

Defeat the Synarchists—Fight for a National Bank

POSTWAR FASCISM: THE MONT PELERIN SOCIETY

Mont Pelerin's Puppets: The Liberal and Labor parties

"Most observers ... say no organisation has ever enjoyed CIS's influence in Australia."
 —"Ideas powerhouse whose game is political influence", *Sydney Morning Herald*
 Nov. 8, 2003.

The influence of the Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) includes running the economic and, therefore, most of the other policies of both the Liberal and the Labor parties.

In 1971, U.S. President Richard Nixon unpegged the U.S. dollar from gold and instituted the floating exchange rate monetary system, which has plagued the world, as the mechanism for globalisation and looting, ever since. His action opened the door for an explosion in the influence of the Mont Pelerin Society (MPS), and its leading think tank, the London-centred Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA). In March 1996, the *New Citizen* interviewed Lord Ralph Harris, who described this explosion. Harris was a longtime President of the MPS, executive director of the IEA for decades, and a board member of neo-con godfather Rupert Murdoch's News Ltd. Asked what had generated the globalisation "reforms", including slashes in health care and a savage assault on labour, which have swept Australia, New Zealand, Russia, Britain and much of the rest of the world, Harris replied: "There's this outfit called the Mont Pelerin Society. It was started in 1947. The Mont Pelerin Society created the IEA, which comes to be called 'Thatcher's think tank', but we were running long before Thatcher. We weren't Thatcherites, she was an 'IEA-ite'. She picked up her thinking through some of her colleagues and her academic friends, directly through the IEA's

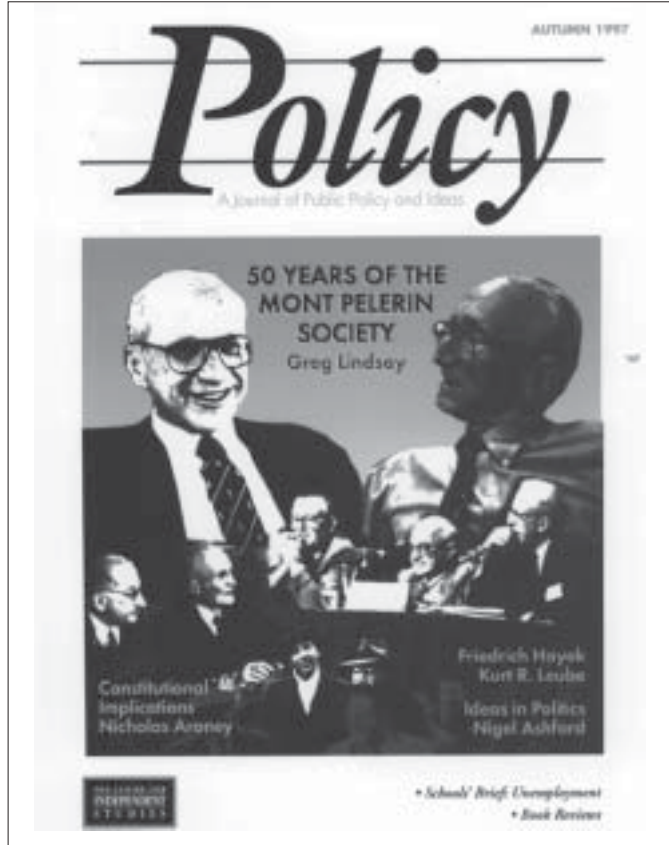
publications, which drew heavily on the Mont Pelerin Society's connections."

From Thatcher's Britain, Harris said, these ideas spread around the world, and he and most of his associates were knighted by the Queen for their efforts.

Lord Harris continued:

"So the IEA comes along with Adam Smith, and David Hume and David Ricardo, the great classical economists of the Eighteenth Century, who invented political economy; we draw on all that stuff. So we revived all those old principles and we clothed them with modern examples and analogies of (the privatisation of) the energy market, the transport market and all the rest of it. This created Thatcherism as an idea. I mean when I went to Australia back in 1990, I was greeted everywhere as a missionary from this new Thatcher idea, free markets, *laissez-faire*, and all that.

"I mean, Hayek and Friedman were perpetually being asked to go to Hong Kong, to go to Australia, they gave lectures there, to little groups of people, set up a similar outfit to the IEA, my Institute of Economic Affairs in London. Similar institutes, totally independent institutes, were set up in Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong.... It is all this very exciting, jostling idea, of how far can free institutions, competing, spontaneous institutions, supplant the planned, imposed, orderly method of bureaucratic government? This is now bubbling away. It is totally extraor-



The CIS magazine *Policy* ran this article on the Mont Pelerin society as "damage control" after a 1996 *New Citizen* expose of MPS plans to loot Australia. Top right: Michael Porter, Australian MPS member, founder of the Tasman Institute (now ACIL Tasman). Right: Longtime MPS president, Lord Ralph Harris.



Prime Ministers Hawke (l.) and Keating (r.) spat on the ALP's noble heritage, by ramming through MPS policies of free trade, deregulation and privatisation. Keating, a contributor to MPS publications, said he would "tear up" Australia's trade unions. Photos: Hawke AAP Image/Dave Hunt, Keating: AAP PHOTO/Dean Lewins



Labor's Commitment to Smaller Government
 Paul Keating

The ALP has traditionally been the main political force for bigger government. In this significant article, the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Keating, sets out the commitment of the "New Labor Party" to a practical policy based on reducing the size and role of government in economic life. Mr. Keating has been replaced by a commitment to sound, pragmatic policy based on a recognition of the fundamental importance of private enterprise and the market economy. In his comments on labor markets, Mr. Keating further develops one of the nation's most important policy debates.

In making the transition to contribute to the *Review of Public Affairs Review*, the Editor commented that the small rate of growth in Government outlays in the August budget was encouraging. It indicates the indication of support for the 1985-86 budget.

This financial year's budget was, of course, in real terms to state explicitly borrowing. In addition they agreed that there would be no increase in real terms in basic general consumption to the States. As a result, the total Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, which in real terms had fallen from 7.2 per cent of GDP in 1983-84 to 1.7 per cent in 1984-85, was reduced further to

inary! There is no limit to how far this process can spread!"

The MPS set up hundreds of branches all over the world.

Meanwhile, in Australia, Labor's last attempt to achieve sovereignty and economic development went down with the Whitlam government in 1975. Beginning already during the course of that government, the MPS established several new branches ("think tanks") in Australia to complement the existing Melbourne IPA and the Sydney IPA (renamed the Sydney Institute). The most prominent among these new branches were the Tasman Institute, the Centre for Independent Studies (CIS); and the H.R. Nicholls Society.¹ Their purpose is the systematic destruction of the institutions of the sovereign nation-state, as a step toward Synarchist world rule. Their corporate backers make a fortune while promoting these schemes, plundering the state's assets under the rubrics of privatisation, deregulation, free trade, competition policy—all the arsenal of Mont Pelerin's "globalisation".

Milton Friedman visited Australia in 1975, followed by von Hayek himself in 1976. Von Hayek stayed for several days at the house of IPA founding secretary C.D. Kemp. Friedman and von Hayek recruited a tight group of followers: the elite MPS has only fourteen Australian members. One of them is Michael Porter, founder and now chairman of the Tasman Institute. Porter recounted to a journalist in early 1996, how he and his Mont Pelerin co-thinkers within Gough Whitlam's government think-tank, the Central Policy Review Committee (CPRC), had sabotaged Whitlam's plans for grand economic development of the continent. Porter said that Whitlam and his ministers, "notably Rex Connor, ... would bring in these huge plans for water projects, rail policy proposals," but that he and the CPRC "just trashed them

and went with ours.... We stripped them and left them as empty bones!"

With Whitlam, Jim Cairns, Rex Connor and other economic nationalists out of the way, the Labor Party was soon taken over by Hawke and Keating, who were full of MPS "free trade ideology", which they imbibed from their mates in the "big end of town", who included board members of Mont Pelerin fronts like the CIS and the IPA. The Liberal Party, of course, already had a strong Mont Pelerin bent, from the time of its founding by the IPA in 1943. Until the old, regulated Bretton Woods monetary system was destroyed with Nixon's 1971 decoupling of the dollar from gold, the MPS crowd faced certain restrictions even within the Liberal Party. Therefore, like Labor, the Liberals were subjected to intensified MPS control in the mid-1970s. This was consolidated with the selection of banker John Hewson as party leader in April 1990. Robert Manne, a political insider and former editor of the neoconservative magazine *Quadrant*, described what he called the "revolution" in the Liberals: "Revolutions also have political foundations. Dr. Hewson's revolution originated in 1980 in a series of secret meetings between Liberal Party politicians (Mr. John Hyde, Mr. Jim Carlton), prominent Fraser government staffers (Dr. David Kemp, Mr. Cliff Walsh), politically minded academic economists (Mr. Richard Blandy, Dr. Michael Porter) and activist businessmen (Mr. Hugh Morgan, Mr. John Elliott). It was the beginning of a Liberal counter-establishment. At this time Dr. Hewson was on its fringe." This "revolution" was a pure Mont Pelerin product: John Hyde and Michael Porter were members of the Mont Pelerin Society, and later executive directors of the Institute for Public Affairs and Tasman Institute, respectively; Walsh co-

authored a book with Porter; Kemp was an IPA board member (and later a Howard cabinet member); Blandy was on the Advisory Council of the CIS and was later to be on the Tasman board; and Hugh Morgan of Western Mining was a member of all four of the Mont Pelerin Society's main fronts in Australia: the H.R. Nicholls Society (to which he gave the keynote speech for its founding meeting), the IPA (member of its Executive Committee), the CIS (which he helped found) and the Tasman Institute (as a board member). As for Elliott, his mate Peter Scanlon, a former executive of Elders and later the leading shareholder in Chris Corrigan's Lang Corporation, was a ringleader in the Mont Pelerin plot to smash the Maritime Union of Australia (MUA) in the mid-1990s.

Manne continued: "A set of fixed political ideological objectives to transform the Australian economy along free market lines emerged from the group: financial deregulation; the rapid removal of protection for manufacturing and rural industries; the dismantling of all aspects of the centralised wage-fixing system; privatisation of public sector-business; small government via the partial withering of the welfare state; micro-economic reform of transport and communications."

Those in the Liberal Party (sometimes known as the "wets"), who disagreed with the radical anti-Common Good agenda of the Mont Pelerin gang, were purged.

