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[1] Internal security - activities of 'New Guard' 1887/2/35 [Main file] [Part 1 of 8]

[1887/2/35]

SECRET.

CONFIDENTIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

NAVAL BOARD.

Subject Internal Security - Activities of  
"New Guard"

Emergency Communications - See File 1997/5/179.

Alleged possession by New Guard of <sup>Defence</sup> Navy W/T Systems - 1997/5/151

5/7



PART 1. A.

1887/2/35

N. S. W. STATE ELECTIONS.

The State elections which were held on 11th. June, 1932, resulted in the defeat of the Ministerial (Lang) Party and the return to power of the United Australia and United Country Parties.

The Lang, or State A.L.P. Party, have 24 members now in a house of 90, whilst the United Parties have 66 members. Of the 1,200,000 electors on the roll, the United Parties obtained 700,000 votes whilst the State A.L.P. received 500,000, which means that whilst the Lang faction have only a small percentage of the elected members, they polled roughly 41% of the total votes. From the point of view of Internal Security the foregoing may have an important bearing should ~~the~~ the activities of the State A.L.P. turn from the political, to the industrial field. During the election campaign, which was particularly bitter and noted for the huge mass demonstrations of the State A.L.P., much of the propaganda almost reached a revolutionary basis, and unquestionably a very large percentage of Lang's supporters were prepared to take even the most extreme steps should Lang be prepared to give a lead. It remains to be seen whether the revolutionary psychology which Lang has undoubtedly created in a great mass of the people will be exploited by their industrial leaders. Much will depend on the actions of the new Government who are believed to understand the situation quite well.

The Communists in pursuance of their policy of opposing the Labour Party, polled about 12,000 votes in all, as against 10,000 polled by their Senate candidate in 1931. Altogether not very satisfactory from their angle, but probably showing to what extent Lang has captured this type of voter.

AD  
DN/ps  
7 JUL  
PA  
WB 8/7

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**Department of Defence.**

S.C. 1877/2/30

In Reply Please Quote

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

No. D.I.O. 21/5/2/838.

SYDNEY, 6th. May, 1932.

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

*Secret*

ACTIVITIES OF "NEW GUARD".

Submitted :

In continuation of my secret submission No. D.I.O. 21/5/2/836 of 2nd. May, 1932, forwarded herewith are copies of "Street Fighting" Training Leaflet and "Instruction for Establishment of Field Engineer Unit" leaflet issued on 2nd. May, and 30th. April, respectively by the "New Guard". Originals which were forwarded by this Office to M.I. 2nd. District Base, have been retained at Victoria Barracks.

2. The "New Guard" is apparently taking its training very seriously and the latest reports to hand show that small numbers of enthusiasts have been performing Rifle Exercises with broom-sticks. The Military Intelligence has information that a large body, about 150, were doing infantry training about 20 miles south of Sydney last Sunday.

*11/5/32*  
*D.N. 11/5/32*  
*11/5/32*  
*M.I.*

*JH*

*R. Power*  
District Intelligence Officer,  
Sydney.

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

Activities of "New Guard".

Submitted:

In continuation of my secret submission No. D.I.O. 21/5/2/838 of 6th. May, 1932, the following developments have taken place in connection with the "New Guard".

2. Since the "Garden Assault"; Police raids on "New Guard"; and fall of Lang Government, all fully reported in the inter-state Press, the membership of the "New Guard" has dropped by some 30%. It is generally anticipated by members that there will be a fall to about 50% on the earlier membership should the Lang Party be defeated at the forthcoming elections. Various reasons are advanced for this decrease and the most probable seems that now the Lang Government has fallen there is no necessity for the Guard.

3. Revenue of the Guard has fallen considerably and the services of the Chief Secretary, Captain L.W. Sutherland, have been dispensed with. Critchley, the clerk in the office will carry on in a dual capacity. Critchley is an ex P.O. Writer, R.A.N. and quite a capable fellow.

4. Campbell, Chief Commander, in his public utterances of late has been much more moderate and stated in a rally in the Town Hall on 25th. May, 1932, that the Guard had abandoned its military objective and would continue in a civil capacity, but would be "ready to leap into action if required."

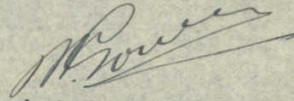
5. The various mobile units of the Guard parade and drill at intervals. For example, the Kogarah Locality parades on Ball's Hd. Hill, near Tom Ugly's Bridge, St. George's River, each Wednesday night; the Harbour Guard Section holds gymnasium meetings each Monday and Thursday nights; the Bexley Locality meets on Bexley Common each Thursday, and so on for each Locality, or unit. The Wireless Section of the Guard which is stated to contain about 50 Units holds exercises. This section has a "floating" headquarters. The foregoing represent the more rabid type of Guardsmen and the type which will carry on this or some other organisation for a considerable time. At the moment they regard themselves as the guardians of U.A.P. political meetings but so far no clashes have occurred.

6. Undoubtedly the actions of the Police at the two De Groot incidents, viz: Bridge and Central Court, together with subsequent raids, have rankled in the minds of many Guardsmen and sympathisers. Added to the above is the last administrative act of the Lang Government which was to promote Mackay, late head of CIB from 3rd. Class Superintendent to 1st. Class, a step without precedent and being his second accelerated promotion during the 18 months Lang regime.

7. It cannot be ascertained with any degree of reliability whether the State Government will proceed with the inquiry into the "New Guard" and Garden Assault, but it is of interest that the late Chief Secretary, Sutherland, has written to Canberra, FCT, and State authorities advising that Defence Department officials openly and at all times opposed and ridiculed the Guard.

*Handwritten notes:*  
9/6  
D.I.O.  
1st N.M.  
12.6.32

8. Attached is copy of the journal "LIBERTY", issue of 21st. May, 1932, issued by Reg. E. Lane, Chief Accountant of the "New Guard". This journal has ~~the~~ usurped the position of the publication "NEW GUARD" which will probably cease publication.



District Intelligence Officer,  
Sydney.

Wingello House,  
Angel Place, Sydney.  
30th April, 1932.

TO All Battn. Engrs.

From Acting C. Eng. C.H.Q.

SUBJECT : Instruction for Establishment of Field Engineer Units.

These instructions supplement "Engineers Instruction No. 1" dated 14th April 1932 and will be followed by Battn. Engr. Officers in forming Field Engineer Units in their Divisional Areas. This modification of the old establishment is consequent upon C.H.Q.'s "Service Regulations Part 1" dated 5th April, 1932.

1. Organisation.

Former Divisions of "A" class are now become Battalions, and each Battalion will be accompanied in the field by a Section of Field Engineers. Each Section is divided into 4 Squads called "A", B, C, and D, and each Squad divided again into 2 Car Units numbered Nos. 1 and 2 Car Units each comprising 5 men in all. The accompanying diagram illustrates this formation in detail.

The former Divisional Engineer Officer now becomes Battalion Engineer or Section Commander (abbreviation - Bn. Eng.) and is hereby instructed that he may now act in that capacity. He shall select his Second in command (abbreviation - Bn. Eng.2 and submit name and qualifications to the C. Eng. for approval.

2. Personnel.

The Bn. Eng. will select the personnel for his own Unit from among former B class troops within Divisional Areas, re-using wherever possible any already organised Locality Patrols for the new squads. The Bn. Eng. may therefore select the Locality Engineer as a Squad Leader and recommend this appointment to the C. Eng. for approval.

Bn. Engrs. must requisition immediately on the Battn. Commander for the required personnel to complete his Unit, members of which should comprise an even proportion of the following trades or occupations :-

- (a) Electrical Engineers.
- (b) Motor or mechanical Engineers.
- (c) Mining Engineers, Miners, Quarrymen or others with knowledge of explosives.
- (d) Civil Engineers.
- (e) Building Trades.
- (f) Ex-Sappers.

The Bn. Eng. will prepare complete nominal rolls (on the lines as heretofore) in at least triplicate, forwarding one copy to C. Eng. and to Battn. Comdr. both of whom must be immediately notified as alterations or changes occur.

3. "Operative Period."

The Section of Engineers will be attached in the Field to its corresponding Battalion for discipline and rations, but will retain its separate identity. The Bn. Eng. will be required to advise the Battn. Comdr. in his special capacity and will undertake any special engineer work required by him.

Mobilization of squads for the "Operative Period" will be through the channels of the Battalion and for this reason the Battn. Comdr. ~~must~~ must be always supplied with correct and up-to-date rolls.

4. Training.

Bn. Engrs. will arrange with the Battn. Comdr. for the instruction of their Units in accordance with Training Schedules issued from time to time for Mobile Training. Assembly of members for



this purpose will be as above.

In addition Bn. Engrs. will put into immediate effect any instructions issued by the C. Eng. for the training of their Units in special subjects. Assembly of members for this purpose should be independent of the Battalion.

Former Zone Engineer Officers will supervise the carrying out of all these training schedules in their Zone Areas but will have no power to initiate, discipline or control other than submitting recommendations and reports to the C. Eng. during this period.

Bn. Engrs. will receive routine orders and instructions direct from the C. Eng. and will themselves in turn communicate direct with the C. Eng. in all matters relative to organisation and control.

5. Duplication of Units.

Where more than one Battalion is raised in any one former Divisional Area, the former Divisional Engineer Officer will organise sufficient Sections of Field Engineers to correspond with the number of Battalions in that one Area, and will himself be the Senior Section Commander in that particular Area.

6. Transport.

Bn. Engrs. will requisition direct on their Divisional Transport Officer for the necessary transport as shown in attached diagram.

7. Gradation.

A Seniority gradation list for ranking of Officers and U.O's. is in course of preparation and will be promulgated when completed. Bn. Engrs. will, however, arrange the Seniority of their Squad Commanders and Car Unit Leaders. The Senior Leader of two car Units is also Squad Commander.

8. Reports.

Bn. Engrs. will forward weekly reports, to reach C. Eng. at C.H.Q. not later than 4 p.m. each Friday, especially commenting on progress made in organisation of Units and Special training covered each week.

R.G. Rutledge,  
Acting Chief Engineer,  
NEW GUARD.

FOR INFORMATION OF AND USE BY MEMBERS OF THE NEW GUARD ONLY.

MOBILE TRAINING

Wingello House  
Angel Place,  
SYDNEY

Fourth Week.

Street Fighting.

2nd May, 1932.

1. **MOVEMENT.** A Section or smaller unit normally march in file. Any Unit larger than a Section will normally move in column of fours.

It will therefore be seen that all ranks should be well trained in quickly extending to a flank, without confusion, so that immediately action becomes necessary the front may be rapidly enlarged. Obviously any action in street fighting demands a sweeping movement by a unit with a front wide enough to cover the whole width of street.

Movement No. 3 detailed in Mobile Training Second week must therefore be given special attention at every training parade, until each unit can perform this simple manoeuvre with military precision. Training should be by whistle and signal wherever possible.

2. **RIFLES.** Rifles will normally be carried at the TRAIL.

**TRAIL - ARMS.** Grasp the rifle at the point of balance in the right hand. Bring it to a horizontal position at the right side, at the full extent of the right arm. Muzzle pointing straight to the front.

When bayonets are issued, they will be carried permanently in the "fixed" position. In this event rifles will always be carried "slung" as under

**SLING ARMS.** The sling of the rifle having been loosened sufficiently, the rifle will be slung by passing the sling over the right (or left) shoulder, with the rifle hanging in a perpendicular position behind the shoulder.

**NOTE :** Rifles with fixed bayonets will not be carried at the trail, nor with sling across the chest.

3. **GENERAL.** It is practically impossible to practise street fighting, great responsibility therefore devolves on Platoon and Section Commanders, on whose leadership will depend the success - and casualties of the units under their command. It is imperative that men be trained to work implicitly to orders given by leaders, and it must be borne in mind that the operations likely to be encountered must not be allowed to develop into a series of individual combats between guardsmen and opponents. When once action is joined, it is the duty of leaders and guardsmen alike to bring that action to a quick and successful end. For this purpose guardsmen must act together to crush opposition, and on no account engage in "single combat". Movement will at all times be under control, and during any lull in action, formation must be at once regained, and an alert bearing maintained.

It may safely be anticipated that opposition when encountered will be found to be badly led, poorly trained and probably ill-armed. Determined small bodies, of capably led, well-trained, well armed men should have but little difficulty in overcoming resistance on the part of larger mobs of rioters and hooligans.

4. **TACTICAL** (a) Identification This will primarily be effected by means of arm-bands and the fact that men will be working in formations with which they have been trained. Rifle and bayonet will be another means, and for certain operations Company Commanders will be provided with definite means of identification that cannot be duplicated without great difficulty.

(b) Reconnaissance. Owing to limitations of view imposed by buildings and houses it is usually difficult to ascertain the situation for more than 100 or 200 yards in any direction. Considerable use will therefore be made of patrols and scouts, who

will be given definite objectives as laid down in par. (7) Mobile Training, Second. week.

(c) Communication. Contact will be maintained by runners. flags being useless except in a few isolated cases. Whistle signals will be employed to avoid detailing runners, whenever possible

(d) Movement. It can be anticipated that the right-hand side of street will be most strongly held, owing to the fact that defenders expose smaller part of body if using rifles. It must always be borne in mind that a steady, sure advance is far more effective than hasty progress unaccompanied by effective "cleaning up" as the advance progresses.

5. THE ATTACK. An area to be cleared will be divided into smaller areas for the capture of which separate formations or units will be detailed. Each unit will reconnoitre the area to which it has been detailed and make its own arrangements for cleaning up and holding. Battalion areas will be divided into Company and Platoon areas, and Sections will be allotted definite buildings or groups of buildings to clear. When once an advance commences, all officers are responsible for mopping up as progress is made, so that no unexpected attack will develop from the rear. The advance will necessarily be slow, as all side streets must be examined, and no continued advance made until the situation is such that the rear is completely clear of opposition.

If the resistance is of short duration the commander of the unit detailed to the area must at once follow up the retreating enemy. Close touch must be maintained with units on either flank so that a gap will not be caused in the general front. Otherwise a situation might arise where a retreating enemy was driven on to the rear of a friendly unit engaging another enemy party.

For the clearance of strongly held buildings, revolvers, rifles, lachrymatory gas and grenades are most useful - in that order. Gas and grenades will only be issued to and used by personnel familiar with their use.

Where considerable opposition is encountered, the utmost use will be made of corner buildings for observation and fire command. these buildings can also be used to cover the advance of troops on foot.

Barricades, if encountered, will not be attacked frontally unless no opportunity can be found to take them in rear or from a flank. Should a frontal attack be imperative, the assault party will if possible be armed with grenades and their advance will be covered by fire from both flanks, by parties specially detailed for the purpose. If Engineer Personnel is available, as should be the case when strongly held barricades are to be taken, an advance can often be made from building to building by means of breaches in the internal walls, until an enfilading position is reached. Advantage should also be taken of roof tops to cover the advance of an assault party.

Any barricades encountered will not be proof against fire from L.G. or V.M.G. Unit commanders will therefore seek the co-operation of M.G. Section should this type of assistance be found absolutely necessary. It must be remembered, however, that M.G. Section is limited as to guns, personnel and ammunition and its services can therefore only be made available in exceptional circumstances.

(to be continued)

Telephones—

WILLIAM 1007.  
(6 lines.)

# Department of Defence.

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

In Reply, please Quote

SYDNEY, 2nd. May, 1932.

No. of O. 21/5/2/836

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

*Secret.*

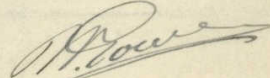
ACTIVITIES OF THE "NEW GUARD".

Submitted :

Forwarded herewith is copy of "Service Regulations" of the "NEW GUARD" which explains in detail this body since its re-organisation at the beginning of April, 1932.

2. The original of this document was handed to Military Intelligence for discussion as Chief of General Staff was visiting Sydney, but as original has not yet been returned, it is only possible to forward copies.

*AK*  
*J.H. 6/5/32*  
*1st Lt. in Service, 4 NM*  
*6/5/32*  
*M. L. W.P.M.*



District Intelligence Officer,  
Sydney.

SERVICE REGULATIONS

Chief Headquarters  
Wingello House  
Angel Place,  
SYDNEY.

PART I

ORGANISATION.

5th April 1932.

(1) Regulations contained herein and on attached Schedules are to take effect immediately, and all previous orders and instructions on subjects therein contained are cancelled.

(2) ORGANISATION - PRINCIPLES OF :

The Organisation of the New Guard will be :-

- (A) METROPOLITAN COMMAND - All formations raised within the area bounded by the Southern most boundary of the VICTORIAN BORDER by extending North to a point three miles south of CAMDEN - NEPEAN RIVER - HAWKESBURY RIVER - Coast Line PACIFIC OCEAN - to starting point, under the supreme command of the Chief Commander, with approved establishment as follows :-

Chief Headquarters,  
One Mobile Brigade,  
Six Zones - A TO F Inclusive.

- (b) COUNTRY COMMANDS - New South Wales less area defined in sub-para (A) above will be divided into Four Zones identified by the letters W.X.Y.Z. with defined boundaries notified to all concerned. Each Zone will be under the supreme command of its Zone Commander, but to come within the control of the Chief Commander, provided that if and when assembled within the area of the Metropolitan Command, Country Zones will come under the supreme command of the Chief Commander. Country Zones to be organised in accordance with the principles laid down in these Regulations. These Zones have normal representation on Council of Action.

- (c) AIR NEW GUARD - An Air Unit to be raised as authorised with organisation as approved under the supreme command of its appointed Commander, but to come within the control of the Chief Commander. This Command to have full representation by one member (The Commander) on Council of Action.

- (D) HARBOUR GUARD - A Marine Unit with organisation as approved, to be confined to PORT JACKSON and the ~~inland~~ inland waterways emptying therein. To be under the supreme command of the appointed commander, but to come within the control of the Chief Commander. This Command to have full representation by its two senior members on the Council of Action.

