

SUMMARY OF STATE HERITAGE PLACE

REGISTER ENTRY

Entry in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with the *Heritage Places Act 1993*

NAME: Camp 10 Detention Cell Block –
Loveday Internment Camp Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26506

ADDRESS: Meru Country
Yeo Road, Loveday
CT 5958/949 A8 D 69443 Hundred of Loveday

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Loveday Internment Camp Complex is rare as it is the only purpose-built internment facility in South Australia and demonstrates a way of life, social custom and land use that is of exceptional historical interest. The Camp 10 Cell Block is an integral component of the Camp Complex and one of only three cell blocks remaining at Loveday. It demonstrates important aspects of South Australia's role in the detention of civilian internees and prisoners of war (POWs) during the Second World War, and in particular, the experience of additional levels of imprisonment.

POWs were imprisoned in the detention cell block as punishment for a variety of 'illegal' activities, including failed escape attempts, espionage, physical violence and acts of civil disobedience. Imprisoned POWs included members of a small Nazi 'elite' who tried to gain control over the other detainees in early 1943. The walls inside some cells are inscribed with names of some of the POWs incarcerated in that cell, and in some instances dates of and reason for incarceration, while other walls have dashes or crosses. One cell also bears the names of three privates from the 25/33 Garrison Battalion who were court martialled in August and September 1942.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 16 of the Heritage Places Act 1993)

(a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history

The Loveday Internment Camp Complex was the largest constructed in Australia and the only purpose-built internment facility in South Australia during the Second World War. Camp 10 was the second of three camps at the Loveday Complex and detainees were interned at Camp 10 from June 1941 until January 1944 when all detainees were transferred to Camp 14. The Camp 10 Cell Block, demonstrates important aspects of South Australia's role in the detention of civilian internees and German and Italian POWs during the Second World War, and in particular, the experience of further incarceration.

While most of the structures at Camp 10 were sold and relocated at the end of the war, the Camp 10 cell block remains in situ and demonstrates the experiences of the detainees who were further incarcerated as punishment for a variety of 'illegal' activities, including failed escape attempts, espionage, physical violence and acts of civil disobedience. Originally constructed as a two-cell facility, the cell block was enlarged to six-cells in January 1943, pre-empting emerging troubles experienced at the camp by authorities when a small Nazi 'elite' attempted to gain control over the other detainees.

Inside the building, some of the cell walls have been inscribed with pencil or engravings into the wall. The inscriptions record the names of some of the detainees incarcerated in that cell, and in some instances dates of and reason for incarceration, while other walls have dashes or crosses that probably denote each day of a sentence served. One cell also bears the names of three privates from the 25/33 Garrison Battalion who were court martialled in August and September 1942.

(b) it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance

The Loveday Internment Camp Complex is rare as it is the only purpose-built World War Two internment camp in South Australia and demonstrates a way of life, social custom and land use that is of exceptional historical interest. The Camp 10 Cell Block is an integral component of the Camp Complex and one of only a few surviving intact buildings. It is also only one of three cell blocks remaining at Loveday to demonstrate the incarceration of detainees for activities deemed 'illegal' by the authorities, including escape attempts, civil disobedience and espionage. The only other State heritage listed place to represent detainee experiences at Loveday is the Piggery Breeding Pens (SHP

