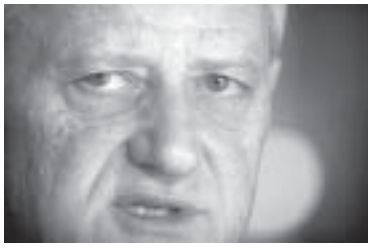


Defeat the Synarchists—Fight for a National Bank

IV. The Fascist Laws

In the early 1930s, and again after World War II, the Synarchy created private fascist militias to enforce their will upon Australia. This time around, they do not need such fascist militias, because they have already constructed much of the necessary *juridical* structure to transform the state itself into a fascist regime, under one or another pretext, most recently that of “fighting terrorism.” “Fighting terrorism” has never been the issue: the legislation authorising the Australian army to shoot and kill Australian civilians for the first time in history, for instance, was passed already in 2000, well before 9/11! [*The Defense Legislation Amendment (Aid to Civilian Authorities) Act 2000*]

And, with every new outburst of Synarchist terror anywhere in the world, the Howard government will ram through some new piece of fascist legislation. A Latham-led ALP would continue the process, judging by their agreement to



Attorney General Philip Ruddock (l.) is setting up a police state, and ALP leader Mark Latham (r.) is helping him. Photos: Ruddock/AAP Image/Mark Graham. Latham: AAP Image/Paul Miller

grant Attorney General Ruddock’s fascist “banning power”, and their own plans for a “Homeland Security” ministry. Just look at what the government proposed immediately after the March 11, 2004 Spanish train bombings, after having already passed the most draconian package of “anti-terrorist” legislation in history over the past two years:

March 13: Ruddock called for still another new “anti-terror” law banning “consorting with terrorists.” As noted in a summary in the *Sunday Herald Sun* of March 14, “Police would have greatly in-



creased powers to arrest suspected terrorists under Federal Government proposals announced yesterday in the aftermath of the Spanish bombings. Australians socialising with terrorists would face jail under the plan. At present, it is an offence only to be a member of a terrorist group or provide financial support.”

As usual, Ruddock justified the new vague, catch-all legislation with Cheneyite rantings, “We are in a war. This is not a traditional war. It’s a war in which people pose a threat to the life and liberty and safety of the Australian communi-

ty,” Ruddock snarled. He intends to entirely overhaul Australia’s legal structure, using the pretext of the “war on terror”, as shown in the article below on the March 4, 2004 passage of the Hitler-style law granting him the right to ban any organisation he chooses.

March 17: Ruddock announced more oppressive legislation, under the guise of “making defamation laws uniform”. Among other things, he intends that families can sue on behalf of their deceased relatives. Presently neither the relatives nor estate of the deceased can sue. Such a prospect could prevent actual history from ever being written, since it often involves the misdeeds of the rich and powerful, as reported in this issue of the *New Citizen*, for example. Ruddock’s Synarchist masters clearly intend that the actual history of Australia—with its enormous implications for the present—should never be told.

March 23: Ruddock announced

plans for new police powers, to monitor people with bugs and other surveillance without a warrant, as well as to give police powers to detain and question people for 24 hours.

March 25: Ruddock proposed laws to intern “suspected foreign terrorists” indefinitely, without trial, Guantanamo Bay-style. Additionally, evidence provided by intelligence agencies, police and others in trials could be kept secret, so that people facing the charges and their lawyers would not be able to know of, or respond to the evidence—a return to star chamber procedures. Ruddock also announced that he is considering extending the time for which someone can be held by ASIO for questioning beyond a week, which was granted in the notorious “ASIO bill”, which was itself only recently passed after a bitter 18-month battle and uproar throughout the country.

Australia’s ‘Notverordnung’

by Robert Barwick

Reprinted from *Executive Intelligence Review*, March 19, 2004.

A Nazi ‘emergency decree’ legislation to ban organisations has been rammed through Parliament. A bill granting Australia’s Attorney General sweeping powers to arbitrarily ban organisations was rushed into law on March 4, within hours of being tabled in the Federal Parliament. The *Criminal Code Amendment (Terrorist Organisations) Bill 2003* provides for organisations to be proscribed simply if the Attorney General, with no requirement to test the evidence, is “satisfied on reasonable grounds that the organisation is directly or indirectly engaged in, preparing, planning, assisting in or fostering the doing of a terrorist act (whether or not the terrorist act has occurred or will occur).”