- (E) SEA NEW GUARD - To be auxiliary to (D) and raised in a manner approved by General Staff.

(3) POLICY - CONTROL of :-

(a) The future Policy of the New Guard will be initiated by Locality Conventions, to be called at the discretion of Chief Commander, and not less frequently than once mo

(b) The control of policy will be invested in the Council of Action.

(4) CLASSIFICATION OF COMMANDS.

Commands are classified as follows :-

- (A) Formation - Chief Headquarters and Commands down

including Mobile Battalions, and Division.

(4) Units. All commands lower than a Mobile Battalion, or Divisional Command.

(5) THE GENERAL STAFF.

There shall be a General Staff comprising heads of Departments as under :-

Intelligence	Paymaster,
Engineers	Harbour Guard.
Signals	Air New Guard.
Transport	Mobile Brigade.
Supply	Country.

Heads of Departments will control and be responsible for the working of their respective Departments.

(6) CLASSIFICATION AND DESIGNATION OF FORMATIONS AND UNITS :

The following will be the order of seniority & designation of

(a) FORMATIONS:

(1)	Chief Head Quarters	-	abbreviation	C.H.Q.
(2)	Mobile Brigade		"	M. Bde.
(3)	Harbour Guard.		"	H. Gd.
(4)	Air New Guard		"	Air
(5)	Country Zones		"	Zone
(6)	Mobile Battalions		"	M.Bn.
(7)	Divisions.		"	Div.

(B) UNITS

(1)	Mobile Company		"	M. Coy.
(2)	Mobile Platoon		"	M. Plt.
(3)	Mobile Section		"	M. Sec.
(4)	C. Class Company		"	Coy.
(5)	C. Class Platoon		"	Plt.
(6)	C. Class Section.		"	Sec.

(7) COMPOSITION OF FORMATIONS - See Schedule attached.

Formations :-

- (a) C.H.Q. Commands and Staffs as laid down in attached schedule together with such duty details as are detailed.
- (b) Mobile Brigade. A Head Quarters and four Mobile Battalions numbered 1 to 4 inclusive.
- (c) Harbour Guard. A Head Quarters and such squadrons and other units as may be approved by the Commander together with the 1st Marine Battalion.
- (d) Air New Guard - A Headquarters and such squadrons and other units as may be approved by the Commander.
- (e) Country Zones. - A Headquarters and units to be promulgated.
- (f) Mobile Battalions - A Headquarters and four Companies as laid down in Establishment.
- (g) Divisions. - A Headquarters and the several Localities approved within Divisional Area.

(8) GRADES OF MEMBERS ;

Members are graded in order of seniority as follows :-

(A)	Officer	Offr.	Six degrees within grade.
(B)	Sub-Officer	Sub.	Four do.
(C)	Guardsmen	Gdsman	

(9) SENIORITY.

- (A) Seniority of officers and Sub-officers is derived from Command held.
- (B) Within Formations and Units seniority is derived from Letter or Figure Sequence of Unit of which Officer or Sub-Officer is a member (commencing with letter A or figure 1 respectively)

(10) COMMAND - PRECEDENCE OF.

- (A) The function of Command within a Formation or Unit will be exercised by the Commander or Second Commander appointed thereto.
- (B) The function of Command will at all times be exercised by the Senior Commander present on the spot.

(11) CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Members will be classified into two classes as under :-

- (M) Mobile (Military). Physically fit and active, having volunteered and been accepted for service with Mobile Units.
- (C) "C" Class (Civil) All other members.

(12) ALLOTMENT OF MEMBERS

Present and new members will state the Class to which they elect to be allotted. Division Commanders will allot all present members as under :-

- (M) Mobile members attached to and required by 1st Marine and 2,3, and 4 Mobile Battalions will remain in those Formations.

( ) Members electing to join Mobile Units after 1st Mobile Brigade has been brought to full strength will be allotted to Territorial Mobile Battalions raised from the Divisional area in which the member concerned resides.

- (C) C. class personnel will be allotted to Localities in which they reside.

(13) DEPARTMENTAL GROUPS - FORMATION OF.

Heads of Departments (vide par. 5 and schedule) will organise groups including minimum practicable personnel for the efficient working of departments. Such personnel to be obtained from voluntary action on part of members required. Division Commanders will afford every possible assistance in this connection, releasing any member or members required by Heads of Departments.

(14) RECRUITING - RESPONSIBILITY FOR

Locality Commanders will be responsible under direction of their Div. Commanders for recruiting of personnel within their Locality areas. Attestation papers completed by new members will be forwarded immediately to Commander of Mobile Battalion raised from Divisional area in which members concerned resides. Such M.Bn. Comdr. will thereupon :-

- (A) Investigate suitability of applicant.
- (B) If applicant elects, and is suitable, for service with Mobile Unit, absorb and allot to Unit..... or
- (C) If applicant elects for C. class service, refer attestation paper, with endorsement as to suitability, to nearest Locality to applicant's place of residence, for absorption in C class unit.

(15) INSPECTOR GENERAL'S BRANCH.

The Inspector General and I.G. Staff will be responsible that such

training programmes as may be laid down by the General Staff Branch are effectively carried out. The Inspector General will arrange two sub-departments under the control of :-

- (M) Inspector General Mobile (I.G.M.)
- (C) Inspector General Civil (I.G.C.)

This Branch will have no power to initiate, discipline or control other than submitting recommendations to the Chief Commander.

(16) GENERAL STAFF BRANCH.

The General Staff Branch will define and be responsible for

- (a) Co-ordination of effort.
- (b) Training programmes - preparations and issue.
- (c) Appreciations.
- (d) Operations, if any
- (e) Function of Departments.
- (f) Liaison.

(17) RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Officers supernumerary to establishment of various grades will be placed on a Reserve of Officers. Such appointments as may from time to time become vacant through promotion, termination of appointment or for any other reason, may be filled by the Chief Commander by an appointment or appointments from Reserve of Officers.

(18) DISTINGUISHING BADGES - DESIGN OF - and DETAIL FOR.

The following distinguishing Badges, Letters and Numbers are approved for wear by :-

STAFFS OF HEADQUARTERS (See Schedule) LEFT ARMBAND.

- C.H.Q. Scarlet.
- 1st Mobile Khaki
- Harbour Guard. Saxe Blue and Sky blue.
- Air New Guard to be promulgated.
- Country Zones. ---
- C Class Green.

ALL RANKS - RIGHT ARMBANDS.

- (A) Mobile Personnel.
  - (a) Mobile Brigade Purple.
  - (b) Mobile Bns. (terr) Khaki
- (B) C. Class White.

ZONE IDENTIFICATION.

A Zone strip, coloured as under, one inch wide and four inches long sewn on right armband so that central point of strip is directly over central point of armband (long edges of both parallel)

Zone.	Colour	Shade.
A	Blue	Saxe
B	Brown	Light
C	Maroon	Dark
D	Orange	
E	White	
F	Green	

(C) BATTALION IDENTIFICATION.

A Battalion symbol as under of oxidised copper one inch long



of approved design to be attached vertically at central point of Zone strip.

Battalion.	Symbol.	
1st Marine	} Bde	1 with letter M above.
2nd Mobile		2 do.
3rd "		3 do.
4th "		4 do.
Territorial Battalions	)	Figure corresponding with Division from which Battalion is raised with letter T above.

(D) DIVISIONAL IDENTIFICATION.  
(C Class)

A Divisional figure as for Battalion figure, corresponding with Division Number within Zone.

(E) OFFICERS AND SUB OFFICERS - GRADE STRIPS.

Grade strips coloured and of the number as under, half inch wide and four inches long, sewn vertically on armband as follows :

- One strip - over central point of Zone strip.
- Two strips - the inner edge of each strip to be quarter inch from central point of Zone strip.
- Three strips - the centre strip as for one strip, the remaining strips on either side thereof, edges half an inch apart.
- Four strips. - The two centre strips as for two strips, the remaining strips on the outer sides thereof, edges half an inch apart.

Note. When metal figure or symbol is worn it will be affixed to complete armband after all strips have been attached, and located centrally over Zone strips.

(F) GRADE STRIPS - RESPECTIVE GRADES.

Grade	Order of Grade	Strips		
		No.	Colour	Shade.
1	2	3	4	5
Officer	First	Four	Scarlet	-
"	Second	Three	Scarlet	-
"	Third	Two	Scarlet	-
"	Fourth	One	Scarlet	-
"	Fifth	Four	Blue	Saxe.
"	Sixth	Three	Blue	Saxe
Sub-Officer	First	Four	Orange	
"	Second	Three	Orange	
"	Third	Two	Orange	
"	Fourth	One	Orange.	

Note. Armbands to be four inches wide, of strong woollen material, and to be worn securely to prevent detachment. To be placed midway between elbow and shoulder and to be located so that Zone and grade strips may be seen readily. All arm bands will be obtained through Unit Commander, on payment of prescribed sums.

(19) BADGES - WHEN WORN.

Badges as described will be worn at all meetings and parades.

and as may be additionally specially ordered. Badges will not e be worn by Guardsmen en route to ~~be~~ from meetings or parades unless specially ordered by Formation Commander.

(20) ROLLS.

Rolls of Mobile personnel will be kept written up to date by :-

- (A) **Battalions.** Roll showing names of all members on its H.Q. holding Command and Staff appointments, also Coy. Comdrs. and 2nd Comdrs.
- Companies.** Roll showing all members on its H.Q. holding command and Staff appointments, also Comdrs. and 2nd Comdrs. of its Pltns. and Sections.
- Platoons.** Roll showing all members by Headquarters and Sections
- Sections.** Roll showing all members.

(B) The following particulars regarding each member will be shown in rolls.

Number, name, addresses, telephone numbers, occupation and appointment. Columns will be provided in which to record attendances as per dates at head of each column. Rolls will be marked as follows

- P - to denote Present,
- L to denote Absent with leave.
- A to denote absent without leave.
- S to denote absent through illness.

(C) Unit Commanders will be responsible for the care and calling of rolls, and for their production at all meetings and parades.

(D) Inspector General's Branch will make periodic inspections of rolls.

(21) GRADATION OF COMMAND LIST.

(a) The General Staff will compile and promulgate with the approval of Chief Commander, (under authority of Locality Convention) a Gradation and appointment list of officers serving at this date. Such List will annul and supersede all previous appointment.

(b) The following Gradation List forms the basis of attached Schedule :

Appointment.	Grade.
Chief Commander.	First.
Chief Commander 2	Second.
Inspector General	Second.
Mobile Brigade Commander	Second.
Chief Director	Second.
Heads of Departments	Second.
Mobile Battalion Commander	Third.
Inspector General Mobile	Third
Inspector General Civil	Third
Division Commander	Fourth
Mobile Coy. Comdr.	Fourth.
Locality Commander.	Fifth.

Note Members of Staff of above Formations and Units to be one (or two if needed) grades lower)

(22) OFFICERS - RETENTION OF APPOINTMENT BY

All appointments are tentative only, and at the pleasure of the Chief Commander, who may at his discretion terminate any appointment without right or appeal. Such appointments may be replaced as per par. (17) or in such other way as the Chief Commander may see fit.

(23) AFFIRMATION BY GUARDSMANN

(a) The following affirmation will be made by all members attached

to Formations or Units, and by new members on absorption :-

"I (name ) solemnly and sincerely affirm that I will by every means in my power and without regard for consequence do my utmost to establish in the State of New South Wales the high principles for which the New Guard stands. That I will not consider my oath fulfilled until Communism has been completely crushed and until sane and honourable Government has been established. That I make this affirmation in the name of God and the King and in memory of my countrymen who lost their lives in defence of the same principles. So help me, God.

- (b) The affirmation will be taken by Mobile Battalion Commanders or C class Division Commanders in respective Commands.

E. Campbell  
Chief Commander,  
NEW GUARD.

SERVICE REGULATIONS PART I  
ORGANISATION.

Schedule issued with Paragraphs (4) and (6)  
ESTABLISHMENT, APPOINTMENTS, AND SENIORITY OF OFFICERS & SUB OFFICERS.

Formation Or Unit	Designation of Appointments.	Abbreviations	Order of Seniority	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Chief H.Q.	Chief Commander	C.C.	First		
	2nd Chief Comdr.	C.C.2	Second	Inspector General	
	Chief Director	C. Dir.	"	Chief Gen. Staff.	
	" Intelligence	C. Int.	"	Member " "	
	" Engineer	C. Eng.	"	do.	
	" Signals	C. Sig.	"	do.	
	" Transport	C. Tpt.	"	do.	
	" Supply	C. Sup.	"	do.	
	" Paymaster	C. Fin.	"	do.	
	" Country	C. Cty.	"	do.	
	" Mobile	C. Mob.	"	do.	
		Commander Harbour Gd.	C. Har.	"	do.
		Comdr. Air New Guard	C. Air.	"	do.
	Zone Comdr. (Country)	Z. Comdr.	"	do.	
MOBILE Bde. H.Q.	Mobile Bde. Comdr.	M. Bde. Comdr.	Second	do.	
	2nd Mobile Bde. Comdr.	M. Bde. Comdr./2	Third		
	Mobile Bde. Director.	M. Bde. Dir.	"		
	Mobile Bde. Q.M.	M. Bde. Q.M.	"		
	Mobile Bde. Transport	M. Bde. Tpt.	"		
	Inspector General Mobile	I. G. M.	"		
	Inspector General Civil	I. G. C.	"		
MOBILE BN. H.Q.	Battalion Commander	M. Bn. Comdr.	"		
	2nd Battalion Comdr.	M. Bn. Comdr. 2	Fourth		
	Staff Officer	M. Bn. S.O.	"		
	Director	M. Bn. Dir.	"		
	Signals	M. Bn. Sig.	"		
	Q.M.	M. Bn. Q.M.	"		
	Regimental Sgt. Major	R. S. M.		Sub-officer first.	
Regimental Q.M. Sgt.	R. Q. M. S.	" "	" "		
MOBILE COY. H.Q.	Company Commander	M. Coy. Comdr.	Fourth		
	2nd Company Comdr.	M. Coy. Comdr./2	"		
	Platoon Commander	M. Plt. Comdr.	Sixth		
	Platoon Serjeant	M. Plt. S.		Sub-officer first.	
	Section Commander	M. Sect. Comdr.		Sub officer second.	
DIVISION H.Q.	Division Commander	D. Comdr.	Fourth		
	2nd Division Comdr.	D. Comdr./2	Fifth		
	Transport	D. Tpt.	"		
C CLASS	Q.M.	D. Q.M.	"		
	Administrator	D. Adm.	"		
LOCALITY H.Q.	Locality Commander	L. Comdr.	"		
	2nd Locality Comdr.	L. Comdr./2	Sixth		
C Class.	Administrator	L. Adm.	"		
	Transport	L. Tpt.	"		
	Company Commander	L. Coy. Comdr.	Seventh		
	Platoon Commander	L. Plt. Comdr.	"		
AIR NEW GUARD	Commander	C. Air.	Second	Member Cl. Action.	
	2nd Commander. (and other appointments to be promulgated)	C. Air/2	Third	do.	
HARBOUR Guard H.Q.	Commander	Har. Bomdr.	Second	do.	
	2nd Commander (and other appointments to be promulgated)	Har. Comdr/2	Third	do.	

s.c.1887/2/30/

*MOST SECRET*

0.1407

5<sup>th</sup> May, 1932.

The Rear-Admiral Commanding,  
H.M.A. Squadron.

Internal Security.

I am directed by the Naval Board to forward herewith for your information extracts from various Reports received from the Sydney Intelligence Centre having relation to the internal security of New South Wales.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Secretary.

*[Handwritten mark]*

Chief of Naval Staff.

*att'ched 5.5.32.*

Draft submitted.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
D.N.I.  
6/5/32.

## LABOUR ARMY.

The Labour Army is based on the State A.L.P. political organization according to electorates. Leading parliamentarians have been addressing electorate meetings in order to gauge the general feeling in electorates towards an election or towards a general strike, and to ascertain the support available in event of any turmoil.

In each electorate a Council of Action has been set up. These Councils of Action are to act as district headquarters. Each member of the Council of Action is to become an intelligence officer and organiser for his own locality. All Labour League Rooms, of which there are some hundreds scattered round Sydney, are to be sub-section headquarters for the electorate Councils of Action. To date, <sup>(18.4.32)</sup> the scheme has not gone far beyond the paper stage of organization, and every effort is being made to enlist Returned Soldiers with some idea of an army organization, in which the Labour Army is lacking.

The organization of the Industrialists to support the N.S.W. Premier is based on the use of the Sydney Trades and Labour Council as a General Staff with Union Secretaries and Shop Stewards as executives. Shop Stewards of each trade forward to the Union Secretary the names and addresses of men in their respective factories who are prepared to support the N.S.W. Premier in any action he might take. This is the Industrial Section of the "Lang is Right" Campaign which is working in co-operation with the Political organization based on Electorate Councils of Action referred to above.

Superimposed on these two organizations is the Constitutional Guard. The Constitutional Guard is more radical and probably more of a combattant unit than the "Lang is Right" Labour Army. It is headed by one McCrystal, a Returned Soldier and well-known radical. The Constitutional Guard so far numbers about 800 strong, distributed throughout such industrial suburbs as Redfern, Glebe, Botany, etc. Its main reason for existence seems to be a preparation for an attack on the "New Guard".

Press reports have referred to the Labour Army as the "Constitutional Guard". It will be seen from the above that the Constitutional Guard forms portion of the Labour emergency organization.

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SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The New South Wales Government has recently printed Warrant Forms for the enrolment of Special Constables.

A photograph of this Form is held at Navy Office. The Form, which is quite legal, has two peculiarities, namely:-

- (1). The capacity in which the Special Constable is to act is left blank.
- (2). The Special Constable can be sworn-in by two Justices of the Peace. In this connection it should be stated that ~~in previous forms~~ *in previous forms* provision is made for the signature of ~~the~~ *the* Commissioner of Police.