Within Labor, Hawke took his

¹ The H.R. Nicholls Society took its name from the late 19th-early 20th century editor of the *Hobart Mercury*, who crusaded against Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, for his finding, in the famous 1907 *Sunshine Harvester* case, that labour should be paid a "living wage", such that one employed man be able to earn sufficient to support himself, his wife and three children. The intent of all the "labour market deregulation" which Lord Harris, John Howard and other MPS devotees crow about, is to pay labour as far under a living wage as they can get away with, and to eliminate unions altogether.

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cue on the deregulation of the financial markets and foreign investment from the CIS. Keating continued with the MPS program, as the ALP sold off Qantas and the Commonwealth Bank. Keating has even contributed articles to MPS journals, such as "Labor's Commitment to Smaller Government" in the Summer 1985/86 issue of the *IPA Review*. The *Review's* editors were effusive in their praise for Keating's almost wholesale rejection of everything the ALP had stood for and his adoption of Mont Pelerin principles.

Lord Harris lauded Hawke and Keating in his 1996 *New Citizen* interview. Asked if he had seen a need to loosen the financial markets, on his last visit to Australia, Harris replied, "Well, I thought that he did quite a bit, Keating, on the financial liberalisation, on international trade, a bit.... I think you've got to give Keating some credit for that, and also, the trade union man before Keating, what was his name? Bob Hawke, I mean Hawke did his best to try and free

things up, but you see, this is the point, the trade union movement is a totally backward looking, nostalgic, keep-things-as-they-are [force] in a world of rapid change. It was an impossible obstacle to a dynamic adjustment...so I hope that they will be able to do the trade union job now."

In his speech to the CIS on its 20th anniversary, PM John Howard addressed the "trade union job" (labour market deregulation), which started under Hawke and Keating, and was pursued savagely by Howard's government. "I think of all the debates that have sort of raged around the role of government and the role of the state as distinct from the individual, none has been more important in Australia over the last twenty years than the deregulation of Australia's labour markets. That has been a tremendously important debate intellectually and the power of ideas triumphing even in political banishment is well demonstrated by that particular debate.... Many of the people who have

played very significant roles in all of these debates are here tonight", Howard continued. "I have to pay enormous tribute to my good friend Jeffrey Kennett who also has played a tremendous role and I very freely acknowledge the tremendous contribution that [NSW Premier] Bob Carr is making in areas like education."

Victorian Premier Jeffrey Kennett's "tremendous role" saw some 75 per cent of the state's assets ruffled off to a tight little cabal of Synarchists. Everything that Kennett did, "right down to the letter", in the words of Tasman Institute founder and MPS member Michael Porter, was prescribed in a series of reports from the IPA and Tasman, entitled Project Victoria. Kennett closed Victorian hospitals and cut back health care, which resulted in deaths: people died for lack of access to health care. To please the financial interests controlling himself and Kennett, John Howard has continued those cutbacks. They are both guilty of Nuremberg crimes against humanity. At the

end of World War II, crimes for which Nazis were hanged included the "inadequate provision of surgical and other medical services."

Between 1988 and 1997 alone, an estimated US\$250 billion of assets worldwide were privatised, most of them for a fraction of their true value. Nations are simply being looted of their assets. And through at least 1997, the second biggest privatisation program in the world, next to Thatcher's Britain, was Australia's, with an estimated US\$43 billion (A\$60 billion) privatised through that time. With additional privatisations since then, the total is almost A\$100 billion.

Though Hawke and Keating started the trend, the Howard governments played the decisive role in this, and lawfully so: when Howard first took office in 1996, his government was dominated by members or close associates of Mont Pelerin think tanks. These included:

- John Howard;
- Treasurer Peter Costello, a founder of the rabidly anti-la-

- bour H.R. Nicholls Society;
- Peter Reith, a supporter of H.R. Nicholls;
- Ian MacLachlan, a co-founder of H.R. Nicholls;
- Senator Rod Kemp, a son of IPA founding Secretary C.D. Kemp;
- Dr. David Kemp, his brother, another co-founder of H.R. Nicholls.

Though some of the Howard government's personnel has changed since then, its commitment to MPS policies is stronger than ever.

In the typical pattern, Mont Pelerin's agents in government sell off precious state assets to their corporate cronies. Subsequently they or their relatives assume high-paying jobs in either the privatised institutions or their controlling firms, which are invariably major financial donors to the political parties that are handing them the state assets. Nowhere is this pattern clearer—nor more deserving of a royal commission—than with the Macquarie Bank.

Ripping off the Common Good: The Macquarie Bank

"We can put up the tolls by whatever we like and, almost as importantly, we can start the tolls on day one by whatever we like.... If [motorists] don't complain about it being too high, then we won't have done our job."

— Denis Eager, Macquarie Infrastructure Group (MIG) external affairs manager, May 2003, speaking about MIG's new \$2 billion M6 Midland Expressway in Britain.

Macquarie Bank was founded as Hill Samuel Australia Ltd. in 1969, a subsidiary of London's Hill Samuel bank. Following Keating's bank deregulation, Hill Samuel became just the second bank to be granted a trading license. It was renamed Macquarie Bank in 1988.

Macquarie has a financial stake in 22 toll roads around the world, making Macquarie Infrastructure Group the world's largest private toll road operator. On its web site, Macquarie brags about the profitability of its government-subsidised investment in looting the public through toll roads: "MIG, similar to many Australian property trusts, is managed by an investment bank, in this case Macquarie Bank. Since listing in 1996, MIG has returned a compound annual return of 23.4 per cent (to June 2003). In calendar 2000/2001 it was the best performing stock on the ASX 100—Australia's top 100 companies." (Emphasis added.) The combination of the government concession, and the very low operating and maintenance costs that are often below 20 per cent of revenue, make toll roads extremely profitable. The tolls on the 42-km M6, due for completion next year, are set at £3 (AUS\$7.50) per car and £11 (AUS\$27.50) per truck. Melbourne's Citylink's latest financial statements report revenue for the past three months at \$60 million, or \$650,000 per day.

Notable former personnel

- **Fred Hilmer.** Architect of National Competition Policy, which established the legal framework for Kennett's savage privatisation. Hilmer's two associates in designing NCP were Professor Ian Harper, an academic adviser to CIS, and Rio Tinto's Mark Raynor. Like Raynor, Hilmer was long associated with Rio Tinto, one of the major funders of the Mont Pelerin think tanks. Thus, the architect of National Competition Policy came from the organisation that benefitted the most from electricity and other privatisations, Macquarie Bank.
- **Graeme Samuel.** Enforcer of National Competition Policy, first through the National Competition Council, now as chairman of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.
- **Ross Grant.** Board member of the CIS and business partner of Graeme Samuel. He left Macquarie with Samuel to form Grant Samuel and Associates, corporate advisers.
- **Jim McMeckan.** A former executive director of Macquarie, headed the Kennett government's transport reform unit in the late 1990s. As of early 2004, the Bracks

government had paid him \$2.3 million to re-negotiate the same transport contracts for the Bracks government, which he had himself set up under Kennett, this despite Bracks' Transport Minister Peter Batchelor having criticised the Kennett contracts as "deeply flawed". Rail, Tram and Bus Union State Secretary Trevor Dobbyn observed to the *Herald Sun* of Feb. 9, 2004, "He gets paid millions to fix up a system he helped create under the Kennett government."

Political connections

- **Alan Stockdale.** Executive Chairman of Asset and Infrastructure Group, Macquarie Bank. Awarded hundreds of millions in fees to Macquarie as Victorian Treasurer, including for Citylink, before joining the infrastructure arm of Macquarie. Stephen Mayne, who worked for Stockdale, said, "There were no bigger beneficiaries of the great Kennett sell-off than Macquarie Bank." Under Treasurer Stockdale, Macquarie earned fees for the sale of Loy Yang B (\$30 million), Loy Yang A (\$40 million), the set up of Transurban (\$60 million), and Crown Casino (\$30 million), and in relation to the Victorian racing industry (\$5 million).
- **Max Moore-Wilton.** Executive Chairman of Sydney Airports Corporation. "Max the Axe" earned his reputation as the Secretary of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet under Howard. He was the nation's top bureaucrat, who implemented the Howard Government's Mont Pelerin reforms, especially in mass job cuts in the public service. The Howard Government sold the Sydney Airport to Macquarie in June 2002, and Moore-Wilton left DPMC in January 2003 to join Macquarie and run the airport.
- **Warwick Smith.** Chairman of Telecommunications, Media, Entertainment and Technology (TMET), Macquarie Bank. Smith was Sports Minister in the Howard Government, before losing his seat of Bass in Tasmania.
- **Paul McClintock.** Director of Macquarie Infrastructure Group. From 2000 to 2003, McClintock was Secretary to the Cabinet in the Howard Government, and Head of the Cabinet Policy Unit for the Australian Government. A long-time associate of John Howard, McClintock was senior Private Secretary to Howard when he was Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, and then Treasurer, from 1976-1978.
- **Stan Howard.** Chairman, Hills Motor-



Left to right: Alan Stockdale, Treasurer of Victoria who sold off tens of billions of dollars worth of public assets under Premier Jeff Kennett; Graeme Samuel, enforcer of National Competition Policy (NCP) at the National Competition Council, then as chairman of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission; Fred Hilmer, architect of NCP. The single largest beneficiary of privatisations and "competition policy" has been Macquarie Bank, with which all three men are or have been closely associated. Photos: Stockdale, NewsPix; Samuel, AAPImage/ShaneyBalcombe; Hilmer, AFP PHOTO/Greg WOOD.

way. Hills Motorway is otherwise known as the M2, one of Macquarie's four toll roads in Sydney; Stan Howard is John Howard's older brother.

- **Ann Keating.** Director of Macquarie Leisure Trust. Ann Keating is Paul Keating's younger sister.
- **Michael Easson.** Director, Macquarie Infrastructure Group. Easson is a former secretary of the NSW Trades and Labour Council, who participated in the anti-labour Harvard Trade Union Program. He is also a former Councillor on the National Competition Council, under Graeme Samuel.
- **Michael Lee.** Director, Macquarie Airports Management Ltd. Lee is a former Minister in the Keating Labor Government.

Interface with MPS think tanks

IPA
Chairman: Alan Stockdale, Executive Chairman of Asset and Infrastructure Group, Macquarie Bank.

Director: Ian Nethercote, CEO Loy Yang Power, until July 2003 owned by Macquarie.

Tasman Economics

Major shareholder: Macquarie Bank Ltd.
Director: Nicholas Moore, Exec. Dir. Macquarie Bank Ltd.; Dir. Macquarie Infrastructure Group.

Executive Chairman: Michael Porter, Dir. Asset Infrastructure Group, Macquarie Bank.

