

The Riverina State



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The Riverina State



This State will have authority over the water, timber, and all other natural resources within its area.

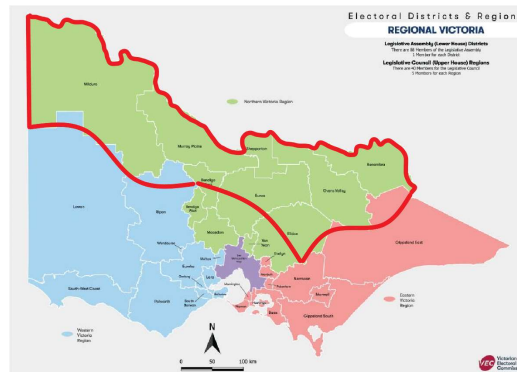
This state will ensure that natural resources are used in the manner most beneficial to the people in The Riverina.

Government by the people in The Riverina will ensure that all governance in this State is most beneficial for these people.

The Riverina



The Riverina is generally the eight electorates west of The Great Dividing Range (though not limited to these), including water management infrastructure such as Lake Mulwala, Hume, Burrinjuck and Blowering Dams, and the Murray River.



And the northern areas of Victoria, including Eildon and Dartmouth dams.

**Politics can be summarized in one short
statement:**

Politics

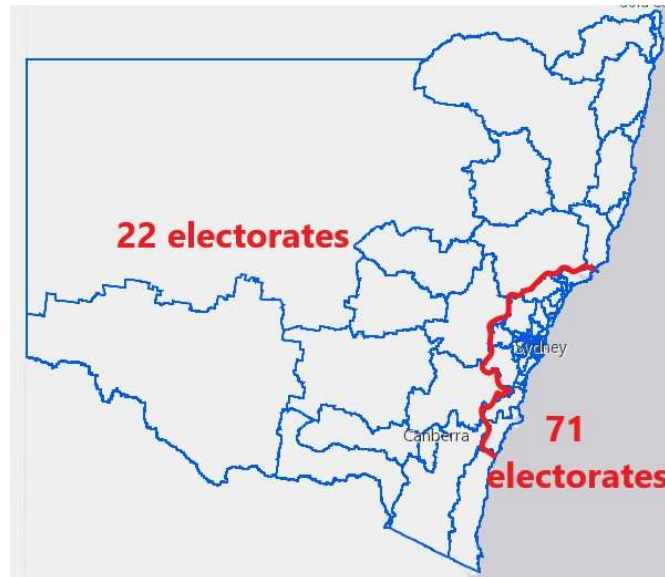
Is

Numbers

If you have the numbers, you will succeed.

If you haven't got the numbers, you will fail.

Concentration of Electorates

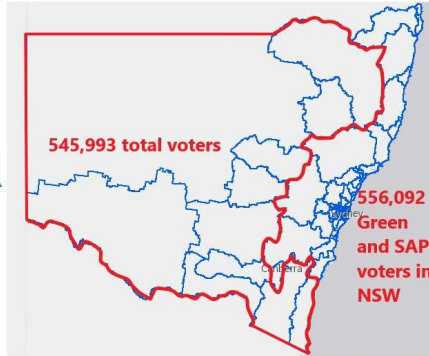


This map of the state electorates of N.S.W. displays the concentration of electorates and politicians in the Newcastle, Sydney, and Wollongong areas. The Victorian map displays the concentration of electorates in the Melbourne and Port Phillip area.



This is immediately concerning.

The situation is worse than it initially appears.

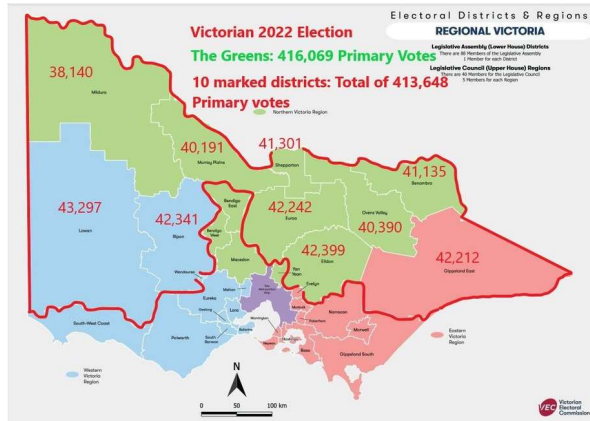


In the 2023 State election, the NSW Electoral Commission recorded 451,344 people voting for The Greens and 104,748 for the Sustainable Australia Party (SAP) in the Legislative Assembly, being a total of 556,092. Both these parties are opposed to the irrigation, timber, and other natural resource-based industries. There are only a total of 545,993 voters in the eleven marked electorates.

There are more Green and SAP voters in NSW, mostly in the metropolitan and north coast areas, than there are voters in the eleven marked electorates.

