARAKAN is an attempt to move as much oil and lubricants from BALIKPAPAN as he can before the use of this centre is lost to him. Some withdrawal of key personnel may be taking place at the same time but it is not considered that any large scale evacuation or reinforcement of the BALIKPAPAN area is taking place.

It must be borne in mind however that there may be some duplication in the reports of shipping sightings dealt with above.

AIR 7 May

OWN

TARAKAN

Delayed report 6 May. 2 Mitchells dropped 1½ tons of bombs on coastal gun at CAPE DJOEATA 375797. On 7 May 16 Mitchell dropped 12 tons of bombs on enemy positions in the SESANIP Oilfield area (418684 - 419684 - 421685)

BORNEO.

During the day Mitchells and Lightnings bombed and strafed enemy positions on the West coast of BORNEO. The main targets were the air strips at RANAU, BINTULA and KUDAT, the airfield and barracks area at LABUAN, and personnel areas at MIRI.

MAKASSAR STRAIT CELEBES

Liberators carrying out shipping reconnaissance in the MAKASSAR Strait and Gulf of BONE strafed 21 schooners and severely damaged a 7000 ton transport, and a smaller vessel of 700 tons was set on fire. The BINGKALAPA airfield was also attacked by Liberators.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION

(a) IDENTIFICATIONS

366 Indep Inf Bn

A PW taken on TARAKAN was in course of movement with a party of malaria patients from 366 Indep Inf Bn at TAWAO to SOUTH BORNEO. He left TAWAO early in April.

NADA 11013

It is by no means certain that this battalion has retained the number of the original unit (374 Indep Inf Bn) from which the nucleus of the re-organized unit was drawn. The use of the code name NADA, however, suggests that the unit is directly under the command of 37 Army, and the possibility must be borne in mind that this unit and the recently re-organized YAMADA unit (with elements of 376 Bn as nucleus), together possibly with other recently raised units, may have been intended for use as isolated garrisons in areas from which the main formations in BORNEO had withdrawn to concentrate elsewhere.

(b) PERSONALITIES

A captured document shows HOSAKI Kiyoji as commander of TSUPANUKI Group (56 IIB) probably in Dec 44.

(c) SUMMARY OF ENEMY ACTIVITY

(i) BALIKPAPAN AREA

The following information concerning enemy activity around BALIKPAPAN is compiled mainly from native reports (Ref Sketch Map Appx A).

Two main troops concentrations exist in the area - one between BALIKPAPAN and SEMBODJALAMA, with HQ at BALIKPAPAN, and the other between SAMARINDA and TIRAM, with HQ at SUNGGA SANGGA.

Native reports indicate that, at 30 Apr, there were 5000 troops in the former area, including 500 in BALIKPAPAN itself, 200 at SEMBODJALAMA, 1500 Japanese and 1000 Javanese troops south of SUNGAI TARATIP and 1000 Japanese living underground at the foot of a hill a short distance NNW of LAMAROE. At LAMAROE and MANGGAR are garrisons of 50 Japanese and 100 troops are reported to be stationed between MANGGAR and BALIKPAPAN.

Between BALIKPAPAN and MANGGAR, at a point approximately 2 miles inland, a well camouflaged strong point is reported.

The coastal road from BALIKPAPAN to MANGGAR is reported to have been rendered unserviceable by the Japanese in anticipation of an Allied landing. Similarly the bridge at SEMBODJALAMA has been destroyed.

Earlier native reports of activity in the SAMARINDA area place approximately 1000 Japanese north of SUNGAI DAMA. Troops have moved to this area from SAMARINDA to escape Allied bombing. Other troops are stationed below PASIR PAGI, a mile down stream from SAMARINDA, and at ANGGANA (where supply dumps are dug into the hillside). Up the MAHAKAM from SAMARINDA, enemy garrisons are reported at LOAKOETON and TENGARONG. 500 natives are employed on the construction of defences behind SANGGA SANGGA.

Regular patrols move between BALIKPAPAN and SEMBODJALAMA and between BALIKPAPAN and TIRAM (along the pipeline). A native

patrol of 3 men patrols the coast between SEMBODJALAMA and SENIPAH. (These natives are stated to be definitely non-Allied, a feature of the natives between BALIKPAPAN and TIRAM). A sampan type craft based on TIRAM patrols the waters of CAPE TAMBAINGGOT nightly. Small coast watching posts exist at PEMANKARAN, CAPE BOEHIOZAN, CAPE LAJANGAN, SEMBODJALAMA and between LAHAROE and the ANDJIRADEW River.

(11) NORTH BORNEO

The following information regarding enemy activity in NORTH BORNEO is additional to that previously published in 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary 2.

The latest information from natives in the SANDAKAN area states that Japanese forces here have been strengthened by the arrival of troops from the PHILIPPINES, and the total strength is now thought to be between 1500 and 2000. Of these forces, some 900-1100 are located in the area 6/8000 yards west of the town area. A proportion of the troops, however, are known to have come overland from LAHAD DATU using forced labour for portage. Once again reports state that there is a shortage of both arms and ammunition. The total of 30 fast motor boats operating in the area between BERHALA and SANDAKAN are reported to be concealed during the day near the sawmill area west of SANDAKAN Town.

It is reported that bombing of BELURAN has produced good results in that troops have now been moved inland, and NW to TRUSAN. At TRUSAN the enemy have driven the natives from the village which they now occupy with 30 troops and 2 light AA guns. Throughout this sector the Japanese are preparing defence positions with whatever labour they can obtain. However, they are having difficulties because the natives are running away to avoid the forced labour.

It was previously reported that a fairly large scale movement of enemy troops from TAWAO to SANDAKAN was taking place. Later information, however, indicates that this movement may have been to the PENSIANGANG area which is connected by overland track to TAWAO. On 1 May it was stated that 2000 troops were in the PENSIANGAN area with a number of other troops at MENSALONG, and although the former estimate may be an exaggeration, it can be accepted that the area is garrisoned by a substantial force. In view of the fact that a bridle path connects PENSIANGAN with KENINGAU - a distance of 103 miles - it may well be that the force is en route to the JESSELTON area.

A report from the BRUNEI sector indicates that there are approximately 30 enemy stationed in the plantation houses one mile from LAWAS Village. It seems likely that these troops may be associated with road construction work reported to be taking place between LAWAS and SINDUMIN and from SINDUMIN to SIPITANG. It is also stated that the Japanese in the TENOM area have threatened to destroy the villages of natives in the PADAS River area if they are found to be assisting Allied personnel. This probably refers mainly to US airmen forced down in the sector.

Reports from West BORNEO show that the Japanese have made efforts to evacuate troops from the TARAKAI area overland to SARAWAK and BRUNEI districts.

It is evident that the enemy have prepared for this movement by establishing posts at various staging points along the route, and in assessing all information received to date, the route appears to be as follows:-

- (a) By river craft from MALINAU to BELALAU and SEMAKOE, thence along the SEMAKOE River to LIKOE.
- (b) From LIKOE down the MILAU River to BENDOENANG, up the RIAN River and across the range to PADI.
- (c) Along the PADI River to LEMBODOET via BOEAK.

From here the SARAWAK border is crossed and access is gained to the headwaters of the BARAM, TUTONG and TRUSAN Rivers.

On 26 Apr a number of Japanese were reported at Tg SELOR. This suggests that the alternate route to the Western coast via the BOELOENGAN and RAJANG Rivers may also be in use by the enemy.

(Note: The following are the locations of places named in this report).

MALINAU: 03 35'N, 116 38' E.  
 BELALAU: 03 33'N, 116 07' E..  
 SEMAKOE: 03 36'N, 116 04' E..  
 LIKOE : 03 38'N, 116 56' E..  
 BENDOENANG: 03 40'N, 115 45' E..  
 PADI : 03 43'N, 115 37' E..  
 BOEAK : 03 46'N, 115 41' E..  
 LEMBODOET: 03 40'N, 115 30' E..  
 PENSIANGANG: 03 32'N, 115 42' E..  
 LENSALONG: 03 45'N, 116 45' E.

(d) Casualties - TARAKAN

	Counted Dead	Estimated additional killed.	PW.	
			Jap	Others
Casualties reported during 24 hours ended 081200I May	63	-	-	-
Total casualties reported to 081200I May	286	56	3	-

Equipment.

Captured: 4 x 75 mm guns  
 1 x 25 mm twin barrel dual purpose gun.  
 Quantity SAA and Arty amm.  
 Unstated number of serviceable vehicles.

Destroyed: 1 x 75 mm gun  
 1 x 120 mm CD Gun.  
 Unstated number AA guns.

Damaged: 3 x 120 mm CD guns

(Organization charts captured to date suggest that at the time of our landing, the enemy garrison possessed 8 x 75 mm guns at least, of which 5 have been destroyed or captured.)

#### PART IV

##### JAPANESE SECURITY CONSCIOUSNESS

Although a considerable quantity of documents have been captured and scanned (approximately 1/5 ton to date), a surprisingly small percentage have yielded any information of immediate operational value. Some documents may be useful at a higher level but the bulk of the documents comprise personal papers of little or no value.

Whether this betokens a glimmering of security consciousness in the Jap or is merely the outcome of the fact that we are only now entering the enemy's main defence areas on TARAkan is not clear.

To date, very few items have been noted which have furnished information relating to any part of BORNEO other than TARAkan.

#### PART V.

##### OTHER FRONTS.

###### (a) Europe:

All German resistance has ceased in Europe. The surrender document was signed by the German Chief of Staff, Vodel, at General Eisenhower's Headquarters in the town of RHEIMS.

All German troops in NORWAY have been ordered to lay down their arms. Units of the British Fleet are approaching the NORWEGIAN Coast and a landing is expected.

In CZECHOSLOVAKIA German troops are continuing to fight against the Russians until it is possible for them to surrender to the US troops advancing from the West.

###### (b) OKINAWA Is.

Supported by heavy Naval and Air bombardment Allied troops have continued to push southward despite continuous artillery and mortar fire from the enemy who are putting up fanatical resistance in an attempt to hold the southern part of the island.

One spearhead of the Allied advance is within a mile of NAHA, capital of OKINAWA, and two thirds of the MACHINATO airfield has been secured.

An enemy force of approximately two companies has infiltrated behind the Allied lines and caused some damage to roads and equipment. 125 of this force have been killed and the remainder are being hunted down.

Total enemy losses to 3 May include 330,400 killed and 400 PW.

B29s are carrying out further attacks on KYUSHU Island in an attempt to smash airfields that are used by the enemy for attacks on Allied shipping at OKINAWA.