The man granted these extraordinary powers, Attorney General Philip Ruddock, has spent the last few years honing his skills by running Australia’s regime of concentration camps, where refugees fleeing to Australia, including children, are locked up for years without charge behind barbed wire, in the middle of the Australian desert, as a “deterrent” against illegal immigration.

In January, Ruddock visited the United States and Canada, where he met key police-state enforcers such as Attorney General John Ashcroft, Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge, and Canadian Attorney General Irwin Cotler.

Upon his return, he addressed a Feb. 19 session of Parliament—just two weeks before the bill passed—where he chillingly proclaimed a new era of fascism in Australia. “The conventional criminal law/due process model [innocent until proven guilty, the right to a fair trial, etc.] is not only inadequate but inappropriate,” he raved. “Dealing with terrorists and the terrorist threat requires pre-emption and deterrence, our approach must be preventative as well as punitive. This approach of course, flies in the face of a conventional law and order/prosecute and punish approach.”

Ruddock’s new executive prescription power is the Australian equivalent of the infamous *Notverordnung* (Emergency Decree) and Enabling Law that passed the German Reichstag in

1933, which handed Hitler his dictatorial powers. Then, the very opposition political parties who caved in under pressure and passed the laws, were among the first groups to be banned.

The passage of the Australian bill follows a similar cave-in by the “opposition” Australian Labor Party (ALP), which opposed the bill for two years, despite intense pressure from the conservative Howard government, and the synarchist Rupert Murdoch-owned media. Initially inclined to support the bill, out of a desire to be seen to be “tough on terrorism,” the ALP’s opposition was catalysed by a nationwide mobilisation which generated tens of thousands of calls of protest against the bill when it was first tabled in 2002. This mobilisation was led by Lyndon LaRouche’s Australian associates, the Citizens Electoral Council, which charged that it was a Hitler-like push to impose fascism, in the face of the deepening global depression.

LaRouche’s CEC was the principal target of this law, as confirmed in October 2002 when Australian members of Her Majesty’s Privy Council and their front group, the Anti-Defamation Commission of B’nai B’rith, called for the CEC to be banned. (Crucially, that call came just five days after the CEC published a full-page advertisement in *The Australian* newspaper, which listed over 600 prominent Australians calling for the establishment of a national bank.)

The effectiveness of the CEC mobilisation was reflected by Labor Party leader Simon Crean in June 2003, when he slammed the government’s power-grab as politically motivated: “We will not agree to their carte blanche approach in giving the Attorney General the sweeping powers that John Howard always wanted but would only ever act on if it suited his political purposes, not for the protection and the security of the Australian people” (emphasis added). However, last December, the ALP dropped Crean as party leader, and with him, its opposition to the bill.

New leader Mark Latham, a Mont Pelerin stooge described to



Prussian police chief Herman Goering set the Reichstag on fire so Hitler could seize power.

EIR by one member of his own party as an “evil right-winger,” immediately announced his intention to form a Department of Homeland Security, modelled on the fascist Ashcroft/Ridge department in the United States, if he is elected as prime minister this year. But under questioning from the CEC and members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, Latham and his senior party spokesmen repeatedly lied about their intention to support the banning law, until the day the bill was tabled, thus short-circuiting any real chance for community opposition to be mobilised. Despite the CEC’s best efforts to organise protest calls against it, the bill was passed in 24 hours. Latham’s actions have won him the support of the Murdoch media, which is now touting him as the likely next prime minister, after the upcoming election.

In reviewing the following chilling series of laws, do not see merely the face of John Howard or Mark Latham, but look to their Synarchist masters in London and New York, who control them precisely as the Synarchists of the 1930s and 1940s controlled Robert Menzies and ALP turncoat Joe Lyons. It is the same today: Howard and Latham jump when their Synarchist fascist financial controllers tell them to. Aside from establishing the juridical basis for a Hitlerian regime in the near future, the

passage of these laws is meant to, and is already having a Beast-man effect in terrorising the population, particularly when coupled with scenes of *Nacht und Nebel* (Night and Fog) armed, masked squads breaking into Australian houses to search for “terrorists”, and the existence of barbed wire concentration camps where people—mainly immigrants at this point—disappear for years.

