COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF HMAS SYDNEY II

Before The Hon TRH Cole AO RFD QC

Held at level 5, 55 Market Street, Sydney

Counsel Assisting: CMDR J Rush RFD QC RANR LEUT P Kerr RANR

Counsel Representing: LCDR J Renwick RANR

On Monday, 1 December 2008 at 9.30am (Day 19)

<MICHAEL STEPHEN JULIAN MONTGOMERY, on former oath: [9.30am]</pre> 1 2 < EXAMINATION BY CMDR RUSH CONTINUING: 3 4 5 THE PRESIDENT: Q. Mr Montgomery, you're on your former 6 oath. 7 Α. Yes. 8 9 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. 10 11 CMDR RUSH: Thank you, sir. 12 Mr Montgomery, on Friday, you told the Commissioner of 13 Q. your opinion that Sydney, at the time of commencement of 14 15 the engagement with Kormoran, was definitely at Action 16 Stations. 17 Your Honour, if I may defer for a moment answering that question, I would like to seek a direction from you on 18 the legal function of this Inquiry. 19 20 21 In my understanding of legal terminology, there is a very clear distinction between a court of inquiry and 22 23 A court of inquiry, such as we are now a court of law. 24

In my understanding of legal terminology, there is a very clear distinction between a court of inquiry and a court of law. A court of inquiry, such as we are now engaged in, has the function, in the words of your own opening statement, to provide an independent, reasoned and fact-based account, and a court of law has the function to determine the guilt or otherwise of the defendant by an adversarial process in which the prosecution seeks to discredit the defence.

THE PRESIDENT: Q. That is one small portion of the functions of a court of law.

A. Yes, yes. If I'm correct in this, I'm bound to observe that the manner in which I was questioned on Friday was much more akin to the latter. To give but one example, counsel went to great lengths to resurrect letters which I had written to Professor Hinsley and Mr Patrick Beesly in 1979 when I was assembling material for the first edition of my book and I was sounding them out on evidence that the German warship Scharnhorst had been involved in Sydney's loss. By the time that I came to write the second edition of my book in 1983 - that is, 25 years ago - I freely acknowledged that that evidence was mistaken.

The only possible purpose in counsel's introducing that on Friday was in order to discredit me generally as a witness. As a result, a very considerable amount of my

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time and of your even more valuable time was wasted, and, as a consequence, there are several vital items of evidence, of which I am happy to give you a list if you so wish, which were never even mentioned, let alone discussed.

I would therefore humbly invite you to give a direction to counsel to conduct his questioning of me today in a manner more appropriate to a court of inquiry and to a joint endeavour to elicit the facts in accordance with your own stated objective.

Q. Is that all you wish to say?A. Yes.

Q. My function as a commissioner is distinct from my function which I exercised when I was a judge. A judge is able to make binding determinations, whether it be between civil parties or whether it be between the State and a person accused of a crime. I have no such powers and I'm sitting here as a commissioner of inquiry under the Defence Act, but my obligation is to examine all of the material which I might regard as relevant to see what weight should be attached to it.

 I propose to do that, and the way I propose to do it is to assemble, as best I can, all of the material which I might regard as evidence and to form views based on that. But in addition to what I have described as evidence, there are a number of people who, over the years, have advanced theories which they espouse and which may be either consistent with or inconsistent with what I've called the evidence.

One valid way of testing theories which have been advanced is to trace their history and to show any inconsistencies that may have existed in relation to those theories over the years, and a valid way of testing that is to determine whether or not a person has changed their mind about a theory they are advancing and, if so, why.

 You may be assured that I will not allow the time of this Inquiry to be wasted in any way at all, and if I thought for a minute that CMDR Rush or anybody else who asks questions in this Inquiry was wasting my time, I would stop them. I have not reached any view that any questions that CMDR Rush asked you on Friday were a waste of time of this Inquiry.

 You are not here on any charge or accusation. You are here as a person who has an interest in this area, who has investigated it and written much about it. The materials and the views you have espoused have caused interest in society both here and overseas, and accordingly it is important that I be able to understand fully your views and the basis for them.

CMDR Rush did say to you at the end of Friday that he had not yet concluded the matters that he thought were material, and no doubt he will do that today. But if, at the end of that examination, you feel that there are matters which you think you wish to advance to me which he has not touched upon, then you will be given every opportunity to do so.

A. Yes, thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, CMDR Rush.

CMDR RUSH: Q. You told the Commission of Inquiry last Friday that, in your opinion, Sydney was definitely at Action Stations.

A. I did, yes.

- Q. And you pointed to the evidence in relation to that of Mr Messerschmidt, as given to the Commissioner in Germany. Is that a view that you have always held?
- A. I think so, yes, from the very early stage.

Q. I just need to go back to your paper of 1991 at WAM. 002. 0215. Perhaps if we go towards the top of the page, to the paragraph that commences, "To have been able to demonstrate". Here, you were discussing the ability or the supposed ability of Kormoran to decamouflage in six seconds, and you will note in this paragraph - perhaps it is best to read it:

To have been able to demonstrate that the Sydney had gone through the full challenge procedure and thus left Detmers with no option but to resort to action would also have removed his exposure to accusations of breaching International Law on a further count, namely, that of having launched an unprovoked attack while still flying a false flag. In his book Detmers claims

that "Within six seconds of the order to decamouflage the first shot was fired from our Number One gun"; why he should choose to put quite such a precise time on this is apparent from the Action Report, whose "Removal of relevant entry reads: disquise; Dutch flag struck; war flag flies clear from main mast. Time taken six seconds" - in other words, he is making out that he opened fire under his own flag. However, he himself describes the process of decamouflaging thus: "The ship's rails folded down, the heavy camouflage covers fore and aft were whisked away; Hatches 2 and 4 opened up to reveal their guns, the 2cm anti-aircraft guns were raised, the torpedo flaps opened, and all barrels and torpedo tubes swung on to the target" - all this, he invites us to believe, took place in the place of six seconds! Even Bunjes conceded during his later interrogation that it took a full minute after the opening of the plates concealing the Number One gun to get off the first round, while another survivor quoted a time of two to three minutes - and even then, according to both Detmers' Action Report and his Gunnery Officer, the first salvo fell short.

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That is something that you have taken up, is it not, Mr Montgomery, in your submission to the Inquiry - that six seconds for decamouflage, in your opinion, is impossible?

A. Yes.

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Q. May I take you to the next paragraph. You state:

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Even though she was very evidently not at Action Stations, the Sydney would still have had one of her four gun turrets closed up, a fact borne out by the consensus among the Kormoran survivors that it was her X turret which inflicted all the damage on them, and which would hardly have taken a full minute to get a round off.

I'm just wondering, Mr Montgomery, in 1991 you formed the 1 2 view that the weight of evidence was that Sydney was not at 3 Action Stations. Was not at Action Stations? 4 Α. 5 I think that's what you say. I'll read it again: 6 Q. 7 8 Even though she was very evidently not at Action Stations, the Sydney would still 9 10 have had one of her four gun turrets closed 11 up, a fact borne out by the consensus ... 12 13 Α. I think that is a misreading of the word "though". should be read as "if", "Even if she was not at Action 14 15 Stations, the Sydney would still have had one of her gun 16 turrets closed up". 17 THE PRESIDENT: 18 Q. That doesn't make sense. That view of what you have written may be correct if you hadn't put 19 20 the word "evidently" there, if you read "though" as "if", 21 "Even if she was not at Action Stations", but you haven't 22 written that; you've said, "Even if she was very evidently 23 not at Action Stations". 24 Yes, well, that's badly phrased. I was meaning that 25 even if there was evidence that she was not at Action Stations, she would still have had one turret closed up, 26 and that's, by the way, because I'm totally convinced that 27 she was at full Action Stations; it was absolutely 28 29 inconceivable that she should be going through a challenge procedure without being at Action Stations, and the 30 31 statement of Messerschmidt to you only this year bears that 32 out. 33 34 CMDR RUSH: Q. So the words as written there, you say, 35 are mistaken? 36 Yes, or badly phrased and written in 1991. 37 Well, written in 1991 or not, it would be very 38 Q. material, of course, if you had changed your mind from 1991 39 40 to 2008 in relation to Sydney being at Action Stations, 41 wouldn't it? 42 Yes. Well, over the space of 17 years, that would not Α. 43 be surprising.

Q.

Α.

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46 47 Well, have you changed your mind?

I have indeed, yes.

- 1 Q. About Sydney being at Action Stations?
- A. Well, I'm saying that that phrasing that I used in 1991 was badly put and that I did not in fact mean that she was, in my own mind, not at Action Stations. I was just making a conjecture on the basis of some evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Q. I hear what you say, Mr Montgomery, but I have to say to you that as a matter of ordinary English Language, what you have written there is a very clear statement of a view that Sydney was not at Action Stations, because you go on to describe a standard of readiness which is consistent with cruising stations.

A. Well, even if I do concede that, 17 years have passed and I definitely do not hold that opinion today.

- CMDR RUSH: Q. Mr Montgomery, how long do you say it would have taken Kormoran to decamouflage?
 - A. To fully decamouflage would have taken, in the words of I think it's a Kormoran survivor named Pattner [sic], two to three minutes.

Q. And is that what you rely on - you rely on the survivor accounts in relation to two to three minutes?

A. Well, there's really no other source that you can rely on for that.

 Q. Have you made any study at all of the plans of Kormoran in relation to the mechanisms that were on the ship in relation to decamouflage?

A. Yes, yes.

- Q. What did you make of those?

 A. That I think two of the main
 - A. That I think two of the main armaments were concealed behind flaps, which could be lowered quite quickly, but the guns still had to be directed at the target. Another two of the main armaments were held below deck in holds, which then had to be hydraulically raised and, again, swung to target.

- Q. What was the timing of that?
- A. Well, I would say that was the extreme, at the extreme of the estimate of three minutes.

- Q. When you say you "would say that", on what engineering basis are you putting that?
- A. I'm merely quoting the evidence of Kormoran survivors.
 There was more than one; there were others apart from

1	Pattner	[sic]	who	stated	that.
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Then just discussing this theory, Mr Montgomery: if Q. it took up to two or three minutes for Kormoran to be in the position to fire, what prevented Sydney from firing quite a considerable number of salvos in that period of time?

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Because she had been torpedoed under A and B turrets, Α. which would have thrown out her gunnery control immediately and left the turrets under individual control to reply.

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But if she was torpedoed, as you say, under A and B turret, how would that affect director control in relation to X and Y turret?

Well, based on what do you make the assumption?

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I'm making that assumption. Α.

0. That this would very evidently have been the case. 18 Α.

19 20

Q. Well, why?

21 That her means of communication to A and B turrets 22 would have been cut and that therefore her general communication with the turrets as a whole would have been 23 affected.

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So you say that because A and B turret communications were cut to director control, that would have cut communications with X and Y turret?

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Α. I would assume that.

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I know that you have assumed it, but apart from an assumption, is there any other basis for your saying that? Α. No.

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- To fire the underwater torpedo required Kormoran to be Q. on a specific angle to Sydney, did it not?
- The angle of the underwater torpedo tube It did, yes. was set at 135 degrees.

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- So on your account, what would the respective 0. positions of Kormoran and Sydney have been?
- 42 Sydney would have been lying as here, as described only in March, on her starboard quarter and stationary. 43

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If that be the position, would Sydney have been following fighting instructions in relation to the manner in which she should have approached Kormoran?

1 Α. I'm sorry, could you explain that a bit further? 2 3 Q. If that be the position, as you theorise, would Sydney have been in compliance with Fighting Instruction 128 in 4 5 relation to which she, as a single warship, should have approached an unidentified merchant ship? 6 7 I'm understanding that this instruction would have meant that she would have been at full Action Stations. 8 9 10 Q. In a situation such as presented to Sydney, on your 11 theory, was she not required to approach either bow on or 12 stern on, so as to avoid any potential danger from torpedo 13 attack? 14 Α. To minimise that danger, yes. 15 16 So the position that you theorise, that the underwater 17 torpedo would have been fired, would have been against that 18 instruction? 19 She still would have presented some target - it may Α. 20 have been a minimal target, but some target - and you would 21 have expected any torpedo from Kormoran to hit her, indeed, 22 in that area. 23 24 Q. That, of course, depends on the approach, doesn't it? 25 Α. What do you mean by that? 26 27 0. It depends upon where Sydney is as to whether it is going to be hit in any specific area. 28 29 Yes, but according to the most recent evidence, that of Herr Ernst, she was actually sitting stopped in the 30 31 water in exactly that position. 32 33 0. That most recent evidence being? From Herr Ernst, who made a statement only in March of 34 Α. 35 this year. 36 Mr Montgomery, if I can turn back to your theory in 37 Q. relation to the submarine, I'd ask you to look at page 14 38 of your submission, 0092. You there refer to what you say 39 40 is "concrete evidence of a separate vessel being 41 responsible came with the entry in Admiral Crace's diary", 42 and you refer to part of the entry as follows: 43

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46 47 Naval Board are very worried about Sydney.

She should have arrived Fremantle on 21st (Friday) and is overdue - she has been

called by wireless without result.