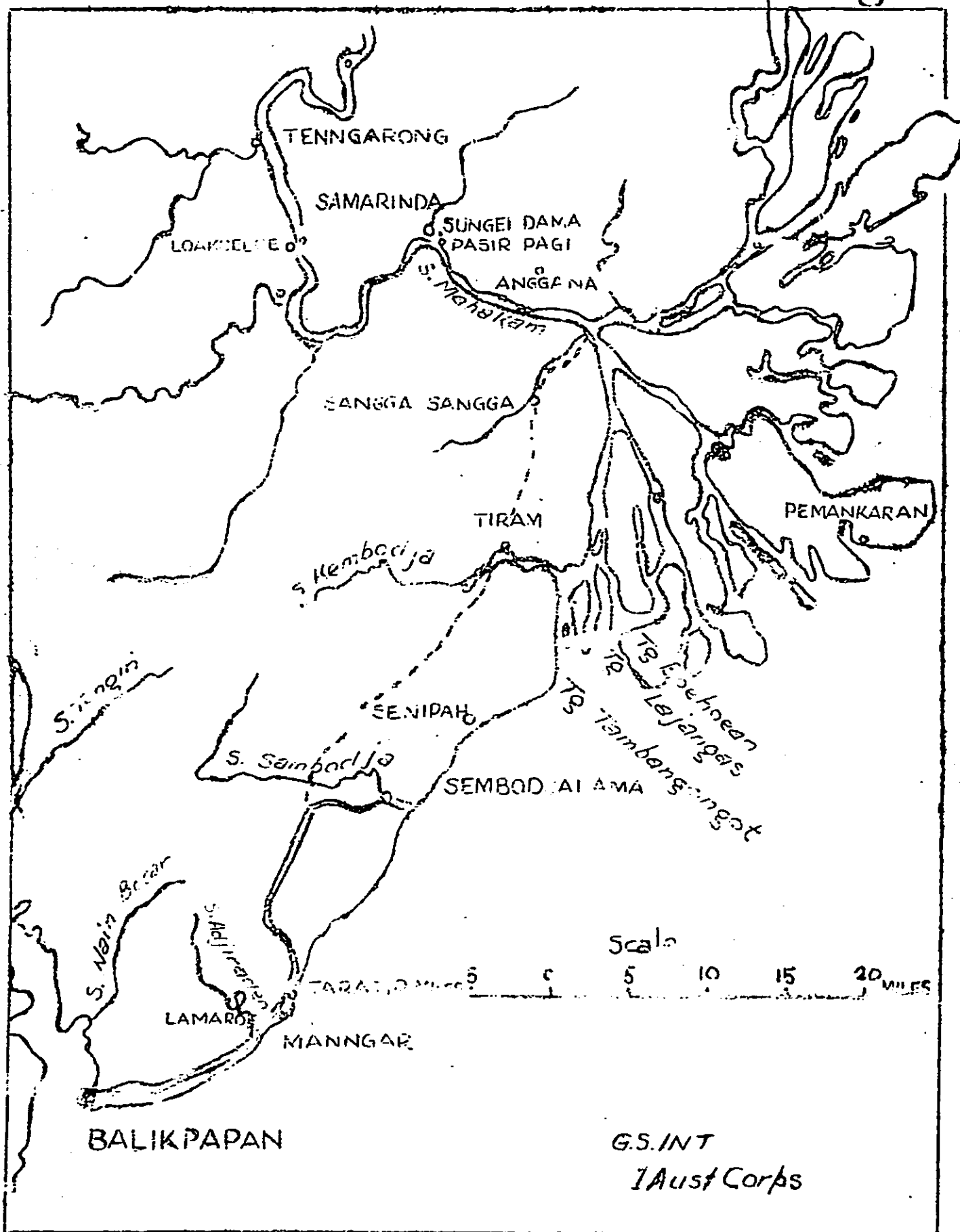
*1/10/45*  
Col.  
GS 1 Aust Corps.

Distribution as per Intelligence Summary 5.

# SKETCH MAP BALIKPAPAN AREA

App 'A'  
To Aust Corps Int. Summary

8



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1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 7.

(inform to 071200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 6 May.

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAKAN

(a) LAND

East and Central sectors.

During the clearing of TARAKAN Hill an unstated number of serviceable enemy vehicles were captured.

The southward movement along the PAHOESIAN-PENINGKI road continues and a point 462,636 has been reached without interference from the enemy. The advance continues.

Infantry have now cleared the feature 433667 against sharp opposition and the two elements of the force in that area pressing from the East and West have joined on the road at approximately 435666. The enemy still holds the feature to the north at 434667 and is making aggressive use of his HMGs.

Airfield sector.

Portion of our force is occupying defensive positions as close protection for the airfield while the remainder pushes on to the North. This advance on the West of the main road has resulted in the occupation without opposition of the feature 404687 and positions astride the road at 403687. From these positions patrols probed forward to 408688. An enemy 75mm gun was captured at 405686.

The enemy is reported to be holding the high ground from 406683 to SESANIP oilfield 419664 and our troops at 407683 are in contact with his forward positions.

Other patrols from the INTAPI area moved West to 397684 and reported no enemy contact.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

BALIKPAPAN - 5 May aircraft sighting

- 1 x 7000/8500 ton freighter tpt.
- 1 x 7000/3000 ton tpt.
- 1 x 300/1000 ton tank aft vessel.
- 1 x 70/300 ton " " "

SE COAST OF BORNEO Night 4/5 May.

6 u/i vessels south of BALIKPAPAN and other indications of intense shipping activity were reported by our aircraft

02210, 11643E - 5 May

- 2 x 70/300 ton tank aft vessels.

SANDAKAN

- 1 sea truck - damaged
- 1 x 50 ft boat - burning.

PAMOKKAN CAPE (02308, 11633E) - 4/5 May

1 u/i vessel

PONTIANAK - 5 May

6 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels

MIRI - 5 May

2 camouflaged river boats } damaged  
1 " " lugger }  
1 ferry boat destroyed.

BANDJERMASIN - 5 May

2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel  
1 small u/i vessel

Photos 5 May (in shipyards BARITO RIVER)

3 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
1 barge  
43 small boats.

MAKASSAR

Harbour - Photos 5 May

2 x 5500/7500 ton freighter tpts  
1 x 2500/3000 ton tpt  
1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel  
2 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels  
18 small craft  
10 barges  
29 prahus.

- Aircraft sightings 6 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - sunk  
2 x 70/300 " " " - damaged  
1 freighter tpt type vessel.

Straits

25 miles N of MAKASSAR - 6 May

7 x two-masted schooners  
5 small vessels - damaged.

60 miles NNW of MAKASSAR - 6 May

1 destroyer or possible corvette.

100 miles SW of MAKASSAR - 6 May

1 two-masted schooner - set afire

KENDARI - Aircraft sightings 5 May

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel  
1 lugger

PARE PARE - Sighting 5 May

2 luggers } in Harbour since  
13 two-masted schooners } 31 Mar.  
1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel } damaged  
1 x 300/1000 " " " }

SPERMONDE ARCHIPELIGO (04253, 11925E)

Photos 5 May

13 two-masted schooners.

(c) AIR - 6 May

Own -

TARAKAN--

Enemy positions at AMAL 497650, the hutted area at 488655, an enemy HQ at 421689, and a gun position in square 3869 were attacked during the day. In all, 9 Mitchell and 21 Lightning sorties were flown, and approximately 9 tons of bombs dropped on these targets. One Mitchell crashed in the sea due to fire in the bomb bay. Auster aircraft of 16 AIR OP Flight are operating from the TARAKAN AIRFIELD.

SOUTH BORNEO - CELEBES

Liberators carried out shipping searches in the LAKASSAR STRAIT and bombed the BARITO ship-building yards, the LIMBOENG (SW/CELEBES) and MANDAI airstrips and PARE PARE. The east end of LIMBOENG strip was left unserviceable, one small freighter was sunk, two were damaged and a two-masted schooner set on fire.

Enemy

Again there was no enemy air activity in the TARAKAN area.

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION.

#### (a) Identifications

A captured document shows the existence of a TARAKAN Detachment of the BORNEO Naval Special Police Unit in Apr 45 and it is possible that this detachment was present at the time of our landing. The detachment appears to have been under command of 2 GUARD UNIT.

Another document reveals the existence of a NADA 11012 Force in Jan 45, but, while the unit has some associations with TARAKAN, there is no evidence to suggest its presence there or its identity.

#### (b) Personalities.

An alternative reading of the Japanese characters suggests the probability that the commander of NADA 11013 Unit (probably 374 Indep Inf Bn) is Maj USUNEI Tadao (formerly commander of 11 Gen Inf Bn) and not Maj TOKUI Tadao as previously reported.

#### (c) Casualties.

<u>TARAKAN</u>	<u>Counted Dead</u>	<u>Estimated Additional killed.</u>	<u>FW</u> <u>Jap Others</u>
Casualties reported during 24 hrs ended 071200Z May 45	17		
Total casualties reported to 071200Z May 45	225	56	3 -

## PART V

### OTHER FRONTS

#### EUROPE.

Following a further mass surrender of German forces, this time involving 400,000 troops in AUSTRIA, enemy resistance is confined to three isolated areas.

One force is fighting West and SW of BERLIN. Other forces are resisting in CZECHOSLOVAKIA, where patrols already control the capital, PRAGUE. The remaining area of resistance is NORWAY.

Fifth Army troops have entered AUSTRIA and are engaged in mopping up these German forces not included in the mass surrender.

*W. H. J. ...*  
Lt Col.  
GS 1 Aust Corps

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1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 6

(inform to 061200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 5 May

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAkan

(a) LAND

Towship Sector:

This sector has now been practically cleared and an attack on the feature 433667 is proceeding.

On night 4/5 May a patrol met opposition at 464643 and encountered MG fire from 465633. During the night the enemy launched small attacks against our positions on TARAkan Hill but were repulsed with casualties, and in the morning with the assistance of flame throwers and engineer equipment our troops cleared the remaining enemy positions. These positions consisted of 7 pillboxes and well constructed tunnel positions. Some harassing fire from snipers was encountered in the afternoon but by the evening this had been eliminated.

On the morning of the 5th the feature 438656 was occupied but movement North was retarded by MG and 75 mm gunfire. Later our troops supported by tanks moved north towards the enemy occupied hill 433667. By mid-day our forward troops and tanks had reached 437663 but found the track to the north mined and booby trapped. In the afternoon infantry reached 436666 against slight opposition and inflicted some casualties on the enemy. There they found that the enemy had demolished the causeway across the track. The advance West towards the hill feature 433667 was continued in the morning 6 May without opposition. Enemy 75 mm guns at 488654 shelled our troops in the airfield sector but were accurately engaged by our 3.7 inch AA guns from 433653.

Airfield Sector.

In the morning 5 May infantry supported by tanks overcame remaining enemy opposition at PENINGKI BAROE (411663). 8 enemy pillboxes were destroyed in the attack. The feature 415666 was also cleared. Here our troops found enemy equipment which included 75 mm guns and a quantity of SAA. During the afternoon our troops were engaged in clearing isolated enemy positions and snipers in the area 418662 - 415666 - 414661.

In the afternoon 5 May our troops attacked the strong enemy position 402678 and the enemy withdrew. The position was occupied at 051645I.

During night 4/5 May our engineers were engaged in clearing enemy minefields on the strip and dispersal bays. The airfield was completely cleared in the afternoon 5 May and work commenced on the strip at 051715I.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

PONTIANAK 4 May

1 x 70/300<sup>ton</sup> stack aft vessels.

4 luggers

1 launch

All these vessels were damaged in an attack by Allied aircraft.

WELANGPELANG (Central CELEBES) Photos - 4 May.

4 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels.

2 barges.

MAKASSAR Harbour. - 4 May.

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel.

MAEDAR GULF at 0326S 11921E - 4 May.

4 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessels.

LANGKESI Is (SE CELEBES) 4 May.

1 large lugger - destroyed.

2 large luggers - damaged.

60 light skinned personnel believed to be Japs were sighted on the luggers and in the water. Several were killed.

SAMBAS (60 mls West of KUCHING) 4 May.

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel }  
1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel } destroyed,

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel }  
1 SAMPAN } damaged

PARE PARE 5 May.

1 x 70/300 ton stack aft vessel - destroyed.