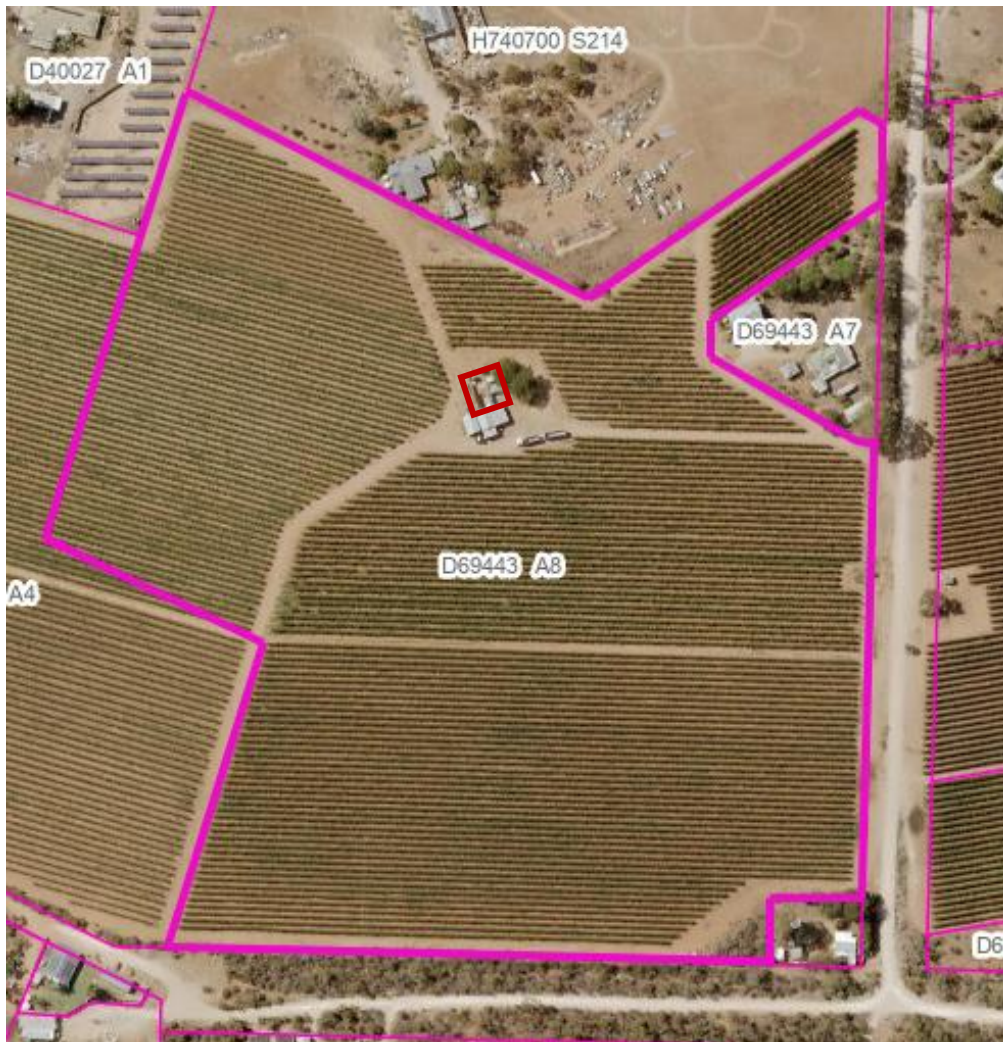
26509) where detainees undertook one aspect of the agricultural production that was an important part of Loveday Camp Complex work activities.

Although there is also a cell block that is included in the listing of the General Headquarters Site (SHP13761) it, like the headquarters site more generally, demonstrates the work of the Australian Army and army personnel experiences. Collectively, these sites capture the cultural significance of the camp complex of which the Camp 10 Cell Block is a fundamental component.

SITE PLAN

Camp 10 Detention Cell Block, Loveday Internment Camp PLACE NO.: 26506
Complex



Meru Country, Yeo Road, Loveday



Camp 10 Detention Cell Block, Yeo Road,
Loveday CT 5958/949 A8 D 69443 Hundred of Loveday

N ↑

LEGEND

-  Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)
-  General location of the Cell Block see detail for elements of significance

SITE PLAN – Detail

Camp 10 Detention Cell Block, Loveday Internment Camp PLACE NO.: 26506
Complex

Meru Country, Yeo Road, Loveday



**Camp 10 Detention Cell Block, Meru Country, Yeo Road,
Loveday CT 5958/949 A8 D 69443 Hundred of Loveday**

Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- The eastern and western cell structures, ablutions block, concrete slab and wall.
- Pencil and engraved inscriptions and markings on internal walls.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Concrete block lean-to.
- Concrete laundry trough and stand.
- Adjacent sheds and caravan.

