

The mighty power of the Army Air Forces on this 38th anniversary of that service branch is vividly illustrated in this picture study of our Superfortresses, made at the B-29 base on Guam. The gallant work of all members of the Air Forces is typified in the overwhelming power of our B-29's in continuing the assault against the Jap homeland.

\* \* \*

By ANNE KONET

ON this, the 38th anniversary of the Army Air Forces, we pay tribute to the men who have revolutionized modern warfare.

The Army Air Force was started Aug. 1, 1907, with an officer and two enlisted men, who were ordered to study the "flying machine and the possibility of adapting it to military purposes." With a personnel of 2,300,000, it has now grown to a major force in fighting wars.

As the airplane has changed warfare, it has developed a new type of warrior.

The men who empty bomb loads that wreak destruction to "soften up" military objectives are men whose skill and cool courage must be unflinching.

They wear the Air Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross as a badge of hard work and constant risk.

They are men whose flying ability must be coupled with an equal portion of luck. They know the chances of disappearing into the horizon and then being reported among the missing.

Most of them have brought in planes spattered with flak, with dead engines or shot-up wings.

\* \* \*

THEY ARE men whose close calls make them superstitious about flying. For good luck they give away their government-issued wings, wear women's silk stockings or other charms around their necks, or christen the bombs they send.

They are men who love and personalize the planes they fly, dubbing them with wit or sentiment.

All of them are proud of their service, but are willing to admit they cannot win alone.

Of the 25,300 Clevelanders in the Army Air Forces there are many who have distinguished themselves as air heroes.

It would be difficult to point out the outstanding, for every plane is full of heroes. The records cited here are merely a cross-section of the good work of

and Sgt. Wilbur F. Milde, no address listed.

Flight Officer Robert C. Koslo, 10420 Park Heights road, is copilot on a Liberator which bombed Balikpapan, rated the roughest bombing assignment ever given the 13th Air Force.

Another impressive record is that of Sgt. Robert L. Maudsley, 2505 Southfield avenue. Behind his Air Medal with two Oak Leaf clusters are more than 300 hours of aerial action, comprising 34 bombing missions in which he hit Formosa, China, French Indo China, Borneo and invasion points in the Philippines.

\* \* \*

WHILE WE give recognition to the men who fly, we must praise the thousands of Greater Clevelanders who service planes.

Corp. William Kunes, 4714 Storer avenue, is proud that the Superfortress he grooms has had no mechanical mishaps in her 20 missions. He once spent 29 consecutive hours repairing flak damage.

There are scores of other capacities in which Clevelanders serve the Air Forces. Hurriedly completing an air field in the Ryukyus are Corp. Casimer N. Dunajski, 7308 Covert avenue, Pfc. Harold R. Connelly, 9304 Emunds street, and Corp. Joseph P. Parisi, 144 E. 225th street, Euclid.

As communications teletype and wire chief, Sgt. Edward V. Davis, 14233 Rainbow street, has served with the 380th Flying Circus Bomb Group in the Southwest Pacific for 18 months.

# CLEVELAND NEWS

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1945

Wirephotos—Exclusive Evening News of the  
Associated Press and International News

CITY  
EDITING

## MACARTHUR COMMANDS RYUKYU FORCES TO INVADE JAPAN

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bases and  
island" of  
and had

become effective as of midnight Tuesday.

His statement emphasized the increasing importance of Okinawa as a base for the climactic assaults against the Japanese home islands.

Okinawa is less than 350 miles south of Kyushu, and Liberators, medium Mitchells and fighters ranging up to 500 in number have been battering systematically at the island's transport and shipping.

MacArthur also disclosed for the first time that the 13th Air Force, which in recent months has been the main U. S. air force in the southern Philippines, New Guinea and the Indies, was being moved to the Ryukyus.

Previously he had announced that the Fifth and Seventh Air Forces under General George C. Kenney had moved their bases into the Ryukyus.

MacArthur's statement added, however, that Lieutenant General James Doolittle's Eighth Air Force—which soon will be flying Super-Fortresses over Japan in concert with the 20th Air Force's B-29s from the Marianas—still was operating on Okinawa independently of his command.

His announcement also failed to clarify the status of a number of naval air units under Nimitz which previously have been based on Okinawa—the Second Marine Air Wing and Fleet Air Wings One and 18.

The shift of the 13th to the air war on Japan—and it never

has struck closer than Formosa—brought to eight of air forces which will strike the Japanese home enemy-held areas in China, in addition to the land of Navy carrier planes and bombers of the Seventh

Army Air Forces are the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, 20th in the Western Pacific, the 11th in the Aleutians, 10th and 14th in China.

The announcement came as no surprise. It is a direct order under the joint chiefs of staff directive which made the supreme commander of ground forces in any future attack

Turn to Page 2, Column 1

## BORNEO:

### Fighting Scattered as Japs Retreat

MANILA, Aug. 4—(U.P.)—Australian patrols pushed along approaches to the rich oil fields of the Mahakam River delta in east Borneo today, threatening any possible Japanese withdrawal south toward Bandjermasin.

Fighting was scattered and sporadic after U. S. 13th Air Force and Australian bombers upset the enemy's planned retreat pattern yesterday with repeated bombing and strafing missions over the rear areas.

The Far Eastern Air Force announced that, with the help of attached units, it had sunk or damaged 2,846,932 tons of Japanese merchant and naval shipping during the first seven months of 1945.

Its bombers and fighters also destroyed or damaged 1375 enemy planes while flying more than 150,000 sorties in which 100,000 tons of bombs were dropped.

## AUSTRALIAN FRONTS:

### Hammer Retreating Japs After Raids Destroy Cover

MANILA, Aug. 8—(U.P.)—Australian ground forces hammered retreating Japanese units in the Balikpapan area of southeast Borneo today after savage aerial strafing attacks flushed the enemy from cover.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said Seventh Fleet search planes, hitting the island's west coast, attacked transportation facilities and buildings in the vicinity of Kuching, damaging a number of motor vehicles, a river boat, and three luggers.

Fifth Air Force medium bombers, ranging off the Asiatic coast, destroyed an enemy freighter in Fusan harbor, in southern Korea.

Seventh Fleet patrol bombers attacked landing craft off the south China coast and wrecked rolling stock and barges near Haiphong, in Indo-China. Other bombers destroyed or damaged five enemy schooners off the Malaya coast.

Thirteenth Air Force planes, striking in the Makassar area of the southwestern celes, fired bivouacs and supply installations. They strafed motor transport, and sank a large lugger.

From Melbourne, the Australian army reported that Australian Sixth Division troops had fought their way farther down the southern slopes of the Prince Alexander Range in New Guinea. Advanced infantry elements now hold the eastern edge of Numoikum village, one of the main objectives.

Reports indicated the Japanese were withdrawing deeper into their inland strongholds.

n side of Buka  
30 buildings and  
troop concentra-

### Fighters Hit Java Base

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

MANILA, Sunday, Aug. 5—(P)—United States 13th Air Force Lightning's destroyed 37 enemy locomotives at Soerabaja in a heavy two-hour attack at mid-day Wednesday, in their first long-range challenge of the Japanese at that on-again naval base on eastern Java, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

Air force headquarters described the destruction as being of "explosive effect."

"We have developed the long-range fighter into an instrument of destruction that works as well a thousand miles from base as it does 10 miles away," declared Maj. Gen. Paul B. Wurtsmith, commander of the 13th A. F.

"Last week's 2,100-mile flight on reconnaissance to Singapore by our P-38s was the longest ever flown, and this sweep to Soerabaja should show the Nip he is not safe from our deadly deck-level attacks anywhere in the Indies or Asia.

The fighters flew to Soerabaja from the Philippines without encountering air opposition. They met only moderate antiaircraft fire in

# Sets Foot on Borneo--- Knees, Elbows, Torso, Too

By LEE G. MILLER

**ABOARD AN LCI OFF TARA-**  
KAN, Borneo, May 1—If anybody had told me six months ago that I'd be setting foot on the soil of Borneo today, I'd have thought him daffy.

This morning I set not only foot but elbows, knees and torso.

Four of us reporters who had come down to these waters together were assigned to a PT boat by Adm. Russell S. Berkey, commander of a task force supporting a landing on Tarakan Island by elements of an Aussie division. Brig. Gen. Earl Barnes of the 13th Air Force came along for company.