1 2 3	think there is a possibility that a Vichy submarine escorting a Vichy ship has torpedoed her.
4 5	You refer to that as concrete evidence of a quite separate
6	vessel. You would agree that that's somewhat of an
7	overstatement, having regard to the diary entry?
8	A. Not at all. It shows that the Naval Board had
9	information on which they drew a conclusion or belief that
10	Sydney might have been torpedoed by a submarine. And can
11	I go on to add another important factor?
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13	THE PRESIDENT: Q. No, no, they think there is
14	a possibility.
15	A. Yes, yes, but they must have had some information on
16	which to base that.
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18	Q. Yes?
19	A. And may I also introduce another important factor, and
20	that was the relationship between Admiral Crace, the
21	Commander of the Australian Squadron, who was based in
22	Sydney, and the Naval Board, who were based in Melbourne.
23	Admiral Crace arrived to take up his position in I think it
24	was June 1941, and he very soon found himself
25	cold-shouldered by Naval Board in Melbourne, who made it
26	clear to him that they did not want him interfering in, if
27	I can say so, the running of the show.
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29	The situation got so bad that in October 1941,
30	Admiral Crace, as recorded in his diary, offered to resign
31	his post, and the Naval Board replied that, in wartime, he
32	was not permitted to do that.
33	I therefore aubmit that for the New Poord to transmit
34	I therefore submit that for the Navy Board to transmit
35	the fear of this possibility that Sydney had been sunk by
36	a submarine, they must have had some very real evidence for
37	that before they imparted it to Admiral Crace.
38 39	CMDR RUSH: Q. So that is an assumption of yours?
	CMDR RUSH: Q. So that is an assumption of yours? A. What is an assumption?
40 41	n. what is an assumption:
+ 1 12	Q. That they must have had real evidence.
+2 13	A. Indeed, yes.
+3 14	A. Macca, yes.
45	Q. And can you point to any real evidence that the
16	Navy Board had?
17	A Well that is what we would all like to know

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2	THE PRESIDENT: Q. But, Mr Montgomery, what the diary
3	entry says is:
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5	They think
6	, and the second
7	that is, the Naval Board thinks
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9	there is a possibility that a Vichy
10	submarine
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12	which we know is wrong
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14	escorting a Vichy ship
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16	which we know is wrong
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18	has torpedoed her.
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20	That's one person speculating or stating what he thinks the
21	Naval Board regards as a possibility, most aspects of that
22	possibility which we now know to be wrong, so why do you
23	call that concrete evidence?
24	A. Because they must have had some very good reason for
25	coming to that belief, especially a very good reason for
26	having then imparted it to Admiral Crace.
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28	THE PRESIDENT: I can assure you that that would not be
29	regarded as evidence in any form of a court of law.
30	Anyway, go on.
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32	CMDR RUSH: Q. Mr Montgomery, do you say at this time
33	that the Naval Board had information that this was
34	a Japanese submarine?
35	A. At this time, if you recall, your Honour, the point
36	was raised about the presence of three very senior officers
37	on Rottnest Island the previous day. I should have also
38	added that the person who gave this evidence, who was
39	a yeoman of signals, Etheridge, at Military Headquarters in
40	Fremantle, went on to add that he had accompanied these
41	officers with the specific purpose of rigging up an extra
42	signals facility which would enable them to receive signals
43	from Japanese vessels based in the north-west of Australia
44	and whose signals were already being picked up by Darwin.
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46	Q. So is the answer to my question that it is your
17	oninion that the Naval Roard at the time of this entry in

Crace's diary, knew of the involvement of a Japanese 1 2 submarine? 3 Α. Indeed. 4 Thus, what you would therefore allege is that there 5 Q. was some form of conspiracy that the members of the Naval 6 Board knew about, ie, a Japanese submarine, but they kept 7 Admiral Crace ignorant of that? 8 9 Until the 24th, yes. 10 THE PRESIDENT: 11 Q. No, no, but on the 24th they didn't 12 mention a Japanese submarine. 13 No, but that was the only possible conclusion. 14 says a Vichy submarine, but there was no Vichy submarine 15 within 3,000 miles. 16 But his note is, as you indicate, a Vichy 17 CMDR RUSH: 0. submarine, and you allege that the Naval Board knew of 18 a Japanese submarine. So there's no mistake, is there, 19 20 that the Navy Board, in your opinion, knew of a Japanese 21 submarine, yet at the board meeting, it would appear, in the meeting of the Naval Board, they've mentioned a Vichy 22 23 submari ne? 24 Well, that was what they transmitted to Admiral Crace. Α. 25 And that's my question: are you alleging that they 26 27 were transmitting something to Admiral Crace which was different to the opinion or the knowledge that they had of 28 29 the involvement of a Japanese submarine? 30 Yes, given the state of relationship between the Naval 31 Board and Admiral Crace, I don't think that's an unreasonable assumption. 32 33 34 THE PRESIDENT: Q. But why would they do that? Because they still wanted to keep Admiral Crace at 35 36 arm's length. So they would tell him that it was a Vichy submarine, 38 0. 39 not a Japanese submarine? 40 That's what I would suspect, yes.

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- Q. Why would that keep him at arm's length?
- Because if they told him outright that it was Α.
- 44 a Japanese submarine, there was no way they could have kept 45 him out of their councils.

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I don't understand that. Q.

1 2 3	A. Well, he was nominally in command of the Australian Squadron.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. I appreciate that, but what difference does it make if they tell him that Sydney possibly may have been sunk by a Vichy submarine, as distinct from a Japanese submarine? A. Because he would not then immediately be expected to be invited to join their councils.
10 11 12	Q. Because the submarine was Vichy and not Japanese?A. Vichy rather than Japanese.
13 14 15 16 17	Q. What difference would that have made? A. Well, I can't conceive that he would then have been happy to remain out of their councils if he had been told that Sydney had been sunk by a Japanese submarine.
18 19 20	Q. But he would be happy to remain out of their councils if he was told that it was a Vichy submarine? A. I think so.
21 22 23 24	Q. Why?A. Because it would represent less of a threat.
25 26 27 28	CMDR RUSH: Q. You don't see the words, "They think there is a possibility that a Vichy submarine" as being a form of speculation as to the loss of Sydney? A. I think they were phrasing their words very carefully.
29 30 31 32 33 34 35	THE PRESIDENT: Q. And what about the reference to a Vichy ship? A. Well, I think that can be construed as further evidence that Kormoran was working in collaboration with a submarine.
36 37 38 39	Q. No, no, the diary entry says: there is a possibility that a Vichy submarine escorting a Vichy ship
40 41 42 43 44	Are you suggesting that that means a Japanese submarine escorting a Japanese ship? A. No, escorting Kormoran.
45 46 47	Q. So "a Vichy submarine" becomes "a Japanese submarine", and "a Vichy ship" becomes "a German ship"? A. Yes.

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2 3 4	Q. Why?A. For reasons which I've already explained - as a means of keeping Admiral Crace at arm's length.
5 6 7 8 9	Q. And this was an intentional deception by the Naval Board?A. Indeed.
10 11 12 13 14	Q. You have no factual basis for that, except for your view that there was, if you like, a lack of cooperation between the Naval Board and Admiral Crace? A. No, because, of course, we have no record at all of the communications that were taking place between the Naval Board and Admiral Crace.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	CMDR RUSH: Q. Just following on, the next aspect you refer to in your submission, Mr Montgomery, as supporting the involvement of a submarine is an article by Bernard Hall that appeared in the London Daily Express. Do you see that at the bottom of page 14 of your submission? Tab 42 in the file, COI.004.0219. A. I think we have the wrong one.
24 25 26 27 28	Q. That's the second page. I think you gave the date as1 December.A. Yes.
29 30 31 32 33	Q. I think in fact it is 3 December, which is the purpose of that page - "Wednesday, the 3rd" at the top of the page. But going down to the headline, which is 0220 A. The copy I have of this is as the lead headline of the edition of 1 December.
34 35 36 37	Q. Do you have that copy with you?A. I have.
38 39 40	Q. Is it different from what's on the screen?A. It is.
41 42 43 44	Q. Why do you say that's different from what's on the screen?A. Because in the edition that I saw, it was presented as the lead headline.
45 46 47	Q. Just have a look at it and compare - what you have is a large photocopy of it, but if you look to the right-hand

column, you'll see at the conclusion of the article by 1 2 Mr Hall, "120 in casualty list". 3 Α. Yes. 4 5 Q. Is that what's on your copy? Α. 6 7 8 Q. Do you not agree that what you're looking at is 9 a blown-up version of what's on the screen? 10 One has to remember that, in those days, the 11 newspapers were badly constricted for space and for 12 newsprint, and there was the habit of repeating news items 13 in later editions. 14 15 Mr Montgomery, just have a look at that. Q. Join them up 16 as they're presented. I suggest that that's the page of 17 the Daily Express from which this article was extracted. 18 I'm not familiar with that photograph of the 19 Ark Royal. I have never seen it before. 20 21 Mr Montgomery, what is it about this article that you 22 say supports a theory of submarine, and particularly 23 Japanese submarine, involvement? 24 This is the first statement in public that there was 25 a possibility that a submarine had been responsible for 26 Sydney's Loss. 27 So when you talk about the possibility - possibility 28 Q. 29 of, what, a submarine being involved in Sydney's loss - are you referring to the paragraph commencing after the opening 30 31 paragraph: 32 33 Whether the torpedo was fired by the Nazi vessel or by an attendant submarine is 34 35 uncertai n. 36 Is that the part you're referring to? 37 That was the first time that such a possibility 38 Α. 39 had been floated in public. 40 41 And when you put it as a possibility, that is 42 a possibility being put forward by the journalist, Mr Hall; 43 is that right? 44 I was able to interview Mr Hall finally in the 45 late 1980s - that is after I had produced both editions of my book - and he confirmed the story. He also confirmed 46

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that his source for the story was within the FECB.

1 2 3 4 5 6	crypta that h on to	riewed CMDR Nave, who will be known to you as the top analyst within the whole Navy, and he confirmed to me he had been the source for Bernard Hall, and he went remark, "Yes, we knew all about that. It was tible business."
7 8 9		ou refer to CMDR Nave at page 19 of your submission, paragraph D, where you say this:
10 11 12 13	E	n a 1991 interview with the late Captain Eric Nave, the cryptanalyst attached to ECB
14 15 16		s the Far Eastern Combined Bureau; is that correct? 'es.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	J a S a f	who had been the first to break the Japanese Naval codes, told me, "We knew all about the Japanese submarine sinking the Sydney, it was a terrible business." He also divulged that he had been the source for Bernard Hall's scoop in the Daily Express
26 27 28 29	that C FECB?	ou refer to the date of 1 December 1941. Now, you say CAPT Nave had informed you that he was attached to the ndeed.
30 31 32 33		s that he informing you or you surmising that? lo. It's a known fact.
34 35 36 37	A. I	Then was he attached to the FECB? think for reasons of ill health, he was transferred bourne some time in the course of the middle of 1941.
37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44	was no 1940, months someth A. T	want to put to you that that's not correct, that he of transferred to Melbourne at all; that in February he was transferred to Adelaide, and then a couple of a later, in May 1940, came to Melbourne. Is that hing that you were aware of? That he was transferred to Melbourne? As I say, and to be corrected on the actual date.
46 47		lere in your statement to the Commission of Inquiry, re alleging that CAPT Nave was attached to the FECB

- and was the source for Mr Hall's scoop. That's correct, isn't it?
 - A. Yes, yes, that he had somehow been in communication with Mr Hall.

- Q. No, you don't say that, do you?
- A. Well, that has to be the assumption.

Q. No, what you say is, if you look at it reasonably, I suggest, Mr Montgomery, that he was a cryptanalyst attached to the FECB, which was based in Singapore; you know that, don't you?

A. Yes.

- Q. And you say to the Commission that you also knew that at the time of the sinking of Sydney, CAPT Nave was not based in Singapore?
- A. That's right.

- Q. Did you not think it responsible to place that in the submission that he had nothing to do with the FECB at the time of the sinking of Sydney?
- A. But he was in permanent touch with the FECB.

- Q. Did you not think it reasonable or proper to place in your submission that, at the time of the sinking of Sydney, he was not attached to the FECB?
- A. Well, he was attached. That is my understanding, that he was if you could, say, put it in popular phraseology, he was FECB's man in Melbourne.

- Q. What you have put in your submission, I suggest, for the purposes of trying to improve your theory, is that he was a cryptanalyst that was based in Singapore and attached to the FECB at the time of the sinking of Sydney?
- A. Sorry, could you repeat that?

Q. For the purposes of attempting to promote your theory, what you have written is that Nave was attached to the FECB in Singapore, when in fact you knew at the time he was not?

A. I don't think I say that. I make it quite clear that he was in Melbourne at the time.

Q. Where do you make it clear that he was in Melbourne?
A. Sorry, I'm struggling to find the reference to
CAPT Nave.

THE PRESIDENT: Q. 1 It is on page 19. 2 Α. 19. 3 Page 19, paragraph D. 4 0. 5 No, I don't mention the fact that he was then in Α. Mel bourne, but I have mentioned that fact in my submission 6 7 to the 1997 Inquiry. 8 9 CMDR RUSH: Q. Perhaps if you have a look at page 15 of your submission, and in the first paragraph under the 10 11 quote, you say: 12 Bernard Hall confided to me that his source 13 14 had been inside C-in-[Chief] China's 15 Headquarters - the same place where 16 Hetty Hall ... had worked as a cypher 17 cl erk. 18 19 Mr Montgomery, what you have done is attempt to create the 20 false impression that CAPT Nave was working inside 21 C-in-C China? 22 No, I did not intend to create that impression. 23 24 Q. Do you agree that the words create that impression? 25 Α. They could be read as that. 26 27 0. Well, how else would you read them? I'm sorry, I'm still struggling to find the reference 28 29 to him on page 15. 30 31 THE PRESIDENT: It is on page 15, in the second Q. paragraph after the bold letters. 32 33 I see it, yes. 34 Mr Montgomery, what is your allegation? Is it that 35 CAPT Nave, whom you say you interviewed some 40 years after 36 the event, told you that whilst he was in Melbourne, 37 somehow or other - I'm not quite sure how he would do 38 this - he contacted C-in-C China in Singapore, Learnt 39 40 somehow that a Japanese submarine had been involved, and 41 whilst in Melbourne did not tell anyone within the Naval 42 establishment but told a journalist; is that what you're 43 sayi ng? 44 He was in constant communication with FECB in 45 Singapore, and so he would have learnt this from FECB in Singapore. How he then communicated with Bernard Hall, how 46

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that got to Bernard Hall, whether directly from CAPT Nave

or whether through an intermediary, I can't be sure. 1 2 How do you know that CAPT Nave was in constant contact 3 Q. with C-in-C China in Singapore? 4 5 He told me that himself. 6 7 In November 1941? Q. 8 Yes, and I think --Α. 9 10 0. That would have to be by signal, I take it, would it? Yes, and I think he describes that quite fully in the 11 12 book that he co-wrote with James Rusbridger. 13 14 CMDR RUSH: What you told the parliamentary inquiry, Q. 15 just so we have it clear, Mr Montgomery, is as follows: 16 17 ... the late CAPT Eric Nave (the leading 18 cryptanalyst of Japanese Naval codes at FECB) stated, "We knew all about the 19 20 Japanese submarine sinking the Sydney, it 21 was a terrible business." 22 And, again, you put forward the proposition that he was 23 24 connected with FECB, at FECB? 25 Α. Yes, well, that was as he himself described it to me. 26 27 0. You knew at all times, both at the time you made your parliamentary submission and at the time you made the 28 submission to this Commission of Inquiry, that he was not 29 30 attached to the FECB? 31 He certainly was attached to the FECB. As I have 32 said before, he was FECB's man in Melbourne. 33 34 I suggest to you, Mr Montgomery, that what the book you've referred to says is that he set up a completely new 35 system, a new intelligence office, in Melbourne? 36 He did indeed, which was linked with FECB. 37 38 39 Q. How did he communicate with Mr Hall? 40 Α. I don't know that. 41 42 How do you think he might have communicated with Q. Mr Hall? 43 44 I really can't speculate on that. Α. 45 Well, you've done a fair bit of --Q. 46 47 Α. When I interviewed him, he was a very elderly man.

