

2088.

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 2/07/2013 8:14 a.m.
Subject: [RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE] [SUSPECT SPAM]
<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/formsubmission>

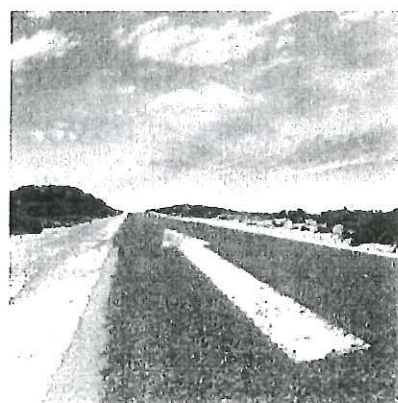
Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Natalie Olive Cornelius Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: napier
Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: the treaty of
waitangi should the only constitution and all else should stem from that one document

Sent on the 1 July 2013 at 09:58



**This information is to help you think
about what **YOU** want to say about
New Zealand's future**

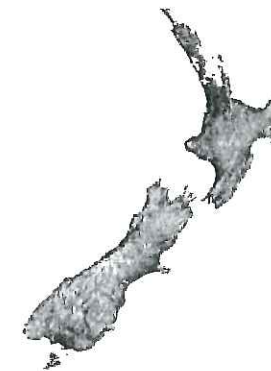


**How do you think New Zealand
should be run in the future?**

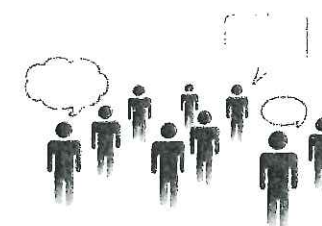
What is a constitution?



A constitution is a set of rules.



This information is about looking at the constitution or rules of New Zealand.



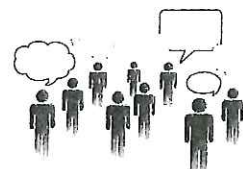
It is important that everybody gets to have their say about how they think we should live and work together in New Zealand.



This is your chance to say what you think.



This information will tell you what we need to hear about.



Tell us what you think.



The Advisory Panel wants to hear what you think.



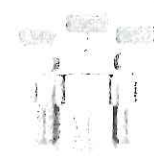
The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Māori Affairs chose the people on the Advisory Panel.



For more information you can go online to: www.cap.govt.nz

You have until 1st July 2013 to have your say.

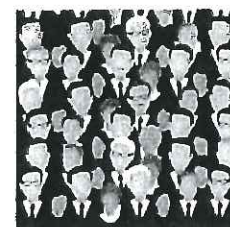
How do you have your say?



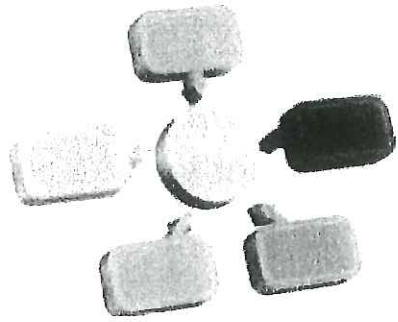
The Advisory Panel will listen to all New Zealanders who speak up about the set of rules for New Zealand



The Advisory Panel will give a report to the Ministers by the end of 2013.



All New Zealanders can have their say.



There are **5 topics** for people to have a say about:

1. New Zealand's Constitution (rules)
2. The Bill of Rights (human rights for New Zealanders)
3. Treaty of Waitangi
4. Māori speaking for Māori
5. The rules about elections and members of Parliament



Each topic will have:

- information
- questions



This book is to help you know what we need to hear about.



You can write an answer about other topics if you want to.



If lots of other people also write about the same topic the Advisory Panel might add it into their report.

For more information.....



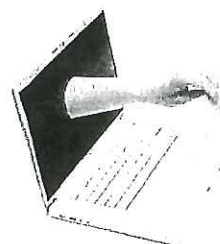
➤ go online to
www.ourconstitution.org.nz



➤ phone 0508 411 411



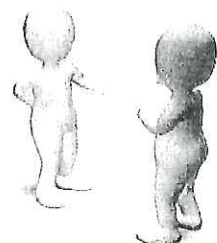
- Facebook
www.facebook.com/TheConstitutionConversation



- download extra information from the website
- see what other people are saying on the website



- order an information pack or meeting toolkit call 0508 411 411.



Talk to your family, whanau and friends to see what they think.

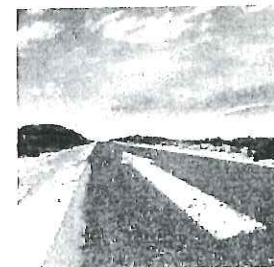


Questions



What are your dreams for New Zealand?

To see a clean green country
and keep Matariki
Not to cut our benefits
John Key should listen
to people with disabilities



How do you want New Zealand to be run in the future?

by New Zealanders for New Zealanders
much the same way as now



New Zealand has a constitution/set of rules.



It is made up of lots of different documents.



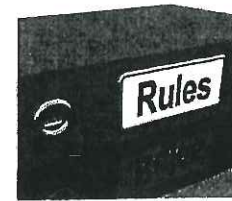
Some of the documents are:

- the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990
- the Constitution Act 1986
- the Treaty of Waitangi.



The New Zealand constitution:

- says who has the powers to run New Zealand
- has rules about how the powers can be used
- protects the rights of New Zealanders.



Questions



1. Do you think New Zealand's constitution should be written up into one single document?

yes as long as it is in different
forms of accessibility
keep it the way it is



2. Why do you think this?

because then it won't be as
confusing as the other not
to make a choice



3. Do you think the constitution should be the highest law in New Zealand?

one of them along with
the United Nations Convention
on the CRPD No



4. Why do you think this?

Because the Government signed
and ratified the Convention
on the CRPD



5. Who should be the people to decide if
the laws of New Zealand match the
constitution?



Members of Parliament

Or



Court Judges



6. Why do you think this?

a mixture of people as its
NZS Constitution and we should
have a say and we are not all
politicians and judges
members of parliament need to
12 spread the word about
disabled people and PWID

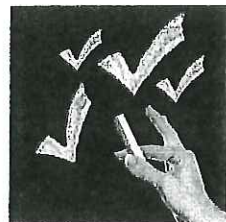
The Bill of Rights



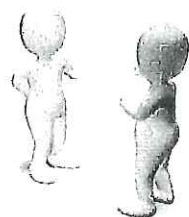
The New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 says what New Zealanders' rights and freedoms are.



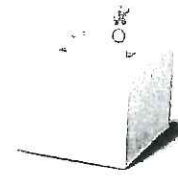
It says that the Government must respect those rights.



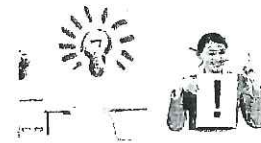
It has the following rights:



- political rights- having a say in how the country is run



- the right to vote



- being able to say what you think freely and without risk

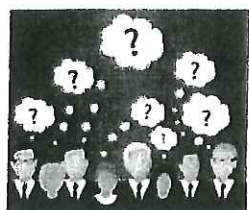


- religious and belief rights- to be of whatever religion you choose or not religion



- being able to gather with groups of people who have the same interests as you do

Questions



1. Do you think your rights are being looked after in New Zealand?

Sometimes Yes



2. Why do you think that?

Because of the Abuse that
is happening for people with
Disabilities

Some Politicians listen and we are
the best right



3. What else needs to be done so that you have your rights met in New Zealand?

Listen reflect acknowledge
and honour your commitment
to the people



4. Do you think the Bill of Rights Act should be the highest law in New Zealand?

yes maybe



5. Why do you think this?

BECAUSE ITS IMPORTANT FOR
PEOPLE



6. Who should be the people to decide if the laws of New Zealand match the Bill of Rights Act:



Members of Parliament

Or



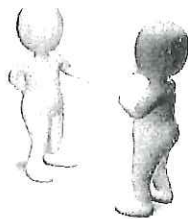
Court Judges



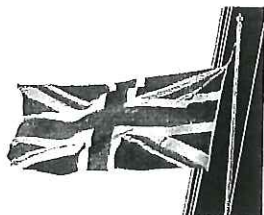
7. Do any new rights need to be added to the Bill of Rights Act?

Rights from the UN Convention
and the freedom from Abuse

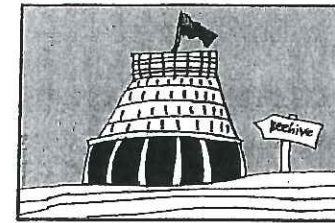
The Treaty of Waitangi



The Treaty of Waitangi is an agreement that was made in 1840.



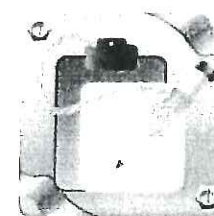
The agreement was between the British Crown and Māori Chiefs.



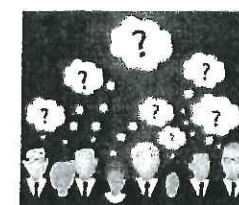
It meant that the British could set up a government in New Zealand.



The agreement promised Māori rights and control over their property.

