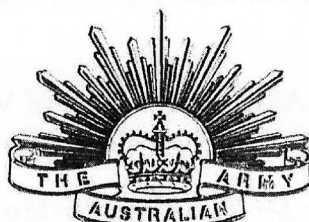


**ATTACHMENTS:**

- (1) Certificate of Service, Officer Cadet Julian KNIGHT, 3204059
- (2) Personnel List, RMC Duntroon, January-July 1987
- (3) "*Journal of the Royal Military College Duntroon*", June 1987, pages 31-32
- (4) Photocopies of 2x photographs taken of Staff Cadet J. KNIGHT in March 1987
- (5) List of documents in Legal Aid Commission of Victoria Correspondence Files A & B (Re: *R -v- Knight* Supreme Court Case No T577 of 1988)
- (6) Report on Julian Knight by Mr Tim Watson-Munro dated 29<sup>th</sup> February 1988
- (7) Report on Julian Knight by Dr David Sime dated 26<sup>th</sup> October 1988
- (8) *R -v- Knight*, Supreme Court of Victoria, *transcript*, Friday 28 October 1988, pages 1 & 20-23.
- (9) "The Julian Knight Story: How rejection turned Knight into a murderer", by Keith Moor, *The Herald*, Friday 4 November 1988, page 1
- (10) "An obsession with firearms, a short course in rejection, a sniper stalks", by Paul Conroy, *The Age*, Friday 11 November 1988, page 21
- (11) "'Bastardisation' under fire", David McKnight, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Monday 14 November 1988, page 10
- (12) Extracts from Darren C. Moore, "*Duntroon: The Royal Military College of Australia 1911-2001*", RMC of A, Canberra, 2001.
- (13) Original Wikipedia entry ([www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian\\_Knight](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian_Knight)):

Attachment (1):



SERVING THE NATION

# Certificate of Service

**3204059**  
**Officer Cadet**  
**Julian KNIGHT**

***Served with***

Army Reserve  
Australian Regular Army

***From***

26 November 1985  
12 January 1987

***To***

15 March 1987  
24 July 1987

**D.L. MORRISON, AC**  
Lieutenant General  
Chief of Army

31 July 2012



PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF STAFF CADET JULIAN KNIGHT RE: RMC DUNTROON

Attachment (2):

Personnel List, RMC Duntroon, January-July 1987

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, DUNTROON					
CLASS I/87					
Surname	First Name	CSC No	Graduation	Corps	Comments
Abell	Louise A.	5214	June 1988	RAEME	
Ager	Richard D.T.	5215	June 1988	RAE	
Anderson	Marc P.	5217	June 1988	RAE	
Anderson	Matthew J.	5216	June 1988	AAAvn	
Atkinson	K.L.	5218	-		
Audrins	Rolf	5219	June 1988	RACT	
Bagster	Nigel T.A.	5220	June 1988	RAEME	
Bailey	Colin J.	5221	June 1988		
Barnes	David M.	5223	June 1988	RAAOC	
Barry	Helen L.	5224	June 1988	AACC	
Bartle	Doug	5225	-		Killed in car accident on 16 August 1987
Bellis	Sean R.	5226	June 1988	AAAvn	
Bleechmore	Simon J.A.	5227	June 1988	AAAvn	
Bradshaw	S.A.	5228	-		
Bremner	Shelli A.	5229	June 1988	RACT	
Brock	Samantha	5230	June 1988	RACT	
Buckley	Peter E.	5231	June 1988	RACT	
Cahill	Brett M.	5232	June 1988	RA Sigs	
Carrodus	Matthew	5233	June 1988	RAA	
Chadwick	Michael J.	5234	June 1988	RAAC	
Christie	Peter C.	5235	June 1988	AAAvn	
Coates	Peter B.	5236	June 1988	RAAOC	
Corlett	Michael J.	5237	June 1988	RA Inf	
Couch	Thomas J.	5238	June 1988	RA Sigs	
Cowan	David I.	5239	June 1988	RAEME	
Crome	Stuart G. "Sid"	5240	June 1988	RA Sigs	
Daly	L.	5241	-		
Darby	Trevor J.	5242	June 1988	RA Inf	
Deterding	Michael D.A.	5243	June 1988	AUST INT	
Earle	Kevin E.	5244	June 1988	RAE	
Exaudi-Larsen	Kim	5245	-		
Fabian	M.K.N.	5246	-		
Finney	Graeme W.	5247	June 1988	RAA	
Foster	Wayne L.	5248	June 1988	RAAOC	
Fowler	Peter K.S.	5249	June 1988	RAEME	
Franklin	Dean G.	5250	June 1988	RA Inf	
Gardiner	Eric N.C.	5251	-		
Gould	John L.	4834	June 1988		RMC 1985, ADFA 1986
Grace	Stephen J.	5252	June 1988	AAAvn	
Gray	Donald C.	5253	June 1988	AUST INT	
Hanckel	Scott	5254	June 1988	RA Inf	
Harley	Murray J.	5255	June 1988	RA Inf	
Harris	Paul E.J.	5256	June 1988	RAAC	
Heath	William A.	5257 (4705)	June 1988	RA Inf	RMC 1984
Hill	B.J.T.	5259	-		RAAF
Hill	C.G.	5258	-		
Jackson	K.M.	5260	December 1988		
Jones	Glenn A.	5262	June 1988	AAAvn	
Jones	M.R.	5261	-		
Kerr	Matthew D.	5263	June 1988		
Kidd	Sheldon J.	5264	June 1988	RA Sigs	
Kingsford	Michael J.	5265	June 1988	RAA	
Knight	Julian	5266	-		
Kong	A.N.Y.	5267	-		
Kostantinidis	G.J.	5268	-		
Kovacs	S.C.	5269	-		
La Galle	Marc R.	5270	June 1988	RA Inf	
Lane	Cynthia G.	5271	June 1988	RAAMC	
Light	Gary M.	5272	June 1988	RAA	
Lomas	Kieran S.	4861	June 1988	RAAOC	RMC 1985, ADFA 1986
Lovaszy	Steven A.	5273	June 1988	RA Inf	
Love	Gavin J.	5274	June 1988	AUST INT	
Lovegrove	Glynn D.	5275	June 1988	RAAOC	
Macks	Simon R.	5276	June 1988	RA Sigs	