I think he was aged 91, he told me. 1

2 3

- Q. He was in his 92nd year when you interviewed him.
- 4 Α. Ni nety-second year, yes.

5

- 6 Q. He was a very elderly man.
- 7 Α. Yes.

8

- 9 Ο. Did you not ask him how he communicated with Mr Hall?
- 10 Α. I didn't, no.

11

- 12 Can you imagine --Q.
- I don't think I did. 13 Α.

14

- 15 He is a man, a very senior intelligence officer; Q. 16
- correct? 17 Α. Yes.

18

- 19 And you are asserting that he has communicated with 20 Mr Hall from Melbourne, with Mr Hall based where - in 21 Singapore or in London?
- 22 Yes, in Singapore.
- 23

24

25

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- How can you imagine that such a communication took Q. place, by what means?
- I didn't like to speculate on that. Being a man as old as he was, I was happy to take him at his word.

27 28 29

30 31

- But just looking at it now, how would you think he communicated with him?
- I would imagine through some sort of intermediary, but I can't go beyond that.

32 33

- 34 THE PRESIDENT: Q. Do you follow the sequence that you use to determine the existence of this submarine, 35 Mr Montgomery? Let me just put this to you. 36 This is why
- I raised it with you on Friday afternoon. If you go to 37 page 14 of your statement, you say that the first concrete 38
- evidence of the existence of a submarine is a possibility 39 40 referred to in Admiral Crace's diary, what he may have been
- told by the Naval Board, which relates not to a Japanese 41 42 submarine but to a Vichy submarine escorting a Vichy ship,
- which you have transmogrified into a Japanese submarine 43
- 44 accompanying a German ship. That is said to be the first 45
 - concrete evidence of a submarine of any sort.

46 47

The next step you put is at the bottom of that page.

You say, "The second such item", which I read as being "the second piece of evidence", is a speculation in a newspaper article in London of the 1st or the 3rd - I'm not sure which - of December, which doesn't say that it was a Japanese submarine or any submarine at all. What it says is, "Whether the torpedo was fired by the Nazi vessel or by an attendant submarine is uncertain". Neither of those suggests that there is a submarine at all. There are two pieces of speculation - one said to be a possibility, the other said to be uncertain.

But what you do in the next paragraph is then say:

 All investigation and discussion at an official level of the possible nationality and identity of that attendant submarine ...

What you have done is to transfer a speculation plus a possibility into a certainty, and you have left it on the basis that the only debate was what the nationality of the submarine was, wherein the reality is that you have put the possibility and your speculation together and you've turned them into a certainty of existence of a submarine.

 Now, that is not a very happy process of logic, if I may say so.

A. Well, one has to remember the context in which it was happening at the time. This was at a very tense political moment when President Roosevelt was negotiating with the Japanese for a modus vivendi under which Japan would undertake no further aggressive moves, provided that America lifted the embargo on oil exports to her. So it was an extremely tense political situation.

 I produce evidence in my book, which I haven't introduced here because it involves quite a considerable extra area of investigation which at the moment I don't think is germane to this Inquiry, that on the night of 26 November, at 3am, Churchill sent a cable to Roosevelt, and I reproduce in my book the covering note that went with it to the American Embassy, opposite page 147. It is headed, "Most Secret":

Dear Mr Beam,

I enclose a Telegram from the Former Naval

Person to the President for dispatch as soon as possible. I am so sorry to trouble you at this hour.

That hour being 3.20am. I have researched what that telegram could possibly have been, and the only one that the records offer is one which basically suggests to President Roosevelt that Mr Churchill was happy to leave all the negotiations to him; he just has a slight worry that Chiang Kai Shek, the leader of the Chinese Nationalists, would be left out in the cold. But apart from that, he says, "I'm happy to leave it to you."

Now, President Roosevelt's reaction, when he received that cable, was to skip his breakfast entirely, to go straight to his office and to break off the negotiations with Japan. And I am suggesting that that cable, which has been either lost or concealed, revealed the fact to President Roosevelt that Sydney had been sunk by a Japanese submarine and that Australia - and, by association, Britain - was thereby in a de facto state of war with Japan, a condition which, as I told you on Friday, Churchill described as unthinkable.

Q. Well, Mr Montgomery, I have to say to you that what you just recounted relates to events some seven days after the sinking, and you've incorporated into a cable that you've never seen a speculation on top of a possibility on top of a previous speculation as to whether or not that may have referred to any Australian situation, let alone the sinking of Sydney.

There are so many barriers of a factual area for you to get over to mount that speculation that it really doesn't bear thinking about. The first might be: were your speculation to have any substance whatsoever, how is it that Mr Churchill would have come to be aware of all this? How is it that the Australian Naval Board was not aware of it? How is it that there wasn't some communication between the Naval Board and Admiralty about this matter? There is no mention of a Japanese submarine anywhere in any of the cables passing -- A. Any of the cables that exist.

Q. Well, we've seen a great number of them, I assure you. So your speculation involves somebody going through all of the cables between the 19th, or I think the 18th, on your

- theories because, as I understand it, you say that they knew about the Japanese submarine on the 18th and the 26th, culling every one that related to a Japanese submarine. The only reason you have to do that is because, without doing that, your thesis can have no basis whatsoever?
 - A. I don't think that's a true position, a true statement of the position, at all. There are several items of information pointing in the same direction.
 - Q. Well, I'd like to know what they are. So far, I've heard that because three people went to Rottnest Island on the 18th, and you've added in this morning I think for the first time the suggestion that they went there for the purpose of establishing some form of telecommunications system to intercept signals --
 - A. Sorry, can I interpose for a moment? That is not a suggestion on my part. That is a statement, a statutory declaration, made by the yeoman of signals, Mr Etheridge.
 - Q. We'll come to that, I have no doubt. That is the first piece of information, and that, you say, was for the purpose of establishing some signal system to intercept transmissions from Japanese submarines which you say were stationed off the north coast of Australia; is that right? A. Yes.
 - Q. Do I have that right?A. As described by Mr Bathgate.
 - Q. As described by Mr Bathgate?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. That's the gentleman who wrote the book recently?
 A. Yes.
- Q. Is he a frequent correspondent of yours?
 A. Sorry?
- Q. Is he a frequent correspondent of yours?
 A. Not at all, not in the least. I was notified of the publication of his book and he sent me a copy. This was some time, I think it was March last year. I had no previous communication with him whatever.
- 46 Q. I have read his book. Perhaps we'll speak with him at 47 some stage. That's the first piece of information, and

that dates from 18 November. What's the next piece of information about Japanese submarines?

You've got Admiral Crace's diary, which doesn't mention Japanese submarines but talks about a Vichy submarine accompanying a Vichy ship. You've transposed

That's point number two.

Point number three is a speculation by a journalist on either 1 or 3 December in relation to an attendant submarine as being one of two possibilities of the vessel that might have fired a torpedo, the other being a Nazi vessel. That's three points. What else is there?

A. Well, I do list other points that I'd like to introduce here.

that into a Japanese submarine accompanying a German ship.

 Q. Just before you go on, on pages 15 and 16, and it goes over to page 17, you then list a whole series of events, starting with 11 November, if I may say so, none of which have anything to do with the existence or otherwise of a Japanese submarine.

A. Sorry, I'm now looking for a copy of the notes that I made of an interview with Mr Pat Young, who I think I referred to on Friday, who was the manager of the Gascoyne Trading Company, who accompanied his company's trucks when they were ordered up to the beaches to collect the German survivors. On his way down in his ute, he took a former merchant seaman in a German passenger liner with him, who spoke very good English and who gave him a description of what had happened. If I can just find it for you.

- Q. This is the fourth point, is it? And this is --
- A. I don't seem to have mentioned this in my submission.

Q. Just tell me his name again?

38 A. Pat Young.

Q. I think you've mentioned this in the submissions to the parliamentary inquiry.

CMDR RUSH: If it's of any assistance --

- THE PRESIDENT: Q. It's at page 18 of your submission, point numbered 1 in the middle of the page.
- A. I'm sorry, I don't seem to have it. Oh, yes, I have

it right here. I'm sorry for that delay. Can I just read 1 2 it to you, the evidence of this particular point --3 Is this the passage on page 18 of your submission? 4 0. 5 Α. No, it's not included in my submission. 6 7 Yes, it is included in your submission. If you go to Q. 8 page 18 --Yes. 9 Α. 10 -- paragraph numbered 1. 11 Q. 12 Α. Oh, page 18. Yes, it is. That is it. 13 14 Q. That's the point? 15 I'm sorry, that is it, yes. Α. 16 17 0. Right, so that's the fourth point that I've noted. The fifth --18 Could I just read what he said to you direct? 19 Α. 20 21 0. What are you reading from? 22 Α. My notes of my interview with him. 23 24 Q. With Mr Young? 25 Α. Yes. 26 27 0. Ri ght. "Kormoran had been supplying Japanese submarines and 28 29 was stopped in the water when she met Sydney." 30 31 Just pardon me a minute. Could you tell me who Q. 32 Mr Young said the German survivor was? 33 Α. He did not identify him by name. 34 35 So we have your account of what Mr Young told you of Q. what he was told by an unidentified German survivor who 36 spoke English? 37 38 Α. Yes. 39 40 And he said what? 0. He said that, "Kormoran had been supplying Japanese 41 42 submarines and was stopped in the water when she met Sydney. " 43 44 45 Yes, and from that you derive the view that it was the

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launched the torpedo that sank the Sydney?

Japanese submarine that Kormoran had been supplying that

1 2	A.	Indeed.
3 4 5	Q. A.	Would you mind showing that to CMDR Rush. (Document handed to CMDR Rush).
6 7 8		RUSH: Could I get a copy made, sir, and perhaps come to it?
9 10		PRESIDENT: Yes. I'll mark the document exhibit 56 it comes back.
11 12 13		BIT #56 COPY OF MR MONTGOMERY'S INTERVIEW NOTES FROM AN RVIEW WITH PAT YOUNG
14 15 16 17 18	A.	RUSH: Q. Mr Montgomery Sorry, could I also go on to make a further quotation this interview with Mr Young
19 20 21 22	made.	Mr Montgomery, could we possibly deal with that when I have copies of it? I'm just getting some copies Indeed.
2324252637		PRESIDENT: Q. Do you have another page of your rview with Mr Young? No.
27 28 29 30		So what's that document? I'm sorry?
31 32 33	_	RUSH: Q. That's another copy of it, I think. Another copy.
34 35 36		PRESIDENT: Just wait until we all get copies, if you dn't mind.
37 38 39		RUSH: Do you want me to deal with another matter and back to it?
40 41	THE F	PRESI DENT: Yes.
42 43 44 45	25 No	RUSH: Q. Mr Montgomery, do you claim, as of ovember, that Admiralty knew of the involvement of banese submarine? Yes.
46 47	Q.	That Churchill knew of the involvement of a Japanese

1 2	subm A.	nari ne? Yes.
3 4 5 6 7	Q. of a A.	That the C-in-C China Station knew of the involvement Japanese submarine? Yes.
, 8 9 10 11	Q. a Ja A.	And that the Naval Board knew of the involvement of apanese submarine? Yes.
12 13 14 15 16	1941 of y Aust	I want you to have a look at a cable of 25 November, which is at NAA.070.0245. Do you see what's in front you, Mr Montgomery, is a cable from Admiralty to the cralian Commonwealth Naval Board and C-in-C China, and what it reads is as follows:
18 19 20		ACNB's 0016 25th. The only explanation we can think of is that raider torpedoed "Sydney" before being sunk.
21 22 23 24		Request your views and details of steps that you are taking to try and locate her.
25 26 27 28 29	A. couc	that a deliberately misleading cable, in your view? I wouldn't say it's deliberately misleading, but it's ched in very careful tones, given the extremely sitive political situation obtaining at the time.
30 31 32	i sn'	the raider torpedoed Sydney. That's what it says, tit?
33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	A. i nfo accu	That's what it says. There is nothing about a submarine and nothing about apanese submarine? No. I am suggesting that this is a request to provide ormation before they start making any allegations or asations, which would have extreme political ications. They wanted to be very certain of their iss.
43 44 45	Q. Admi A.	So that's your explanation for this cable from ralty? That would be my interpretation of it, yes.
46 47	0.	Why isn't your interpretation as it reads, that, "The