Scuttlebutt about midget Jap submarines and unswept mines gave an air of excitement to our swift journey from our cruiser to the command ship carrying Rear Adm. Forrest Royal, commander of the whole task group, and the Australian commander in charge of ground operations.

The PT paused a while on the to watch our warships pitch in

shells and rockets and to see Aussie B-24's lay beautifully accurate strings of bombs along the left flank of our landings. We had seen the first waves of small boats and amphibious trucks creep into the smoking shore and disgorge "Digger" troops with no apparent opposition.

## Sees Large Fires

Columns of smoke and large fires were visible. The offshore area was dotted with warships, assault transports and small craft.

On board the command ship while I was talking with the Australian commander, he passed the word for a third battalion to join the two already ashore. He said he was going in himself in 20 minutes.

So, we moved in. The dock looked stable enough, and the PT couldn't go clear in to shore anyway, so we clambered onto the dock and started walking ashore.

But soon we came to a breach some yards wide. The timbers were gone, but twin oil pipe lines remained. I can't swim and I didn't relish doing a tightwire act along those slippery looking pipes. But the others started across and I found myself nervously following.

Our time for the distance wasn't recorded, but it was only a very few seconds before I was throwing myself down among some crouching Aussies in a mass of greasy vegetation behind a Jap obstacle.

## Kept Heads Down

The shelling kept our heads down for some time. I had forgotten that Jerry Thorp of the Chicago Daily News and Sam Kinch of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram were behind me in the crossing of that last breach in the pier.

Well, here came Jerry. It developed that he and Sam had just crossed the breach when Jap rifle fire got after them. They took a cue from a couple of Aussies and somehow or other got themselves under cover, clinging from timbers below the pier. When the rifle fire ceased Jerry extricated himself but Sam, who is a big fellow, got stuck. An LCVP finally came along and took him aboard, and then a Jap machine gun opened up on the boat. Eventually we all got aboard this vessel.

It was my first landing. And that'll be enough for this week.

## DUTCH MAKE TWO BORNEO LANDINGS

### Aid Australians Clearing Japs From Oil Fields

BY HUGH CRUMPLER

MANILA, Tuesday, July 10—(AP)—Netherlands East Indies troops have made two new amphibious landings in Balikpapan Bay above the Pandansari oil refinery area, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today as Australian forces virtually completed capture of the refineries, among the largest on Borneo.

The Dutch troops went ashore on Kariango Peninsula, between the Soember and Wain-Besar Rivers just north of Pandansari, and on the Teloktebang Peninsula, about four miles northwest of Pandansari between the Wain-Besar and Balikpapan Rivers.

The Japanese opposed the landings with small arms fire from the shore and from a number of small river craft. The enemy craft fled, however, under the pounding of an Allied air and sea bombardment covering the landing.

#### Planes Support Landings

More than 50 heavy and medium bombers and fighters supported the landings and attacked other Japanese troop concentrations in the Balikpapan beachhead area.

An Australian Army announcement said Seventh Division troops had completely encircled the Japanese in the Pandansari area with an outflanking move that captured the village of Soember to the northwest. Other reports reaching Manila indicated that the Australians now held a major portion and possibly all of the refinery area.

Across Balikpapan Bay, meanwhile, other troops which landed several days ago at Penadjam fought off a Japanese counterattack north of the Sesoempce River, south of Penadjam. Patrols moving north of the coastal town captured a storage dump containing 500-pound bombs.

The heaviest fighting of the Balikpapan was raging at the eastern end of the 18-mile-wide beachhead, where Japanese troops set up road blocks with heavy guns to halt an Australian drive on oil fields around Sambodja and the Mahakam River delta.

## Attack Tokyo, Kyushu Region

### Aussies Nip Balikpapan and Widen Borneo Hold

By WILLIAM F. TYREE

GUAM, July 6—(U.P.)—

Upwards of 250 American warplanes carried out another double strike on the Tokyo area and Japanese suicide plane bases on Kyushu today in the 31st consecutive day of attack on the enemy homeland.

Japanese broadcasts said 90 Iwo-based Mustang fighters and one Superfortress raided a chain of fighter stations surrounding Tokyo at midday.

Shortly afterwards, waves of Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters, 160 strong, struck from Okinawa at the Kamikaze fields in southern Kyushu.

The enemy broadcasts gave no word on the results of the Tokyo attack but said that bad weather forced the Kyushu raiders to turn back without hitting their targets.

#### Shoot Up Enemy Cornfield

The Iwo-based raid was the third straight blow at the Tokyo area. Striking in across the east coast of Honshu, the American Flyers shot up airfields and other military installations in Chiba, Irabaki and Saitama prefectures, east, north and west of Tokyo.

The Japanese Domei news agency said nine Superfortresses were over east central Honshu, including Tokyo, earlier today, apparently reconnoitering for another heavy B-29 assault on the Japanese main island.

More bad news was building up for the harassed Japanese on Okinawa, where it was revealed that aerial reinforcements from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific command were arriving to join the Central Pacific air fleets in the knockout bombardment of Japan.

#### 13th on Way North

MacArthur revealed that Mustang fighters of the United States Fifth Air Force struck the Japanese home island of Kyushu Tuesday, only 36 hours after moving into their new forward bases on Okinawa.

He indicated that elements of the 13th Air Force also were on the way northward for the pre-invasion bombing of Japan, making a total of four Army Air forces already

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## BALIKPAPAN BAY CLEARED OF JAPS

Refinery Above Borneo Oil  
Port Also Is Won

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, Wednesday, July 11—(P)—Balikpapan' broad bay, an anchorage capable of handling unlimited shipping, is completely in the hands of Allied forces, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

At the same time a headquarters spokesman disclosed the Aussies now hold all of the hotly contested Pandansari refinery area just north of Balikpapan town.

The final link in a chain of amphibious hops around the perimeter of Borneo's biggest oil port came Sunday. Maj. Gen. Milford's Australians pushed in small boats from their west-shore Cape Penadjam positions four miles farther north to Djinabora.

They met no opposition. The small landing craft were protected by

naval gunfire. The new landing put the diggers across narrow straits from Dutch soldiers who seized Cape Teloktebang in an amphibious operation the preceding day.

### Enemy Guns Bombed

Japanese anti-aircraft guns were imbedded in the hilly terrain overlooking the sandy shores of Djinabora, but they had been heavily hit in repeated air strikes.

Northeast of captured Manggar airdrome 13 miles northeast of Balikpapan town, Australians smashed two infiltration attacks by the Japanese Saturday night and advanced a mile beyond Manggar's runways. Another center of enemy resistance developed on the shallow slopes of Mt. Batochamper—"smashed stone," in Malay—six miles north of the refinery center. Enemy 105-millimeter Howitzer

positions, trucks, barges and buildings were blown up by a score of 13th Air Force Liberators and Mitchells giving continued close support to the ground troops.

Oil fields and airdromes on Formosa were bombed Sunday by more than 65 planes of the Fifth Air Force while other planes ranging west to China and south to Java sank or damaged 10 Japanese vessels.

## Japs Retreat Before Aussies

Strategic Post Falls in  
Artillery Rain

MANILA, July 16—(U.P.)

—Australian Seventh Division units drove desperately battling Japanese troops back along a 60-mile route north toward Samarinda today after capturing 200-foot Mt. Batochamper, five miles north of Balikpapan.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command announced that the mountain stronghold fell following a heavy artillery barrage which drove the Japanese from their defenses.

However they have pulled back in good order to prepared defenses along the highway leading to Samarinda and today were fighting stubbornly.

In the northeast Australian troops moved up the coast five miles in 48 hours to take Amborwang, five miles southwest of the oilfield refinery center at Sambodja. There was no opposition.

Planes and naval units continued their activities along the northeast Borneo coast hitting targets in Celebes and in the Halmahera Islands to the east.

Heavy units bombed the Suo boat yards on the northeast coast of Formosa causing violent explosions and fires with smoke rising to 6000 feet.

Fighter units sweeping the Shang-

### Kenney Given Tactical Air Command in Pacific

MANILA (P)—General George C. Kenney was handed the Army Air Forces' top tactical command against Japan today and promptly promised that his Far Eastern Air Forces with advanced headquarters now on Okinawa would bomb the enemy homeland 24 hours a day at all altitudes from 10 to 10,000 feet.

