The Synarchy’s Political Parties

The fascist citizens leagues and their associated militias were inextricably intertwined with what historians call the “non-Labor” parties. These parties, such as the Nationalists of the 1920s, the United Australia Party of the 1930s, and the Liberal Party from the 1940s until today, have never been mere fronts for a tiny cabal of financiers who created them in the first place. Like their storm trooper associates in the Old Guard, the New Guard and the League for National Security, these parties were created for one reason: to stop the national banking, pro-nation state policies of the old ALP.

The financiers who controlled the Nationalist Party were gathered in a secretive clique called the National Union, based in Melbourne. Even the understated Aor reported in 1927 on “the capture of the National machine by the secret and conservative National Union”, and later produced an “inside story” of the “National organisation”, who ran Victorian politics from the Melbourne Club: Sir William McCrath, the first chairman of the National Union, and National Union executive member Colonel Albert Holdsworth, Sir Robert Gibson, chairman of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the National Union secretary. George Collins, House-associated P.C. Holmes Hunt. As of early 1931, the National Union was headed by dissident House businessman Sir Robert Knox—the same who ran the Melbourne Citizens Committee.

The National Union’s sister body in New South Wales, the Consultative Council, controlled the Nationalist Party in that state. Before them, they financed all the other conservative parties in the country (including the Country Party to some degree), with the National Union handling South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia, and the Consultative Council handling Queensland.

The two financier groups worked very simply, as described in Victorian Parliament by Harold Gower, former acting secretary of the Farmers’ Union. He recounted how National Union secretary John West once demurred that several smaller non-Labor parties amalgamate with the Nationalists, against their wishes. Gower asked West how the amalgamation would happen. West told him, “It is simple. We find the money that enables these parties to function, and if they do not do it voluntarily we will cut off their sources of supply, and they will go out of existence.”

Financier control of the “non-Labor” parties has periodically expanded and contracted, and required the financiers to create said another “non-Labor” group, to replace the discredited one. Such a time was October 1929, when the Nationalist Party of Stanley Melbourne (later Lord Bruce of Melbourne, as a member of the British House of Lords) lost in a landslide to James Scullin and the ALP. With the Nationalists discredited after the 1929 election, the financiers faced a real challenge, due to a shift in the federal ALP’s policy in early 1931, following the election of Jack Lang in NSW in October 1930.

In July 1930, when Scullin was in London and E.G. Theodore, with his credit expansion and job-creation program, was temporarily out of the picture, former Tasmanian premier “Honest Joe” Lyons as Treasurer and James Fenton as acting PM toed the financiers’ line of “sound finance”, budget cuts, and savage austerity, despite bitter opposition within the Labor cabinet. Lyons took a leading role in raising the 27 million pound conversion loan in December 1930, together with his advisers in Staniforth Ricketson’s attempt to form a temporary government. The Group had already met with Sir Robert Knox, who had just been elected head of the National Union. Knox agreed that Lyons should now head up all anti-Scullin forces. The Collins House businessman Knox was a very powerful man. He was chairman of the board of the Victorian National Bank, had been the brains behind BHP, which was to become the country’s wealthiest enterprise and the most successful silver mine in the world.

In February 1931, Theodore proposed his note issue for job-creation, which the financiers excoriated as “inflationary”. NSW Premier Jack Lang put forward his Lang Plan the same month, which called for 1) Australia to make no further debt payments to Britain, until the British agreed to cut interest rates on Australia’s loans from 5 per cent to 3 per cent, as the Americans had done for the British. 2) All internal government interest rates should be reduced to 3 per cent, and 3) The London-pegged, Depression-inducing gold standard should be replaced with a “goods standard”.