The Criminal Code Amendment (Terrorist Organisations) Bill 2003.

Rammed through Parliament on a single day, March 4, 2004, with no notice beforehand, this law allows the Attorney General to ban any organisation he wants to, simply on his own say-so.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Legislation Amendment (Terrorism) Act 2003

On June 27, 2003, the ALP caved in and passed what the Government’s own Parliamentary committee had earlier denounced as “the most draconian legislation ever presented to the Australian Parliament”, the notorious “ASIO bill”. The Act transformed the spy agency ASIO into a full-fledged Australian secret police. It gave ASIO powers to detain people, even as young as 16, for up to seven days incommunicado (in some cases for indefinite periods). Detainees will be deprived of the right to remain silent—under threat of a five-year jail term—and the onus of proof will now be on the detainee to show he has no knowledge or material evidence related to terrorism. The original form of the Act was far worse, and was only watered down thanks to a nationwide outcry, and a mobilisation against it by the CEC.

2002 “Anti-Terrorism” Acts

In March 2002, the Howard Government suddenly handed an astonished House of Representatives eight bills comprising the most sweeping changes in Australia’s security and intelligence measures since World War II. The bills had been prepared in utter secrecy

and the ALP and the smaller parties were given precisely 16 hours (overnight) to examine the 100 pages of legislation and 100 pages of explanatory memoranda before debate began on them the following day. Only a minuscule two weeks were allowed for public hearings, in which some of the finest legal minds in the country testified that *there was no need for these new laws*, and that they constituted grave violations of human rights on numerous fronts. The major parties ignored such testimony, and all but the ASIO bill rapidly passed both houses and became law. These included: the *Border Security Legislation Amendment Act 2002*; the *Criminal Code Amendment (Espionage and Related Offenses) Act 2002*; the *Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Act 2002*; the *Telecommunications Interception Legislation Amendment Act 2002*; the *Criminal Code Amendment (Suppression of Terrorist Bombings) Act 2002*; and the *Criminal Code Amendment (Anti-Hoax and Other Measures) Act 2002*.

Intelligence Services Act 2001

As originally proposed, this act granted intelligence services *immunity from prosecution* if they break the law “in the course of their duties”. The ALP amended the immunity provisions, but still allowed the bill to pass. It specifically authorised the Australian Security Intelligence Service (ASIS) and the Defence Signals Directorate (DSD) to spy on Australian citizens for the first time ever, where these agencies previously had been restricted to foreign intelligence.

Measures to Combat Serious and Organised Crime Act 2001

This act extended the use of “controlled operations” (otherwise known as “stings” and entrapment) to other Commonwealth offenses, not just drugs, permitted officers to manufacture fake documents and to assume false identities, and increased the

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use of listening devices, even where a “suspect” is not known by name. Already in 2001 Australia’s various State and Federal police agencies used 2,157 phone taps, compared to the U.S. which used only 1,491. Australia has 20 million people, while the U.S. has 284 million, and the rate of arrests rising from the Australian taps was five times lower than that of the U.S. These figures do not include the massive number of phone taps regularly conducted by ASIO, whose scope was broadened even wider by the 2002 legislation noted above.

Additionally, almost every recent major public event has been used to further extend police-state powers, beginning with the huge expansion of police powers for the 2000 Sydney Olympics through until today. One such event was the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in October 2001 in Melbourne which saw “an unprecedented widening of special police powers”, according to the *Courier Mail*, even above those for the Olympics. Other events included “S11” and other “anti-globalisation” demonstrations.

ASIO Legislation Amendment Act 2000

ASIO’s previous powers to open mail, intercept communications, place bugs and tap phones were expanded to allow ASIO to plant tracking devices on people, to hack into computers, and to crack and modify password control systems. In effect, this law enabled ASIO to add or change data, and sabotage website, e-mail facilities and internal communications systems.

Western Australian “anti-gang” Criminal Investigation Acts

WA’s Gallop Labor Government seized on the slaying of retired police detective Don Hancock in September 2001 to ram through the Parliament a series of laws that experts decried as “some of the most draconian in the western world”. The Acts allow police to conduct searches without warrants, seize documents including legal files, confiscate profits of crime, and dismantle “fortifications”, including houses. The Acts

allow judges to indefinitely imprison people who refuse to answer questions for being in contempt of court. President of the Australian Council for Civil Liberties Terry O’Gorman told the Nov. 8, 2001 *West Australian*, “These powers put WA in a class of its own. I am staggered by these laws.”

