

The Bill.

Explanation.

117. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of every State.

118. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence.

119. Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and for the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES.

120. The Parliament may admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament, as it thinks fit.

121. 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.

122. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make the provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

123. A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected.

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

124. The seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be within territory vested in the Commonwealth.

Until such determination the Parliament shall be summoned to meet at such place within the Commonwealth as a majority of the Governors of the States, or, in the event of an equal division of opinion among the Governors, as the Governor-General shall direct.

125. 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

117. *Recognition of Laws, &c.*—The laws, public records, and judicial proceedings of every State are to be recognised throughout the Commonwealth.

118. *Invasion and Violence.*—The Commonwealth must protect every State against invasion; and also, if requested by the Government of the State, against domestic violence.

119. *Gaol Accommodation.*—The States must find room in their prisons for offenders against the Commonwealth.

120. *New States.*—The Parliament may admit new States, on such terms, and with so many members in each House of the Parliament, as it thinks fit.

121. *Territories.*—The Parliament may make laws for the Government of any territory acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow such territory to be represented in the Parliament.

122. *Boundaries of States.*—The Parliament may alter the boundaries of a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament of that State.

123. *Division or Union of States.*—New States may be formed by the division or union of States, but only with the consent of the States affected.

124. *The Federal Capital.*—The Federal capital, or “seat of government,” is to be fixed by the Parliament, and is to be within territory belonging to the Commonwealth.

Until the site is chosen, the Parliament is to meet at a place fixed by a majority of the State Governors—or, if they are equally divided, by the Governor-General.

125. *Deputies.*—The Queen may authorise the Governor-General to appoint deputies in any part of the Commonwealth.