N ↑

LEGEND

 Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place

COMMENTARY ON THE LISTING

Description and notes with respect to a place entered in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with the *Heritage Places Act 1993*

Physical Description

The Cell Block, Camp 10, Loveday Internment Camp Complex consists of two rectangular, gable-roofed structures, sited parallel to each other and built on a concrete slab. The siting of the structures creates a corridor between them with the slab extending to the north of the structures to create what was once a fenced exterior space. The slab features a drainage channel that extends along the corridor and to the edge of the slab to the north.

The eastern structure is constructed from reinforced concrete and brick, while the western structure is made from reinforced concrete. Each structure is internally divided into three cells creating six cells in total. The roof is a timber-framed structure clad with corrugated iron. The ceilings to the reinforced concrete portions of each structure are also reinforced concrete, however, in the brick section of the eastern structure the ceiling is made from iron bars that are covered with what appears to be a manufactured timber-board.

In the eastern structure, there is a small window in one of the brick walls opening into the adjacent cell and another small opening that has been bricked up. Otherwise, the only openings are a door into each cell that faces the corridor. Only two cells retain sliding timber doors, however, iron fittings above the door openings and channels in the concrete (now filled with dirt) suggest the remaining four cells also once had sliding doors. The door openings to the brick cells feature concrete lintels.

A reinforced concrete wall extends across the end of the cell block, connecting the eastern and western structures. A large opening has been cut into the wall – it is not clear if there was always an opening here which has been enlarged, or if the opening is new. A small ablutions block constructed from reinforced concrete and featuring a sloped roof abuts the northern end of the eastern structure and is divided into two spaces, one containing a shower and the other a toilet. There is a new low, concrete-block lean-to abutting the northern end of the western structure, this later post-internment camp addition has a flat concrete slab roof and is divided into three bays.

Inside each cell, the walls are left unfinished and a number of the cells contain pencil and engraved inscriptions. The inscriptions include the names of POWs and three Australian Army privates from the 25/33 Garrison Battalion incarcerated in the cells, dates and reasons for incarceration, sentence length and a number of dashes that probably denote the passing of each day served.

Elements of Significance:

Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- The eastern and western cell structures, ablutions block, concrete slab and wall.
- Pencil and engraved inscriptions and markings on internal walls.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Concrete-block lean-to.
- Concrete laundry trough and stand.
- Adjacent sheds and caravan.

History of the Place

The Loveday Internment Complex

In late 1939 and shortly after the commencement of the Second World War, the internment of German citizens first took place in a temporary compound constructed at the Keswick Army Barracks. Initially, the number of internees was small, however, with the entry of Italy into the war in June 1940, the number of internees rapidly outgrew the capacity of the Keswick compound.

Almost immediately after Italy entered the war, Loveday in the Cobdogla Irrigation Area near Barmera was identified as the site for the South Australian internment camp. While the Geneva Convention required POWs and internees to be housed separately, the administrative distinction between them became blurred in Australia and the Loveday Internment Camp became home to both types of detainees, albeit in separate compounds.

The Loveday Internment Camp was constructed in stages and would become the largest internment camp in Australia. It was a large complex spread across Loveday and was comprised of a headquarters site that housed the Australian guards of the 25/33 Garrison Battalion and their administration, three camps for detainees numbered 9, 10 and 14, various agricultural facilities such as a piggery, and also included three woodcutting camps on the Murray River at Katarapko, Woolenook Bend and Moorook West.

In July 1940, the plans for the first stages of the Loveday Internment Camp were finalised, and on the day following a successful site inspection on 17 July, Colonel HG Tolley of the Royal Australian Engineers informed Premier Playford of the Army's intention to begin construction of two camps at Loveday. The construction of Camp 9 began on 2 August, while additional finances were granted on 29 August for Camp 10 to be built.

Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Theyer Dean (1884-1970), a South Australian Grazier, was appointed Camp Commandant and was the only Internment Group Commandant in Australia who maintained his command throughout the war. While he was responsible for the entire Loveday Internment complex, each of the three camps – Camp 9, Camp 10 and Camp 14 were also administered by separate Camp Commandants.

Ostensibly, the internment camp at Loveday was needed to detain internees being sent from British Palestine and Indonesia. However, on arrival in Australia they were absorbed into the camps located in the eastern states and Camp 9 remained empty. Indeed, the delay in the arrival of detainees was so protracted that Lt. Col. Dean was temporarily relocated to Terowie and mobilisation of guards halted.

On 1 June 1941, Lt. Col. Dean returned to Loveday and was joined by a Guards Battalion ready for the arrival of Italian POWs. The first detainees for Loveday arrived on 11 June 1941 and were 450 Italian civilian internees who were incarcerated at Camp 9. A further 502 Italian internees arrived the following day, filling the camp to capacity.

After completion of Camp 10, 415 internees were transferred from the Tatura Camp in Victoria on 12 August. German POWs were also later incarcerated in Camp 10, with some causing unrest throughout their imprisonment.

Fieldwork related to the construction of Camp 14, the largest of the three, took place in July and August 1941, and it seems likely that the bombing of Pearl Harbour by the Japanese on 7 December 1941 may have hastened Camp 14's completion. Camp 14 was finished in early January 1942, and over the course of that month was filled to capacity with German, Japanese and Italian detainees. At its peak in 1943, the Loveday Internment Camp housed about 6,000 detainees and 1,400 military personnel.

Detainees were housed in corrugated-iron-clad military barrack huts that were laid out in neat rows within barbed wire fences. Each camp was self-contained, with its own kitchens, hospital and sewerage treatment plant. The Australian Army ran the camps, and the huts were essentially identical to the ones built to house Australian soldiers. The management, daily routine, bathrooms, kitchen facilities and menus were all based on Army practice. Each camp had a cellblock to detain "troublesome prisoners". The Headquarters camp had its own, smaller cell block to detain "troublesome guards".

During their incarceration and with official approval, many of the detainees pursued creative endeavours, including establishing art studios, craft foundries, playhouses, discussion groups, a school and gardens within their compounds. Many also worked in the agricultural schemes established by Lt. Col. Dean as a means to improve the self-sufficiency of the camp and to support the war effort.

Camp 10

Pegging of the areas for Camps 9 and 10 took place in July 1940, however, the construction of Camp 10 was delayed while the Australian government debated how many POWs Australia would accept from British Palestine and other British territories. Ultimately, it was decided to build the camp and Camp 10 was completed in June 1941 just before the arrival of the first 450 Italian internees from Tatura in Victoria.

The detainee compound of Camp 10 was comprised of 35 buildings, including 27 sleeping huts, messes, kitchens, canteens, latrines, and from early 1942, POW-built European-style cafes. The detention cell block was not located within the detainee compound but rather in the adjacent duty guard camp. Initially, when completed in mid-1941, it consisted of only two cells, however, the block was extended by a further four cells in January 1943, making a total of six cells.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

064843

Cell Block, Camp 10, Loveday Internment Camp Complex, 1943

Source: AWM 064843

Camp Complex Commandant, Lt. Col. Dean noted that Camp 10 was probably 'one of the most difficult and dangerous in Australia as its inmates were overseas Germans – most of them ardent Nazis'.¹ The German detainees held in Camp 10 were known for their political intrigues, acts of disobedience and escape attempts. Five of the escape attempts were made by individuals or a small number of detainees. However,

one attempt made in April 1942, if successful would have resulted in a mass break out and involved digging an escape tunnel that reached beyond the security perimeter before it was discovered.

It was the construction of the cafés that created the opportunity to dig the tunnel. Against regulations, the POWs had been permitted to manufacture the clay bricks within the camp compound and the clay pug hole was used to store and hide the dirt excavated from the tunnel. A more successful if only temporary escape occurred on 7 May 1942, when two detainees made it as far as Berri before Jimmy James, an Aboriginal tracker located them. Other attempts occurred in 1942 and 1943.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

064879

One of the cafés built by the German detainees at Camp 10, 1943

Source: AWM 064879

In general, the population of Camp 10 was ideologically moderate in their views and behaviour, however, in early 1943, a group of 40 detainees identified as a Nazi 'elite' made an attempt to gain control of the camp population. Lead by German-Iranian Paul Pichtsmeyer, who the Australian Army intelligence staff named 'Black Spider', the group instigated a campaign of fear and disobedience resulting in a period of intense political turmoil in the Camp and the abuse of those detainees who did not comply with them.

In January 1943, there was an abortive 'putsch' intended to overcome the guards and disable communications. Then in mid-February, the German camp leader

resigned, and new elections were held. When intelligence officers reported that the election was a farce, Commandant Dean refused to ratify the results and called for another election. The Nazi 'elite' then delivered a petition to camp authorities announcing a general strike until the election result was recognised. Other grievances referred to in the petition include the 28-day sentence of two of the 'elite' and the torture of a detainee known as Bausch by guards after an escape attempt.

The two 'elite' detained for 28-days had attacked a fellow detainee in the ablutions block, just prior to the February election, beating and whipping him with barbed wire until he was senseless. The two guards had stabbed Bausch in the buttock with fixed bayonets through his bedclothes, when after misunderstanding the instructions given to him by the guards he remained motionless. While it has been suggested that Bausch did not hold any animosity towards the guards for this incident, other detainees at Camp 10 remember harsh treatment at the hands of the guards, including being beaten with rifle butts.ⁱⁱ

The authorities at the Loveday Camp Complex contacted the Tatura Camp with a request that they take some of the Nazis to break the group up. Tatura refused on the basis that they were also dealing with problems caused by the Nazis already detained at that camp. Pichtsmeyer's final overt act to incite disobedience was a mass refusal to acknowledge orders during roll call. 48 offenders were imprisoned, with Pichtsmeyer being placed in the cells on 2 March for 28 days detention. On 3 March, a new election was held using a secret ballot. Pichtsmeyer was one of six to stand for the position of camp leader, however he failed to secure more than a handful of votes and Graf Von Mensdorf, who held more moderate views, was elected.

While in the cells, Pichtsmeyer requested a pair of shorts that on inspection were found to contain a number of maps showing the location of military installations and a list of munitions plants in Victoria. The maps had been drawn by another detainee named Thiefelder who subsequently received a five year prison sentence for espionage. The imprisonment of the 'elite' and election of Graf Von Mensdorf who was supported by camp authorities, reduced the influence of the 'elite', and detainees could again sign up for volunteer labour. Further acts of pro-Nazi disobedience, including towards Graf Von Mensdorf, were punished with periods in detention.

Inside the cell block, some of the cell walls have been inscribed with pencil, the inscriptions appearing to record the names of some of the detainees incarcerated in that cell and in some instances dates of and reason for incarceration, while other walls have dashes or crosses that possibly denote each day of a sentence served. Some examples are 'TH Eschler' '14 days for refusal to say 'Here Sir'' or more simply 'A Schirmer 17/3-7/4/43'. One cell also bears the names of Privates Grunert, Dale and Wyatt, all three from the 25/33 Garrison Battalion who were court martialled in August and September 1942.ⁱⁱⁱ

On 31 December 1943, the remaining 75 detainees from Camp 9 were transferred to Camp 10, however less than two weeks later on 9 January 1944, all 606 detainees at Camp 10 were transferred to Camp 14 and Camp 10 ceased to operate as an internment camp. On 22 July, Camp 10 became a Detail Issue Depot (DID) after the Depot was relocated from the Barmera Railway yards.

After the surrender of Japan on 15 August 1945, the DID at Camp 10 was closed, and on 10 October, a number of the buildings were sold to the South Australian Lands Department. On 15 October, the remaining Japanese detainees at Camp 14 began dismantling the fencing at Camp 9 and Camp 10, and the land was returned to the State Government. Additional sales of buildings from the Loveday Internment Camp Complex took place in mid-November 1945 and then in early March 1946. It was during these later sales that the buildings in the guard camps were sold, with only the more solid structures such as the cell blocks remaining. Other permanent structures that were not removed as a part of the sale, such as messes, have since been demolished.

The Camp 10 cell block is now one of a number of outbuildings that support the agricultural activities that dominate the Loveday area. Presently, grape vines are being grown on the land surrounding the Camp 10 cell block and it is used to store material and chemicals used on the farm.

Chronology

Year	Event
1939 (September)	Second World War begins when Britain, France and British allies including Australia declare war on Germany after German troops invade Poland (September). Australia begins internment of German residents and in some cases naturalised and Australian-born citizens with German ancestry. In South Australia, German residents are initially interned at the Keswick Army Barracks.
1940 (June)	Italy enters the conflict, Australia begins internment of Italian residents and in some cases naturalised and Australian-born citizens with Italian ancestry. Italian residents are also interned at the Keswick Army Barracks, quickly outgrowing the capacity of the compound established there. A site for an internment camp is identified at Loveday.
July 1940	Plans for the Loveday Internment Camp are finalised and the Australian Army advises Premier Playford of its intention to construct the camp.
August 1940	Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Theyer Dean is appointed Camp Commandant and arrives at Loveday. Finances are approved and the construction of Camp 10 begins.

11 June 1941	Loveday's first detainees arrive when Italian internees are installed at Camp 9. Camp 9 is quickly filled to capacity.
12 August 1941	Camp 10's first detainees arrive – namely Italian Internees. They are later joined by German POWs and the camp is filled to capacity.
July-August 1941	Fieldwork for Camp 14 is completed.
December 1941	Japan bombs Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, thereby entering the Second World War (December). Australia begins internment of Japanese residents and in some cases naturalised and Australian-born citizens with Japanese ancestry.
January 1942	Camp 14 is completed and quickly filled to capacity with German, Italian and Japanese POWs and civilian internees.
Early 1942	European-style cafes are constructed at Camp 10, enabling dirt from an escape tunnel to be hidden. The tunnel is discovered in April before escape was attempted.
7 May 1942	Two detainees escape Camp 10 and reach Berri before being found by Jimmy James an Aboriginal tracker.
August- September 1942	Three court martialled guards from the 25/33 Garrison Battalion inscribe their names on the wall of one of the cells.
January 1943	The cell block at Camp 10 is extended from 2 to 6 cells. An abortive putsch is staged by the Nazi elite interned at Camp 10.
February 1943	Lt. Col. Dean refuses to accept the election of Paul Pichtsmeyer known as 'Black Spider' to the position of camp leader and a general strike ensues. Several detainees including Pichtsmeyer are incarcerated in the cell block for 28 days.
3 March 1943	Graf Von Mensdorf is elected as Camp leader and supported by Camp authorities to maintain control of Camp 10.
April 1943	The Australian Government decides to employ Italian POWs as farm labourers to help fill rural labour shortage.
November 1943	A strike by the Japanese POWs working at the piggery is broken by 10 German-Iranians from Camp 10 on the understanding they will be allowed to continue working at the piggery.
31 December 1943	75 detainees transferred to Camp 10 from Camp 9.
9 January 1944	All detainees at Camp 10 are transferred to Camp 14 and Camp 10 is closed.

- 22 July 1944** **Camp 10 becomes a Detail Issue Depot (DID).**
- 15 August 1945** **DID is closed.**
- 10 October 1945 SA Lands Department purchases a number of the buildings and relocated them to other sites.
- 15 October 1945 Japanese POWs begin dismantling the fencing to return the land where Camp 10 was to the State government.
- 1989** **The General Headquarters Site, Loveday Internment Camp Complex is entered in the South Australian Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place.**
- 1991 The remains of Camp 10, including the cell block, are recorded by Austral Archaeology in an archaeological survey of the Loveday Internment Camp Complex
- Present Camp 10 cell block is used as an agricultural equipment store.

References

- Austral Archaeology (1992), *Loveday Internment Group Archaeological Survey* (Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide).
- Bell, Peter, Cosgrove, Carol, Marsden, Susan and McCrthym Justin (2008), *Twentieth Century Heritage Survey, Stage Two 1928-1945*, vol.1, (Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide).
- Grant, Elizabeth and Jewkes, Yvonne (2015), 'Finally Fit for Purpose: The Evolution of Australian Prison Architecture', *The Prison Journal* vol.95, no. 2.
- Monteith, Peter (2018), *Captured Lives Australia's Wartime Internment Camps*, (NLA Publishing, Canberra).
- National Archives of Australia, RecordSearch 'Grunert Colin S50221', 'Dale Bret Joseph S50958' and 'Wyatt Harold Leonard S43595', <https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au>

SITE DETAILS

Camp 10 Detention Cell Block,
Loveday Internment Camp Complex
Meru Country
Yeo Road, Loveday

PLACE NO.: 26506

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	Reinforced-concrete and brick structure comprising two cell blocks (3 cells each), facing a central concrete corridor with small ablutions block.
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:	1941, extended 1943
REGISTER STATUS:	Identified by SAHC for assessment 1 August 2019 Provisional Entry 16 December 2021
CURRENT USE:	Storage for agricultural equipment and supplies. 1946-present
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Detention Cell Block, Second World War Internment Camp. 1941-1945
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	Berri Barmera Council
LOCATION:	Street Name: Yeo Road Town/Suburb: Loveday Post Code: 5345
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title CT 5958/949 A8 D 69443 Reference: Hundred: Loveday

PHOTOS

Camp 10 Detention Cell Block,
Loveday Internment Camp Complex
Meru Country
Yeo Road, Loveday

PLACE NO.: 26506



Cell Block showing the cells facing the central corridor, note the drain and sliding door.

Source: DEW Files 29 October 2020



Ablutions block, toilet and shower.

Source: DEW Files 29 October 2020



New or enlarged opening in the end wall of the cell block.

Source: DEW Files 29 October 2020



Brick section of the cell block, showing the concrete lintel over opening and channel (now filled with dirt) to accommodate a sliding door.

Source: DEW Files 29 October 2020

PHOTOS

Camp 10 Detention Cell Block,
Loveday Internment Camp Complex
Meru Country
Yeo Road, Loveday

PLACE NO.: 26506



Inside two of the cells, showing concrete and brick versions, note the small barred window between cells and the difference between the ceilings. Most cells did not have any opening other than the door onto the central corridor.

Source: DEW Files 29 October 2020



Exterior wall of the cell block.

Source: DEW Files 28 October 2020



Concrete brick addition to cell block.

Source: DEW Files 28 October 2020

PHOTOS

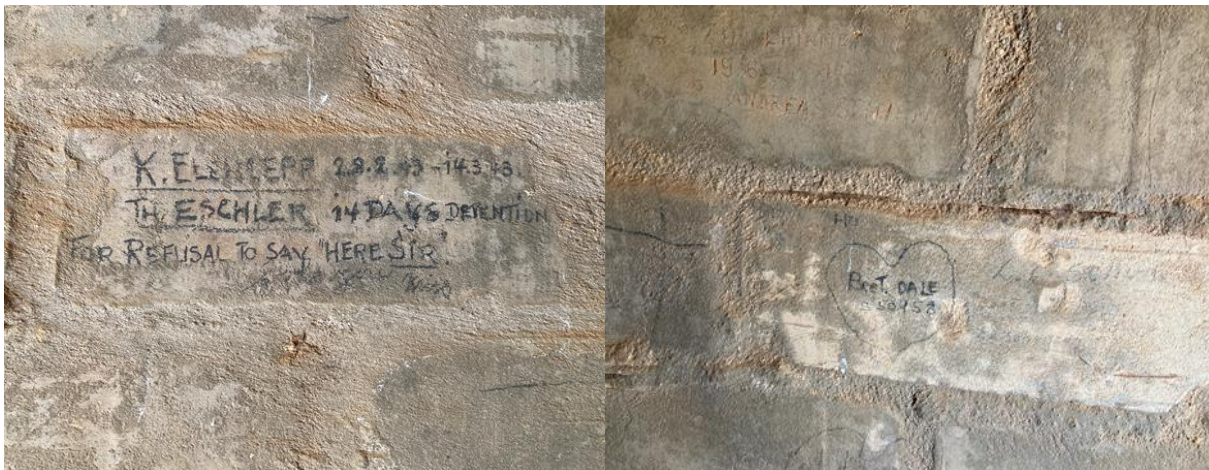
Camp 10 Detention Cell Block,
Loveday Internment Camp Complex
Meru Country
Yeo Road, Loveday

PLACE NO.: 26506



Camp 10 Cell Block, Loveday Internment Camp Complex

Source: DEW Files 29 October 2020



Example of the pencil inscriptions showing the names and details of detainees incarcerated in the cell block, including Kurt Elchlepp (see image above).