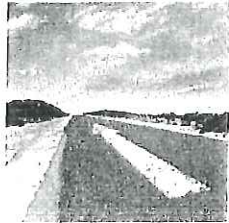


The Treaty of Waitangi is New Zealand's first written document that says how the Government and Māori would work together.



When Government or Parliament are making important decisions or making new laws they also consider or think about the Treaty of Waitangi.

Questions



1. How do you want the Treaty of Waitangi to be used and understood into the future?

for it to be treated fairly
stay the same



2. Should the Treaty of Waitangi be in the constitution?

stay the same yes



3. Why do you think this?

No reason as it is in there
already

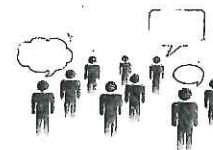
Māori speaking for Māori



There are **7 Māori seats** in Parliament.



This means that there are 7 places for people in Parliament that can only be filled by Māori. There can be more than 7 Māori, but not less.



The seats mean that Māori can represent and speak for Māori at Parliament.

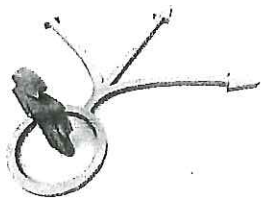
Local government/ councils



All councils have different ways of working with Māori.



Most councils have a connection with the local Māori and marae.



Councils are expected to work with Māori when doing work in certain areas:

- Local Government Act 2000
- decisions about natural resources under the Resource Management Act 1991
- the Local Electoral Act.

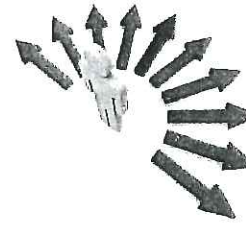


Questions



1. How should Māori be included in Parliament?

That they should be treated
the same as other people
in Parliament



2. What changes need to be made to support more Māori to vote in the General Elections?

Putting the how to vote
DVD in to Māori



3. Should there be Māori seats on councils?

No they should be treated
the same as other people

The General Elections



There are **120 places** for people in the New Zealand Parliament:

- 63 general electorate members
- 7 Māori seats
- 51 list members of Parliament.



All the different electorates (voting areas) in New Zealand have the same number of people in them.



The General Elections are every three years.



The Prime Minister sets the date for elections.

Questions



1. How many members of Parliament should we have?

for many 28 members
100



2. Why do you think this?

So as it means less seats
in Parliament
these who we had better MMP



3. How should the date be chosen that the elections are held on?

Stay the same
the seven of general



4. Why do you think this?

Because he knows the right
things to do the Governor
of Senegal is the Queen
Representative



5. Each voting area has about the same number of people. Do you think this needs to change?

No but as Regions change
numbers should increase
or decrease



6. Why do you think this?

to keep it fair
Because of the census and
Boarding



7. What should happen if a member of Parliament leaves his or her political party?

Keep their seat

Should be a bye election
or next on the list



8. Why do you think this?

up to the president of the
party

Because they are accountable to
the people



Is there anything else about the rules for New Zealand that you want to speak up about?

John Key should listen to other
people with disabilities and intellectual
disabilities about what is
happening

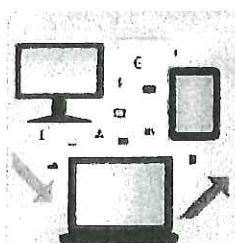


If lots of people speak up about the same different issues then the Advisory Panel might include those issues in the final report.



Do you have anything else you want to say about New Zealand's constitution or rules?

No
I think it's good that there is
a review



If you want to read some more information about what other people think you can find this online at www.ourconstitution.org.nz and on Facebook



How do I send in what I want to say?

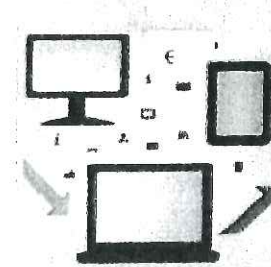
You have to have your say in by 5pm,
Monday 1st July 2013.



To have your say you can:



- fill out the short form at the end of this information



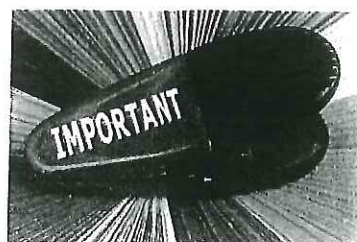
- do it on line at
www.ourconstitution.org.nz
- email what you have to say to
constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz
and put this in the subject line: CAP
submission. You can attach
documents to the email



- post your say into
Submissions
Secretariat,
Constitutional Advisory Panel
C/o Ministry of Justice
DX SX10088
Wellington



Any questions you can call: 0508 411
411



Important information

To make this official you must write your name here:

David Corner
Neville Pugh

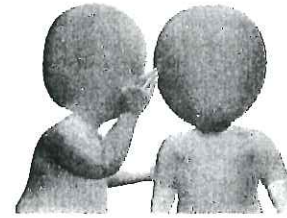
OR

The name of your organisation:

Please note: when you send in your information by law it can be made public.

Your name can be used with what you have had to say in things like:

- written information
- websites
- social media like Facebook
- reports



You can ask for your name to be kept private but we cannot promise that it will be done.



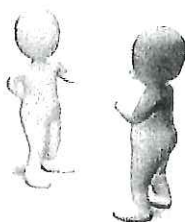
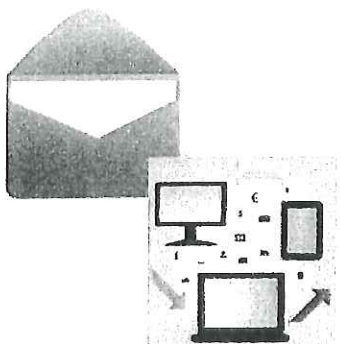
Short form for having your say

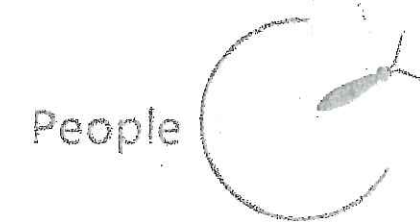
Your name:

Or the name of the organisation:

Postal or email address:

What do you want to say?





This information has been translated into Easy Read
by People First New Zealand Inc.- Nga Tangata Tuatahi

WRITE MARK
PLAIN ENGLISH STANDARD

236

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 12/04/2013 12:39 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Joshua Comer Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Auckland Postal Region:
Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: I reject references to the Treaty
of Waitangi or its principles in any constitutional document.

I ask that such references be removed from all existing legislation.

I ask that race-based Parliamentary seats be abolished.

I ask that race-based representation on local bodies be abolished.

I ask that the Waitangi Tribunal be abolished.

Therefore in the interests of New Zealand we call on the members of the House of Representatives to implement the principles of this Declaration of Equality to ensure that there is one law for all in one country.

Sent on the 12 April 2013 at 12:39

1313

18/5/13

BERNARD CORNEY

Tauranga

MY SUBMISSION REGARDING THE CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW IS
THAT I WANT NO CHANGE TO NEW ZEALAND'S UNWRITTEN
CONSTITUTIONAL IT HAS SERVED US WELL SINCE THE 1852
NZ CONSTITUTIONAL ACT WAS PASSED, OUR FOUNDING
DOCUMENT, IT MAY REQUIRE SOME ALTERATIONS IN THE
FUTURE, BUT NOT A RACE BASED CONSTITUTION EQUALITY
FOR ALL, ONE PEOPLE NATION.

BERNARD CORNEY

4609

Received 3/7

I was concerned as I'm sure you are hearing about some citizens not getting access to housing or to medical care.

Amnesty International advises me to write you and make law changes to solve this. I'm not sure how you would do it. I have no ideas myself.

I do have ideas on education. I went through the school system as a kid and was treated as a slave.

While I have no ideas on how to stop abuse in schools, either teacher to pupil or pupil to teacher, I'd like to ask that the schools time table be put forward so that school begins later on in the day, giving students more time to sleep.

Could you also abolish homework? This practice takes up too much of a students free time. In highschool it was even worse as the teachers conspired to give a certain amount of homework each so we'd be working twelve - eightine hours a day and be working non stop forever.

Students don't have the access to voice their feelings on their basic human rights. It seems children and young people are considered to deserve less rights than adults, so they're not allowed to have a say. Students have the right to recreation and time off, the same as adults.

Please think over my recomendations and consider. Oh yes, one more thing, Is there a way to make education fun, so that it doesn't feel like work?

regards Rhys Cornor
Dargaville
New Zealand

1618

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 26/06/2013 2:33 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Joan Cosford Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: P apamoa Postal City:
Tauranga Postal Region: Bay of Plenty Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New
Zealand Submission: 1.One rule for all. No favouritism.

2.No apartheid system as it was so disliked in the South African system ,yet it has been introduced here,?!

3.Equal opportunity for all.

4.Treaty of Waitangi has been dealt with and paid for .No room in todays running of the country. Get over it and move on.! It is far too costly.

Sent on the 26 June 2013 at 14:32

4141¹¹

From: costello <
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 30/07/2013 9:32 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission
Attachments: Constitutional review.docx

Please find enclosed my submission to the review panel.