2 x 70/300 ton " " " }  
5 schooners } damaged.

One 7/8000 transport suffered near misses.

GULF of BONE (CELEBES) At 0358S 12023E. Aircraft sighting 4 May.

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel.

(c) AIR - OWN

TARAKAN - 5 May.

Twelve Mitchell and 11 Lightning Sorties were flown in direct support missions against strong defensive positions on Mt API 405685, on the southern slopes of knoll at 402678, and 75mm positions in square 3868. A total of approximately 30 tons of bombs were dropped.

NORTH BORNEO

Mitchells attacked the shipyards at SANDAKAN, while Lightnings and Venturas bombed the waterfront and shore installations at MIRI.

SOUTH BORNEO

Liberators at the completion of a negative shipping search of the MAKASSAR Strait bombed the ship building yards at BARITO River.

-oOo-

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION

#### (a) IDENTIFICATIONS

##### 376 Indep Inf Bn

1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary No 5 referred to the movement in Apr 45 of YAMADA Indep Inf Bn from TARAKAN to BALIKPAPAN. Transfer lists show a Capt YAMADA as commander of 376 Indep Inf Bn in Jun 44 and the unit is therefore tentatively identified as that which moved to BALIKPAPAN.

##### 374 Indep Inf Bn

In view of the probable movement of 376 Indep Inf Bn to BALIKPAPAN it appears likely that NADA 11013, identified in operations on TARAKAN, is 374 Indep Inf Bn, as elements of both these battalions were thought likely to be met on TARAKAN.

#### (b) STRENGTHS AND DISPOSITIONS

Information to date suggests that the enemy strength remaining on TARAKAN is in the vicinity of 1290, made up as follows:-

##### Units Identified

2 Naval Guard Force	500	Documents show strength 1 Feb 45 652.
374 (?) Indep Inf Bn	800	NADA 11013 (PW estimate of strength).
101 Naval Fuel Depot (br)	100	Estimated.
69 Constr Duty Unit	50	Code 15559.
12 Sec 2 Tng Squad	50	" 9429
		Estimated.
	1500	
Units Unidentified	250	May include: Det 3 MP Unit 62 Anchorage Elements 213 Naval Pnr Unit

Estimated strength TARAKAN 1 May 1750

##### Less

Casualties reported Part II  
(d) 233

Additional ineffectives 200 1460 approx  
(estimated)

Estimated remaining effective  
Strength 6 May 1290

#### (c) TACTICS

A feature of the Japanese defence on TARAKAN has been the extent to which mines have been used. Several types of mines have been encountered.

Pottery mines were found in great numbers during the first phase of the operation. These, however, were not well concealed and were easily located.

250 kg aerial bombs have been sown in large numbers along the roads. The caps are usually just above the surface of the ground and are easily detected.

Naval sheels equipped with 5lb bomb fuses are located in the same way as aerial bombs.

44 gallon drums filled with picric explosive are situated freely by the sides of roads and in the open. Damp has destroyed the value of most of these.

The enemy has flooded ditches near tanks and infantry with crude oil and has set them alight with tracer ammunition.

Booby traps are sown thickly in all kinds of country.

The enemy is blowing roads extensively. The charge is fired usually when tanks are within 30 to 40 yards of the prepared demolition. The demolition charges used most frequently consist of depth charges containing 500 lbs of TNT and fired electrically by remote control. The crater blown is usually about 30 by 20 feet and tanks find it impossible to pass without considerable engineer assistance.

(a) CASUALTIES

<u>TARAKAN</u>	Counted <u>Dead</u>	Estimated Additional <u>Killed</u>	<u>Jap</u>	PW <u>Others</u>
Enemy casualties reported during 24 hours ended 061200I May 45.	66	-	1	-
Total casualties reported to 061200I May 45.	206	54	3	-

PART III

TOPOGRAPHICAL

TARAKAN

TRACK INFORMATION

Ref Maps: 1:25,000 TARAKAN ISLAND NORTH (SPECIAL)  
1:25,000 TARAKAN ISLAND SOUTH (SPECIAL)

A 1:50,000 Jap road map captured at TARAKAN on 2 May 45 has revealed additional tracks and corrections to some tracks as shown on Allied maps. A sketch map of TARAKAN, illustrating the amendments and additions, is attached as Appx "A".

(a) TRACK DJOEATA OILFIELDS - CAPE DJOEATA

This track does not run as previously thought, but from the end of the road at 389722, it runs NW over the hills to 378742, then generally north, skirting the foothills to the CAPE DJOEATA area.

(b) DJOEATA OILFIELDS - TARAKAN TOWN

A track runs over mountainous country generally SE from 406724 to 431684, then south to join the road TARAKAN TOWN - KARANGANJAR at 433666.

(c) TRACK DJOEATA OILFIELDS AREA

This track leaves track DJOEATA OILFIELDS - CAPE DJOEATA at 382735, runs generally east to 416730, then SE and south to join the track DJOEATA OILFIELDS - TARAKAN TOWN at 413715.

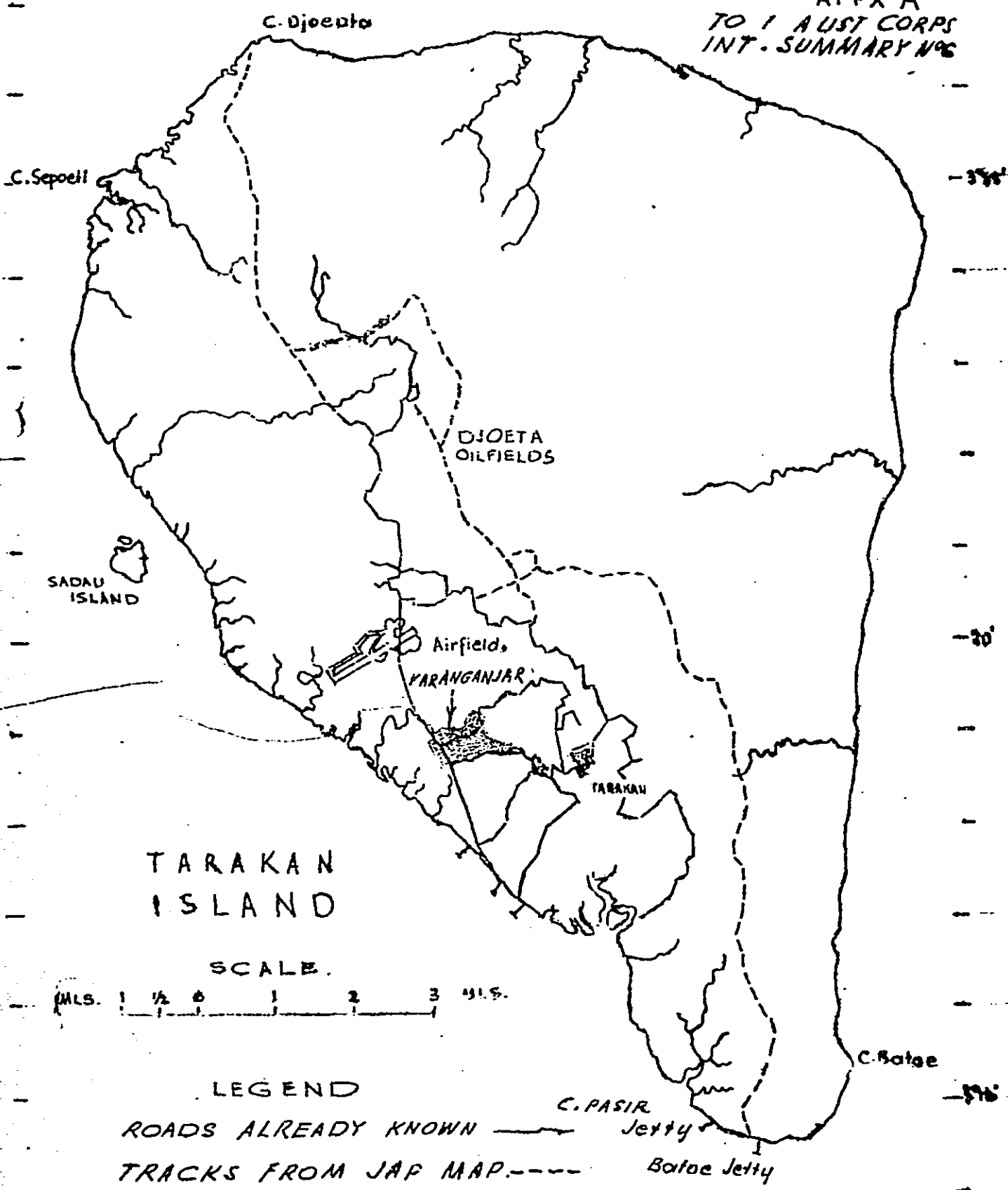
(d) VIC MT API - BATOE JETTY

From the road east of MT API at 424684 this track runs easterly to 453689, thence southeasterly to 470668, thereafter generally south (approx 1 miles in from the east coast and to the east of PAMONESIAN) to BATOE JETTY. Throughout, this track passes over rugged mountainous country.

*V. J. Schueler*  
Lt. Col  
GS Aust. Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary No 5.

APPX "A" -  
TO 1 AUST CORPS  
INT. SUMMARY NO.



TARAKAN  
ISLAND

SCALE.

MILES. 1 1/2 0 1 2 3 MILES.

LEGEND

ROADS ALREADY KNOWN

TRACKS FROM JAP MAP.

C. PASIR

Jetty

Batce Jetty

GS1(L) 1 AUST CORPS.

117°30' 35' 117°40'

War Diary.

SECRET

99

Copy No:

1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 5

(inform to 051200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN AND ENEMY - 4 May

Ref Map: 1; 25,000 TARAKAN

(a) LAND

Eastern Sector -

Our troops were in contact with the enemy at 467644. In DISTRICT VI our forces received mortar fire from the vicinity of 477654 causing some casualties.

Following a successful air strike, an attack was launched against TARAKAN Ridge at 0815 hrs. Enemy in pillboxes and snipers resisted strongly, and had not been completely cleared out by the evening, although our troops had reached the crest of the ridge.

Central Sector -

Our troops attacked the enemy position on the ridge 432649 but the enemy had withdrawn overnight leaving many dead. The position was occupied and mopping up of the area commenced. The small enemy pockets reported to be holding out west of the ridge 436636 - 432649 have now been cleared. An enemy bomb dump containing 50 x 500 lb bombs was discovered at 428642.

Enemy holding the hill feature 438656 resisted one of our patrols but a company attack overcame the position after some opposition.

At 042300I an oil fire broke out at 438646 and was still burning at 050700I.

Western Sector

In the vicinity of the airfield a recon patrol around the south of the airfield then NE to the main enemy position at 402678 reported enemy posts south of the strip. Tanks were brought forward to support the forces engaged in eliminating the enemy defences at 402678 but the airfield was found to be heavily mined. Patrols report the enemy at 402678 to be in strength and strongly entrenched. Mine lifting by the engineers and thorough reconnaissance of the enemy positions is being carried out.

(b) SEA - ENEMY

DALIKP/PAH HARBOUR - Aircraft sighting 3 May.

1 large merchant vessel  
2 smaller vessels.

ENGARONG - near SAMARINDA, (00253, 116,50E) Photos 3 May.

1 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessel  
2 x 300/1300 ton freighter transport  
12 barges  
87 small craft

BOELOEDOWANG - TAKALAR Area ( SW CELEBES ). Aircraft sighting 3 May.