1	only explanation", the only explanation from Admiralty's
2	point of view, is one that the raider torpedoed Sydney
3	before being sunk? Why can't we interpret it as it reads?
4	A. Because it's very unlikely that the raider would have
5	been able to destroy Sydney just with one or two torpedo
6	stri kes.
7	
8	THE PRESIDENT: Q. Why is that?
9	A. Because we have examples of other cruisers - and
10	I quoted one the other day; in fact, I showed you the
11	illustration of the cruiser Arethusa, who is quite similar
12	to Sydney, being severely torpedoed in her bows and yet
13	being able to return to Alexandria, to port, 120 miles
14	away.
15	away.
16	Q. That is why, for your thesis, you must have I think
17	it's certainly three, but probably four, torpedoes hitting
18	Sydney to sink it?
19	A. Yes, indeed.
20	A. 163, Trideed.
21	Q. And if the technical evidence indicates that there is
22	only one torpedo strike, your explanation is that either
23	the three or the four all hit in the one place?
24	A. Yes, because nearly all the Kormoran survivors speak
25	of a final explosion over the horizon, to which the Sydney
26	was proceeding, and when we see the evidence of the wreck
27	now, there is no evidence of an explosion in the magazines
28	which were amidships. The hull amidships is completely
29	intact and it's only the bows which are missing.
30	CMDD DUCIL O Livet to annual that we wanted the
31	CMDR RUSH: Q. Just to ensure that we understand it,
32	your explanation is that two, three or four torpedoes all
33	hit Sydney in the one place?
34	A. More or less.
35	
36	Q. Could we turn to NAA.040
37	
38	THE PRESIDENT: What was the reference to that last one?
39	
40	CMDR RUSH: NAA.070.0245. I'll tender these, sir, in the
41	same way as we did on Friday.
42	
43	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
44	
45	CMDR RUSH: Q. This is a cable of 25 November 1941,
46	NAA.040.0391. Do you see that this is a cable,

Mr Montgomery, from C-in-C China to Admiralty and to the

1 2	Australian Commonwealth Naval Board of 25 November, with C-in-C China saying:
3 4 5 6	Concur that this is probable explanation. ACNB is organising search with assistance from CZM.
7 8 9 10 11	This is a search for Sydney, which you say they knew had been sunk by a Japanese submarine? A. They were not prepared to make that accusation at that extremely sensitive political time.
13 14 15	Q. Why, if they all knew about it, would they not correspond with each other about it? A. But they were corresponding with each other.
16 17 18 19 20 21	THE PRESIDENT: Q. Yes, but they were corresponding on the basis of it being sunk by a raider. A. Well, they were couching their correspondence in very sensitive terms.
22 23 24 25	Q. Well, they weren't. Just go back to the previous one, would you, please. The English is plain. The only explanation we can think of
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	They're speculating. There's only one thought that they can come up with as being a sensible explanation, and that is that she was torpedoed by a raider. And as you've seen from the next cable just shown to you, that was the common view of Admiralty, C-in-C China and the Naval Board. Why should I not accept that? A. That was as far as they were prepared to go at that moment.
35 36 37 38 39 40	Q. Well, that's just pure speculation. You have no basis for saying that, do you? A. Well, I have the evidence that I've laid out before you.
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47	Q. The evidence that, some time later, Mr Churchill's secretary sent a letter to President Roosevelt enclosing a letter which you've never seen but which you assume exposes that Sydney was sunk by a Japanese submarine; that's your position? A. I am putting forward that as a thesis, as the only possible explanation for the reaction of President

Roosevelt to that cable from Churchill. 1 Until we have the 2 record of that cable, obviously it must remain a thesis. 3 Theses normally have some basis in fact, 4 0. 5 Mr Montgomery. People set about proving them or disproving them; I appreciate that. But you have no basis in fact for 6 7 what you're saying at all? Well, I think you will find that I have, if you go on 8 to the further items that I produce in evidence. 9 10 THE PRESIDENT: We'll do that in due course. I've noted 11 12 six so far. 13 14 CMDR RUSH: Can we go to cable NAA. 074. 0241. Q. a signal from the Naval Board to Admiralty, to China 15 16 Station and to various other recipients, stating, on 17 28 November: 18 19 ... raider captain confirms previous 20 reports with addition that action took 21 place latitude 26 degrees 31 longitude 111. 22 Sydney's two torpedoes missed, raiders 23 torpedo hit forward and salvo amidships. 24 Sydney badly on fire action began 19th at 25 1600 broken off 1830 raider struck in engine room and on fire. 26 "Sydney" last 27 seen turning behind smokescreen turning 153 28 5 miles from raider and steering south 29 Raider had 25 killed remained of 30 400 in boats and rafts experienced bad 31 weather. 32 33 Now, again, insofar as the cable goes, there's no reference to "submarine", no reference to "Japanese submarine", no 34 reference to "Japanese torpedo". Are they playing games 35 36 with each other? Well, this is a description only of the action with 37 Α. Kormoran. 38 39 And in the sense that Admiralty, C-in-C China Station 40 0. and the Naval Board knew of the involvement of Japanese 41 42 submarines, is what is set out here those three parties at 43 least playing games with each other?

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political implications.

an allegation which would have extremely sensitive

Well, they are preferring not to make an accusation or

- Q. What would be the purpose of writing and delivering that cable if the three parties knew of the demise of Sydney by a Japanese submarine?

 A Because they would realise the extreme political
 - A. Because they would realise the extreme political sensitivity.

- Q. Why would they bother with this charade?
- A. They would be giving a description of the action with Kormoran and confining themselves to that.

Q. I just want to go to the next one, Mr Montgomery, NAA. 026.0017. It is from the First Sea Lord to the First Naval Member of the Australian Commonwealth Naval Board, of 30 November:

 When you have been able to collect from prisoners all available information regarding the action between the Sydney and the raider, I should be grateful if you would let me know what happened so that we can deduce any lessons for the future.

- That's a charade as well, is it?
- A. Not at all.

- Q. Not at all?
- A. No

- Q. Are you seriously suggesting that that has been written in the knowledge that a Japanese submarine sank the Sydney?
- A. Yes, because only well, either the day after or within two days of the Sydney's loss, the Admiralty had put out a signal warning all warships that raiders might be cooperating with a submarine.

Q. Mr Montgomery, are you seriously suggesting that the First Sea Lord suggested getting all the information from the PoWs, the prisoners of Kormoran, so that they can put together and learn from those lessons for the future - that that is some sort of charade on his part, because at all times he knew that the Sydney had been sunk by a submarine? A. No, this is no charade. He's merely asking for a detailed description of the action with Kormoran.

Q. He's asking for what lessons can be learnt for the future?

Well, he'd already given notice that they had received 1 2 that Lesson. 3 Apart from looking at cables of this nature, is there 4 0. 5 anything that exists that you have seen between the Naval Board, C-in-C China Station and Admiralty which in 6 7 any way purports to disclose a Japanese submarine? No, because we know that a great many of the signals 8 and records have been either hidden or destroyed. 9 10 11 Q. We know that, do we? 12 Α. We do. 13 14 0. So the picture that is being put forward here on the 15 basis of those cables is a cover-up? 16 Α. Indeed. 17 THE PRESIDENT: 18 Q. Who was it who went through all these cables and destroyed them, destroyed those that related to 19 20 Japanese submarines? 21 We have a description of CMDR Long, at the end of the war, making what is described as a bonfire of files 22 23 relating to Sydney and that he issued an advice to the 24 Government that no further statements should be made on the 25 loss of the Sydney. 26 27 CMDR RUSH: 0. And it is this cover-up that you maintain has been held by successive Australian Governments of all 28 29 political persuasions --Α. And British. 30 31 32 0. -- and British Governments --33 Α. Yes. 34 35 Q. -- of all political persuasions since 1941? 36 Α. Exactly. 37 38 0. Mr Rudd covers it up, as Mr Curtin covers it up? 39 Α. Exactly. 40 Mr Menzies covers it up, as Mr Hawke covers it up? 41 Q. 42 Α. Exactly. 43

Q.

Α.

up?

submission.

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And Mr Churchill covered it up, as Mr Blair covered it

Exactly, for reasons which I have detailed in my

1	0	It's a cover up and signals have been destroyed?
2	Q. A.	It's a cover-up and signals have been destroyed? It is.
4	Α.	TUTS.
5	Q.	That is your basis - a continuing cover-up by both
6		rnments?
7		It is indeed.
8	Λ.	it is illuced.
9	Q.	And all the members of the Naval Board?
10	Δ. A.	Yes.
11	,	100.
12	0.	And all the Sea Lords?
13	A.	Yes.
14		
15	THE I	PRESIDENT: Q. And I think we have to include the
16		ican Government as well in that?
17		
18	CMDR	RUSH: Q. And the American Government?
19		
20	THE I	PRESIDENT: Q. Because, on your thesis, they also
21	knew	but never disclosed the fact that Sydney was sunk by
22	a Ja _l	panese submarine?
23	Α.	Yes, but the questions are unlikely to arise in
24	Ameri	ica as they would here and in Britain.
25		
26		RUSH: Q. An account that you relied on,
27		ontgomery, in relation to the involvement of a Japanese
28		arine is an account of a Kormoran survivor allegedly
29	0	n to a Pastor Ivan Wittwer; is that correct?
30		Yes. If we are to continue to proceed in
31		nological order, could I also bring to your attention
32		diaries that were captured from Kormoran survivors when
33	•	landed. One of these was the diary of Dr Franz List,
34		was the intelligence officer of the Kormoran and who
35 36	wourd	d have known everything that Detmers knew.
37	THE I	PRESIDENT: Q. He's the gentleman who did the
38		ches that we spoke of on Friday?
39	A.	Yes, indeed, one and the same man. In the daily
40		ies from Thursday, 13 November to Tuesday, the 18th, he
41		the following entries: "Course south/south-east", or,
42		t then became on the Friday, on the 14th, "course
43		", and so on, for five successive days. Now, this is
44		lly at variance with the official story that has
45		oran steering north.
46		3

- word "Manilfahrt". That word in German means literally 1 But, of course, if Kormoran was going 2 "towards Manila". east, she was a very long way from Manila, which was almost 3 due north, so I am suggesting that that word can only be 4 5 interpreted as a rendezvous point.
- 6 7
- Q. What is the basis for that?
- I'm saying that is my only possible interpretation. Α.

- 10 Q. A word which, properly interpreted, means "towards Manila" --11
- 12 Α. Yes.

13

- 14 -- you say can't mean that, because she wasn't 15 travelling towards Manila, and therefore it was a disguise 16 for a rendezvous?
 - Yes, that is my suggestion.

17 18

- 19 Q. But is there any basis for the suggestion?
 - I would invite other possible interpretations of it. Α.
- 20 21
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes, CMDR Rush. 22

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THE WITNESS: Can I then go on to the other diary, which is one of Wilhelm Grun, on Sunday, 17 November, in other words, two days before the action. He wrote, "If it were not for the boredom, one has no interest in anything. Seagoing liner must soon be met."

28 29 30

31

- CMDR RUSH: You've referred to that in your Q. submission as "ocean-going liner".
- 32 Well, that is a matter of translation. "Seagoing 33 liner" would not make much sense, because all liners went to sea. 34

35 36

- 0. And what are we to make of that?
- That, I have suggested, could only refer to the 37 Α. 38 Aqui tani a.

39

- 40 And what's the next point? Q. 41
 - Α. I'm sorry?

42

- 43 Q. Is there anything else?
- 44 Α. No.

45

You refer at page 20 of your submission to something 46 else, Mr Montgomery. You say at the bottom of the page: 47

Moreover, the Navy itself early on accepted Kormoran had to have an accomplice. In an article in The Australian magazine, 18 March 1998, based on a letter he had written in 1972, ex-Kormoraner Hans Koblitz stated that, "I was questioned in December 1941 by a commission of Australian Naval officers who told me, 'We cannot believe Kormoran sank Sydney alone. There must have been other warships, perhaps a Japanese submarine around'."

Is that right?

A. Yes.

- Q. That was something that you allege was said to Mr Koblitz; correct?
 - A. This was quoted on page 3065 of submissions to the Senate inquiry in 1997.

Q. Mr Koblitz disagreed with the proposition that was put forward to him by those officers in his interrogation?

A. I don't see any expression of disbelief on his part.

- Q. So the statement of Mr Koblitz that these officers put, they couldn't believe that the Sydney was sank by Kormoran alone, that there must have been another warship or perhaps a Japanese submarine, provides a basis for you to assert what?
- A. That I agree with their conclusion.

- 0. What's their conclusion?
- A. That there must have been other warships, perhaps a Japanese submarine, around.

- Q. And what do you say we interpret from that as to the knowledge of the interrogators?
 - A. That they may or may not have had that knowledge at that point.

- 42 Q. Can we have a look now at the account of 43 Pastor Wittwer?
- 44 A. Indeed.

Q. The account is at SUBM. 006.0097. Just to hopefully save some time, Mr Montgomery, this is an account of

1 2 3	a conversation that Mr Wittwer alleges he had with a person who gave his name as Gerhardt Heinz Grossmann in 1951 in New South Wales?
4	A. Yes. We know now that that was not his real name.
5 6 7 8 9	Q. You say that Grossmann confessed to him that after Sydney disengaged Kormoran, Sydney was hit by two torpedoes fired by an unnamed Japanese submarine; is that right? A. Yes.
10 11	Q. The basis upon which this person was put forward is
12 13 14	that he nominated himself, according to Wittwer, as the gunnery officer of Kormoran; is that correct? A. That was how he represented himself.
15	The final mass man his representation minimum and the
16	Q. And you know that there was no Grossmann that was the
17	gunnery officer on Kormoran?
18	A. Indeed. And Glenys McDonald, in her book, who
19	attempted to trace him back to Germany, could only find
20	a Grossmann that lived in East Germany and had never
21	visited Australia in his life. However
22 23	Q. She did a bit better than that, didn't she? She
24	traced Gerhardt Grossmann, the person that this man
25	purported to be
26	A. Yes, yes.
27	in tee, yeer
28	Q to East Germany.
29	A. Yes.
30	
31	Q. That he had married in 1948.
32	A. Indeed, yes.
33	
34	Q. That he died in 1986 and that he had never left
35	Germany.
36	A. Exactly, yes.
37 38	Q. And that he had two brothers, who lived in the same
39	town, who also had never left Germany.
40	A. Exactly, yes, yes.
41	7 Endoti y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y
42	Q. And she went on to say that, as a consequence of that,
43	the Wittwer account really could not be relied upon.
44	A. That was her conclusion.
45	
46	Q. In other words, if the account of Ivan Wittwer be

accepted for the purposes that it was given, that the

- person who gave it was a complete fraud?
- 2 A. By name, yes. But it is clear from his interrogation
- 3 by Colonel Spry, the head of ASIO at the time, that he was
- a member of Kormoran's crew. What his motive would have
- been for passing himself under another name must be
- 6 a matter for speculation.