Yours faithfully

Errol Costello

Christchurch

29 July 2013

Re: Constitutional Review

Dear Panel Members,

I have some serious misgivings on the current review that I wish to draw to your attention.

1. The current bundle of legislation, including English "Common Law" which we work under for a constitution has delivered stable and effective government. If it "isn't broke then don't fix it".
2. At the present Parliament is the highest court in our land. If we have a written Constitution it is then subject, not to the will of Parliament but, to any judge who is called on to make pronouncements.
3. The Treaty of Waitangi, as signed by the Chiefs and the Crown back in 1840 may not be the Treaty as included in the schedule to the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975. [Bruce Moon 2013]. Which Treaty of Waitangi used is critical to this review?
4. The 1840 Treaty of Waitangi had three articles. That was all. Now I have read that there are three articles and up to 22 principles to the Treaty of Waitangi. Where do these principles come from, and what are the interpretations going to be put on them by judges?
5. Any change to our constitutional arrangements must be decided by a referendum of all voters. A Parliamentary majority or even a 75% majority by Parliament is not enough.
6. Any added political rights given to Maori then, by definition, will diminish the political rights enjoyed by all other New Zealand citizens.
7. I do not have faith in the impartiality of the Constitutional Review Panel. This lack of faith stems from the way the panel was chosen and the subsequent utterances of some panel members.

Yours faithfully

Errol Costello

853

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 16/05/2013 1:47 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Elizabeth Cotton Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Postal
Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: Parliamentary term
should be increased from 3 years to 4 years.

Sent on the 16 May 2013 at 13:46

Submission to the New Zealand Constitutional Advisory Panel 2013

As a supporter of Amnesty International, I write to add my voice in support of its submission to the current constitutional conversation.

I am concerned that all our human rights are not adequately protected in New Zealand law.

For example, our Bill of Rights Act 1990 only incorporates civil and political rights. Yet, it is widely recognised that human rights are interrelated, interdependent and indivisible; this means that one set of rights cannot be enjoyed in a meaningful way if the other set of rights is not also adequately protected and respected too.

I believe civil and political rights, such as the right to life, cannot truly be achieved without the equal right to work, accessible health care, adequate housing and education, which are enshrined in the concepts of economic, social and cultural rights.

Despite having ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1978, successive New Zealand Governments have failed to fulfill their obligations to respect, promote and fulfil these human rights.

While the Government says economic, social and cultural rights are currently protected by subject specific statutes, current issues involving these rights, such as child poverty, show that the current system is not working to adequately protect our rights. The maze of laws and policies around economic, social and cultural rights make it difficult for New Zealanders to understand and access their rights.

Without a clear framework to guide legislation and policy it also makes it difficult to see if laws policies are actually working to recognise New Zealanders rights. In addition many human rights in New Zealand lack avenues to remedies if they are breached, which limit New Zealanders' access to justice - an essential right of victims of all human rights violations.

I therefore submit the following recommendations:

- The incorporation of economic, social and cultural rights into the Bill of Rights Act 1990;
- The entrenchment of the Bill of Rights Act 1990 so that the weight and importance of these rights is adequately recognised;
- The explicit inclusion of the power for judges to provide remedies when the Bill of Rights Act is violated;
- That New Zealand ratify the Optional Protocol for International Covenant of Economic Social and Cultural Rights, including opting in to its inquiry and inter-state mechanisms, so that New Zealanders have access to an international remedy;
- The establishment of a Human Rights Select Committee to ensure that the impact of legislation on human rights is sufficiently considered;
- The requirement of all levels of Government to take a human rights approach to addressing human rights issues; and
- Increased human rights education initiatives to increase awareness of economic, social and cultural rights.

I believe these recommendations will provide for stronger protections within our constitutional framework for economic, social and cultural rights.

Taking these measures will ensure a strong legal framework in which all rights are equally protected. It will ensure that the Government can take a rights-based approach to addressing rights issues in New Zealand such as child poverty.

New Zealand has an obligation to take steps to progressively realise such rights as the rights to health, education, and adequate housing. Ensuring they are explicitly protected in New Zealand law is a significant step in ensuring that New Zealand is a place where human rights are protected, respected and fulfilled.

David Coulston
Auckland
New Zealand

633

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 25/04/2013 12:04 a.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Christopher Joseph Coulter Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA:
Postal AddressB: Bayview Postal City: Auckland Postal Region: Auckland Postal Post Code:
Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: Basically adopt the United States
CONSTITUTION

We must be able to hold the government to account

Sent on the 25 April 2013 at 00:03

910

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 26/05/2013 6:21 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Damaris Coulter Organisation Name: Cocos Cantina Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA
Postal AddressB: Postal City: Postal Region:
Auckland Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: What are your
aspirations for Aotearoa New Zealand?

I would like an equal society, a tolerant society of all cultures and walks of life. I would like to see a smaller gap between the rich and poor, I would like to see people think about our / their communities and the people in them. I would like NZ to be leaders not followers in world issues such as the environment, immigration, industry & growth. I would like emphasis put back on honesty, hard work and ethics rather than money, status and the individual.

How do you want our country to be run in the future?

I would like our trusted leaders to listen to what people want. I would like our country run with integrity not short sightedness, I would like our country to be run for people and not as a business. I would like the vision of whatever political party is in (preferably a left one) to be that of people, hoping they would help instigate healthy change & progress at a foundation level so we could move forward as a country, as a NZ culture and as a community. I want a leader who is forward thinking & who's advisers are qualified in their positions and uncorrupted in their morals. I want people who can't be bought! I also want leaders that continue to question who they are, continue to up skill and train themselves, who are open to all opinions and conversations.

Sent on the 26 May 2013 at 18:19

2353

From: Bruce Couper <
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 3/07/2013 8:34 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

ABOLISH

<mailto:constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz?subject=CAP%20Submission>
http://www.nzcpd.com/MS_adx350.jpg

The Constitutional Advisory Panel wants to hear
your views on the future of the Maori Seats:

MAORI SEATS

- ☐ ABOLISHED?
- ☐ RETAINED?
- ☐ ENTRENCHED?

Those seeking to entrench the Maori seats
have already made their submissions.

HAVE YOU?

Send your submission to:
constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz

235

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 12/04/2013 12:36 p.m.
Subject: leave us alone

Please leave the constitution as it is. Do not do anything to it and certainly keep the reinvented Treaty out of it.

This undemocratic sneaky way you are trying to create second class Kiwis from 85% of NZ is a disgrace.

One rule for all. Every kiwi to be equal. Maori to be no more equal than non-maori.

You should all be ashamed of yourselves.

Derek Couvee

PS This country is called "New Zealand", NOT "Aotearoa" or "Aotearoa New Zealand". Got it?!

Information from ESET NOD32 Antivirus, version of virus signature database 8219
(20130411)

The message was checked by ESET NOD32 Antivirus.

<http://www.eset.com>

235a

From: "Derek"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 28/07/2013 9:26 p.m.
Subject: CAP submission

To whoever is in charge of this corrupt racist proposal;

28 7 13

No change to our constitution required. The treaty of waitangi is a ancient document that has been twisted by greedy part maori into a money printing press.

Our history is being rewritten by PC morons. I do not want to be a second class citizen in NZ. I want equality for all. No more maori favours, privileges, handouts, rorts, scams etc. One law for all....a common fundamental in a democracy. Do not tamper with the constitution.

Please send a receipt for this submission, because I have been told that all submissions going against the proposed changes are just deleted.

From
derek couvee

Information from ESET NOD32 Antivirus, version of virus signature database 8618
(20130728)

The message was checked by ESET NOD32 Antivirus.

<http://www.eset.com>

3508

From: "Victor"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 11/07/2013 7:47 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

There is no Good reason in nz for race based special treatment or representation for Maori or any other ethnic group. We are all immigrants to this country in the last eight hundred years, the only thing that matters is the contribution we have made to make the country what it is today. Those of us who arrived here fifty years or more ago did not sign up for an apartheid type of society.

Signed V. Couwenbergh.

1068

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 4/06/2013 7:54 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Victor Couwenbergh Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: ; Postal AddressB:
Postal City: Auckland Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New
Zealand Submission: No race based special treatment or representation, terminate the treaty of
Waitangi before it creates any more resentment then it already has. Education is the answer, not the
enrichment of a few individuals.

Sent on the 4 June 2013 at 19:53

2104'

From: Phil Coveny <
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 3/07/2013 8:06 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

The Maori seats should be abolished. There should be no race-based representation and anyway the definition of a 'Maori' no longer has validity. This is distinct from cultural preservation.

Regards, Phil Coveny

4153

From: "Sue Cowan" suecowan@gmail.com
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 30/07/2013 10:48 a.m.
Subject: "CAP submission"
Attachments: Submission for the Constitutional Review.doc; Intrinsic_and_InherentCorollaryBenefits_ofmysubmission.doc

This is the DOCUMENT I, Sue Cowan, attach to my SUBMISSION FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW - THE CONSTITUTION CONVERSATION Feb - July 2013.

Submission for the Constitutional Review

The constitution conversation Feb-July 2013
from

Sue Cowan

Wellington

My aspiration for Aotearoa New Zealand is that our country becomes a more equitable, inclusive, fair society.