It is a recognised fact that an exceedingly large number of Trades Union officials and State A.L.P. members are Justices of the Peace.

ATTITUDE OF COMMUNIST PARTY TOWARDS PRESENT  
POLITICAL SITUATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Broadly speaking, the Communist Party is "making the pace" for the State A.L.P., and many of the statements and actions of the State A.L.P. now accepted as every-day utterances are similar to those which the Communist Party was making with some temerity only two years ago.

There are now quite substantial reasons for concluding that the differences between the State A.L.P. and the Communist Party are more apparent than real. For example, although individuals who belonged to Communist fraternal organizations such as the Minority Movement, etc., were debarred from membership of the State A.L.P., the President of that body, Mr. Keller (until recently a member of the Minority Movement) has now ruled that Unions affiliated to Communist fraternal organizations such as the Red International of Labour Unions, Moscow, may still be affiliated to the State A.L.P. This rather indicates that the action of the Easter Conference in debarring certain persons from membership was more in the nature of a drive against unruly individuals than a battle of principles. Further evidence that the Communist Party and the State A.L.P. have quite a lot in common is displayed by the fact that L. Sharkey, a Communist Senate candidate, and W. Orr, of the Minority Movement, have been addressing factory gate meetings on the present political situation in conjunction with A.L.P. members.

The Communist Party is very careful in its propaganda never to associate itself with the N.S.W. Premier in any of his statements. According to the Communist analysis of the situation, the N.S.W. Premier will become a totally discredited politician. When this situation arises the Communist Party hopes by continuously presenting its differences with the N.S.W. Premier to prevent the supporters of the State A.L.P. from joining more conservative parties. The Communist Party, although very weak numerically and decidedly weak financially, is becoming very selective in its recruiting. Apparently it is afraid of becoming flooded with ex-members of the A.L.P. who will be "suffering from right ideology". On the other hand it will accept anyone into its fraternal organizations.

In connection with the relations between the Communist Party and the State A.L.P. it should be appreciated that the N.S.W. Premier as an individual greatly dislikes personally the present leaders of the Communist movement in Australia and regards them a "rabble". Notwithstanding, it is known that he has considerable admiration for the Soviet regime in Russia, and it is also rather interesting that he has implicit faith in "Jock" Garden.

Recently the Communist Party, in a report to the Communist International at Moscow on the political situation in New South Wales stated that the N.S.W. Premier had a "revolutionary urge", the words of a Communist who is now acting as an organizer for A.L.P., the N.S.W. Premier "is endeavouring to carry out to his utmost capacity a revolutionary policy in a constitutional manner".

The Communist Party still retains its Workers' Defence Corps organization intact. In the event of extreme urgency it is considered that it would co-operate with the Labour Army, to which it has been drawn through the activities of the "New Guard". In all probability, however, it would remain neutral until both opposing sides in the conflict became considerably weakened and would then endeavour to take command of the situation.

The United Front Against Fascism, formed by the Communist Party, has fulfilled its role very successfully in such industrial suburbs as Bankstown, etc., where "New Guard" speakers have been assaulted on several occasions.



"NEW GUARD".

The organization known as the "New Guard" was formed in March, 1931, principally for the "suppression of any disloyal and immoral elements in Government, industrial and social circles".

In a statement made in the House of Representatives on 30th October, 1931, the Attorney-General of the late Federal Government stated that the organization "did not appear to fulfil the conditions necessary to constitute an unlawful association".

In September, 1931, the "New Guard" claimed to have a membership of 79,000. Since then, however, its membership has declined, and it has assumed a more militant aspect.

The headquarters of the organization are now situated at Wingello House, Angell Place, Sydney. It is understood that the "New Guard" has organized four Mobile "Battalions" (consisting of members with Military experience), and has, for its purposes, divided Sydney into "Zones", which are sub-divided into "Divisions". These "Divisions" are in turn divided into "Localities".

The "Zones" are lettered, and, roughly, the areas are as follows:-

- Zone "A": North side of Sydney Harbour.
- Zone "B": South side of Harbour to Botany Bay, but not west of city proper.
- Zone "C": Southern and South-Western suburbs from north shore of Botany Bay.
- Zone "D": Western Suburbs.

The "Divisions" of Sydney are approximately as follows:-

- "A.1": Manly-Collaroy (along coast).
- "A.2": Mosman-Cremorne Area.
- "A.3": Ryde Parramatta district.
- "A.4": Chatswood-Artarmon-Willoughby.
- "B.1": City-Darlinghurst.
- "B.2": Rose Bay-Bondi-Eastern Suburbs.
- "B.3": Randwick-Waverley-Botany.
- "E.1": Bankstown district.
- "C.2": St. George area.
- "C.3": Cronulla-Sutherland.
- "C.4": Marrickville.
- "D.1": Leichardt-Haberfield.
- "D.2": Western Suburbs-Strathfield.

There are additional "Divisions", viz: "A.5", "B.4", "A.6", and "D.3", regarding whose areas no information is available.

The above "Divisions" are divided into "Localities", viz:-

Division.

Localities in Division

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| "A.1".          | Manly; Narrabeen.   |
| "A.2".          | Mosman; Cremorne; Crows Nest; Greenwich.  |
| "A.3".          | Gladesville; Ryde; Eastwood.  |
| "A.4".          | Norbridge; Lane Cove; Artarmon; Willoughby; Chatswood; Roseville; Lindfield; Killara; Pymble; Turramurra; Hornsby; Wahroonga. |
| "B.1".          | Darlinghurst; Darling Point; Double Bay; Paddington.  |
| "B.2".          | Rose Bay; Waverley; Bondi; Bronte.  |
| "B.3".          | Randwick; Maroubra; Mascot; Clovelly; George.   |
| "C.1".          | Campsie; Lakemba.   |
| "E.2".          | Rockdale; Arncliffe; Kogarah.   |
| "C.3".          | Hurstville; Penshurst; Miranda.   |
| "C.4" - Enmore. | "D.1": Drummoyne; Five Dock; Stoney Creek.  |
- (Melbourne branch)*

"NEW GUARD" (contd.).

Recently the Headquarters of the "New Guard" drew up a Training Syllabus for the benefit of the Mobile "Battalions", but it is not known whether it has yet been issued.

A Harbour Guard Section, with the Australian Motor Yacht Squadron as nucleus, has been formed.

At a meeting held in the Sydney Town Hall on September 16th, 1931, the leader of the "New Guard" (Lieut-Colonel Eric Campbell) showed that he was in favour of the appointment of a Commission to take the place of the present Government. In this connection it has been reported that the "New Guard" (or at least some of its members) entertain ideas of a coup d'etat in the event of disorder taking place.

It is understood that the "New Guard" has endeavoured to obtain information regarding Naval arms and equipment (and also Military equipment, etc.).

Personnel. According to a report in the "Labor Daily" of 15th April, the "Zone" Commanders and "Divisional" Commanders of the "New Guard" are:-

Zone "A": Captain W.R.Cox. Said to be of independent means; living at Narrabeen.

Zone "B": Captain F.E. De Groot.

Zone "C": Mr.J.Farleigh. A member of the firm of Farleigh, Nettheim & Co.

Zone "D": Major John Edgeley. Solicitor.

Division "A.1.": John Englebach. Employed by W.Adams & Co, Engineers.

" "A.2": Victor L.H. Coghlan. Employed as Publicity Officer of the "New Guard".

" "A.3": S.N.Telfer. Building cleaning contractor.

" "A.4": D.J.Walker. Manager of the Fresh Food and Ice Co's Willoughby Branch.

" "A.5": J.W.Searey, Departmental Manager of Bennett and Wood, Limited.

" "A.6": G.W.Oliver. Employed by Henry Berry & Co.

" "B.1": Captain Darcy Henry. Unemployed Salesman.

" "B.2": Geoffrey Hughes. Insurance Agent, employed by the Manufacturers' Insurance Company.

" "B.3": David Binnie. Formerly a Commission agent, now organizer of the "New Guard" meetings.

" "B.4": T.L.Adams. Occupation not known.

" "C.1.": Captain Cornish. Commercial Traveller, employed by Metters Limited.

" "C.3.": Captain P.Duley. Ex-Officer of the R.A.F.

" "C.2.": Colonel Nicol. Retired Military Officer.

" "C.4.": William Trefferrey. Employed by Gould Bros., Ironmongers, Dulwich Hill.

" "D.1.": W.H.R.Grant. Dentist, with rooms in G.S.B. Building.

" "D.2.": ~~Exptain~~ Captain L.C.Brown. Manager of Bennie S.Cohen and Sons, Insurance Brokers.

" "D.3.": Major Moore. Insurance Manager.

(The above List is, it is understood, supplied by the N.S. Police to the N.S.W. Government).

ATTITUDE OF N.S.W. POLICE OFFICIALS TO  
DEFENCE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

Prior to the beginning of March, 1932, the greatest harmony existed between chiefs of the Police Department and the Intelligence Services, Sydney (Naval and Military). When the Commonwealth Government brought its action against the N.S.W. Government a changed attitude by Police officials became apparent to the Military Intelligence staff, but was not observed by the Naval Intelligence staff until immediately before the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

A definitely hostile attitude has been adopted by the Metropolitan Superintendent (Superintendent W. Mackay).

"CIVIC LEGION".

The above organization was formed as a result of a "breakaway" from the "New Guard". It has the same aims and objects as the "New Guard", but it is very bitter against Lieut-Colonel Campbell, G.O.C., "New Guard".

Most of the members of the "Civic Legion" hail from Bondi. They are headed by Major Treloar, ex-Chief of Staff of the "New Guard", who was expelled from the "New Guard" for "political unreliability".

It is understood that the "Civic Legion" has a membership of about 200.

Telephones—  
WILLIAM 1007.  
(6 Lines.)

# Department of Defence.

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

In Reply Please Quote

SYDNEY, 29th. April, 1932.

No. D.I.O. 12/1/30/834

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

INTERNAL SECURITY - ACTIVITIES OF  
LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

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Submitted:

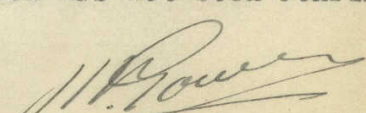
With reference to Navy Office secret memorandum No. S.C. 1887/2/30/01187 of 14th. April, 1932, and in continuation of my secret submission No. D.I.O. 12/1/30/831 of 21st. April, 1932, attached is copy of Photostat of Special Constable Warrant Form printed by the N.S.W. State Government. Whilst these Forms are quite legal two peculiarities in the Form created considerable interest at Canberra, F.C.T.

The first item of interest is that the capacity in which the Special Constable is to act is left blank and secondly the Special Constable can be sworn in by two Justices of the Peace. This type of Warrant Form was revived from an ancient Act. The Form in use up till recently was one signed by the Commissioner of the Police. With this new form the Commissioner of the Police may not know how many Special Constables have been sworn in and it is a recognised fact that an exceedingly large number of Trades Union officials and State A.L.P. members are Justices of the Peace.

2. The organisation of the Industrialists to support Lang is based on the use of the Sydney Trades and Labour Council as a General Staff with Union Secretaries and Shop Stewards as executive. Shop Stewards of each trade forward to the Union Secretary the name and addresses of men in their respective factories who are prepared to support Lang in any action which he might take. This is the Industrial Section of the "Lang is Right" Campaign which is working in cooperation with the Political organisation based on Electorate Councils of Action and reported upon in my secret submission No. D.I.O. 18/2/6 of 18th. April, 1932.

3. Superimposed on these two organisations is the Constitutional Guard which rather confuses the issue. The Constitutional Guard is more radical and probably more of a combattant unit than the "Lang is Right" Labour Army. This Guard is after the lines of the Communist Workers' Defence Corps. It is headed by one McCrystal a Returned Soldier and well known radical. The Military Intelligence have a report that the secretary of the Constitutional Guard is a Sergeant-Major of the Permanent Forces but information in this office rather contradicts this belief. However, nothing reliable has yet been obtained. The Constitutional Guard is at the moment about 800 strong distributed throughout such industrial suburbs as Redfern, Glebe, Botany &c.. Its main reason for existence seems to be a preparation for an attack on the "New Guard".

4. In regard to the "New Guard" information received this morning advises that the Guard is prepared to act immediately, should the Privy Council decision be in favour of the State of N.S.W. in the Upper House appeal. This information has not been confirmed.

  
District Intelligence Officer,  
Sydney.

D.N.I.  
1st N. M. [unclear]  
M. 1/ [unclear]

Law by  
C. [unclear]  
3/1/32

Telephones—  
WILLIAM 1007.  
(6 Lines.)

Department of Defence.

S.C. 1887/2/30

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

In Reply Please Quote

SYDNEY, 21st. April, 1932.

No. D.I.O. 12/1/30/831.

MOST SECRET.

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

INTERNAL SECURITY - N.S.W. SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

Submitted:

With reference to my most secret submission No. D.I.O. 12/1/30/809 of 7th. April, 1932, para. 2, regarding N.S.W. State activities, information has been obtained that the State Government is making preparations to enrol 25,000 Special Constables.

2. In this connection Warrant Forms for enrolling Special Constables have been printed by State Government Printer and although it has not been possible to obtain a copy, a photograph of a form has been obtained. This photograph has been handed to Major LLOYD of the Commonwealth Investigation Branch who is desirous of taking it to Canberra with him tonight. It is proposed to recover this at a later date when it will be forwarded to Navy Office

District Intelligence Officer,  
Sydney.

*D.I.O. 12/1/30/831*  
*22/4/32*

*22/4/32*

*Seen by C.M.S. 22/4/32*

# NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

HAS BEEN APPOINTED AND SWORN IN

## A SPECIAL CONSTABLE,

*To act in and for the* .....

.....  
J.P.

.....  
J.P.

---

N.B.—This Warrant Card is not transferable, and must be carefully preserved by the Special Constable, and returned when his appointment ceases. Any person finding this Card is requested to hand it over at once to the Police Authorities.

73019 3.32

A. J. KENT, I.S.O., Govt. Printer.

F. B. Smith  
Capt. Contracts Sta

Howell  
Wilmington  
N. C.  
at the residence

\_\_\_\_\_

U



# Department of Defence.

50.1887/2/80

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

SYDNEY, 18th. April 1932.

In Reply Please Quote

No. D.I.O. 18/2/6.

**MOST  
SECRET**

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

INTERNAL SECURITY - ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

Submitted :

With reference to your secret memorandum No.S.C.1887/2/30/01187 of 14th. April, 1932, the following is a survey of Communist and Labour activities in regard to the present political situation in New South Wales.

2. Broadly speaking, the Communist Party is "making the pace" for the State A.L.P. and many of the statements and actions of the State A.L.P. now accepted as everyday utterances are similar to those which the Communist Party was making with some temerity only two years back.

3. There are now quite substantial reasons for concluding that the differences between the State A.L.P. and the Communist Party are more apparent than real. For example, although individuals who belonged to Communist fraternal organisations such as the Minority Movement, &c., were debarred from membership of the State A.L.P., the President of that body, Mr. Keller (until recently a member of the M.M.) has now ruled that Unions affiliated to Communist fraternal organisations such as the Red International of Labour Unions, Moscow, may still be affiliated to the State A.L.P.. This rather indicates that the action of the Easter Conference in debarring certain persons from membership was more in the nature of a drive against unruly individuals than a battle of principles. Further evidence that the Communist Party and State A.L.P. have quite a lot in common is displayed by the fact that L. Sharkey a Communist Senate candidate and W. Orr of the Minority Movement have been addressing factory gate meetings on the present political situation in conjunction with A.L.P. members.

*3/4 2/4  
lead  
20.4.32*

4. The Communist Party is very careful in propaganda never to ally itself with the State Premier, (Mr. Lang) in any of his statements. According to the Communist analysis of the situation, Mr. Lang, will become a totally discredited politician. When this situation arises the Communist Party hopes by continuously presenting their differences with Lang to prevent the supporters of the State A.L.P. from joining more conservative parties. The Communist Party although very weak numerically and decidedly weak financially is becoming very selective in its recruiting. It is apparently afraid of being flooded with ex-members of the A.L.P. who will be "suffering from right ideology". On the other hand it will accept anybody into its fraternal organisations.

5. In connection with the relations between the Communist Party and State A.L.P., it must be appreciated that Lang, as an individual greatly dislikes personally the present leaders of the Communist Movement in Australia and regards them as "rabble". Notwithstanding, it is known that he has considerable admiration for the Soviet regime in Russia. It is also rather interesting that Lang has implicit faith and confidence in "Jock" Garden.

*W  
5/12*

6. Recently the Communist Party in a report to the Communist International at Moscow on the political situation in this State stated that Lang had a "revolutionary urge". In the words of a Communist who is now acting as an organiser for the A.L.P., Lang "is endeavouring to carry out to his utmost capacity a revolutionary" "policy in a constitutional manner".

7. The "New Guard" has largely been responsible for driving together the Communist Workers' Defence Corps and the Labour Army. The United Front Against Fascism, formed by the Communist Party, has fulfilled its role very successfully in such industrial areas as Bankstown, Botany &c., where New Guard speakers have been assaulted on several occasions.

8. The Labour Army, referred to in the Press as the Constitutional Guard, is based on the State A.L.P. political organisation according to electorates.

At present leading parliamentarians of the State A.L.P. and industrialists are daily addressing electorate meetings in order to gauge the general feeling in electorates on an election or towards a general strike, and to ascertain the support available in event of any turmoil.

9. In each electorate a Council of Action has been set up. These Councils of Action are to act as district headquarters. Each member of the Council of Action is to become an intelligence officer and organiser for his own locality. All Labour League Rooms, of which there are some hundreds scattered round Sydney, are to be sub-section headquarters for the electorate Councils of Action. To date the scheme has not gone far beyond the paper stage of organisation, and every effort is being made to enlist Returned Soldiers with some idea of an army organisation, in which the Labour Army is lacking.

10. The Communist Party still retains its Workers' Defence Corps organisation intact but ready for co-operation with the Labour Army in event of extreme urgency.