Mah	Siew K.	5277	June 1988	SAF	
Mannering	Adrian D.	5339	June 1988	RNZEME	
McKay	Paul D.	5279	June 1988	RAA	
McKee	P.G.	5280	-		
McQueen	John D. "Steve"	5281	June 1989		Last to graduate from Class 1/87
Mellor	M.D.	5282	-		
Miles	P.J.	5283	-		
Monaghan	M.J.	5285	December 1988		
Monaghan	Neil W.	5284	June 1988	AAAvn	
Moody	S.S.	5286	-		
Mooney	B.M.	5287	-		
Murphy	Lee R.	5288	June 1988	RAA	
Myssonski	Hannah M.	5289	June 1988	RA Sigs	
Newton	T.M.	5290	December 1988		
Nothard	Paul M.	5291	June 1988	RACT	
Nutz	Carl W.	5292	June 1988	RAAC	
O'Connor	T.J.	5293	-		
O'Neill	D.J.	5294	December 1988		
O'Neill	Mark T.	5295	June 1988	RAE	
Ostler	David B.	5296	June 1988	RA Sigs	
Pennington	J.R.	5297	-		
Pexton	T.J.	5298	December 1988		
Power	Peter A.J.	5300	June 1988	RA Inf	
Poxon	L.	5301	December 1988		
Rapley	Sean S.	5340	June 1988	RNZCT	
Reimers	Paul R.	5302	June 1988	RAE	
Ridd	Steven J.	5303	-		Deserted in March 1987
Riistol	C.J.	5304	-		
Robinson	Leslie J.	5305	June 1988	RAE	
Rosenfield	Dean A.	4895	June 1988	AUST INT	RMC 1985, ADFA 1986
Rowlatt	Kevin G.	5307	June 1988	RAE	
Rozzoli	M.A.	5341	June 1988		
Ryan	Sean R.	5308	June 1988	RAAOC	
Scamp	Julian C.	5309	June 1988	RA Inf	
Schefe	Bradley J.	4900	June 1988	RAA	RMC 1985, ADFA 1986
Sheehan	Craig A.	5310	June 1988	RAEME	
Shrimpton	Linda J.	5311	-		
Sietsma	Mary J.	5312	June 1988	AUST INT	Queen's Medal
Simington	Julie M.	5313	June 1988	RAAOC	
Smedley	Craig P.	5314	June 1988	RA Inf	Sword of Honour
Smith	Craig P.	5318	June 1988	RA Inf	
Smith	C.T.	5315	June 1988		
Smith	David H.	5317	June 1988	RA Sigs	
Smith	Kelly M.	5316	-		
Stephenson	Shane M.	5319	June 1988	RAEME	
Stevens	Troy W.G.	5320	June 1988	RAEME	
Stevenson	S.A.	5321	-		
Sweeny	T.M.	5322	December 1988		
Taylor	B.B.	5324	-		
Taylor	K.B.	5325	-		
Teusner	Brenton M.	5326	June 1988	RAAC	
Thompson	Melanie	5327	December 1988		
Thompson	Paul S.	5328	June 1988	AAAvn	
Tunstall	J.C.	5329	-		
Turkington	Keith A.	5330	June 1988		
Turner	S.P.	5331	-		
Van Dyken	S.R.	5332	-		
Warner	P.D.	5333	-		
Watson	Mark J.D.	5334	June 1988	RA Inf	
Weidenhofer	Simon N.	5335	June 1988	AAAvn	
Whitting	Christopher E.	5336	June 1988	RAAF	
Williams	T.C.	5337	-		
Wright	Darren J.	5338	June 1988	RAE	
Yates	Brian	5306	June 1988	RAEME	

Kokoda Company					
CHQ					
Surname	First Name	CSC No	Graduation	Corps	Decorations/Comments
Reed	Philip J.	4592	June 1987	RA Inf	CSM: RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Radziwell	G.A.	5113	June 1987		Colour Sergeant
Leo	John D.	5183	December 1987	RAAF	Admin NCO
Noble	Roger J.H.	4731	December 1987	RAAC	Q NCO
Reynolds	Gavan J.	4746	December 1987	AUST INT	Q NCO: RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Ryan	Timothy J.	4748	December 1987	RA Sigs	Q NCO: RMC/ADFA 1984-86
13 Platoon (Sections 37, 38 & 39)					
Brown	M.C.	5026	June 1987		



Clarke	P.M.	5032	June 1987		Section 21C
Thomson	M.D.	5131	June 1987		
Doust	D.M.	5044	June 1987		Section Corporal
Yates	W.M.	5148	June 1987		Section Corporal
Garside	David L.	4688	December 1987	RAA	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Hersant	Craig A.	4709	December 1987	RA Svy	Section 21C: RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Ensor	Richard B.	5167	December 1987	AAAvn	
Entriiken	Daryl J.	5047	December 1987	RA Sigs	
Fitzpatrick	Brett J.	5170	December 1987	RA Inf	
Harris	David W.	5174	December 1987	RA Inf	
Higgins	Anthony J.	4710	December 1987	RAE	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Mount	David J.	4729	December 1987	AUST INT	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Rushton	Dean A.	4778	December 1987	RNZA	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Audrins	Rolf				
Bartle	Doug				
Carrodus	Matthew				
Grace	Stephen J.				
Heath	William A.				
Kingsford	Michael				
Sietsma	Mary J.				
Stevenson	S.A.				
Thompson	Melanie				
<b>14 Platoon (Sections 40, 41 &amp; 42)</b>					
Alexander	S.G.	5008	June 1987		Platoon Sergeant
Beutel	N.F.	5021	June 1987		Section Corporal
Everingham	Nicholas W.	4823	June 1987	RA Inf	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Kohlmeyer	G.	5077	June 1987		Section 21C
Nicklen	I.A.	5100	June 1987		Section Corporal
Thomson	Matthew S.	5132	June 1987	RAE	Section Corporal
Thorp	Colin C.	5133	June 1987	RA Svy	Section 21C
Wright	C.S.	5144	June 1987		Section 21C
Burton	Guy T.	5156	December 1987	RAAF	
Michel	David A.	4725	December 1987	RA Inf	Sword of Honour: RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Nichols	Terry M.	5193	December 1987	RAA	
Roe	Christopher E.	5198	December 1987	RA Inf	
Watt	Matthew D.J.	4764	December 1987	RAE	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Yeaman	John W.	4770	December 1987	RAAOC	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Exaudi-Larsen	Kim				
Foster	Wayne L.				
Gardiner	E.N.C.				
Kerr	Matthew D.				
Lomas	Kiaran S.				
Macks	Simon R.				
McQueen	John D.				
O'Neill	D.J.				
Simmington	Julie				
<b>15 Platoon (Sections 43, 44 &amp; 45)</b>					
Stone	Gary J.	5129	June 1987	RAAC	Platoon Sergeant
<b>43 Section</b>					
Jayawardena	R.	5069	June 1987		Section Corporal
Edwards	Peter J.	5045	June 1987		
Campbell	R.J.	5157	-		
Teo	T.M.S.	4782	December 1987	SAF	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Hamburger	Robert C.	4548	June 1988	RACT	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Murphy	Lee R.				
Shrimpton	Linda J.				
Thompson	Paul S.				
<b>44 Section</b>					
Carter	Gavin J.	4939	June 1987		Section Corporal: OCS 1985
Walden	M. Harry	4629	December 1987	RAAOC	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Burnside	Dale E.	4775	December 1987	RAE	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Shaw	Charles A.	5201	December 1987	AAAvn	
Chrome	Stuart G. "Sid"				
Mannering	Adrian D.				
Smith	Craig J.				
<b>45 Section</b>					
Crane	Peter A.	5037	June 1987		Section Corporal
Muntz	James E.	4876	-		Section 21C: RMC/ADFA 1984-86
Colmer	Ashley C.	4716	December 1987	AUST INT	
Dunkley	Michael B.	4675	December 1987	RA Sigs	RMC/ADFA 1984-86
			-		
Knight	Julian				
Ridd	Steven J.				
Whitting	Christopher E.				