For this to happen I consider it crucial that the **Constitution Conversation** impetus continue towards a **REAL OUTCOME** – i.e.

a **referendum** on
democracy.

POINT 1

The **REFERENDUM** gets
BEST MILEAGE
from the
"CONSTITUTION CONVERSATION"

- **engagement** of the greatest number of our diverse population
- **empowerment and participation** including the marginalised and less empowered.

POINT 2

THE PROCESS

requires these pivotal principles.

- It must **not** be rushed.
- The **PLANNING** and **TIMING**
are
CRITICAL.
- **KEY WORDS**
for
engagement ----> empowerment
 - relevant
 - immediate
 - urgent

The **REFERENDUM** held just before a **GENERAL ELECTION** will achieve
maximum motivation.

I urge that The Government seize the opportunity to make this profound,
significant step.

A WATERSHED in AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND'S HISTORY.

Please read the document I attach.... Its title is 'INTRINSIC and INHERENT
COROLLARY BENEFITS of my SUBMISSION'.

**INTRINSIC
and
INHERENT COROLLARY BENEFITS
of my
SUBMISSION**

The following is a "snapshot" story which happened recently. It highlights the reality of both

**THE PROCESS
and
REAL OUTCOME
potential
of my
SUBMISSION.**

The truck driver's name is a pseudonym. I am the other person.

My EXPLANATION of the INTRINSIC and INHERENT COROLLARY BENEFITS is on pp. 2-5.

Saturday, 7pm. Dark. Cold. Wet. Windy.
A truck groans down my drive. AT LAST! My ½ price new sofa-bed!
I open the front door. Bruno bursts in.
▪ Where d'ya want ya bed?
▪ Gee, it's SO LATE!
You're STUFFED, eh! Been working hard ALL DAY, I bet!
Thanks SO much. Just in here.

- Yeah! 3 more places to go yet.
- **WHAT????!! This late – SATURDAY NIGHT!!!!!!!!!!**
- Yep! Lounge suite to Newlands – then Wainui n Waiwhetu.
- Way over **THERE????!!!!!!**
- It's OK - I live in Wainui. Where d'ya want ya sofa-bed?

Bruno lugs my heavy old bed into the garage for me.
▪ It's going to a refugee family.
▪ Want **ME** to take it to em?
▪ It's OK thanks. Jacked up already. I'm just waiting to hear when.
▪ *I ... can take it.*

I sense he wants to take it 'right now'.

- **THANKS** so much, but it's gonna be picked up by the refugee van. They've only got one. Anyway,

- they've gotta wait for WINZ stuff to happen.
- There's **TOO MANY** of them refugees, I reckon – the country **SHOULD'N LET EM IN !!!!**

Bruno grabs the paper scissors he spots on my table. Slices the tough packing tape and cardboard in a few deft stokes.

He sets up the bed.

- That OK?
- Umm.... can you fit it there – by the shelves – ?
He has a go.
- Won't fit there.
- Oh. – **SORREEEE.....** Can you set it up as a **sofa** for me?

2 SECONDS and it's DONE!!!!!!

- Gee, **THANKS!!!.....** I can sleep on **that!**
- Gotta getta move on --- motor's conking out.
- **WOW!!!!** You're a **REAL HARD WORKER!!!**
What'd we do without you??!!!!
- Yeah! I'm **BETTER n THEM.**
Will ya tell me boss?
- Sure will!! I'll phone him on Monday.
THANKS SO MUCH....

Bruno dashes to his truck in the cold dark night.

- See ya!

His big truck grinds back up the drive.

A SMILE STRETCHES RIGHT ACROSS MY BODY.
..... Deep inside..... So deep it almost hurts.

WHAT A COOL GUY!

EXPLANATION of the INTRINSIC and INHERENT COROLLARY BENEFITS of my SUBMISSION

As a teacher, I have worked with students at the preschool, primary, secondary, adult and tertiary levels. Experience tells me that New Zealand has **MANY** Brunos and **POTENTIAL BRUNOS**.

My story reveals **THE FERTILE GROUND** for

- **POINT 1 - BEST MILEAGE from...**
- **POINT 2 – THE PROCESS requires...**
in my

SUBMISSION.

POINT 2 – “THE PROCESS requires -- “

THE PROCESS IS A JOURNEY.

It is gradual.

- It takes
TIME (years)
and the
MOST SUBTLE
SKILFUL
PLANNING.
- This must be in the hands of those
with
TOP TRACK RECORD
in
ENGAGEMENT -----> EMPOWERMENT.
- They must be from

KEY RELEVANT FIELDS
education, health, welfare, disability,
justice, employment, commerce ----
---PUBLIC LAW-----

both
'HANDS ON'
individuals
and
THEORISTS.

SKILFUL, SUBTLE PLANNING

means

“The Conversation”

HAPPENS
NATURALLY

across “the tapestry” of our diverse population.

● **SKILFUL, SUBTLE PLANNING**

takes

'The Conversation' to

pubs clubs

bus stops shopping malls

skateboard parks dairies park benches

street corners ----- school grounds -----

AND

to

ALL GROUPS and ORGANISATIONS

----- marae... churches... work sites -----

----- offices... gang headquarters -----

POINT 1 – "BEST MILEAGE from -- "

● **THE REFERENDUM**

gives a

REAL TARGET.

New Zealanders can 'grow' to see how the underlying structure of our society

AFFECTS THEM PERSONALLY.

● The **WORDING** of

THE REFERENDUM

must be

ACCESSIBLE

for the less literate.

- It must not be “**concept dense**”.
- It must be “teased out” in
easy steps and **easy vocabulary**.

Example of ‘easy steps’ and ‘easy vocabulary’.

N.B. The word ‘democracy’ is assumed as understood: for some, understanding ‘grown’ through **THE PROCESS** I give on pp. 3-4.

<p>1. Do you think democracy is important for New Zealanders? Tick ONE box. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2. Do you know if New Zealand has a law which means democracy has to happen in New Zealand? Tick ONE box. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>3. Do you think New Zealand should have a law which means democracy has to happen in New Zealand? Tick ONE box. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

CONCLUSION

THE
INTRINSIC
and
INHERENT COROLLARY BENEFITS
of my
SUBMISSION
are
PROFOUND AND FAR-REACHING.

They achieve

- **BEST MILEAGE** from the "CURRENT CONVERSATION"
- **AN OPPORTUNITY**
to make
A HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT STEP.

Thank you for considering my SUBMISSION.
Sue Cowan 30 July 2013

1877'



15.6.13

To-

The Secretary
Constitutional Advisory Panel

Tauranga

Sir,

I strongly oppose any
legislation for New Zealand that
makes reference to the Treaty of
Waitangi.

We represent ourselves
to the world as one people, we
must not make any change to
give one race priority over any
other.

God defend New Zealand.

Kathleen Corwell

2510

From: sandra cowen
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 4/07/2013 10:39 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

I think all Maori seats should be abolished forthwith, as should the Maori party and any other tools for pushing this nation into racial division. We are one nation with one voice and one policy for all, equally, is our birthright whether we claim Maori descent or not. After all there is no living person who is wholly Maori in the whole world; anyone living in this country is simply a New Zealander. Let's put the past behind us and get on with straightening out the present for the sake of our future generations.

Sandra Cowen

5185

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 8/08/2013 8:43 a.m.

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Lauren Cowgill Organisation Name: Waihi Community Resource Centre Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal
City: Waihi Postal Region: Waikato Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: This submission is made in my capacity of Community Development Worker at Waihi
Community Resource Centre following a community forum on the Constitution.

The views of the community were diverse, and as such it is difficult for us to enter a community submission. All those who attended were encouraged to make their own submissions.

However there were 2 points on which we were agreed.

1. Proceed with caution. As a community we welcome the discussion about the constitution and feel that it is important that these discussions should be had in the public arena with all New Zealanders given the opportunity to present their views. However, as

we found even within our small community, opinions vary widely and so finding a 'best fit' for the country will not be an easy task. We also felt that there was a lot of ignorance and misunderstanding of the issues. We were fortunate to have a thorough and

insightful presentation prior to our discussion, however as the consultation conversation continues it is vital that all involved are well informed both of the facts and the process.

2. Length of Government Term. We were all agreed that 3 years does not seem to be sufficient for a new government to implement change. Opinion was divided over whether 4 or 5 year terms would be more appropriate, however all those present felt that this should

be addressed before being set into a constitution.

Our discussions on other aspects of the constitution and its implications led to a much broader range of opinion, and as such I am unable to present them as a community view.

3850

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 24/07/2013 10:34 p.m.

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: brian cowie Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
ashburton Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission:
Think reality and truth... Take a pause and look at micro not macro economics for answers... Focus
on 100% home ownership instead of full employment... Change the laws on resource consents so
that min life for new homes is 100 years, new homes have to
be fully self sustainable... To purchase housing you need to show occupancy... No more landlords...
Within five years ban all imports of petrol cars... The tesla model s is a success we dont need to rely
on the oil industry any more... Fuel our cars from our
homes... No more rent/mortgages, no more fuel costs, no more power bills... We can achive this
now...

Submitted on the 24 July 2013 at 22:33

ConstitutionalReview - <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 26/02/2013 4:55 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

Sent from [The Constitution Conversation](#).