In all probability in event of trouble the Workers' Defence Corps would remain neutral till both opposing sides of the conflict were considerably weakened by casualties and then the fresh W.D.C. would be able to take command of the situation. These tactics rather sum up the whole of the Communist Party attitude in the present trouble in this State.



District Intelligence Officer,  
Sydney.

# RED ARMY

## TO BE FORMED

### To Support Premier.

A Red army, pledged to take up arms for the Premier, Mr. Lang, if called upon to do so, is being mobilised in the city and suburbs, according to a statement made by an official at the Trades Hall yesterday. Plans have been laid, it was stated, to make returned soldiers with "working class views" the nucleus of the army. At the last meeting of the Labour Council on Thursday night a resolution was carried, instructing shop delegates to forward to the Labour Council the names of all workers "who were prepared to take their place in the fight that is impending." All shop stewards will be requested to send into the council the names and addresses of those enrolled, and to make special reference to those who are returned soldiers, who will be organised separately, the resolution read. "We will place our organisations at the disposal of the Government on the industrial or any other field."

Organisers at the Trades Hall expect to enlist 25,000 returned men who, they state, will be strengthened by 100,000 volunteers recruited from the unions, Labour leagues, socialisations units, and "working class organisations."

Present intentions are to do the recruiting en masse, and it was stated yesterday that entire leagues would be enrolled.

Already a number of bodies have been secretly formed by members of the Australian Labour party, and negotiations are proceeding to merge them with the army being formed by the Labour Council.

Several months ago following attacks by the New Guard on Communist and socialisation units an opposition body, known as the Constitutional Guard, was established. A prominent official said yesterday that the guard was 5000 strong. Membership has not been restricted to returned soldiers, but may include all with working class views. The organisation, he said, was controlled by an inner council, and was made up of zones and units. Members were sworn to secrecy, and their objective was the socialisation of industry.

The principal duties of the Constitutional Guard up to the present have been to escort socialisation speakers to and from meetings and to form cordons round the platform. The records of applicants for membership are closely scrutinised, and on being enrolled applicants are required to take an oath of secrecy not to divulge information regarding the Guard under pain of stern punishment.

The city unit of the Constitutional Guard, according to the official, has a membership of 2000, and the Burwood unit is 1000 strong. Units have also been formed at Redfern, Belmore, Burwood, Enfield, Bondi, Kensington, and Botany.

#### DEFENCE CORPS.

Another fighting organisation, known as the Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Defence Corps, was formed at the Trades Hall on Thursday night. Its membership has been restricted, as its name indicates, to returned sailors and soldiers. All recruits are members of the Australian Labour party and supporters of Mr. Lang.

One of the first decisions at the inaugural meeting was to telegraph the Premier in Melbourne pledging their support.

#### LABOUR CLUB.

A third body, known as the New South Wales Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Labour Club, has also been formed. One of the objects of this organisation is "the fulfilment of the lavish promises that were made to us during the Great War." "We propose to achieve our objective by creating a mass organisation of returned sailors and soldiers," reads the latest issue of "Wide Awake," the official organ of the club. "This organisation shall be absolutely controlled by the rank and file, and we desire direct affiliation with the A.L.P. as a means to attain our objective." The Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Imperial League is roundly condemned by the club as being "controlled by the brass hat brigade." The Labour Club, it is stated, will be invited to link up with the general army.

#### FACTORY ORGANISING.

An elaborate plan for immediate mobilisation was adopted by the conference of the executives of all unions on Thursday night. The assistant secretary, Mr. R. King, M.L.C., yesterday despatched letters to all unions asking them to instruct their shop stewards to commence the enrolment of volunteers. There are about 1500 shop delegates, and they control at least 200,000 unionists. Special efforts will be made to recruit returned soldiers. Concurrently with the organising in the factories, special meetings of the Labour leagues will be held to enrol members.

Mr. King stated yesterday that within 24 hours of the announcement of the proposed formation of an army, 100 applications had been made to the Labour Council office.

Apart from the bodies formed by the A.L.P. and the Labour Council, the Communist party has also established the United Front Against Fascism and other militant bodies.

37  
D.W.I. 18/4  
150  
M. King  
19.4.32.

HEYN

M. H. 16/4/32

s.c.1887/2/30/

01107

1/4 April, 1932.

~~SECRET~~

District Intelligence Officer,  
Garden Island,  
SYDNEY.

Internal Security - Activities of  
the Communist Party.

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It is felt that, in the general study which is being made of political, etc., events in New South Wales (considered from the point of view of internal security), the extent of the attention which is being given the New Guard has possibly created a situation favourable to the development of Communistic activities. While reports have been received of Communistic activities directed against the R.A.N., there is an absence of information here as to recent activities of the Communist Party generally. Accordingly it is requested that any information concerning preparations made by the Communists to take advantage of any possible disorder taking place in New South Wales, or any preparations made to counteract the growth of the New Guard, be forwarded.

*H. Bell*  
Director of Naval Intelligence.

8/and Labour organizations

Department of Defence.

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

In Reply please Quote

SYDNEY, 12th. April, 19 32.

No. D.I.O. 21/5/2/814.

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

*Secret.*

ACTIVITIES OF "NEW GUARD".

Submitted :

With reference to your secret memorandum No. N.I.D. 127/78/3089 of 2nd. October, 1931, and in continuation of my secret submission No. D.I.O. 12/1/30/809 of 7th. April, 1932, the following activities of the "NEW GUARD" are forwarded for consideration.

2. Last night, 11th. April, 1932, CAMPBELL, G.O.C., "New Guard" delivered quite a bombastic speech to about 500 selected Guardsmen at Turramurra, an outlying suburb of Sydney. The general purport of speech being that the Guard was to prepare for any emergency and train accordingly. De Groot also spoke in the same strain.

3. Attached is copy of first section of Guard's training syllabus issued on 11th. April, 1932. Copies of this have not yet reached members of the Guard but when it has been circularised, it is proposed by Military Intelligence, 2nd. District Base, to whom copy has been handed, to consult Crown Law authorities with a view to instituting legal proceedings under the "Crimes Act" - section dealing with Illegal Drilling.

4. The re-organisation of the Guard is proceeding apace. In this connection attention is invited to enclosure to secret submission D.I.O. 12/1/30/809 of 7th. April, 1932, para. 4. Additional to the ordinary conclusions regarding disruption, &c. which may be drawn from Guards order dated 4th. April, 1932, new data to hand stresses the importance which is now being laid on the four Mobile Battalions. In effect the Guard now has only two classes (a) Military, (b) Civil. Nearly all the military personnel being concentrated in the Mobile Battalions whilst the Civil sections maintain the "Localities" and smaller units as local bases for supplies &c.. The training of the Mobile Battalions on the lines of enclosed syllabus will be watched carefully.

5. A Harbour Guard section has been placed on a sound basis by the Guard with the Australian Motor Yacht Squadron as foundation. A. Jefferson, Commodore of the Yacht Squadron is Commanding Officer of the Harbour Guard. Very reliable information was obtained that the Harbour section of the "New Guard" had designs on Spec tacle Island until they ascertained that all Bolts from Rifles stored at Spectacle Island had been stored at Garden Island.

*D.I.O. 21/5/2/814*  
*15/11/32*  
*15/11/32*  
*14/4/32*

*[Signature]*  
District Intelligence Officer,  
Sydney.

MOBILE TRAINING.

Wingello House,  
Angel Place, Sydney.  
11th April 1932.

First Week.

- (1) DISCIPLINE, by means of which the morale of a force can alone be maintained, is the bedrock of all training.
- (2) The experience of every war, just as that of civil conflicts, has proved that successful warlike operations - defensive or offensive - depend upon skilled leadership and bold offensive action. It must be remembered that the development of morale, which includes fighting spirit and discipline, is the first object of all training.
- (3) Training inculcates the power of command in the leaders, it fosters the individual soldier's good fighting qualities, which depend on discipline, esprit de corps, confidence in his leader and confidence in his weapons.
- (4) The New Guard is probably the most completely voluntary force in the world today, and therefore possesses a high standard of morale. But this standard must be greatly improved before the Mobile Units may be classed as parts of a really efficient fighting force. And to be efficient they must be trained.
- (5) The training set out in the programme now being put into operation is intended to accustom the troops to move, work and handle equipment in a smart and intelligent manner, and also to develop the feeling of confidence, in each Man's mind, that he not only knows what he is doing and how to do it, but that he also feels that the man on each side of him has reached the same stage of efficiency. In other words, this training will make each man an efficient part of an efficient unit - and the result should be the attainment by all ranks of that high standard of morale so essential to success.
- (6) It is therefore the duty of every Guardsman to attend the training parades regularly, and to do his utmost to thoroughly absorb the instructions prepared for him.

NOTE. Training will normally be carried out by units not larger than Platoons, although in the initial stages it is preferable that the training unit be the Section. Training will be undertaken with discretion, and in private, until orders to the contrary are issued by Formation Commanders.

ELEMENTARY DRILL.

The following definitions of terms occurring throughout the text should be understood by all ranks:-

<u>Blank file:</u>	A front rank man without a rear rank man.
<u>Dress to:</u>	To take up the alignment correctly.
<u>File:</u>	A front rank man and his rear rank man.
<u>Front:</u>	The direction in which troops are facing or moving, at any given time.
<u>Line:</u>	Troops formed on the same alignment.
<u>Position change of:</u>	A movement by which a body of troops takes up a new alignment.
<u>Rank:</u>	A line of men, side by side.
<u>Single file:</u>	A column of files.
<u>Squad:</u>	A small body of men formed to drill.
<u>Wheeling:</u>	A movement by which a body of troops brings forward a flank on a fixed or moving pivot.

The number of men which can be directly controlled in action by one commander is strictly limited. The basis of organisation is therefore the SECTION which is the largest group of men that can be personally controlled by its leader throughout the action. Sections are grouped in fours into Platoons and Platoons in fours into Companies. Four Companies made up in this manner form a Battalion such as the one to which you belong.

This training will be carried out on the following basis of sequence:-

- (1) Explanation - instruction by ear.
- (2) Demonstration - instruction by eye.

- (3) Execution - Testing the results of the instruction and correcting mistakes.
- (4) Repetition - Practice to gain improvement.

DISCIPLINE. The quickest method of teaching discipline is by close order drill. The soldier begins the drill by being taught the "position of attention" which in itself is the key to the purpose for which drill was invented. It secures the whole attention of the man to his commander by requiring:-

- (1) absolute silence.
- (2) the body rigid and motionless.
- (3) eager expectation of the word command and instant readiness to obey it.

Slovenly drill is worse than useless. It is the quality of the drill, and not the time spent on it which is important.

ESPRIT DE CORPS: Strict and unvarying maintenance of discipline is the surest guarantee of esprit de corps, and all ranks should understand this and the fact that there is this definite purpose behind the inculcation of discipline.

The following will be the subjects and the order in which they are to be treated under the heading "Elementary Drill":-

- (1) Words of command - now given.
- (2) Positions - attention, at ease, easy.
- (3) Falling in and dressing - numbering.
- (4) Turning.
- (5) Marching - quick time and double time.
- (6) Forming fours; forming two-deep. At halt and on move.
- (7) Movements in fours; a. Changing direction.  
b. Forming line.

- (1) WORDS OF COMMAND. Commands which consist of one word will be preceded by a caution. The caution, or cautionary part of a word of command, will be given deliberately and distinctly; the last or executive part, which, as a rule, should consist of only one word or syllable, will be given sharply: AS PLATOON (slowly) HALT (Sharply) RIGHT (slowly) FORM (Sharply). A pause will be made between the caution and the executive word of command.

Instructions when given words of command must themselves adopt a correct bearing, and so be an example of alertness to their men.

It should be remembered that a word of command is an order which must be smartly and promptly obeyed. Instructions must observe the result of their commands at drill and check any tendency on the part of the men to carry out a movement in a slovenly manner. For instance, when men are called to attention absolute steadiness and silence must be insisted on. Plenty of time should therefore be taken over the correct performance of one movement before proceeding with the next. If faults and slack habits are passed over in the early stages they will, in time undermine discipline without which no troops can train or fight.

The following table shows when to give words of command to men on the move during close order drill:-

<u>Words of Command.</u>	<u>Quick Time.</u>
Halt.	As the right foot is coming to the ground.
About Turn.	As the left foot is coming to the ground.
Right Turn.	As the right foot is coming to the ground.
" Form.	
Left Turn.	As the left foot is coming to the ground.
" Form.	
Forward (when marking time)	When the left foot is coming to the ground.
Form Fours.	When the left foot is on the ground.
Form Two-deep (front rank in front)	do. do.

<u>Words of Command.</u>	<u>Quick Time.</u>
Form Fours (Rear rank in front)	When the right foot is on the ground.
Form Two-deep (rear rank in front)	ditto.
Form Squad or Platoon (right leading)	When the right foot is coming to the ground.
Form Squad or Platoon (left leading)	When the left foot is coming to the ground.

Note. When drilling a Battalion words of command must be given a little earlier.

## (2) POSITIONS.

Squad - Attention. Spring up to the following position:- Heels together and in line. Feet turned out at an angle of about 45 degrees. Knees straight. Body erect and carried evenly over the thighs, with the shoulders (which should be level and square to the front) down and moderately back - this should bring the chest into its natural forward position without any straining or stiffening. Arms hanging from the shoulders as straight as the natural bend of the arm will allow. Wrists straight. Hands closed but not clenched. Backs of the fingers touching the thigh lightly, thumb to the front and close to the fore-finger, thumb immediately behind the seam of the trousers. Neck erect. Head balanced evenly on the neck and not poked forward, eyes looking their own height and straight to the front. The weight of the body should be balanced on both feet and evenly distributed between the fore part of the feet and the heels. The breathing must not in any way be restricted, and no part of the body should be either drawn in or pushed out. The position is one of readiness in expectation of the word of command. Particular attention should be paid to the heels being in line as other-wise the man cannot stand square in the ranks.

Stand at - Ease. Carry the left foot about 12 inches to the left so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet. As the left foot touches the ground carry the hands behind the back and place the back of the right hand in the palm of the left, grasping it lightly with the fingers and thumb, and allowing the arms to hang at their full extent. When a recruit falls in for instruction, he will stand at ease after he had got his dressing.

Stand - Easy. The limbs, head, and body may be moved but the man will not move his feet, so that on coming to attention there will be no loss of dressing. Slouching attitudes are not to be permitted.

## (3) FALLING IN.

Formations of Squads in single rank. Recruits will at this stage be formed in single rank without intervals, each man occupying a lateral space of 27 inches. Thus 10 men occupy nine paces. The accuracy of the spaces should be frequently tested. Squads will fall in and dress by the right unless otherwise ordered.

Dressing in single rank RIGHT-DRESS. If it be necessary to correct the dressing the command Right (or left) Dress will be given. Each man, except the man on the named flank, will take a short pace of 6 inches forward and will then look towards the flank by which he is to dress with a smart turn of the head, and, commencing with the man nearest the flank by which the dressing is made, will move up or back to his place successively. When the squad is correctly dressed the instructor will give the command "Eyes - Front". Men will only be dressed after the word Halt when correction of the alignment is necessary.

Numbering a Squad. SQUAD - NUMBER. The squad will number off from the right, the right-hand man calling out "One" the next on his left "Two" and so on.

## (4) TURNING (by numbers).

Turning to the Right - One. Keeping both knees straight and the body erect, turn to the right on the right heel and left toe, raising the



left heel and right toe in doing so.

On the completion of this preliminary movement the right foot must be flat on the ground and the left heel raised; both knees straight and the weight of the body, which must be erect, on the right foot.  
Two. Bring the left heel smartly up to the right.

Turning to the Left - One. Turn to the left as described above, on the left heel and right toe, the weight of the body being on the left foot on the completion of the movement.

Two. Bring the right heel smartly up to the left.

Turning About - One. Keeping both knees straight and the body erect, turn to the right-about on the right heel and left toe, raising the right toe and left heel in doing so, but keeping the right heel firmly on the ground. On the completion of this preliminary movement the right foot must be flat on the ground, and the left heel raised; both knees straight, and the weight of the body, which must be erect, on the right foot.

Two. Bring the left heel smartly up to the right.

Note: Turning will after training be done without numbers.

(5) Marching.

Position in marching. In marching the soldier will maintain the position of the head and body. He must be well balanced on his limbs. In slow time his arms and hands must be kept steady by his sides. In quick time the arms should swing naturally from the shoulder, so that the hands reach the height of the waist-belt in front and go as far as possible to the rear. Hands should be kept closed but not clenched. The movement of the leg must spring from the haunch, and be free and natural. The legs should be swung forward freely and naturally from the hip joints, each leg as it swings forward being bent sufficiently at the knee to enable the foot to clear the ground. The foot should be carried straight to the front and, without being drawn back, placed firmly upon the ground with the knee straight, but so as not to jerk the body.

The Squad will Advance - Double - March, (or if on the Move Double March) Step off with the left foot and double on the toes with easy swinging strides, inclining the body slightly forward, but maintaining its correct carriage. The feet must be picked up cleanly from the ground, at each pace, and the thigh, knee and ankle joints must all work freely and without stiffness. The whole body should be carried forward by a thrust from the rear foot without unnecessary effort. The heels must not be raised towards the seat, but the foot carried straight to the front and the toes placed lightly on the ground. The arms should swing easily from the shoulder, and should be bent at the elbow, the forearm forming an angle of about 135 degrees with the upper arm (i.e. midway between a straight arm and a right angle at the elbow) fists slightly clenched, backs of the hands outwards, and the arms swung sufficiently clear of the body to allow of full freedom for the chest. The shoulders should be kept steady and square to the front and the head erect.

(6) FORMING FOURS.

Columns of fours is the ordinary marching formation of infantry and is then known as column of route. Great attention must be paid to training men to keep the prescribed distance from and to cover exactly the man in front. Odd numbers are right files and even numbers are left files. In order that the left section of fours may always be complete, the file on the left of the squad or section will act as a left file and the second file from the left as a right file in forming fours. In line in two ranks at the halt. The squad having been numbered, the squad will form fours.

