**POLITICAL PARTIES WILFUL TREASON OF OUR CONSTITUTION**

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

The Political Parties removed in 1973 “Her Most Excellent Majesty” and “of the Commonwealth” from the enacting Manner and Form therefore removing Crown Authority from all so called Commonwealth Legislation.

**Definition of Commonwealth,** which is clear and unchallengeable, according to the express wording of the Preamble and the first six clauses of the Imperial Act.

Political Parties created their own private “**Australia**” and “**Commonwealth**” in 1973

Therefore under the Political Parties “**The Constitution**” or “**Australian Constitution**” the word **Queen** is the Political Parties paper **Queen of Australia.**

**Political Party Australian Dollar is Criminally Counterfeit to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 as Proclaimed and Gazetted.**

**Political Parties created their own private High Court of Australia in 1979 UNDER their Queen of Australia, Great Seal of Australia and Governor-General of Australia where their (Political Parties) privately owned and appointed Judiciary sit as a Coram therefore ALL Australian Courts sit as a Coram.**

**Coram, with NO Crown and Constitutional authority,**

**(Note: Butterworths Concise Australian Legal Dictionary**

**Coram /koraem/ *lat –* in the presence of)**

**Political Parties created a Governor-General of Australia for their private Australia and their Queen of Australia.**

**1 Legislative power**

The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal

Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of

Representatives, and which is hereinafter called “The Parliament”, or “The

Parliament of the Commonwealth”. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA***

**2 Governor-General**

A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty’s

representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in

the Commonwealth during the Queen’s pleasure, but subject to this

Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may

be pleased to assign to him. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA— = POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**3 Salary of Governor-General**

There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue fund

of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual

sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall be ten thousand

pounds.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA — = CRIMINAL COUNTERFEIT—*** ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**4 Provisions relating to Governor-General**

The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General

extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such

person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the

Commonwealth; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary

from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his

administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

**= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA — = POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR- GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**5 Sessions of Parliament. Prorogation and dissolution**

The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of

the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by

Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like

manner dissolve the House of Representatives. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**7 The Senate**

The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, **directly chosen**

**by the people of the State,** voting, until the Parliament otherwise provides,

as one electorate. **= *NOT BY POLITICAL PARTIES***

The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the

senators chosen for each State shall be certified by the Governor to the

Governor-General. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**15 Casual vacancies** 9

This Section has been totally changed to allow Political Parties to make decisions within the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 as Proclaimed and Gazetted and to bring Queensland in with its unicameral Parliament. **POLITICAL PARTY TREASON**

*Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies)*1977

The name of any senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be

certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.

***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**17 Election of President**

The President shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a senator. He

may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate, or he may resign his

office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**19 Resignation of senator**

A senator may, by writing addressed to the President, or to the

Governor-General if there is no President or if the President is absent from

the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become

vacant. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**21 Vacancy to be notified**

Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate, the President, or if there is no

President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth the

Governor-General, shall notify the same to the Governor of the State in

the representation of which the vacancy has happened. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**24 Constitution of House of Representatives**

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members **directly**

**chosen by the people of the Commonwealth**, and the number of such

members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the

senators. **=** ***NOT BY POLITICAL PARTIES***

**28 Duration of House of Representatives**

Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the

first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by

the Governor-General. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**32 Writs for general election**

The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general

elections of members of the House of Representatives. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**33 Writs for vacancies**

Whenever a vacancy happens in the House of Representatives, the

Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new member, or if there is

no Speaker or if he is absent from the Commonwealth the

Governor-General in Council may issue the writ. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**34 Qualifications of members**

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of

the House of Representatives shall be as follows:

(ii) he must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least

five years naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a

Colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the

Commonwealth, or of a State. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA***

**35 Election of Speaker**

The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member. He

may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign his

office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**37 Resignation of member**

A member may by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the

Governor-General if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from

the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become

vacant. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**42 Oath or affirmation of allegiance**

Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall

before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or

some person authorised by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the

form set forth in the schedule to this Constitution. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**44 Disqualification**

Any person who:

But subsection (iv) does not apply to the office of any of the Queen’s

Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, or of any of the Queen’s

Ministers for a State, or to the receipt of pay, half pay, or a pension, by any

person as an officer or member of the Queen’s navy or army, or to the

receipt of pay as an officer or member of the naval or military forces of

the Commonwealth by any person whose services are not wholly

employed by the Commonwealth. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA***

**46 Penalty for sitting when disqualified**

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any person declared by this

Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or as a member of the

House of Representatives shall, for every day on which he so sits, be liable

to pay the sum of one hundred pounds to any person who sues for it in any

court of competent jurisdiction. ***= CRIMINAL COUNTERFEIT —***

**= *POLITICAL PARTIES COURT SITS AS A CORAM, NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY***

**48 Allowance to members**

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, each senator and each member of

the House of Representatives shall receive an allowance of four hundred

pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.

***= CRIMINAL COUNTERFEIT***

**51 Legislative powers of the Parliament**

The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make

laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth

with respect to:

(xxiv) the service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the

civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the

States; **= *POLITICAL PARTIES COURT SITS AS A CORAM, NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY***

**56 Recommendation of money votes**

A vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or

moneys shall not be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has in

the same session been recommended by message of the Governor-General

to the House in which the proposal originated. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**57 Disagreement between the Houses**

If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate

rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House

of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months

the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes

the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made,

suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to

pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of

Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the

Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such

dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the

expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the

proposed law, with or without any amendments which have been made,

suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to

pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of

Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint

sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote

together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of

Representatives, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made

therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such

amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total

number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall

be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the

amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the

total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives,

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. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA — = POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**58 Royal assent to Bills**

When a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament is

presented to the Governor-General for the Queen’s assent, he shall

declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he

assents in the Queen’s name, or that he withholds assent, or that he

reserves the law for the Queen’s pleasure.

***Recommendations by Governor-General***

The Governor-General may return to the House in which it originated any

proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any

amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the

recommendation. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA — = POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**59 Disallowance by the Queen**

The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the

Governor-General’s assent, and such disallowance on being made known

by the Governor-General by speech or message to each of the Houses of

the Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the law from the day when

the disallowance is so made known. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA —***

***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**60 Signification of Queen’s pleasure on Bills reserved**

A proposed law reserved for the Queen’s pleasure shall not have any force

unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented

to the Governor-General for the Queen’s assent the Governor-General

makes known, by speech or message to each of the Houses of the

Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the Queen’s assent.

**= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA — = POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR- GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**61 Executive power**

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is

exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen’s representative, and

extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the

laws of the Commonwealth. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA —= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**62 Federal Executive Council**

There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the

Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the

members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the

Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold

office during his pleasure. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR- GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**63 Provisions referring to Governor-General**

The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in

Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting

with the advice of the Federal Executive Council. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**64 Ministers of State**

The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such

departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in

Council may establish.

Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the

Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive

Council, and shall be the Queen’s Ministers of State for the

Commonwealth. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA — = POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**65 Number of Ministers**

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers of State shall not

exceed seven in number, and shall hold such offices as the Parliament

prescribes, or, in the absence of provision, as the Governor-General

directs. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**66 Salaries of Ministers**

There shall be payable to the Queen, out of the Consolidated Revenue

Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of the Ministers of State, an

annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall not

exceed twelve thousand pounds a year. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA —***

***= CRIMINAL COUNTERFEIT***

**67 Appointment of civil servants**

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of

all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth

shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, unless the

appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council or by a law

of the Commonwealth to some other authority. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRATIOR***

**68 Command of naval and military forces**

The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the

Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen’s

representative. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA — = POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**69 Transfer of certain departments**

On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the

establishment of the Commonwealth the following departments of the

public service in each State shall become transferred to the

Commonwealth: ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**70 Certain powers of Governors to vest in Governor-General**