General Douglas MacArthur, who has had Kenney as his right-hand man for air since the early days on the defensive in Australia and New Guinea, announced that the Army Seventh Air Force, veteran of the Central Pacific, had been transferred to Kenney's command. All Army air operations from Okinawa now are under MacArthur's over-all command as chief of army forces in the Pacific.

Kenney's Far Eastern Air Forces already include the Fifth and 13th Air Forces. Elements of the Fifth have been operating against Japan recently from New Okinawa bases, but others of both the Fifth and 13th are still active in the Southwest Pacific area.

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Fighter units sweeping the Shanghai coastal area forced an enemy freighter aground in Hangchow Bay and set it afire while heavy bombers struck storage facilities on Honan Island near Canton.

In the Philippines an additional 4879 enemy dead have been counted and 608 prisoners taken during the past week. American casualties during the same period were 62 killed, one missing, and 195 wounded.

# Planes Aid Aussie Drive on Borneo

MANILA, July 18—(U.P.)—Veteran Australian troops pressed Japanese units steadily inland in eastern Borneo, supported for the first time by tactical aircraft flying from Sepinggan airfield near Balikpapan, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique announced today.

The airfield is approximately five miles east of Balikpapan and within striking distance of any portion of the constantly changing front.

Army engineers also were working on Manggar airfield, 13 miles west of Balikpapan, and it will be able to take its full quota of planes soon. This airfield has two hard-surfaced runways.

Stunned by the swift loss of their stronghold on Mount Batochampar, Japanese forces although still fighting stubbornly were believed definitely weakening in their defense of the routes leading to Samarinda, 60 miles to the north.

Heavy bombers, reconnaissance planes, and fighters continued pounding Formosa. Storage facilities on Hoko Island in the Pescadores west of Formosa in the Formosa straits, were damaged by strafing. The Mako boat yards were bombed at night.

## Borneo

MANILA (AP)—Japanese are making a stubborn stand in northwestern Borneo in an apparent determination to hold a fertile, 50-mile inland valley as a "last-ditch breadbasket," Australian headquarters officers reported today.

General MacArthur's communique referred to strong combat patrols encountering resistance on both this Ninth Australian Division front and the Seventh Division's Balikpapan area.

RAAF and Thirteenth Air Force planes struck hard at the enemy's Borneo and Celebes air bases, while bad weather grounded the powerful Far East air forces in the Formosa-Shanghai-Japan attack triangle.

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July 28, 1945



## Aussies Advance, Opposition Light

MANILA, July 19—(U.P.)—In an unopposed advance Australian troops driving for Borneo's interior oil supply, swept today beyond the river port of Marudi, 30 miles inland, which they had captured without a fight.

Fighting remained slack as the Aussies, after taking Marudi which lies southwest of the Seria-Miri oil fields, were still unable to contact any sizable Japanese force.

In the Balikpapan area of eastern Borneo, Australian forces recovered quantities of abandoned supplies and equipment.

Allied light naval units continued to support ground forces with a heavy bombardment of enemy installations near Balikpapan destroying four barges and a number of gun emplacements.

(Tokyo radio, heard by the United Press in San Francisco, claimed that Japanese garrison troops in the Balikpapan area had launched counter-attacks on Sunday killing or wounding 150 Allied troops. The broadcast also reported "intense fighting is now in progress on both sides of the Samarinda highway.")

Heavy bomber patrols and fighter units pounded industries and communications in the Formosa area, hitting ammunition storage facilities at Mako. In the Pescadores, west of Formosa, planes bombed factory buildings near Tainan and damaged railway installations on

the west coast.

Night patrols, blockading the south China coast, wrecked five cargo craft and caused explosions in the Canton area. Search planes destroyed or damaged railway installations, bridges, rolling stock, and several coastal craft in the Indo-China area.

In the East Indies, other aircraft harassed coastal areas in the Celebes and burned several warehouses situated along the Gulf of Bone.

Medium bombers attacked isolated enemy outposts in western New Guinea and targets in the Wewak sector. Fighter bombers destroyed an ammunition dump and two barges near Rabaul and struck enemy concentrations on southern Bougainville.

July 22, 1945

# 13 JAP SHIPS SUNK AND 109 DAMAGED

# TOKYO BAY ATTACK DREW NO DEFENSE

## Far Eastern Forces Add to Score; Aussies Gain

## Nimitz Says Installations Were Shelled

(Continued From First Page)

BY WILLIAM C. WILSON  
MANILA, Tuesday, July 24—  
(UP)—Far Eastern air force planes  
blasting enemy sea communications  
have sunk 13 Japanese craft and  
damaged at least another 109, Gen.  
Douglas MacArthur announced to-  
day. He disclosed at the same  
time that Australian ground forces  
advanced an additional three miles  
north of Balikpapan.

Formosa also received its daily  
pounding from United States me-  
dium bombers, 20 of them setting  
Matsuyama Airfield installations  
afire and hitting railroad and stor-  
age facilities.

Fighters and bombers of the  
Seventh and 13th Air Forces and  
the Seventh Fleet sank eight cargo  
craft off Formosa, two freighters  
in the Gulf of Siam, a schooner  
off the Indo-China coast and two  
barges in the lesser Sundas, Mac-  
Arthur said in his official com-  
munique.

Reports yesterday from Borneo  
said Australian troops who recently  
captured the Sambodja oil field on  
the eastern side of the big petro-  
leum producing island were con-  
solidating their positions, but there  
was little ground warfare. Aus-  
tralian fighter planes and United  
States bombers swept Borneo coasts,  
hitting Sandakan in the northeast  
and damaging shipping in the Ma-  
hakam River estuary.

A headquarters spokesman dis-  
closed that at least 109 other craft,  
ranging from junks through lug-  
gars and up to the medium sized  
freighters, were damaged in wide-  
spread attacks from the China coast  
to the Dutch East Indies.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's head-  
quarters disclosed that the ratio of  
Japanese dead to Allied dead in  
the fight for Borneo amounts to  
more than 11 to 1. Counted Japa-  
nese dead total 4,306; prisoners tak-  
en, 441. Allied casualties, mostly  
Australian, were 386 killed, 1,351  
wounded and 12 missing.

### Troop Trucks Wiped Out

Australian ground forces in the  
Balikpapan area of East Borneo  
overran Japanese positions north of  
Mount Batochampar and drove three  
miles north during Saturday night  
and Sunday morning.

Rapid fire blows by American  
aircraft from Okinawa, the Mari-  
anas and Iwo Jima have exercised  
a "surprisingly strong" psychologi-  
cal effect on the Japanese people,  
Tokyo radio admitted.

Several truckloads of enemy  
troops were wiped out as the  
Australians opened their attack at  
the moment the enemy began to  
pull out of fixed defense fortifica-  
tions. The advance was made un-  
opposed along the main road after  
the troop trucks had been demol-  
ished.

"Tactics of the raiding planes  
have become so complicated that  
they cannot be anticipated from ex-  
perience or the common sense  
gained so far," the broadcaster said.

The ground attacks were sup-  
ported by Australian fighter planes  
now operating from Sepinggan Air  
field some five miles east of  
Balikpapan.

# AUSSIES JUMP UP COAST OF BORNEO

## Make New Landing to Rush Balikpapan Cleanup

BY FRANK ROBERTSON

MANILA, July 23—(Monday)—(INS)—The task of wiping out the remaining Japs in the Balikpapan area of eastern Borneo was accelerated today following a new Australian landing at Tempadeong, 12 miles up the bay from the rich oil port.

Veteran jungle fighters of the Seventh Division landed unopposed Friday and pushed six miles inland without sighting the enemy.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that the Aussie fighters had reached the village of Berangoe in their overland drive to the southeast.

The only enemy contact reported in the entire Balikpapan area was made by an Australian ground patrol pushing northward from captured Mount Batochampar. Small enemy forces were dispersed in this area.

Units of the Ninth Division were clearing the Japs from the oil lands south of Brunei Bay.

Balikpapan ground operations received close support from planes of the 13th and Royal Australian Air Forces. Extensive strikes by planes of these two air forces also destroyed or damaged enemy supply installations, motor transport, coastal craft and numerous buildings in northern Borneo.

Ships of the Seventh Fleet smashed an enemy barge hide-out in the Balikpapan area with rockets and raked enemy positions near Tawao in the Sibuko Bay.