9

- Q. How is it clear from any interrogation that this person was a member of Kormoran's crew?
- 10 A. Because he said so.

1112

- Q. Sorry?
- 13 A. He said so in the records.

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- Q. He has said so, the fraud has said so; is that what you rely on?
- A. No, no. He was questioned as to his background, and it was made very clear that he had a detailed marine
- 19 background and answered questions concerning the Kormoran
- which demonstrated that he had a detailed knowledge of Kormoran.

22

- 23 Q. So your evidence now is, as opposed to what you just 24 said, that he demonstrated in an alleged interview with 25 ASIO --
 - A. Yes.

26 27

- 28 Q. -- that he had a detailed marine background?
 - A. Yes.

29 30

- Q. And that is sufficient for you to place this fraud as a member of the Kormoran crew?
- A. Well, I'm saying it was sufficiently credited at the time by ASIO for them to arrange his immediate deportation on the pretext that he failed an oral examination in Gaelic.

37

- 38 Q. Since when did Australian immigration authorities give a detailed examination in Gaelic?
- A. I don't know, but that was the pretext on which he was deported.

42 43

- Q. Who said?
- 44 A. Pastor Wittwer said so.

- 46 Q. Pastor Wittwer said so?
- 47 A. Yes.

3

4

- 0. And how does Pastor Wittwer know?
 - Because he received it from his successor as Lutheran Α. pastor to the German immigrants on the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme.

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13 14 Q. What sort of basis do you now put on this account in the knowledge, not outlined in your submission, but now in the knowledge that the person who gave the account is a fraud - what sort of credence do you put on what he said? He may have been a fraud as far as his name went, but he was a fraud in no other sense, and this was the sense in which Wittwer was happy to accept him, Wittwer being a Lutheran priest who had no, any obvious, motive for fabricating such a story.

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- 0. Let's just go back. You say Wittwer was happy to accept him. Wittwer did not appreciate, at the time he accepted him, that he was a fraud of the nature as outlined by Glenys McDonald, did he?
- He had severe doubts as to him. He described him el sewhere as a conman.

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- Just answer the question. Wittwer did not know, at the time that he gave this account, that this man was a fraud of the nature that we've just outlined in this Commission of Inquiry?
- He did not know the details of his background, of his family, et cetera, but he did express his own doubts.

29 30 31

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- The man told Wittwer that he had taken up the name of 0. his brother that had been killed on the Russian Front.
- Α. Indeed.

33 34 35

- Q. And that also was a lie?
 - Α. It was, yes.

36 37 38

- 0. Did Wittwer know that?
- Α. I don't think so.

39 40 41

- Q. You don't think so?
 - I don't think so. Α.

- 44 Ο. So do you think that, when you say Wittwer accepted 45 him, that in the knowledge of what we have just discussed,
- he might have been so willing to accept him? 46
- Sorry, I'm not understanding your question. 47

- - . 1/12/08 (19)

- Q. I'll withdraw the question. Did you go through the account and then measure it up against the matters that we have been discussing over almost a day and a half?
- A. Yes. And I must also add that ASIO seems to have taken it equally seriously.
- Q. Why do you say that?
- A. Because when Wittwer finally came out with a statement after his release from the 30-year rule, he stated his intention to make a statement at an Anzac Day parade and --
- Q. He made the statement at the Anzac Day parade.
- A. He did, yes, but he had also made it known that he was going to make the statement, and shortly before he left for the parade, two men, who described themselves as reporters, turned up on his doorstep, and he had to tell them that he was about to go out on to the parade, but if they cared to hang around, he would be happy to talk to them when he came back. When he came back, he found the whole house had been turned over and that his files on the Sydney had been removed. Furthermore, he was told by his bank that these two gentlemen had approached the bank, using his name, in an attempt to get at his safe deposit.
- THE PRESIDENT: Q. Did they both use his name or just one of them?
- A. I can't say, which I think demonstrates the seriousness with which ASIO took I van Wittwer's evidence.
- CMDR RUSH: Q. That account, just to go through it so we understand it Mr Wittwer says that he recounted what Grossmann had told him about two weeks later to Colonel Spry in Canberra; correct?
- A. Yes. I think it was three weeks later, actually.
- Q. And Spry was telephoned by the person where he was having dinner and turned up at his house in Canberra that night?
- A. I don't know that. As far as I understand it, Wittwer arranged an interview with Colonel Spry and with the head of the hydro-electric scheme, Sir William Hudson, and two other Naval Intelligence officers at the YMCA in Canberra in a morning approximately three weeks later.
- Q. And just have a look at it. The allegation is, as I understand it, that the head of the Snowy Mountains

- Authority met the head of ASIO and operatives, as they are called, at the YMCA in Canberra for a discussion about what Grossmann was saying?
 - A. The so-called Grossmann was also himself present and repeated the account which he had given Wittwer three weeks earlier.

- THE PRESIDENT: Q. In Grossmann's account to Wittwer, what does he say happened?
- A. Both ships, the Kormoran and the Sydney, scored hits on each other. Then there was a massive explosion as two torpedoes from a Japanese submarine hit the Sydney broadside on. Grossmann stated that the submarine was two and a half miles from the Sydney.

- Q. Well, now, that's one of the bases that you use for accepting or advancing the view that there may have been a Japanese submarine there?
- A. Indeed.

- Q. What about the evidence given to me on oath by a number of people on Kormoran who said that there were no submarines involved at all? Why should I not prefer that evidence?
- A. There is no inconsistency there, because, as we now know, the Sydney was 12 nautical miles away, when she went down, from seeing the action.

- Q. Which means that Grossmann's account must be quite wrong?
 - A. No. He could have been sufficiently near, in one of the lifeboats, not necessarily --

- Q. The account you've just read me said that both ships were stationary in the water --
 - A. But this was --

- Q. -- when the submarine fired from two and a half miles away and hit with two torpedoes?
 - A. Yes, but this was many hours later and the lifeboats could have covered a considerable amount of distance in that space of time.

- Q. Did Grossmann tell Pastor Wittwer his account of what he saw whilst he was in a lifeboat?
- 46 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Did he? 2 Α. Well, he can't have seen it from anywhere else. 3 The account of Grossmann, I suggest, as 4 CMDR RUSH: 0. 5 recorded or reported by Wittwer, was to the effect that two
 - fired two torpedoes into Sydney? My understanding of the words is that the submarine was two and a half miles away from Sydney, but --

and a half miles away from Kormoran, a Japanese submarine

I think if you go to the top of CORR. 004. 0244, the second page of the account:

Each scored hits on the other. Then there was a massive explosion as two torpedoes from a Japanese submarine hit the Sydney broadside on. Grossmann stated that sub was two and a half miles from the Sydney. I have not fired torpedoes, so do not know if this degree of accuracy could have been attai ned.

Whether the submarine be two and a half miles from Sydney or not, that account is given in the context of an engagement between Kormoran and Sydney, is it not? What he is describing is a quite separate action. Α.

- When it says at the top of the page, "Each scored hits Q. Then there was a massive explosion as two torpedoes from a Japanese submarine hit the Sydney", that is part of the ongoing engagement, is it not, when he says "then"?
- Α. No. You could interpose a considerable period of time between the two.
- Q. Why, or how?
- Α. Why not?

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- 39 Q. Why do we need to do that when it says, "Then there 40 was a massive explosion"?
- 41 It doesn't follow that they were necessarily 42 successi ve events.
- 44 If the submarine was two and a half miles from Sydney 0. 45 at the time of the massive explosion, it would mean that Sydney was some nine and a half miles from the submarine? 46 That's not what he's saying, no.
- 47

1	
2	Q. No, I know, but we know that Sydney sank 12 miles from
3	Kormoran.
4	A. Yes.
5	
6	Q. And the submarine, at the time of firing the two
7	torpedoes as alleged here, was two and a half miles from
8	Kormoran?
9	A. No.
10	O Francisco O
11	Q. From Sydney?
12 13	A. Yes.
13 14	Q. Two and a half miles from Sydney at the time it sank
15	the Kormoran?
16	A. No.
17	
18	Q. Two and a half miles from Sydney at the time it fired
19	the torpedoes?
20	A. At the time it fired the torpedoes, not at the time it
21	sank Kormoran. There was an interval of several hours
22	between those two events.
23	
24	Q. At the time stated, the sub was two and a half miles
25	from the Sydney at the time that it fired its torpedoes?
26	A. Yes.
27	O. And on the basis of the explosion as described by
28 29	Q. And on the basis of the explosion as described by Grossmann, it would mean Sydney sank at the time of the
30	firing of the torpedoes?
31	A. Yes.
32	71. 103.
33	Q. How would you think that Grossmann would be in
34	a position to see that, if Sydney was 12 miles away from
35	Kormoran?
36	A. Because he could have been as near as nine and a half
37	miles, even without the progress made in his lifeboat.
38	
39	Q. So he could have been as near as nine and a half miles
40	and seen what he alleges?
41 42	A. Yes, but, in the interval, he would have made
42 42	considerable progress in his lifeboat. They would have
43 44	been - they've described how they were rowing east towards shore, and if you put the interval at maybe six hours
4 4 45	between the two events, he could have covered, at the very

least, another six miles.

1 Q. Six miles rowing? 2 Α. Yes. 3 We're not in motorboats, are we? 4 0. 5 No - well, that's another open question. happened to what is called the LS3, the mine-laying torpedo 6 which Kormoran survivors have to this day refused to 7 mention in any account of the abandonment of their ship? 8 9 10 0. Grossmann describes a bow-on approach by Sydney, does 11 he not? 12 Α. Grossmann does? 13 14 Q. Yes. 15 Yes. Α. 16 17 0. What do you say as to that - a bow-on approach by Sydney? 18 Well, that's what fits all the other evidence. 19 Α. 20 21 0. A bow-on approach to Kormoran? 22 Α. 23 24 Q. Approaching Kormoran on the bow; is that what you're sayi ng? 25 Sydney is approaching bows on. 26 Α. 27 So which way is the underwater torpedo angled? 28 Q. 29 It's aimed at 135 degrees on a fixed bearing --Α. 30 31 Q. But is it aimed to the bow or the stern of Kormoran? Sorry, what torpedo are we talking about? 32 Α. 33 34 Q. Is the angle of the underwater torpedo aimed to the bow of Kormoran or to the stern of Kormoran? 35 What torpedo are we talking about? 36 Α. 37 38 0. The underwater torpedo that was on Kormoran --39 Α. On Kormoran, being fired at Sydney? 40 41 Q. Is it aimed forwards or is it aimed aft? 42 It's aimed 135 degrees to her starboard quarter. Α. 43 44 THE PRESIDENT: 0. Which is aft. 45 Α. Sorry? 46

Q.

Which is aft.

1 Α. Yes, 135 degrees. 2 3 CMDR RUSH: Q. Aft? 4 Α. Yes 5 Then how do we explain the underwater torpedo hitting 6 0. 7 Sydney if it's a bow-on approach? What is there to explain? The torpedo is aimed at 8 9 Sydney, which is in a bows-on position. 10 11 I understand a bow-on approach as the Kormoran facing 12 one way and the Sydney facing the other. Am I wrong? No, they're facing --13 Α. 14 15 Q. Is that what Grossmann describes? 16 No, they're facing the same way. Α. 17 18 Q. They're facing the same way - is that what Grossmann 19 descri bes? 20 Α. I think so. It's what everybody else describes. 21 22 Q. Is it what the fraud described? It's not, is it? 23 The only difference is that, as he describes it, 24 Sydney drew within four miles of Kormoran bows on and asked 25 for her secret call sign. Most people put that distance at rather less - at within a mile. 26 27 28 THE PRESIDENT: I think we will take a short adjournment. 29 We'll adjourn for 10 minutes. 30 31 SHORT ADJOURNMENT 32 33 CMDR RUSH: Ο. Just two more matters on the Wittwer 34 matter, Mr Montgomery. To accept that account, one would 35 have to be satisfied that the torpedoes, fired over a range of two and a half miles, on the basis of what you saw of 36 the wreckage of Sydney on Friday, hit Sydney in exactly the 37 38 same position - to accept the account? 39 In and about, yes, because as I explained at the time, 40 this would be no surprise because it would be normal, when 41 you are aiming at a moving target, to aim at the bows. 42 And over a distance of 5,500 yards or thereabouts? 43 Q.

44 45 46

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Q. And in a sea state described as somewhere around sea state 3?

Α.

Yes.

- 1 A. Sorry, what is that?

- Q. It's not great conditions at the time. On the evidence that we have of the conditions at the time of the engagement and the aftermath, the sea conditions were around sea state 3.
- A. 0h, "sea".

- Q. Sea state, yes.
- 10 A. Yes.

 Q. And you say, at the time, Sydney was a moving target? A. Yes. Can I at this point introduce a signal, which I was told about when I was in Geraldton, that had been received at Geraldton from the Sydney and which is being submitted by the source to this Inquiry, under the name of Mrs Baynton.

- THE PRESIDENT: Q. Mrs Baynton?
- A. Baynton, B-A-Y-N-T-O-N, and the signal read, "We have been in a battle. We are somewhat beaten up, but we are still under way, heading for Geraldton, and expect to be in port tomorrow afternoon."

 I would also like to introduce a further piece of evidence. When CAPT Detmers was being transported down from Carnarvon to Fremantle, the state of the roads being such at the time that they were obliged to stop at Geraldton overnight, Detmers was interrogated by a police officer in Geraldton, and when he was asked what was his last sight of Sydney, he replied, as they all did, that Sydney was last seen going over the horizon, on fire, but he added this additional piece of information, "She had all her lights still on", indicating that she was therefore still under control, under command. And you can find the source for this in Glenys McDonald's book.

- CMDR RUSH: Q. And on the basis of what was shown to you on Friday of the 47 just the 5.9 inch shell hits on starboard side and something just a little bit less on port side, do you think it's feasible that the lights of Sydney would still be on?
- A. Yes, because I think you've indicated to me that nearly all, or a vast percentage of, these hits did not penetrate.