In respect of matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive

Government of the Commonwealth, all powers and functions which at the

establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor of a

Colony, or in the Governor of a Colony with the advice of his Executive

Council, or in any authority of a Colony, shall vest in the

Governor-General, or in the Governor-General in Council, or in the

authority exercising similar powers under the Commonwealth, as the case

requires. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

***THESE COURTS ARE NOT CHAPTER lll COURTS AND THE JUDICIARY ARE NOT GUARDIANS OF THE CONSTITUTIONS, THEY HAVE SOLD THEIR SOULS TO THE POLITICAL PARTIES FOR COUNTERFEIT AUSTRALIAN DOLLARS,***

***= TRAITORS***

**71 Judicial power and Courts**

The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal

Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other

federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it

invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief

Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as the Parliament

prescribes. **= *POLITICAL PARTIES COURT SITS AS A CORAM, NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY***

**72 Judges’ appointment, tenure and remuneration**

The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the

Parliament:

(i) shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council;

(ii) shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council,

on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same

session, praying for such removal on the ground of proved

misbehaviour or incapacity;

(iii) shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but the

remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in

office.

A Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament may

resign his office by writing under his hand delivered to the

Governor-General. **= *POLITICAL PARTIES COURT SITS AS A CORAM, NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY —***

***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**73 Appellate jurisdiction of High Court**

The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject

to such regulations as the Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine

appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences:

(i) of any Justice or Justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the

High Court;

(ii) of any other federal court, or court exercising federal jurisdiction;

or of the Supreme Court of any State, or of any other court of any

State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an

appeal lies to the Queen in Council;

(iii) of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only;

and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and

conclusive.

But no exception or regulation prescribed by the Parliament shall prevent

the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the

Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of

the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen

in Council.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions of and restrictions

on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the

several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

**= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA—* = *POLITICAL PARTIES COURT SITS AS A CORAM, NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY***

**74 Appeal to Queen in Council *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968*, *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975* and *Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No. 2); Ex parte Attorney-General (QLD)* (1985) 159 CLR 451. Political Parties own Private High Court of Australia, Privy Council under European Union Law. ALL VOID. DONE UNDER GOVERNOR-GENERAL OWNED BY POLITICAL PARTIES WITH *NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITORS***

No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council from a decision of

the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits

inter se of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of

any State or States, or as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers

of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the

question is one which ought to be determined by Her Majesty in Council.

The High Court may so certify if satisfied that for any special reason the

certificate should be granted, and thereupon an appeal shall lie to Her

Majesty in Council on the question without further leave.

Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any

right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal

prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her

Majesty in Council. The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in

which such leave may be asked, but proposed laws containing any such

limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty’s

pleasure. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA —* = *POLITICAL PARTIES COURT SITS AS A CORAM, NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY —***

***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**83 Money to be appropriated by law**

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except

under appropriation made by law.

But until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of the

Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury

and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any

department transferred to the Commonwealth and for the holding of the

first elections for the Parliament. ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR- GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**85 Transfer of property of State**

When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the

Commonwealth:

(i) all property of the State of any kind, used exclusively in connexion

with the department, shall become vested in the Commonwealth;

but, in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise

and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in

Council may declare to be necessary; ***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**103 Commissioners’ appointment, tenure, and remuneration**

The members of the Inter-State Commission:

(i) shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council;

(ii) shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that

time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both

Houses of the Parliament in the same session praying for such

removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity;

***= POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**117 Rights of residents in States**

A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any

other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally

applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other

State. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA***

**122 Government of territories**

The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory

surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any

territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the

Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may

allow the representation of such territory in either House of the Parliament

to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

**= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA***

**126 Power to Her Majesty to authorise Governor-General to appoint**

**deputies**

The Queen may authorise the Governor-General to appoint any person, or

any persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any

part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the

pleasure of the Governor-General such powers and functions of the

Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to such deputy or deputies,

subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by the Queen; but

the appointment of such deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by

the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

**= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA — = POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR- GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**128 Mode of altering the Constitution**

**DONE UNDER GOVERNOR-GENERAL OWNED BY POLITICAL PARTIES WITH *NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY***