Airfields and transportation facilities in the Celebes were pounded and two heavily loaded barges were bombed in the Halmaheras. A unit of the Australian navy bombarded enemy positions in northern Bougainville and Buka.

Patrol bombers of the United States Seventh Fleet, flying from bases in the Philippines, ranged over the coasts of China, Indo-China and Malaya and dealt heavy new blows to Jap shipping and shore installations.

The Seventh Fleet planes destroyed 43 Jap barges and junks in the harbors of Amoy and Hong Kong.

Demoralization of Japanese hold-out units in the Philippines was reflected today in an official announcement that Japs were being killed at the rate of 300 Japs to one American life. An additional

## AUSSIES ADVANCE, OPPOSITION LIGHT

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The Far Eastern Air Force announced that, with the help of attached units, it had sunk or damaged 2,846,932 tons of Japanese merchant and naval shipping during the first seven months of 1945.

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MANILA, Aug. 8—(U.P.)—Australian ground forces hammered retreating Japanese units in the Balikpapan area of southeast Borneo today after savage aerial strafing attacks flushed the enemy from cover.

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Fifth Air Force medium bombers, ranging off the Asiatic coast, destroyed an enemy freighter in Fusan harbor, in southern Korea.

Seventh Fleet patrol bombers attacked landing craft off the south China coast and wrecked rolling stock and barges near Haiphong, in Indo-China. Other bombers destroyed or damaged five enemy schooners off the Malaya coast.

Thirteenth Air Force planes, striking in the Makassar area of the southwestern Celebes, fired bivouacs and supply installations. They strafed motor transport, and sank a large lugger.

From Melbourne, the Australian army reported that Australian Sixth Division troops had fought their way farther down the southern slopes of the Prince Alexander Range in New Guinea. Advanced infantry elements now hold the eastern edge of Numoikum village, one of the main objectives.

Reports indicated the Japanese were withdrawing deeper into their inland strongholds.

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## Australian Guns Rip Retreating Foe

Pound Rear Guard Unit in  
Sungei-Wain River Region

MANILA, July 31—(U.P.)—Australian artillery pounded today at Japanese rearguard units northeast of the Sungei-Wain River, north of Balikpapan on Borneo, as enemy troops continued their northward withdrawal.

United States 13th Air Force and Australian planes strafed air strips at Jesselton and the area near Bandjermasin, and attacked enemy ground forces in northwest Borneo.

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Seventh Fleet aircraft damaged more than 100 junks, strafed an enemy ground column, destroyed motor transport, and attacked river craft and communications along the China coast. To the south, other planes damaged harbor and airdrome facilities in French Indo-China.

## Fighters Hit Java Base

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

MANILA, Sunday, Aug. 5—(P)—United States 13th Air Force Lightning's destroyed 37 enemy locomotives at Soerabaja in a heavy two-hour attack at mid-day Wednesday, in their first long-range challenge of the Japanese at that on-  
vital naval base on eastern Java, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

Air force headquarters described the destruction as being of "explosive effect."

"We have developed the long-range fighter into an instrument of destruction that works as well a thousand miles from base as it does 10 miles away," declared Maj. Gen. Paul B. Wurtsmith, commander of the 13th A. F.

Last week's 2,100-mile flight on reconnaissance to Singapore by our P-38s was the longest ever flown, and this sweep to Soerabaja should show the Nip he is not safe from our deadly deck-level attacks anywhere in the Indies or Asia.

The fighters flew to Soerabaja from the Philippines without encountering air opposition. They met only moderate anti-aircraft fire in two hours over the target.

## Aussie Patrols Cut Behind Japs

MANILA, Aug. 2—(U.P.)—Australian patrols knifed behind Japanese rearguard units today, threatening them with isolation in the Balikpapan and Brunei Bay areas of Borneo.

Thirteenth Air Force bombers and Australian fighters aided the advancing Australian Seventh and Ninth Division ground forces by at-

tacking enemy airdromes and installations along Borneo's coastal areas.

In New Guinea Australian 60th Division units captured Alama, a village approximately six miles south of the huge enemy troop concentration around Koboibus. Alama's fall gives the Australians control of three other villages, Auau, Kumiche and Gwaliy, which were strongly held by the Japanese.

Australian naval vessels bom-

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**ALLIED FORCES ON 6 FRONTS  
SET STAGE FOR COMING  
PUSH AGAINST JAPAN AND  
ASIATIC MAINLAND**

**BURMA CLEANUP**  
BRITISH FORCES LINK UP  
CLOSE ON SCATTERED  
ENEMY TROOPS

**CHINESE OFFENSIVE**

**OKINAWA CLEANUP**  
YANKS LAUNCH OFFENSIVE  
AGAINST JAPS POCKETED  
ON SOUTHERN TIP

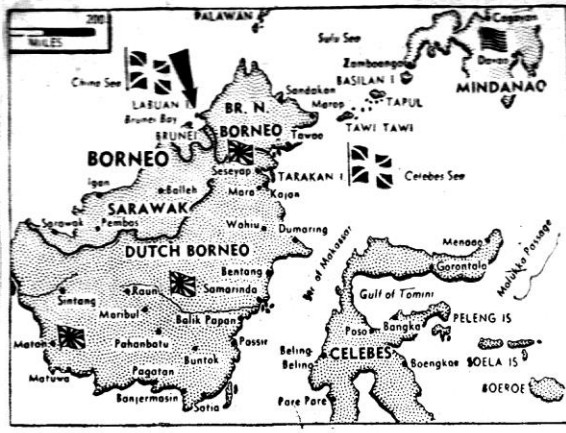
**STRATEGIC AIR OFFENSIVE**  
B-29'S BATTER GREAT  
JAPANESE OIL INSTALLATIONS

**PHILIPPINE CLEANUP**  
JAP REMNANTS ON  
LUZON AND MINDANAO  
BEING MOPPED UP

**TARAKAN CLEANUP**  
AUSSIES MOVE ON OIL FIELDS  
TO CONSOLIDATE INDIES BASE

RAILROADS ——— ROADS  
0 500  
Approximate scale of miles

Shaded area shows Jap-held territory and arrows indicate current offensive actions. The broken line outlines the area within which, speculation says, the British will carry the initiative. This territory would include the fronts west of a line running south from Hainan.



Australians invade Labuan Isle off Borneo. (Acme)

# Ships, Planes Support Drive

## Gen. MacArthur Lands With Australian Units

MANILA, June 11—(U.P.)—Allied Headquarters announced today that Australian forces had invaded Borneo, seized control of strategic Brunei Bay on the northwest coast, and thrust more than two miles inland toward Brunei, capital of the sultanate of the same name.

Led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, troops of the Australian Ninth Division landed against scattered opposition on Labuan Island at the entrance to Brunei Bay, on Muara Island along its eastern shore, and at nearby Brooketon on the mainland.

With "negligible" casualties in the first phase of the invasion, the Australians captured Labuan town and airfield, and on the mainland moved 4000 yards from Brooketon toward Brunei town.

### Warships Support Attack

A powerful air-sea bombardment leveled the Japanese beach defenses on Borneo, a strategic island rich in oil, rubber, coal, lumber, iron and other resources. It lies 800 miles north of Singapore and 600 miles east of the shores of Indo-China.

The landing Sunday morning was supported by warships of the United States Seventh Fleet and the Royal Australian Navy, together with bombers and fighters of the United States 13th and Australian air forces.

The invasion followed the seizure of Tarakan, on the opposite side of Borneo. It caught the Japanese off guard and unprepared to offer effective resistance.

MacArthur and Gen. George C. Kenney, his air commander, went ashore with the assault waves in Labuan Island.

The seizure of Brunei Bay gave the Allies a keystone naval base for further operations. Its 500 square miles of sheltered water will accommodate countless ships of any size.

### Cut Off East Indies

The establishment of air and naval facilities at Brunei Bay, supplementing those in the Philippines, will complete a chain of mutually supporting strategic bases 1500 miles long from which air and naval forces will be within effective range of the Asiatic coast from Singapore to Shanghai.

A communique announcing the invasion said the Japanese have "definitely lost the war of strategy in the Southwest Pacific." The Borneo landing completed the cutting off of Japanese forces in the East Indies.

Authorities estimated there were 2000 to 5000 Japanese in the Brunei area. The amphibious forces encountered some mines and underwater obstacles.

By Sunday night the Australians, veterans of the Middle East and New Guinea, were within 12 miles of Brunei town after the 4000-yard advance from the Brooketon beach head.