Full Names: Jack Cowie
Organisation
Name:
Email:
Phone:
Postal
AddressA:
Postal
AddressB:
Postal City:
Postal Region:
Postal Post
Code:
Postal New Zealand
Country:
Submission: "How many members of Parliament should we have? Why?"

I urge sense on this issue. The Royal Commission was explicit that MMP in NZ requires at least 120 MPs, and that 120 was not a large number for a country the size of NZ, especially considering we are a unitary state with a unicameral Parliament. There will be a lot of people calling for a reduction, but the reasoning will be limited.

Consideration could be given to a long-term plan of changes to Parliament's size as our population grows; perhaps it could grow proportional to population, or perhaps slower than this, say proportionally to the square root of population. The alternative is to leave it open to be changed as Parliament sees fit over time; this would be according to the simple question of "Are there enough MPs for Parliament to fulfill their function?"

I do think that Parliament's size should be an odd number. This would reduce the possibility of inconclusive elections where the House is split right down the

middle, and in general would (assuming all MPs vote which is normally the case given proxy voting)
prevent tied votes in Parliament in cases where a decision needs to be made one way or the other. The overhang rules -- either the current ones or the changed ones in future -- could easily accomodate this: if Parliament's size is even because of overhang
seats, an additional list seat is allocated to make it odd.

"How long should the term of Parliament be? Why?"

I am aware that there has, for a long time, been a desire for a change to four year terms. I am not inherently opposed to this idea, but I urge great caution. This would be a change that it would be very difficult to retract. I understand that this change would
only occur in a referendum; if a referendum were held today I would vote against change. For four-year terms to be implemented, the arguments in favour must strongly outweigh considerations against. That being said, it is not unreasonable to hold a referendum
on this.

"How should the election date be decided? Why?"

There have been moves around the world to implement fixed-date elections. The UK has passed a law taking control out of the PM's hands, while the Australian PM has announced an election unconventionally early, and our own PM did similarly at the last election.

I support this trend. It is democratic and sensible and gets rid of pointless wrangling over the date.

With regards to what the fixed date should be, I have a strong view. It should NOT be the last week of November. This is too late in the year. I am a student in Dunedin, and huge numbers of students leave the city after exams. The youth turnout is abysmal to
start with, and late November elections make this worse. It weakens the standing and legitimacy of student-heavy electorates such as Dunedin North.

My suggestion for a fixed date is the final Saturday of October, or perhaps earlier. Any later than this, and students are starting to finish their exams and migrate.

This leaves open the question of mechanisms for a different (early) date to be called. I would suggest a 2/3rds majority of Parliament, which would mean both sides of the House would need to support an election.

One circumstance this fails to cover to my satisfaction is the baton-changing situation where the government falls and is replaced by a new one without an election. The problem is this: if the new government is popular, they will rightly want to win a mandate in an early election, but the opposition could block this. If the new government is unpopular, the opposition will rightly want an early election to get back into power while the new government will block this.

A remedy for this would be to restrict the term of a government after a baton-change. Perhaps a law could say (I write this highly informally) "If the government changes without an election, an early election is triggered, scheduled for the last Saturday of the second month after the change of government, unless this is after the already scheduled election date in which case that date is used. A 2/3rds majority of Parliament may alter the date of this election to any Saturday before or including the regular election date."

"What factors should be taken into account when the size and number of electorates are decided? Why?"

If I recall correctly, 75/120 has been identified as the ratio which electorates to seats should not exceed. I believe that we should be careful to stay comfortably below this ratio, rather than allowing this limit to be approached too closely.

In terms of boundary-drawing, one suggestion: I think that boundaries should be drawn in an attempt to create equal voter turnout (up to the usual error) between electorates, rather than equal population. This would make our votes more equal, and it would provide

an incentive for voters to turn out: to ensure local representation.

"What should happen if a member of Parliament parts ways with the party from which he or she was elected? Why?"

Party-hopping absolutely has to be allowed, the original legislation and recent proposals to reinstate it were reactionary and undemocratic. This, and by-elections, are the only ways that the composition of Parliament can change over a term to represent changes in the public mood. What is to say that an MP who splits from a party is the one who is failing to represent voters? It could well be that the rest of the party has betrayed those who voted for it. Who is to judge the difference? The political parties in New Zealand are already enormously powerful, with the whip almost never being broken.

I will note that one advantage of four-year terms is that they could make people see sense on this party-hopping issue.

Sent on the 26 February 2013 at 16:54

6980

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 26/07/2013 10:18 p.m.

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Mike Cowie Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Christchurch Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: Firstly, my main reason for making this submission is to express my support for New Zealand to become a Republic, with an elected Kiwi Head of State. The current arrangement is out of touch with modern, dynamic New Zealand, and our current Head of State is impotent to protect us from abuses by the government. This constitutional change would need to be on the basis of a Referendum, and the exact details would be on the basis of more extensive public discussion on the topic.

I'll briefly cover some views on other matters that the panel is seeking views on.

In terms of the idea of a written constitution, I'm not too bothered one way or another, except to say that our constitutional arrangement needs to be robust to exceptional circumstances- and with a lot of our arrangements being based on convention, I think that our current arrangement could be vulnerable in certain extreme circumstances.

The Treaty of Waitangi should be explicit written in to our constitutional arrangements. Vague talk of "the principles of the treaty" should be avoided, and instead the exact meaning of that phrase should be negotiated and spelt out.

The Treaty and the Bill of Rights should have the highest legal status and Courts should have full power to enforce them, as a check on the power of Parliament, and to protect minority interests.

Maori Representation in parliament and in local government is important. The current Maori seats area a historical artifact, and I understand the argument for their abolition has strong merits, however they have been effective in the MMP era in ensuring there is adequate Maori representation. Therefore I don't support removing Maori seats unless another alternative action is taken to ensure good Maori representation.

Thank you for considering my submission

Submitted on the 26 July 2013 at 22:17

251

From: "Alan & Tina Cox"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 12/04/2013 7:28 p.m.
Subject: Constitution

Your website is so obviously biased against the white people of nz that I wouldn't even want to participate. The sooner maori in this country realise that we are all one people and stop wanting wanting the better our country will be. And don't think I'm racist as I have a brother married to a girl from Papua New Guinea with 2 gorgeous nieces, 1 half samoan grand daughter and 2 half tongan grandsons.

I think the maori's in this country want us to return to be savages and look bad to the rest of the world instead of progressing. we all own nz and no one should own forshore, seabed or anything else separately, get a grip for goodness sake and get in the real world. oh and by the way one of my best friends is maori and they hate what you're doing.

5091

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 7/08/2013 3:33 p.m.

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Camilla Cox Email: Phone: Postal
AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Dunedin Postal Region:
Otago Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: I would like the
question of a second/upper house to be re-visited.

As we mature as a nation we will no doubt look at removing the Queen as our head of state, but as our system stands we have too few limitations on the power of Parliament to push reforms through with unseemly haste. The reforms of the 1980s and the recent changes

to GCSB are examples of questionable policies being rushed through and forced on a seemingly powerless public. I feel that our parliament is dominated by people concerned more about politics than about governance. While I'm loathe to spend more on MPs an upper

house may dilute the excesses of the power hungry. An upper house could be constituted as an embodiment of the Treaty of Waitangi, a true partnership, 50:50. Of course, we run the risk of filling an upper house with self serving money men and angry activists

in grievance mode, but I think I'd be willing to risk it. At least lets have some discussion about the idea. Let greater minds than mine explore the value or otherwise of the notion... but please don't dismiss it without proper consideration and debate.

Submitted on the 17 June 2013 at 13:25

3659

From: Lauren Perry
To: ConstitutionalReview
Date: 17/07/2013 12:18 p.m.
Subject: Fwd: FW: Submission for Constitutional review Committee
Attachments: IMAGE1.JPG; IMAGE2.JPG; IMAGE3.JPG

>>> "Deborah Coddington"

13/07/2013 5:20 p.m. >>>

-----Original Message-----

From: Hiatt Cox [<mailto:hiatt.cox@extra.co.nz>]
Sent: Monday, July 15, 2013 12:07 PM
To:
Subject: Submission for Constitutional review Committee

Deborah,
Further to our phone conversation the other day, you may like to forward this message to your committee.
I would be happy to discuss further.
Cheers
Hiatt

SUBMISSION prepared for the consideration of the Constitutional Review Committee.

Submitted by Hiatt Cox, Martinborough,
14 July, 2013

Proposal:

It is proposed that the Constitutional Review Committee has prepared a set of Constitutional Scenarios that will describe the paths of development of the principles and conventions that will develop over the next period, say, 25 years.

Background

The use of scenarios as a planning tool was developed during the 1980's and was widely adopted internationally. (ref. Pierre Wack, Harvard Business Review, 1985.extract attached).

It seems important that any recommendation by the CRC for change to our present constitutional arrangements takes account of likely developments in social attitudes, communication innovation and political patterns and conventions over the next 25 years or so.