To accolades from the financier-controlled major newspapers, “Honest Joe” Lyons began a nationwide tour for “sound finance” in Adelaide on April 9, sponsored by the fascist South Australian Citizens League. Robert Knox’s National Union and Ricketson’s Group wanted to anoint Lyons as the head of all anti-Scullin forces because they figured he could draw some Labor voters, and because he was much more persona- bly compatible with the stolid John G. Latham, leader of the Nationalist Party. But they had a problem: Lyons headed only a tiny group of ex-Labor renegades in Parliament, while Latham headed the much larger Nationalist Party in Parliament, discredited though it was. With pressure from the Group and the National Union, the problem was quickly solved: the reluctant Latham on April 17 announced his resignation, to become deputy to Lyons in the soon-to-be-formed United Australia Party. Latham was not only politician this gang bought up. Robert Menzies was also a bought-and-paid-for puppet of Ricketson, whose personal finances Ricketson ran so that Menzies could devote full time to politics. These financial arrangements apparently included making Menzies a partner in the Ricketson-founded Capel Court Investments, and other Ricketson companies. Menzies wrote to Ricketson on December 31, 1935, “My dear Stan… no muddling politician ever had so generous or so good a friend. Of the way in which you have unselfishly looked after my financial affairs I cannot speak adequately. But I do know that but for your advice and active work I would probably not be able to continue in politics at all. All things considered you are the finest and most loveable man I know and your influence upon me is increasingly great.”

Menzies’ role as Ricketson’s mouthpiece was so obvious, that ALP leader Dr. H.V. Evatt once remarked, “What Mr. Ricketson says today, Mr. Menzies says not long after!”

Events moved rapidly in the crucible of the Depression. The New Guard was founded on April 18, 1931, in Sydney. On April 18 and 19th Melbourne, other secretive meetings took place, among the Group of Six, Sir Robert Knox and E.H. Willis of the National Union, and representatives of the SA Citizens League and the Victorian and the NSW branches of the AFAI. These men decided to officially amalgamate all of these organisations (including the National Union’s puppet, the Nationalist Party), into the new United Australia Movement.

On May 7, the parliamentary branch of the Nationalist Party re-named itself the United Australia Party under Lyons and Latham as leaders. The Nationalists in NSW balked at uniting with the NSW wing of the AFAI, of many of whose members believed their own Notes for this section appear on page 48.
Melbourne eventually threw its electoral support to the land-speed record-holding Daily Telegraph, another News Limited newspaper, as well as The Argus and the Sunday Times. In the 1939 election, the Labor Party returned to power and took control of the state parliament, ending the Coalition's grip on power.
The Synarchy created the fascist movements in Australia as part of its stable of fascist movements and governments around the globe. In Great Britain, they intended to replace the anti-Nazi PM Winston Churchill with an outspoken appeaser. One of the top candidates for this role would be imported from Australia: Robert Menzies.

With their way prepared by the French Synarchists’ extensive saboteurs in treason against their own country, Germany’s Panzer-led forces swept through the Low Countries and France in May of 1940 and pinned the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) against its stable of fascist movements and Synarchist schemes for a deal with Hitler. He Synarchy created the fascist militias in Australia as part of its Synarchist schemes for a deal with Hitler.

The activities of this cabal’s political stooges in Australia, such as J.G. Latham, “Honest Joe” Lyons, and Synarchist press baron Lord Beaverbrook, and its boss, Sir Henri Deterding, had financed the Nazi activity in Australia in the early 1930s. Menzies made two trips to Nazi Germany, the first in 1935 and the second in late July 1938 during an April-to-July trip to London. In Berlin, he met the financial wizard of the Nazi regime, Reichsbank head Hjalmar Schacht, whom we have already seen at the featured speaker at meetings of the Synarchist Pan-European Union. The Menzies-Schacht meeting would clearly have been set up by the London-centred Synarchist umbrella [Neville Chamberlain] and Synarchist press baron Lord Beaverbrook, who tried to overthrow Churchill in favour of Robert Menzies or another pro-Hitler figure. In 1950s, Beaverbrook trained Rupert Murdoch.

The Melbourne Herald, Nov. 14 and 17, 1933. Wilfred Kenneth Hughes was Menzies’ bosom buddy, with whom he co-founded the Young Nationals. To this day, the Young Liberals praise the self-proclaimed fascist Hughes as one of their Founding Fathers (see websites below).

...
Menzies’ financiers, likely by Beaverbrook himself, a frequent visitor to Nazi Germany throughout the 1930s. During the course of Menzies’ 1938 trip, the “Czechoslovakia crisis” was building up. Germany, using a series of staged incidents and provocations on the German-Czech border, was demanding the Sudetenland province from Czechoslovakia, as the first step towards swallowing the entire country. “He [Menzies] seems to have identified himself completely with the circles in London which supported the appeasement of Germany,” reported Prof. E.M. Andrews.

Menzies argued for persuading Czechoslovak president Beneš to capitulate to Hitler’s outrageous demands: “I am more than ever impressed with the view that this problem requires a very firm hand at Prague, otherwise Beneš will continue to blurt at the expense of much more important nations, including our own.”