37 Prahus - at mouth of stream south of airfield.

MIRI Aircraft sighting - 3 May.

3 serviceable barges  
14 unserviceable barges.

LAOET STRAIT - Photos 3 May  
At NW entrance (0310S, 11610E)

7 barges  
2 prahus  
Numerous small boats  
35 miles SW of entrance (0325S, 11555E)  
1 schooner  
2 prahus.

LAOET IS - Photos 3 May.

9 barges  
6 small native craft

PATIMA - SE CELEBES (0425S, 12020E). Aircraft sighting 3 May.

2 x 300/1000 ton stack aft vessels

(c) AIR:  
OWN

TARAKAN - 4 May

During the day twenty Mitchells gave close support to our troops. Enemy defence positions on TARAKAN HILL, 700 FT API feature 435667 were attacked. Approximately 15 tons of bombs were dropped.

NORTH BORNEO

Lightnings attacked personnel areas at RANAU. Mitchells and Lightnings in KUCHING area sank one 100 ton vessel, five luggers and one barge and damaged two other luggers.

SOUTH BORNEO

Liberators returning from negative shipping searches in the MAKASSAR STRAITS bombed MANGGAR airfield and warehouse area at KOTABAROE.

CELEBES

MASAMBA and MANDAI airfields were hit by Liberators returning from negative shipping search.

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION:

#### (a) Intentions:

PWs have stated that the enemy intention is to withdraw to the Mt API area and resist in the hills to the last man. One company may move to the DJOEATA oilfields in the centre of the island and establish a centre of resistance there. The force at AMAL is instructed to rejoin the main force in the Mt API area if seriously threatened.

#### (b) Strengths and Dispositions.

The following estimated dispositions and strengths of enemy forces are based on native, PW and escaped NEI PW reports up to 4 May 45.

##### (i) Airfield Area.

300 Naval troops (probably one coy of 2 Naval Guard Force with elements of a heavy weapons coy manning AA guns) area feature 403677.

Two strongpoints at 413682 and 406683 manned by approximately 50 troops.

##### (ii) Mt API Area.

Senior Army and Navy HQ (unlocated) with some 350 Army and 70 Naval troops holding main defence line from the SESANIP oilfield at 418683 to vicinity District I at 443655. The Army troops probably include two coys of an indep inf bn.

##### (iii) District I - District VI

Unknown number of naval troops.

##### (iv) AMAL

Estimated strength 300 probably includes two coys of the indep inf bn with a heavy weapons coy less one pl. The heavy weapons component is thought to have 2 x 75 mm guns.

##### (v) Cape DJOEATA

One pl with estimated strength 60, manning CD and AA guns as well as the ground defences.

##### (vi) CAPE SEPOETI

Aircraft report fire from Medium AA - 2 May.

##### (vii) CAPE BATE - KAROENGAN.

Captured map shows defence sectors of unknown strength between CAPE BATE and CAPE PASIR and between KAROENGAN and NENGITAN Rivers.

From these dispositions and the identifications dealt with in (b) it is considered that enemy strength on 1 May was approx 1500 - 2000.

(c) Identifications

"NADA" 11013 Indep Inf Bn.

A PW captured in the SIMPANGTIGA area gave his unit as "NADA 11013 Indep Inf Bn. Elements of this, and the "YAMADA" Indep Inf Bn are reported to have arrived at TARAkan on 23 Dec 44 en route to HALMAHERA. "NADA" 11013 was reorganized in Mar 45 under command of Maj TOKUI, Tadao.

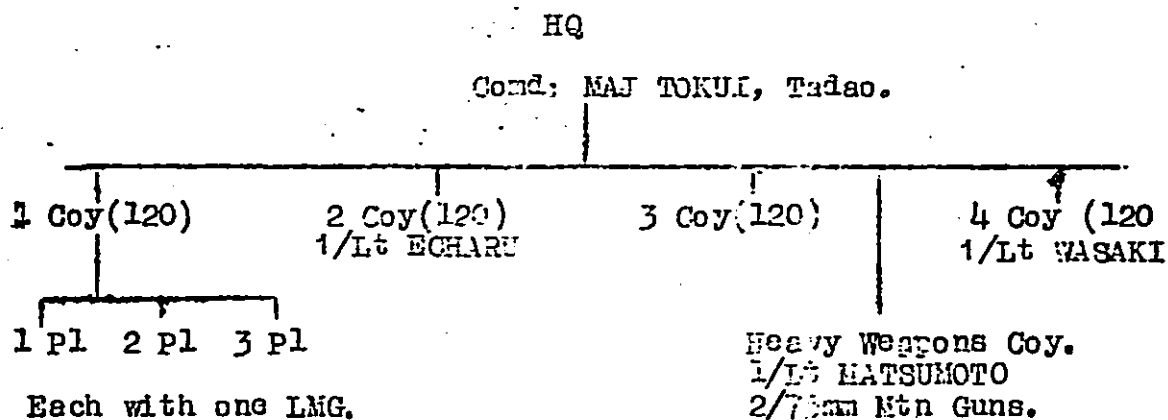
"YAMADA" Indep Inf Bn;

Probably took part in the reorganization on TARAkan in Mar 45 and moved to BALIKAPAN in early Apr 45.

(d) Organization:

- (i) According to PW, the organization of "NADA" 11013 Indep Inf Bn is as follows:

Total Strength - 800 ?



Armament: 4 HMG  
12 LMG  
? 400 Rifles (Type 38 and Dutch)

- (ii) An organization chart of 2 Field Guard Unit dated 1 Feb 45 gives a total strength of 652 including 37 officers.

Armament: Includes:

13 LMG  
22 HMG  
13 Grenade Dischargers  
2 Flame throwers  
2 Mountain Guns (75mm?)  
4 75mm Naval Guns  
2 80 mm Mortars  
6 twin barreled guns(possibly 13mm AA/Tk.A)  
2 AA EG.  
2 7.7mm LMG.

(a) Personalities;

The following are additional officer personalities reported on TARAKAN:-

AKIGA, Naomi Ensign: 2 Naval Guard Unit 3/45.

ECHARU 1/Lt : Comd 2 Coy "NADA" 11013 4/45.

HABUSHIMA, Iwahide Ensign: 2 Naval Guard Unit 3/45.

HARUNA, Tadachi Ensign: " " " " "

FUKUTOMI, Jerjiro Lt (j.g.) " " " " "

KANZAKI, Genji Ensign: " " " " "

KOHARU, Hirashi Comd: " " " " "

MATSUMOTO, Sereo, WO : " " " " "

MATSUMOTO, 1/Lt : Comd Hy Weapon Coy "NADA" 11013 4/45.

MATSUSHIGE, Junichi Lt 2 Naval Guard Unit 3/45  
(j.g.)

MATSUO, Norijuki Lt " " " " "  
(j.g.)

MIYAMUNE, Shiguo Lt " " " " "  
(j.g.)

NISHIMURA, Kaji Lt " " " " "  
(j.g.)

OKADA, Kiyoshi WO " " " " "

SAITO, Yoshio Lt " " " " "  
(j.g.)

TAKASAGO, Kaichi Ensign: " " " " "

TOKUI, Tadao Maj : Comd "NADA" 11013 Indep Inf Bn 4/45.

WASAKI, 1/Lt: Comd 4 coy "NADA" 11013 Indep Inf  
Bn 4/45.

YAMAMOTO, Namizi WO: 2 Naval Guard Force 3/45

YOSHINAGA, Shigeo Lt " " " " "  
(j.g.)

(f)

CASUALTIES -

TARAKAN:	Counted Dead	Estimated Additional killed	PW Jap	Others
Enemy casualties reported during 24 hours ended 051200I May 45.	30	100	2	-
Total casualties reported to 051200I May 45	140	100	2	-

(g)

EQUIPMENT

According to the PW from "NADA" 11013 there is a shortage of rifles on the island and some of the troops in his battalion are armed with spears. Other miscellaneous troops are armed with bayonets and knives.

To date our troops have captured 2/75 mm guns, 1/25mm twin barrel dual purpose gun, and 1000 rounds of 75 mm ammunition (a PW had previously stated that there was a shortage of this ammunition). One 120 mm coastal defence gun and a 75mm mountain gun have been destroyed.

(h) TACTICS

Main enemy opposition is being encountered from well prepared positions along razor back ridges. Pillboxes with tunnel communications are the main strongpoints.

According to PW, it was the enemy intention to make full use of special infiltration parties to operate against HQ and gun positions. One such raid was made during the night 3/4 May against the reserve coy of a forward bn. The enemy is making full use of naval depth charges converted to land mines. These are being used largely to create obstacles rather than destroy the tanks. 50 kg bombs have been used as mines on the LINGKAS-Airfield road, and Dutch "Mushroom" type mines have been laid along jungle tracks.

PART V

OTHER FRONTS:

EUROPE

The German forces in the NETHERLANDS, DENMARK, and NW GERMANY (comprising almost a million troops) have surrendered to British Forces unconditionally. The German Commander in NORWAY, however, has expressed his intention to fight to the last. This followed reported conference between Ed Marshal MONTGOMERY and Admiral DOENITZ.

*W. Evans* Lt. Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 4.

War Diary

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Copy No: 100

1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 4

(inform to 041200I May 45)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN and ENEMY - 3 May

Ref Map: 1,25,000 TARAKAN

(a) LAND

Our troops advanced towards DOORTERREIN and occupied the feature at 1500 hrs. They also reported PAHOESIAN, Districts IV and VI clear of enemy.

At 1300 hrs an unsuccessful attack was launched against the enemy position on TARAKAN HILL (446653) and our troops regrouping at 436646.

In the central sector activity was mainly confined to patrolling. In the morning a patrol towards 433667 met some enemy opposition at 433662. In the afternoon a further patrol encountered strong opposition and reported the enemy in strength at 434666.

Another patrol cleared the feature at 433658 and advanced towards the hill 438656 where the enemy is reported to be strongly entrenched.

A further patrol was ambushed by the enemy near 426656 but suffered no casualties. Two enemy were killed.

On the Western sector the advance towards the airfield was continued in the morning but strong opposition was encountered from enemy posts at 405673 and 403669 and positions South of the airfield.

The enemy set alight oil in ditches beside the road South of the airfield.

At 1500 hrs the enemy positions were still holding up the advance, but later in the afternoon they were cleared.

The Southern edge of the airstrip and the dispersal bays were secured. The western end of the airfield was reported clear of enemy but under HMG fire from feature 403677.

At 1900 hrs an attack was launched against this position but the enemy repulsed the attack with heavy fire from MGs and a 75 mm gun.

At approx 1900 hrs the enemy counterattacked our troops on the ridge 409663 from the direction of 415666 but was driven off with casualties.

(b) SEA

(1) ENEMY

BALIKPAPAN Aircraft sightings - 2 May.

2 x 2000 tons freighter tpts at river mouth.  
3 x 500 tons stack aft vessels moving into Bay from river.  
20 Barges.

SAMARINDA - 2 May

Lightnings sighted 25 river craft

MAHLAKAM River - 2 May - Aircraft sightings:

2 x 500 tons stack aft vessels.

MUEH River (0254 N 11205 E) Photos 1 May

28 Luggers

PONTILAK - 1 May Aircraft sightings:

3 Luggers  
1 Picquet boat  
1 barge

At a point 55 miles SSW of PONTILAK one 70 ton stack aft vessel was sunk by a Privateer.

MANDAR - 1 May

2 x 70 ton stack aft vessels  
- one under construction.