Form-Fours. The left files will take a pace of 30 inches back with the left foot, and then a side pace of 27 inches with the right, so as to cover their right files. In this formation the squad will stand in fours.

Form-Two-Deep. The left files will move to their original position in line by taking a side pace of 27 inches with the left foot and a pace forward to 30 inches with the right; or if the squad has been turned about while in fours, a side pace with the right foot and a pace back with the left.

Note. In forming fours after changing ranks, left files will take a pace of 30 inches to their front, with the right foot, and one of 27 inches to the left with the left, thus bringing them into the same relative position as regards right files as they occupy after forming fours in the usual way.

They will form two deep by taking a side pace with the right foot and a pace back with the left.

Re-Form Line, Left (or Right) - Turn. Each man of the squad will turn in the direction named, and then form two-deep as described above without further command.

(7) MOVEMENTS IN FOURS.

(a) Change Direction Right - Right Wheel. The inner man of the leading four will move round a quarter of the circumference of a circle having a radius of 4 feet, stepping short to enable the other men of the four to wheel with him. When the quarter circle is completed the four leads on in the new direction. The other fours in succession will follow in the footsteps of the leading four without increasing or diminishing their distance from each other or altering the time.

Rear Fours - Cover. If the squad is halted or ordered to mark time before the whole squad has wheeled into the new direction the fours which have not yet wheeled will cover off on this which have, moving to their places by the shortest route.

(b) On the Left, Form - Squad. The right files will mark time two paces, the left files will take a pace to the rear with the right foot and one to the left with the left foot and the whole squad will make a half left turn together and move up to their places in line, each man marking time when he reaches his position in line.

Forward. The squad will move on in line in the direction in which it was originally marching in fours.

Note. When a squad moving to the right in fours form squad on the right, the right files mark time three paces; the left files take a pace to the rear with the right foot and one to the left with the left foot, mark time one pace and the whole mark a half-right turn together and move up.

(To be continued)

aphones  
LIAM 1007.  
(lines.)

# Department of Defence.

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

SYDNEY, 8th. April, 1932.

In Reply Please Quote

No. D.I.O. 18/1/30/810.

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
Melbourne.

Most Secret.

## EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS.

Submitted :

### WIRELESS.

*See appendix  
File 1927/177  
GC*

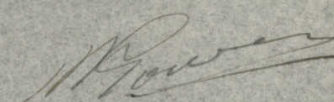
Forwarded herewith is submission from Captain Superintendent, Sydney, to Secretary, Naval Board, having reference to emergency communications between SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and CANBERRA, F.C.T.. It is requested by Captain-Superintendent that this letter may be handed to those concerned by the Director of Naval Intelligence.

2. In regard to para. 1 of attached letter, Director, Commonwealth Investigation Branch, also considers that the installation of such a set at CANBERRA is desirable and is prepared to take charge of material and keep in custody till required. The Investigation Branch is also in position to supply, in case of emergency, an experienced operator.

### TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS.

3. With reference to the subject of direct telephone connections between the Intelligence Services in Sydney, work has already been commenced at Victoria Barracks for the installation of direct lines to Liverpool, Garden Island and Investigation Branch, Attorney General's Department. As far as Garden Island is concerned the only action has been a request for an estimation as to cost.

D.N.1  
1st N.M.

  
District Intelligence Officer,  
Sydney.

"Labour Daily" - 9<sup>th</sup> April 32

# SINISTER MOVE TAKEN BY THE DEFENCE DEPT.

SPECIAL 'PHONE LINES  
INSTALLED IN  
SYDNEY

## VIC. BARRACKS

THE NIEMEYER POLICY IN  
OTHER COUNTRIES  
OF WORLD

**I**S it the intention of the Federal Government to provoke civil war in N.S. Wales?

If so, the action taken by the Defence Department yesterday has sinister significance.

It was reported to "The Labor Daily" office last night that special junction telephone lines had been installed yesterday between Victoria Barracks and Liverpool Camp, Garden Island, the Commonwealth Investigation Branch (Customs House) and Naval Headquarters (Edgecliff).



This move, combined with Sir O. Niemeyer's recent peculiar activities of the Commonwealth Investigation Branch, suggests a relentless desire by the agents of the foreign bondholders to use violence as a means to attain their ends.

In the histories of foreign States, notably in South and Central America, the bondholders have used battleships and other forms of armed force to compel payment of over-sea debts.

The unhappy peoples of these States have had to face shells and bayonets as well as starvation as reprisals for their failure to meet the so-called "obligations" imposed on them by people over whom they have had no control.

Some of these scenes of carnage have been witnessed in South America quite recently, since certain States refused to meet the demands of Sir Otto Niemeyer.

Are we also to taste this ruthlessness?

1st 10. 11/4/32

Seen

Seen by 195  
11/4/32 JKH

WILSON 1007.  
(6 L.S.)

# Department of Defence.

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

SYDNEY, 7th. April, 1932.

In Reply Please Quote

No. D.I.O. 12/1/30/809.

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

**MOST  
SECRET**

INTERNAL SECURITY.

Submitted :

With reference to your secret memorandum No. N.I.D.127/78/3089 of 2nd. October, 1931, and in continuation of my secret submission No. D.I.O. 12/1/30/806 of 31st. March, 1932, the following developments have taken place subsequent to High Court judgement delivered on 6th. April, 1932, in case of C'wealth v N.S.W. re Financial Agreement Act.

N.S.W.STATE ACTIVITIES.

2. Although officially denied it has been ascertained with a fair degree of reliability that preparations have been made by the State Government to use a number of State Officials as the nucleus of something in the nature of a State Labour Army.

3. In all probability wiser councils will prevail and force will not be used to prevent the Commonwealth putting into effect its powers under the new Act. However, the attached leading article from "Labour Daily" of 7th. April, 1932, is rather ominous especially in view of its apparently authoritative origin.

"NEW GUARD" ACTIVITIES.

4. Attached copy of instructions issued to "NEW GUARD" members on 4th. April, 1932, shows that this body has undergone a reconstruction. It is now taking on a more militant aspect and the falling away of more sane members leaves control completely in the hands of the less balanced members.

5. The clash between the Police and the members of the "NEW GUARD" outside SYDNEY Central Court-house on 1st. April, 1932, prior to hearing of de Groot Case has already been reported in the Press and further comment is unnecessary. The reactions of the "New Guard" and the public to this episode have been rather interesting. The popular opinion with the public seems to be that Superintendent MACKAY who was in charge of Police acted under direct instructions from the Premier. This, of course, cannot be confirmed but another side to the discussion is that the Police acted independently to display to the populace that they had little in common with the "New Guard". Undoubtedly the conduct of the Police Force during this incident did a great deal to lower the pretige of the Force in the eyes of the public. This is a very serious matter at this stage.

4. Since the High Court delivered judgment yesterday the actions of the "New Guard" may be defined as follows :-

*Seen by J.M.C. + 1st N.M.*

4. (cont'd.)

- (a) Receipt of report by "NEW GUARD" that Commonwealth Govn't. was preparing to recruit 2,000 special constables from the "OLD GUARD". This was also reported in "Labour Daily" of 6th. April, 1932. (Note: The "Old Guard" is largely controlled from offices of Colonial Sugar Refining Co.; and is headed by GOLDFINCH..)
- (b) Telegram on 6th. April, 1932, to PRIME MINISTER offering "any number" to assist Commonwealth. (Note: Refusal of this is anticipated by "N.G"..)
- (c) Preparations by "NEW GUARD" for coup d'etat should clash occur between State and Commonwealth forces or disorder or riots occur in any way. (Note: Preparation on these lines are rather confused and would probably be restricted to running essential services which would give backing to claim to run State by Commission.)

5. That preparations of a combattant nature are also contemplated in addition to those abovementioned, is evinced by effort on the part of the "NEW GUARD" to obtain reliable intelligence regarding Naval Arms and Equipment, and information regarding Guard on Liverpool Army Stores. It seems that they are already in full possession of actual information regarding these stores.

6. As an item of interest it may be mentioned that W/T. communication between LIVERPOOL ARMY SET and GARDEN ISLAND W/T. which was intended to replace land-line in event of sabotage to telephone service has not been working satisfactorily. A new set was installed at LIVERPOOL yesterday and trials are now in progress.



District Intelligence Officer,  
Sydney.

ISSUED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ROUTINE ORDERS No. 1 & No. 2.

30.3.32, & 4.4.32.

We have passed through what might be termed an Initiatory Period of twelve (12) months in bringing this organisation to a stage where we should be able to commence the real work for which as a body we were brought into existence, viz., the creation of a sound National Defence.

As the Guard is not a Military body in the true sense of the word, disciplined, paid, etc., it is therefore not possible to issue blunt orders and rest content that they would be carried out in detail, and with efficiency. This condition rapidly multiplied in effect as our numbers increased, and the variety of junior formation staffs was expanded until the Executive Council approved the decision that the Guard under the original plan (plus additions trimmings excrescences) had tended to become not only unwieldy, but also inefficient, and unready. Furthermore signs were evident that our opponents, and I leave them unclassified, were beginning to sow the seeds of internal dissension, and even disloyalty to the Guard - a statement amply borne out by current happenings in Divisions D.2 and A.5

So we had to make the move that was initiated at the Locality Conference of the 23rd March, 1932, of which all formations have already received a brief resume.

The General Staff after considering the many reactions already registered is more than ever convinced that the modifications are correct.

Already in Locality after Locality, the stiffening effect is apparent and old enthusiasms are being rejuvenated.

These modifications coming so soon after the opening of the de Groot Bridge, have, or should have, clearly indicated to all ranks that the Initiatory Period is at an end, and that in the process of getting ready for real effective action, we enter upon a new stage of the Guards development, viz. The Preparatory Period. I must emphasize that the present is, and must be what its name implies - a Period of Preparation, and Training, and you gentlemen must realise that upon your efforts during this stage, depends entirely the ultimate possibility of our ever being ready, prepared, trained to embark on our real objective. The Operative Period, the test of all of us, and of all our works and words.

So that we may all acquire the one uniform picture of the present period, I propose to cover the ground in some detail, and if you will allow me to finish we can then take any questions of detail.

Firstly there are only two "Classes" within the New Guard :-

- A. Military
- B. Civil.

It is evident or should be, to all of us that the idea of having Mobile Formations, plus "A" Class formations, both comprising the same types of men, was not an ideal one, but was brought about by the sheer military necessity of having available certain bodies of compact, closely organised fighting troops, or Army troops, available for any job of work. Hence the organisation of the existing four (4) Mobile Battalions. But what do we then find? A slight rift in the lute. Good old human nature gets busy, and in Division, and Locality Commands and Meetings, we arrived at the absurd situation where commanders of both Mobile and Locality troops are out of step, and furthermore, Mobile and "A" Class guardsmen regarded each other as fools. Sometimes secretly, and in the recesses of their hearts, but frequently openly, and at length. Unquestionably this arose from the diverse nature of the different duties and method of organisation, involved, but obviously it could not be allowed to continue. So we abolish "A" class altogether, and give former

members the option of grading themselves either Military or Civil; and, let me remark that we shall take no exception whatever to the classification any man adopts himself, that is entirely a private, personal decision, and depends as much on a man's environment, and circumstances in life, as it does upon temperament.

Now for the technicians of "B" Class. I think it is fairly obvious that in the event of major breakdowns of essential services, the number of "B" class men available would be insufficient to cope with the work of restoration. We could not increase the "B" establishment for by so doing, we should have still further depleted the ranks of the Mobile formations. So we adopted the other course, and eliminated the technical men as a Separate Class, extending to them the same choice of Classification - Military or Civil.

Here a word is appropriate regarding Signallers. It is apparent that if we are to augment the number of Mobile Battalions, all such Battalions must be properly equipped with trained Signal Staffs, and the necessary gear, and here again, we cannot afford to detach fighting troops, and turn them into signallers. We must reach out and attract all available trained men, and attach them to one Mobile Battalion or another, and we must do all we can to provide the necessary wireless gear, for each Battalion, the cost of a two way set is about £10: 0: 0. If we do this all Mobile Battalions should be in constant touch with their own Headquarters, and Chief Headquarters, through their Brigades, and it is evident that the only Signal Staff required by Divisions conducting "C" operations will be Runners using cars.

Now let me deal with the two (2) main classes - Military and Civil or "C" Class.

The Military Class is comprised exclusively of Mobile Formations, which must be manned and officered only by Guardsmen who are ready and willing to :-

1. Carry out the intense training laid down by the General Staff faithfully.
2. Apply that training by actual fighting when the occasion arises.
3. Mobilise & fight when how, and where required, when once orders have been issued.

Firstly it is obvious that unless the men and their officers are thoroughly trained, to a set standard of proficiency, and efficiency they will not be of much use to the General Staff, to themselves or to the Country when the Operative Period commences. And without hesitation, I say now, that unless and until the Inspector General's report that all ranks have reached the desired necessary degree of efficiency, there will be no operative period, as far as the General Staff and myself are concerned.

Secondly, Every man in a Mobile formation must be willing not only to make the small sacrifice of time required for training, but must be ready to apply that training and fight as a determined, disciplined soldier, when under "Operative" orders. I do not wish to find any men in Mobile Units, who are there simply because they do not want to be in "C" Class. I only want fighters who, should the emergency arise, will be prepared to smite or be smitten.

Thirdly all our Preparatory work, will be futile if we cannot utterly depend on the appearance of every man when once Mobilisation Orders are issued. As I have said before, I will not let the devoted few be sacrificed on the altar of the dilatory many. But give me the required number of trained, determined fighters, properly equipped (as they will be) and we can guarantee to achieve our first objective

The Civil or "C" Class comprises all guardsmen other than Mobile Formations and really represents the channel for the following activities during (1) the Preparatory Period, and (2) the Operative Period. Dealing first with "C" Class Preparatory work, this can be classified as under :-



The training for local protection under this heading comes Control and Pickets for the protection of homes, and also the posting of Guards for danger points within territorial boundaries, there is a little more work involved here than might appear on the surface, for it is obvious that a programme of training such as this cannot be commenced until the Territorial Commander by a process of appreciation has determined the nature and scope of the tasks with which he is likely to be confronted.

B. PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC MEETINGS. In both these connections "C" Class can, and will be of great value. On the Propaganda side Guardsmen can materially assist in the moulding of a favourable public attitude, while by the careful ~~moulding of a favourable public attitude~~, while by the careful organisation of public Meetings to which the desirable type of citizen is specifically invited, and at which the policy and activities of the New Guard are profounded. As far as discretion is allowed much can be done not only to augment the favourable Public attitude, but to win concrete demonstrations of approval in the form of :-

C. DIVISIONAL FINANCE. From this date, local Formation expenditure will automatically disappear, owing to the absence of costs regarding Meetings, notices etc., therefore Chief Headquarters will look to Divisions for Financial assistance, and by that I do not mean that money be expected from Guardsmen (Mobile) who in the greater majority of cases have experienced great difficulty in meeting the various calls localities have in the past been compelled to make, when I refer to Financial assistance, I anticipate that under the present modifications there should be little difficulty in obtaining a reasonable degree of support expressed in cash from sympathisers, and supporters who will be affected favourably, I trust, by the propaganda and meetings referred to above.

It is the earnest desire of the General Staff to build up a Reserve Fund, on which to draw for future purposes, that should be obvious.

For instance, the development of wide spread active support from the nucleus established throughout the country, depends very largely if not absolutely on adequate continuous personal liaison, and even Mr. Goode will not issue Rail tickets without payment.

D. RECRUITING. Here again, "C" Class can materially help the Guard, the moral influence of this section can be wielded both individually and in concert (at meetings) to actually enrol the many useful people who are still incompletely convinced, and who will probably need less and less persuasion as the days go by.

E. ORGANISATION OF TRANSPORT. This is probably one of the most important preparatory tasks that "C" class will undertake, and is divided into perfecting the necessary arrangements for transporting Guardsmen to both local and general rendezvous when the Operative period commences, the Chief Transport Officer is responsible for the entire movement of all Mobile Formations, and must therefore depend absolutely upon Divisions to furnish complete transport facilities for Mobile Guardsmen resident within the Divisional areas, I must emphasise that this is a job that requires some little detail effort not only to erect a structure of transport for the purpose indicated but also to check at frequent intervals the efficiency of such structure against the time when sudden or short notice orders may be issued, if you will just remember that the mobility of the troops and consequently the whole success of any given operation depends entirely on efficient transport, you will realise that in this direction the "C" Class can make or break the success of our plans.

F. BILLETING. I merely mention this subject for your consideration, for it may be that in some areas there might arise the necessity for Mobile Troops to be billeted there. The task of a Mobile Commander endeavouring to Billet any large number of troops in a strange area would be most unenviable, where he not assured of valuable co-operation from the "C" Class formations where his command may be located.

PREPARATORY PERIOD DETAILS 4.4.32.

Coming to the Operative Period the work of "C" Class resolves itself into four (4) simple headings, the first is clearly the actual mobilisation of C Class men, so that the task for which they have been trained as above, may smoothly be put into operation, immediately after that has been accomplished the "Transport arrangements" must begin to function, so that by the time Mobile Commanders are ready to issue orders for movement, the facilities for the movement will be available, thirdly and simultaneously the local protection plans must be put into effect, and all the necessary reliefs arranged for the maintenance and transport of patrols, pickets, and guards, Headquarters of course, will continually be manned to cater for, amongst other things the handling of recruits, here again, is a vital task for "C" Class, as I think we all agree that when once we do start something, we can anticipate an embarrassing flow of physical support, which could not be put to effective use except through a system of handling at "C" Class Headquarters, it is therefore decided that all "C" Class Headquarters will function as Clearing Centres, for this purpose, duties will fall under self explanatory headings :-

- (1) Investigation, verbal.
- (2) Acceptance, Attestation or rejection.
- (3) Classification and allocation
- (4) Formation of Mobile Sections and Evacuation to  
Battalion Headquarters in the Field.