June 15, 1945

### Australians Drive on Borneo Oil Field

MANILA, June 15—(U.P.)—The Australians today opened a drive for the rich Seria and Miri oil fields on north Borneo, where air and naval units were reported "paving the way for future operations."

Minesweepers cleared out 117 mines along the jutting piece of coastland where Miri and the town of Lutong lie.

PT boats, patrolling the waters

there, exchanged fire with coastal batteries just north of Lutong. An American destroyer poured shells into caves and gun positions along the coast. Thirteenth Air Force planes strafed the Miri airstrip, probably destroying six planes parked there.

The Australian Ninth Division, after taking Brunei, capital of the Sultanate, struck out along the road to the oil fields. Their next objective was the oil refinery town of Tutong, 18 miles from Brunei and about half way to Lutong.

\* \* \*

## Allies Bomb Balikpapan; Yanks Gain in Luzon

MANILA, June 26—(U.P.)—Radio Tokyo reported today that an Allied fleet again was bombarding Balikpapan on Borneo and that Allied troops had landed on tiny Ternate Island in the Moluccas.

The new developments in the East Indies came as the American 37th Division in northern Luzon was within four miles of Tuguegarao, where a gallant guerrilla force

fought off almost constant Japanese counter-attacks.

"Some 30-odd surface units, including cruisers and destroyers, are now bombarding Balikpapan," said the enemy broadcast. The oil center, on the east coast of Borneo, has been under sea and air fire for more than two weeks.

"Enemy minesweepers are reported clearing our minefields, but no indications of a landing are observed," Tokyo said.

The Japanese Domei news agency reported the invasion of Ternate, which lies a few miles off the west coast of Halmahera in the Molucca Islands, northwest of New Guinea. The islands commands the approaches to Ternate harbor, one of the finest ports in that part of the East Indies.

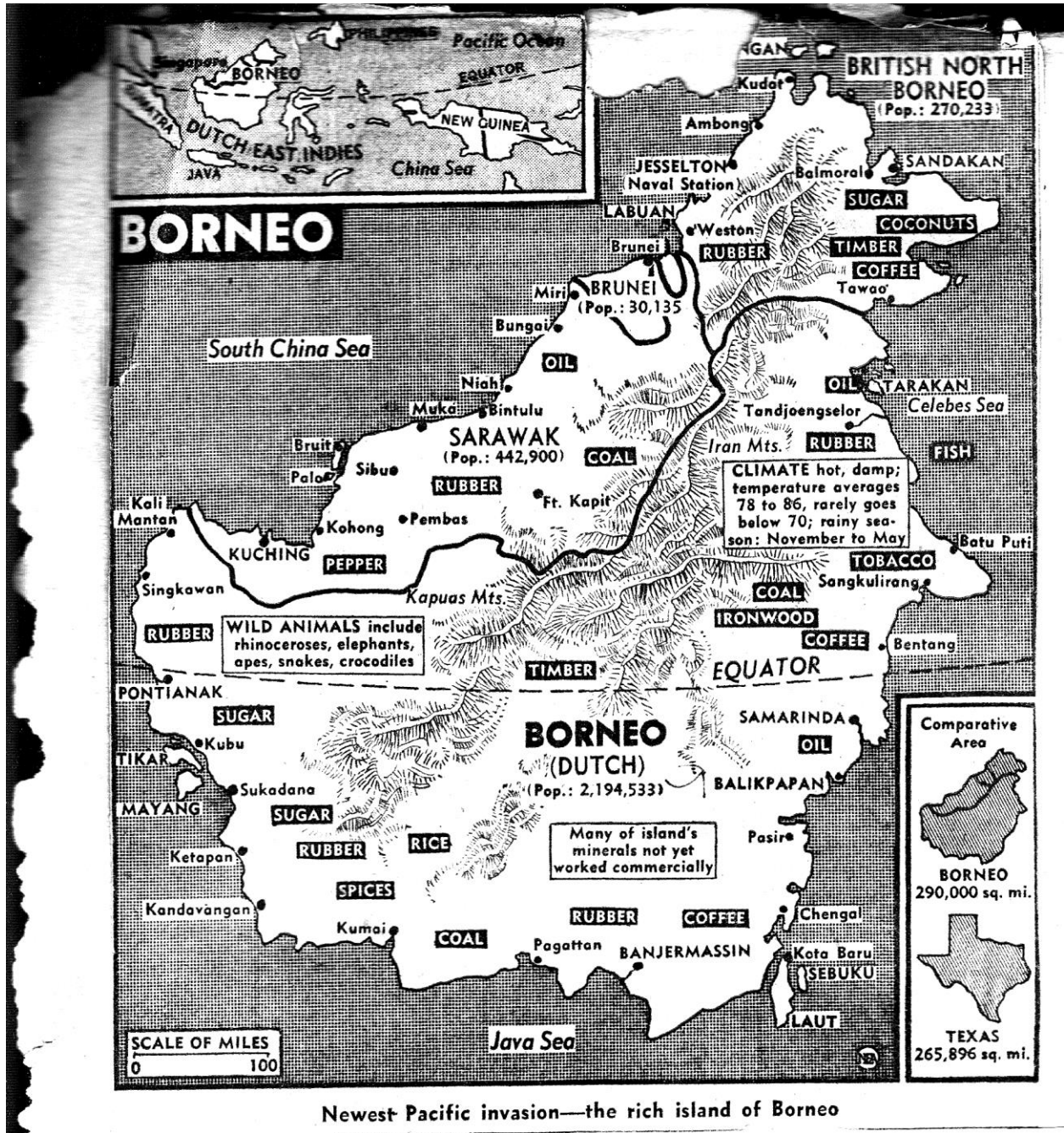
Domei said about 300 troops landed on the island, which is only seven miles long and about 25 miles square. It was the first Dutch colony in the East Indies.

### Move Toward Junction

In the Philippines fighting, about 50 miles now separated the 37th Division advancing north in the Cagayan Valley and the airborne troops driving south from where they landed near Aparri on the north coast Saturday morning. The airborne force made fresh progress, but no details were given.

The 37th was meeting steady opposition in its drive on Tuguegarao, which was under Japanese attack from the east. In Sunday's advance the Americans killed 175 Japanese and captured 20. They also captured a number of large artillery pieces which the Japanese had been using to shell narrow Highway No. 5, the route of advance.

Gen. MacArthur's communique today said that the Japanese in northern Luzon were "thoroughly trapped" between the 37th and the airborne troops. The enemy had an estimated 20,000 troops in northern Luzon, but their losses have been high in recent fighting.



Newest Pacific invasion—the rich island of Borneo

# Allied Fleet Near East Borneo Oil Field, Japs Claim

By James Hutcheson

BRUNEI BAY (P)—The African-experienced Australian "Rats of Tobruk" drove toward prized west Borneo oil fields today as an unconfirmed enemy broadcast reported an Allied fleet, led by three battleships, was approaching the oil refinery center of Balikpapan.

Tokyo said a fleet of three battleships, an aircraft carrier, 16 destroyers and "other warships" was moving in on Balikpapan, on the east central coast.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique today said only that Balikpapan's defense guns and airdromes were pounded by more than 50 fighter-escorted Liberators.

(Any Allied move on Balikpapan would be a grasp for some of the biggest refineries in the East Indies.)

MacArthur said the raiders from the 13th (Jungle Fightin') Air Force "concentrated 76 tons of bombs on Balikpapan gun positions, destroyed two fuel tanks and hit nearby airdromes at Manggar and Seppingan."

The enemy report came less than a week after the Australian Ninth Division invaded the Brunei Bay area of northwest Borneo under the guns of the U. S. Seventh fleet and bombs and rockets of the 13th and Royal Australian Air Forces.

The "Rats of Tobruk," who fought the Germans in North Africa, overran three airfields—within 800 miles of Singapore—seized the capital city of the sultanate and now are moving south toward the enemy-fired Seria and Miri oil fields.

Melbourne reports said the Aussies were pushing into the state of Sarawak, within 18 miles of the Toutong oil refinery.

MacArthur's communique today announced the occupation of a third airdrome, the 3,600-foot Timbalai airfield on Labuan Island and complete security of that island commanding entrance to the fleet anchorage of Brunei Bay.