Centre for Independent Studies

Director: Dr. Peter Dodd, Dir. Macquarie Goodman Industrial Property Trust.

Director: Ross Grant, Chairman Grant Samuel, formerly Exec. Dir. Macquarie Bank.

Director: John M. Green, Exec. Dir. Investment Banking Group, Macquarie Bank.

Sydney Institute

Sponsor: Macquarie Bank

Political party donations

Total	1998-2002
Democrats:	\$ 36,980
ALP:	\$ 624,656
Lib:	\$ 734,898
Nats:	\$ 67,600

Privatisation activities

Macquarie's involvement in privatisations falls into three broad areas: 1) buying up the assets for itself; 2) winning multi-million dollar contracts to handle the sale of public assets; 3) private infrastructure projects, usually build, own, operate and transfer (boot) schemes, which once would have been built by government, but—thanks to the Mont Pelerin revolution—are now left up to the private sector, at a greater cost to the public. And these are not really private either, but require Government subsidies and guarantees.

Private infrastructure

Transurban, the Citylink toll road in Melbourne, earned Macquarie \$60 million in fees from the Victorian Government for setting up the deal. Macquarie is also a major shareholder in Citylink. Concession ends 2034.

Eastern Distributor (Sydney) Concession ends 2048.

M2 Motorway (Sydney) Concession ends 2042.

M4 Motorway (Sydney) Concession ends 2010.

M5 South West Motorway (Sydney) Concession ends 2023.

Westlink M7 (Sydney) Concession ends 2037.

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The MPS Think Tanks: The 1930s Fascist Onslaught Continues

Despite the secrecy surrounding the 1930s Synarchist fascist plots in Australia, there is a demonstrable continuity between the corporations and families of those days, through to the Mont Pelerin fronts of today. Since the dominant families sometimes change, or bring in managers to oversee their holdings, the most striking continuity is usually found in the corporations and financial groups. Outstanding among them is that devil's spawn of Collins House, Rio Tinto Zinc.

For one illustration of this continuity, look at the Corporate Members and/or Shareholders in the Tasman Institute/Tasman Economics complex in the late 1990s. (It has since become ACIL Tasman; see below.) These corporations or individuals are mainstays of the Mont Pelerin Society fascist plot to crush the Australian nation-state and to loot and destroy the living standards and even the lives of all Australians except for themselves and their wealthy friends. Let us see, then, following the list of institutional members and shareholders, what some of these same companies and families were doing back in the 1930s, when the fascist private armies were preparing to take power. Though some of the individual institutions listed below did not yet exist in the 1930s, the overall continuity is stunning.

Corporate Members—Tasman Institute

Arthur Robinson & Hedderwicks
Australian Bankers Association
BHP Company Ltd.
BP Australia Ltd.
Cadbury Schweppes Pty. Ltd.
Coles Myer Ltd.
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance
CRA Ltd.
Cray Communications Ltd.
Electricity Corporation of NZ Ltd.
Esso Australia Ltd.
Fosters Brewing Company
Insurance Council of Australia Ltd.
Lion Nathan Ltd.
Mercantile Mutual Pty. Ltd.
MIM Holdings Ltd.
National Association of Forest Industries
North Broken Hill Peko Ltd.
Potter Warburg Corporate Finance
Roach McIntosh
Shell Company of Australia Ltd.
Parkthorn Investments
Telstra Ltd.
The Myer Group
The Pratt Foundation
Western Mining

Shareholders—Tasman Economics

Macquarie Bank Ltd.
Kayarem Ptd Ltd. (Rupert Murdoch)
Michael Porter
Fosters Brewing Group Ltd.
Baillieu Myer
Coles Myer
Pratt Foundation
ANZ Bank Ltd.

Arthur Robinson & Hedderwicks was based in Collins House itself, also the home base of League of National Security leader Sir Hugh Brain, whose Secretariat firm supplied secretaries for most Collins House companies. Senior partner Arthur Robinson was a member of the Round Table, brother of Collins House Group leader W.S. Robinson, and was himself fiercely anti-Labor.

In 2001 Arthur Robinson merged with Allen, Allen and Hemsley to become Allens Arthur Robinson, one of the largest law firms in the Asia-Pacific region, with 200 partners and 600 legal professionals in 10 offices in six countries. It negotiated the merger of BHP and Billiton, Australia's largest corporate deal ever. Allen, Allen and Hemsley's major client was the Bank of New South Wales, which had financed the Old Guard. Sir Norman Cowper, a leader of the Old Guard, was principal partner in Allens. His number two, Gabriel Selmar Reichenbach, was also an Old Guard member.

Australian Bankers Association. Banks like the Bank of New South Wales, the Australian Bank of Commerce and others, funded the Old Guard, and were the backbone of most of the anti-Labor, anti-Common Good plots in Australia during the 20th Century.

BHP Company Ltd., now BHP Billiton, is Australia's second largest company, with sales

of \$26 billion and 35,000 employees. Representatives of BHP attended meetings of the Old Guard. The Darling family founded BHP. Chairman of the Board Harold G. Darling was also a founder of the Victorian IPA. Today Michael Darling (reportedly worth \$95 million) is deputy chairman of the Centre for Independent Studies.

Coles Myer Ltd.; the Myer Group; Baillieu Myer. Coles founder and longtime chairman George J. Coles was co-vice-chairman of the Melbourne branch of the All for Australia League, "civilian" front for the fascist LNS. The other vice-chairman was E. Lee Neil, managing director of Myers, who ran the company during founder Sidney Myers' extended absences. Another director of the tightly knit Coles firm was a leader of the LNS: Col. Francis Plumley Derham of the elite Melbourne law firm Moule, Hamilton & Derham. George Coles was founding chairman of the Victorian IPA. Coles and the Myer Emporium merged in the mid-1980s to become Australia's largest private employer.

Sidney Myer married the daughter of W.L. Baillieu, the Collins House Group supremo. That union produced Sidney Baillieu Myer, Chairman of the Myer Group from 1955 to 1986, founding chairman of the Tasman Institute and shareholder in Tasman Economics (now retired). The power behind the Collins House empire, the Baillieus supported the Synarchist coups against the Scullin government and Jack Lang in the early 1930s, through their media empire and otherwise.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance, in the 1930s, had on its board two sponsors of the Old Guard and the AFAL: Sir Kelso King and Sir Sydney Snow.

CRA Ltd. The London-headquartered Zinc Corporation, one of the main constituents of the merger process that produced Conzinc Rio Tinto Australia (CRA), was a pillar of Collins House. CRA has since merged with the London-based Rio Tinto.

Fosters Brewing Company was part of the Collins House empire. Its chairman was Brigadier Gen. Harold Cohen, who was involved in various anti-Labor activities. Cohen was the principal in the family law firm of Pavey, Wilson and Cohen, headquartered in Collins House.

Insurance Council of Australia Ltd. Insurance companies such as the National Mutual Life Assurance Co. and Mercantile Mutual played a prominent role in the events of the 1930s. NMLA's General Sir Brudenell White established the LNS, while Mercantile Mutual's Sir Kelso King and Col. Selwyn King were leaders in the Old Guard.

Mercantile Mutual Pty. Ltd. Sir Kelso King and Col. Selwyn King were Old Guard leaders.

North Broken Hill Peko Ltd. was another pillar of the Collins House Group. It later merged with Peko-Wallsend, whose chief executive had been longtime CRA executive Charles Copeman, infamous for sacking his entire unionised workforce at Robe River. Copeman opened the first conference of H.R. Nicholls held in Melbourne.

Potter Warburg Corporate Finance. Sir Ian Potter led the anti-Chifley, anti-bank nationalisation campaign of the late 1940s and was a financial partner in the Synarchy's central financial institution, Lazard Freres in London. Potter was a founder of the IPA, and a major funder of the Liberal Party for over three decades. The merger of his firm with the Warburg interests is not surprising: In the 1920s, Max Warburg gave 60,000 gold marks to launch Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's Pan-European Union, then worked with Nazi finance kingpin Hjalmar Schacht as deputy president of the Reichsbank until 1938.

Roach McIntosh. Maj. Len Roach (later Lt. Col. Roach) was the head of intelligence for Melbourne's LNS. His son Leonard Ian Roach was a longtime contributor to the CIS through his company, Roach McIntosh (since bought by Merrill Lynch) and former Chairman of the CIS Board of Trustees. Leonard Ian Roach is lionised by the Synarchy as the founder of the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX).

Shell Company of Australia Ltd. The parent Shell was run in the 1920s and 1930s by Sir Henri Deterding, a leading funder of the Nazi Party.

Western Mining Corporation. WMC was



Many corporations and families which sponsored the Synarchist militias and "citizens leagues" of the 1930s, fund Mont Pelerin Society fronts today. Above: board meeting of ANZ bank (the old Baillieu-affiliated ES&A Bank) in 1970. Among those at the table are ANZ Chairman Lord Carrington (head of the table), E.L. Baillieu (far right), and—from Lazard Freres in London—ANZ Deputy Chairman Lord Hampden aka David Brand (far left) and A. D. Marris (to Hampden's right). Additional leading backers of MPS fronts, demonstrating this same continuity, are shown at right (top to bottom): Hugh Morgan of Western Mining, Rupert Murdoch, S. Baillieu Myer. Photo: Murdoch; AAP Image/ Rob Hutchison.



founded in 1933, after the fascist militias had completed their work in driving Labor from power. Its founder had been active in that process: Sir Hugh Brain of the Collins House firm Secretariat, and the LNS. As of 1996, WMC boasted an astonishing seven of its board members sitting on the boards of different MPS fronts. WMC managing director Hugh Morgan himself sat on four such boards, as well as providing major funding including an initial \$40,000 start-up fund for the CIS.

Kayarem Pty. Ltd. (Rupert Murdoch). W. L. Baillieu installed Sir Keith Murdoch as editor of the Baillieu family's Melbourne *Herald*. Later Sir Keith became chairman of the *Herald* and Weekly Times holding company (vice-chairman W. L. Baillieu), which owned what was then Australia's largest press empire. Sir Keith's editorial posture was fanatically anti-Labor and he used the *Herald* to promote the fascist militias and citizens' leagues, and their front man, "Honest Joe" Lyons. In the early 1930s, Murdoch was a key propagandist for all the Synarchist schemes. In the late 1930s and early 1940s, the Nazis' Berlin-based short wave radio used to pick up and broadcast items from his newspapers. Gen. Douglas McArthur, the Australian-based commander of Allied forces in the Pacific, called him "an Australian Quisling" (reported by Rupert Murdoch's biographer, George Munster).