A number of small vessels. The serviceable stack aft vessel was damaged in an attack by a Privateer.

MAKASSAR STRAIT: (0547S 11914E)

The following vessels were sighted by Liberators:

1 destroyer (KUROTSUKI class)  
1 destroyer escort.  
1 x 9000/12000 ton transport  
1 x 2000/4500 ton freighter transport  
1 x 300/700 ton stack aft vessel

(c) AIR

OWN:

NORTH BORNEO

Lightnings and Mitchells attacked various targets at KUDAT, LANGKON, BROCKTON, and LABUAN Is. Hits were scored on amn and sup. dumps and personnel areas.

Four Mitchells dropped 16 x 500 lb bombs on LABUAN Is barracks area, causing fires.

The new US Navy PB4Y-2 (PRIVATEER) made its first appearance in the BORNEO theatre on 1 May, sinking two luggers and a barge and damaging several others off KUCING.

TARAKAN

Twelve Mitchells attacked gun positions and enemy defences in the general area in support of the ground troops. Four Mitchells successfully carried out DDT spraying.

BALIKPAPAN

A Liberator on a shipping search in the MAKASSAR STRAITS area damaged a 300 ton vessel.

CELEBES

Six Liberators hit MANDAI airfield on 2 May. One crash landed on the return journey in the TOGLIE Is group and the crew were safely picked up later in the afternoon by a CATALINA.

AIR

ENEMY:

There is still no enemy air reaction to our landing at TARAKAN.

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION

#### (a) STRENGTHS AND DISPOSITIONS

Among the identifications from TARA KAN reported in 1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 3 was a "15559 Force". This has now been identified as 69 Construction Duty Unit previously located on BIAK Island. Estimated strength of the unit on TARA KAN is 50. The "32740 Force" also mentioned, actually refers to 22 BASE FORCE at BALIKPAPAN and is based on postal unit numbers. 32 is the postal number for BALIKPAPAN and 40 for the unit serving 22 BASE FORCE. Each of these are prefixed by "SE" meaning naval. Similarly "SE 40" refers to the postal unit serving the TARA KAN Garrison Force.

From documents captured on JOLO Island it is suggested that a "SASAKI" unit of 2 Area Army moved to TARA KAN on 15 Dec 44. This may be a unit staging through en route to the CELEBES.

The following units are identified as being in the BALIKPAPAN area on 12 Apr 44:-

- 22 Special Base Force.
- 102 Naval Fuel Depot (BALIKPAPAN branch).
- SAMARINDA Expeditionary Unit.
- 581 Air unit.

#### (b) PERSONALITIES

The following officers have been identified as associated with 2 GUARD FORCE on TARA KAN, but it is considered that these are old appointments since replaced by the officers mentioned in 1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 3.

- MADARAME, Kenzuke Lt. Comd: Comd 2 GUARD FORCE
- MATSUSHIGE, Toshiichi Lt: Adj 2 GUARD FORCE
- MATSUHARA, Yuziro Sub Lt: Section comd 2 GUARD FORCE.

In Apr 44, DAIGO, Tadashige was commanding 22 BASE FORCE at BALIKPAPAN.

#### (c) DEFENCES AND ACTIVITY

Beach defences on TARA KAN were not manned by the enemy. Heavy casualties could have been inflicted on troops landing on RED Beach from a 20 mm twin barrel dual purpose gun at 425630. This gun was dug well into the hill with entrances 20 yards further round the spur.

Pillboxes examined have been of 6 inch reinforced concrete, 6 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height internally. These were apparently part of the old Dutch defences and, of one at 427631 and five at 415643, only that at 427631 was occupied and by only 2 Japanese.

Tank Obstacles. Drain running NW from 618635 which tanks could not approach due to soft mri. This drain contained oil and filled oil tanks but the project of flooding the ditch with oil appears to have been abandoned.

#### (d) CASUALTIES:

<u>TARA KAN</u>	Counted Dead	PW
Enemy casualties reported during 24 hours ended 041200I May 45.	60	NIL
Total casualties reported to 041200I May 45	110	NIL

PART V

OTHER FRONTS:

(a) PHILIPPINES -

LUZON

BAGUIO was reported clear on 27 Apr.  
Following a landing at PASACAO on 26 Apr, NAGA airfield in BICOL Peninsula has been captured.

VISAYAS

An unopposed landing was made at COMPOSTELA, 15 miles north of CEBU, and bitter resistance is being met as Allied troops push north.

On the SE coast of NEGROS, DUKAGUETTE airfield and town were occupied on 26 Apr.

MINDANAO

Allied troops pushing north along the west coast of DAVAO GULF have entered DAVAO.

Other troops, pushing north along the SAYRE HIGHWAY towards CAGAYAN, have reached a point 12 miles north of KABAGAN.

Further landings have been made on the ZAMBOANGA Peninsula in the SIBUKO area, 30 miles NNW of ZAMBOANGA.

(b) BURMA

The capture of RANGOON by British troops has been announced.

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

NATIVES ON TARAkan

Natives began appearing on RED BEACH at 1000 hrs on the morning of our landing. A number had been wounded and others suffered badly from tropical ulcers. Most natives, however, were well fed.

Each native bowed and saluted each Australian soldier as he passed, evidently as a result of Japanese indoctrination.

*[Signature]*  
Lt. Col

GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION:

As per 1 Aust Corps

Int Summary 3. Plus NEFIS 112-113

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Copy No: 100

1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 3

(inform to 03-2001)

1. OPERATIONS - OWN and ENEMY

Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAKAN.

(a) LAND

On the right flank on 2 May our troops cleared the stubbornly held enemy position at 457628. These troops then cleared the general line of the ridge from 436636 to 437627 and occupied a covering position from 436636 to 432649 with patrols into the heart of TARAKAN TOWN. In the afternoon there only remained three small enemy pockets to be cleared within the covering position.

On the left, at first light, a patrol occupied the hill feature at 427658 without opposition, and moved forward to a water point at 426662. Here they found that the motors and engine were unserviceable and that the water in the creek had been fouled with oil.

Following naval bombardment and air support our troops attacked the enemy positions on the features at 414661 and 418662. These features were held by enemy in strength estimated at 100 and 50 respectively. These positions were occupied by 09101. The going in this sector was very heavy with thick undergrowth and steep muddy slopes. These troops later exploited to 415666 and, continuing with strong air, arty and tank support, captured the feature overlooking the airfield. Electrically detonated mines caused some casualties to the attackers at 412672. A 75 mm gun was captured at 412665.

Native reports suggest that the main body of the enemy has withdrawn to Mt API (408657) area.

At 1530 hrs camouflaged enemy coastal defence guns at CAPE DJOEATA on the south coast accurately shelled our minesweepers operating in the waters off this point. One minesweeper was sunk, another damaged and casualties caused to personnel on a third. Naval forces and aircraft attacked and silenced the guns which are probably the 100 mm Breda guns. Another captured intact or repaired by the enemy.

It is reported that all roads and tracks have been mined and booby trapped.

During the night enemy mortar fire lasting for 1/2 hour caused some casualties on RFP Beach.

(b) SEA

(i) OWN

TARAKAN-2 May

Destructive patrol support for the land forces during the day. A number of buildings near the airfield were hit by our naval gunfire.

(ii) ENEMY- 1 May

SANDAKAN: Aircraft sightings

15 small stock off vessels harbour area (3 possibly serviceable)

4 unidentified vessels in dry dock.

MIRI: Photos

4 barges  
10 small boats

KUCHING: Photos

8 small stack aft vessels concealed along river bank  
8 small stack aft vessels in shipbuilding yards (2 damaged)  
4 luggers and many native craft.

BALIKPAPAN: Photos - incomplete

1 small naval craft (unidentified)  
4 small stack aft vessels.

SOURABAYA (JAVA)- Photos 1 May

Naval Harbour - 1 destroyer  
2 minelayers  
1 submarine  
1 torpedo boat  
7 subchasers

In Floating Docks Naval Harbour -

1 destroyer  
1 subchaser (280 ft)

Coverage of SOURABAYA Straits was approximately 50%. Sightings were -

1 freighter transport (2,000 tons)  
7 " " (total 7,000 tons)  
1 stack aft vessel (1,000 tons)  
33 small stack aft vessels (total 9,000 tons)

TANDJOENG PRIOK (BATAVIA) - Photos 28 Apr (incomplete)

13 unidentified vessels (140-250 ft)  
1 freighter transport (700-1300 tons)  
2 x 1500/2500 ton stack aft vessels  
29 x 70/300 " " " "  
2 possible submarines  
192 luggers and barges.

Some of the unidentified vessels were probably damaged.

(c) AIR

(i) OWN - 2 May

TARAKAN

Medium bombers provided direct support for our ground forces during the day.

15 Mitchells hit supply dumps and personnel areas resulting in some small fires and one explosion. Some med AA was encountered.

BALIKPAPAN

6 Lightnings on barge sweeps sank 2 river steamers with personnel on board and damaged 2x300-ton vessels in the vicinity.

LABUAN

6 Liberators scored direct hits on Victoria Barracks enveloping the building in flames.

BROOKETON

12 Venturas bombed and strafed personnel and supply areas damaging several dumps.

LINGTON

12 Lightnings attacked targets of opportunity in this area starting several fires.

WEST COAST BORNEO (1 May)

3 Liberators on shipping search sunk 1 300-ton vessel and 5 smaller craft and a picquet boat were left burning by strafing attacks.

(ii) ENEMY

A Zeke attacked one of our Liberators on shipping search in the BILIKPAPIN area, but the attack was not pressed.

A further Liberator had indication of being followed by 4/5 enemy aircraft in the ELKASSIR Straits.

## PART II

### ENEMY INFORMATION

#### (a) STRENGTH AND DISPOSITIONS:

(i) Documents captured on TARAKAN have provided the following identifications:-

- 2 Naval Guard Force: Located at TARAKAN. May be 32740 Force. Organization and strength is shown in (d) ORGANIZATION.
- 101 Naval Fuel Depot : A branch depot on TARAKAN. Estimated to be 100 strong.
- 12 Sec. 2 TRAINING SQUAD: No details but located on (9429 Force) TARAKAN.
- 15559 Force : Unidentified.
- 102 NAVAL FUEL DEPOT : Reported by natives to be at B.LIKPAPAN.

To date no army units have been identified.

(ii) Reports from special intelligence parties state that there are a number of Japanese at TG SELOR (BOELOENGAN). It was previously reported that 30 enemy troops were in the area operating a supply system for the garrison on TARAKAN. It is possible however that some evacuees from TARAKAN may be moving via TG. SELOR as well as MALINAU.