The number of people who voted for The Greens and SAP, and other sympathetic voters, ensures that natural resource-based industries in NSW will be subject to continually increasing restrictions and prohibitions.

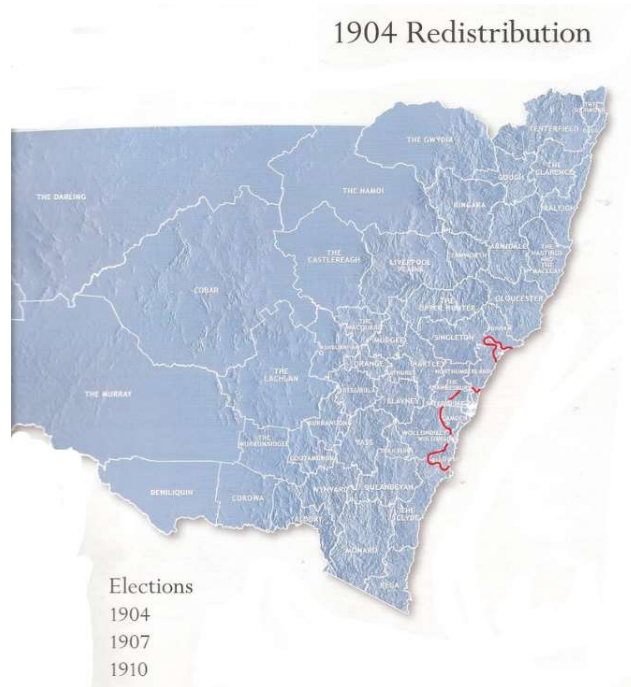
And as bad in Victoria.



In the 2022 Victorian State election, the Victorian Electoral Commission recorded 416,069 people voting for The Greens in the Legislative Assembly, the vast majority of these located in the metropolitan area. There are only 413,648 voters in the ten marked electorates.

There are more Green voters in Victoria opposed to the irrigation, timber, and other natural resource-based industries than there are voters in the ten electorates containing most of these industries.

The situation gets worse in N.S.W.



Electorates in N.S.W. are limited to a total of 93 and are based on equal population (within 5% of the average).

As population growth has been greater in metropolitan areas, since 1904, on average, one country electorate has transferred to the Newcastle, Sydney, or Wollongong areas every five years.

The country areas of N.S.W. are continually declining in the quantity of representation in the N.S.W. Parliament.

And even worse in Victoria



Map of electorates in the first State election in 1904.

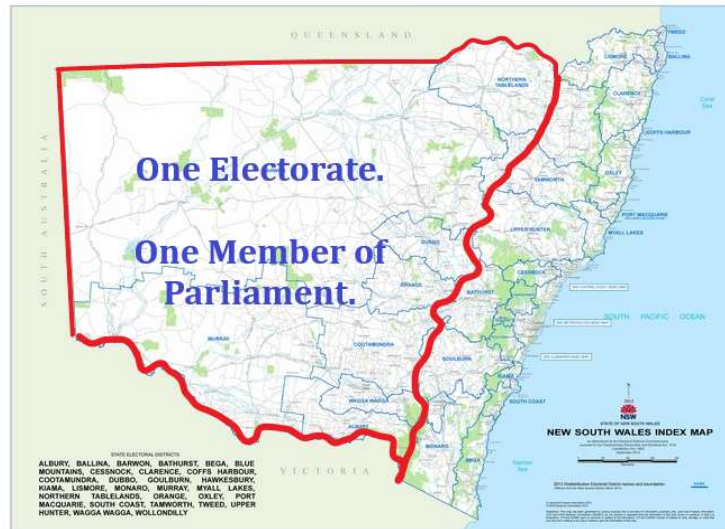
Electorates in Victoria are set at 88 and are based on equal population (within 10% of the average).

Since 1904, 25 electorates (and Members of Parliament) have gone from the country to the city.

Further, between 1955-1985, an additional 20 electorates have been added, all in the Melbourne and Port Phillip area.

Country Victoria has effectively lost one electorate and consequent Member of Parliament every 3 years.