The use of scenarios in the planning process may help manage future

uncertainties when creating strategies with long term objectives. While it is impossible to predict the future it will never-the-less be useful to have two or more 'stories' that will describe the changes that could develop in matters that are related to the Constitution. These could include:

- The role of the Monarchy in New Zealand
- The need for an upper or second chamber of Parliament
- The role of elected MPs in representing the views of members of their constituency; or in making decisions on their behalf. (or of their Party).
- The role and use of public referenda and/or polls to decide complex issues.
- The future roles of political parties.
- The future shape and use of MMP.
- The influence and roles of lobby groups in the political system.
- The Human Rights Act and its future shape.
- The Treaty of Waitangi (in its various forms)
- The ethnic make up of the population and the role and/or fate of minorities
- The future path of Maori in the governance of the country.
- The impact on governance processes of further Information Technology developments.

This list could be extended!

Hiatt Cox

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September 1985

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Scenarios: Uncharted Waters Ahead

by Pierre Wack

Comments (0)

It is fashionable to downplay and even denigrate the usefulness of economic forecasting. The reason is obvious: forecasters seem to be more often wrong than right. Yet most U.S. companies continue to use a variety of forecasting techniques because no one has apparently developed a better way to deal with the future's economic uncertainty.

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Still, there are exceptions, like Royal Dutch/Shell. Beginning in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Shell developed a technique known as "scenario planning." By listening to planners' analysis of the global business environment, Shell's management was prepared for the eventuality—if not the timing—of the 1973 oil crisis. And again in 1981, when other oil companies stockpiled reserves in the aftermath of the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, Shell sold off its excess before the glut became a reality and prices collapsed.

Undoubtedly, many readers believe they are familiar with scenarios. But the decision scenarios developed by Shell in Europe are a far cry from their usual U.S. counterparts. In this article and a sequel to come, the author describes their evolution and ultimate impact on Shell's management.

Few companies today would say they are happy with the way they plan for an increasingly fluid and turbulent business environment. Traditional planning was based on forecasts, which worked reasonably well in the relatively stable 1950s and 1960s. Since the early 1970s, however, forecasting errors have become more frequent and occasionally of dramatic and unprecedented magnitude.

Forecasts are not always wrong; more often than not, they can be reasonably accurate. And that is what makes them so dangerous. They are usually constructed on the assumption that tomorrow's world will be much like today's. They often work because the world does not always change. But sooner or later forecasts will fail when they are needed most: in anticipating major shifts in the business environment that make whole strategies obsolete (see the insert, "Wrong When It Hurts Most").

Wrong When It Hurts Most

Most managers know from experience how inaccurate forecasts can be. On this point, there is probably a large consensus.

My thesis—on which agreement may be less general—is this: the way to solve this problem is not to look for better forecasts by perfecting techniques or hiring more or better forecasters. Too many forces work against the possibility of getting *the* right forecast. The future is no longer stable; it has become a moving target. No single "right" projection can be deduced from past behavior.

The better approach, I believe, is to accept uncertainty, try to understand it, and make it part of our reasoning. Uncertainty today is not just an occasional, temporary deviation from a reasonable predictability; it is a basic structural feature of the business environment. The method used to think about and plan for the future must be made appropriate to a changed business environment.

A Note on Names

Royal Dutch/Shell believes that decision scenarios are such a method. As Shell's former group managing director, André Bénard, commented: "Experience has taught us that the scenario technique is much more conducive to forcing people to think about the future than the forecasting techniques we formerly used."¹

Many strategic planners may claim they know all about scenarios: they have tried but do not like them. I would respond to their skepticism with two points:

- Most scenarios merely quantify alternative outcomes of obvious uncertainties (for example, the price of oil may be \$20 or \$40 per barrel in 1995). Such scenarios are not helpful to decision makers. We call them "first-generation" scenarios. Shell's decision scenarios are quite different, as we shall see.

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Mr. Wack is retired head of the business environment division of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group planning department, which he directed during the turbulent decade from 1971 to 1981. Wack, an economist, developed with Edward Newland the Shell system of scenario planning. He now consults and participates in scenario development with management teams around the world. In 1983 and 1984, he was senior lecturer in scenario planning at the Harvard Business School.

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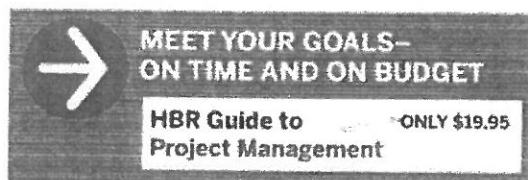


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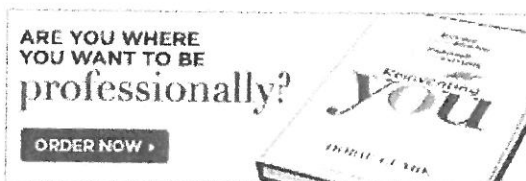
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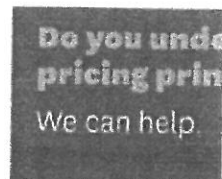
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From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 7/08/2013 3:21 p.m.

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Stephen Gordon Cox Email Address: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal City: Nelson Postal Post Code:
Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: My submission is on the Treaty of Waitangi:

Your question. Thinking of the future, what role do you think the Treaty of Waitangi

could have in our constitution?

My answer, None what so ever, the treaty has been fine to resolve past issues, but in today's modern world is now not relevant. The treaty has now been re-worded, reinterpreted, to change what the treaty was originally intended. If the treaty of Waitangi is

put in a NZ constitution it will be a very sad day for race relations in this country.

Your question:

Do you think that the Treaty should be made a formal part of the

constitution? Why?

My answer. No

Reasons are many; as this treaty document is one of many different versions and has been altered and reinterpreted to suit Maori. partnership is now mentioned which was never in the original
"draft"

The Littlewood treaty found in the early 90's is conveniently not mentioned even though the dates on this document look like it was the final version. For some strange reason we don't want to bother with it. Why?

As far as I am concerned the way NZ is at the moment is fine, grievances of the past are being put right, when these are complete we can move on as one people. Having the TOW as part of the constitution will give preference to Maori over other cultures here

in our own country purely on their race. Which as I was taught in our school is Apartheid.

The New Zealand I want to see go forward is one people not a divided people.

As we are all migrants to this country we are all the same Maori state they are indigenous but in the true meaning of the word they are not. Recent research is starting to reveal that other people may have been here before Maori. Maori oral history talks of

the blond, red haired blue & green eyed people that were here when they arrived. Are these the real indigenous people of NZ or were they just other migrants like all of us.

For some reason New Zealand history does not like going back any further than Maori settlement, Why?

All these things and more are reason why we should all be one people, not a divided people.

Regards Steve Cox

Submitted on the 17 June 2013 at 22:07

207

From: Sean Cox
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 11/04/2013 11:32 a.m.
Subject: constitutional review submission
Attachments: constitution conv 20130411.PDF; Part.002

Secretariat
Constitutional Advisory Panel
constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz

Dear Sirs.

Ref. The constitution conversation.

I have just looked at your website, the primary method of communication in the 21st century.

There is no forum for discussion by interested parties. Or even a link to an 'approved' forum. This makes your whole endeavour meaningless in a modern context.

You are not even publishing submissions as they come in.

In fact there is no conversation of any kind so your whole effort is fraudulently named.

I have considerable interest and training in constitutional law but will not be taking part in your PR stunt because of the above.

I will not be making any substantive submission. Twenty five years experience of submissions and consultations to the New Zealand Government has proved to me that any view not in agreement with the establishment position is ignored.

I will say one thing that should be obvious but may have been missed. If you wish to replace or amend the Constitution of the Kingdom of New Zealand (The Treaty of Waitangi) it will need the specific approval of every single person that it applies to and the approval of the owner of every piece of land that it is to apply over.

With modern communications delegation is not necessary and therefore not lawful.

Hence the only way forward is wide open discussion. This is the purpose of internet forums and the fundamental sea change in human society over the last twenty years.

Yours sincerely

Sean Cox

Raglan.
Wairarapa.
New Zealand

PHONE/FAX

11/4/2013

Secretariat
Constitutional Advisory Panel
constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz

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Hence the only way forward is wide open discussion. This is the purpose of internet forums and the fundamental sea change in human society over the last twenty years.

Yours sincerely

Sean Cox

Māori Representation in Parliament

FILE COPY

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OH**Introduction**

Māori representation in Parliament is an important political issue for Māori. The presentation of their views in this important decision making context affects their past, their everyday lives and the future of their people and of our nation. In order to consider the way forward for Māori representation the forms of representation Māori currently have in Parliament and the type or level of representation provided by these actors and institutions, will be examined. The different impacts of this issue for Māori and non-Māori communities illustrate why Māori representation is a specifically Māori political issue and the disadvantage they face needs addressing. Potential changes, proposed by experts in their fields, to the current state of Māori representation in Parliament are important considerations for advancing Māori interests on this particular political issue. The opportunity provided by the current constitutional review is one way in which all people, Māori and non-Māori who have an opinion on Māori representation in Parliament can be heard, and making the effort to do so has the potential to achieve substantive improvements for Māori in terms of representation.