Q. Mr Montgomery, you mentioned signals there and you

refer to signals in your submission - signals received at 1 2 Harman, signals on Uco, signals at Geraldton, which are 3 plain voice signals. Do you say that Sydney was capable of 4 sending plain voice signals? 5 No, most of those signals were not voice. They were 6 short-wave Morse. 7 THE PRESIDENT: 8 Q. When you say "most", were there any 9 in voice? 10 Α. Sorry? 11 12 When you say "most", do you say that there were any received in voice? 13 14 Α. Yes. 15 16 0. By whom? 17 Α. Received by whom? 18 19 Q. Yes. 20 There were two recorded as having been received in Α. 21 Singapore by Hetty Hall, whom we mentioned on Friday, and by a gentleman named Arthur Lane, who was part of the Army 22 23 signals operation in Singapore, and my understanding is 24 that this signal that I've just quoted, received at

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CMDR RUSH: Q. And do you say that Sydney was capable of transmitting in plain voice?

29 30 A. Well, from the evidence of these signals, she was.

Q. What was the nature of the transmission equipment that permitted Sydney to transmit in plain voice?

A. There has been a lot of argument about this, but the

A. There has been a lot of argument about this, but the consensus seems to be that she did have a voice transmission capability.

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THE PRESIDENT: Q. I don't know what consensus you're speaking of, but I have received evidence in this Inquiry from people of considerable competence in the area, and he has told me that Sydney had no voice transmission capacity. A. Well, there are others equally qualified who say that she did have.

42 43 44

Q. And who are they?

Geraldton, was in plain voice.

A. I can't quote them off the top of my head, but I think there are other submissions which go into this in much greater detail.

1 2	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	CMDR RUSH: Q. Then I take it, Mr Montgomery, you're not able to tell us the type of transmission equipment that would have enabled Sydney to transmit by voice? A. No. I don't have that detailed technical knowledge, but there are many others who do.
10 11 12 13	Q. And you say that the signal received - you refer to Mrs Hetty Hall - was a voice signal in Singapore? A. I may stand to be corrected on that. Can you
14 15 16	Q. At page 12 of your submission at 0090, in the third line of the first full paragraph on that page, you're referring to signals and you say as follows:
17 18	The first was Hetty Hall
19 20	A. Yes. Now, that's clearly not a voice signal.
21 22	Q. Let me just read it:
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	who as a cypher clerk at C-in-C (RN) China headquarters in Singapore at the time had recorded in her diary signals from Sydney to the effect that she was "being attacked by a raider that had been disguised until they opened up on them and were sailing at three knots"
32 33 34	You say that's recorded in Mrs Hall's diary? A. Yes.
35 36 37	Q. On what basis? A. Sorry?
38 39 40	Q. On what basis?A. She herself stated that.
41 42 43 44 45 46 47	Q. Who did she state it to? A. To - well, she certainly stated it to a reporter of the Geraldton Guardian and she had previously stated it to somebody else who I can't recall at the moment, and she is prepared, what's more, I gather, to submit herself to this Inquiry.

1	
2	Q. Well, Mrs Hall has submitted herself to this Inquiry.
3	We have her diary. There is no entry concerning Sydney in
4	her diary - none. So where does that leave that particular
5	si gnal ? Č
6	A. I can't answer that.
7	
8	Q. Not only that; her diary for 19 November records her
9	on the morning shift and going to bed at 8pm, so that would
10	tend to put that signal out of the running, would it not?
11	A. Unless she was then awoken, but
12	
13	Q. Unless she what?
14	A. Unless she was then subsequently awoken or called, but
15	I can't answer for her.
16	
17	Q. You refer to a submission of MAJ Austin Chapman in
18	your submission at page 19, 097. You refer to MAJ Austin
19	Chapman, whom you state:
20	and the second s
21	arrived in Tokyo in January 1946 as
22	part of the Allied Occupation Force,
23	testified to the [parliamentary inquiry] in
24	1997 how he had seen a mural in the
25	entrance of the Japanese Imperial Naval
26	Academy at Eta Jima depicting a Japanese
27	submarine engaging a cruiser flying the
28	Australian White Ensign; questioned about
29	it next day, a Japanese ex-admiral had
30	refused to answer, but by the following
31	week the mural had been painted over,
32	"There was no doubt in my mind that this
33	mural represented the sinking of the Sydney
34	by a Japanese submarine", he added.
35	
36	THE PRESIDENT: Q. Page 19 of your submission,
37	Mr Montgomery, at paragraph E.
38	
39	CMDR RUSH: Q. Do you have that in front of you,
40	Mr Montgomery?
41	A. Yes, I have it somewhere.
42	
43	Q. I think it is on the screen - you have it?
44	A. Yes, I have it.
45	
46	Q. Do you see what I have read, and particularly just
47	going to the third line:

1	
2	the entrance of the Japanese Imperial
3	Naval Academy at Eta Jima depicting
4	a Japanese submari ne engagi ng a crui ser
5	flying the Australian White Ensign
6	Trying the hastran and to Energh
7	No doubt you are familiar with the Australian White Ensign?
8	A. Yes.
9	A. 163.
10	Q. And do you know when it was first flown on Australian
10	3
	shi ps? A. I don' t.
12	A. I don't.
13	O It was first flows on Australian ships in 10/0. Ware
14	Q. It was first flown on Australian ships in 1968. Were
15	you not aware of that?
16	A. No.
17	
18	Q. It would be, I suggest, impossible in that context, if
19	you accept that, for a Japanese mural to be depicting the
20	Australian White Ensign, when it was never flown by
21	Australian ships until 1968; it didn't exist?
22	A. Yes, well, that is a detail which you would have to
23	take up with MAJ Chapman, but it does not invalidate the
24	rest of his story.
25	
26	Q. Does not invalidate the rest of his story?
27	A. No.
28	
29	Q. The rest of his story that
30	A. Yes, he was saying that it was flying some flag that
31	identified it as an Australian cruiser.
32	
33	Q. No, what he was saying was that it was flying the
34	Australian White Ensign.
35	A. Well, that's what he understood it to be at the time.
36	
37	Q. What else could it possibly be?
38	A. A flag which identified it as an Australian cruiser.
39	3
40	Q. Mr Montgomery, do you accept the research that was
41	done in 1993 by the Australian War Memorial into the Carley
42	float that was recovered by Heros and its conclusion that
43	it sustained multiple strikes from shrapnel?
44	A. No, I have to say that I regard that as a fabrication.
45	
46	THE PRESIDENT: Q. Why do you do that?
47	A. Because it described the damage as having been
1 /	7. Decade it described the damage as naving been

inflicted by shrapnel only, when we have descriptions from 1 2 none other than CAPT Collins himself, who was responsible for transferring it from Fremantle to Canberra in 1942, and 3 he wrote in his covering letter describing it as heavily 4 5 damaged by machine-gun fire, underlined, and shrapnel. We have also the evidence of those who were engaged in 6 recovering it, and they've described how they souvenired 7 machine-qun bullets from it. 8

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Q. They were apparently fortunate enough to take every machine-gun bullet, because there aren't any there now.

A. No, they handed them in to Navy Office, and from there they disappeared.

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- Q. Don't you find it a little odd that with all the penetrations in this float, they managed to extract every machine-gun bullet but left a large number of samples of shrapnel?
- A. I'm not saying that they did.

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- CMDR RUSH: Q. What you're saying is that the investigation done by the Australian War Memorial is a fabrication?
- A. I'm saying that it is very probable that there were machine-gun bullets still inside it and that they weren't declared.

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- Q. The Australian War Memorial report found that there was no evidence of small arms fire, meaning machine-gun fire.
- A. I ndeed.

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Q. Is that a fabrication?

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A. Yes. They also wheeled out a spokesman, who stated to the 1997 Inquiry that there was no possibility that the Carley float recovered at Christmas Island came off Sydney and that on no account should any Government money be spent in any attempt to recover it.

38 39

- THE PRESIDENT: Q. I don't think that was the Australian War Memorial who said that.
 - A. Yes.

- 44 Q. Was it that, or was that Navy?
- A. No, that was one Professor Creag. He also went on to state that the damage to the float recovered by Heros and in the Australian War Memorial could only have been damaged

1 2	by shrapnel from Sydney herself.
3	CMDR RUSH: Q. Could we have COI.002.0047, and down to
4	the last 10 lines of the paragraph. You'll need to have
5	a look at the screen for this, Mr Montgomery. This is the
6	conclusion of the researchers from the Australian War
7	Memorial, reading from about the middle of the last
8	paragraph:
9	
10	The standard ammunition for use with German
11	machine-guns right through the Second World
12	War was the copper alloy jacketed,
13	lead-filled 178 gr weight bullet with
14	a muzzle velocity of 676 m/s. If, as
15	proposed, the float was shot at by
16	machine-guns, any projectiles from the
17	German weapons then in use would be
18	expected to have penetrated the relatively
19	soft body of the float with clean entry and
20	exit holes. No such holes
21	
22	referring to machine-gun
23	were found and nothing discovered and
24	were found and nothing discovered and
25 26	removed from the Carley float has any
27	morphological or metallurgical resemblance to the type of machine-gun bullets that
28	could have been used during the Naval
29	action in November 1941.
30	detroit itt November 1741.
31	Now, is that also a conclusion, you say, that is based on
32	a fraud?
33	A. Yes, because anybody looking at that float, or at the
34	time that I examined it in 1980, I counted - I made
35	a drawing of it at the time and I counted at least
36	18 perfectly circular perforations, which could only have
37	been inflicted by machine-gun.
38	
39	THE PRESIDENT: Q. Do you have some armaments
40	qual i fi cati ons?
41	A. I'm sorry?
42	
43	Q. Do you have some armaments qualification?
44	A. I don't myself, no.
45	
46	CMDR RUSH: Q. Mr Montgomery, in relation to the
47	fragment of metal found in the skull of the body at

1 Christmas Island, do you have any theory in relation to 2 that? 3 I'm sorry, if you could bear with me. This is obviously an important item. Yes, I submitted the 4 photograph of this "object" to Peter Bull, who is described 5 as the top forensic scientist in the UK. He happens to be 6 7 a professor of Oxford. And his reply to me was as follows: 8 9 The object does indeed look like a bullet, 10 from the photograph. There certainly does seem to be a degree of doubt which needs 11 12 further investigation. There appears to be no need for such undue haste for 13 14 re-interment. 15 16 THE PRESIDENT: 0. Doubt about what? 17 Α. I'm sorry? 18 19 Q. Doubt about what? 20 Α. As to whether it was a bullet or a piece of shrapnel, 21 as claimed. 22 23 But there has been a metallurgical examination of Q. 24 that. 25 Α. Yes. 26 27 0. And it has been determined that it's shrapnel. 28 Α. But can I --29 30 Q. Well, do you accept that or not? 31 No, I don't, because can I repeat to you the 32 description of the skull when it was first found and 33 reported to Mr MacGowan, whose brother was lost in Sydney and who was instrumental in inspiring the final successful 34 35 He told me that CAPT Parsons had examined the search. skull and found --36 37 38 0. Who was telling you this? Who was telling you this? This is the Navy's press representative, Mr John 39 40 Perryman, or lieutenant. 41 42 CMDR RUSH: Q. He's Navy's what? 43 Α. Navy spokesman. 44 45 Q. Mr --John Perryman. 46 Α. 47

1 Q. Is the Navy spokesman? 2 Yes, or is he an historian? Α. 3 I just want to know what you're about 4 THE PRESIDENT: Q. 5 to read now. Is it in your report, in your submission? 6 It is, yes. 7 Q. 8 Page? 9 Α. At the top of page 25. 10 11 Q. It starts at the bottom of page 24. 12 This is Mr MacGowan, who received a call from Α. CAPT Jim Parsons. 13 14 15 Q. At the bottom of page 24, you say: 16 17 The brother of a fellow crew member has stated to another of those bereaved ... 18 19 20 Now, who were those people? 21 Α. It was Mr Edward MacGowan and Mrs Barbara Craill. 22 23 So what you're saying in that sentence is that 24 Mr MacGowan has stated to Mrs Craill that on 29 September 25 2006 Mr MacGowan said - and then you've set out the quotes; is that what that's meant to say? 26 27 Yes, and Mr MacGowan has since corrected me in that it was not CAPT Parsons who spoke to him directly, but it was 28 relayed from CAPT Parsons to him through Mr John Perryman. 29 30 31 So what you've put at the bottom of page 24 is not Q. 32 ri ght? 33 Α. This was after I had put in my submission that I had this conversation with Mr MacGowan. 34 35 But there was no conversation between anybody and 36 0. CAPT Parsons about this matter? 37 He transmitted this information to Mr John 38 39 Perryman, who that same evening relayed it to Mr MacGowan. 40 41 Q. Yes. 42 He told me that Captain --Α. 43 44 Ο. Who told you - Mr MacGowan? 45 Α. Yes. 46

Q.

47

All right, what did Mr MacGowan tell you?

1 2 3	A. told	to him by CAPT Parsons.
4	Q.	Yes.
5 6 7 8 9	Α.	Capt Parsons had examined the skull and found a low calibre perfectly round bullet hole in the back of the head and the round metal
10 11	I thi	nk the word "object" has dropped out there
12 13 14 15 16		was on the inside of the forehead, without puncturing the forehead. The remainder of the skull was in perfect condition.
17 18		When I queried the low calibre bullet to the back of the skull, and lodging
19 20 21 22	Q. A.	Excuse me, who is the "I" in that? This is Mr MacGowan.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Q. A.	Yes. When I queried the low calibre bullet to the back of the skull, and lodging on the inside of the forehead, I said "execution style". He
30 31 32	Q. A.	Who is "he"? This is
33 34 35	Q. A.	It appears to be CAPT Parsons? Yes.
36 37		He did not reply.
38 39 40	Q. A.	Who was "he"? CAPT Parsons.
41 42		The indication was that Capt Jim Parsons knew what he was looking at.
43 44 45 46 47	state	ne course of the next two months, in successive ements from the Navy Department, the bullet became rapnel splinter with an entry in the forehead.

The Navy refuses to release any photographs of the skull. They told me originally that if I presented myself in Canberra in person, I would be allowed to see them. To me in England, that was not a lot of use.