Upon his return to Australia, Menzies propagated for Hitler to grab what he wanted of Czechoslovakia. “I am constantly astounded to realise”, he told a lunch of the Old Melburnians, “how difficult it is for most people to realise that there are two sides to every question.” The Argus newspaper of November 15, 1938 summarised Menzies’ speech: “From talks with leaders in Great Britain and Germany he had concluded that Germany had some real grievances against Czechoslovakia.” Moreover, Overingen accused Hitler’s “opponents of being the ones “causing trouble”. “Those who thought that France [which was supporting Czech sovereignty] was always right and Germany was always wrong were the type who perpetuated international trouble”, he proclaimed.

The rest of his address was a paean of praise to Nazi Germany and fascist Italy. The Argus reported: “Dictatorship in Germany had been guilty of unspeakably bad things, but there were also points in the dictatorship from which Australia could learn. In his recent visit to Germany he had been impressed with German industrial efficiency and with the attitude of responsibility of the big industrial enterprises to their employees and their children [after the German trade union movement had been crushed and its leaders assassinated or interned in concentration camps – ed.]

“It was no good sitting back and thanking God that we were better than the Germans or the Italians,” Mr. Menzies said. “Mocropacy might be the form of government which suited Australia, but that did not mean that it suited everyone else. Before a dictatorship had been introduced in Italy democracy had sunk to the lowest level of corruption and incompetence. Italy was fundamentally more prosperous and better governed than it was 10 or 15 years ago. For as Germany, for the majority of people there were satisfied with their Government,” Mr. Menzies continued. “The young men and young women participating were enthusiastic followers of Herr Hitler and armed government, and regarded the State as all-powerful and all-glorious. This Government had produced the most dreadful injustice and medieval barbarism and at the same time had produced an alated and almost spiritual worship of the state by many Germans... We can learn even from an implacable enemy.”

In Perth in 1939, one of Menzies’ typical eulogies of Nazi Germany shocked one well-dressed woman, who interrupted him with an anguished cry, “Concentration camps, my God!” Reflecting Menzies’ advice, on top of the natural inclinations of the financier cabal that had installed the Lyons government in power, that government “did its best to urge the British government to appease Hitler” for help. Menzies himself proclaimed his “unqualified regard” for Chamberlain’s approach of appeasement.

Indeed, Menzies desired Hitler, who had assassinated his opponent by the Nazi invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939 and the fall of France in May 1940, a deal that he shone his trust in Hitler, as those events did with many others. But Menzies was a Synarchist puppet.

Lyons died on April 7, 1939. Menzies tried to convince the cabinet not to even to organise the absurdly low force of 1,571 regular soldiers, which the Lyons government had authorised to form the nucleus of a regular army. “There were the Synarchist cabal, who had assassinated Lyons, the British army, that did not mean that Altogether we didn’t think that war danger had passed. Meanwhile, his Minister for External Affairs, Sir Henry Gullett, continued to hail Mussolini’s “genius, his patriotism, and almost superhuman capacity”, as well as Hitler’s “shining record of service and leadership.”

On January 24, 1941, Menzies left Australia for four months, two and a half of which he spent in London. His chief interlocutors there were the Synarchist cabal that had assassinated Hitler, including City of London financiers, the City’s newspaper magazines, and a faction of the British aristocracy typified by Beaverbrook, on top of the natural faction of the Synarchist cabal that had assassinated the Astors. Lord Hanley, an old Menzies acquaintance and leading Synarchist, was a part of this cabal, as were other Chamberlainers who had still suff as Synarchists to British Guiana, and Cabinet minister Lord Beaverbrook, and his brother Lord Liddell George (now in his mid-70s, but still very active). Menzies was accompanied by the secretary of the Australian Defence Department Sir Frederick Shedden, who firmly supported his scheme to replace Churchill. Menzies’ main booster was Beaverbrook.