Balikpapan is 300 miles south of Tarakan Island where Australian forces opened the reinvasion of Borneo. Tarakan has been virtually conquered in a bitter campaign which opened May 1.

The Aussie victories at Brunei Bay were accomplished in six days against negligible opposition in which Digger losses were light and American naval personnel sustained 10 casualties.

Beaufort, then lumbered ashore on the jungled banks. Other troops worked their way along the bomb-riddled railroad from Weston to Beaufort.

Australian troops on the opposite shores of Brunei Bay took the oil refinery town of Tutong, but mangrove swamps stopped them from advancing along the coast to the Seria and Miri oil fields.

U. S. Navy minesweepers continued their work in the waters off the oil fields, clearing the way "for possible future operations."

American and Australian fighters, light, medium and heavy bombers, and transport planes already have landed on the air strip on Labuan Island, in the mouth of Brunei Bay.

1011.

## Australians Make New Landing in North Borneo

MANILA, June 19—(U.P.)—Australian troops drove through the jungles of north Borneo today toward the great rubber center of Beaufort after a new, unopposed landing on the shores of Brunei Bay.

The Australians made their shore-to-shore operation as American forces in northern Luzon continued their Cagayan valley push unchecked by the Japanese.

The new landing, in which American-manned Buffaloes, amphibious tractors, carried the Australians, was made at Weston, a small railroad on the eastern shore of Brunei Bay. Beaufort is 15 miles northeast of Weston.

The Buffaloes moved upstream on the Padas River, which runs past

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# East Japs From Kuriles to Borneo

## Airborne Yanks Gain on Luzon North Coast

### 37th Division Drives to Relieve Guerrillas Holding Cagayan City

By FRANK TREMAINE

PEARL HARBOR, June 25—(U.P.)—At least six Allied air forces battered the Japanese today from their homeland to the far corners of their stolen empire. Some of the heaviest aerial blows of the Pacific war, upwards of 1000 tons of bombs were heaped on 16 targets across a 5000-mile front.

From the Kuriles to Borneo, every type of plane, from little fighter to giant Superfortress, took part in the pre-invasion offensive.

The targets included Formosa, Canton, Hong Kong, Balikpapan, Kyushu, the Kurile Islands, Marcus Island, the Marshalls, the Sakishimas, Luzon and Mindanao.

Tokyo admitted that Okinawa—base for bigger aerial blows to come—was lost. The toll of enemy casualties on the island, where mopping-up continued, was over the 110,000 mark. A Japanese communique said the Americans suffered 80,800 casualties in the campaign. (Latest United States reports place our casualties at 45,000 killed, wounded and missing.)

The Japanese feared another invasion on Borneo, and they announced civilians had been moved inland from Balikpapan, pounded by sea and air for two weeks. One Japanese broadcast said that landing attempts at Balikpapan, on Borneo's east coast, had been checked.

In another preview of things to come, American troops made their first full-dress airborne landing in northern Luzon, where the battle for the island was drawing toward an end. For the first time in the Pacific war, gliders, as well as parachute troops, were dropped in enemy territory.

#### Battle for China Base

The airborne troops quickly gained ground after their landing, linking with a force to the north at Aparri, and gaining two miles to the south.

Farther down the Cagayan valley, the 37th Division gained nine miles in a drive to relieve the guerrilla troops holding Tuguegarao, capital of Cagayan province. They were within 10 miles of the guerrillas, who fought off fierce enemy counter-attacks.

In southwest China, the Chinese and Japanese battled hotly for the former American airbase at Liuchow. The fight for the city was in its fourth day. Chungking reported another Chinese column was

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26—(U.P.)—Radio  
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THE CLEVELAND PRESS, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1945

## Planes Blast Japs, Kuriles to Borneo

(Continued From Page One)

closing in from six miles northwest of Liuchow.

Nowhere were the Japanese safe from air attacks. The targets read like a list of their old conquests. And it was only the beginning.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, in a press conference at Honolulu, repeated his promise that American planes will heap 2,000,000 tons of bombs on the Japanese homeland in the next 12 months.

Arnold also revealed that B-29 Superfortresses will operate from Okinawa, enabling them to carry larger bomb loads.

The B-29s, according to Tokyo, mined waters off Honshu and Kyushu and raided secondary targets on

the islands in the week-end attacks. But the 20th was only one airforce taking part.

#### Bomb China Sea Area

The U. S. Fifth and 13th Air Forces and the R. A. F. under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command pounded and pounded the enemy along a 2000-mile arc of the South China Sea.

MacArthur's heavies bombed Balikpapan and Formosa, and the R. A. F. helped in the attacks on Borneo. Medium bombers ranged the China coast from Canton to Hongkong, bombing and strafing river shipping and other targets. The railroad terminal at Nanking, on the Yangtze River far inland, was bombed.

Fighters of the Seventh Air Force, of the Marines and the Navy peppered targets from the Sakishima Islands south of Japan to the Kuriles north of it. Itazuki air field in northern Kyushu was bombed by Army Thunderbolt fighters from

the new bases on Okinawa. Shipping was attacked in the Tsushima Straits between Kyushu and Korea.

With the mounting air attacks to prod them, the Japanese continued their invasion preparations. The latest move was to mobilize all motor vehicles in Tokyo, including taxicabs, to give the island's defenders more mobility.

# Aussies Seize First Oil Wells On Borneo Isle

MANILA (P)—Burrowing Japanese troops who survived a murderous artillery barrage held battle-wise Australians to moderate gains Thursday at Tarakan, Borneo oil center. However, an American column slashed through Davao City, a pre-war Nipponese settlement on Mindanao in the southern Philippines, without much of a fight.

Covered by guns of the United States Seventh Fleet and by planes of the 13th United States Air Force and the Australian Air Force, Australian ground troops seized the military barracks in Tarakan City. Field dispatches said they were stopped, however, when they tried to take a hill overlooking the town.

Spencer Davis, Associated Press correspondent on Tarakan, reported the Aussies broke into the western portion of the town after some of the most bitter fighting in the southwest Pacific. They secured about 25 per cent of the rich oil wells in that vicinity. Japanese defenders fired from the tops of derricks as the Aussies advanced.

The Japanese were blowing up the oil wells with remote controlled explosive charges, Davis said.

Yanks of the 24th Division, who had been expecting a stiff fight as they advanced on Davao, reached the outskirts of the city and found indications that the main Japanese force had fled. As they entered the town, however, enemy snipers and suicide squads forced a house-to-house fight. The Yanks went on through, to the northern outskirts.

and Sgt. Wilbur F. Milde, no address listed.

Flight Officer Robert C. Koslo, 10420 Park Heights road, is copilot on a Liberator which bombed Balikpapan, rated the roughest bombing assignment ever given the 13th Air Force.

Another impressive record is that of Sgt. Robert L. Maudsley, 2505 Southfield avenue. Behind his Air Medal with two Oak Leaf clusters are more than 300 hours of aerial action, comprising 34 bombing missions in which he hit Formosa, China, French Indo China, Borneo and invasion points in the Philippines.

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## Aussies Battle Through Smoking Tarakan City

MANILA, May 4—(U. P.)—Australian troops battled through the outskirts of smoking Tarakan City on Tarakan Island off Borneo today against strongly resisting Japanese forces.

At the same time American troops on Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, brought their campaign to the climactic phase by driving into Davao, last major occupied city in the island.

Coastal guns and ammunition dumps were seized intact by the 24th Division in entering the port of the head of Davao Gulf. The Japanese, who have put up little resistance during the Mindanao campaign, were reported retreating north of Davao, indicating the city may be quickly occupied.

On Tarakan, rich oil center 400 miles southwest of Mindanao, Australian forces ran into tough resistance as they pushed into the outskirts of Tarakan City and drove to the edge of the airfield, three miles to the northwest.



# Aussies Plunge on Borneo's Oil

(Continued From Page One)

hara-kiri with a bayonet when his position became hopeless.

Specialized American troops and Dutch troops also stormed ashore on the beach north of Balikpapan, as did Dutch oil specialists.

## Rich Oil Supply at Stake

American Seabees went to work assembling and floating causeways for the unloading of cargo ships, which will follow with the heavier materiel necessary for the campaign. It was said that the Japanese garrison at Balikpapan was the largest on Borneo, although its size was not estimated.