When they became aware that I was going to come out here to attend the service on 19 November - and this is not necessarily a cause and effect, but they put out a further email saying that under no circumstances would these photographs be released.

 I suggested to you, your Honour, in my covering letter with my submission that this was a prime piece of evidence, indeed the only firsthand piece of evidence that we have on how these 645 men died, and that that should be preserved and be made ready for inspection to this Commission.

- Q. Well, I can tell you that I have seen the photographs, and there is no hole in the back of the head, round or otherwise.
- A. When are we going to be allowed to see them?

Q. That's beside the point. What I'm telling you is that pictures of the skull do not show any hole in the back of the head.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, CMDR Rush.

CMDR RUSH: Q. There has also been an investigation done of the fragment, Mr Montgomery. Might that be brought up - NHQ. 001. 0023.

A. Sorry, before we get on to that, could I say that if the entry wound had been to the forehead, that would have been immediately visible and obvious to anybody engaged in the recovery of that body. No such statement was ever made by any of those people.

Q. Are you saying no such statement was made by CAPT Parsons?

No, I'm talking about in 1942.

 A. No, I'm saying those engaged in the recovery of the body on Christmas Island.

Q. CAPT Parsons led the recovery of the body on Christmas Island.

Q. Oh, I see. Could we go to the introduction, which is

1	the third page in, and to the "Summary of Conclusions".
2	This is the summary of the conclusions done by personnel
3	from the Australian War Memorial concerning the metal
4	fragment found in the skull. They state:
5	
6	With regard to the fragment recovered from
7	the skull exhumed from the gravesite on
8	Christmas Island, the following conclusions
9	were deduced:
10	
11	. The fragment is definitely not a small
12	arms projectile since there is no trace of
13	Lead.
14	r cad.
15	. It is unlikely that the fragment is
16	a piece of German small arms ammunition because the elemental
17	
18	analyses are substantially different.
19	The above of Carl Head Miles and Carres
20	. The absence of either Nickel or Copper
21	indicates that the fragment is unlikely to
22	have come from a Japanese large calibre
23	armour piercing projectile.
24	
25	And over the page:
26	
27	. It is probable that the fragment is
28	a piece of shrapnel from a German large
29	calibre, armour piercing projectile, given
30	that the elemental analysis is consistent
31	with the documented hardenable steels and
32	the composition of German artillery shells
33	of the period, and that the fragment is
34	harder than untreated mild steel.
35	
36	That conclusion would put an end to any small arms theory,
37	would it not, Mr Montgomery?
38	A. No, it wouldn't.
39	7t. No, 11 would the
40	Q. It wouldn't?
41	
42	A. Because it says it's only unlikely. It still leaves open the possibility.
	open the possibility.
43	O It Laws open your Dr Dator Bull does it at Outerd
44	Q. It leaves open your Dr Peter Bull, does it, at Oxford
45	Uni versi ty?
46	THE DDECLDENT When beautiful and the
47	THE PRESIDENT: Who hasn't seen the sample.

1	
2	CMDR RUSH: Q. He is not an expert in ballistics, is he?
3	A. As far as I know, he is.
4	
5	Q. He is a university lecturer in physical geography.
6	A. Yes, but he is regarded as a top forensic scientist,
7	who would clearly have knowledge of firearms.
8	mie meur a er eur i y mare miem euge er i i i eur mer
9	Q. Thirty years studying sediments and currently
10	concerned with forensic sedimental agy relating to crimes
11	such as murder. His ballistics speciality is not apparent
12	from his curriculum vitae.
13	A. It is not his speciality, obviously, but he, equally
14	obviously, has knowledge of it.
15	obviousity, has knowledge of it.
16	THE PRESIDENT: Q. Yes, but, you see, the Australian War
17	Memorial does have ballistics expertise, and they have done
18	the tests and they are saying that it is not small arms
19	fire; it is a shrapnel fragment from German artillery. So
20	why do you not accept that against the view of a man who
21	has not seen the piece of metal and who has expert
22	knowledge, apparently, in sedimentation in relation to
23	crime?
24	A. Because we have reasons to doubt the conclusions of
25	the Australian War Memorial in the past.
26	the hastran har memorran the past.
27	THE PRESIDENT: Very well.
28	<u>.</u> <u>.</u>
_9 29	CMDR RUSH: Q. You have also had correspondence with
30	Dr Duflou, have you not?
31	A. Yes.
32	
33	Q. He is a specialist forensic pathologist; correct?
34	A. Yes.
35	
36	Q. He, in fact, in an email, extracted part of his report
37	concerning his examination of the skull and sent it to?
38	A. Yes.
39	
40	Q. And, in that report, made it very clear that the entry
41	of the metal object was to the front of the skull?
42	A. This was in his second email to me. The first one was
43	by no means as positive as that.
44	
45	Q. On 1 May 2008, he emailed you and extracted his report
46	that had been supplied, pointing out to you that his
47	examination clearly indicated that the metal object had

- 1 entered the skull from the front of the skull?
- A. Well, that was an observation which was not shared by anybody else, any member of the public, who had seen that skull.

- Q. What member of the public has seen the skull?
- A. The people who recovered it in 1942 on Christmas
 Island, and surely the accepted meaning of "forehead" is
 the area of the head below the hairline, and any entry into
 that would have been immediately visible.

11 12

- Q. So was Dr Duflou looking at the wrong skull?
- A. If you care to suggest it, I wouldn't exclude it.

13 14 15

- Q. Well, is he part of the conspiracy theory?
- A. He was acting under orders.

16 17 18

- Q. Under what orders?
- A. To make his findings consistent with the official account of the action.

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THE PRESIDENT: Q. Mr Montgomery, you said that his view that any entry to the skull was through the front of the skull, not the back, was not something that you accepted, because it wasn't accepted by members of the public in 1942.

26 27

- A. Exactly.
- 29 Q. Who were the members of the public in 1942 to whom you 30 refer? I've not seen any statements by them.
 31 A. The people on Christmas Island at the time, who
 - A. The people on Christmas Island at the time, who included the harbourmaster, Mr Smith --

32 33 34

- Q. What statements did they make about this?
- A. I'm sorry?

35 36 37

- Q. What statements did they make about this?
 - A. They made no --

38 39 40

41 42

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- Q. I've read their reports, but I don't recall any statements about them saying that there was any entry otherwise than from the front of the skull, if they said that at all.
- A. Yes, they made no remark on this at all. But if there had been an entry wound in the forehead, they would surely
- 46 have remarked on it.

- 1 Q. And if there had been entry from the rear, they would not?
 - A. No, because it would still be covered by the hair.

- CMDR RUSH: Q. Just so I understand it, are you indicating by your previous answer to me that John Deflou, who is the Chief Forensic Pathologist, the Department of Forensic Medicine at Glebe, New South Wales and Joint Professor in the School of Medicine in the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre at the University of New South Wales, has doctored his report because he was acting under orders to make it fit in with the accepted theory put forward by Navy?
- A. Well, this is evident from the whole process which we've seen from the original statement of CAPT Parsons to the statements two months later made by the Navy and by the Minister of, I think, Veterans Affairs at the time, Mr Billson.

Q. So you are prepared to say that Professor Duflou has doctored his report to fit in with the requirements of the War Memorial or Navy, or something like that?

A. I suspect that.

THE PRESIDENT: Q. Mr Montgomery, from what you've told me so far, your theory involves a conspiracy by Mr Churchill and every British Government since, Mr Curtin and every Australian Government since, every member of the Naval Board, the Navy since 1941, the metallurgists and others who wrote reports about this matter at the Australian War Memorial, Professor Deflou, and each and every one of those - and C-in-C China, I left out that; and Admiralty, I left out that - have been engaged in a cover-up to prevent the disclosure of what you say happened, namely, sinking of Sydney by a Japanese submarine, and, what's more, that cover-up has continued now for 67-odd years?

- A. That is precisely my position.
- Q. Yes, thank you.
- A. And on page 24 of my submission, I have set out the mutating motives for that.

- Q. Yes.
- 45 A. I think I have said enough already about Churchill's reasons.

- The basis of your theory is very similar to that of 1 Q. 2 CAPT Bourne as to why he says there was a cover-up. 3
 - Who is "CAPT Bull"? Α.

Q. He is a gentleman who was a flight lieutenant in 1941. Have you not heard of him before? No. Α.

6 7 8

> CMDR RUSH: Group captain, by the way.

9 10

THE PRESIDENT: 11 Q. Group captain.

12

Oh, GCAPT Bourne? Α.

13

- 14 Q. Bourne.
 - Α. Bourne, yes. But can I go on?

15 16 17

18

19 20

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24

- Ο. Yes.
- Two months ago, in England, a file was finally Α. released on the matter of the massacre of Allied PoWs being carried in the Japanese freighter Suez Maru, which was returning them to Japan when she was torpedoed in 1943 by an American submarine. Before the ship went down, the Japanese crew machine-qunned all the Allied PoWs in the water in order to prevent them reporting the maltreatment to which they had been subjected.

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A report on this was made following the admission by one of the Japanese crew that this had taken place in 1948 and consideration was then given to whether those responsible should be charged as war criminals. However, the Minister for Defence at the time, Mr Emmanuel Shinwell, decreed that the matter should not be disclosed, should not be made public, because Japan was too important an ally for the West. In other words, political considerations overrode the need or demand for the truth.

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> 38 39

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that may or may not be so. I haven't looked at that. That will no doubt give some conspiracy theorists a lot of air. It doesn't, however, excuse me from looking at facts.

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CMDR RUSH: Mr Montgomery, on the penultimate page of Q. your submission, 27, you refer to how you placed advertisements in 1977 in Leading newspapers of each State, seeking information about Sydney. Towards the bottom of the page or the bottom of that last paragraph, you say:

1 Out of the nearly 200 replies that 2 I received one, in a brown (unstamped) 3 envelope bearing a Melbourne postmark, contained the following missive written in 4 5 distinctly Germanic capitals: 6 YOU LAZY BASTARD! 7 FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF 8 9 10 It was then I was first certain that the 11 official story represented something other 12 than the truth. 13 14 What you set out, "You lazy bastard! Find out for 15 yourself", provided the certainty that the official story 16 represented something other than the truth? 17 That was one indication to me, yes. 18 19 Q. What is it about what I suggest is a typically 20 Australian saying, "You lazy bastard!" - what is it about 21 the writing that is distinctively Germanic? That happens to be a copy of the original which I made 22 23 because somehow water had got on to the original and the 24 ink had run. I think, if I show it to you, you will see 25 that those Germanic characteristics are more apparent. 26 27 0. So you say that that's Germanic printing? I would draw your attention particularly to the 28 writing of the letter "Y". 29 30 31 And there are two examples of it - one in the CMDR RUSH: 32 first line and one in the fourth line. 33 THE PRESIDENT: 34 There are two in the first line. Yes. Make a copy of that, please. 35 36 That represents the sort of basis upon 37 CMDR RUSH: Q. which you would make an assertion as to the official, as 38 39 you describe it, version of the loss of Sydney? 40 That was almost the first indication I received that Α. 41 the two did not tally. 42 43 CMDR RUSH: I think I have exhausted my relevant matters, 44 si r. 45 THE PRESIDENT: LCDR Renwick? 46

1 LCDR RENWICK: No questions, sir. We will make some 2 submissions in due course. 3 THE PRESIDENT: 4 Yes 5 Mr Montgomery, I said to you that I would give you the 6 opportunity, at the conclusion of CMDR Rush's questioning 7 of you, to say anything that you wanted to draw to my 8 attention that you thought hadn't been adequately 9 10 addressed. Now I'm giving you that opportunity. 11 I think we have now explored all those that 12 I had in mind, apart from just one further item which 13 I would like to bring to your attention, and that is a statement made by LEUT Rycroft, who was the first officer 14 15 to interrogate the Kormoran survivors in Carnarvon after 16 they had landed, and he reported that their account of the 17 action was obviously being cooked up. 18 19 Q. Where do I find that? 20 Α. You will find that in Glenys McDonald's book. 21 22 I prefer to go to original sources rather than 23 authors' interpretation of them. Do you have the original 24 source? I think she does give a source for that. 25 Α. It was made in conversation with a friend of his, Dr Habenfeld, who was 26 27 the medical officer on the Centaur, the ship that 28 transported --29 So what we have is Ms McDonald's account of what she 30 Q. 31 says LEUT Rycroft says was a view he expressed to Dr - who? Habenfel d. 32 33 THE PRESIDENT: 34 Do you have the reference to that? 35 The only reference to Rycroft in Ms McDonald's 36 CMDR RUSH: book, sir, is LCDR Rycroft at page 88. But as I quickly 37 look at it, I can't see where LCDR Rycroft is referred to 38 39 at that page. 40 41 THE PRESIDENT: Q. Do you have a reference to 42 Ms McDonald's book, Mr Montgomery? I don't think so, because I only read her book last 43

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THE PRESIDENT: Yes, very well. We can look for that in

week for the first time. This was obviously after I put in

my submission.