‘Māori Representation’: A Political Issue

‘Māori representation’ concerns the presence of Māori and their views in Parliament. This presence is achieved any time their views, issues or concerns are heard or have the potential to be heard in this context. Representation is when one person or group speaks or acts on behalf of another. Examining Māori representation in Parliament requires the consideration of Māori political structures as well as the presence of Māori views within the institution of Parliament and the parliamentary process.¹

Māori representation in Parliament is a political issue because it concerns Māori people and communities in their everyday lives. Parliament is the supreme law-making body and Māori desire to be represented at the highest level of decision-making and influence in New Zealand.² Under the New Zealand system of proportional representation, Parliament is said to represent the diverse views of the whole country. The government of the day hold the majority of votes in the House of Representatives and are said to represent the majority view. Māori constitute a significant part of New Zealand’s bicultural society and the extent to which they are represented in Parliament affects the degree of influence they have over

¹ Bargh, Maria. (2011) *Māori representation: fairer, guaranteed and independent*, [Internet], [accessed 10 August 2012], available from <http://posttreatysettlements.org.nz/maori-representation-fairer-guaranteed-and-independent/>.

² Smith, Kaapua. (2010) “Māori Political Parties” in Michael Mulholland and Veronica Tawhai (eds), *Weeping Waters: The Treaty of Waitangi and constitutional change*, Wellington: Huia, p.207.

decisions made by the government, for New Zealanders. It is the political responsibility of Māori representatives to present an informed Māori view in the legislative process. In the parliamentary context they can convey the views of the Māori community generally, as well as on specific issues. They also have the opportunity to advance initiatives for or on behalf of Māori.

Māori seek greater representation to hold greater influence in Parliament stemming from the denial of Māori rights since the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. Successive governments have made decisions and taken actions without due consideration of Māori rights. Māori representation is one way Māori seek to remedy harm done. Increased political representation within parliament may be seen as a way to increase the ability of the Māori community to inform the legislature of the Māori view on general and on specific issues. Māori have greater knowledge of the potential impact of decisions on Māori and initiatives for Māori, for the benefit of the New Zealand community.

Current Māori Representation in Parliament

Māori representation in Parliament is currently achieved through a number of actors and institutions. These include: Māori seats in Parliament, the Māori Party, the Mana Party, Māori Members of Parliament for non-Māori political parties and the Māori Affairs select committee.

Māori Seats in Parliament

A number of Māori only seats are available in Parliament, to be held by Members of Parliament (MPs) elected in Māori electorates. The number is partly determined by the number of Māori voters enrolled on the Māori electoral roll as opposed to the General electoral roll.³ The seats may be seen as some acknowledgement by the Crown of *tino rangatiratanga* and the right of Māori to self-government. At the same time, they are a form of guaranteed representation for Māori.⁴ MPs elected to the Māori seats represent Māori people and their views in Parliament by speaking or acting on behalf of the Māori electorate that they represent.

The Māori Party

The Māori Party is an established political party whose founding was an initiative of Māori but whose visions are “for the benefit of all citizens of this land [New Zealand]”. The party’s “policies and practices derive from *kaupapa tuku iho* that

³ Wilson, John. (2010) “The Origins of the Māori Seats”, in Maria Bargh, ed., *Māori and Parliament: Diverse Strategies and Compromises*, Wellington: Huia, p.60.

⁴ Cook, Helena. (2011). *Why does it matter? Group representation and the role of the Māori seats*, [Internet], [accessed 10 August 2012], available from <http://posttreatysettlements.org.nz/why-does-it-matter-group-representation-and-the-role-of-the-maori-seats/>.

are values that provide for the wellbeing of all". The party maintains a firm commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi as the founding document of our nation.⁵ In Parliament, the Māori Party provides representation of the issues concerning its voters and the needs of Māori generally. The party also brings a Māori background and worldview to all other political issues. At the 2008 and 2011 elections the Māori Party entered into confidence and supply agreements with the National Party. As part of this relationship, the Māori party acquired further representation for Māori in the Parliamentary process by securing Ministerial positions for their co-leaders.

The Māori Party's relationship with the National government has provided them with more opportunities to represent Māori in the Parliamentary context. The Māori Party co-leaders hold Ministerial positions outside Cabinet. Dr Pita Sharples is currently appointed Minister of Māori Affairs, and Hon Tariana Turia is the Minister for Whānau Ora and Minister for Disability issues. Both also hold other associate ministerial positions.⁶ These positions provide the Māori Party with greater opportunity to represent Māori on some issues in Cabinet and to the government in conversations within and outside of Parliament. The Māori Party also commented that as part of their relationship with National, they acquired "an agreement to advance key milestones for the party in relation to the Māori seats; the Foreshore and Seabed Act; constitutional review; Whānau Ora and increased resources for large electorates."⁷ The Māori Party represented the Māori voice on these issues and are seen to have made some advancement in most areas. In the 2011 Budget the Whānau Ora initiative secured funding of \$30 million.⁸ The passing of the Marine and Coastal Area Bill was also said by Turia to be "a step forward in a very long journey towards nationhood".⁹ The Māori Party are quite successfully representing Māori in Parliament in many ways.

The Mana Party

⁵ Māori Party. (2010). *The Rules of the Māori Party: Constitution*, [Internet], [accessed 11 August 2012], available from

<http://www.maoriparty.org/index.php?pag=cms&id=133&p=constitution.html>.

⁶ National Party. (2011) *Relationship and Confidence and Supply Agreement with the Māori Party*, [Internet], [accessed 10 August 2012], available from

http://www.national.org.nz/PDF_Government/Maori_Party_agreement-11_Dec.pdf.

⁷ Māori Party. (2008) *Confidence and Supply Agreement between us and the National Party*, [internet], [retrieved 11 August 2012], available from

<http://www.maoriparty.org/index.php?pag=cms&id=153&p=national-party-and-the-m>.

⁸ Māori Party. (2011) *Māori Party: Budget Gains 2011*, [Internet], [accessed 10 August 2012] available from <http://www.maoriparty.org/index.php?pag=cms&id=187&p=budget-2011.html>.

⁹ Turia, Tariana. (2011) *One day at a time, one law at a time*, [Internet], [accessed 11 August 2012] available from <http://www.maoriparty.org/index.php?pag=cms&id=174&p=fssb---january-2011.html>.

The Mana Party was established in 2011 after Hone Harawira resigned from the Māori Party. The party and their philosophy is represented in Parliament through one seat held by party leader, Hone Harawira. The party was said to be the product of an “extended struggle” over the last decades to achieve “an independent voice for the interests of Māori people”. It was alleged that some interests in the Māori party were “more concerned with protecting the interests of the wealthy against the interests of the vast majority of people in Aotearoa”. The Mana Party is thus dedicated to being “the voice of the majority of ordinary Māori” to “give voice to the excluded majority... whatever their national or ethnic origin.”¹⁰ The split from the Māori Party and support, by some voters, of the Mana Party, illustrates that diverse views are held even within the Māori community. In Parliament, the Mana Party represents different views held by Māori and non-Māori Mana Party voters in society.

Māori Members of Parliament in Other Political Parties

Māori are represented in Parliament, to a variable extent, by Māori MPs in non-Māori political parties. Historically, very few Māori have been elected to parliament in general seats but under the Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) voting system this has increased.¹¹ In the current Parliament, prominent Māori MPs for non-Māori political parties include Metiria Turei for the Green Party, Winston Peters for New Zealand First, Nania Mahuta, Parekura Horomia and Rino Katene for the Labour Party and Hekia Parata for the National Party. Māori who are elected in general seats, especially outside the Māori Party, are politically required, to represent the interests of the majority of non-Māori voters who elected them. This means it can be difficult for them to represent the interests of Māori in Parliament, assuming that the particular MP has some interest in representing the views of Māori.¹²

The Māori Affairs Select Committee

The Māori Affairs select committee considers matters relating to Māori affairs as part of the legislative process and as a result, represent Māori in Parliament. Select committees play a key role in formulating policy on issues set by the government. They undertake detailed work on behalf of the House of Representatives including

¹⁰ Treen, Mike. (2011) *An open letter to all unionists and fighters for equality and social justice in Aotearoa*, [Internet], [retrieved 12 August 2012], available from <http://thestandard.org.nz/an-open-letter-to-all-unionists-fighters-for-equality-social-justice-in-aotearoa/>.

¹¹ Hayward, Janine. (2011) *Guaranteed national and local Māori representation*, [Internet], [retrieved 12 August 2012], available from <http://posttreatysettlements.org.nz/guaranteed-national-and-local-maori-representation/>.

¹² Ibid.

detailed scrutiny of relevant Bills and conducting inquiries. As part of this, they often ask the public for input and hear submissions. The findings of the select committee are then reported back to Parliament and they are influential in this way.¹³ The select committee is constrained to discussing, researching, assessing, considering and then presenting views only on issues the government has already decided to give attention to and place on the policy agenda. The Māori Affairs select committee represents Māori in Parliament by this process of consultation and reporting. The twelve MPs on this committee (the majority of whom are Māori) represent the views they hold (presumably on behalf of their voters) on Māori affairs and these views are conveyed to Parliament. While the views are heard, Parliament is not bound to adopt select committee recommendations.¹⁴

Impacts of Māori Representation in Parliament

Since the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, Māori have constantly been engaged in a struggle for power and control. The vast concerns for Māori, and comparative few for non-Māori illustrates that Māori representation in Parliament is more specifically a *Māori* political issue. As a result of this characterisation, it is easier for the government, representing the majority of New Zealanders, who are mostly non-Māori, to avoid giving attention to the issue.