THE  
**LABOR DAILY**

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

SYDNEY: THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1932.

## A License For War

**I**n its judgment delivered yesterday, a judgment that must reek with suspicion of political bias until the reasons for it are disclosed, the Full Bench of the High Court gave a license to big business, the National Party and the Boo Guard to outrage the sovereign rights of the people of New South Wales to the extent of confiscating their very means of subsistence.

Descending from the detached impartiality of its high office, the Bench, by majority verdict, has handed over the workers of this State to Bruce, Lyons and Co. for auction to the highest bidder.

In the name of Law, it has desecrated the cause of Justice, and made a travesty of the freedom of a sovereign people to govern themselves.

These are harsh words, but they are roused by harsher facts; they represent the considered opinion of those who lead and represent that great mass of the people which is steeped in misery and tortured by hunger.

In calm consideration of the strange verdict and its dread implication, we are forced to the conclusion that the rights and the well-being of the people have been subjected to a political code of right and wrong.

And political codes, wittingly or not, get strangely out of focus.

We have no doubt that the four justices who cast the dice against New South Wales will be able to quote musty precedents and plausible arguments to support their decision.

Nor have we any doubt that the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Evatt, admittedly the most learned and astute members of the Bench, as the dissenters, will be able to meet these judgments, precedent for precedent and argument for argument.

And so we find that the law governing the crisis mocks itself.

In such a dilemma of legal interpretation does it not appear alarming that a Bench, so remote from the trials and tribulations of the common people as is the High Court Bench, should ignore that paramount consideration, the public interest?

The Act, the legality of which the Bench was called upon to determine, was born in political spite, nurtured on spleen, and matured on dire threats against the sole means of subsistence of the largest and most distressed section of the people of New South Wales.

It was deliberately aimed at a Government that was given a majority of twenty over its combined enemies, in an attempt to prevent that Government from prosecuting a policy that is ensuring at least food and shelter for those people.

It is an Act that was proclaimed by its authors and their elaqueur Press as having been deliberately designed to send Mr. Lang to the country.

Obviously, then, it was an Act of political brigandage, aimed at the State revenues for the purpose of crippling and so bringing down the Government of New South Wales by means of starving its people, until the clamor and rebellion would shake the foundations on which the Premier and his Government stand.

Their Honors of the High Court, as citizens of the Commonwealth, knew all this.

They knew more, in that counsel for the predatory administration which sits at Canberra refused to give them an undertaking that his Government would refrain from stealing the pennies of the State even until they had determined the issue.

So anxious were these jackals of high finance to get at their prey that they strained even at the slender leash that these same judges held—strained with an insane enthusiasm that should have indicated to any judicial mind that more than desire to see the law observed urged them on.

To such learned men it must have been known that neither the framers of the Commonwealth Constitution nor the people who endorsed the Financial Agreement by their vote upon the referendum intended that, at any time, either instrument should be used to confiscate the revenues of any one of the States for the benefit of the Federal authority.

They had judicial knowledge of the fact that the Victorian and Tasmanian Governments, which opposed the policy of the New South Wales Government on general principles, considered the Act so dangerous to the constitutional rights of all the States and the people in these States that they joined New South Wales in opposing it.

As citizens, too, they knew that such a Tory as Sir Herbert Nicholls, Deputy-Governor of Tasmania, regarded it as a declaration of war, and that another Tory, Sir Hal Colebatch, had opposed it lock, stock and barrel for similar reasons.

It must have been obvious to each of the gentlemen occupying that honored Bench that the law was one of political vindictiveness, executed with diabolical cunning to serve the ends of jealousy and spite.

### CONSTITUTIONS MAY BREAK.

A judge is surely more than a dictionary or a mere interpreter of words.

As the final arbiter—within the Constitution—of the liberties of Governments and individuals, he is designed to be the guardian of the public good.

Four Judges of the High Court of Australia yesterday sacrificed the public good to political expediency. They have loaned their legal mantle to the declaration of war upon the people of this State. They have stretched the Constitution to make legal an enormity that was illegal.

Labor has long since lost its faith in judges.

It has not forgotten that the late T. J. Ryan, when Premier of Queensland, and the subject of a campaign similar to that against Mr. Lang, could never get a verdict from his own Supreme Court or from the High Court—and that on appeal he had upset no fewer than three political judgments by the latter tribunal.

Constitutions can be stretched by politicians and by judges until they break.

Yesterday's judgment will not deter the Government or the people of this State from fighting for the maintenance of their rights and resisting any act of war made under the cloak of it.

If Mr. Lyons issues his proclamation to-day the war is on.

Labor takes up the challenge.

(Written after consultation to express the views of the Labor Party of N.S.W.)

## SPECIAL FORCE TO AID POLICE

### N.S.W. Public Servants Have Cautious Policy

SYDNEY, Wednesday. — Efforts are being made to enrol members of the public service as special constables to reinforce the police should the need arise. A demand has been made by many public servants that they should not be used for political purposes.

The president of the Public Service Association (Mr. Flynn) said tonight that the only part any members of the association would take in any conflict would be to police homes in places where the regular police had been drawn away.

Efforts are being made to go further than the policy outlined by Mr. Flynn. Most of the members of the first committee resigned as they were not satisfied that they were not being used to bring into being a force which might be used politically. Their resignations have deterred the prime movers, but they have co-opted other members and are persevering in their effort to create a weapon which will lie ready to the hand of Mr. Lang.

*Sun News. Pictorial. 7/4/32*

*D. N. 1 116: 7/4/32  
151 N. 77  
C. H. S.  
7. 4. 32.*

01103

8 April, 1932.

SECRET

The Captain Superintendent,  
SYDNEY. N.S.W.

With reference to D.I.O. Secret memorandum No. D.L.O. 12/1/30/806 of 31st March 1932, addressed to Director of Naval Intelligence, I am directed to request that during the continuance of the state of affairs referred to therein, the services of Lieutenant-Commander C.C. Baldwin of your Staff, may be made available for Intelligence duties, as requisite.

*[Signature]*  
Secretary.

~~Ind. mem.~~  
Appd 27.12

Proposa memo submitta

*[Signature]*  
7/4

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.  
M I N U T E P A P E R.

S. C. 1887/2/30

11429.

~~SUBJECT:~~  
~~SECRET~~

N.A.2nd N.M.

With reference to most secret memorandum, D.I.O. 12/1/30/806 received from District Intelligence Officer, Sydney, it is considered that the services of Lieut-Commander Baldwin would be most suitably employed in the interests of the Sydney Intelligence Centre during the present unsettled state of affairs in New South Wales.

2. Although Baldwin is senior to Gower it is not desired to relieve Gower of the duties of D.I.O., but rather that Baldwin should render him all assistance for the time being in the event of Mr. Wake being employed a great deal of his time on shore.

3. It is therefore requested that C.S.S. may be informed that until further orders Baldwin should be employed on Intelligence duties only.

*[Signature]*  
D. N. I.  
6/4/32.

S.C.1887/2/30/

01083

6 April, 1932.

MOST SECRET

District Intelligence Officer,  
Garden Island,  
SYDNEY.

Attitude of N.S.W. Police  
Officers to Officers of the  
Defence Department.  
-----

With reference to your most secret memorandum, D.I.O.12/1/30/806 of 31st March, it is requested that you will keep me informed of any further evidences of change in the attitude of N.S.W. Police Officers towards Officers of the Defence Department (Naval), specifying the Police officials concerned and the actual circumstances.

2. With reference to para.5 of your memorandum, the Base Commandant, and District Base, has made similar representations.

*H.S. Bell*

Director of Naval Intelligence.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.  
MINUTE PAPER.

80. 1997 2 30

C.5722.

SUBJECT : Reported change of attitude of certain officials of the  
N.S.W. Police Department to officers of the Defence Department.

**SECRET**

The Minister.

It is desired to bring before your notice the attached report from the District Intelligence Officer (Naval), Sydney, reporting a change in attitude adopted by certain New South Wales Police Officers towards officials of the Defence Department. This change of attitude, it will be seen, is attributed to the present relations existing between the Commonwealth Government and the Government of New South Wales; and it would seem that some apprehension is felt by the District Intelligence Officer, Sydney, as to the extent of co-operation which would be afforded Defence Forces by the New South Wales Police in the event of any internal disorder in that State.

2. The employment of the Defence Forces in cases of civil commotion, it may be stated, is not entirely contingent upon application by a State Government for assistance; for, if considered necessary, the Commonwealth Government can call upon the Defence Forces to protect Commonwealth services and institutions during such a disturbance. Also, it is understood that if the Commonwealth Government should consider that any situation warrants such a course, the Defence Forces may be called out for the maintenance of internal security in any State even in the absence of a request for assistance by the State Government concerned. It is, perhaps, not impossible to conceive a situation arising in New South Wales where it may be necessary for the Commonwealth Government to intervene; and accordingly the attitude of the State Police Force to the Defence Forces is a matter of some importance.

3. The person referred to in the latter part of para.4 of the District Intelligence Officer's memorandum has no connection with the Royal Australian Navy, except that, as a former Naval Officer, he is included in the War-time Appropriations List.

*let Hyde*

Chief of Naval Staff.  
4/4/32.

The Secretary,  
Defence Dept.

Referred

SECRETARY, NAVAL BOARD

*General*  
*432*

*Seen.*

*S.F.P.*  
*4/4/32*

*Lieut. Naval Bd.*  
*4/5*  
*4/4*  
*5/4/32*

*ACKS*  
*5.4.32.*  
*6/4/32*



Telephones—  
AM 1007.  
Lines.)

# Department of Defence.

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

In Reply Please Quote

SYDNEY, 31st. March, 19 32.

No. D.I.C. 12/1/30/806.

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

MOST SECRET.

## INTERNAL SECURITY.

Submitted :


With reference to litigation now in progress between the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales, the relations between the Defence Forces and the Civil Forces of the State are of paramount importance.

2. In this connection, attention is invited to the changed attitude of certain N.S.W. Police officers towards officials of the Defence Department.

3. Prior to the beginning of March, 1932, the greatest harmony existed between chiefs of the Police Department and the Intelligence Services. About the period of the commencement of abovementioned litigation, a changed attitude by Police officials became apparent to the Military Intelligence but was not observed by the Naval Intelligence till immediately before the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

4. Subsequent to the incident at the Bridge Opening Ceremony, Superintendent W. Mackay, then chief of C.I.B. but now acting Metropolitan Superintendent, was interviewed with a view to identifying unauthorised person on Bridge in Naval Uniform. This officer who was previously friendly, was definitely hostile and refused to render any assistance. Incidentally, it has since been ascertained with a fair degree of reliability but not confirmed that the person in uniform at Ceremony was Commander Rolleston, R.N. (ret'd.).

5. It is understood that the Base Commandant, 2nd. District Base, has advised the Chief of General Staff, Army Headquarters, Melbourne, of existing relations between Defence Forces and the N.S.W. Police.

  
District Intelligence Officer,  
Sydney.

D.N.L. JLB: 1/4/32.  
10. N.M. C.S.N.  
1. 4. 32.

Extract from Sydney M.I.R. No. 12/31.

The New Guard has definitely allied itself with the United Australia Party and during the week 300,000 posters for this party were stuck round Sydney by members of the New Guard. This organisation has been particularly active in breaking up Communist meetings. The usual method is to sing the National Anthem and attack any member of a crowd who has not removed his hat. The New Guard has not taken the initiative in any of the industrial centres where Communists have sympathisers or adherents so to date the victories have been rather hollow. Undoubtedly the election campaign gave the New Guard a much needed fillup, and membership is now increasing rapidly. Head-quarters have been moved from Twyford House, Castlereagh St., to Wingello House, Angell Place.

Attached is copy of a pamphlet issued by one of the candidates for East Sydney, in which electorate the majority of Naval ratings are enrolled.

ACTIVITIES OF "NEW GUARD".

In continuation of previous reports regarding the abovementioned organisation, advice has been received that as far as Sydney is concerned the "New Guard" is rapidly losing ground. In country districts, however, where Campbell (G.O.C.) is less well known, the membership and influence of the Guard is growing.

Throughout the country districts of New South Wales there is a spontaneous drive against Communists, and in Bourke and Dubbo, all Communists and sympathisers have been driven from the town. This can indirectly be traced to the activities of the New Guard and other similar country organisations of which a large number have sprung up from time to time in various districts. These are largely in the nature of "Home Defence Leagues" as a protection against the increasing numbers of unemployed on "the track", who in many cases are making impudent demands on isolated homesteads.

"CIVIC LEGION" - FORMATION OF.

The abovementioned organisation has been formed from a break-away of the "New Guard". It has the same aims and objects of the latter body but is very bitter against Mr. E. Campbell, G.O.C., "New Guard". Most of the members of the "Civic Legion" hail from Bondi and are headed by Major Treloar ex Chief of Staff of "New Guard" who was expelled for "political unreliability".

It is understood that the "Civic Legion" has a membership of about 200.

EXTRACT FROM "HANSARD" No. 9 of 1931.

Mr. Brennan (Attorney-General) - 30/10/31.

"Questions have been directed at me from time to time from different parties of the House on the subject of unlawful association. I have been asked to take certain action in respect of persons alleged to be acting unlawfully, and underlying the questions has been a suggestion that the Government possesses certain latent powers which it is unwilling to exercise, but which should be exercised in the preservation of order and the suppression of disorder. Special reference has been made to two bodies, the Communist Party and the New Guard.

It seems desirable, therefore, to set out the legal position for the information of honorable members. The Crimes Act 1914-28 provides as follows - omitting those parts which are not immediately relevant to the subject under consideration :-

"s.30A.- (1) The following are hereby declared to be unlawful associations :-

(a) any body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, which by its constitution or propaganda or otherwise advocates or encourages -

- (i) .....
- (ii) the overthrow by force or violence of the established Government of the Commonwealth or of a State or of any other civilised country or of organised government;

(iii) .....

(b) .....

(2) Any branch or committee of an unlawful association and any institution or school conducted under the authority of an unlawful association shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to be an unlawful association."

It will be seen that these provisions describe what an unlawful association is in the eyes of the law. But there is nowhere any provision of law which enables the Government by proclamation or otherwise to denounce an unlawful association as such. An unlawful association has no kind of corporate existence recognised by law by virtue of which it could be made a party to legal proceedings, apart from proceedings against an individual. Under the Unlawful Associations Act 1916-19 - a wartime measure aimed at the I.W.W. - the Governor-General had power to declare any association which advocated or encouraged the taking or endangering of human life to be an unlawful association. This act expired six months after the end of the war. The following provisions of the Crimes Act, however, have personal application, and may be applied to various kinds of offenders and offences in one way or another related to unlawful associations :-

"30B. Any member over eighteen years of age and any person who occupies or acts in any office, or position in or of an unlawful association, or who acts as its representative or as a teacher in any such school is liable for imprisonment for one year.

S. 30C. Any person who by speech or writing, advocates or encourages the overthrow by force or violence of the established government of the Commonwealth or of a State, or of any other civilised country or organised government, is guilty of an offence and if not born in Australia liable to two years imprisonment and to deportation.

S. 30D. Persons contributing or soliciting contributions to an unlawful association are liable to six months imprisonment.

For the purpose of this section, the printer of any paper, etc., containing any solicitation of subscriptions or contributions of money or goods for an unlawful association shall be deemed to solicit contributions.

30. E. No books, etc., issued by or on behalf or in the interests of an unlawful association shall be transmitted through the post or registered as a newspaper.

30. F. Persons printing, selling or exposing for sale any such book are liable to six months' imprisonment.

30. G. Goods and chattels of an unlawful association and books, etc., issued by or on behalf of or in the interests of an unlawful association shall be forfeited to the King."

These provisions were inserted in the Crimes Act in 1926, but no prosecutions have been launched under these powers.

COMMUNISTS. - There is a Communist Party in Australia. Its name is "The Communist Party of Australia", and it declares itself to be the Australian section of the Communist International. Article IV of the Constitution declares its objective to be as follows :-

Its purpose is the education and organisation of the workers for the overthrow of the capitalist state; establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat; abolition of the capitalist system, and the development of the Communist society.

(Exposition of the meaning of the words :-  
"Dictatorship of the Proletariat".

One of the statutes of the third international, of which the Communist Party is a part, is to be found at page 30 of the membership book of the Communist Party of Australia, and is as follows :-

The Communist parties must be prepared to carry on their work illegally. The E.C.C.I. (i.e., Executive Committee Communist International) must assist the parties in the preparation for illegal work, and see to it that the work is carried out.

At page 16 it is pointed out that :-

The Communist International considers the dictatorship of the proletariat as the only means for the liberation of humanity from the horrors of capitalism.

The Communist International considers the Soviet form of government as the historically evolved form of this dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Communist International fully and unreservedly upholds the case of the great Proletariat Revolution in Russia.

It will be seen, therefore, that on an appropriate set of facts arising, it would be competent to prove membership in an association, that such association was an unlawful one, and that certain persons stood in relation to it in one of the ways mentioned above. The question whether a prosecution would in any particular instance be feasible or desirable would be one of fact and policy to be considered as circumstances arise.

#### THE NEW GUARD.

The New Guard professes to be organised on military lines. It is said to be administered by a headquarters of ex-service men, comprising all the necessary branches and subdivisions of a staff organised and ready to mobilize. Greater SYDNEY is divided into four zones, and each unit is officered and staffed by men who have seen service. Members of the New Guard are classified in three groups as follows :-

- A. Class, are those who volunteer as shock troops.
- B. Class are chiefly technicians.
- C. Class are householders detailed for the defence of their own residential suburbs.