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority,

and the other House rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with any

amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if after

an interval of three months the first-mentioned House in the same or the

next session again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority with or

without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other

House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any

amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the

Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the

first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments

subsequently agreed to by both Houses, to the electors in each State and

Territory qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve

the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve

the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the

Queen’s assent. **= *QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA — = POLITICAL PARTIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NO CROWN OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY = TRAITOR***

**All these Referendums are unlawful as the Governor-General was under the total control of the Political Parties therefore having NO CROWN or CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY to write a Writ for a Referendum.**

**Referendum** **1967**

**Q 1.** An Act to alter the Constitution so that the numberof members of the House of Representatives may beincreased without necessarily increasing the number

of Senators. **NOT carried.**

**Q 2.** An Act to alter the Constitution so as to omitcertain words relating to the people of the Aboriginalrace in any State and so that Aboriginals are to be counted in reckoning the population.  **was carried**

**Referendum** **1973**

**Q 1.** An Act to alter the Constitution so as to enablethe Australian Parliament to control prices. **NOT carried.**

**Q 2.** An Act to alter the Constitution so as to makelaws with respect to

incomes. **NOT carried.**

**Referendum** **1974**

**Q 1.**An Act to alter the Constitution so as to ensurethat Senate Elections are held at the same time asHouse of Representatives elections. **NOT carried.**

**Q 2.** An Act to facilitate alterations to theConstitution and to allow electors in Territories, aswell as electors in the States, to vote atreferendums on proposed laws to alter theConstitution. **NOT carried.**

**Q 3.** An Act to alter the Constitution so as to ensurethat Members of the House of Representatives andof the Parliaments of the States are chosen directlyand democratically by the people. **NOT carried.**

**Q 4.** An Act to alter the Constitution to enable theCommonwealth to borrow money from, and togrant financial assistance to, local governmentbodies. **NOT carried.**

**Referendum 1977**

**Q 1.** An Act to alter the Constitution so as to ensure that Senate elections are held at the same time as House of Representative elections. **NOT carried.**

**Q 2.** An Act to alter the Constitution so as to ensure so far as practicable that a casual vacancy in the Senate is filled by a person of the same political party as the Senator chosen by the people and for the balance of his term. **was carried; *this Question is unlawfully changing the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 by inserting political parties without a Referendum.***

**Part II – The Senate**

**7 The Senate**

The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, **directly chosen** by

the people of the State,  **NOT BY POLITICAL PARTIES**

**Q 3.** An Act to alter the Constitution so as to allow electors in Territories, as well as electors in the States, to vote at referendums on proposed laws to

alter the Constitution. **was carried**

**Q 4.** An Act to alter the Constitution so as to provide for retiring ages for judges of Federal Courts. **was carried**

**Referendum 1984**

**Q 1.** An Act to change the term of Senators so that they are no longer of fixed duration and to provide that Senate elections and House of Representatives

elections are always held on the same day. **NOT carried.**

**Q 2.** An Act to enable the Commonwealth and the States voluntarily to refer powers to each other. **NOT carried.**

**Referendum 1988**

**Q 1.** To alter the Constitution to provide for 4-year maximum terms for Members of both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament. **NOT carried.**

**Q 2.** To alter the Constitution to provide for fair and democratic parliamentary elections throughout Australia. **NOT carried.**

**Q 3.** To alter the Constitution to recognise local government. **NOT carried.**

**Q 4.** To alter the Constitution to extend the right to trial by jury, to extend freedom of religion, and to ensure fair terms for persons whose property is acquired by any Government. **NOT carried.**

**Referendum 1999**

**Q 1.** To alter the Constitution to establish the Commonwealth of Australia as a republic with the Queen and Governor-General being replaced by a President appointed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Commonwealth

Parliament. **NOT carried.**

**Q 2.** To alter the Constitution to insert a preamble. **NOT carried.**

**ALL LAWS MADE FROM THE** Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985 (Clth) and all State Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 **are VOID**

***Australian court*** means a court of a State or any other court of

Australia or of a Territory other than the High Court.

***court* includes a judge, judicial officer or other person acting**

**judicially.**

**ALL THE ABOVE REFERENDUMS ARE WILFUL TREASON done by Political Parties their private Governor-Generals and enforced by Political Party Australian Courts.**