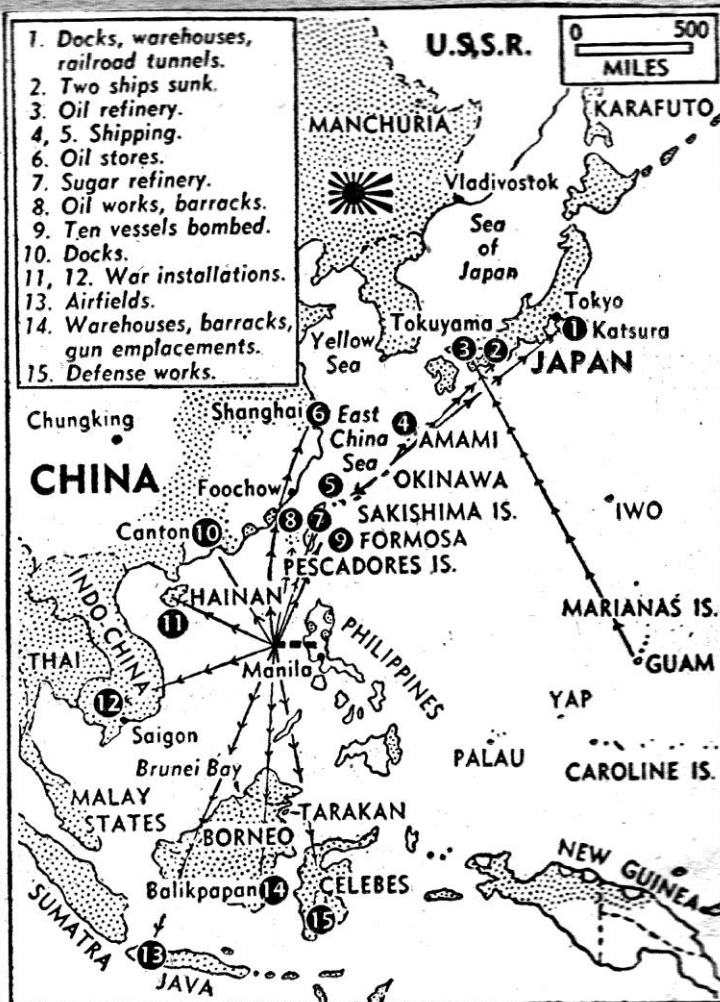
The invasion marked the first time that Allied forces had battled in the Dutch part of Borneo since it was lost to the enemy in January, 1942. At stake was one of the world's richest oil sources. The Balikpapan refineries, supplied by pipe from surrounding fields, turned out 6,000,000 barrels a year before the war.

## Settle an Old Score

"I think today we settled the score of that Macassar Strait affair of three and a half years ago," said Gen. Douglas MacArthur after he watched the invasion from the bridge of a light cruiser of the United States Seventh Fleet. He referred to the first battle of Macassar Strait, when a handful of Dutch and American bombers and Allied warships attempted to head off the Japanese fleet headed for the invasion of Java.

While MacArthur watched, the warships of the Seventh Fleet climaxed a three weeks' bombardment of the Balikpapan area with a thunderous prelude to the invasion. During the softening-up process, the Navy fired over 7000 rounds into the beach area from guns five inches or bigger. Nearly 10,000 rockets were launched against the beach defenses.

Allied minesweepers began clearing Balikpapan Bay 16 days ago under intense fire from coastal batteries. In the three days just before the landing, special American demolition teams worked in water to their necks clearing mines and barriers fronting the beach.



The arrows track the flights of bombers from bases in the Marianas, Philippines and Okinawa in one 24-hour period. Numbers and inset box identify the targets.

# YANKS CLEAR JAPS FROM DAVAO CITY

## Allies Battle for Tarakan Airfield Off Borneo

BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA, Sunday, May 6—(AP)—complete liberation of Davao, last major Philippine city taken from the Japanese, was proclaimed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today as Australian and Dutch troops fought ahead on little Tarakan Island off Borneo.

Davao, big hemp port on Mindanao Island, was captured by the United States 24th Infantry Division, without the bitter fight that had been expected.

On Tarakan, meanwhile, Australian fighters cleared the Japanese from two sections of Tarakan city and were fighting on the nearby airdrome.

MacArthur reported Netherlands East Indies troops now are participating alongside the Aussies in this first Allied ground drive to recover East Indies oil and rubber riches from the Japanese.

Naval and air bombardment silenced enemy positions on Tarakan as the Aussies and Dutch moved ahead after being held stubbornly for a day. Heavy bombers struck the Borneo mainland.

Netherlands oil rehabilitation squads went ashore on Tarakan with the Australians in the landing May 1. They found that aside from destruction wrought by the pre-invasion sea and air bombardment, the Japanese were blowing up the wells.

The Dutch, however, are planning

to reconvert the retrieved petroleum and rubber areas to Allied use as soon as possible.

# Say New Invasion Fleet Off Borneo

## Japs Report Warships Near Great Oil Port

MANILA, June 16—(U.P.)—Tokyo reported today that a strong Allied fleet was nearing the great oil port of Balikpapan, on the east coast of Borneo, indicating another invasion of the island may be imminent.

A Japanese broadcast said that the fleet included an aircraft carrier, three battleships, 16 destroyers and other warships. Any "other" warships in a fleet of that makeup could very well be landing craft.

Today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported a heavy bomber attack on Balikpapan gun positions and nearby airdromes at Manggar and Sepinggan.

Balikpapan, with a prewar population of 30,000, was one of Borneo's greatest oil producing centers. The combined production of its refineries and those of captured Tarakan Island, 310 miles to the north, was 1,680,377 tons of crude oil in 1939.

Over 400 miles to the northwest of Balikpapan, on the opposite coast of Borneo, Australian troops completed clearing the Brunei peninsula and Labuan Island in the mouth of Brunei Bay.

American forces in the Philippines began a renewed drive to clear the remaining Japanese from Luzon, paced by the 37th Division which spurred 22 miles in 24 hours.

The 37th liberated the northern Luzon towns of Santiago and Echague and crashed into the clear country on the floor of the Cagayan Valley proper.

## 13 JAP SHIPS SUNK AND 109 DAMAGED

Far Eastern Forces Add to  
Score; Aussies Gain

BY WILLIAM C. WILSON

MANILA, Tuesday, July 24—  
(UP)—Far Eastern air force planes  
blasting enemy sea communications  
have sunk 13 Japanese craft and  
damaged at least another 109, Gen.  
Douglas MacArthur announced to-  
day. He disclosed at the same  
time that Australian ground forces  
advanced an additional three miles  
north of Balikpapan.

Fighters and bombers of the  
Seventh and 13th Air Forces and  
the Seventh Fleet sank eight cargo  
craft off Formosa, two freighters  
in the Gulf of Siam, a schooner  
off the Indo-China coast and two  
barges in the lesser Sundas, Mac-  
Arthur said in his official com-  
munique.

A headquarters spokesman dis-  
closed that at least 109 other craft,  
ranging from junks through lug-  
gars and up to the medium sized  
freighters, were damaged in wide-  
spread attacks from the China coast  
to the Dutch East Indies.

### Troop Trucks Wiped Out

Australian ground forces in the  
Balikpapan area of East Borneo  
overran Japanese positions north of  
Mount Batochampan and drove three  
miles north during Saturday night  
and Sunday morning.

Several truckloads of enemy  
troops were wiped out as the  
Australians opened their attack at  
the moment the enemy began to  
pull out of fixed defense fortifica-  
tions. The advance was made un-  
opposed along the main road after  
the troop trucks had been demol-  
ished.

The ground attacks were sup-  
ported by Australian fighter planes  
now operating from Sepinggan Air  
field some five miles east of  
Balikpapan.

## TOKYO BAY ATTACK DREW NO DEFENSE

Nimitz Says Installations  
Were Shelled

(Continued From First Page)

Formosa also received its daily  
pounding from United States me-  
dium bombers, 20 of them setting  
Matsuyama Airfield installations  
afire and hitting railroad and stor-  
age facilities.

Reports yesterday from Borneo  
said Australian troops who recently  
captured the Sambodja oil field on  
the eastern side of the big petro-  
leum producing island were con-  
solidating their positions, but there  
was little ground warfare. Aus-  
tralian fighter planes and United  
States bombers swept Borneo coasts,  
hitting Sandakan in the northeast  
and damaging shipping in the Ma-  
hakam River estuary.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's head-  
quarters disclosed that the ratio of  
Japanese dead to Allied dead in  
the fight for Borneo amounts to  
more than 11 to 1. Counted Japa-  
nese dead total 4,306; prisoners tak-  
en, 441. Allied casualties, mostly  
Australian, were 386 killed, 1,351  
wounded and 12 missing.