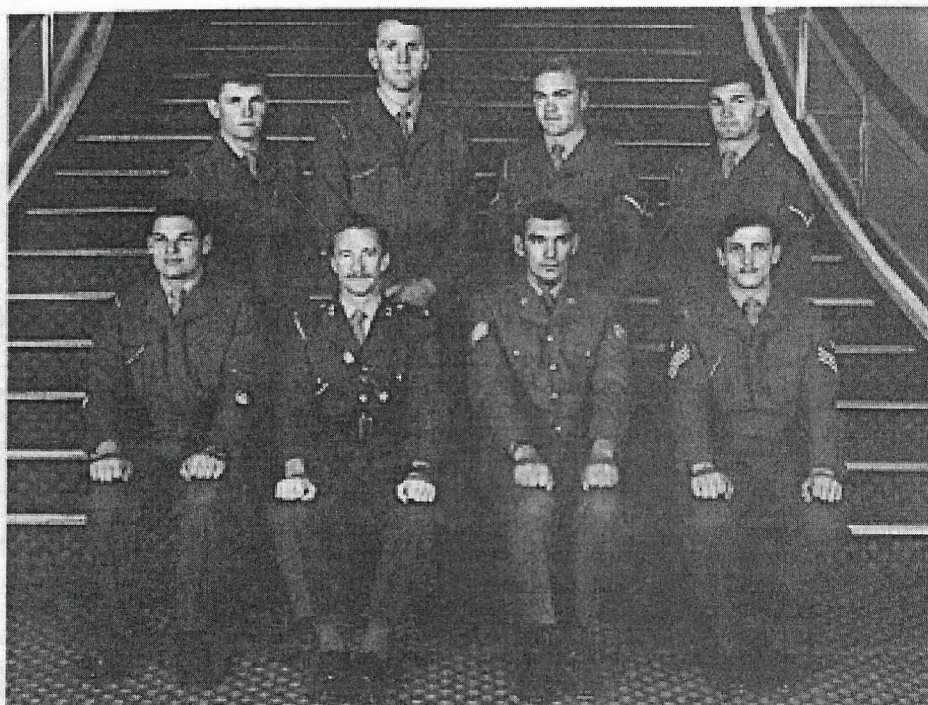


Attachment (3):

"Journal of the Royal Military College Duntroon", June 1987, page 31

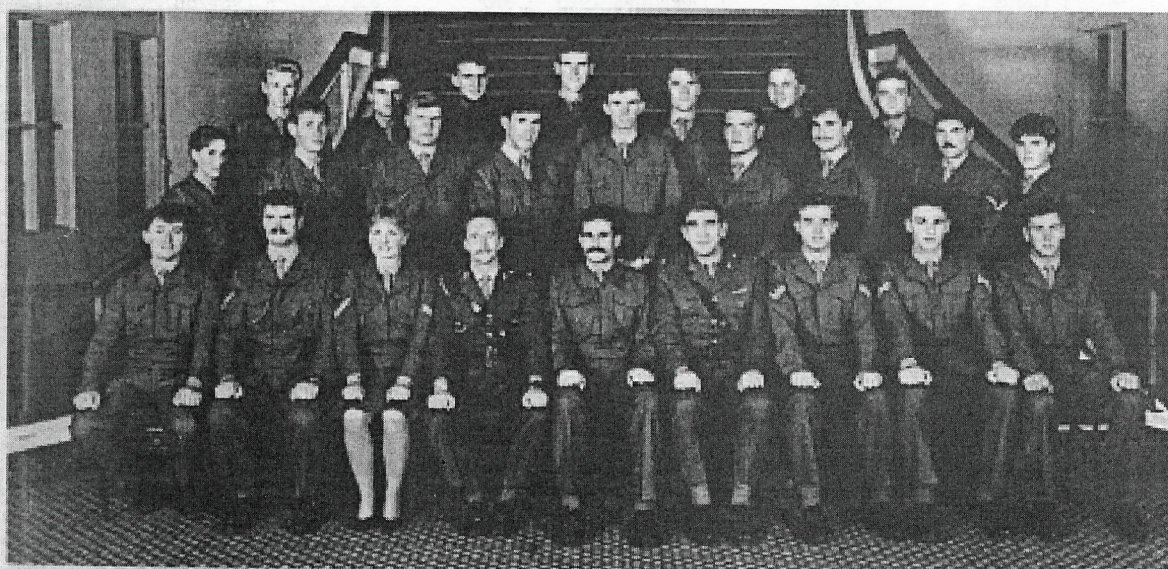
KOKODA COMPANY

COMPANY HEADQUARTERS



Back Row (L to R): G.J. Reynolds, J.D. Leo, R.J.H. Noble, T.J. Ryan.  
Front Row (L to R): P.J. Reed, MAJ T.W. Vercoe, SGT C.A. Jorgenson, G.A. Radziwill.