Border Protection Act 2001

Ostensibly designed to deal with the “Tampa crisis” of August/September 2001, the Act allows Australian customs, police, security or defence forces officials to turn back a ship from Australian territorial waters into international waters, and for the Australian military to use “reasonable force”. However, as originally proposed, “the special powers would not be open to challenge or review by the judiciary or by Parliament. *The bill was intended to override all other laws*, both international laws covering seafaring and Australia’s criminal and civil law”, according to a summary in the Aug. 31, 2002 *Australian Financial Review*. (emphasis added) This was a bit too much for even the normally compliant ALP, whose then-leader Kim Beazley instructed the ALP to reject it, because “it involved the suspension of all Australian law”. However, a slightly watered-down version, without the provision to override all other laws, was passed on Sept. 26 with the full support of Beazley and the ALP. Sen. Natasha Stott Despoja, then-leader of the Democrats, denounced the “draconian legislation ... the sort you might expect in the days of Stalinist Russia.”

The Racial and Religious Toleration Act 2001

Passed by the Victorian Parliament on June 14, 2001 after fierce debate, the act decrees that no person is allowed “to engage in conduct that incites hatred against, serious contempt for, or revulsion or severe ridicule of, that other person or class of persons”—an intentionally vague, politically correct clause which may be interpreted as desired, but which carries fines up to \$30,000, six-month prison sentences, and authorises police to use search warrants (previously only issued in Australia



Australia already has concentration camps, and as many police-state laws as Hitler had in 1933. Photo: AAP Images/Rob Hutchison

only in the event of serious crimes) and to break down doors to seize “evidence”. The major intent of the laws, according to their chief sponsor, the Anti-Defamation Commission of B’nai B’rith, was to shut down the presence of Lyndon LaRouche on the Australian continent. LaRouche charged that the legislation was “1) an intent to violate human rights; and 2) legislation in the same character of law as the February 1933 decrees which first established the Nazi government as a dictatorship.”

The Defence Legislation Amendment (Aid To Civilian Authorities) Act 2000

This act, the infamous “Shoot to Kill Bill”, allows Australian defence forces to enter buildings, cordon off areas, erect barricades, and stop traffic to search and seize people and property, and to use “lethal force” if “domestic violence” flares, or if the “Commonwealth’s interests” are threatened. The act represented a radical break with all previous Australian legislative history. As Sen. Vicki Bourne of the Democrats said in the debate shortly before the bill passed, “Let’s get clear what we have here. If this bill is passed, it will mean Australian troops can be directed, as a lawful order, to shoot dead other Australians under some circumstances.” The Coalition/ALP gang rammed the bill

through, refusing to even allow a one-line amendment which would have forbidden the army to shoot “people engaged in peaceful protests or civil disobedience.”

Y2K Emergency Laws

The Victorian State parliament passed a series of laws in late 1999 ostensibly to deal with potential “Y2K chaos”. The laws were the most sweeping in Australian history, allowing authorities to ration food; to “make a declaration that any service is an essential service” (e.g. water, transport, electricity, health care) for purposes of the law; to requisition any citizen or any machinery for an indefinite period of time; to impose fines of up to \$1 million or imprisonment for three years for anyone not complying with an officer under the law; to give blanket immunity to any official acting under the law, and so on. In short, said the leader of the opposition Liberal Party Dr. Denis Napthine (whose party wholeheartedly supported the laws), Clause 5 of one of the Acts “proposes giving enormous power to the minister, who will be able to do virtually anything. It provides powers that could put the situation on a war footing.” Even ALP Minister for Transport Peter Batchelor, when introducing the legislation, admitted that “the powers given to the minister are so broad as to be almost draconian.”

All of this power was allegedly

granted to deal with a crisis which never existed in the first place. As LaRouche’s *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine documented at the time, the “Y2K crisis” was manufactured in order to pump money into the global speculative bubble, to keep the world’s financial system afloat for a few more years. Although the laws had a sunset clause which terminated them in June 2001, a precedent was set, in particular to deal with “interruptions of essential services”; it also added new provisions on such “continuity of services” to the *Emergency Management Act 1986*, which did not sunset. Such “interruption of services” are precisely a function of privatisation looting of essential infrastructure, such as the privatisation of the State’s electricity system.