Beaverbrook had first met Hitler in 1931. Between that time and the outbreak of World War II, he met Hitler, Deputy Premier Rudolf Hess, and Nazi Foreign Minister Ribbentrop several times. The Beaverbrook press correspondent in Berlin, Seton Delmer, was on intimate terms with Hitler, and was the only foreign correspondent the Nazis invited to cover the notorious Reichstag Fire, which they set on February 27, 1933 to stage a pretext for seizing power. Delmer’s dispatch claiming that the Communist had set the fire was sent around the world, and provided crucial support for the Nazi take-over against a mythical “communist insurrection”. Beaverbrook’s media had also staunchly supported the Hoover-Laval Pact in 1935 which ratified Mussolini’s seizure of Abyssinia, and Beaverbrook was
Defeat the Synarchists—Fight for a National Bank

W.S. Robinson of Collins House, founder of CPA (RTZ) and Westman Mining. The Synarchist Robinson pushed Menzies to meet with anti-Churchill coup plotter David Lloyd George.

A wartime U.S. intelligence document on the one-worldist Synarchy (“Synarchie”) movement in France, sponsored by the Lazard Freres affiliate, Banque Worms. The Synarchy intended to overthrow Churchill and replace him with a Hitler-appeaser such as Menzies or Lloyd George.

(1) The reactionary movement which known as ‘Synarchie’ has been in existence in France for nearly a century. Its aim has always been to carry out a bloodless revolution to replace the French Republic with a new state, and in some cases, identical. The document related that “In particular, the Synarchists aimed at producing a one-worldist union, a ‘Polytechnicien’ movement, which sought to unite home and foreign classes, aimed at producing a form of government by ‘technicians’ (i.e. the Synarchist nexus, which support Hitler, but also kept their financial interests on the continent.”

(2) The aim of the Banque Worms Group was to bring about the formation of a new Government in France, which would follow Churchill’s fall. As Day summarised the circumstances.

(3)“(a) to bring about the fall of the Churchill government by creating the belief in the country that a more morgue government would be more effective in managing the war. It is realised, but kept the visit quiet, suspecting that his contact with such a notorious appeaser would not sell well either in Britain or among the Allies.”

(4)“(b) to bring about the formation of a new government including Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Beaverbrook and W.S. Robinson of Collins House. The Synarchy intended to overthrow Churchill and replace him with a Hitler-appeaser such as Menzies or Lloyd George.

(5)“(c) through the medium of Sir Samuel Hoare, the plotters intended to replace Sir Winston Churchill, who was apparently willing to subordinate Australia, Menzies had flown into London on May 23 for the last leg of his trip for which Menzies would not follow Churchill’s fall. As he left New Zealand, Menzies wrote that if Lloyd George “said to me ‘Menzies, I know you are doing the right thing and work for peace.’ In his mem-

(6)“(d) to bring about the formation of a new government including Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Beaverbrook and W.S. Robinson of Collins House. The Synarchy intended to overthrow Churchill and replace him with a Hitler-appeaser such as Menzies or Lloyd George.

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(29)“(aa) to bring about the formation of a new government including Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Beaverbrook and W.S. Robinson of Collins House. The Synarchy intended to overthrow Churchill and replace him with a Hitler-appeaser such as Menzies or Lloyd George.

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The “New Liberalism”: the Old Fascism

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to July 28, 1941, an utterly dis-
credited Robert Menzies quit as Prime Minister of Australia, to be replaced by Arthur Fadden. In October 1941, John Curtin and the Labor Party won the federal election. As the prospect of an ultimate Allied victory took shape, the Synarchists had three goals:

to create a new party to replace the rapidly crumbling UAP, while hiding the control the Mon-

ey Power had powerfully exercised over the UAP (as over the Nationalists before them), in order to make such a new party appear “independent”;

to try a new attempt by La-

bor to make permanent the recently strengthened wartime powers of the federal govern-
m ent for the purpose of reorganizing the economy, while “the office boy could meet the labourers as he did in the past”;

to make such a new party appear “independent”;

to make such a new party appear “independent”;

The “New Liberalism”: the Old Fascism

In the early 1940s, former Collins House executive and Mussolini admirer E.P. Simpson was appointed by Sir Robert Menzies to set up the Big Business front, the Institute for Public Affairs. The IPA was to be a bible of reference for those of “the office boy could meet the labourers as he did in the past”. The New Imperialist “independence” was set up in leadership of the NSW IPA.

The Victoria IPA Council: The League for National Security in Mufti?

The first IPAs had been on the side of subversion for the previous seven years, C.D. Kemp. Back in the early 1930s, Gepp gave birth to the AFAL and the LNS. Back in the early 1930s, Gepp had set up the pro-fascist AFAL and the LNS. Back in the early 1930s, Gepp had set up the pro-fascist AFAL and the LNS.