#### (b) PERSONALITIES

The following naval officers have been identified from documents obtained on TARAKAN:-

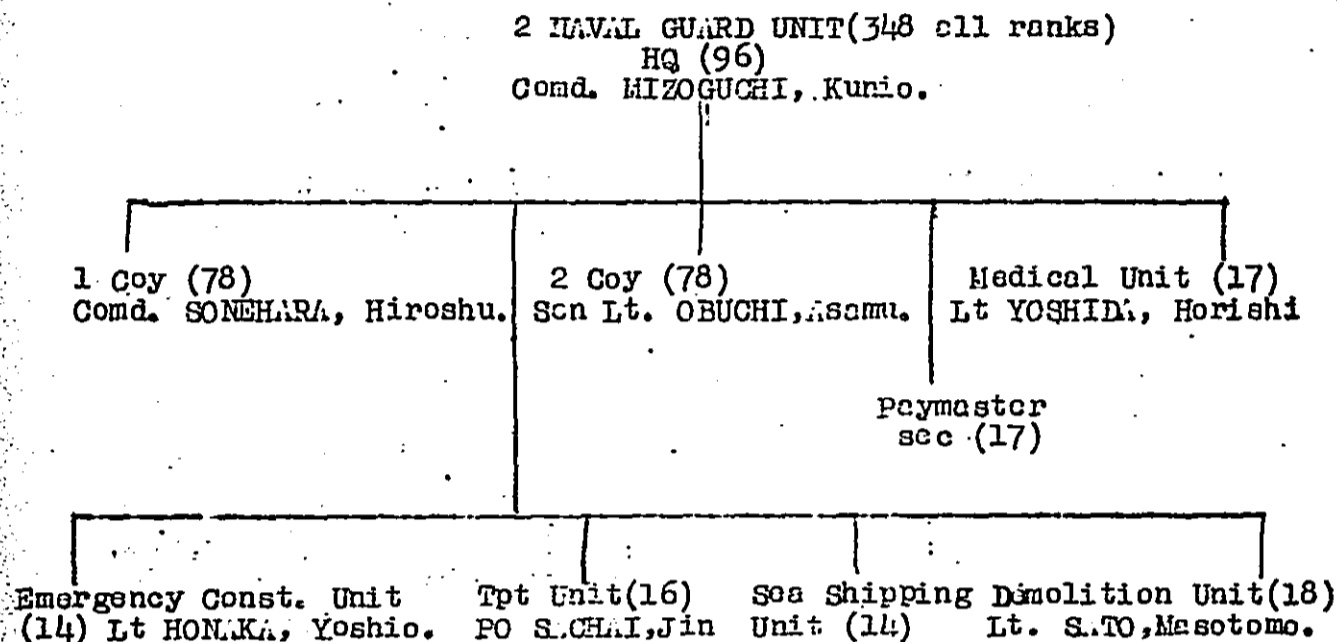
- ASAICHI, Okino Capt: Comd of 2 Naval Guard Force in Apr 44.  
Relieved by Comd MIZOGUCHI, by 29 Jan 45.
- HONAKI, Yoshio Lt : Comd of Emergency Constr Unit of 2 Naval Guard Force. Apr 44.
- MIZOGUCHI, Kunio Comd: Comd of 2 Naval Guard Force in Jan 45.  
Relieved Capt. ASAICHI.
- OBUCHI, Asamu. Sen/Lt : Comd 2 Coy 2 Naval Guard Force Apr 44.
- SACHAI, Jin P.O. : Comd Tpt Unit of 2 Naval Guard Force Apr 44.
- SAITO, Masotomo Lt : Comd Demolition Unit 2 Naval Guard Force Apr 44.
- SONEHARA, Hiroshu Comd: Comd 1 Coy 2 Naval Guard Force Apr 44.
- YOSHIDA, Horishi Lt : Comd Medical Unit, 2 Naval Guard Force Apr 44.

#### (c) EQUIPMENT

A 75 mm field gun has been captured on TARAKAN in the PENINGKI BROE area. A chart showing details of Japanese rocket projectors is attached as Appendix 'A'.

(d) ORGANIZATION:

Information received from TARAKAN discloses the following organization of 2 NAVAL GUARD FORCE, which formed the main part of the garrison on the island. The main information is dated Apr 44 when naval Capt ASAIHI, OKINO was in-comd. Comd HIZOGUCHI took over comd by Jan 45.



(e) CASUALTIES: TARAKAN

	Counted	Dead	PW
Enemy casualties reported during 24 hours ended 031200I May 45.	39		Nil
Total casualties reported to 031200I May 45	50		Nil

PART III

TOPOGRAPHY

OVERLAND ROUTES - NE COAST to NW COAST

BORNEO

Ref Map Appendix 'B' and Aeronautical Maps 1/1,000,000 series

(a) General

The movement by the Japanese of their own troops and Allied PW from the NE Coast to the NW Coast of BORNEO was referred to in Part II of 1 Aust Corps Intelligence Summary No 2. A study has now been made of the possible routes available to the enemy. In BORNEO generally movement is by making use of a combination of the river and track systems. Apart from a track reported to be under construction by the enemy, there is no complete land route from one coast to the other. An examination of available maps will illustrate quickly that the track system largely has been designed to supplement and connect the various waterways.

Most of the larger rivers in BORNEO are navigable for considerable distances even where they flow through mountainous regions. Each of the major land and river routes is dealt with separately.

(b) Route 1

Point SUGUT to RANAU and JESSELTON

- (i) By large prahus up SUGUT River to SUNGEI SUNGEI; estimated time 2 days.
  - (ii) By small prahus up SUGUT River from SUNGEI. SUNGEI to MERIDI estimated time 3 to 5 days.
  - (iii) By track from MERIDI to RANAU. Time approximately 4 days.
  - (iv) Numerous tracks and possibly an MT road connect RANAU and JESSELTON. Time will depend on route taken but marching troops should be able to cover the distance in from 7 to 10 days.
- Total estimated time allowing for rest days - 18 to 24 days.

(c) Route 2

SANDAKAN to RANAU

- (i) By track from SANDAKAN to BELURAN. Estimated time 6 days.
- (ii) By river up KLAGAN and TUNGUD Rivers to track north to SUNGEI SUNGEI. Time unknown but distance is approximately 35 miles.
- (iii) By track north to SUNGEI SUNGEI. Estimated time 2 to 3 days.
- (iv) From SUNGEI SUNGEI to RANAU the route is the same as described under Route 1.

(d) Route 3 - SANDAKAN to RANAU via LELIAU

It has been reported that the enemy have constructed a track along this route and it was being used in Jan 45 but no details as to location are available.

(e) Route 4

MUMLING to KENINGAU and BEAUFORT

- (i) MUMLING to BILIT by 10 ft draft boats along KINABITANGAN River. Time unknown but approx 50 miles.
- (ii) From BILIT to PINTASAN along same river by small launches and prahus. Time unknown but distance approximately 50 miles.
- (iii) From PINTASAN to PENUNGAN along same river by outboard launches and small prahus. Time unknown but distance approximately 100 miles.
- (iv) By track from PENUNGAN to KENINGAU. Estimated time 10 to 14 days.
- (v) By MT road KENINGAU to TENOH.
- (vi) By railway TENOH to BEAUFORT

(f) Route 5

MA. SALINDAU to KENINGAU

- (i) From MA. SALINDAU along SARAWAK RIVER to ATAP by 6 ft draft vessels. Time unknown but distance approximately 70 miles.
- (ii) From ATAP to DULIT along same river and one of its tributaries by prahus. Time unknown but distance approximately 90 miles.
- (iii) From DULIT to KENINGAU by track. Estimated time 11 to 14 days.

(g) Route 6

TRAKAN to BRUNEI Bay

- (i) Along SESJAP River to MALINAU by 7 ft draft vessels. Time unknown but distance approx 150 miles.
- (ii) Between MALINAU and POENAN there are approximately 10 miles of rapids where movement would be by foot.
- (iii) From POENAN along SESJAP and to 10 miles south of BEIOEWAR by small prahus. Time unknown, distance approximately 60 miles.
- (iv) By track across IRAN mountains to the headwaters of the TRUSAN River and then by track along the TRUSAN Valley. On available information there is a gap in the land route in the IRAN Mountains but it has been reported that the enemy is moving troops across the mountains to the TRUSAN River. The route is a difficult one and the time involved in marching from BEIOEWAR to BRUNEI Bay could probably be approximately 18 to 21 days.

(h) Route 7

From mouth of BOELOENGAN River to mouth of RAJANG River

- (i) For approximately 150 miles up the river by prahus. Time unknown.
- (ii) Along BOELOENGAN River to NAWAN by small prahus. Time unknown but approximately 250 miles. There is also a track along the river valley to NAWAN.
- (iii) By track NAWAN to IRAN. Estimated time 2 to 3 days.
- (iv) From IRAN to KAPIT along tributaries of the RAJANG River by outboard motors or small prahus. Time unknown but distance approximately 160 miles.
- (v) From KAPIT along RAJANG River to its mouth by prahus and launches. Time unknown but distance approximately 100 miles.

PART IV

OTHER FRONTS:

(a) ITALY

All Axis forces in ITALY (22 German and 6 Italian divisions) have surrendered unconditionally.

(b) BURMA

British airborne and seaborne troops have landed at RANGOON.

(c) SOLOMONS

In the PURUMA River sector, Australian troops have met stiff opposition from enemy positions firmly established 4 miles east of TOKINOTU.

(d) NEW GUINEA

After capturing KENGEN, 10 miles east of DAGUA, on 27 Apr., Australian troops with tank support have pushed quickly eastward to capture WELUBI and HAWAIN (1½ and 2½ miles east of KENGEN respectively). The west bank of the HAWAIN River is now being cleared.

*J. Schofield*  
Lt. Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION: As per 1 Aust Corps Int Summary 2  
plus AIB 110 - 111

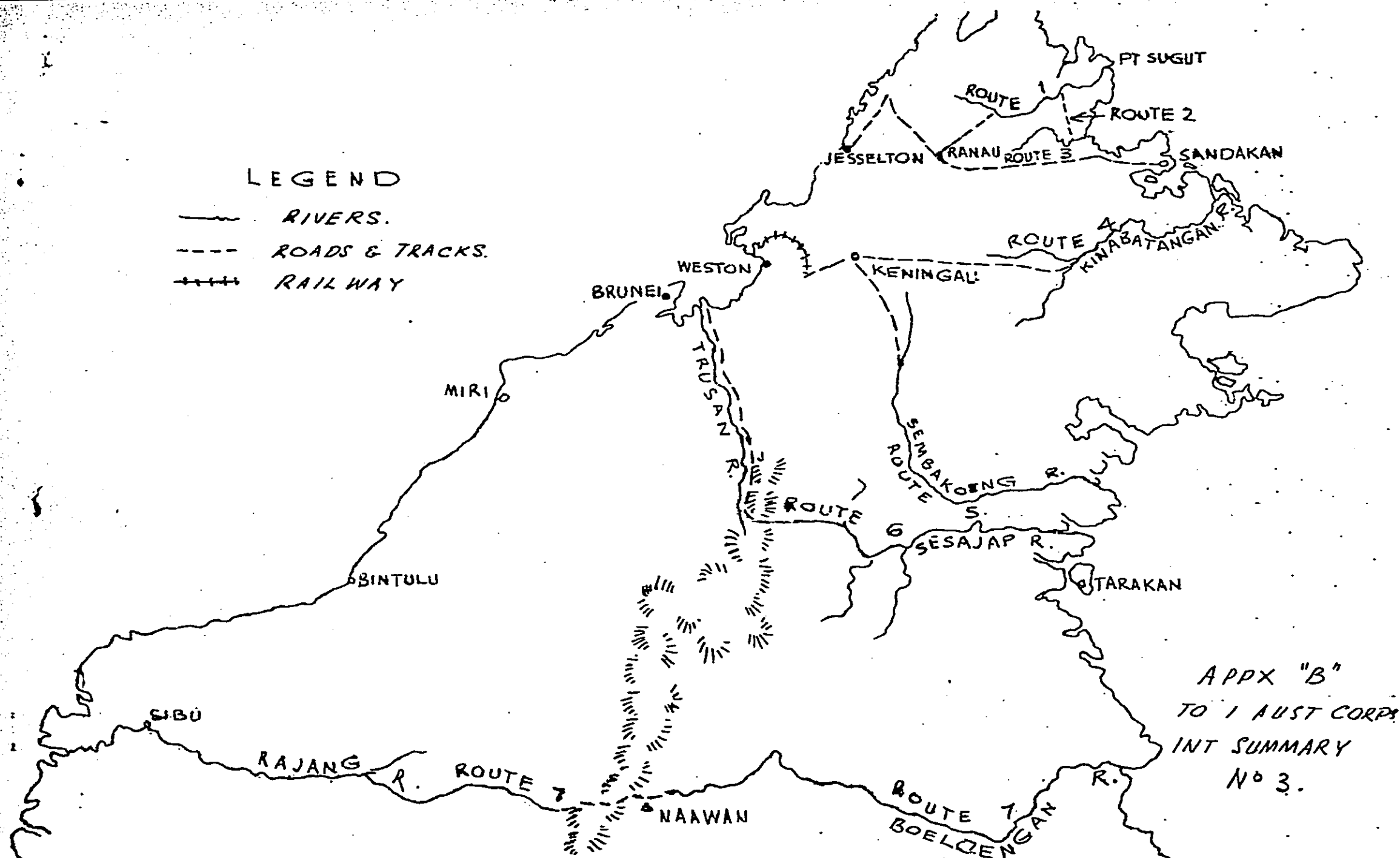
JAPANESE ROCKET PROJECTILES

Appendix "A" to  
1 Aust Corps  
Intelligence Summary  
No 3.