1 due course. 2 CMDR RUSH: I'll look for it. 3 4 5 THE PRESIDENT: Q. Is there anything further you wish to 6 add, Mr Montgomery? 7 I don't think enough attention has been paid to the statement to the 1997 Inquiry of Mr Clark, reporting 8 the conversation that he'd had with LEUT Petersen, who was 9 10 on temporary posting to the Centaur. 11 12 Ο. You refer to that in one of the footnotes to your 13 submission. 14 Yes, yes. Α. 15 16 I have read those. 0. 17 I don't think that has been given the importance that it should. 18 19 20 Q. That's referred to in footnotes 64 and 66 of your 21 statement. Is there anything further? 22 I'm sorry? 23 24 Q. Is there anything further? 25 No, I don't think so. I'm just saying that I don't 26 believe sufficient importance --27 28 Q. I have marked it. That was submission 131 to the 29 previous Inquiry, and I have read it. Indeed, I've made lots of notes about it here. It's the recollections, 30 31 apparently, in 1997, of what Mr Clark says he was told in 1942 by a LEUT Petersen. 32 33 Α. This is concerning the surrender by Kormoran. 34 35 Q. It goes much further than that. Α. 36 Yes. 37 It alleges that the battle took place under a white 38 Q. 39 fl ag. 40 Α. Exactly. 41 42 It alleges that the boats of Kormoran had machine-guns Q. mounted on their bows. 43 It alleges that all of the 44 survivors were armed with rifles. It alleges that all of 45 the officers had holsters with revolvers in them and that they shot all the people in the water, and that's why there 46 47 were no survivors. But that's not consistent with your

theory, because your theory has these people being shot 1 2 12 miles away by Japanese submarines. So I don't think 3 your theory and Mr Clark's theory can live together very 4 happi I y. 5 From my memory, I don't think Mr Clark makes a statement about how the Sydney survivors were killed. 6 7 8 Q. He concludes by saying: 9 10 I have often wondered why the lifeboats 11 were armed with machine-guns and is this 12 why there were no survivors? 13 14 Α. Oh, this is speculation on his part, yes. 15 16 0. Was it a case of dead men tell no tales? 17 18 19 So he is speculating, but that's what his speculation is? 20 Yes. Α. 21 22 Q. But if what he says is right --But it's a statement --23 Α. 24 -- it can't live with your theory, because your theory 25 is that they were not shot by the German survivors; they 26 27 were shot by the Japanese people in the submarine. Exactly, exactly, and that's merely a speculation on 28 Α. 29 his part. 30 31 Q. So I'll have to make up my mind --But what he is stating as fact is that the Germans, 32 Α. 33 the Kormoran, surrendered and then opened fire under 34 a white flag in contravention of the rules of warfare. 35 Do you want me to accept part of what his recollection 36 37 is, but not the other part? He's stating one as fact and he's stating the 38 39 other as speculation on his part. 40 41 No, no, he's not. He's recounting what he says LEUT Petersen told him. 42 Materially, he told him two one was that the battle took place under a white 43 thi ngs: 44 flag, and the second was that all of the Kormoran's boats 45 were armed and that is why there were no survivors, because

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the Kormoran survivors, using those arms, shot those people

who survived, in the water. Now, that is not your theory?

1 Α. But he ended that with a question mark. 2 3 Q. You want me to accept the white flag portion, but you don't want me to accept the arming of the lifeboats? 4 5 I don't accept the second part, and he didn't make it as a statement of fact, either. 6 7 8 Yes, I think you are eliding things. Q. He was 9 recounting what he said LEUT Petersen told him. What he 10 thought in 1997 is irrelevant. The question is, what was 11 he told and was he told the truth? As I've said, he was 12 told two things. You want me to accept one and reject the other as being what he was told by LEUT Petersen, and 13 I have to consider whether I should accept any of it or 14 15 half of it or all of it. All I'm saying is that it is not 16 consistent with the theory you're advancing. 17 Can I just - if you could just give me time to bring up the reference I have to that? I'm sorry, my notes have 18 19 got a little out of order here. Can you give me --20 21 0. It's in volume 11 --No, because I have it here with me, but can I have the 22 Α. 23 reference I make to it in my submission? 24 It is in the two footnotes that I referred to before. 25 0. It's in footnotes 64 and 66. 26 27 CMDR RUSH: PI NQ. SUBS. 011. 0097. 28 29 THE PRESIDENT: 30 Q. You may be assured that I will have 31 regard to that. 32 Oh, yes, there we are. 33 34 Is there anything else you wish to put to me? 0. 35 I don't think so, no. Α. 36 Yes, very well, thank you. THE PRESIDENT: 37 Thank you very much for agreeing to give evidence before this Inquiry. 38 <THE WITNESS WITHDREW 40

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42 Sir, I think Professor Horsfield, who was CMDR RUSH: mentioned in Mr Montgomery's evidence on Friday, will be 43 44 available at 2 o'clock.

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THE PRESIDENT: Good. Thank you very much. Then I shall adjourn until 2 o'clock.

1 2	SHOR	T ADJOURNMENT	
3			unofield indicated
4 5 6	that	RUSH: Thank you, sir. Professor Ho he had an engagement this afternoon. Tessor Horsfield.	
7 8 9	<bru< td=""><td>CE HORSFIELD, sworn:</td><td>[12.52pm]</td></bru<>	CE HORSFIELD, sworn:	[12.52pm]
10 11	<exa< td=""><td>MINATION BY CMDR RUSH:</td><td></td></exa<>	MINATION BY CMDR RUSH:	
12 13 14 15	Bruc	RUSH: Q. Professor Horsfield, is e Horsfield? Yes.	your name
16 17 18 19		And are you the Honorary Professor of Media Studies with the School of Human unication at the University of Souther Yes.	nities and
21 22 23		Apart from that honorary professorshi pation? I'm currently an independent document	
24 25 26	Q.	Mr Horsfield, in the course of Mr Morence on Friday	-
27 28 29 30		PRESIDENT: Q. If I could just inte ng a film on the Sydney? No.	errupt, are you
31 32 33 34	Q. A.	Are you involved with Mr Karlov? No.	
34 35 36 37 38 39 40	on F with Forc star	RUSH: Q. In the course of Mr Montriday, he referred to you having condua person who was a Naval coxswain wites in Japan concerning some matter. For the at the beginning. Have you conducted a person that was formerly in the Occup?	icted an interview th the Occupying Firstly, let's ed an interview
42 43 44 45	A. was I go	Yes. I don't know which force he was Navy or Army small boats. I just don't the impression he was Army, actually of your question, sorry, was?	t know that.
46 47	Q.	He was in the Occupying Forces of Jap	oan?

He said he was. 1 Α. 2 3 Q. Mr Montgomery has referred to him as being a Naval 4 coxswai n. 5 Since I got the contact from Mr Montgomery, I wouldn't know anything about that. I just had this vague idea since 6 7 I knew that the Army had a small ship squadron at one stage, and I just had a vague idea he was Army, but 8 9 I didn't look into it. 10 11 What were the circumstances arising that brought you 12 to interview - what's the person's name? 13 Α. Jack Kendle. 14 15 Q. And is that spelled --16 An unusual "Kendle" spelling. I think Mr Montgomery would have it that it was K-E-N-D-L-E. I've never seen 17 18 that spelling before. 19 20 Q. Do you know his address? 21 No. I know his suburb or where he was when I interviewed him, but I looked up the White Pages on the 22 internet the other day after I'd had a contact from the 23 24 Inquiry, and the only J Kendle I could find was at 25 Fern Bay, north of Newcastle. Now, whether he has died since or moved to Newcastle I don't know, but I haven't had 26 27 any contact with him since I shot my film. 28 29 THE PRESIDENT: Q. When was that? 30 Sir, I'm trying to remember when that was. It was 31 a couple of years back. No, sorry, it may have been more recent than that. It may have been last year. I'm vague 32 33 because I'm not very good at remembering certain things 34 that I haven't had much need to follow up on. 35 Do you have the film? 36 Q. I do. 37 Α. 38 39 CMDR RUSH: Q. And can you provide that to the 40 Commission of Inquiry? 41 Yes, I can provide the entire uncut footage on a DVD, 42 if the Commission requires. 43

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THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. That would be very useful. 45

Professor, how is it that Mr Kendle came CMDR RUSH: 46 Q. 47 to be interviewed by you?

A. At one stage, I was working with Mr Montgomery on the possibility of a two-part documentary on the Sydney. Out of that work, that scriptwriting, I put it to him that it would be nice if we could actually have some of these people that he had identified actually on tape while they were still around. Some of them are getting on a bit. So he gave me a list of people, and I did my best to try to get interviews with them, but only in relation to the subject of the Sydney. I didn't go into their life stories or anything like that. I stayed only with that.

- Q. So, Professor, are there other persons in addition to Mr Kendle that have been interviewed in relation to the Sydney?
- A. Yes. I shot film, the sort of, you know, interview close-up, with about I think three or four I did, and I occasioned one to be shot on my behalf in Manchester in England.

Q. Is it possible for you to provide copies of those various pieces of film or DVD to the Commission of Inquiry? A. Yes and no. If I could explain my answering in that way, one of the key informants so-called was the late Eric Cooper, and Eric Cooper agreed for me to go to his home and film his statement about communications that he said he had sent to Perth on the night the Sydney was lost. And when I went along - I'm not an experienced cameraman; I usually hire people, but this time I took along a camera myself and a tripod and a mic, and so on, and unfortunately my recording, for some reason, didn't work.

But, as luck would have it, I had obtained permission from Eric Cooper to allow David Kennedy of The Australian to accompany me. David Kennedy had his camera. So the two of us were filming. Mine didn't turn out. David's turned David sent me a copy of his. So the original of that out. that I have would be in David's possession for Eric Cooper. But for the others, I think I have them. If I'm vaque about it, it's because I haven't looked at them since I did The project that we were working on didn't go forward, and I got on with other things.

- Q. Apart from Mr Kendle and Mr Cooper, are you able to tell us who else was --
- A. Oh, yes. I interviewed a Mrs Richardson, whose first name I don't know, and she lives out towards Cobbitty, Camden way. And I interviewed a guy at Double Bay by the

1 name of - the one who saw the two murals, he said. 2 3 Q. That's MAJ Chapman. Thank you. I talked to him on camera. 4 Α. 5 Arthur Lane in Manchester. Sorry, I would have been 6 prepared with all this --7 That's all right. 8 Q. So there's Lane, there is 9 Chapman --10 Lane, Chapman, Cooper, Richardson and --11 12 0. Kendl e. -- Kendl e. I don't know if there are any more. 13 Α. 14 15 And you have the originals of four and a copy of one? Q. 16 Can I just run that through my mind again? Yes, yes. Arthur Lane was done for me by Daryl Sparkes at the 17 University of Southern Queensland, when he was in England, 18 so he gave me the original, so, yes, I have that. 19 20 Mrs Richardson I have, and, in fact, she's on the same film 21 cassette as Jack Kendle. Eric Cooper I have there somewhere, and Chapman I must have somewhere. 22 23 sounding just a little bit iffy there, it's because I've 24 moved house twice since shooting that film. I'm sure 25 I have all that videotape still together and I could find 26 it if I had to. 27 28 On the same basis, can we make arrangements with you to get copies of those five pieces of DVD? 29 30 Most certainly. I could expedite that. 31 32 THE PRESIDENT: That would be very helpful. Thank you. 33 34 CMDR RUSH: Just to read what Mr Montgomery said, he Q. 35 was asked: 36 You have maintained, have you not, 37 Mr Montgomery, that survivors of Sydney may 38 39 have been picked up in a Japanese submari ne? 40 41 I'm not certain of this. There is 42 certain evidence - there is an item of evidence which has only just, in the last 43 44 two weeks, come to hand, if this is a fit 45 moment to repeat it. It came from a Naval coxswain who was with the Occupying Forces 46 47 in Japan soon after the surrender and he

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	was detailed to accompany a Naval Intelligence officer, and that Naval Intelligence officer visited a township or place of residence which was known to be occupied by Japanese submariners, and he came back with a sack, and when he asked what was in that sack, he was told, "It's a number of Sydney tallies" - nametags.
9 10 11	A. He said "tally bands".
12 13 14 15	Q. Tally bands? A. That was the word he used. I'd never heard the word before, but I remember the word.
16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. And he indicated they were Sydney tally bands? A. Absolutely. That was what he said, yes. I mean, this is all on the DVD I can give you. But, yes, quite unmistakably, that was the whole point of my interviewing him - that anecdote.
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Q. And will your records reveal where Mr Kendle could be contacted? A. I don't know where he is. I could tell you - I could get close, the reason being that it was one of those things that was so long ago I didn't keep records on it. I could tell you the suburb. I think it was Minto, out there in that new area that has developed between Sutherland and Lucas Heights.
31 32 33 34	THE PRESIDENT: Q. Minto is between Liverpool and Campbelltown. A. Oh, it is, too. It's a name starting with M. It's a name like that.
35 36 37 38 39 40	CMDR RUSH: Q. Menai? A. Menai, Menai. Sorry. He was over in that Menai area. Now, whether he has a silent phone I don't know, but certainly the spelling checked out.
41 42 43 44 45	Q. And was the name and the address provided to you by Mr Montgomery? A. Yes, yes. He might have them. My memory is at the head of a cul-de-sac in a new area, but I don't have a record of that. Mrs Richardson you could find through
46 47	her son, who's a solicitor . I wish I could be more helpful on the addresses, but I had no reason to keep

1	them.
2	
3	THE PRESIDENT: Q. Did you get far with the writing of
4	the script?
5	A. Sir, it depends on what you mean by "getting far" in
6	an industry which is fraught with difficulties in advancing
7	a project. We got to the point where, between the two of
8	us toing-and-froing, we wrote up two by one-hour script and
9	sent it to SBS, and SBS had it for a while and then they
10	sent it back to us rejecting it, and then they a few weeks
11	later asked for it again and I sent it to them again and
12	they rejected it again. At that point, Australia having so
13	few television outlets, I couldn't see anywhere else we
14	could go. I don't think the ABC were interested, and the
15	commercial channels - it's not their kind of thing, not our
16	treatment, anyway.
17	
18	Q. And do you still have the script?
19	A. Probably, sir. I probably have it filed away
20	somewhere. It would be very out of date in view of the
21	fact that we did it several years ago and so much has
22	happened. The curve of research has gone steeply upwards,
23	I think. It would be old hat.
24	T thirm. It would be ord hat.
25	CMDR RUSH: I have no further matters, sir.
26	SMBR ROOM. I Have no rai their matter of of orit.
27	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much indeed.
28	THE TRESTBERT. THAIR YOU VETY MAGNITHAGGA.
29	<the td="" withdrew<="" witness=""></the>
30	THE WITHESS WITHBREW
31	CMDR RUSH: I will make inquiries of Mr Montgomery to see
32	if we can ascertain the address.
33	The we can ascertain the address.
34	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. All right, I shall
35	adjourn to a date to be fixed.
36	adjourn to a date to be rixed.
37	AT 1.05PM THE INQUIRY WAS ADJOURNED TO A DATE TO BE FIXED
38	AT 1.001M THE INCOME WAS ADSOURNED TO A DATE TO DE TIMED
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