13 PLATOON



Back Row (L to R): D. Bartle, S.J. Grace, R. Audrins, M. Kingsford, A.W. Heath, M. Carrodus, S.A. Stevenson.  
Middle Row (L to R): M.J. Sietsma, D.J. Mount, D.A. Rushton, D.W. Harris, A.J. Higgins, B.J. Fitzpatrick, R.G. Ensor, C.A. Hersant, M. Thompson.  
Front Row (L to R): D.J. Entriken, P.M. Clarke, M.C. Brown, MAJ T.W. Vercoe, M.D. Thomson, MAJ T. Turner, D.M. Doust, W.M. Yates, D.L. Garside.



Attachment (3):

"Journal of the Royal Military College Duntroon", June 1987, page 32

**KOKODA COMPANY**

**14 PLATOON.**

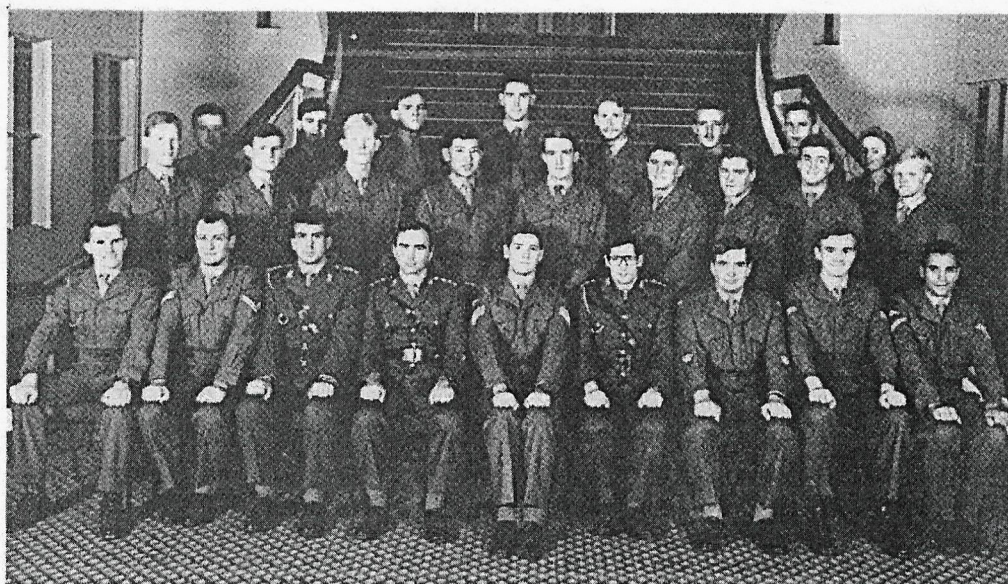


Back Row (L to R): W.L. Foster, S. Macks, K. Exaudi-Larsen, K.S. Lomas, J.D. McQueen, E.N.C. Gardiner, J.M. Simmington, D.J. O'Neill, M. Kerr.

Middle Row (L to R): G. Kohlmeyer, T.J. Ryan, J.D. Yeaman, G.A. Reynolds, D.A. Michel, C.S. Wright, N.W. Everingham, M.D. Watt, C.E.T. Roe, G.T. Burton, T.M. Nichols.

Front Row (L to R): M.S. Thomson, N.F. Beutel, WO2 E.A. Madden, CAPT G.R. Breen, S.G. Alexander, CAPT D.P. Casey, CAPT M.G. Brown, I.A. Nicklen, C.C. Thorp.

**15 PLATOON.**



Back Row (L to R): L.R. Murphy, C.J. Smith, A.D. Mannering, S.G. Chrome, J. Knight, P.S. Thomson, L.J. Shrimpton.

Middle Row (L to R): M.B. Dunkley, R.J. Campbell, M. Walden, T.M.S. Teo, P.E. Edwards, A.C. Colmer, R.C. Hamburger, D.E. Burnside, C.A. Shaw.

Front Row (L to R): J.E. Muntz, P.A. Crane, CAPT M.P. Crane, CAPT W.A. Fleming, G.J. Stone, CAPT I.P. Goss, WO2 G.A. Lewis, G.J. Carter, R. Jayawardena.



PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF STAFF CADET JULIAN KNIGHT RE: RMC DUNTROON

Attachment (4):

Photocopies of 2x photographs taken of Staff Cadet J. KNIGHT in March 1987





PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF STAFF CADET JULIAN KNIGHT RE: RMC DUNTROON





PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF STAFF CADET JULIAN KNIGHT RE: RMC DUNTROON

Attachment (5):

Legal Aid Commission of Victoria Correspondence File A: *R -v- Knight* (Supreme Court Case No T577 of 1988)

No	Correspondence Type	Date	Comments
38	Letter from Defence Department to Legal Aid Commission	8 Sep 87	Photocopies of RMC records (from offer of place to resignation): (71 pages)
39	Letter from Director of Psych, Army to LAC	8 Sep 87	Records of psych testing of JK (12 pages)
54	Letter from Department of Defence Health Services to Legal Aid Commission	30 Sep 87	Accompanying photocopies of JK's army health records (57 pages)
55	Letter from RMC, Duntroon to Legal Aid Commission	1 Oct 87	Request agreement not to circulate any records released & that they must be returned on completion of court proceedings
59	Letter from LAC to RMC, Duntroon	9 Oct 87	Acknowledgement of previous letter (1 Oct 87) & notification of need to photocopy records
63	Letter from CARO Melbourne to LAC	14 Oct 87	Accompanying photocopies of records to be returned (NB: records not in file)
64	Letter from LAC to CARO Melbourne	16 Oct 87	Acknowledging receipt of files
65	Letter from RMC, Duntroon to Legal Aid Commission	16 Oct 87	Accompanying JK's personal & disciplinary records (50 pages)
75	Letter from LAC to RMC, Duntroon	28 Oct 87	Further request for records
96	Handwritten notes of Julian Knight (19 pages)	10 Dec 87	Account of bastardisation at RMC Duntroon

Legal Aid Commission of Victoria Correspondence File B: *R v KNIGHT* (Supreme Court Case No T577 of 1988)

No	Correspondence Type	Date	Comments
5	Letter from CARO Melbourne to LAC	26 Feb 88	Accompanying course reports
18	Letter from LAC to Department of Defence	4 Mar 88	Request for RMC "pink slips"
19	Letter from Department of Defence to LAC	15 Mar 88	Informing that RMC "pink slips" not held by them & letter forwarded to RMC, Duntroon
27	Letter from LAC to RMC, Duntroon	28 Mar 88	Request for "pink slips"
28	Letter from RMC, Duntroon to LAC	28 Mar 88	Refusal to supply "pink slips"



Attachment (6):

Report on Julian Knight by Mr Tim Watson-Munro, Consultant Forensic Psychologist (MA (Syd), DipClinHyp (NSW), MAPS) dated 29<sup>th</sup> February 1988, at pages 17-20:

However it would appear that his outlook on life dramatically deteriorated during the six months that he was based at Duntroon in the setting of his inability to relate to his superiors and peers, and an associated state of depression, frustration and, one suspects, repressed hostility, which eventually surfaced on the night of the 31<sup>st</sup> May 1987, when his Company Sergeant Major, Mr Philip "Mongo" Reed, was stabbed. Shortly after this he was to be discharged from the Royal Military College and returned to Melbourne and in hindsight it is clearly regrettable that he was not channeled into some form of therapy at that point. Most certainly more comprehensive debriefing should have occurred at the time of his discharge.

One cannot however overlook the very real and significant impact that his time at the Royal Military College at Duntroon had upon his frame of mind in the setting of the allegations of ongoing victimization and bastardization that he was experiencing, and which have been detailed in the body of my report. It is evident that as time progressed Mr Knight could see his life-long ambitions dissolving away and, associated with this, possibly his only means of attaining some form of self-respect, which at a deeper level had clearly been lacking in terms of his self-concept. Associated with this he was becoming increasingly confused with a mixture of depression and extreme anger towards a system that had apparently "done him down".

As noted, the indications of a fairly disturbed frame of mind was becoming increasingly apparent and indeed were to initially culminate on the night of the 31<sup>st</sup> May 1987, when in the setting of his being allegedly bullied at "The Bin" Canberra nightclub he was to stab his Company Sergeant Major. Following this he was to spend some time in a civilian hospital in Canberra [Royal Canberra Hospital] before being discharged following intensive negotiations conducted through his father and the authorities there.

One cannot emphasize sufficiently the negligence of the Armed Services here in not adequately debriefing Mr Knight at that time with a view to channeling him into treatment. It is also apparent that when he returned to Melbourne the situation had markedly changed for him in terms of his former social support networks disintegrating and in this setting he found himself in a fairly lonely and isolated situation.



PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF STAFF CADET JULIAN KNIGHT RE: RMC DUNTROON

Attachment (7):

Report on Julian Knight by Dr David Sime, Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist (ERD, MB, ChB, FRANZCP, MRCPsych, DPM), dated 26<sup>th</sup> October 1988, at pages 33-37:

I have noted Julian Knight's history and background in some detail. He is a young man of well above average intelligence who would have the potential intellectually and academically to cope with university or a career as an officer in the army.

On the other hand, history taking indicates a personality profile of emotional instability as a youngster and which has led to major problems of adjustment in the past. He was, for example, either expelled from, or pressed into resigning, from two schools in the course of his secondary education. Latterly he was of course to leave the Royal Military College at Duntroon after being pushed into resigning. The problems leading to his leaving the two schools noted seem essentially to have related to authority adjustment problems and playground fights, together with a tendency on his part to over-react.

Whereas his problems at the schools could possibly be argued as part of a high spirited personality, his problems at Duntroon had very serious overtones. On the other hand these were all situations of implied rejection.

Certain other patterns of behaviour and rejections can also be traced to his pathological sensitivity to rejection. This may have its origins in his adopted status and then later to the break-up of his adoptive parents' marriage when he was about 12 years of age. In relation to the latter, there was subsequently to be a deterioration in his academic performance and it was about this time he seems to have become somewhat of a problem child at school. In relation to the former, he was to set out to try and trace his real parentage and was able to trace his real mother in South Africa. However, there was a final implied overall rejection when he was unable to make contact with her latterly.

Apart from the implied rejection from having to leave the three institutions he also had major problems in the handling of rejection by girlfriends, and indeed this type of rejection could lead to explosive outbursts with a measure of violence in his behaviour. There appears to be a fundamental pattern of reaction by key figures in his environment. These rejections were also accelerated by a low tolerance for stress.

His forced resignation from Duntroon as a failed, rejected and disgraced soldier, has particular significance in the setting of his overwhelming ambition from early childhood to become a soldier. Knight's whole life appears to have revolved around things military and he seems to have had an abnormal obsession in relation to this. He was to study military manuals and would avidly read about all the



significant historical military events. He collected "thousands of toy soldiers" and he had a fantasy life which was completely absorbed with identifying himself into every conceivable battle situation. From simple observations such as looking out of a window he would constantly daydream himself into these situations. In the setting of childhood games, he would act out warrior situations in the setting of war games, bush stalking and tracking games. When he reached the point of having an air-gun at the age of 12 he and a friend on occasions would shoot at cars and trains, fantasizing ambush situations as they did so.

In relation to the Hoddle Street shootings he stated that he had fantasized an invasion of the Clifton Hill area on several occasions prior to this event.

He was clearly fascinated by guns, both as a child, and as an adult. In the setting of his army training he was to become very proficient in their usage. All the guns in his possession were licensed, and this could have relevance to the attempts by the government now to restrict the licensing of guns. He was highly trained in their usage through Army Cadets, the Army Reserve and at Duntroon. When he started firing that night in Hoddle Street he would have been responding to this training by going into an automatic military mode.

According to his father, Julian Knight also had very strong feelings of justice and fairness and this may have some relevance to his reactions in school and at Duntroon. I have noted his inability to cope with the games playing of "bastardization" at Duntroon and the escalation of his emotional reactions which were eventually to lead to the stabbing incident. There is no doubt that when he left Duntroon he was additionally in a very highly stressed and emotionally fragile state and he was depressed. This stress reaction was to build up even further in the setting of his attempts to come to terms with his life again and in the setting of the total collapse and disintegration of all his life's ambitions.



PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF STAFF CADET JULIAN KNIGHT RE: RMC DUNTROON

Attachment (8):

*R -v- Knight*, Supreme Court of Victoria, transcript, Friday 28 October 1988, pages 1 & 20-23.

IN THE SUPREME COURT  
OF VICTORIA

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

MELBOURNE

FRIDAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1988

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR JUSTICE HAMPEL

THE QUEEN v. JULIAN KNIGHT

CHARGE: Murder (7 counts)  
Attempted Murder (46 counts)

THE ACCUSED pleaded Guilty

MR J. DICKSON, with MR J. LECKIE, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

MR R. RICHTER Q.C., with MR PIRRIE, appeared on behalf of the Prisoner.

(During the arraignment):

ASSOCIATE: You are further charged that you did at Clifton Hill on the tenth day of July 1987 - - -

MR DICKSON: I seek leave to amend that to August.

HIS HONOUR: Amend the 7th count from the tenth of July 1987 to tenth of August 1987. Mr Richter, is there any objection to that?

MR RICHTER: No, sir.

HIS HONOUR: I will allow that amendment. Would you read that count again, please?

(The arraignment continued).

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)



and at the age of fourteen was permitted to use a machine gun.

Now, it would seem from the material that he had had a preoccupation with military life even as a child, and many people have recollections of him playing military games as a child, as they would of a lot of other children. However, with him, his passion continued through his adolescence and indeed during his adolescence he was involved in two cadet corp units at Norwood High School and then at Melbourne High School, and he was so keen to be involved that, although Fitzroy High School didn't have its own cadet corp, his father would drive him once a week to participate in the Norwood cadet corp and when he transferred to Melbourne High he was prepared to in fact drop in rank in order to remain in the Melbourne High cadet corp. He also, as was indicated, had subsequently joined the Army Reserve.

In 1986, in August, he applied to be admitted to the Royal Military College at Duntroon, and a couple of weeks thereafter he was invited to attend for medical assessment and psychological testing, and he must have obviously been assessed as suitable, and one wonders about the degree of rigor with which one is assessed when applying. Although the criteria of course make it desirable that when joining the army, people have certain traits which may not be desirable elsewhere, but one accepts and believes that the army does not want to retain mentally unbalanced people. Nevertheless, it is clear that with all his deficits he passed the short tests that were administered to him and in October of 1986 he was advised that his application to join Duntroon had been successful. That gave him great pleasure because, for as



long as he could remember, he had always wanted to join the army, although it did create some confusion in his mind because it meant having to go to Canberra, and whilst there was some confusion for the remainder of that year about the point of time at which he would accept the offer of a place at Duntroon, in the final analysis and following discussions in particular with his father, and forming the belief that he may not be reinvited if he in fact deferred it for some time, he arrived at Duntroon on the thirteenth of January 1987 and it was not long after that that his mood began to deteriorate.

He was younger than a lot of the other recruits. He felt that he was being treated as though he had come from the wrong side of the tracks, albeit that he in fact came from a middle class family. There was clashes with his instructors. He felt that he was being ridden too hard.

We do not make out a case where we say this man was bastardized in any culpable sense and we want to make that very, very clear. There is a difference between perception of a person who, in the end, obviously turns out to have a mind that was impaired in a number of ways, and the objective reality of what happened. One can accept and understand that in a place like Duntroon, as in a lot of boarding schools and various institutions, where young men are brought together, certain practices of rough play and other problems may occur, and most people take them in their stride.

We do not assert that there was a deliberate programme of brutalization and bastardization, although the nature of the institution is conducive almost by definition to some rough play.



Nevertheless, as far as Julian Knight's own perception, be it well founded or not, he felt that he was being picked on, and he felt that he was being subjected to treatment that was unwarranted. He would occasionally go AWOL, but he felt that he was penalized for it more than others. Once again whether that be true or not is not really a matter of concern. If it was true, it would indicate that or rather tend to indicate a number of features with which we are not really concerned. If it was not true, all it indicates is that his perceptions were not as clear as they ought to have been.

There was an episode in a nightclub in Canberra, as a result of what he perceived to have been a situation in which he was picked on when under the influence of alcohol, he took to his sergeant with a pocket knife, and that matter is yet to be disposed of. Nevertheless, what that incident indicated was a situation of a build up of stress, a disinhibition by alcohol, and an explosion of temper. He recognized that what he had done was wrong and immediately surrendered himself to the authorities, asserting, as the materials indicate, that he had been pushed to the limit.

Now, once again, whether that was only his perception or whether it is the fact, does not really matter for these purposes because, if it was his perception, it is what drove him to snap; if it was the fact, those factors drove him to snap. But he did snap to some extent. The charges he is facing are not as serious as the ones here and he has not been dealt with for them and the precise circumstances of that incident remain to be explored on another occasion.



He did feel very lonely and upset for some time prior to that incident and he did have fantasies of being in combat and of heroically killing and being killed and the like. Those are fantasies that he had had for some considerable time. The end result of that incident was that he was in effect made to resign from Duntroon and did resign from Duntroon, coming back to Melbourne at the beginning of July of 1987.

When he came back to Melbourne he had had his whole life dreams shattered in terms of the way he had perceived himself, namely, as a soldier. That dream was completely finished and finished forever.

But there were a number of other factors which created great stress. There was a former girlfriend with whom he had sought to re-establish contact, and there were rebuffs there.

When he returned back home, he found that his bedroom was relocated so that he no longer had a room of his own. His things were in boxes and that was a factor of some stress and anxiety. It was expected that he not stay at his home ultimately, that as soon as he got a job he would have to move out, and so he was in transit in more than one way. He had with borrowed money purchased a car that he could not really afford to keep and, indeed, on the day of the shooting, trivial though it might seem, it was probably that car that finally triggered off the complete crackup because the car broke down. Now, to people who are not under a lot of stress, to people who can cope with life, ordinarily that might be something which is annoying, but to people on whom, as the evidence will indicate, there had been an accumulation



# 'Bastardisation' under fire

By DAVID MCKNIGHT

A scientific meeting of forensic psychiatrists in Hobart last weekend coincided with an attack by a court psychologist on Duntroon, the Army's top training school.

Tim Watson-Munro, who treated Hoddle Street killer Julian Knight, said that even though Knight was responsible for his actions, Duntroon's notorious "bastardisation" process made a big contribution to his state of mind.

"Knight suffered continued bastardisation by the more senior cadets, which Knight said was because he did not come from a private school background," the psychologist said.

"It was relentless. By this I mean he was constantly singled out for victimisation, which included assaults and acts of forced subordination."

Forensic psychiatrists played a key role in determining Knight's state of mind during the massacre.

Meanwhile, in Hobart, their conference discussed the history of their profession, among other things.

Dr Neville Parker, a Melbourne psychiatrist, argued that his colleagues should learn from phrenology — the study of bumps on the head once said to reveal character.

Phrenology was once accepted as scientifically proven — just as modern psychiatry is accepted today.

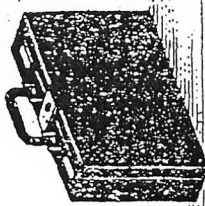
The lesson, he said, was that psychiatrists should not be so smug.

In Australia, phrenology was given great credibility by John de Ville, who "read the heads" of 148 convicts being transported in 1826.

## Engineers: a case of snobbery and status?

Are Australia's professional engineers guilty of "gross professional snobbery"?

The Institution of Engineers Aus-



## THE PROFESSIONS

tralia (IEA) has just concluded a ballot of its members on whether to admit "para-professionals" — engineers who have completed a two-year diploma rather than university training.

The result? Two-thirds said no, much to the chagrin of the Institute of Engineering Associates, who hope to amalgamate with the IEA.

But some professional engineers accuse their recalcitrant colleagues of "gross professional snobbery".

Not surprising, when the "no" case argued that the move would undermine "the intellectual level of the papers presented to the institution in learned society forums".

Fears have also been expressed that the grubby para-professionals might take over the institution.

The institution leadership has decided not to pursue the matter but to set up a working party to report next April.

## Barristers chuckle at

### Gleeson's grim humour

The subculture of the Sydney Bar has many quirks but no-one could accuse it of lacking humour.

The elevation of Murray Gleeson, QC, to Chief Justice of NSW brought an outbreak of humour, including from "Smiler" himself.

Bar News noted rumours that he intended to renovate the Chief Justice's garden in St James Road to



Julian Knight... constantly singled out for victimisation by senior cadets because of his school background.

"install a fish pond inhabited by his favourite fish — the piranha". "Smiler" Gleeson commented that the rumours were "partially unfounded".

Those who have faced his grim visage and vigorous questioning across the dock may also appreciate his black humour when asked what kind of court he would run.

"Relaxed. Friendly. A cosy place in which a just solution to people's problems can be sorted out as the result of a quiet chat between Bench and Bar," he revealed.

## Home truths

### about marijuana

A study on drugs by multinational consultants Peat Marwick Hungerfords discovered some home truths about the weed *Cannabis sativa*.

Commissioned by the Youth Bureau of the Federal Department of Education, the consultants said that policies on drugs should relate to their harmfulness.

"In practice, cannabis policies have been controversial for some time because of the differences between harm as perceived by the community (including many political leaders) and harm as perceived by a large proportion of the population using cannabis," the report stated.

"Cannabis users are aware of the fact that evidence for the view that cannabis consumption is, in all probability or even likelihood, associated with a high degree of hazard cannot be sustained scientifically."

The report concluded that on the basis of scientific evidence and the experience of the many cannabis users, "the degree of severity of penalties relating to cannabis are not warranted by the evidence of harm".

However, the report recommends that alcohol and tobacco consumption should be reduced among young people and emphasises the need to examine lifting the minimum drinking age from 18 to 20.





Attachment (12):

Darren C. Moore, "**Duntroon: The Royal Military College of Australia 1911-2001**", RMC of A, Canberra, 2001. [608pp] (pages 153-6. See also: Appendix 10 – page 489)

"*Bastardization*" (*hazing*) pp. 385-386: "In the 1970s it appeared that, rather than class-based practices such as the initiation ceremony, hazing was undertaken on a much more individual basis. This hazing was dependent more on the personalities of the cadets involved and less on their respective positions in the cadet social order. A 1977 *National Times* article, entitled 'Men and Honour at Duntroon', included a comment from a First Class cadet that encapsulated the methodology behind the more vicious and individualised harassment: 'Pressure is usually put on the odd man out until he himself realises that he is not "officer material". This process can involve a lot of psychic violence'. (K. Bowden, 'Men and Honour at Duntroon', *National Times*, 19-24 September 1977, page 26) This form of harassment was generally intra-class. A group of cadets would decide that a certain cadet was unlikely to make an effective officer and they would therefore 'encourage' him to resign. This 'encouragement' could take the form of shouting 'resign!' every time they saw him; the vandalisation of his personal property, such as his uniforms and room (commonly known as 'zapping'), or interrupting his studying to such an extent that it materially affected his academic progress. Harassment of this nature was often protracted and would generally end with either the cadet resigning or other cadets stepping in to curb the behaviour. Usually the staff were unaware of the extent of the harassment, knowledge of which was generally restricted to the cadet body, as the victim did not want to show that he could not handle the harassment by officially complaining. Additionally, by going outside the 'corps', he risked further ostracism. In a vicious cycle, the staff would note, usually under the formal assessment conditions of a field exercise, that the cadet lacked peer acceptance. Thus, in addition to his civil studies suffering, he was also under pressure from the military staff, since he was assessed as not performing at the required standard in the military component of the course. Once a cadet reached such a position, it was difficult to recover, especially if he did not have the support of his classmates. The cadet usually fell into a downward spiral that generally ended with his discharge (for either academic or military failure) or his resignation."

- Ref also:

1. Andrew Rule, "Officers and Not So Gentlemen", *The Age*, Weekend Extra, 2 April 1983, page 1.
2. Paul Conroy, "An obsession with firearms, a short course in rejection, a sniper stalks", *The Age*, 11 November 1988, page 21.

*Staff Cadet J. Knight* pp. 153-155: "One of the more distressing events to involve the college, albeit indirectly, occurred on the night of Sunday, 9 August 1987. On that night, J. Knight, a former Duntroon cadet, who had only recently resigned from the college, murdered six people and wounded nineteen others in a shooting spree along Hoddle Street, in the Melbourne suburb of Clifton Hill. The number murdered grew to seven when one of the wounded died eleven days later from her injuries. In October 1988, Knight pleaded guilty to all charges laid against him. On 10 November, then twenty years old, he was sentenced to a total of seven life terms on



the seven murder counts. Additionally, he was sentenced to a total of 460 years in prison for forty-six counts of attempted murder. These sentences were to be served concurrently, with a minimum non-parole period of twenty-seven years.