Model	Calibre	Weight(lbs)	Range(yds)	Elevation (Degrees)	Firing Mechanism	Ammunition
Model unknown (trough type)	68mm (2.7in)	90	-	90	Believed to be per- cussion striker.	Tubular steel, hollow nose cap. Body consists only of propellant. Poss- ibly used as a line thrower.
Model 10 (trough type)	200mm (8in)	-	1300 at 50 degrees	30 to 50	Electric detonation from exploder point usually about 60yds distant	Navy model 97(1937)63Kg. (132lb) Bomb with an A3 (b) nose impact fuze. The motor consists of an 85 lb rocket connecting on to base of bomb.
Model unknown (trough type)	200mm (8in)	175 (approx)	492 to 1969	10 to 60	Lanyard operated percussion striker.	Spin stabilized 90Kg (198.3 lb) rocket. Poss- ibly for barrage use.
Model 4 (1944) (tube type)	203mm (8.1in)	501.5	2100	40 to 65	Pull type igniter.	Spin stabilized 43Kg (94.8 lb) HE projectile w/rocket motor.
Model unknown (trough type)	200mm (8in)	-	2530 at 50 degrees	10 to 60	Percussion by lan- yard.	Spin stabilized EEnaval projectile w/rocket motor.
Model unknown (tube type)	240mm (9.4in)	-	2750	-	Percussion.	Naval type shell possibly temporary pending product- ion of Army type projectile
Model unknown (trough type)	447mm (17.6in)	-	1900	Fixed laun- cher possi- bly used for firing one round only.	Percussion by lanyard.	Spin stabilized rocket containing motor. Weighs 1534 lbs.

# LEGEND

- RIVERS.
- ROADS & TRACKS.
- ++++ RAILWAY



100  
SECRET

1 AUSTRALIAN CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 2

(inform to 0212001)

PART I

1. OPERATIONS - OWN and ENEMY

(a) LAND : Ref Map 1:25,000 TARAKAN.

In the late morning 1 May our infantry on the right flank, supported by artillery, attacked towards the road junction at 434635 but met opposition from enemy in bunkers at SIBENGKOK. Opposition was also encountered from the high feature 437628. An attack by our troops from the west on this position was held by the enemy who continued to defend stubbornly.

In the afternoon infantry supported by tanks attacked enemy bunkers at northern SIBENGKOK (427639). These defences were constructed in difficult terrain but were finally overcome. Infantry pushed on along the highway to the east where two electrically fired landmines were encountered at 441643.

At the request of the land forces, one of our destroyers shelled and knocked out enemy AA guns at 436653. Support aircraft attacked targets at 433665 and 426655, destroying an AA gun in the latter position.

On the left our troops cleared the spurs at 424640 and 424646 and advanced along the main highway towards the airfield. At KLAPA (417643) a 30 ft crater was discovered in the road. A patrol towards the hill feature 414661 encountered MG fire from this position.

An enemy MG position at 422656 was knocked out by our mortar fire and another post at 426653 was probably destroyed.

By the late afternoon our troops in this sector were occupying a covering position along the main road running west from 415651 with patrols further inland. At the road junction 415651 a number of sundry pressure type landmines were discovered.

There were many reports of mines and booby traps throughout the area but the majority were stated to be poor or not completely laid.

During the day enemy fire was restricted to mortar and small arms fire, but at 0200301 the enemy shelled RED Beach with 10 rounds of 75mm gunfire causing some casualties.

The north (418634) and south (429623) piers were captured intact, also the oil jetty at 424625 which consists only of piling.

It is reported that many native labourers have been shot in the feet by the enemy in order to prevent their employment by our forces.

Aircraft reported two enemy AA guns at 446667 and at 435664 what appeared to be enemy waving a white flag on a cane.

(b) AIR:

(1) Own

TARAKAN.

Prior to the Allied landing 22 Liberators attacked LINGKAS beach area causing two large explosions and five fires.

Personnel areas north of TARAKAN TOWN were also attacked prior to the landing by 8 Liberators causing one fire and two explosions.

Small force of Lightnings and Mitchells attacked targets in TARAKAN area throughout the day destroying some dumps and AA posns and starting several fires. One Mitchell successfully carried out DDT spraying without opposition.

Lightnings destroyed several LT in the town area during the day.

Two Mitchells, diverted from TARAKAN, attacked JESSELTON and KUDAT. Leaflets were also dropped.

Eight Lightnings carried out a sweep of NW coast of BORNEO with negative results.

#### BALIKPAPAN

2 Liberators attacked a convoy consisting of 1 DE, 2 SC and 1 FTB outside BALIKPAPAN HBR. One SC was forced to beach on the reef. 4 further Liberators made later attacks on the same convoy in the harbour and left the second SC settling in the water. Four hits were also scored on the FTB.

#### TAWAO

2 Liberators, unable to attack primary target due to weather, hit personnel areas with undetermined results.

#### SANDAKAN

Lightnings attacked shipping and fired five small boats SE of harbour. Five vehicles south of town were strafed and damaged.

#### (ii) ENEMY

No enemy air activity has been reported over the TARAKAN area.

PART II

ENEMY INFORMATION:

STRENGTH AND DISPOSITIONS OF ENEMY FORCES:

(a) LAND

Troops in contact with the enemy on TARAKAN estimate, from interrogation of natives, that approximately 1000 Japanese remain on the island. This estimate is consistent with reports during recent weeks of the movement of bodies of troops from TARAKAN to the mainland of BORNEO and thence via MALINAU and BERANG towards BRUNEI and Northern SARAWAK. Details of this movement are summarised elsewhere in this Summary.

(b) AIR

The estimated enemy land-based air strength appears as Appendix "A" to this Summary.

SUMMARY OF ENEMY ACTIVITY

NORTH BORNEO

The following information concerning enemy activity in NORTH BORNEO has been compiled from reports received from Allied Intelligence Parties, and obtained principally from native sources. Ref map Appx "B".

From the SANDAKAN area numerous reports have been received indicating a general westward overland movement towards JESSELTON. A considerable amount of traffic has been reported at KLAGAN, LINGKABAU, MERIDI and RANAU but whether troops are moving further west from RANAU or by which route, it is not known. There are now indications that this movement may not only concern SANDAKAN. During Feb some enemy parties apparently moved from LAHAD DATU and SEMPORNA to SANDAKAN, possibly to join in the movement and it is likely that troops from the TAWAO area are also included. Little is known of local movement in this area but occasionally patrols have been reported in the MOSTYN area some 40 miles to the North-East of TAWAO.

On 2 Mar it was stated that some 500 Allied PW were being moved overland via MERIDI and RANAU to JESSELTON but a later report states that 300 are still being held in the SANDAKAN-BELURAN Area, awaiting movement.

That some evacuation has taken place from TARAKAN is shown in information stating that a party of 300, including some civilians were moving inland via MALINAU on the 23rd Apr. Several days later another party of 50 Japanese was reported on the same route. It was reported that Japanese agents were preparing the way for this penetration into NORTH SARAWAK - BRUNEI and have established intermediate staging points at BERANG and at the head waters of the TRUSAN River. Very few Japanese are reported to be located on BERNALI and NUNUYAN Islands. This may be further confirmation of the evacuation of SANDAKAN but it well may be that these forces are being moved to BELURAN where the local army HQ and the Civil Administration Centre were said to be located. BELURAN is apparently the food collecting and issuing point for troops in the area. Large numbers of Japanese are reported to be quartered in camouflaged huts along the GUM GUM River.

According to reports, the enemy have 3 launches patrolling the coast from BELURAN to KUDAT. One of these ran aground at SEMANGUT Point on 14 Apr and another, hidden at times at the mouth of the UGAHAN River, has been salvaging stores from TEGIPIL Island. The patrol craft usually come out at 1600H hours returning to their concealment areas in time to avoid the fighter patrol.

Although it was previously reported that the enemy were evacuating KUDAT and BANGUEY Island it is now thought that these troops were only withdrawn to avoid the heavy Allied attacks which were being carried out and have now returned to their original locations. In the meantime, it is stated that large numbers of Japanese troops are situated in areas East, South and West of LANGKON which is reported to be the advanced HQ in control of troops in the sector. A shortage of supplies and stores is reported from this general area.

The Japanese are reported to be constructing a road between LAWAS and SINDUMIN and for this task they are using forced labour. If this road is completed it will provide an unbroken overland link between BRUNEI and WESTON from where the railway runs to JESSELTON. The reported Japanese HQ in the old Administrative buildings at LAWAS may be connected with this project. One report not yet confirmed indicates that there were only 150 Japanese troops at BRUNEI itself on 15 Apr 45. Previous to this it was stated that the enemy in the area were in poor condition and lightly armed. It is also reported that there are probably 100 Japanese at TENOM.

The enemy have made several foraging trips to the areas inland from BRUNEI and HIRI and have been reported at LONG AKAH and around the headwaters of the TRUSAN and TINJAR Rivers. From all reports it would seem that the Japanese are having considerable trouble with natives in obtaining food and have only succeeded further in antagonising the various tribes. The report of 23 Apr stated that three enemy patrols had been killed by KELIBIT natives. The location was not stated.

A small Japanese outpost has been reported at MARUDI, and another outpost of 15 men operating a possible Radar station are at LONG LAHA. From the KUCHING area it is reported that PW are employed in road building, logging of timber and the building of ships docks, two PW camps being reported just outside of KUCHING town. KUCHING is apparently the administrative HQ for Civilian and Military control of the area of southern SARAWAK.

*G. E. Evans* Lt-Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

#### DISTRIBUTION:

9 Aust Div	1 - 20
RAA 1 Aust Corps	21
Task Force 78.1	22 - 23
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Comd	29
BGS	30
G (Ops)	31 - 32
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Adv LHQ	104 - 105
FIRST AUSTRALIAN ARMY	106 - 107
7 Aust Div	108

Appx A to  
1 Aust Corps  
Intelligence Summary  
No 2.

ENEMY ORDER OF BATTLE

AIR

The estimated enemy landbased air strength in the PACIFIC at  
1 May 45 is as follows:

AREAS	F	B	F/P and F/B	R	TOTAL	
<b>BORNEO:</b>						
JESSELTON				2	2	
KENINGAU		1			1	
KUCHING	3			3	6	
BANDJERMASIN			4	1	5	
BALIKPAPAN			1		1	
Sub Total	3	1	5	6	15	15
<b>CELEBES:</b>						
MANAI	2		3	2	7	
LIMBOENG				3	3	
<b>JAVA-BALI-LOMBOK:</b>	2		3	5	10	
SOURABAYA	11		13		24	
MALANG	8	8		5	21	
SEMARANG			3		3	
DENPASAR	4		3	3	10	
KANGEAN Is			5		5	
	23	8	24	8	63	
<b>TIMOR; LAUTEM</b>				1	1	
<b>AMBON</b>			2		2	
Sub Total	25	8	29	14	76	76

AREAS	F	B	F/P and F/B	R	TOTAL
SUMATRA-MALAYA	144	21	21	10	196
THAILAND-BURMA FRENCH-INDO-CHINA	90	34	23	10	160
Sub Total	234	55	47	20	256 256
PHILIPPINES:					
MINDANAO	4	2	2	2	10
FORMOSA. RYUKYUS	86	62	18	18	184
CHINA	150	74	41	130	395
EMPIRE	830	610	187	128	1755
Sub Total	1070	748	248	278	2344 2344
Overall Air Strength:	1332	812	329	318	2691 2691

(From Adv H3 RAF Command Int Report  
No 42 and GOIC Situation Report  
118/45)

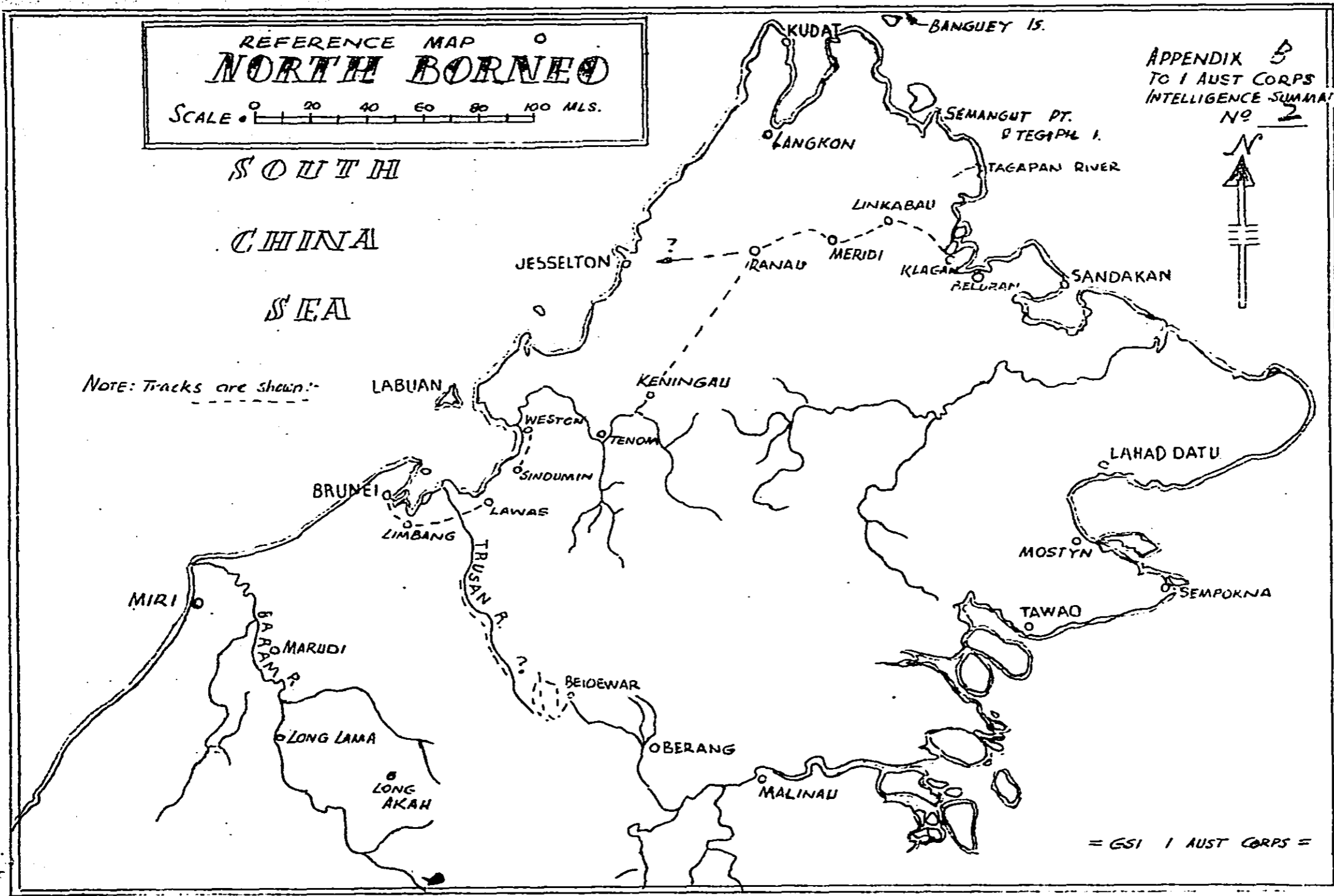
REFERENCE MAP  
**NORTH BORNEO**  
 SCALE 0 20 40 60 80 100 MLS.

APPENDIX **B**  
 TO 1 AUST CORPS  
 INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY  
 No **2**



SOUTH  
 CHINA  
 SEA

NOTE: Tracks are shown:-



= GSI 1 AUST CORPS =

SECRET

Copy No: 93

1 AUST CORPS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 1

(infrm to 011200I)

PART I

1. OPERATIONS - OWN and ENEMY

BORNEO Ref Map: 1:25,000 TARAKAN.

(a) LAND

At 0947I 30 Apr a small Allied force landed unopposed on SADAU (PELAK) Island, NE of TARAKAN. The island was later reported clear of enemy. Our artillery on SADAU commenced engaging targets in the TARAKAN area by 1100I.

On the same day our engineers commenced the demolition of enemy beach obstacles at TARAKAN against scattered enemy mortar and sniper fire which was subsequently silenced by naval gunfire. The engineers were also supported by artillery fire from SADAU Is.

At 0815I 1 May the assault battalions of our force landed on RED (421633 to 425626) and GREEN (427624 to 433661) beaches at LINGKAS without encountering opposition. These units reached their first objective, a road approximately 500 yds inland (423633 to 432624), by 0900 hrs and continued to push inland.

(b) SEA

(i) Own -

On 29 Apr Allied naval forces in minesweeping operations east and south of CAPE BATOE (SE tip of TARAKAN), and in the area from the Cape to SADAU Island swept one enemy floating magnetic mine and nine contact mines. Small Allied assault craft sweeping within 400 yards of the LINGKAS piers were subjected to small arms fire. Our gunboats engaged these targets and no further fire was encountered.

One of our naval craft was damaged by an enemy mine off ~~MEI OELOET~~ Is (off SE TARAKAN Is) on 30 Apr. Only slight casualties were suffered.

On night 29/30 Apr Allied MTB's attacked 6 luggers off TARAKAN. One lugger was destroyed, one set on fire and four damaged.

On 29 Apr PT boats in DARVEL Bay sank one lugger and left a small stack-aft vessel and two other luggers unserviceable as a result of their attacks.

(ii) Enemy -

Three Liberators on a shipping search on 29 Apr in MAKASSAR Strait, off BALIKPAPAN, bombed and strafed a small stack-aft vessel and set it afire. A larger stack-aft vessel was left sinking as a result of an attack by the same aircraft. They also set afire a 70/150 ton stack-aft vessel in LAOET Strait.

Other Liberators strafed 3 schooners leaving one in flames and the other two damaged in the GULF of TOLO (CELEBES).

(c) AIR

Strong forces of Liberators, Mitchells and Lightnings, supported the landing operations. On 30 Apr there was slight AA fire, but on 1 May no AA fire was encountered.

There was no enemy interception, and no attacks on our shipping or land forces were reported.

*[Signature]*  
Lt. Col  
GS 1 Aust Corps

DISTRIBUTION:

9 Aust Div	1 - 15
RAA 1 Aust Corps	16
A Aust Corps Sigs	17
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G(Int)	28 - 30
G(Air)	31 - 79
CE	80
CSO	81
DA&QMG	82
A	83 - 86
Q	87 - 90
Camp	91
War Diary	92 - 93
File	94

For Information: -

Adv LHQ	95 - 96
FIRST AUSTRALIAN ARMY	97 - 98
7 Aust Div	99

# CLASSIFICATION OF JAPANESE MERCHANT SHIPPING

## 1. FOX Division Freighters

FA	Fox Able	5500/7500	GT
FB	Fox Baker	3500/6000	"
FU (u/1 FA or FB)	Fox Uncle	3500/7500	"

## 2. FOX TARE Division Freighter Transports

FTA	Fox Tare Able	7000/8500	"
FTB	Fox Tare Baker	5500/7500	"
FTU (u/1 FTA or FTB)	Fox Tare Uncle	5500/8500	"
FTC	Fox Tare Charlie	2000/4500	"
FTD	Fox Tare Dog	300/1300	"

## 3. TARE Division Transports

TA	Tare Able	9000/12000	"
TB	Tare Baker	7000/8000	"
TU (u/1 TA or TB)	Tare Uncle	7000/12000	"
TA (2 stacks)	Tare Able (2 stacks)	7000/17000	"
TB (2 stacks)	Tare Baker ( " " )	4000/6000	"

## 4. SUGAR Division

### (a) Stack Aft Vessels

SA	Sugar Able	7000/10500	"
SB	Sugar Baker	1500/2500	"
SC	Sugar Charlie	300/1000	"
SD	Sugar Dog	70/300	"
S (2-stacks)	Sugar(2 stacks)	17000/19000	"

### (b) Stack Aft Tankers and Freighters

SAL	Sugar Able Love	10000	"
SAI	Sugar Able Item	5200	"
SAS	Sugar Able Sugar	1000	"

### (c) Stack Aft Freighters

SBL	Sugar Baker Love	6600	"
SCL	Sugar Charlie Love	2300	"

## 5. VICTOR Division Barges, luggers MLCs

### (a) Luggers

VA	Victor Able	50/100	"
----	-------------	--------	---

### (b) Cargo Barges and MLCs

VB	Victor Baker	Small Haru	100	"
		Low Freeboard Type		
		Sampan Type		
		Large Barge	20	"
		Type A (Army) LC	Est Cap 115 men	
		Type A (Navy) LC -		
		DAIHATSU -	Est Cap 80/1000	
			men or 10/15 GT	
		Type B LC	Est Cap 40 men	
		Type C LC	" " 50 "	
		Type D LC - Small Cargo	" " 60 "	
			or 10/15 GT	
		Type E LC	Est Cap 60 men	
		Type F LC	" " 20 "	

2.

Type G LC - Large Cargo Est Cap 50 men  
or 10/15 GT  
Type H LC Est Cap 50 men

(c) Fuel Barges

VC Victor Charlie Type V  
Type W  
Type X  
Type Y

GSI 1 Aust Corps  
30 Apr 45