Rapid fire blows by American  
aircraft from Okinawa, the Mari-  
anas and Iwo Jima have exercised  
a "surprisingly strong" psychologi-  
cal effect on the Japanese people,  
Tokyo radio admitted.

"Tactics of the raiding planes  
have become so complicated that  
they cannot be anticipated from ex-  
perience or the common sense  
gained so far," the broadcaster said.

## 200 PLANES POUND BASE SECOND DAY

No Aerial Interception as  
They Strafe Nine Fields;  
Kyushu Also Target

By the Associated Press

Far East Air Force bombers  
and fighters striking across the  
East China Sea pounded air-  
dromes and docks around  
Shanghai Wednesday for the  
second straight day of full-scale  
blows at Japan's principal war  
center in China, American head-  
quarters announced today.

More than 200 Okinawa-based  
planes met no aerial interception  
as they cratered and strafed five  
airfields—Woosung, Tachang, Ting-  
hai, Kiangwan and Lungwa—de-  
stroying or damaging nine ground-  
ed enemy planes. Harbor facilities  
also were hit.

Seventh Air Force Thunderbolts  
and Fifth Air Force Mustangs, all  
units of the Far East Air Force,  
also pounded Kyushu Wednesday  
in continuation of almost daily at-  
tacks on this southernmost Japa-  
nese home island. Prime target was  
Kagoshima, munitions and rayon  
factory center in the southern part  
of the island.

### Introduction to Honshu

One Liberator heavy made the  
Far East Air Force's first visit to  
Honshu, main Nipponese home is-  
land northeast of Kyushu, bombing  
the big Miho Airfield.

Australian Seventh Division in-  
fantrymen consolidated their newly  
won positions in the Sambodja oil  
field in eastern Borneo, while  
United States 13th Air Force bomb-  
ers and fighters and Australian air-  
men attacked Japanese installations  
and shipping along the coasts of the  
big island.

American Far East Air Force  
planes and aircraft of the United  
States Seventh Fleet ranged the  
lower coast of China, Hainan Island  
and Indo-China, starting fires in in-  
dustries around Canton and damag-  
ing railroad facilities. Other Allied  
planes struck Jap installations in  
the Moluccas, Celebes and Lesser  
Sundas.

Formosa received its daily blast-  
ing.

Jap aircraft thrusts at American  
bases on Okinawa Wednesday and  
Thursday evenings cost the enemy  
eight planes, three of which crashed  
in the vicinity of the island, doing  
minor damage, Pacific fleet head-  
quarters said.

The communique did not say  
whether the damage was done to  
American ships off Okinawa or to  
installations on near-by islands.  
Tokyo radio said without confirma-  
tion that Jap air raiders sank a  
cruiser and a large transport in  
an Okinawa attack Thursday.

The fleet announcement made no  
mention of the activities of United  
States and British warships and  
planes which hit the Tokyo Bay  
area Wednesday and Thursday. It  
was the second day of silence con-  
cerning these Allied forces.

American M...

# BALIKPAPAN BAY CLEARED OF JAPS

## Refinery Above Borneo Oil Port Also Is Won

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, Wednesday, July 11—(AP)—Balikpapan' broad bay, an anchorage capable of handling unlimited shipping, is completely in the hands of Allied forces, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

At the same time a headquarters spokesman disclosed the Aussies now hold all of the hotly contested Pandansari refinery area just north of Balikpapan town.

The final link in a chain of amphibious hops around the perimeter of Borneo's biggest oil port came Sunday. Maj. Gen. Milford's Australians pushed in small boats from their west-shore Cape Penadjam positions four miles farther north to Djinabara.

They met no opposition. The small landing craft were protected by

naval gunfire. The new landing put the diggers across narrow straits from Dutch soldiers who seized Cape Teloktebang in an amphibious operation the preceding day.

### Enemy Guns Bombed

Japanese antiaircraft guns were imbedded in the hilly terrain overlooking the sandy shores of Djinabara, but they had been heavily hit in repeated air strikes.

Northeast of captured Manggar airdrome 13 miles northeast of Balikpapan town, Australians smashed two infiltration attacks by the Japanese Saturday night and advanced a mile beyond Manggar's runways. Another center of enemy resistance developed on the shallow slopes of Mt. Batochamper—"smashed stone" in Malay—six miles north of the refinery center. Enemy 105-millimeter Howitzer

positions, trucks, barges and buildings were blown up by a score of 13th Air Force Liberators and Mitchells giving continued close support to the ground troops.

Oil fields and airdromes on Formosa were bombed Sunday by more than 65 planes of the Fifth Air Force while other planes ranging west to China and south to Java sank or damaged 10 Japanese vessels.

# Japs Retreat Before Aussies

## Strategic Post Falls in Artillery Rain

MANILA, July 16—(U.P.)—Australian Seventh Division

units drove desperately battling Japanese troops back along a 60-mile route north toward Samarinda today after capturing 200-foot Mt. Batochamper, five miles north of Balikpapan.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique announced that the mountain stronghold fell following a heavy artillery barrage which drove the Japanese from their defenses.

However they have pulled back in good order to prepared defenses along the highway leading to Samarinda and today were fighting stubbornly.

In the northeast Australian troops moved up the coast five miles in 48 hours to take Amborwang, five miles southwest of the oilfield refinery center at Sambodja. There was no opposition.

Planes and naval units continued their activities along the northeast Borneo coast hitting targets in Celebes and in the Halmahera Islands to the east.

Heavy units bombed the Suo boat yards on the northeast coast of Formosa causing violent explosions and fires with smoke rising to 6000 feet.

Fighter units sweeping the Shang-

## Kenney Given Tactical Air Command in Pacific

MANILA (AP)—General George C. Kenney was handed the Army Air Forces' top tactical command against Japan today and promptly promised that his Far Eastern Air Forces with advanced headquarters now on Okinawa would bomb the enemy homeland 24 hours a day at all altitudes from 10 to 10,000 feet.

General Douglas MacArthur, who has had Kenney as his right-hand man for air since the early days on the defensive in Australia and New Guinea, announced that the Army Seventh Air Force, veteran of the Central Pacific, had been transferred to Kenney's command. All Army air operations from Okinawa now are under MacArthur's over-all command as chief of army forces in the Pacific.

Kenney's Far Eastern Air Forces already include the Fifth and 13th Air Forces. Elements of the Fifth have been operating against Japan recently from New Okinawa bases, but others of both the Fifth and 13th are still active in the Southwest Pacific area.

# Aussies Lunge on Borneo Oil

## Advance on Airfield Above Balikpapan

MANILA, July 2—(U.P.)—The Australian Seventh Division, with supporting American and Dutch troops, today neared the Seppinggang Air-drome, six miles northeast of Balikpapan, as the enemy fled the invaded Borneo oil center under heavy air assaults.

Tokyo broadcasts said that the Japanese had counter-attacked the beach head established by the Australians Sunday morning and that bitter fighting was under way. But front dispatches reported the Australians were striking deep inland against light opposition, confined mainly to small arms fire. The Seventh Division, after winning the high ground dominating Balikpapan, struck northeast from the town.

By nightfall Sunday the Aussies were closing toward the Seppinggang airfield, on the coast midway between Balikpapan and Manggar airdrome, 12 miles northeast of the town. They already had driven across the Seppinggang Besar River, their first water barrier.

The Air Force reported that enemy troops were streaming northward from Balikpapan in all kinds of vehicles. The Japanese columns were pounded repeatedly by Allied planes.

### Anti-Tank Ditch Fail

Japanese broadcasts admitted that the original landing force, which Tokyo estimated at 5000 troops, had been reinforced.

A heavy smoke pall from oil installations set afire by the tremendous pre-invasion aerial and naval bombardment covered the battlefield. One of the first barriers met by the invaders was a wide anti-tank ditch, lined with oil pipes designed to erect a barrier of flame against any attack. However, Allied bombings had wrecked the pipes and made the ditch useless.

In the early stages, the Australians met mostly Japanese naval personnel. One machine gunner in a naval uniform blew himself up with a hand grenade when he was called upon to surrender. Another one machine gunner committed

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