Sir Keith's widow, Dame Elisabeth, has been a leading funder of the CIS. Son Rupert, a kingpin of the international neoconservative movement, has funded or invested in the Tasman Institute/Tasman Economics. Rupert's son Lachlan joined the Tasman Institute board in 1995, while his brother-in-law, John Calvert-Jones, is on the board of CIS.

ANZ Bank Ltd. One of its main precursors, the English, Scottish and Australian (ES&A), was closely associated with Collins House, which usually had one or more of its members on the board. The ANZ's London connections were dominated by prominent members of the Synarchy's Lazard Freres, such as Adam Denzil Marris and Lord Hampden, the former a leader in the Round Table movement. Collins House figures continued to sit on the ANZ board after the ES&A merged with ANZ in the late 1960s.

J.B. Were Ltd. The executive director of J.B. Were Ltd., Paul Murnane, is on the board of the Sydney Institute, the renamed NSW branch of the Institute of Public Affairs. J.B. Were's managing director from the 1920s to the 1950s, Staniforth Ricketson, owned Robert Menzies, and he organised the League for National Security front, the Melbourne branch of the All for Australia League.

It is no surprise that the Mont Pelerinites love the privatisation process, even from

the standpoint of personal greed alone. When the first tranche of Telstra was sold off in 1997, for instance, CIS Deputy Chairman Michael Darling was at the top of the list of shares purchasers, scooping up over 2.9 million shares, valued at \$10.5 million, through his family's private investment company, Caledonia Investments. The Myer family (worth \$577 million), bought 2.4 million shares, and the Baillieus (worth \$255 million) bought 480,200 shares. J.B. Were & Son was one of the five law firms, brokerages and merchant banks which won the multi-hundred million dollars contract to privatise Telstra.

As the CEC documented in the pamphlet, "Stop the British Crown Plot to Crush Australia's Unions" (1998), Collins House financier William Sydney Robinson—also a top agent of MI6, Britain's foreign intelligence service—was a founder of Western Mining and of the later conglomerate CRA (Conzinc Rio Tinto Australia), which then merged back into its London parent, Rio Tinto. The bitter anti-labour policies established by Collins House were passed on to the next generation of its spawn, including CRA and Western Mining. A central figure in that process has been Hugh Morgan, long-time managing director of Western Mining, and the single most important figure in establishing and propagandising for the later neoconservative think tanks.

Morgan put up the first \$40,000 to launch the CIS in 1976, then served as Chairman of its Board of Trustees. He also co-founded the H.R. Nicholls Society a decade later, along with Peter Costello, Sir John Kerr (the Queen's stooge who sacked Whitlam), Ray Evans of Western Mining and the Mont Pelerin Society, and former Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury John Stone. Morgan also served on the boards of the IPA and the Tasman Institute.

The other key Mont Pelerin think tank established in recent times was the Tasman Institute (1990), which merged with London Economics to become Tasman Economics. In turn, Tasman Economics subsequently merged with ACIL Consulting Pty. Ltd. to become ACIL Tasman. Tasman's founding and longtime chairman was Sydney Baillieu Myer.

On the next two pages are the key personnel and known funders of each of the largest Australian MPS fronts, which are committed to the Synarchist policy of rule by private financiers and corporations—the very financiers and corporations that set them up and continue to fund them. Not all of the funders are named here, because the think tank executive directors, such as Gerard Henderson of the Sydney Institute and the CIS's Greg Lindsay, are very cagey about their contributors. Lindsay has said that many people donate money only on condition of anonymity. Financial and raw materials companies, and the legal and accounting sectors that serve them, dominate the think tank boards.

Defeat the Synarchists—Fight for a National Bank

The MPS Fronts in Australia

Centre for Independent Studies

Board of Directors

Alan McGregor AO. Chairman. Chairman of James Hardie Industries NV; Burns, Philp & Company Limited, Goodman Fielder Ltd. and a director of other organisations. Educated at Geelong Grammar School. Manages family agricultural properties, Chairman of the Australian Wool Testing Authority Limited.

Michael Darling. Deputy Chairman. Chairman of Caledonia Investments Ltd. private investment company. Chairman of Gympie Gold Ltd. and Platinum Capital Ltd. Former director of the Australian Stock Exchange and the Australian Wool Realisation Commission. Member of the Asian Advisory Board of the Prudential Insurance Company of America and the International Advisory Board of Brasilinvest.

Marco Belgiorno-Zegna AM. Managing Director of Transfield Pty. Ltd. until 1999.

John Calvert-Jones AM*. Rupert Murdoch's brother-in-law. Chairman of Seafirst Australia, a privately owned investment company, and of Touchcorp Limited. Longtime leader (23-year member) of the Stock Exchange of Melbourne. Chairman and Managing Director 1984-1994 of Prudential-Bache Securities. A member of the pro-drug Australian Drug Foundation, and has served on the board of the Liberal Party fundraising front, the Cormack Foundation.

Robert Champion de Crespigny AC. Chairman and Chief Executive of Normandy Mining Limited (now Newmont Australia after takeover by Newmont Mining). Chancellor of Adelaide University, Chairman of the South Australian Museum, Member of the Asia Pacific Council of the Nature Conservancy, Director of the Minerals Council of Australia Executive Committee.

Michael Chaney. Director of BHP Billiton Limited and Gresham Partners Holdings Limited. Member of the Business Council of Australia, the Council of the National Gallery of Australia and Vice President of the Australia-Japan Business Cooperation Committee. Finance Director and later Managing Director of Wesfarmers.

Dr. Peter Dodd. Head of Corporate Finance for ABN AMRO Australia. Chairman of Delta Electricity. Board of Macquarie Goodman Industrial Property Trust.

Ross Grant. Chairman of Grant Samuel Group Limited, an independent investment banking firm he established in 1988. Previously an Executive Director of Macquarie Bank Limited, having joined Hill Samuel Australia Limited (the prede-

cessor of Macquarie Bank Limited) in 1975.

John M. Green. An Executive Director of Macquarie Bank Limited (in its Investment Banking Group) and heads the Financial Institutions Group.

Dr. Murray Horn. Managing Director of ANZ (New Zealand) Ltd. and Chairman of ANZ Investment Bank (NZ). Secretary to the New Zealand Treasury, 1993-1997. Chairman of the main Mont Pelerin front in New Zealand, the New Zealand Business Roundtable, a member of the New Zealand Bankers Association and Fellow of the NZ Institute of Management.

Greg Lindsay AO. Executive Director. Founder (1976) and Executive Director of the Centre for Independent Studies. Member of the Board of Directors of the Mont Pelerin Society.

Helen Lynch AM*. Non-Executive Director of Coles Myer Ltd., Southcorp Limited, Westpac Banking Corporation and Deputy Chairman of OPSM Protector Limited. Chairman of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra and a director of CRI Australia Holdings Limited. From 1995 to 2000 she was Chair of the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia. Was a member of the executive committee at Westpac Banking Corporation. Made a member of the Order of Australia in 1994 for services to the Banking and Finance Industry. Member of the New South Wales Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee.

Robert McLean. Company director and private equity investor. Co-founder of WM Capital Pty. Ltd., a director of TiNSHED Corporation and Chairman of Imagination Entertainment. Has served on the board of directors of CSR, Pacific Dunlop and GS Private Equity. Was Chairman of Earthwatch Australia. Spent 25 years with McKinsey and was Managing Partner for the Firm's Australian Practice from 1989 until 1997 when he retired.

Donald Morley. Chief Financial Officer, WMC. Member of the Strategic Council of Alcoa Worldwide Alumina and Chemicals.

M. John Phillips AM. Chancellor of the University of Western Sydney, Chairman of the Foreign Investment Review Board, Chairman of The Australian Gas Light Company, Director of QBE Insurance Group Limited and WMC Limited and Chairman of the Australian Charities Fund.

Hon. Ruth Richardson. Chairman of Aoraki Corporation, Cardinal Group Australia Pty. Ltd., i-cap equity partners Ltd., i-cap mezzanine part-

ners Ltd., and the Kula Fund, and is a director of Immuno Chemical Products Ltd., Oyster Bay Marlborough Vineyards Ltd., Wrightson Ltd., and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

Steven Skala. Partner with Arnold Bloch Leibler and head of the firm's corporate and commercial practice. Arnold Bloch Leibler is notorious for its "tax minimisation" schemes, which have saved the super-wealthy billions of dollars in taxes. Director of HFM Limited, Rothschild Australia e-Fund Investors, Max Re Limited, the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute for Medical Research, The Australian Ballet and Chairman of the Australian Centre for Contemporary Art. Former Associate Governor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Howard Stack*. Recently retired as senior partner in Allen, Allen & Hemsley. Chairman of the Board of Brisbane Grammar School since 1991.

(* Recently resigned)

Senior staff

Greg Lindsay. Founder and Executive Director. Member of the Board of Directors of the Mont Pelerin Society.

Owen Harries. Senior Fellow. Founding Editor of U.S. magazine *The National Interest*, and former Visiting Fellow at the Heritage Foundation. Famous for commissioning and publishing Francis Fukuyama's Synarchist tract, *The End of History* in 1989. Reflecting its hatred of the nation state, the CIS magazine *Policy* brags, "In the very first issue of *The National Interest*, Harries ran an article by publisher Irving Kristol dismissing the very concept of 'national interest' as 'dead beyond resurrection'."

Professor Helen Hughes. Senior Fellow.

Professor Wolfgang Kasper. Senior Fellow. Member of the Mont Pelerin Society.

Barry Maley. Senior Fellow.

Andrew Norton. Research Fellow.

Professor Peter Saunders. Director of Social Policy Research Program, Social Foundations.

Distinguished Fellows

Alan Gibbs. Member Mont Pelerin Society; second richest man in New Zealand.

Professor R.M. Hartwell. Member Mont Pelerin Society.

Neville Kennard. Kennard Self-Storage.

Hugh Morgan AO. Former Man. Dir. WMC Ltd.

Maurice Newman AM. Chairman Australian



Greg Lindsay, member of the Mont Pelerin Society, Executive Director and founder of the Centre for Independent Studies.

Stock Exchange; Member Mont Pelerin Society.

Academic Advisers

Professor Lauchlan Chipman
Professor Ian Harper
Professor Kenneth Minogue
Professor R.R. Officer
Professor Steven Schwartz
Professor Judith Sloan
Professor Geoffrey de Q. Walker

Financial Sponsors

McDonalds
Pratt Foundation
J.O. Fairfax
Dame Elisabeth Murdoch
Philip Morris
BHP Billiton
Shell
WMC
ICI
Neville Kennard
Robert Champion de Crespigny

Institute for Public Affairs

Board of Directors (November 2002)

Alan Stockdale. Chairman. Executive Chairman of Asset and Infrastructure Group, Macquarie Bank. As Victorian Treasurer, was deeply involved with the privatisation program run by the IPA/Tasman's Project Victoria, under which many sales involved Macquarie Bank in one capacity or another. Now he works for those who directly benefitted from his and Kennett's actions while in government.

Dr. Robert Officer. Treasurer. AMP Professor of Finance and Deputy Director, Melbourne Business School, University of Melbourne; National Commission of Audit, 1996.

Harold Clough. Chairman, Clough Ltd. Group.

William Clough. Director, Clough Ltd. Group.

Dr. Tim Duncan. Hinton & Associates.

Dr. Michael Folie

David Karpin. Executive Chairman, Karpin Slaughter Ltd.

Ian Nethercote. CEO, Loy Yang Power, which was 25 per cent owned by Macquarie Bank-backed Horizon Energy until July 2003, when acquired by AGL. AGL deputy chairman is Macquarie Bank director Mark Johnson. Macquarie advised on the sale. Other AGL board members: Sir Ron Brierly, Caroline Hewson, M. John Phillips (CIS Director), and Dick Allen.

Dr. Thomas Quirk. Chairman, Virax Holdings and Biota Holdings.

Dr. Michael Nahan. Executive Director, Institute of Public Affairs.



IPA member Padraic McGuinness crusades for legalized heroin.

Senior Staff

Dr. Michael Nahan. Executive Director

Dr. Alan Moran. Director, Deregulation Unit

Hon. Gary Johns. Senior Fellow, former Minister in Hawke/Keating governments.

Mr. John Hyde. Senior Fellow

Mr. Don D'Cruz. Research Fellow

Research Committee (March 2002)

Sir John Brunner, 4th Baron of Druids Cross, member Mont Pelerin Society.

Mr. Brian Buckley

Prof. Ken Clements

Prof. Bob Ewin

Prof. John Freebairn

Dr. John Forbes

Dr. Frank Harman

Prof. Bob Officer

Mr. Owen Powell

Prof. Campbell Sharman

Dr. Alan Tapper

Prof. Ted Watt

Corporate Sponsors

Philip Morris

BAT

Caltex

Shell

Esso

WMC

BHP Billiton

Clough Engineering

Telstra

Visyboard

The IPA Dope Lobby

In an April 22, 1996 interview in the *Herald Sun*, then-U.S. Drug Enforcement Administra-

tion (DEA) head Thomas Constantine excoriated efforts in Victoria to legalise drugs, under the phony argument that it is "impossible to win the war on drugs". Warning that addiction levels would soar if the Kennett government legalised personal marijuana use, Constantine recommended, regarding the legalisers, "How about if they give drugs to their own children first, and then they could see the impact on schools in their local neighbourhoods. Drugs are not dangerous because they are illegal: drugs are illegal because they are dangerous." Constantine concluded by saying "supporters and advocates of legalised drugs should have their names inscribed in a public place so their families could know in the future who advocated legalisation and the deaths and suffering it could cause."

In accord with Constantine's admonition, here are the names of the two chief figures then lobbying for dope legalisation in Victoria, and Australia more broadly:

Dr. David Penington. Chairman of Kennett's Victorian Drugs Advisory Committee, a rubber stamp committee committed to legalisation.

Michael Moore. Convenor of the Australian Policy Group for Drug Law Reform in 1993 and a member of the Australia Drug Policy Foundation.

Their address? The Institute for Public Affairs in Melbourne, 128-136 Jolimont Road, Jolimont, where both were Councillors.

Jeff Kennett himself received major support for his career from another prominent member of the IPA's Council, his acknowledged mentor, John Gough. Until his retirement in the mid-1990s, Gough headed ANZ Bank. The pro-drug Australian Drug Foundation was founded in ANZ's

boardroom. More of ANZ's board members have sat on MPS think tank boards over the years than from perhaps any other corporate entity, even including Western Mining. (For more on ANZ, its links to the MPS think tanks, and its role in the \$100 million Potter Foundation, see the CEC's "Stop the British Crown Plot to Crush Australia's Unions", pp. 44-45.)

Drugs and "free trade" have gone together, ever since Adam Smith supported the British Empire's opium trade in his 1776 *Wealth of Nations*. MPS policy has promoted drug trade interests from the outset. In 1980, MPS president Max von Thurn und Taxis, of the ancient Venetian family, wrote a paper titled, "The Underground Economy", which called for legalising all kinds of crime, including drugs. Said Thurn und Taxis (who, like von Hayek, often drops the "von" from before his name, and the "und Taxis", as well, to hide his aristocratic origins), "Economists have, in recent years, extended their interests to subjects not usually considered within their province such as crime, corruption and subversion.... Another is what has been called the underground economy. Like migration, the underground economy opens an avenue from the all present, all demanding state." Thurn und Taxis argued that whereas "moralists get indignant about disrespect for the law", the underground economy is so huge that much, if not all, of its activities should be legalised. He concluded: "I am well aware that the underground economy is, in the opinion of those who have no access to it and even some of those who have, a great evil and that this opinion is not likely to change.... To show that the underground economy has positive features was the object of this enquiry."



As Chairman of Kennett's Drugs Advisory Committee, the IPA's David Penington called for legalising marijuana.

Defeat the Synarchists—Fight for a National Bank

H.R. Nicholls Society

Founders

Ray Evans. President. Member Mont Pelerin Society, longtime executive officer, Western Mining.

Peter Costello. Founder. Commonwealth Treasurer; Deputy Leader Liberal Party.

Barrie Purvis. Founder. Dir. Australian Wool Selling Brokers' Employers' Federation.

John Stone. Founder. Former Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury.

Notable speakers

Sir John Kerr. Former Governor-General.

Gerard Henderson. Sydney Institute.

Charles Copeman. CRA, Peko-Wallsend.

Padraic McGuinness. Member, Mont Pelerin Society, Murdoch columnist.

Michael Porter. Tasman.

Gary Johns. IPA, former Hawke/Keating Minister.

Andrew Bolt. Murdoch columnist.

Roger Douglas. Former NZ Finance Minister.

Ross Parish. Member Mont Pelerin Society, PhD in Economics Chicago University.

Des Moore. IPA, former Treasury.

William Clough. Clough Engineering.

Current and former Liberal MPs associated with H.R. Nicholls:

John Hyde	Dr. David Kemp
Peter Reith	Rod Kemp
Ian McLachlan	Eric Abetz
Nick Greiner	Michael Kroger
John Howard	Richard Court
Graham Kierath	Tony Abbott
Peter Ryan	Lorraine Elliott
Mark Birrell	Jim Short
Bill Forwood	



The Three Stooges of H.R. Nicholls: Abbott & Costello, and fellow stooge, the Whitlam-sacker Sir John Kerr. Photos: Abbott & Costello; AAP Image/Alan Porritt.

The Sydney Institute (formerly Sydney IPA)

Board of Governors

Meredith Hellicar. Chairman. Managing Director of Intech Pty. Ltd. A director of James Hardie Industries Limited, Aurion Gold Limited and HCS Ltd., and member of the Takeovers Panel, Federal Government Foreign Affairs Council. Former Chief Executive roles at Corrs Chambers Westgarth, TNT Logistics Asia PTE Ltd. and the NSW Coal Association.

Rob Ferguson. Deputy Chairman. Former Managing Director of Bankers Trust Australia Limited. He has remained Director of BT Financial Group and is the Chairman of Vodafone Pacific Ltd., Eduvest Ltd. and Nextgen Networks Pty. Ltd. Director of Westfield Holdings Ltd., Indigenous Business Australia, the St James Ethics Centre, Helitech Industries Pty. Ltd., the Australian Davos Connection, Tinshead Australia and the Sydney Writers' Festival.

Jane Munro. Principal of Firbank Grammar School in Brighton and Sandringham. Senior As-

sociate of the University of Melbourne and a Trustee of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia.

Frank Conroy. With Westpac Banking Corporation for 32 years, resigning in 1992 as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director. Professional Company Director: Chairman, St George Bank Limited, Chairman, Orix Australia Corporation Limited, Chairman, Australian Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, Director, Futuris Corporation Limited, Director, Santos Limited. Conroy is Hon. Treasurer of The Sydney Institute.

Peter Drysdale. Professor of Economics and Executive Director of the Australia-Japan Research Centre (AJRC) in the Asia Pacific School of Economics and Management. Managing Director of APEG Pty. Ltd. and NEAR Pty. Ltd.

Peter Charlton. Chairman of The Charlton Group and The Australian Golf Club Foundation. Board Member, Cosmos Pty. Ltd.

Jason Yat-sen Li. International lawyer, community leader and political lobbyist. Commercial legal work with Corrs Chambers Westgarth.

Joe Gersh. Former senior partner and Chairman of the Management Committee of Arnold Bloch Leibler. Managing Director of Gersh Investment Partners Ltd., a boutique investment bank specialising in property finance and real estate transactions. He is also Chairman of the Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation, which operates the government's terrorism risk insurance scheme; a Director of the Reserve Bank of Australia's Payments System Board.

Paul Murnane. Executive Director of J.B. Were Ltd. Worked for Citibank as a Vice President and General Manager in Australia and the United States.

Catherine Livingstone. Former Managing Director of Cochlear Pty. Ltd. (where she served as CEO until 2000), and former Chairman of the CSIRO. On boards of Goodman Fielder Limited,

ed, Rural Press Limited, Telstra Corp. Ltd., Australian Business Foundation and Macquarie University.

Lynn Ralph. In August 2002 founded Cameron Ralph Pty. Ltd. 15 years in funds management in the United States and Australia, for BT Australia, CRA Limited and McIntosh Securities Ltd. Former Deputy Chairman of the Australian Securities Commission and was inaugural Chief Executive Officer of the Investment and Financial Services Association. Chairman of the AMP Foundation, a Director of Babcock and Brown Direct Investment Fund, a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and an Associate of the Securities Institute of Australia.

Nicholas Johnson. Chief Executive Officer of Barclays Capital, the Investment Banking division of Barclays Bank PLC, in Australia Chairman of Sydney University's Research Institute for Asia Pacific.

Tasman Economics

(Merger of Tasman Institute and London Economics)

Board of Directors and senior staff

Sydney Baillieu Myer. Founding Chairman, Board of Directors. Former Pres. National Mutual Assurance, some of whose directors featured prominently in the LNS/AFAL events of the early 1930s; former Deputy Chairman Coles Myer. Director N.M. Rothschild & Sons (Australia) Pty. Ltd. (In 1986, N.M. Rothschild & Sons (Australia), a wholly-owned subsidiary of N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd. of London, bought 40 per

cent of the Baillieu family's brokerage, E.L. & C. Baillieu, formerly housed in Collins House. The Rothschilds are a leading firm in privatisations internationally.) Director, Cadbury Schweppes (1976-1982), Myer Emporium Ltd. (1955-1986). Foundation member, Prince Philip's Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF).

Michael Porter. Founder and Executive Chairman. Dir. Asset Infrastructure Group, Macquarie Bank; Member Mont Pelerin Society. Former adviser, International Monetary Fund, U.S. Federal Reserve, Yale and Stanford universities.

Nick Morris. Founder and Chief Executive. Developed the research team at the Institute for

Fiscal Studies between 1979-1986, the key years for Thatcher's reforms. Co-founder of London Economics, which played a key role in UK privatisation, and in Australian privatisation for over a decade, including the Victorian State Electricity Commission, Victorian Gas and Melbourne Water.

Sir Roger Douglas. Deputy Chairman. Former Finance Minister, New Zealand. Oversaw the disastrous "Rogernomics" looting and stripping of New Zealand's public sector. (See *New Citizen*, Jan-March 1997, "Nazi 'reforms' rip New Zealand—Australia Next")

Nicholas Moore. Executive Director. Invest-

ment Banking Group, Macquarie Bank.

John Zietsch. Former Director. Director Swan Consultants; formerly Industry Commission, OECD.

Shareholders

Macquarie Bank Ltd.
Kayarem Pty. Ltd. (Rupert Murdoch)
Michael Porter
Fosters Brewing Group Ltd.
Baillieu Myer
Coles Myer
Pratt Foundation
ANZ Bank Ltd.

ACIL Tasman

(2002 merger of ACIL Consulting Pty. Ltd and Tasman Economics Pty Ltd.)

Board of Directors and senior staff

Nick Morris. Chief Executive Officer, Melbourne. Co-founder, London Economics; Chief Executive, Tasman Group.

David Trebeck. Executive Chairman, Canberra. Former Executive Secretary of the Australian Woolgrowers and Graziers Council (AWGC); Founding Deputy Director of the National Farmers Federation (NFF).

John Daley. Executive Director, Canberra

David Campbell. Executive Director, Sydney

Paul Breslin. Executive Director, Brisbane

Paul Balfe. Executive Director, Brisbane

Recent Clients – ACIL Consulting

ABN AMRO Australia Limited
AEP Resources Australia Pty. Ltd.
Air International Group Limited
Alcoa of Australia Limited
Aluisse of Australia Limited
ANZ Investment Bank
APPEA Limited
ARCO Coal Australia Inc.
Armidale Development Corporation
Arthur Robinson & Hedderwicks
Australian Aluminium Council
Australian Automobile Association
Australian Casino Association
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
Australian Coal Association
Australian Cogeneration Association
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
Australian Gas Association
Australian Greenhouse Office
Australian Hotels Association
Australian Industry Greenhouse Network
Australian Institute of Company Directors
Australian Institute of Petroleum
Australian Magnesium Corporation Pty. Ltd.
Australian Maritime Safety Authority
Australian Payments Clearing Association Ltd.
Babcock and Brown AIDC
Banque Nationale de Paris
Boots Healthcare Australia Pty. Ltd.

Boral Energy Holdings Limited
BP Australia Limited
Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd.
Burson-Marsteller Pty. Ltd.
Business Council of Australia
Canadian High Commission
Capital Airport Group
CB Fleet Coy (Aust) Pty. Ltd.
Chevron Services Australia Pty. Ltd.
Comalco Aluminium Limited
Conrad Jupiters
Corrs Chambers Westgarth
CRC for Renewable Energy
Crown Ltd.
CSIRO Energy Technology Division
CSIRO Petroleum Division
Curragh Queensland Mining Limited
Dairy Research and Development Corporation
Delta Electricity
Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry
Department of Defence
Department of Health and Aged Care
Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
Department of Industry, Science and Resources
Department of Transport and Regional Services
Duke Energy International
Edison Mission Energy Holdings Pty. Ltd.
Ego Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.
Electricity Supply Association of Australia
Energen Retail Pty. Ltd.
Environment Australia
Environment Australia, Sydney Airport Envir. Assessment Team
Ergas and Associates Pty. Ltd.
Ergon Energy
Financial Security Assurance Inc.
Flinders Power Pty. Ltd.
Freehill Hollingdale & Page
GH Michell and Sons (Aust) Pty. Ltd.
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
Health Minders Pty. Ltd.
Henry Walker Eltin Contracting Pty. Ltd.
Horphag Research Ltd.
Horticultural Industry Alliance Steering Committee
Horticultural Research and Development Corporation
Incitec Ltd.
Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal of NSW

Institute of Public Affairs
Intergen (Australia) Pty. Ltd.
International Energy Agency
Jellinbah Resources Pty. Ltd.
Land and Water Resources Research and Development Corporation
Licensed Clubs Association of the ACT
Macarthur Coal Pty. Ltd.
Macquarie Bank Limited
Macquarie Generation
Macquarie Infrastructure Debt Management Limited
Meat and Livestock Australia Ltd.
Middletons Moore and Bevins
Minerals Council of Australia
Mobil Oil Australia Ltd.
National Farmers' Federation
National Herbalists Association of Australia
National Power
New South Wales Department of Health
New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources
New South Wales Department of Public Works and Services
New South Wales Environment Protection Authority
New South Wales Irrigators' Council
New South Wales Minerals Council
New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service
New Zealand Business Roundtable
New Zealand Greenhouse Policy Coalition
New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
North West Shelf Gas Pty. Ltd.
NRG Asia-Pacific Ltd.
Office of National Tourism
Optima Energy Pty. Ltd.
Pacific Coal Pty. Ltd.
Parke Davis/Warner Lambert
Pasmenco Limited
Peabody Resources Limited
Pearl Producers Association Inc
Phillips Oil Company Australia
Port of Brisbane Corporation
Productivity Commission
Proprietary Medicines Association of Australia
Publishing and Broadcasting Ltd.
Queensland Department of Mines and Energy
Queensland Department of Natural Resources
Queensland Mining Council

Rio Tinto Limited
Royal Automobile Club of Victoria Ltd.
Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation
Salomon Smith Barney
Sanofi-Synthelabo
Shell Coal Pty. Ltd.
Snowy Water Inquiry
Southern Company
Southern Pacific Petroleum Ltd.
Stanwell Corporation Limited
Star City Casino
Supermarket to Asia Council
Sydney Water Corporation
TAB Limited
TABCORP Holdings Ltd.
Tattersall's
Texas Utilities Australia
The Pharmacy Guild of Australia
The Shell Company of Australia
Thiess Contractors Pty. Ltd.
Tractebel Asia Pte Ltd.
Transalta Energy (Australia) Pty. Ltd.
Transalta New Zealand Limited
United Energy Limited
Victorian Department of Human Services and Health
Victorian Department of Natural Resources & Environment
Victorian Department of Treasury and Finance
Victorian Multicultural Commission
Vita Health Laboratories (Australia) Pty. Ltd.
West Australian Petroleum Pty. Ltd. (Gorgon Australian LNG)
Western Australia Fisheries
Western Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Western Australian Chamber of Mines and Energy
Western Australian Department of Resources Development
Western Australian Office of Energy
Western Sydney Waste Board
Winemakers' Federation of Australia Inc
WMC Resources Ltd.
Woodside Petroleum Ltd.
Wool Industry Future Directions Task Force
World Bank
World Coal Institute

Defeat the Synarchists—Fight for a National Bank

ACIL/Tasman: The National Farmers Federation and Synarchist Thuggery

The extraordinarily broad client list of ACIL Tasman (see previous page) is a testament to the degree to which the privatisation and deregulation dogma have taken over Australia. Dozens, even hundreds of firms pour money into ACIL Tasman, either for ideological reasons, or to get their “piece of the action” under National Competition Policy and similar MPS looting schemes. ACIL Tasman and other MPS fronts want “minimal government”, so they can establish a Synarchist corporate tyranny, in which the financiers and major corporations dictate everything: a replay, in modern dress, of the corporatist state of Mussolini and Hitler.

Above, we showed the continuity of family and corporate names of today’s Mont Pelerin fronts from the fascist militias of the 1930s. ACIL Tasman has its own roots in similar activity, stretching all the way back to the 1890s. More recently, in the 1990s, key figures in ACIL Tasman planned to use the Australian Defence Force, along with soldier-of-fortune mercenaries, to break the Maritime Union of Australia (MUA). Their collaborator and principal protagonist in this plot was Patrick Stevedores, a successor company to Patrick Shipping, established by the New Guard’s finance director, Commander James R. Patrick.

Early in 1997, Howard government Transport Minister John Sharp commissioned a report into waterfront reform, to dramatically up the ante on “labour market deregulation”. He awarded an \$80,000 contract to the Canberra-based industrial consultants ACIL Economics and Policy Pty. Ltd. ACIL’s principals were two former leaders of the fanatically anti-labour National Farmers Federation (NFF): David Trebeck, now executive chairman of ACIL Tasman, and Paul Houlihan. Founded in 1979, the NFF in turn co-founded the H.R. Nicholls Society in 1986, together with now-Treasurer Peter Costello and some mining executives from the old Collins House firm Western Mining, led by MPS member and now-retired WMC executive Ray Evans and WMC’s former long-time chief executive officer Hugh Morgan.

The NFF itself had a long and nasty history, intersecting the personnel of the fascist events of the 1930s. It grew out of the Australian Woolgrowers and Graziers Council (AWGC), which was descended from the Pastoralists’ Federal Council set up in 1890 to crush union organising among the shearers. The PFC’s president was W.E. Abbott, later a member of the Round Table; he was the uncle of C.L.A. “Aubrey” Abbott, the Old Guard’s leading rural organiser and its liaison to the New Guard. The oligarchical AWGC was a hotbed of bitter opposition to the longtime Minister of Trade, legendary Country Party leader John “Black Jack” McEwen, and his programme of a farmer-labour alliance based upon rapid economic growth generated by a patriotic policy of “protection all around”.

The NFF was founded to split that alliance, and to gather all farmers under a free-trade, anti-union umbrella, as became obvi-

ous in the Live Sheep Export dispute of 1978, which the AWGC orchestrated as the catalyst to found the NFF. There, the farmers in the Cattlemen’s Union supported the Australian Meat Industry Employees Union’s (AMIEU) argument that sheep should be processed in Australia, to provide more jobs and income for Australians, against the AWGC and their allies. Many of those who would soon found the NFF, such as its third president, Ian MacLachlan, whose family owns the largest sheep station in the world, cut their teeth in that fight. David Trebeck, then executive secretary of the AWGC and future founding Deputy Director of the NFF, wrote the history of the dispute. By 1997, Trebeck was the principal of the ACIL firm, which the government hired to write a master plan to crush the MUA.

Busting unions was part of the NFF’s plan from the start, as Tom Connors recounts in *To Speak With One Voice*: “The NFF, from its very beginning, made it clear that industrial relations would be high on its agenda. *The Land* [the agricultural journal] thought it fitting that the Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser [himself a blue-blood, and personally close to AWGC head Sir Samuel Burston] ‘should pick the launching of the National Farmers’ Federation to take a tough stand against unions’.”

At the NFF launch, Wolf Boetcher was selected as the first chairman of the NFF’s Industrial Committee because he was “renowned for his bluntness and willingness to ‘have a go’ at the trade unions”, as one chronicler put it.

As noted, the NFF co-founded the H.R. Nicholls Society. Former NFF president Ian MacLachlan was an H.R. Nicholls founder, and NFF officers David Trebeck, Paul Houlihan, and Ian Wearing have bragged to H.R. Nicholls Society event audiences about the NFF’s union-busting activities. Houlihan made such boasts at the inaugural Seminar of the H.R. Nicholls Society in February 1986, regarding the Mudginberri dispute. And NFF-backed H.R. Nicholls member Peter Costello did likewise, when he set out to smash the Confectionery Workers’ union in the infamous Dollar Sweets campaign in Melbourne. The H.R. Nicholls Society, along with its sister MPS think tank, the Tasman Institute, pump out propaganda for deregulation, free trade, competition, and de-unionisation, which is then implemented by the government.

A classic example is the campaign to crush the MUA.

After the initial \$80,000 contract for “waterfront reform” which then-Transport Minister John Sharp gave to ACIL Economics in early 1997, ACIL received—without tender—a further \$600,000 to develop a master plan. Its proposals included the use of troops on the waterfront to break the union. The NFF’s industrial officer, James Ferguson, himself admitted raising this option with the Government. Furthermore, advertisements designed to recruit potential scabs to undergo training as stevedores in Dubai appeared in the official journal of the Aus-



Nobby Clark (l.), former chairman of Coles Myer, headed the \$100 million National Farmers Federation “Fighting Fund” for wiping out trade unions. Former NFF executive David Trebeck was the principal of ACIL (later ACIL Tasman), which the Howard government hired for the late 1990s plot to crush the Maritime Union of Australia (MUA).

HEADQUARTERS FINANCE COMMITTEE.	
<u>Chairman.</u> <u>Commander J. Patrick.</u>	Shipowner, “Scottish House”, 19 Bridge St., Sydney. 14 Spring St., Sydney.
<u>R.S. Harris.</u>	“Barinya”, Condamine Av., Neutral Bay.
<u>D.J. Gunnson.</u>	19 Bridge St., Sydney.
<u>J. Scott Fell.</u>	Northern Collieries Assn., Kosbia Bldg., 58 Margaret St., Sydney.
<u>Chas. MacDonald.</u>	C/O Eagle Star & Dominion Insoc., Co., Ltd., 9 O’Connell St., Sydney.
<u>G. E. Knox.</u>	Messrs Gibbs Barrett., 58 Margaret St., Sydney
<u>F.W. Barrett.</u>	Retail Traders Assn., 181 Clarence St., Sydney
<u>Sid. Bennett.</u>	Man. Director Messrs J. Patrick & Co., Ltd., 19 Bridge St., Sydney.
<u>F.W. Radford.</u>	Malley’s Ltd., Mountain St., Sydney.
<u>G. Malley.</u>	532A Kent St., Sydney.
<u>I.C. Hill.</u>	Parrahatta Rd., Camperdown.
<u>G.O. Lackersteen.</u>	59 Barcon Av., Kings Cross.
<u>L.G. Regan.</u>	11 Allen Av., Clovelly.
<u>J. Hemlet.</u>	129 Sussex St., Sydney.
<u>G. Ferguson.</u>	

New Guard document on file in the Mitchell Library Archives. The New Guard’s “Headquarters Finance Committee” was chaired by Commander J. Patrick. A successor company, stemming from his firm, was Patrick Stevedores, which took the lead in the war against the MUA.

tralian Defence Force (ADF), which came under the portfolio of then-Defence Minister Ian MacLachlan, the former NFF president and H.R. Nicholls activist.

While writing the study on how to break the MUA, the NFF also lined up the financial resources to do so, which newspaper reports put at \$100 million, centred in the NFF’s Australian Farmers Fighting Fund (AFFF). The NFF established the AFFF in 1986. *The Business Review Weekly* of July 25, 1986 reported then-NFF Deputy Director, Rick Farley as saying that “businesses had donated money so that the NFF could establish some industrial precedents.” (Emphasis added.) Indeed, the AFFF’s guidelines directed a “significant proportion of expenditure to relate to industrial issues”. By 1997, the NFF had raised \$11 million; later, over \$100 million. That war chest was overseen by two well-known farmers: Nobby Clark, former chairman of Coles Myer; and former CRA mining executive and H.R. Nicholls Society co-founder Charles Copeman, who had sacked his entire workforce at Robe River in 1986 in order to crush the union.

Once NFF/ACIL had drafted their report, *NFF/ACIL executives personally founded companies to carry out the strategy the government had paid them to develop!* The officers of the new, non-union waterfront companies were NFF President Donald McGauchie, Industrial Director James Ferguson, and former Industrial Director Paul Houlihan, an author of the government’s *Workplace Relations Act*. The four new NFF companies were grouped around P&C Ste-

vedores Pty. Ltd. The name was hardly accidental; it recalls the infamous “P&Cs”, the Permanent and Casuals scab unions formed to break the Waterfront Workers Federation beginning in 1917, which efforts were continued by New Guard founders Jack Scott and Eric Campbell in the 1925 maritime strike. Similar actions were carried out in the 1950s, and then in the 1990s.

The key event in the 1990s assault was Patrick Stevedores’ mass sacking of its unionised workforce. This company was a linear successor to the Patricks shipping firm of the early 1930s, which played such a notable role in the New Guard. The founder of Patrick Shipping was the New Guard’s financial director, James R. Patrick, while Patrick’s managing director, F.W. Radford, was active in the New Guard as well. On Patrick’s own web site, it notes that “Patrick is Australia’s largest stevedore, with origins dating back to 1919.” In that year “James Patrick had commenced a shipping business”, which by 1923 was known as Patrick Steamships Ltd. (see http://marshall.csu.edu.au/html/Stamps/Steamers/Germania_Text.html).

In the background of Patrick’s union-busting activity under chief executive Chris Corrigan, was Rio Tinto. The lawyers and strategists for Patrick Stevedores were Rio Tinto’s own lawyers, Freehill, Hollingdale and Page, while Patrick’s public relations needs were handled by White Group Communications, which also worked on Rio Tinto’s attempt to break the CFMEU in the Hunter Valley the previous year. (For further details, see the CEC pamphlet, “Stop the British Crown Plot to Crush Australia’s Unions”).



The non-union Webb Dock in Melbourne, home to Patrick Stevedores, offspring of Patrick Steamships, bulwark of the 1930s New Guard. In the 1990s, Patricks spearheaded the plot to bust the MUA.

Defeat the Synarchists—Fight for a National Bank

Liberal Party Funding

Examination of the Liberal Party's funding today makes clear that there is no difference between how it works now, and the periods when the National Union and Consultative Council ran the earlier "non-Labor" parties in the 1920s, 1930s and early 1940s, or when those were replaced by the IPA. The Liberals get a tiny portion of their funds from their members and the rest from the government and Big Business, particularly the companies most closely associated with the Mont Pelerin Society. The Liberals would not exist for a minute without Big Business.

Exemplary of this reality, is the Cormack Foundation, the main funding vehicle for the Liberal Party in Victoria, and the subject of repeated parliamentary inquiries.

For years, the Cormack Foundation has consistently been one of the Victorian Liberal Party's largest or second largest donors. The foundation had always adamantly

refused to reveal the source of the huge funds it pours into the Liberals. Finally, in 1997, after a lengthy battle with the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC), which insisted that Cormack was affiliated with the Liberal Party and not merely a donor, Cormack coughed up a few facts. Its directors at that time were all powerhouses in the various MPS fronts in Australia. Among them were:

- Hugh Morgan, then Managing Director of Western Mining and founder of H.R. Nicholls and the CIS;
 - ANZ Bank chairman Charles Barrington Goode, President of the IPA, 1984-1993, a director of CSR and Dunlop Ltd., and Chairman of the \$100 million Ian Potter Foundation (Potter was a founder of the IPA);
 - John Calvert-Jones, brother-in-law of the Tasman Institute's Rupert Murdoch.
- All three were still directors, as

of Cormack's latest filing with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission. Most telling, the only other recipients of Cormack moneys, besides the Liberal Party, were and are local fronts for the Mont Pelerin Society. For instance, aside from the \$3,061,000 Cormack gave the Liberal Party in 2001-02, it gave \$15,000 to the IPA, \$50,000 to the CIS, and \$15,000 to the Institute for Private Enterprise—its only other contributions to anyone.

The activity report that Cormack finally reluctantly filed with the AEC in 1997 showed the sources of the huge funds it received. They are names that have appeared constantly throughout this report:

- \$105,288 J.B. Were Capital Markets;
- \$644,077 J.B. Were & Son (J.B. Were brokerage)
- \$487,936 "investment receipts" from blue-chip holdings, including:

- \$79,126 CSR;
- \$29,131 Coles Myer;
- \$31,335 News Corp. (Murdoch);
- \$37,700 CRA (Rio Tinto).

In the latest year for which figures are available (2001-02), the following amounts were donated to the Victorian Liberal Party through Cormack, starting with a staggering sum from J.B. Were & Son:

- \$2,319,125 J.B. Were & Son;
- \$120,200 J.B. Were;
- \$3,549 National Australia Bank.

The National Australia Bank also made a \$10 million campaign finance loan to the federal Liberal Party in 1996. The National Union is apparently alive and well, under the name of Menzies controller Staniforth Ricketson's old firm, J.B. Were & Son. Moreover, the company address of the Cormack Foundation is identical with that of Allens Arthur Robinson so-

licitors, the old Collins House Arthur Robinson & Hedderwicks firm, since merged with Allen, Allen and Hemsley, whose senior partner for decades was Old Guard influential Sir Norman Cowper.

J.B. Were was Joint Lead Manager and Joint Global Coordinator for the Liberal government's sale of Telstra in 1997 and 1999. Were made a whopping \$28 million on the 1997 sale. Since 1997 it has given the Liberal Party—through the Cormack Foundation—at least several million. J.B. Were also advised the Kennett government on the privatisation of its electricity assets, for which the company no doubt picked up a bundle as well.

The utter dependence of the Liberal Party (and all other parties except the CEC) on Big Business and/or government funding is clear in Graphs 1, 2 and 3 on this page and p. 57.

Donor to Political Parties Annual Return 2001/2002

Please refer to the Funding and Disclosure Handbook for Associated Entities when completing this form. A copy of this Handbook can be viewed at the Australian Electoral Commission's website at www.aec.gov.au. Giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.

Donor Details
Name of person or organisation: **CORMACK FOUNDATION PTY LTD**
Postal Address: **LEVEL 29, 530 COLLINS STREET MELBOURNE VIC Postcode 3000**

1. Donations made to Political Parties

In the table below list the name and address of each registered political party to whom donations totalling \$1500 or more were made between 1 July and 30 June, along with the date and value of each donation made. Note, donations include:

- the provision of goods and/or services for free (or "gifts-in-kind" as defined in the handbook); and
- discounts given which are not made in the normal course of business.

A donation made to any person or body with the intention of benefiting a political party is to be treated as a donation made direct to that party.

Name of Political Party	Address	Date of donation	Value of donation
Centre for Independent Studies	270 Collins Street Melbourne VIC	23-7-01	50,000
Liberal Party of Victoria	100 Exhibition Street Melbourne VIC	7-8-01	1,000,000
"	"	14-7-01	11,000
"	"	31-10-01	500,000
"	"	4-4-02	800,000
Liberal Party of Victoria	100 Exhibition Street Melbourne VIC	27-7-02	15,000
Liberal Party of Victoria	100 Exhibition Street Melbourne VIC	27-4-02	15,000
Liberal Party of Victoria	100 Exhibition Street Melbourne VIC	30-5-02	750,000
			3,141,000

STRICTLY PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL THE ALPHA FUND PAGE 3

DATE	DIVIDENDS RECEIVED	\$
11/1/98	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION 21.8 cents per share on 70,417 shares (1,818 shares allotted)	19,942.52
22/2/98	NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LIMITED 49.8 cents per share on 270,250 shares (5,323 shares allotted)	198,520.58
21/8/99	NO TINTO 25.84 cents per share on 43,388 shares	11,288.84
16/9/98	LEND LEASE CORPORATION 21.0 cents per share on 58,148 shares (817 shares allotted)	12,138.88
26/2/98	POWDER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED 18.0 cents per share on 275,727 shares	27,812.73
20/8/99	COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA 56.5 cents per share on 285,850 shares	162,529.25
30/8/98	WEST AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS HOLDINGS LTD 13.2 cents per share on 703,421 shares	92,845.92
8/1/99	HOWARD SMITH LIMITED 24.8 cents per share on 46,988 shares	11,272.32
8/1/99	FOSTER'S BREWING GROUP LTD 7.8 cents per share on 221,440 shares	17,368.32
24/6/98	COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA 80.3 cents per share on 15,000 shares (207 shares allotted)	8,040.00
27/8/99	MAYNE NICKLESS LIMITED 13.0 cents per share on 86,548 shares (2,132 shares allotted)	11,251.24
8/1/99	OWA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED 8.5 cents per share on 150,711 shares (4,818 shares allotted)	12,810.22
26/1/98	WOOLWORTHS LIMITED 10.0 cents per share on 23,047 shares	2,304.70
26/1/98	WOOLWORTHS LIMITED 10.0 cents per share on 25,000 shares (880 shares allotted)	2,500.00
1/1/99	AMFRI LIMITED	

STRICTLY PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL THE ALPHA FUND PAGE 4

DATE	DIVIDENDS RECEIVED	\$
14/1/99	MINERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED 49.3 cents per share on 31,000 shares (595 shares allotted)	15,492.00
21/1/99	WOLFRUMS LIMITED 42.8 cents per share on 111,181 shares	46,896.02
26/1/99	TELTRA CORPORATION LIMITED 28.3 cents per share on 1,728 shares	4,400.00
23/1/98	THE NEWS CORPORATION LIMITED 1.8 cents per share on 152,138 shares (295 shares allotted)	2,888.48
30/1/98	THE NEWS CORPORATION LIMITED PREFERRED 3.75 cents per share on 87,882 shares (404 shares allotted)	3,315.69
28/1/99	COLES MYER LTD 12.5 cents per share on 74,751 shares	9,343.89
28/1/98	COLES MYER LTD 12.6 cents per share on 79,800 shares (303 shares allotted)	1,005.00
28/1/98	BP 25 cents per share on 52,840 shares (104 shares allotted)	13,410.00
12/1/99	NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK 58 cents per share on 225,119 shares (2,321 shares allotted)	131,380.82
26/1/98	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION 24 cents per share on 73,334 shares (1,828 shares allotted)	17,844.16
21/8/99	LEND LEASE CORPORATION 32 cents per share on 28,541 shares (627 shares allotted)	10,735.12
19/8/98	HOWARD SMITH 17.80 cents per share on 46,988 shares	8,384.24
17/8/98	FOSTER'S BREWING GROUP LIMITED 8.8 cents per share on 221,440 shares	19,541.12
31/8/98	TABCORP 21 cents per share on 48,750 shares	11,212.50

Above Left: The super-secretive, Big Business-supported Cormack Foundation poured millions into the Victorian Liberal Party in 2001/2002 alone. The only other recipients of Cormack Foundation largesse were Mont Pelerin Society think tanks: the Centre for Independent Studies, the Institute for Private Enterprise, and the Institute of Public Affairs. Above Right: Cormack's returns show the Big Business sources of the millions it pours into the Liberals. Below: The Cormack Foundation's solicitors, as of 1999/2000, were Arthur Robinson & Hedderwicks, the old Collins House firm, now merged with Allen, Allen & Hemsley as Allens Arthur Robinson.

Associated Entity Annual Return 1999/2000

Please refer to the Funding and Disclosure Handbook for Associated Entities when completing this form. A copy of the Handbook can be viewed at the Australian Electoral Commission's website at www.aec.gov.au.

Associated Entity Details
Name: **CORMACK FOUNDATION PTY LIMITED AIN 530 430 112**
Postal Address: **LEVEL 29, 530 COLLINS STREET MELBOURNE VIC Postcode 3000**

Financial Controller Details
Name: **GARY P. BOKREIS**
Capacity/Position with the Associated Entity: **SECRETARY**
Postal Address: **ARTHUR ROBINSON & HEDDERWICKS LEVEL 29, 530 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE VIC Postcode 3000**
Telephone number: **(03) 9211 3613**

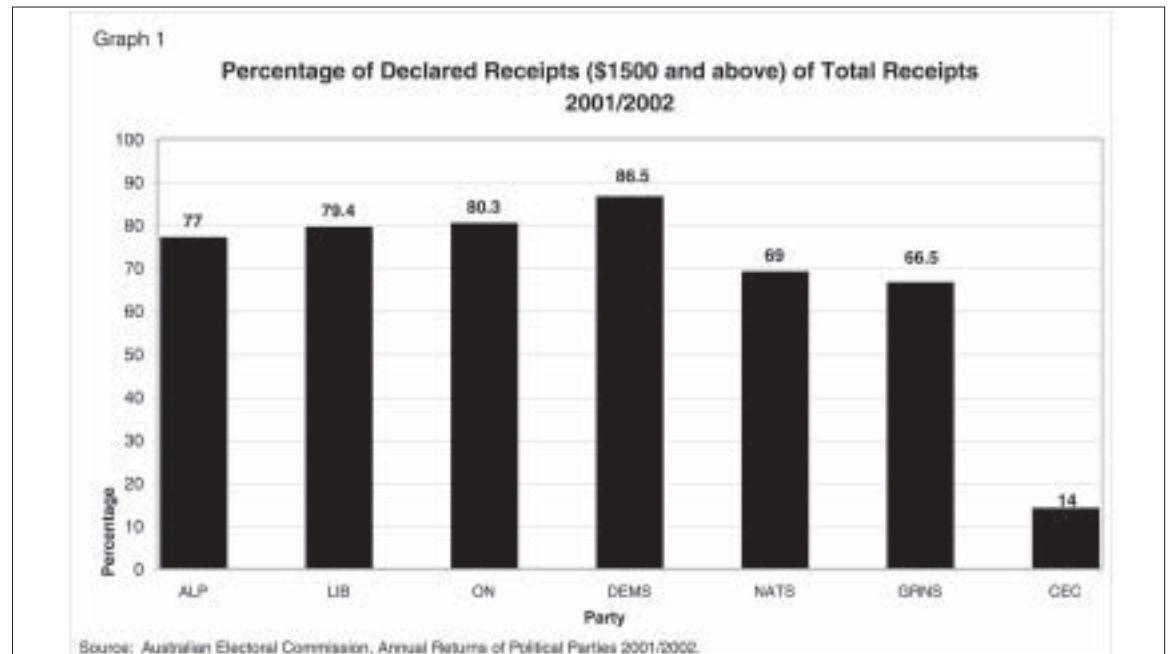
RECEIPTS

I certify that the information contained in this return is true and correct.

1. Total Receipts this Financial Year: **\$1,514,000**

2. Persons and Organisations from whom \$1,500 or more was received

Name	Address	Amount Received
RECEIPTS FROM INVESTMENTS TRUSTY (TRUSTEES)		\$1,284,400
J.B. WERE CAPITAL MARKETS	310 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE VIC 3000	74,000
J.B. WERE & SON	310 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE VIC 3000	2,000,000



The graph shows the percentage of their total income that the political parties derive from contributions of \$1500 or more, which by law they must disclose to the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC). With the exception of the CEC, all the parties are substantially or almost totally dependent on a handful of very large contributions. Some of these large contributions, as for One Nation in the past or the Greens presently, are received from the AEC on the basis of votes cast in prior elections. The great bulk of these AEC funds, too, are effectively an indirect contribution by Big Business, insofar as the major media pumps up these parties far beyond what their membership base would justify. For instance, the Packer/Murdoch media effectively contributed tens of millions of dollars of free advertising to One Nation. By contrast, the same mass media blacks out the CEC, which must therefore rely strictly on its actual membership base. And even the "radical" One Nation received \$20,000 from the National Australia Bank and Westpac in its 1998/99 heyday.