	Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matte Submission No.	SUBMISSION. 210
	Submission No	""" "FINNIESTON" 27 Bonnington Road WEST HOBART
PM / SCER / 01 29 AUG 2005	25 AUG 2005	TASMANIA
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The Chairman

Your attention is drawn to the following.

Ministerial appointments

Manut The Australian Prime Ministers or Ministers are not elected by the direct vote of the majority of the Australian Electors

The last figures available are for the Commonwealth 2001 election with a total of 13m⁺ voters.

The tweedledee-tweedledum party holding the majority of seats in the lower (Peoples) House decides the government.

As there are 145 electorates it can be seen that a candidate to be selected after distribution of preferences is only 50% x the total number of electors + 1 vote (=) the total number of electorates 145

13.000.000+ x50% + 1 vote 145

that is a total of less than 1/300th of the total number of voters

- The PM is elected by a cabal of "party hacks" whether politicos or spin doctors of the party 2 holding the majority in the lower House.
- 3 Ministers are appointed by the PM but under the Westminster system of Government it is . incumbent on any Minister in charge of a government department to resign the .
 - portfolio and return to the back benches whether the incompetence is personal or a . bungle by the department

.Failing such resignation it is equally incumbent on the PM to sack the Minister and not .reward the public service hierarchy responsible.

Senatorial Elections

- parente A brief study of the Australian Constitution would show that the founding fathers realised. the problems of a unicameral parliament and the necessity to balance the lower. House imbalance caused by the population basis.
- It is laid down that the Senate is the States House having equal representation for each and 2 all States currently 12 Senators for each State with the senators to represent their own State not parties.

3 This means that the less populous States can and should block any legislation passed in
. the, lower house which advantages the, at the moment NSW & VIC, the more .
populous States to the detriment of the Senators Home State.

4 No Senators should be considered as part of any party irrespective of their ideologies as . their prime duty and responsibility should always be to their Home State.

Due to the politicisation by the parties the Chief Electoral Officer for the Commonwealth . has over several elections produced unconstitutional if not illegal Senate balllot . papers by "blocking" senatorial candidates under party headings, further creating . problems by the illegal, unconstitutional "yankee" voting party of "above the line" . voting.

The classic example of this futile voting system was during an election when the . former Senator Harradine was forced to register as a "party" but only having one . senatorial candidate - the "above the line" gave his stated preferences as 50% to tweedle dee -50% to tweedledum party. If the elector chose the soft illegal . option of the "above the line" voting the voter did not know wherher the preferences would be counted for tweedledee or tweedledum party, surely a case for a deliberate "informal "

- It seems surprising that with the advances in technology with no party listings for the Senate only the Stsate constituency it should not be impossible for future Senate ballot . papers to be printed under "Robson's" choice random selection of order as done . for several last State Elections in Tasmania.
- 7 The Senators have either 1/12th of the 'State' Voters + 1 vote, in the case of a double . dissolution or 1/6th + 1 vote, in the normal ½ Senate Election. In either case . considerably more voters elect a senator than the number required for the lower . house.
- 8 A minimum of 48 senators against 24 to correct the imbalances in the lower house.

It can be seen from the above that a requirement for any aspiiring candidate should be a study of . the Constitution.

Your response to these submissions would be appreciated.

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