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T he IPA took over the funding duties of the National Union and the Consultative Council. It also organized the Liberal Party in the 1943 Federal and Victorian state elections. In that Federal election, the IPA won 13 seats in the House of Representatives, only 14 out of 74 seats in the House and 19 out of 60 seats in the Senate. The success of the IPA in the 1943 elections was driven by the fact that the new party was eschewing a reformist program, and instead embraced a radical capitalist agenda.

The IPA was founded in 1942 by Sir John Forrest, Sir William Lyne, and Sir Ronald Shakespeare. The IPA was created to counter the influence of the Labor Party and to provide an alternative to the traditional two-party system in Australia. The IPA was a pro-business party that advocated for lower taxes, reduced public spending, and a free-market economy. The IPA was also known for its support of the Anglo-Australian trade agreement, which was seen as beneficial for Australian businesses.

The IPA was led by Sir John Forrest, who served as the party's leader until 1947. During his tenure, the IPA rhetoric was focused on the need for a strong Australian nation, and the party's platform was one of nationalism and anti-communism.

In 1947, the IPA split into two factions: the Anti-Fascist Group led by Sir John Forrest, and the Nationalist Group led by Sir Robert Menzies. The split was caused by disagreements over the party's stance on fascism and the role of the state in the economy.

The Anti-Fascist Group was more interested in economic reform and was critical of the Nationalist's emphasis on foreign policy. The Nationalist Group, on the other hand, was more interested in foreign policy and was critical of the Anti-Fascist Group's economic policies.

The split was a significant event in Australian politics, as it marked the end of the IPA's brief period of dominance. The split also paved the way for the formation of the Liberal Party, which was led by Sir Robert Menzies. The Liberal Party went on to become the dominant party in Australian politics, and its policies were strongly influenced by the IPA's legacy.
Defeat the Synarchists—Fight for a National Bank

Friedrich von Hayek, Fascist Ideologue: The Real Founding Father of the Liberal Party

"Von Hayek...[was] the most successful, if unheralded political puppet-master of the past century.

...The Austrian school of thought that packs massive political punch", Sydney Morn-

ing Herald August 13, 2002.

"F.A. Hayek is one of the greatest minds in the Western World. He is not only an eminent econo-
mist—he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1974—he is also an ever more im-
portant constitutional lawyer, legal expert, and guardian of Liberty, and Law, Legislation and Liberty rank among the greatest books on liberty ever written."

—C.D. Kemp, founding secretary of the IPA, IPA Review, Spring 1986.

The IPA was set up around the ideas of two leading Synarchists, the "right-
wing" founder of the Mont Pelerin Society, Friedrich von Hayek (1), and the "left-
wing" economist John Maynard Keynes (2).

The IPA was partly a result of events of 1944, inspired by von Hayek and by British economist John May-

ard Keynes (1). Both, in fact, were fascists. Hayek's Mont Pelerin Society was

one of the leaders in the fight against Synarchism. It was founded in 1945, and 1946, and 1947.

Defect the Synarchists—Fight for a National Bank

The Real Founding Father of the Liberal Party

Friedrich von Hayek, Fascist Ideologue: The Real Founding Father of the Liberal Party

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The Real Founding Father of the Liberal Party

Friedrich von Hayek, Fascist Ideologue: The Real Founding Father of the Liberal Party

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In the 1930s, the fascist armies had been founded by the Nazi government to prevent the growth of social democracy. In Britain, the fascist armies had been founded by the British government to prevent the growth of socialism. In Australia, the fascist army had been founded by the Australian government to prevent the growth of communism.

The leader of The Association was Major General C.H. Simpson, who had been a member of the Old Guard. When Ben Chifley’s Labor government threatened that consolidation of the government’s position, Simpson had been one of the first to respond. When Ben Chifley’s Labor government threatened that the government’s position, Simpson had been one of the first to respond. When Ben Chifley’s Labor government threatened that the government’s position, Simpson had been one of the first to respond. When Ben Chifley’s Labor government threatened that the government’s position, Simpson had been one of the first to respond. When Ben Chifley’s Labor government threatened that the government’s position, Simpson had been one of the first to respond. When Ben Chifley’s Labor government threatened that the government’s position, Simpson had been one of the first to respond. When Ben Chifley’s Labor government threatened that the government’s position, Simpson had been one of the first to respond. 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