Example of inscription carved into the brick, top left corner.

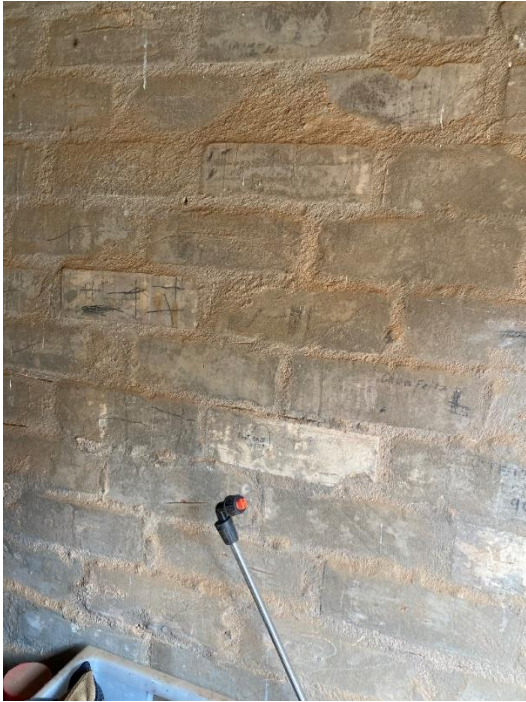
Source: DEW Files 28 October 2020

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PHOTOS

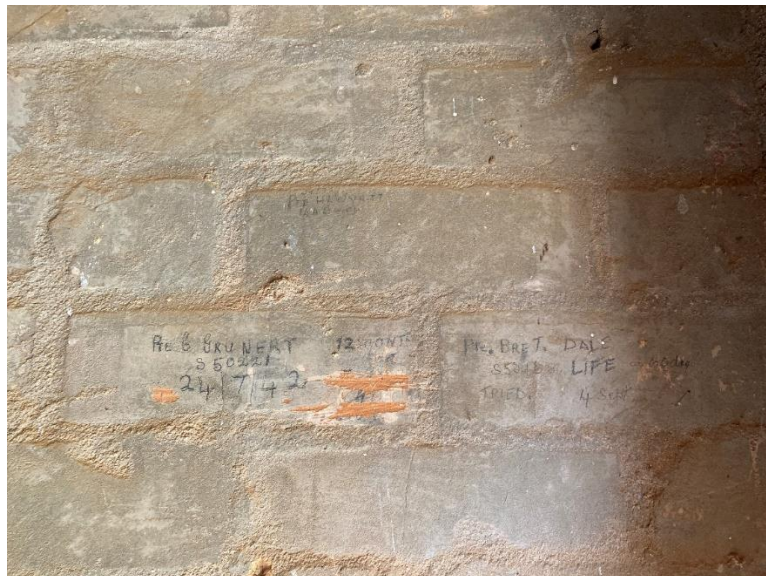
Camp 10 Detention Cell Block,
Loveday Internment Camp Complex
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Yeo Road, Loveday

PLACE NO.: 26506



Pencil marks possibly denoting the passage of time served in the cells.

Source: DEW Files 28 October 2020



The names of the three Australian Army privates (Grunert, Wyatt and Dale), from the 25/33 Garrison Battalion who were court martialled in 1942.

Source: DEW Files 28 October 2020

Summary of State Heritage Place: 26506

Provisionally entered by the South Australian Heritage Council on 16 December 2021

Confirmed by the South Australian Heritage Council on [add date] (tbc)

ⁱ Dean quoted by Austral Archaeology, p.14.

ⁱⁱ Peter Monteith (2018), *Captured Lives Australia's Wartime Internment Camps*, (NLA Publishing, Canberra), p.133.

ⁱⁱⁱ National Archives of Australia, RecordSearch 'Grunert Colin S50221', 'Dale Bret Joseph S50958' and 'Wyatt Harold Leonard S43595', <https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au>