One person holds himself out as an authoritative exponent of its objects which, divested of certain counsels of perfection and abstract ideals, may be set out as follows :- It is the organisation of a force on military lines pledged to support, if called upon, the duly constituted authorities of law and order; to take the initiative in maintaining law and order; to safeguard the lives and property of the people, and to maintain essential services, should the police be overwhelmed. This exponent states that it is organised on sound military lines; that its functions are purely protective, and that it will not act unless called upon to do so by constituted authority, or until it is apparent that the forces of disorder are in complete control. In addition, it interests itself in a number of political and ethical questions.

It is claimed for the New Guard that in certain contingencies it would act without request from the police, and that it would be guided in the exercise of force by a council of action composed of various so-called divisional commanders. Measures of force would not be entered upon without the authority of a substantial majority of the members of this body.

Certain provisions of law relate to these matters. By the Unlawful Drilling Act 1819-60 Geo.III and 1 Geo.IV - it is provided that meetings and assemblies of persons for the purpose of training or drilling themselves, or of being trained or drilled to the use of arms or for the purpose of practising military exercises, movements or evolutions, without any lawful authority from His Majesty, are unlawful, and that a person attending such meeting for the purpose of training or drilling other persons to the use of arms or the practice of military exercises, movements or evolutions, or who commits acts of a like character set out in the statute, are liable to heavy punishment. Section 118 of the Defence Act provides that any person who induces or attempts to induce any other person to enlist or engage to serve in any military force, the raising of which has not been authorised by the Governor-General, is liable to six months' imprisonment. Unlawful drilling is dealt with under section 27 of the Crimes Act.

The question of how far, if at all, a member of the New Guard has, up to the present, offended against the law is a matter of evidence in each case. Propaganda, self-advertisement and verbal filibustering indicating an intention to break the law are not necessarily breaches of the law. The facts necessary to be proven are indicated by the provisions of law quoted and the sections referred to. As a citizen, each member of this organisation would, in proper circumstances, be justified in coming to the assistance of the police, but this right and, indeed, duty, would be shared equally with every other citizen, and would not imply licence to exercise a greater measure of force than that which would be legally permissible in the case of persons generally. Each member would come under the provisions of the law relating to the unauthorised carrying of fire arms. This organisation does not appear to fulfil the conditions necessary to constitute an unlawful association.

Reference to NEW GUARD in Report on Shipping Strike  
contained in Sydney M.I.R.No.10/31:-

" Despite the victimisation "cause" and the reduction of wages, it is doubtful if the men could have been brought on strike except for the unfortunate speeches by leaders of the New Guard". The G.O.C. made very rash offers to man the ships long before the trouble looked like coming to a head, and it had been learnt on authority that at the meeting of the Seamen's Union the men were very calm till one Communist speaker capitalised the statements made on behalf of the New Guard. This undoubtedly<sup>i</sup>nflamed the men.

ACTIVITIES OF "NEW GUARD".

With reference to previous report submitted regarding the activities of the "NEW GUARD" in this State, attached is copy of report received from Naval Intelligence Agent, Newcastle, regarding the organisation in that town.

In Sydney there have been several flamboyant speeches and one Communist meeting at Bondi was broken up by the Guard. The latest activity is an offer to take over the shipping strike and run the ships, a statement by Campbell which did a great deal towards precipitating the crisis, to which reference will be made later.

Finances of the Guard are improving and such organisations of the Employers such as Retail Traders Association have guaranteed regular donations e.g. the R.T.A. has guaranteed £25 per month.



(COPY)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
Department of Defence.

A.D.100/31

Officer-in-Charge Federal & Naval Coal  
Stocks.

P.O.Box 38A.

NEWCASTLE, N.S.W. 14th Octr. 1931.

MOST SECRET.

District Intelligence Officer, N.S.W.  
C/o. Captain Superintendent.  
H.M.A. Naval Establishments.  
SYDNEY.

ACTIVITIES OF THE "NEW GUARD" -- NEWCASTLE.

Following my A.D.100/31 of 2.10.'31 I give hereunder some of the results obtained from a quiet investigation of the matter about which you wrote me under D.I.O. 21/5/2/720 on 30.9.'31. As above intimated it is desired that my report shall be considered as partial, only; that is to say it does not contain all the data that I was able to discover particularly as to the personnel, etc. Other details came to my knowledge, but in such a manner that one cannot make use of them even when marked "Most Secret".

2. Under the assumption that you are interested in the subject as a whole, and not merely in part, I am giving you my finding at some length in the sub-paragraphs hereunder:-

- (a) There can be no doubt whatever that there does exist in Newcastle District a strong and growing branch of the so called "New Guard". Their operations have hitherto been carried out somewhat secretly, i.e. the Members meet in secret and allow no information to get into the press; nor do they publicly discuss their propaganda.
- (b) Included amongst the Members of this Branch is quite a considerable number of the leading men of the District. Men of unassailable character and financial position; who, whilst so far refraining from open adherence, are none the less fully determined to uphold the principle which the New Guard stands for -- the inalienable right of a people to defend themselves, if, and when, its Government fails to do so.
- (c) The avowed objective and modus operandi of this Branch appear to be identical with those expressed by branches in other centres, i.e. to so equip and organize its Members, that they will, if required, be ready to assist the Government in safeguarding munition supplies, food stocks, public services, public buildings, etc. etc.; in short to qualify themselves to assume the functions of a Committee of Public Safety, should necessity arise. It is definitely claimed too that the guiding principle of the New Guard is the highest expression of good citizenship.

(d) It is abundantly evident that the underlying reason or cause which has brought about the formation of the "New Guard" is FEAR. Fear that the available constitutional forces are inadequate to control the visible forces of disruption. It is emphatically argued that although, as officially asserted, the Police Force may prove to be sufficient to deal with a Communist rising, it is only in an actual crisis that this assertion can possibly be demonstrated: and that by the time the validity or otherwise of Official assurance is determined, the unready Public may have suffered the disastrous consequences of an overweening confidence. It is bluntly asserted too, that they as a body, are not prepared to accept blindly a guarantee of security offered by individuals who have not established their qualification to give such guarantee. Moreover, it is pointed out that the awful conditions in Russia, following the usurpation of Executive power by the extremist minority, forbid the least risk being taken by Australia.

(e) Its Members profess to be quite unable to understand Official objection to the tenets of the "New Guard", since it exists only to help the maintenance of law and order. They consider that it would be far wiser on the part of the Government to recognise their Organization as a loyal auxiliary available to be called upon in emergency.

3. In the foregoing paragraphs you have the position of things as I find them, subject to the reservations mentioned; these reservations, however, being personal, do not affect the fact that the New Guard movement under discussion exists in this area as in others.

4. The position which has arisen is very interesting, and liable to make history. It has to be admitted that whether we agree with them or not, some of the arguments advanced by the New Guard are not only interesting but mighty difficult to refute. Particularly is this true of those concerning the inadequacy of our Civil Forces; for after all, everything that can possibly be said in refutation of those arguments, will amount to nothing more than the expression of an indemonstrable personal opinion.

It seems equally debatable whether there is a Communist menace or not.

(Sgd.) J.C.Fearnley

Commander (Ret.) R.A.N.R.,  
Naval Intelligence Agent, Newcastle.

P.S. Apropos of the foregoing the attached cutting from today's "Newcastle Sun" may possess some interest.

*Passby hand*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.  
MINUTE PAPER.

N.I.D.127.78.

SUBJECT :

"THE NEW GUARD".

**SECRET**

Chief of Naval Staff.  
Secretary, Naval Board.

*appd*  
*hand*  
*1/10*

Submitted:-

Attached is a report on the activities of the organization in New South Wales known as the "New Guard" which has been received from the District Intelligence Officer, Sydney.

2. The report is a comprehensive one, showing in detail the organization of the "New Guard", its methods of working, aims and membership.

3. In the collection of the information, liaison was maintained with the Military Intelligence Section, 2nd District Base; and a copy of the report has been made available to the Military Intelligence Section, General Staff.

4. It would seem from the report that there are possibilities that the "movement" may attempt to go beyond its stated aims and, in fact, provoke serious internal disorder in New South Wales; and no doubt it is the consideration of such an eventuality which has caused the D.I.O., Sydney, to give so close an attention to the organization.

5. The maintenance of internal security in any situation calling for the employment of the Defence Forces is of course primarily a Military responsibility. As, however, the Naval Forces may also be called upon, and as the R.A.N. is the largest permanent armed force in the country, it would seem desirable that we should keep in touch with any movement, such as the one in question, which might possibly prove a source of danger. In this connection, the D.I.O., Sydney, recently proposed (in his secret memorandum of 3rd September) that a member of his staff should join the "New Guard" for the purpose of obtaining information regarding this organization, but this proposal was not considered desirable. The extent of the report furnished by the D.I.O., Sydney, indicates that the present sources of information are sufficiently productive; and it is proposed that he be instructed to forward further information as received and to continue his liaison with the various local authorities. Draft memorandum to D.I.O., Sydney, is attached.

*J. S. ...*

Director of Naval Intelligence.  
1/10/31.

N.I.D.127.78. 3089.

SECRET

Navy Office,

2 October, 1931.

District Intelligence Officer,  
Garden Island,  
SYDNEY.

Activities of the "New Guard"  
-----

Receipt is acknowledged of your secret memorandum, D.I.O.21/5/2/719 of 22nd September, enclosing detailed report on the activities of the "New Guard".

2. This report has been read with considerable interest. It would seem from the report that the "movement" in question is a potential source of danger in regard to the internal security of New South Wales, and in consideration of the contingencies which might possibly arise from civil disorder on any large scale it is requested that you will continue to keep fully in touch with the operations of this organization, *and forward further information as received*

3. A copy of the report has been made available to the Military Intelligence Section, General Staff.

*[Signature]*  
Director of Naval Intelligence.

TELEPHONES—  
(7 Lines)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. D.I.O. 21/5/2/719.

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,  
GARDEN ISLAND,

SYDNEY, 22nd. September, 1931.

MOST SECRET.

Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

ACTIVITIES OF "NEW GUARD"

Submitted :

With reference to your secret memorandum  
N.I.D. 127/78 of 7th. September, 1931, attached is  
report on "NEW GUARD" which has been obtained from  
various reliable sources.

Encl.

*Ed Baldwin*  
DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER,  
SYDNEY.

*2079/31-25/9/31*

*M.I.*

*Seen by CES  
2079/31. JH*

Secret

NOTES ON THE "NEW GUARD".

Since the inception of the organisation known as the "NEW GUARD" in N.S.Wales about March, 1931, various items of intelligence as they became available were forwarded to Navy Office in current Sydney M.I.R.'s. In this manner it was proposed to follow the activities of this body.

However, as economic conditions in this State have continued to get worse and there are no signs of improvement ahead, in the opinion of this office and the Military Intelligence, 2nd. District Base, the activities of the "NEW GUARD" promise to take on a more serious aspect.

A series of fortuitous circumstances placed N.I.D. Sydney in a favourable position to study this movement.

The following is a comprehensive report embodying information which has already been forwarded but the bulk of the report contains fresh information and new details of the organisation.

Liaison has been maintained with Military Intelligence, 2nd. District Base and information exchanged.

1. HISTORY:

Following street demonstrations in Sydney by Communists and extreme Labour sympathisers, a number of more or less timid householders in the select suburbs, together with a few prosperous City business men formed themselves into a "Home Defence League" - an organisation which became afterwards known as the "Old Guard". This organisation ranged in membership from 300 to 1600.

Several of the members were also members of the Imperial Service Club (a Naval & Military Club), and during a discussion it was proposed by younger members to form a "NEW GUARD".

The "Old Guard" consisted largely of the older generation and was to a large extent of a defensive nature. The "NEW GUARD" was to be a virile organisation of young men prepared to take the initiative if necessary. After a series of meetings the following programme was drawn up :-

- Objects :-
- (a) To unite all loyal citizens .....pledged to give effect to the principles of the "New Guard's" duly appointed executive council;
  - (b) To take all necessary and proper steps to effect any or all of its principles;
  - (c) To closely co-operate with other similar Associations and particularly those in country districts.
- (1) Unswerving loyalty to Throne;
  - (2) All for British Empire;
  - (3) Sane and honourable representative Government;
  - (4) Suppression of any disloyal and immoral elements in Government, industrial and social circles;
  - (5) Abolition of machine politics;
  - (6) Maintenance of the full liberty of the subject.

Each recruit agreed to the above by signing an affirmation

The basis of the scheme was to interest ex-service men as far as possible and to run the organisation on semi-military lines.

2. ORGANISATION.

After a period of some months of organising, the following organisation has been evolved :-

G.H.Q. (Base).

The Headquarters of the Guard are in offices on 5th. Floor, "Twyford House", 17 Castlereagh St., Sydney.

This Base is run on a peculiar mixture of commercial and military lines. There is an Executive Council which really acts in an advisory capacity though largely directing the policy. The actual work of the Guard is carried out by a staff run on military lines. For example, the G.O.C. (Lieut.Col. Campbell), is also chief of the Executive Council and has as his Chief of Staff, Maj. Treloar, and from this point the organisation is divided on Military Staff lines into sections for Intelligence, Signals, Engineering, Quartermaster, &c. &c..

Zones.

G.H.Q. or base, has divided Sydney into "Zones" which are sub-divided into "Divisions". These "Divisions" in their turn are divided into "Localities".

The "Zones" are lettered and roughly the areas are as follows :-

- Zone "A" - North side of Sydney Harbour;
- Zone "B" - South side of Harbour to Botany Bay; but not west of city proper.
- Zone "C" - Southern and South western suburbs from north shore of Botany Bay.
- Zone "D" - Western Suburbs.

The above Zones, however, are purely paper units, and of no strategical or tactical significance.

Divisions.

The Divisions of the organisation of the Guard is the largest complete tactical unit and therefore rather important.

Each Division has an O.C. and 2nd. in command, a Divisional secretary, and the usual military divisional units such as Engs., Sigs., &c.

The Divisions of Sydney are approximately as follows :-

- "A.1." - Manly-Collaroy (along coast).
- "A.2." - Mosman-Cremorne Area.
- "A.3." - Ryde Parramatta District.
- "A.4." - Chatswood-Artarmon-Willoughby.
- "B.1." - City-Darlinghurst.
- "B.2." - Rose Bay-Bondi-Eastern Suburbs.
- "B.3." - Randwick-Waverley-Botany.
- "C.1." - Bankstown District.
- "C.2." - St. George Area.
- "C.3." - Cronulla-Sutherland.
- "C.4." - Marrickville.
- "D.1." - Leichhardt-Haberfield.
- "D.2." - Western Suburbs-Strathfield.

## 2. ORGANISATION. (cont'd.)

### Divisions (cont'd.)

The above Divisions are divided into "Localities" which are organised on the same lines as the Division i.e. with C.O., Sigs., Engrs., etc. Orders and instructions reach Localities through Divisions and returns and report reach G.H.Q. via reverse process.

### Localities.

<u>Division.</u>	<u>Localities in Division.</u>
"A.1." .....	Manly; Narrabeen.
"A.2." .....	Mosman; Cremorne; Crows Nest; Greenwich.
"A.3." .....	Gladesville; Ryde; Eastwood;
"A.4." .....	Northbridge; Lane Cove; Artarmon; Willoughby; Chatswood; Roseville; Lindfield; Killara; Pymble; Turramurra; Hornsby; Wahroonga.
"B.1." .....	Darlinghurst; Darling Point; Double Bay; Paddington.
"B.2." .....	Rose Bay; Waverley; Bondi; Bronte;
"B.3." .....	Randwick; Maroubra; Mascot; Clovelly; Coogee.
"C.1." .....	Campsie; Lakemba.
"C.2." .....	Rockdale; Arncliffe; Kogarah.
"C.3." .....	Hurstville; Penshurst; Miranda.
"C.4." .....	Enmore.
"D.1." .....	Drummoyne; Five Dock; Stanmore; Ashfield.

Localities consist of as many Companies, Platoons, and Sections as the strength of the Locality can carry. The strength of these respective units is as laid down in F.S.Regts.

Localities hold weekly meetings usually in the Returned Soldiers Memorial Hall, the Local School of Arts, or some other public hall. Reports are received at these weekly meetings from the various branches and schemes of campaign formulated. In several localities it is proposed to start gymnasiums in order to inculcate the rudiments of military training into some of the recruits.

## 3. MEMBERSHIP.

The Guard claims to have a membership of 79,000. Though it is quite possible that this number has passed through its books, the present membership of effectives would probably be in the vicinity of 40,000 to 50,000.

Members on enlistment are divided by Locality C.O.'s into the three following categories :-

- "A" - SHOCK TROOPS - Active and mobile members for use where required and under Divisional orders.
- "B" - TECHNICAL & ESSENTIAL SERVICE TROOPS - Troops to take over essential services in respective localities.



3. MEMBERSHIP (cont'd.)

"C" - LOCAL DEFENCE TROOPS - Local armed special constabulary for patrols, preserving order, and to aid "B" class troops by protecting essential services.

Generally speaking from a political viewpoint, the membership may be divided into two distinct classes, viz :-  
(i) those members whose politics are Nationalist (or Conservative) and who have joined the movement as a gesture against alleged socialist legislation of the present State Government, and also as a militant move against Communists. This first section represents the older generation; and (ii) Those members who are genuinely hostile against all politicians irrespective of Party label. This sections constitutes the younger and more active element.

It is the difference of outlook between these two sections which may eventually cause the disintegration of the Guard especially should a change of Government take place.

Most of the members have had some form of military training and ex-officers of the fighting services revive their previous ranks within the Guard.

An endeavour has been made wherever possible to recruit Army (Militia) officers and also to send recruits from the Guard into the volunteer militia. This will be referred to later.

The main personalities in the organisation are :-

G.O.C. - Lieut. Col. E. Campbell, D.S.O. - ex A.I.F. Officer and now practising solicitor in this City. Not an outstanding personality. Gives one impression of being in hands of some higher authority. Reported as being wealthy man prepared to spend his money on this enterprise.