Knight had entered the college in January 1987. G. Chester in *Berserk: Motiveless Random Massacres* (1993), speculated that Knight's immaturity, high opinion of himself and fondness for playing the wisecracking extrovert, drew the attention of senior cadets. From the staff's perspective, he was also performing poorly. During the period March-May 1987, he was charged with eight military offences, including four counts of being absent without leave. In April 1987, he was formally counselled by the staff about his poor performance. In *They Wrought Mayhem: An Insight into Mass Murder* (1989) A. Kapardis commented that Knight's discipline record was the worst in Third Class. Drawing upon statements from the college staff to police, he stated that Knight was assessed as being below the college standard in all fifteen assessed leadership and personal qualities; in fact, he was ranked 115<sup>th</sup> out of the 118 members of the Third Class.

On the weekend of 30-31 May 1987, Knight was confined to barracks by his cadet company sergeant major (CSM) for disciplinary reasons. On the Saturday night, however, Knight decided to go out to celebrate a friend's birthday. At around 11.00p.m., accompanied by some female acquaintances, he arrived at the Private Bin nightclub in Canberra. His CSM saw Knight at the nightclub and ordered him back to the college – he refused to go. A few hours later, events came to a head when Knight got into a minor fight with some First Class cadets. He was then ejected by the bouncer but sneaked back inside and drank quietly with his friends for another hour or so. On the advice of one of his female acquaintances, he then decided to leave. As he was heading for the door, he passed his CSM.

Knight later commented to Kapardis that he had been 'wanting to hurt him [his CSM] as much as he himself had been hurt earlier on in the night'. He pulled a knife from his pocket and allegedly stabbed his CSM twice in the right side of the face; in front of, and behind, the right ear. Knight also severed a tendon in one of his fingers as it slid down the blade. He then fled from the nightclub. A short time later he turned himself in to the Federal Police and was admitted to hospital for treatment to his severed tendon. He was charged with assault, malicious wounding and assault occasioning actual bodily harm. He had been drinking heavily the night of the attack. In his statement to the police he commented that he had no idea why he had committed the assault. He appeared in the ACT Magistrates Court in June and was released on bail. His trial was scheduled to begin in November 1987.

As the stabbing was a criminal and therefore civil matter, no military charges were raised. In view of his poor performance and the pending civil trial, the June 1987 Board of Studies recommended to the commandant that Knight be asked to 'show cause' as to why his appointment should not be terminated. Advice from Army lawyers was that, as Knight had not yet been found guilty in his trial, in the interests of natural justice, he should be asked to 'show cause' until after the trial. He could, however, resign. He was repeatedly interviewed by senior college staff in June and was given the choice of either being suspended until the completion of his trial in November, following which he would be asked to 'show cause', or he could resign. He decided to resign, and his appointment in the Army was terminated in July 1987; he had been at the college for a little over six months. After the events of August 1987, there was little point proceeding with his trial for the stabbing.

The cadets' reaction to the Hoddle Street massacre was mixed. Some were shocked that a former classmate had committed this outrage and pointed out that, had circumstances been different, Knight might have committed the massacre in Canberra or even at the college. Other cadets felt a sense of devastation. One commented:



In a sense RMC was an ideal, and that the RMC ideal was linked with someone who was a mass murderer was unacceptable ... We were very protective of where RMC stood in the pecking order and in New South Wales and Victoria, RMC, by and large, had a very high standing in the public eye and was seen to some degree to be an elite institution - and this guy was dragging it down.

(Evidence of Major S.K.W. Beckwith at Brisbane on 3 June 1997)



PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF STAFF CADET JULIAN KNIGHT RE: RMC DUNTROON
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Attachment (13):

Original Wikipedia entry ([www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian\\_Knight](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian_Knight)):

Knight entered the Royal Military College, Duntroon on January 13, 1987, at the age of 18. While a military career had long been a dream, he performed poorly at studies and gained results only in weapons expertise exercises. Julian Knight was popular with his peers, but displayed few of the qualities required of a military officer, barring his expertise with arms. Allegations of being bastardised by senior classmen are true, but not entirely undeserved as Knight often bucked the system. It was common knowledge that the senior classmen in his company had vowed to have Knight resign from RMC.

A night at the Private Bin nightclub in Canberra saw Knight involved in the slashing of his Cadet Company Sergeant Major (CSM) after being told to return to the barracks as he was out after midnight. This was not a rule that was enforced by senior cadets and it was only because Knight was a target of bastardisation that he was targeted that night. Many other junior cadets were drinking nearby and witnessed the assault. The CSM was a large and robustly-built rugby union enthusiast compared to Knight's small stature. Knight was badly injured in the ensuing \*altercation with the three senior classmen, as they disarmed him and further punished his transgressions. His injuries required wiring of the tendons in his hand and a plaster cast on that arm along with less serious bruising and cuts. The Company Sergeant Major sported three stitches to a slight facial wound the following morning\* – in fact he seemed quite proud and pleased as it made his less than attractive visage slightly more interesting. Knight was charged with assault, malicious wounding and assault occasioning actual bodily harm. He was bailed to appear in court on June 12 but the case was subsequently adjourned to November 10. With his military career now all but over, it was suggested Knight resign. Resignation at RMC was offered to all failing cadets as a face saving measure and administratively simpler avenue rather than the other method of requiring them to proceed down the "show cause" route which required legal assistance and considerable time.

**SUBSTITUTE TEXT:**

... \*altercation with the <CSM and two other> senior classmen<.> <He was thrown out of the nightclub by a bouncer. When he returned later he was told by a senior classman that he was going to be bashed again, this time by a larger group of senior classmen. Soon afterwards Knight decided to strike first and stabbed the CSM twice in the right side of his head. He then fled the nightclub and handed himself in to two patrolling policemen nearby.> His injuries required <the reattachment of the flexi-tendon of the little finger on his right hand> along with <a broken nose and> less serious bruising and cuts. The Company Sergeant Major <required stitching of the two stab wounds to the right side of his head> the following morning\* ...

It was well known to Knight's classmates that he had been targeted by these three senior classmen and was bastardised on a daily basis. This was a turning point in the history of Duntroon where senior cadets had been a part of "Old Duntroon" with



its misogynistic and bullying culture which was slowly being changed into a more modern style of Officer Training. To these senior cadets it was normal to threaten Knight every time he was to pass them in a corridor and this contributor\* personally witnessed him being threatened with a bayonet to the face in the company lines by them some weeks earlier after a dress violation which would normally have been dealt with a minor punishment at most. It was a shame Knight's classmates were never questioned as to what actually went on in the hallways of Kokoda Company under the Company Sergeant Major in question.

\* The identity of "this contributor" is not known but it is apparent to me that he/she was a Staff Cadet in Kokoda Company during the first half of 1987.