The National Firearms Program Implementation Bill 1996

This was passed in the wake of the April 28, 1996 mass slaughter at Port Arthur in Tasmania by Martin Bryant. Bryant was a known security threat, and had been under the care of brainwashing experts associated with British intelligence’s Tavistock Institute from his early youth. His main controller was Tavistock’s legendary, Tasmania-based brainwasher, Dr. Eric Cunningham-Dax, as the *New Citizen* documented in an exclusive investigation published in its June-August 1997 edition. Much stricter gun control laws were implemented by state police ministers within days, followed by the federal law. Neither would have had any chance of being enacted without Bryant’s bloody mayhem. Deputy Prime Minister Tim Fischer charged (falsely) that the huge protest rallies against gun control, such as the 150,000 people who gathered to protest in Melbourne, had been organised by LaRouche, and that “There is no place in Australia for the kinds of ideas associated with LaRouche.”

Such restrictive laws on the possession of guns by Australian citizens were a lawful prelude to the “Shoot to Kill Bill” passed a few years later, allowing the Army to shoot and kill citizens who now do not have the means to defend themselves.

(Advertisement)

The Draconian “Anti-Terrorist” Laws:

END THEM, DON’T AMEND THEM!

On March 14, the House of Representatives passed a series of draconian “anti-terrorist” laws, with the most profound consequences for all Australians. The government introduced 100 pages of bills, together with another 100 pages of explanatory memoranda just the day before, and rammed the bills through within 24 hours. They then allowed a mere two weeks for “public comment” before a Senate committee. The bills will come before the Senate when it reconvenes on June 17.

As originally drafted, the bills would allow: the Attorney General to ban any organisation he feels like, and the jailing of its members or supporters for 25 years; create an extremely broad new “terrorism” offence which would snare many union activities, civil

disobedience and even normal political activity in its net; ASIO to pick up and detain people indefinitely on the slightest pretext, with no lawyer, no right to remain silent, and a 5-year jail sentence if you don’t produce a document or other information they claim you have; wholesale tapping of phones, fax, and email, with virtually no restrictions, etc. etc. Additionally, the bills reversed the onus of proof, so that someone has to prove that he or she is not a terrorist, or has not aided a terrorist.

All of this was done, despite the fact that some of the finest legal minds in the country have testified that there is no need for this legislation, that the existing criminal code (with possible minor changes) is ample to capture any offences of “terrorism”.

A public uproar forced the postponement of the

government’s plans to force these bills through the Senate May 14-17. However, with some revisions, the government still plans to ram the bills through on June 17 or shortly thereafter, and has struck a deal with the leadership of the ALP to do so, despite the fact that the Victorian state conference of the ALP on May 18-19, and the New South Wales ALP state conference on May 25-26, both overwhelmingly passed strongly worded resolutions calling for the bills to be scrapped.

There is a precise historical precedent for the proposed Coalition/ALP legislation.

On Feb. 28, 1933, using the excuse of the Nazi-rigged Reichstag Fire the previous evening, the Nazis rammed through the Cabinet an Emergency Decree which served as the basis for Hitler’s dictatorship, and for the

construction of the concentration camps within weeks. The key paragraph of the Decree, which overturned the existing Weimar Constitution, said: “Restrictions on personal liberty, on the right of free expression of opinion, including freedom of the press; on the rights of assembly and association; and violations of the privacy of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications and warrants for house searches, orders for confiscations as well as restrictions on property, are also permissible beyond the legal limits otherwise prescribed.”

The following statement was initiated on May 7, and has been signed by many thousands of Australians, some of whose names are included below.

An Emergency Call To All Australians

A point-by-point comparison of the Howard government’s proposed new “anti-terrorist” legislation, with the February 28, 1933 *Notverordnung* (Emergency Decree) by which Hitler consolidated his dictatorship, shows the two to be virtually identical. Therefore, the ripping-up of civil liberties proposed by the Howard government is, in the most literal sense of the term, fascist, and must be thrown out. No democratic society should even consider the draconian, fascist measures which the Howard government is proposing.