Chief of Staff - Major Treloar - ex Scottish Regiment - Australian by birth but absent many years. Specialises in study of Communism. Is a professional politician and public speaker. Unable to occupy subordinate position in any movement and will probably sever connection with Guard shortly unless able to occupy chief role.

Secretary - L.W. Sutherland - ex Air Force Officer on pension from Defence Dept.. On retirement from Air Force went to Vacuum Oil Co. as Aviation salesman. Out of work immediately prior to present position. Highly intelligent and of adventurous disposition.

Treasurer - L.A. Regan - Business man aged about 28. No military experience. In league with Treloar.

Of those on the Executive Council of the Guard, Lieut. Col. H.J. Wright, the Q.M.G. has the outstanding reputation. The technical services also have some good men. Officers in the Intelligence Section are apt to speak frequently of their "Secret Service" experience but it was ascertained that the majority had their experience with the R.I.C. in Ireland.

The permanent paid staff consists of Sutherland, secretary, Regan, treasurer, Critchie, male clerk, White, engineering specialist, and four typistes. The paper work of the G.H.Q. reaches enormous dimensions through use of circulars &c..

4. METHODS.

In para. 1, the programme or policy of the Guard was given and the following is the way in which the policy may be put into effect.

Campbell has made many contradictory announcements on this subject but the most reliable was made at a meeting at the Sydney Town Hall as recently as September, 16th.

At this meeting Campbell stated that it was proposed by a series of public meetings to influence the Governor to recall the present State Government and to appoint a Commission of ten men to run the State. It was claimed that the constitution of N.S.Wales does not stipulate that a Minister of the Crown must necessarily be a member of Parliament.

This commission once appointed would suspend all arbitration awards, reduce Government expenditure to an absolute minimum, and extirpate Communism.

The above is as openly advocated.

However, behind all this, but in a very confused form is some idea of a coup d'etat, and it is considered that it is largely this idea which prevails amongst the rank and file referred to in an earlier paragraph as the younger element.

The Executive Council is awaiting developments or for something to "turn-up" preferably by way of a Communist outbreak or a Labour general strike. Campbell in this respect is largely following the theory of "progressive misery" so strongly supported by the Communists.

Being a lawyer, Campbell is always guarded and often anomalous in his various statements but Treloar is more outspoken. When questioned at one meeting regarding the constitutional aspect of the Guard, Treloar stated that the Guard would act as it thought right irrespective of constitutional aspect.

It can be definitely stated that an attempt will be made at every possible point to penetrate the Commonwealth Military Forces. Campbell at a meeting of the Executive at the beginning of September advanced as his reason for advocating this course the incorrect assertion that C.M.F. units on the coalfields were the only ones up to full strength due to Communist penetration. Undoubtedly a wide range of contacts has already been made amongst both serving C.M.F. officers and those on Reserve lists.

The question of training is now a paramount consideration largely as a means of keeping members together. A number of lecturers are to tour Divisions of the Guard and lecture on general military subjects such as "Drill", "Guard Duties", "Leadership in the Field", "Intelligence", "Street Fighting", &c. &c..

5. FINANCE.

It is stated by another Commonwealth Department that the income was over £200 per week. This was now confirmed.

There is no subscription on joining. Collections are made at all meetings. At the Sydney Town Hall on 16th. Sept. the amount collected was £319.

It is understood that several insurances companies, business houses, banks &c., regularly subscribe to the Guard and now there is a system of 2/- bonds canvassed by members to augment the funds. Funds are held in an Allard-Fuller Trust A/C.

6. PRESS:

The attitude of the local press has been as follows :-

- (i) Labour papers - "LABOUR DAILY", "WORKER", &c. have been bitterly hostile and are continually calling upon Government to declare movement illegal.
- (ii) "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD", has given guarded support but good publicity. Apparently uncertain that if Guard entered politics it would ensure return of Labour government by splitting anti-labour vote.
- (iii) Associated Newspapers Ltd. "SUN" and "DAILY TELEGRAPH". Although these papers are controlled by the one directorate, the "DAILY TELEGRAPH" has openly espoused the cause of the Guard whilst the "SUN" has only given modified support. At the middle of this month PACKER and BAUME two senior men on the staff of "SMITHS WEEKLY" left that journal to join Associated Newspapers Ltd. and as these men are strong supporters of the Guard and a change in tone can be anticipated.
- (iv) Trade and Business Journals - Most of these have given unqualified support.
- (v) "New Guard Publications" - At the beginning of September a company was registered and it was proposed to issue a monthly journal to be known as the "New Guard". V.L.H. Coghlan will be editor. The circulation will probably be about 5,000 and the subscription is 3/- per annum.

7. POLICE.

In all public announcements giving reasons for the existence of the Guard, executive officers have always stressed the point of assisting the Police, and maintaining law and order should civil authorities fail.

Undoubtedly this created an impression on the general public that the Guard was receiving official sanction of the Police and this feeling was fostered by the Guard.

So persistent did this idea become that recently the Commissioner of Police felt called upon to issue a statement through the press that the Police did not require the assistance of the "New Guard" or any other association to help it preserve peace and order in the State.

Sutherland during course of conversation stated that he as secretary, interviewed the Commissioner of Police but met with an indifferent reception. Sutherland spoke most disparagingly of the Commissioner but in particularly flattering terms of the head of the C.I.B., Mackay.

In this connection it is considered by this office, and such an opinion had already been formed by the Military Intelligence 2nd. District Base, that a section of the C.I.B. was endeavouring to "whitewash" the activities of the "New Guard."

Mackay, head of CIB, can be strongly suspected of political manoeuvrings. It is known that the leader of the Nationalist party depends on Mackay for certain information and it is significant that the position of Commissioner of Police becomes vacant shortly and that Mackay has possibilities of appointment, but hardly with the present Government.

8. AFFILIATIONS OF "NEW GUARD".

Close liaison has been maintained between the "New Guard" of N.S.Wales and the "White Guard" of Victoria. Campbell has made several trips to Melbourne in connection with this.

Contact has also been made with the various country organisations of a similar nature, but M.I. 2nd. D.B. reports that negotiations have not been successful.

Branches of the Guard are being formed along the North and South coasts.

9. CONCLUSIONS.

It is difficult to ascertain who are the guiding authorities behind the Guard.

A.C. Davidson, general manager of the Bank of N.S.Wales is strongly suspect of participating. This man has a flair for being connected with semi-secret organisations of this kind. He is also connected with the Primary Producers Advisory Council. Davidson is a recognised leader amongst the personnel of the Associated Banks when in conference.

General Lloyd ex Staff Corps officer, although allegedly not a member has been chairman at two public meetings in Town Hall. This officer is now managing a soap factory and it is thought that in this manner contact has been made with leading members of the Chamber of Manufactures.

Through the Sane Democracy League contact has been made with a number of Nationalist politicians. The activities of R.W.D. Weaver in regard to this matter are worth watching. Weaver has a very questionable reputation. At one time, about 1923, in co-operation with C.M. McDonald, now of Employers' Federation, Weaver was supposed to have offered a Sydney Communist £500 to provoke violence on the Northern Coalfields to be used for electioneering purposes by Weaver. Even if not guilty of the above, Weaver is certainly capable of attempting such a scheme should a favourable situation arise. Communists, who have a particularly good intelligence service within the "New Guard", and amongst political lobbyists, assert that Weaver and Mackay are in collusion about something in the nature of an outbreak to be used against the Labour party when elections are approaching. However, Communists are particularly bitter against Mackay and possibly not much reliance can be placed on this piece of information. On the other hand, Weaver and Mackay have been associated in similar undertakings in the past.

To sum up, it is quite possible that the "New Guard" will commence to break-up Communist and Unemployed Workers' Movement meetings in the near future or else provoke these bodies into attacking the Guard. The Communist executive realising the strength and calibre of members of the Guard are endeavouring to hold their violent members until such time as the Communists consider that they can meet the Guard on an equal footing. It seems that all the ingredients are available for quite serious riots should even small local fights begin.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. *D.I.O. 21/5/2/716.*

H.M.A. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

SYDNEY, 3rd. September, 1931.

The Director of Naval Intelligence,  
Navy Office,  
MELBOURNE.

*Secret.*

ACTIVITIES OF THE "NEW GUARD".  
-----

Submitted :

Although the activities of the organisation known as the "NEW GUARD" have been reported on to N.I.D., Navy Office, in various SYDNEY M.I.R.'s, the organisation was not regarded as being sufficiently dangerous or powerful enough to warrant other than superficial investigations by this office.

2. Military Intelligence, 2nd. District Base, and the Commissioner of Police for N.S.Wales, however, take a very serious view of the activities of this body, especially since Colonel CAMPBELL, the G.O.C., has been touring the Divisions of the Guard round SYDNEY, advocating Government by a Commission.

To date some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining authentic information regarding CAMPBELL's statements and the activities of the Guard in general.

As a favourable opportunity has presented itself of Mr. R.F. WAKE joining "NEW GUARD", it is proposed that this action be taken until such time as a full estimation of the strength of this body, and its aims and objects have been ascertained. Military Intelligence, 2nd. District Base, have been advised of this action and concur. Close liaison would be made with Police through Military Intelligence.

*Ed Baldwin*  
DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER,  
SYDNEY.

SECRET

7 September, 1931.

District Intelligence Officer,  
Garden Island,  
SYDNEY.

Secret memorandum, D.I.O.21/5/2/716  
of 3rd September, 1931.  
-----

With reference to the above-mentioned  
memorandum, I regret that I am unable to approve of  
the proposal contained therein.

*J. L. D. S.*  
Director of Naval Intelligence.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW GUARD.

On 22nd July, the "New Guard" held a mass meeting in the Sydney Town Hall. The attendance was about 2500.

The organization has ceased its mushroom growth, and settled down to steady development. It has an income from all sources of roughly £200 per week. This income includes subscriptions from members and donations from the commercial community.

The "New Guard" still remains theatrical to a degree, and the latest innovation is for "divisions" from various suburbs to tour the industrial districts of Sydney on "staff" rides and "reconnaissance" tours, etc. Members at each weekly meeting still attest what good deeds they have done since the last meeting to further the cause. Although prepared to take the initiative in causing internal disorder it is unlikely that this organization will be in a position to do so for some time. However, a connection has been established between the Nationalist Party and the New Guard, mainly through the Sane Democracy League. This may develop into dangerous connections at a later date, especially as one of the chief liaison officers with the New Guard is the prominent Nationalist, Mr. R.D.D. Weaver, who was Minister of Mines in the last Nationalist State Government and during the industrial trouble on the Northern coalfields. Mr. Weaver is spoken of as the future leader of the present Opposition in the Assembly.

As regards the "New Guard", no further developments have taken place in this movement. It is understood that it is losing membership, but it may still be regarded as a potential force.

It has sent one of its members, Trickett by name, to join the Communist Party to obtain information regarding that body for use by the "New Guard".

From information received, this office understands that Trickett is a Communist who was sent by the Communist Party to join the "New Guard" to obtain information regarding that body.



THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

It is assumed that the general political situation in this State is well known through the Press and other agencies. It is considered, however, that the following detailed observations and comments may assist in clarifying a very confused position.

All For Australia League - Pamphlet attached. This has developed into a purely political organisation of which about 95% of the members were former Nationalist Party supporters. The badge of the League is a very familiar sight around the city on the wearing apparel of enthusiastic supporters of both sexes and of all ages - largely those resident in the Northern suburbs. This organisation may be regarded as a quite constitutional political party.

From the Defence viewpoint the outstanding personality is Major General H. Gordon Bennett, a Commonwealth Military Force officer on the active list and at present commanding the 2nd. Division. He is a vice-president of the Employers' Federation.

Riverina Movement. The driving force of the organisation is Mr. Charles Hardy, Jnr.. This movement during its initial stages had a large following amongst the primary producers of the Riverina District and absorbed in its ranks advocates for a new State; those favouring abolition of all States; and people with grudges against the metropolis as a whole and the politicians therefrom, in particular the present Premier.

Many individual supporters of this party are quite capable and ready to participate in acts of violence, but the organisation as a body is quite constitutional and will probably develop into a purely political party representing local interests.

Australian Labour Army. This organisation has not met with the response that was anticipated owing to the more radical element which was likely to support it having already been recruited into the Communist controlled Workers' Defence Corps. It was originally intended by the Trades and Labour Council that ~~that~~ the Labour Army should rise from the Workers' Defence Corps but factional interests caused a split.

It would be unwise to underestimate the potentialities of either the W.D.C. or the A.L.A., especially the latter which would grow at an enormous rate in industrial centres should trouble arise and mainly from the irresponsibles.

Unlike the W.D.C., the A.L.A. has no plans of campaign, strategical or tactical, and those joining have the vaguest idea of what is expected of them. In the event of disturbances the Army as at present constituted undoubtedly act as rabble.

A.L.A. buttons are not a familiar sight in the streets even in industrial suburbs.

On the other hand, the reflex action from speeches of leaders of Labour and the Army may have an important bearing on future political activities. Leaders of political and constitutional Labour who have for years preached pacifism and constitutional action now talking violence and "shot for shot" directs the thoughts of many sober Labour supporters to the more direct methods of the Communist Party.

It would seem from an observers viewpoint that the average Labour man does not trust his leaders and regards the Communists as a lot of fanatics. This, of course, does not alter his antagonism towards the conservative parties.

Communist Party. The "inner group" of the Communist Party are well satisfied with the situation which is arising and regards the "objective conditions" as being exactly as predicted. The membership of the party has increased 500% in the last twelve months but finances are low owing to unemployment. It is interesting to note that the Party anticipates a continuance of the resent economic troubles and an increase in unemployment.

PART 1. A.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES (cont'd.)

Communist Party (cont'd.)

It may be said that those in charge of the Communist Party anticipate sporadic outbreaks and clashes with police but not to a serious degree with a Labour Government in power.

Following the policy of Lenin during the Kerensky revolution, the Communist Party hopes to conserve its Workers' Defence Corps as an intact body when the other forces have reduced themselves by mutual casualties.

Although the Workers' Defence Corps is at present small numerically, the discipline is reported as good and recruiting through the Unemployed Workers' Movement is progressing rapidly.

The Communist Party is still indulging in a great deal of propaganda work by the aid of pamphlets and the two attached referring to the despatch of the Submarines "OXLEY" and "OTWAY" to China are of interest.

It is understood that the Sydney branch of the "League Against Imperialism" received cabled advice from a Mr. Bridgeman of London to the effect that the Submarines will not go to the Mediterranean as proposed but will proceed from Singapore to China.

It appears that the Communist International is hoping for increased hostilities by the Chinese Soviets in the near future.

The "New Guards" - This organisation is definitely of a counter-revolutionary nature and of a Fascist nature. It is connected in some manner not known with the Primary Producers Advisory Council of which the ex-Chief Justice Adrian Knox is chairman. Such a connection would undoubtedly be denied.

The "New Guards" is largely composed of returned soldiers, mostly former commissioned officers of the A.I.F.. The basis of the organisational scheme is the Returned Soldiers' Clubs. The Police Stations are the strong posts of the tactical schemes.

The organisation is being run on military lines with commands, districts and intelligence and liaison officers.

The main point of the policy of the organisation is loyalty to the Throne.

There are 163 branches of the "New Guards" throughout the State and organisers are at present touring country districts.

The executive council is in Sydney.

Colonel Campbell of Campbell & Campbell, solicitors, appears to be the chief executive officer with Captain Gordon Coghill as the Sydney organiser.

The organisation has a supreme contempt for politicians and consists largely of men of action. Whilst the numbers remain small and effort is being to keep the membership semi-secret.

Home Defence League. This appears to be an organisation composed mainly of more or less timid householders for mutual aid and protection if necessary. It is reported that Colonel Sommerville and Sir Sam. Hordern and other officials of the Royal Agricultural Society are sponsoring this movement.

Briefly it may be said that in New South Wales there are all the necessary ingredients for domestic trouble but it cannot be gauged accurately when or where, if ever, the trouble will start.

There is a great deal of loose talk round the city about local riots and possibly the outcome of the inevitable procession on May Day will be a clash between the processionists and the Police.

The N.S.W. Police are numerically stronger than in any other state and are very loyal. They should be able to cope with any trouble which may arise. Later developments, however, may alter this prediction but advice should be received in this office several days before any organised trouble takes place,

*W. Kelly of recruiting from a policy attached.*

"THE NEW GUARD" stands for:-



1. Unswerving loyalty to the Throne.
2. All for the British Empire.
3. Sane and honourable representative Government throughout Australia.
4. Suppression of any disloyal and immoral elements in Governmental, industrial and social circles.
5. Abolition of machine politics.
6. Maintenance of the full liberty of the subject.

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THE OBJECTS of "THE NEW GUARD" are:-

- (a) To unite all loyal citizens irrespective of creed, party, social or financial position subscribing to the above principles in one Association, pledged to give effect to the same by loyal support of "The New Guard's" duly appointed Executive Committee.
- (b) To take all proper and necessary steps to effect any or all of its principles.
- (c) To closely co-operate with other similar Associations, and particularly those in the country districts.

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THE POLICY of "THE NEW GUARD" is:-

- (a) To organise so as to be able to proceed with "The New Guard's" objects as early as possible.
- (b) To honestly face all facts relevant to "The New Guard's" principles, objects and policy; to decide upon and carry out within its power without fear or favour such action as from time to time may be in the true interests of Australia.

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I, the undersigned, apply to be admitted a member of "THE NEW GUARD", and I solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I subscribe to its principles, objects and policy, and that I will loyally abide by and give my services to the same in every detail, ~~in priority to all other interests and obligations.~~

WRM.

"THE NEW GUARD".



RECRUITED BY .....

NAME ..... OCCUPATION .....

BUSINESS ADDRESS ..... 'PHONE NO. ....

PRIVATE ADDRESS ..... 'PHONE NO. ....

AGE .....

MARRIED OR SINGLE .....

WHETHER OWNER OF CAR ..... CLOSED OR OPEN .....

CAPACITY OF CAR .....

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS .....