

Treason by Deception

APPENDIX K

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION

List of Bills

Bill No 1	Constitution Alteration	(Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act) 1988
Bill No 2	Constitution Alteration	(Oaths and Affirmations of Allegiance) 1988
Bill No 3	Constitution Alteration	(Australian Sovereign) 1988
Bill No 4	Constitution Alteration	(Parliament and New States) 1988
Bill No 5	Constitution Alteration	(Democratic Elections) 1988
Bill No 6	Constitution Alteration	(Parliamentary Sessions) 1988
Bill No 7	Constitution Alteration	(Citizenship and Related Matters) 1988
Bill No 8	Constitution Alteration	(Qualifications and Disqualifications of Members) 1988
Bill No 9	Constitution Alteration	(Executive Government) 1988
Bill No 10	Constitution Alteration	(Remuneration Provisions) 1988
Bill No 11	Constitution Alteration	(Service and Execution of Process, Choice of Law and Recognition of Territorial Laws) 1988
Bill No 12	Constitution Alteration	(Federal Judicial Officers) 1988
Bill No 13	Constitution Alteration	(State and Territory Judicial Officers) 1988
Bill No 14	Constitution Alteration	(Federal Jurisdiction) 1988
Bill No 15	Constitution Alteration	(Manner and Form Declaration) 1988
Bill No 16	Constitution Alteration	(Local Government) 1988
Bill No 17	Constitution Alteration	(Rights and Freedoms) 1988
Bill No 18	Constitution Alteration	(Existing Rights and Freedoms) 1988
Bill No 19	Constitution Alteration	(Inter-change of Powers) 1988
Bill No 20	Constitution Alteration	(Communications) 1988
Bill No 21	Constitution Alteration	(Defamation) 1988
Bill No 22	Constitution Alteration	(Nuclear Energy and Related Matters) 1988
Bill No 23	Constitution Alteration	(Admiralty and Maritime) 1988
Bill No 24	Constitution Alteration	(Intellectual Property) 1988
Bill No 25	Constitution Alteration	(Family Law) 1988
Bill No 26	Constitution Alteration	(Social Welfare) 1988
Bill No 27	Constitution Alteration	(Accident Compensation and Rehabilitation) 1988
Bill No 28	Constitution Alteration	(Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders) 1988
Bill No 29	Constitution Alteration	(Commonwealth Places) 1988
Bill No 30	Constitution Alteration	(Trade and Commerce) 1988
Bill No 31	Constitution Alteration	(Trade Powers) 1988
Bill No 32	Constitution Alteration	(Corporations) 1988
Bill No 33	Constitution Alteration	(Transport) 1988
Bill No 34	Constitution Alteration	(Industrial Relations) 1988
Bill No 35	Constitution Alteration	(Consolidated Revenue Fund) 1988

Bill No 36	Constitution Alteration	(Excise) 1988
Bill No 36A	Constitution Alteration	(Excise) 1988
Bill No 37	Constitution Alteration	(Discrimination and Preference) 1988
Bill No 38	Constitution Alteration	(Inter-State Commission: Extension to Territories) 1988
Bill No 38A	Constitution Alteration	(Inter-State Commission: Extension to Territories) 1988
Bill No 39	Constitution Alteration	(Alterations of the Constitution) 1988
Bill No 40	Constitution Alteration	(Obsolete Provisions) 1988
Bill No 41	Constitution Alteration	(Savings) 1988
Bill No 42	Constitution Alteration	(Parliamentary Privileges) 1988

The Constitution as it would be altered if all the recommendations of the Constitutional Commission were approved under section 128 of the Constitution

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CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

Dear Attorney-General,

In accordance with our Terms of Reference, we present our Final Report on the revision of the Australian Constitution.

Yours sincerely,

Sir Maurice Byers, CBE, QC
Chairman

Professor Enid Campbell, OBE

Hon Sir Rupert Hamer, KCMG

Hon EG Whitlam, AC, QC
Signatures are from Volume 1

Professor Leslie Zines

Volume 2
**The Treasonous Political Parties are still trying to
get the Queen of Australia recognized as
they have been using Queen of Australia since 1973**

BILL NO. 1

A BILL

FOR

**An Act to alter the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act by
omitting obsolete words and so as to recognise the Queen of Australia.**

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, with the approval of the electors as required by the Constitution, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Alteration (Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act) 1988*.

Omission of enacting words.

2. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act is altered by omitting the words “Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:- ”.

Act to extend to the Queen’s successors.

3. Section 2 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act is altered by omitting the words “the United Kingdom” and substituting the word “Australia”.

Operation of the Constitution and laws.

4. Section 5 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act is altered by omitting all the words after and including”; and the laws of the Commonwealth”.

Repeal of sections 7 and 8.

5. Sections 7 and 8 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act are repealed.

The Treasonous Political Parties the Oath to their abstract Queen of Australia

BILL NO. 2

A BILL

FOR

An Act to alter the Constitution so as to require senators and members of the House of Representatives to take oaths or affirmations of allegiance to the Queen of Australia.

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, with the approval of the electors as required by the Constitution, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Alteration (Oaths and Affirmations of Allegiance) 1988*.

Schedule.

2. The Constitution is altered by omitting from the schedule thereto the words "*of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*" and substituting "*of Australia*".

Treasonous Political Parties want to change the succession to the Throne

BILL NO. 3

A BILL

FOR

An Act to alter the Constitution to empower the Parliament of the Commonwealth to make laws with respect to the Succession to the Throne.

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, with the approval of the electors as required by the Constitution, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Alteration (Australian Sovereign) 1988*.

Legislative powers of the Parliament.

2. Section 51 of the Constitution is altered by inserting the following paragraph after paragraph (xxxviii.)

“(xxxviiiA.) Succession to the Throne, and regency, in the sovereignty of Australia:”.

Treasonous Political Parties want to change the whole structure of Our Primary Law, Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901

BILL NO. 4

A BILL

FOR

An Act to alter the Constitution with respect to:

- (a) the simultaneous elections of senators and members of the House of Representatives and the extension of their terms;**
- (b) the relationship between the Senate and the House of Representatives; and**
- (c) the establishment of new States and their representation in the Parliament of the Commonwealth,**

and also to make certain other alterations of the Constitution.

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, with the approval of the electors as required by the Constitution, as follows:

PART I. – PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Alteration (Parliament and New States) 1988*.

PART II. – GENERAL PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

2. The Constitution is altered by omitting section 7 and substituting the following sections:

The Senate.

“7. (1) The Senate shall be composed:

- (a) of senators for each Original State;**
- (b) of senators for new States; and**
- (c) of senators for those Territories that are entitled to be represented in the Senate.**

“(2) The senators for a State or Territory shall be directly chosen by the people of the State or Territory, voting as one electorate.

“(3) Subject to this Constitution, senators hold office for two terms of the House of Representatives.

Representation of Original States.

“7A. There shall be twelve senators for each Original State.

Representation of new States.

“7B. A new State is entitled to be represented in the Senate by a number of senators ascertained as set out in the following table:

Number of members of House of Representatives	Number of senators
1, 2, 3, 4 or 5	2
6 or 7	3
8 or 9	4
10 or 11	5
12 or 13	6
14 or 15	7
16 or 17	8
18 or 19	9
20 or 21	10
22 or 23	11
24 or more	12

Representation of Territories.

“7C. (1) Except as provided by the succeeding provisions of this section, a Territory is entitled to be represented in the Senate by a number of senators ascertained as set out in the table in section seven B.

“(2) The Australian Capital Territory and the Jervis Bay Territory shall be treated as one Territory for the purposes of this section and are entitled to be represented in the Senate by at least two senators.

“(3) The Northern Territory of Australia is entitled to be represented in the Senate by at least two senators.

“(4) A Territory (other than the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory of Australia) that:

- (a) is not represented in the House of Representatives or is so represented by only one member is not entitled to be represented in the Senate; or
- (b) is represented in the House of Representatives by two or three members is entitled to be represented in the Senate by one senator.

Term of service of Territory senators.

“7D. Subject to this Constitution, the terms of service of senators representing the Territories expire on the expiry or dissolution of the House of Representatives.”.

Casual vacancies – senators representing States.

3. The Constitution is altered by omitting from section 15 all the paragraphs of that section after the fourth paragraph.

4. The Constitution is altered by inserting after section 15 the following section:

Casual vacancies – senators representing Territories.

“15A. (1) If the place of a senator for a Territory that does not have an elected legislature becomes vacant before the expiration of the term of service of the senator, the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, sitting and voting together at a joint sitting of the members convened by the Governor-General in Council, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term.

“(2) If the Parliament is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor-General in Council may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the Parliament or until the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

“(3) If the place of a senator for a Territory that has an elected legislature becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the legislature of the Territory shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term.

“(4) If the legislature is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Administrator of the Territory, acting with the advice of the Executive Council of the Territory, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the legislature or until the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

“(5) If a Territory has a legislature that consists of two Houses, the reference in sub-section (3) to the legislature of the Territory shall be read as a reference to those two Houses sitting and voting together at a joint sitting convened by the Administrator of the Territory acting with the advice of the Executive Council of the Territory.

“(6) Where a vacancy in the place of a senator chosen by the people of a Territory has occurred and, at the time when the senator was chosen, he was publicly recognised by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, the person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy and of a subsequent vacancy or vacancies shall be a person who is a member of that party.

“(7) Where:

- (a) in accordance with sub-section (5) a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed; and
- (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party, otherwise than by that party having ceased to exist,

he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified as provided by sub-section (8).

“(8) Whenever the place of a senator for a Territory becomes vacant before the expiration of the senator's term of service, the President of the Senate shall notify the Governor-General of the vacancy.

“(9) The name of the person chosen or appointed under sub-section (1) or (2) or chosen or appointed under sub-section (3) or (4) shall be certified to the Governor-General by the President of the Senate or the Administrator of the Territory concerned, respectively.”.

Vacancy to be notified.

5. The Constitution is altered by inserting in section 21, after the word “State”, the words “,or the Administrator of the Territory,”.

6. The Constitution is altered by omitting section 24 and substituting the following section:

The House of Representatives.

“24. (1) The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth.

“(2) The number of members to be chosen at a general election shall be as the Parliament provides but so that there is one member for not fewer than each one hundred thousand people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth. For the purposes of this section, the people of the Commonwealth includes the people of the Territories.

“(3) The number of members ascertained as mentioned in sub-section (2) shall be increased by such number of members as is necessary to give effect to sub-section (5) and to the provisions of this Constitution for the representation of Territories in the House of Representatives.

“(4) Subject to sub-section (5), the number of members chosen in each State shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people and shall be ascertained as the Parliament provides.

“(5) At least five members shall be chosen in each Original State and at least one member shall be chosen in each new State.”.

Alteration of number of members.

7. The Constitution is altered by repealing section 27.

8. The Constitution is altered by omitting section 31 and substituting the following sections:

Election of members of the House of Representatives.

“31. The Parliament may make laws, subject to this Constitution, with respect to the election of members of the House of Representatives but so that the method of choosing members shall be the same for all the States and for the Territories that are entitled to be represented in the House of Representatives.

Representation of Territories in House of Representatives.

“31A. (1) Subject to sub-sections (3) and (4), a Territory is entitled to be represented in the House of Representatives when the number of people of the Territory is in excess of fifty thousand, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth.

“(2) Where a Territory is entitled to be represented in the House of Representatives, the number of members to be chosen at each general election shall be the same as the number that would be applicable under section twenty-four of this Constitution if the Territory were a State other than an Original State.

“(3) The Australian Capital Territory and the Jervis Bay Territory shall be treated as one Territory for the purposes of this section and together are entitled to be represented in the House of Representatives by at least two members.

“(4) The Northern Territory of Australia is entitled to be represented in the House of Representatives by at least one member.”.

Date of effect of changes in representation.

“31B. A change in the number of senators or members of the House of Representatives by which a State or Territory is entitled to be represented has effect from the next general election of members of the House of Representatives the writs for which are issued more than twelve months after that change.”.

PART III. – THE ELECTION OF SENATORS AND THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE.

9. The Constitution is altered by omitting sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and substituting the following sections:

Election of senators.

“9. (1) The Parliament may make laws, subject to this Constitution, with respect to the election of senators but so that the method of choosing senators shall be the same for all the States and for the Territories that are entitled to be represented in the Senate.

“(2) The polling day for an election of senators shall be the same day as the polling day for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

Issue of writs for the election of senators.

“10. (1) The Governor-General in Council shall cause writs to be issued for the election of senators whenever the terms of service of senators are about to expire or have expired.

“(2) The writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of those terms of service.

Term of service of senators.

“11. (1) As soon as may be after the first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution of the Senate, the Senate shall divide the senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable.

“(2) Subject to this Constitution, the term of service of senators included in the first class expires on the expiry or dissolution of the second House of Representatives to expire or be dissolved after they were chosen or, if there is an earlier dissolution of the Senate, on that dissolution.

“(3) Subject to this Constitution, the term of service of senators included in the second class expires on the expiry or dissolution of the first House of Representatives to expire or be dissolved after they were chosen.

“(4) Where, after the election of senators following a dissolution of the Senate but before the division of senators for a particular State into classes under this section, the place of a senator for that State chosen at the election becomes vacant, the division shall be made as if the place of the senator had not become so vacant. For the purposes of section fifteen of this Constitution, the term of service of the senator shall be deemed to be, and to have been, the term of service that would have been his term of service if his place had not become vacant.

“(5) In the case of a senator whose term of service would, if this Constitution as in force immediately before the commencement of this section applied in relation to him, expire on 30 June 1990, his term of service expires on the expiration or dissolution of the first House of Representatives to expire or be dissolved after that commencement or, if there is an earlier dissolution of the Senate, on that dissolution.

“(6) In the case of a senator whose term of service would, if this Constitution as in force immediately before the commencement of this section applied in relation to him, expire on 30 June 1993, his term of service expires on the expiration or dissolution of the second House of Representatives to expire or be dissolved after that commencement or, if there is an earlier dissolution of the Senate, on that dissolution.

“(7) The reference in sub-section (5) or (6) to a senator does not include a reference to a senator holding office by virtue of an appointment under section fifteen of this Constitution by the Governor of a State.

“(8) If the place of a senator chosen by the people of a State has become vacant before the commencement of this section and, at that commencement:

- (a) no person held office by virtue of section fifteen of this Constitution; or
- (b) a senator held office by virtue of an appointment under that section by the Governor of a State,

in consequence of the vacancy, then, for the purpose of the application of that section in relation to the vacancy, the term of service of the senator chosen by the people of the State shall be deemed to be, and to have been, the period for which he would have held his place under sub-section (5) or (6), as the case may be, if his place had not become so vacant.”.

PART IV. – DURATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

10. The Constitution is altered by omitting section 28 and substituting the following section:

Duration of the House of Representatives.

“28. (1) Subject to this Constitution, each House of Representatives shall continue for four years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

“(2) The Governor-General shall not dissolve the House of Representatives within three years after the first meeting of the House after a general election unless the House has passed a resolution that the Government does not have the confidence of the House and the Governor-General is satisfied that it is not possible for a Government having the confidence of the House to be formed.

“(3) This section has effect with respect to the House of Representatives first elected at a general election held after the commencement of this section and with respect to each subsequent House of Representatives.”.

PART V. – RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

11. The Constitution is altered by omitting sections 53 and 54 and substituting the following sections:

Money Bills not to originate in the Senate.

“53. (1) A proposed law imposing taxation or appropriating revenue or moneys may not originate in the Senate.

“(2) The Senate may not amend a proposed law so as to increase a proposed charge or burden on the people.

“(3) Except as provided by this section and by section fifty-four of this Constitution, the Senate has equal power with the House of Representatives with respect to all proposed laws.

Powers of the Houses with respect to money bills.

“54. (1) This section applies to a proposed law that:

- (a) imposes taxation or deals only with the imposition, assessment or collection of taxation; or
- (b) appropriates revenue or moneys:
 - (i.) for the ordinary annual services of the Government;
 - (ii.) for the construction of public works or buildings;
 - (iii.) for the acquisition of land; or
 - (iv.) for the acquisition of plant or equipment,

or for two or more of those purposes.

“(2) Subject to sub-section (3), the Senate may not amend a proposed law to which this section applies.

“(3) The Senate may amend a proposed law as mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) in so far as it appropriates revenue or moneys for a new purpose, that is to say, for a purpose:

- (a) in respect of which revenue or moneys were not appropriated for expenditure in the previous financial year; or
- (b) the accomplishment of which is not specifically authorised by law or is dependent upon the enactment of a proposed law.

“(4) The Senate may, at any stage, return to the House of Representatives a proposed law that may not be amended by the Senate requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any item or provision. The House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make any omission or amendment so requested, with or without modifications.

“(5) If a proposed law to which this section applies becomes law, a provision in it that deals with a matter other than one mentioned in sub-section (1) is of no effect.

Interpretation.

“54A. A proposed law shall not be taken to be one to which section fifty-three or fifty-four of this Constitution applies by reason only that it contains provisions for:

- (a) the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties; or
- (b) the demand, payment or appropriation of fees for licences or for services under the proposed law.”.

Tax Bills.

12. The Constitution is altered by omitting the first paragraph of section 55.

13. The Constitution is altered by omitting section 57 and substituting the following sections:

Disagreements between the Houses – money bills not passed within three years following first meeting of House of Representatives after a general election.

“57. (1) This section applies only:

- (a) where a period of three years has not elapsed since the first meeting of the House of Representatives after a general election; and
- (b) to a proposed law that may not be amended by the Senate.

“(2) If the House of Representatives passes a proposed law to which this section applies and:

- (a) the Senate has rejected it; or
- (b) within thirty days after the transmission of the proposed law to the Senate, the Senate has not passed it,

the proposed law shall be taken to have been passed by both Houses of the Parliament and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen’s assent.

“(3) Paragraph (2) (b) does not apply if, within the period of thirty days mentioned in that paragraph, the House of Representatives is dissolved or the Parliament is prorogued.

“(4) Section fifty-eight of this Constitution does not apply to a proposed law presented to the Governor-General under sub-section (2) unless there is endorsed on it a statement signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives that the proposed law is one to which this section applies and that the provisions of sub-section (2) have been complied with in relation to it.

Disagreements between the Houses – money bills not passed during fourth year following first meeting of House of Representatives after a general election.

“57A. (1) This section applies only:

- (a) where a period of three years has elapsed since the first meeting of the House of Representatives after a general election; and
- (b) to a proposed law that may not be amended by the Senate.

“(2) If the House of Representatives passes a proposed law to which this section applies and:

- (a) the Senate has rejected it; or
- (b) within thirty days after the transmission of the proposed law to the Senate, the Senate has not passed it,

the Governor-General in Council may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously.

“(3) Paragraph (2)(b) does not apply if, within the period of thirty days mentioned in that paragraph, the House of Representatives is dissolved or the Parliament is prorogued.

Disagreements between the Houses – other than money bills.

“57B. (1) This section applies only to a proposed law that may be amended by the Senate.

“(2) If the House of Representatives passes such a proposed law and the Senate rejects it and if, after an interval of ninety days from the rejection of the proposed law, the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law, with or without any amendments that have been made, suggested or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate again rejects the proposed law, with or without any amendments to which the House of Representatives has not agreed, the Governor-General in Council may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously, provided that a period of at least three years has elapsed since the first meeting of the House of Representatives after the last general election.

“(3) If, at the expiration of sixty days after the transmission to the Senate of a proposed law to which this section applies, the Senate has not passed the proposed law as transmitted to it or has passed it with amendments to which the House of Representatives has not agreed, the Senate shall be taken to have rejected it.

“(4) If, after the dissolution, the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law, with or without any amendments that have been made, suggested or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate again rejects the proposed law, with or without any amendments to which the House of Representatives has not agreed, the Governor-General in Council may convene a joint meeting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

“(5) The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and vote on the proposed law and upon any amendments that have been made in the proposed law by the Senate and not agreed to by the House of Representatives. Such an amendment that is affirmed by a special majority shall be taken to have been agreed to.

“(6) If the proposed law, with any amendments so agreed to, is affirmed by a special majority, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of the Parliament and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen’s assent.

“(7) For the purposes of sub-sections (5) and (6), a special majority is –

- (a) an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; and
- (b) with respect to each of at least one-half of the States – a majority consisting of at least one-half of the total number of senators and of the members of the House of Representatives chosen for or in that State.

“(8) Section fifty-eight of this Constitution does not apply to a proposed law presented to the Governor-General under sub-section (6) unless there is endorsed on it a statement signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives that it is one to which this section applies and that the provisions of sub-sections (2) to (7) (inclusive) have been complied with in relation to it.

“(9) For the purposes of this section, a proposed law again passed by the House of Representatives as mentioned in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be taken to be the same proposed law as the former proposed law transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence if it is identical with the former proposed law or contains only such alterations as:

- (a) are necessary by reason of the time that has elapsed since the introduction of the former proposed law in the House of Representatives; or
- (b) represent amendments of the former proposed law made by the Senate.”.

PART VI. – THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Chapter V.

14. The Constitution is altered by inserting in the heading to Chapter V., after the word “STATES”, the words “AND TERRITORIES”.

15. The Constitution is altered by omitting Chapter VI. and inserting the following sections at the end of Chapter V.:

New States.

“121. (1) The Parliament may establish a new State in any of the following ways:

- (a) by separation of territory from a State or States;
- (b) by the union of two or more States;
- (c) by the establishment of a Territory or part of a Territory, or of two or more Territories or parts of Territories, as a State; or
- (d) by any other form of union consisting of a combination of territory separated from one or more States with territory forming the whole or part of an existing Territory or existing Territories.

“(2) An alteration of the limits of a State for the purpose of the formation of a new State shall not be made except with the consent of the Parliament of that State.

“(3) The Parliament may establish a constitution for a new State. The constitution so established may contain provisions for or with respect to its alteration.

“(4) Such a constitution, as originally established or as altered, shall not contain a provision that is inconsistent with or affects the operation of this Constitution.

“(5) Before the establishment of a new State, the Parliament may make laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution, for the peace, order and good government of the new State. Upon the establishment of the State, such a law becomes a law of the State.

Admission of existing bodies politic as new States.

“121A. The Parliament may admit an existing body politic (not being a body politic established by or under the law of a State or Territory) as a new State.

Laws consequential on establishment or admission of new States.

“121B. (1) The Parliament may make laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution, consequential on the establishment or admission of a new State.

“(2) In particular, the Parliament may make laws with respect to the first election of senators and members of the House of Representatives for a new State.

Alteration of limits of States.

“121C. (1) The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of the State and the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question, increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as are agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make provision with respect to the effect and operation of an increase, diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

“(2) Sub-section (1) does not apply to the increase, diminution or alteration of the limits of a State for the purpose of the establishment of a new State.”.

Government of Territories.

“122. Subject to this Constitution, the Parliament may make laws for the government of territory surrendered by a State to and accepted by the Commonwealth or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth.

Representation of small Territories.

“122A. (1) Residents of a Territory that is not entitled to be represented in the Parliament (being persons qualified to be enrolled as electors of the Territory) are entitled to vote at an election of senators or members of the House of Representatives for or in such Territory on the mainland of Australia as the Parliament provides.

“(2) Persons so entitled to vote shall be included in such electoral division as the Parliament provides.”.

PART VIII. – MISCELLANEOUS ALTERATIONS.

16. The Constitution is altered by omitting section 58 and substituting the following section:

Assent to Bills.

“58. (1) Subject to sub-section (2), when a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen’s assent, the Governor-General shall, on being so advised by the Federal Executive Council, assent to it in the Queen’s name.

“(2) The Governor-General in Council may return to the House in which it originated a proposed law so presented to him and may transmit with it any amendment that the Governor-General in Council recommends and the Houses may deal with the recommendation.”.

Repeal of sections 59 and 60.

17. The Constitution is altered by repealing sections 59 and 60.

18. The Constitution is altered by omitting section 110 and substituting the following section:

Governors and Administrators.

“110. A reference in this Constitution to the Governor of a State or to the Administrator of a Territory includes a reference to a person who is for the time being administering the government of the State or Territory, respectively.”.

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**There are 43 Bills just like the 4 I have shown here,
in this document.**

**All this can be found on
Volume 1**

<https://nla.gov.au:443/tarkine/nla.obj-2016976825>

Volume 2

<https://nla.gov.au:443/tarkine/nla.obj-2016982715>

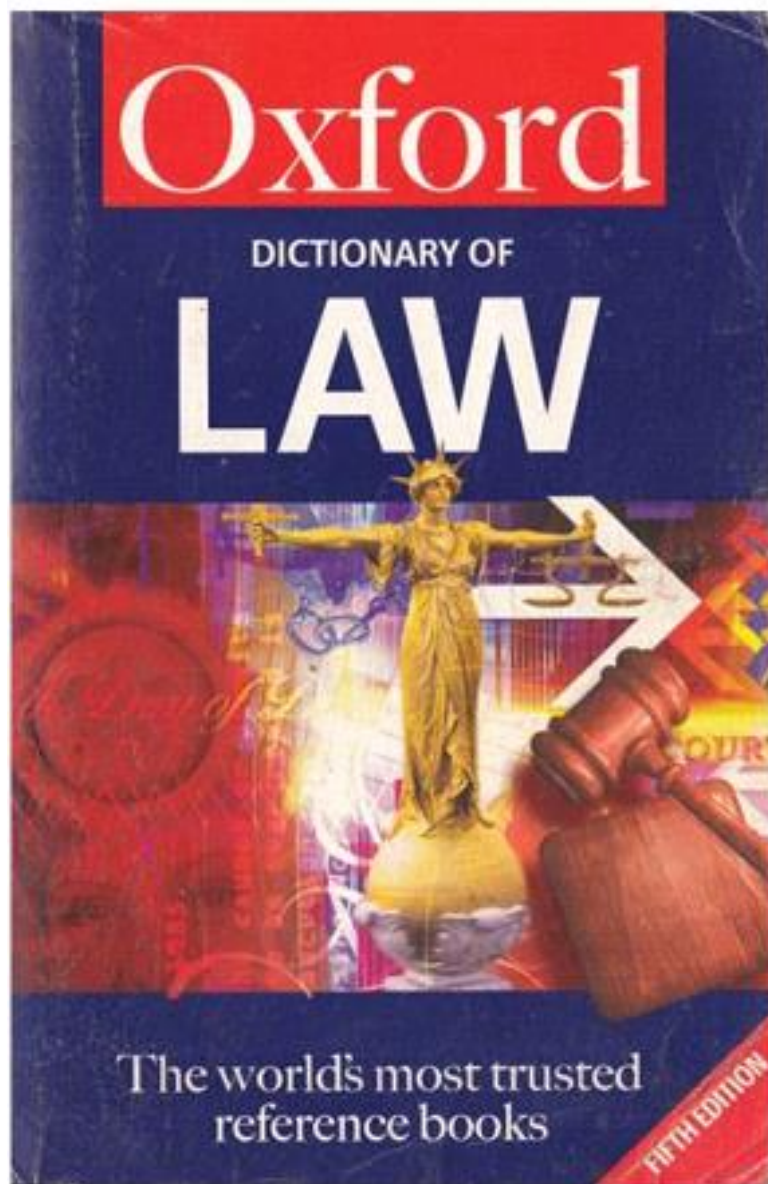
**Treasonous Political Parties have a guilty mind as they
have tried using their Private Courts, their so-called Police
(Mercenaries) to enforce the Treason above.
Ignorance of the Law is no excuse.**

All above have mens rea,

I _ _ _ _ _ have transferred the guilt of knowledge of Treason to you
_ _ _ _ _ and to your heirs and successors.

Oxford Dictionary of Law

mens rea [Latin: a guilty mind]



The state of mind that the prosecution must prove a defendant to have had at the time of committing a crime in order to secure a conviction. *Mens rea* varies from crime to crime; it is either defined in the statute creating the crime or established by * precedent. Common examples of *mens rea* are *intention to bring about a particular consequence, *recklessness as to whether such consequences may come about, (for a few crimes) *negligence. Some crimes require knowledge of certain circumstances as part of the *mens rea* (for example, the crime of receiving stolen goods requires the knowledge that they were stolen).

Some crimes require no *mens rea*; these are known as crimes of * strict liability. Whenever *mens rea* is required, the prosecution must prove that it existed at the same time as the * *actus reus* of the crime (coincidence of *actus reus* and *mens rea*). A defendant cannot plead ignorance of the law, nor is a good * motive a defence. He may, however, bring evidence to show that he had no *mens rea* for the crime he is charged with; alternatively, he may admit that he had *mens rea*, but raise a general defence (e.g. duress) or a particular defence allowed in relation to the crime.

actus reus [Latin: a guilty act]