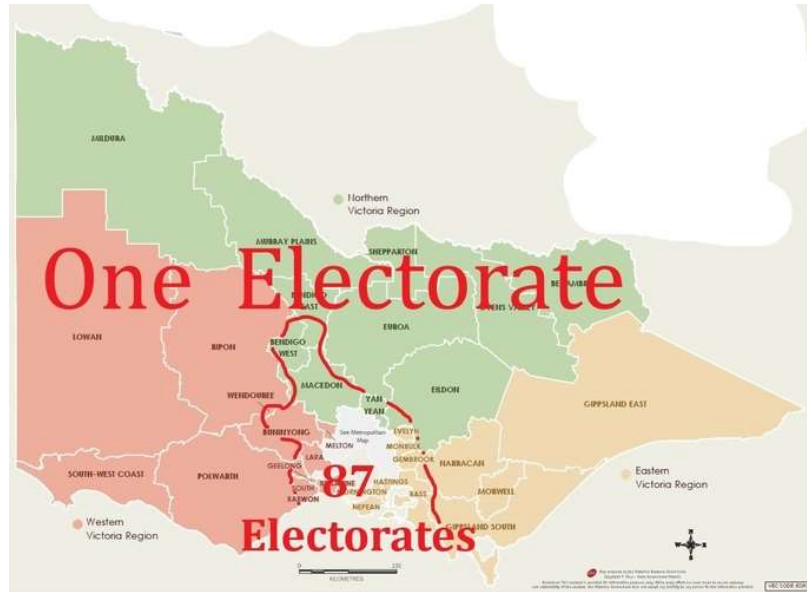
One Member of Parliament In NSW



If the long-term trend in N.S.W. continues, in between forty to seventy years' time there will only be one electorate west of The Great Dividing Range.

Having only one Member of Parliament west of the Great Dividing Range will ensure that the people in this area have practically no effective representation in Parliament.

And One Member of Parliament In Victoria



Forecast electorates in 60 years at the current rate of country decline.

If the long-term trend in Victoria continues, in 60 years there will only be one non-metropolitan electorate.

Having only one Member of Parliament will ensure that the people in country areas will have practically no effective representation in Parliament.

The Australian Constitution

The formation of new states has been provided for in the Australian Constitution.



Australian Constitution

SECTION 124. Formation of new States

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.

*

A successful referendum of the people in the NSW Riverina, and of northern Victoria, to form a Riverina State will compel the Parliaments of N.S.W. and Victoria to consent to the formation of The Riverina State.

Objective

Form The Riverina into a State of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Preceding Requirement

Gain the consent of the N.S.W Parliament for the NSW section and of the Victorian Parliament for the Victorian section to form The Riverina State.

Preceding Activity

Conduct and win NSW and Victorian State Government agreed referendums of the people in the proposed Riverina State on whether to form this State. These referendums will be used to justify State formation.

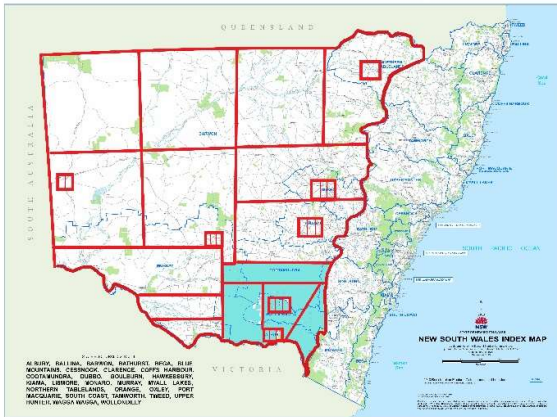
Preceding Activities

Registering a party named The Riverina State and standing candidates in State and Federal elections. The support expressed by voters will eventually be used to justify a referendum on State formation.

Promoting the formation of The Riverina State among the Riverina population.

Whatever other activities will assist State formation.

The fatal flaw in N.S.W and Victoria should not be reproduced in The Riverina



The People in The Riverina should ensure that they do not recreate the problem of political domination by the people from one small area as in N.S.W. and Victoria.

A solution is to have area limits on electorates.

This map is an example of electorates limited to no more than 10% of the area of the NSW Riverina, with additional electorates for every 10,000 voters, limited to no more than ten electorates in ten percent of the area of the state (the area marked in blue).

This example will ensure that while a highly populated area of the state may evolve, the people in less densely populated areas will still retain effective representation in Parliament. The population from the more densely populated area will have increased representation but will be prevented from overwhelmingly dominating the rest of the State.

A precedent for area limits is the Australian Senate where each State has twelve senators regardless of population.

Additional proposals to ensure the people in all areas of the State are effectively represented in Parliament, and to minimize political corruption.

1) The Premier elected by the people rather than by the majority faction of the Legislative Assembly.

This will ensure the Premier is subject and servant of the people, and not of the Members of Legislature.

2) Votes for the Premier be cast by the People per electorate i.e. each electorate casts one preferential vote for the Premier.

This will ensure that to be elected, candidates will need to appeal to the people in all areas of the State, and not merely the people in the most populous area. This will ensure that all people in all areas are considered more equally by the Premier.

3) The Premier governing separately from the Legislature.

This will remove the Premier from being subject to probable scheming, and the manifold opportunities for corrupt interaction, with the Members of the Legislature, while still being subject to publicly observable law and finance formed by the Members.

4) Term limits on political office.

It is inevitable that the insulation of political office from the difficulties of the people, and self-interest, will ensure that the Premier and the Members of the Legislature's ability to govern for the benefit of the people will be increasingly diminished. The people will be better served if the Premier and Members of the Legislature are limited to a maximum of eight years in each Office, and then stand aside to ensure a more capable Premier and Member emerges.

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