Impacts for the Māori Community

Māori representation impacts the Māori community for historical and contemporary reasons derived from their status as *tāngata whenua* and the rights granted to them in Te Tiriti o Waitangi, especially *ino rangatiratanga*.¹⁵

The historical context of the impact of Māori representation on the Māori community is that Māori have constantly struggled for power and control over their lives, land, culture, identity and wellbeing since the signing of the Treaty in 1840.¹⁶ From the date of signing, the Crown and Māori became Treaty partners. Under the Treaty, it became the duty of the Crown to actively protect Māori interests. Guaranteed representation in the supreme decision making body may be seen as one of many ways that the Crown should fulfil this duty.¹⁷ The Māori seats in Parliament hold functional and symbolic significance for Māori as a sign of the

¹³ State Services Commission. (2007) *Officials and Select Committees: Guidelines*, Wellington: State Services Commission, p.4.

¹⁴ Shaw, Richard and Eichbaum, Chris. (2008), *Public Policy in New Zealand: Institutions, processes and outcomes*, Auckland: Pearson, 2nd edn, p.21.

¹⁵ Cook, *Why does it matter?*

¹⁶ Smith, "Māori Political Parties", at p.208.

¹⁷ Hayward, *Guaranteed national and local Māori representation*.

on-going commitment of the Crown to their duties. Unlike the ‘general seats’ in Parliament, the Māori seats are not entrenched by legislation. This means that a simple majority in Parliament may abolish them.¹⁸ The refusal on the part of the Crown to date to entrench the seats deeply affects the feelings of many of the Māori community. This is especially so when their perspective of the Crown is at times uncomfortable, based on the past grievances experienced by Māori, caused by the Crown. Entrenching the Māori seats would provide Māori with greater constitutional security about the recognition of their rights. Instead, Māori endure insecurity, uncertainty and instability as to the recognition of their rights and the commitment by the Crown as Treaty partner. This can perpetuate the view that Māori and the Crown have separate and opposing interests. This can be very damaging for Māori.

The contemporary significance of Māori representation in Parliament reflects the fact that Māori are extremely disadvantaged socially and economically, within New Zealand. James Anaya, the United Nations’ Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples visited New Zealand in 2010. He commented that he could not help but notice the extreme disadvantage in the social and economic conditions of Māori in comparison to the rest of New Zealand society. Some positive developments since the 2005 visit were noted, but it was said, more needed to be done to achieve increased parity for Māori and non-Māori.¹⁹

The stark disadvantage for Māori is often attributed to the actions of the Crown after 1840. These actions included stripping the Māori of much of their power, often through land confiscation, as well as the imposition of British structures in all areas of life in New Zealand. Prior to British settlement, Māori had effective structures in place for government of society based on *tikanga*. Once introduced, the British structures such as the system of Westminster government endured. It is partly this disregard for the existing Māori way of life, which prompts the attribution of the current disadvantage Māori face to the Crown’s actions. Insofar as the government today represents the Crown, by governing the country within the political structure implanted directly from England, they partly provide the means to remedy, or at least improve the situation for disadvantaged Māori. Political representation in Parliament provides Māori political representatives the chance to speak on behalf of Māori and on Māori issues when they arise in the legislative

¹⁸ Bargh, *Māori representation*.

¹⁹ Anaya, James. (2010) *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people*, [internet], [retrieved 12 August 2012], available from http://unsr.jamesanaya.org/docs/countries/2010_report_newzealand_preliminary_note_en.pdf.

context. It matters because Māori representatives can represent Māori views in a way that non-Māori cannot. This is based on their shared understanding and experiences with the Māori people.²⁰ Without adequate representation, these informed views may not be able to be heard and the disadvantaged Māori community are unlikely to receive the assistance they require.

Impacts for the non-Māori Community

The issue of Māori representation in Parliament indirectly affects the non-Māori community. Largely, non-Māori are not affected by the current state of Māori representation, or indeed a future increase or decrease. The issue is not pressing upon them because it does not generally affect their everyday lives. Nevertheless, views about some impacts for non-Māori have been presented. The notion of Fairness is one example of this.

New Zealand is known to be an egalitarian country, striving for equality and fairness and for the same rights for all regardless of differences. Within this context, a focus on representation in Parliament for Māori, being based solely on ethnicity is an argument that has been raised. The perception is that regardless of differences such as gender, ethnicity or religion all people should be able to be adequately represented by one of their local MPs, for whom they get to vote. With regard to the Māori seats, the argument is that Māori should be able to be represented by those elected in general seats by the majority of their constituency rather than in reserved seats which no other minority group has reserved.²¹ This and other similar arguments appear to have missed the history of the situation. It is worth repeating that Māori are entitled to representation under the terms of the Treaty of Waitangi as they are *tāngata whenua* of New Zealand.²² The duties of the Crown under the Treaty include active protection. In light of the grievances suffered by Māori and the disadvantage their communities currently suffer, a focus on Māori representation in Parliament cannot be legitimately construed as unfair, when looking at all the factors.

The fact that Māori representation *should* be an important issue for all non-Māori as well as Māori is relevant to be stated in brief here, but which requires consideration in further detail elsewhere. Suffice to say here that ensuring Māori people and communities feel considered, represented and important as well as improving their economic and social conditions would positively increase the

²⁰ Cook, *Why does it matter?*

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

physical, cultural and spiritual wellbeing of our society which is for the benefit of every New Zealander whether Māori or not.

Changes to Improve the Situation for Maori

Many suggestions for change have been raised in the literature on Māori representation and constitutional change as well as by experts and Māori spokespeople. Which changes should be made and precisely how they should be implemented is a subject for in depth discussion, negotiation and consideration. Partly, this is the role of those who represent Māori within and outside of Parliament. This is also a role for the Crown, as part of their duty of active protection. Suggestions for ways to improve Māori representation in order to ameliorate the adverse impacts of the issue for Māori have included:

- That the Māori seats should be constitutionally entrenched and protected from political attack,²³ removing the associated vulnerability of this form of guaranteed representation for Māori;
- Using the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as a mechanism for assessing the consistency of existing law with the minimum standards for indigenous rights;²⁴
- Incorporating the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles into New Zealand constitutional law in a way that ensures that the Treaty of Waitangi is honoured, guides New Zealand's constitutional arrangements and promotes the Māori view in decision making in New Zealand;²⁵
- Kaupapa-based constitutional reform including the formation of *Ngā Rūnanga ā Iwi*, who, based on the current Māori electorate seats, would deal with finding for Māori health, education, housing and welfare services with ministries.²⁶
- Increased support for the education and advancement of Māori is also crucial to enabling young Māori of today to be the representatives of tomorrow. With support and learning, more Māori have the potential to represent their people in our democracy, in a way similar to that which the Māori Party does today.

Constitutional Review and Change

²³ Joseph, Philip. (2008). *A study of Māori economic and social progress: The Māori seats in Parliament*, [working paper], Wellington: New Zealand Business Roundtable, p.5.

²⁴ Bargh, *Māori representation*.

²⁵ Māori Party. (2011) *Constitutional courage, constitutional change*, [internet], [accessed 12 August 2012], available from <http://www.maoriparty.org/index.php?pag=cms&id=172&p=constitutional-review---january-2011.html>.

²⁶ Collier, Hohaia. (2010) "A Kaupapa Based Constitution" in Michael Mulholland and Veronica Tawhai (eds), *Weeping Waters: The Treaty of Waitangi and constitutional change*, Wellington: Huia, p.320.

As part of an agreement with the Māori Party, in 2010 the government announced that it would conduct a wide-ranging review of New Zealand's constitutional arrangements including Māori representation and the role of the Treaty of Waitangi. In 2011 a Constitutional Advisory Panel of 12 members was named. The role of this panel was to plan to inform public debate on New Zealand's constitutional arrangements. It was intended that this would "lead to a forum for New Zealanders to develop and share ideas on constitutional issues", an important part of which is "consultation with Māori".²⁷ The constitutional review provides the opportunity for those for whom Māori representation is an issue to impress the importance of it upon decision makers and those influencing decision makers. The government's intention to include and consult public opinion is clear. The opportunity must be acted upon to show that Māori representation in Parliament is a real issue for Māori and to encourage action as a result of the review to be taken, in the interests of Māori. This is the social and political responsibility of New Zealanders who have knowledge or concern, to any degree about on this political issue greatly affecting Māori.

Conclusion

Māori representation in Parliament is an important political issue in New Zealand, particularly for the Māori community. The current representation provides Māori with a variable degree of influence in Parliament. The degree of specific Māori representation needed can change depending on the circumstances. The current disadvantages faced by the Māori community illustrate that the current level of representation is not sufficient to vindicate Māori rights. Many changes have been proposed in order to improve the issue for Māori. Times of change are particularly important for conveying views and thus the current constitutional review is an important opportunity to make developments on this issue. The variety of opinions and public opinion generally must be conveyed to the investigators and decision makers so that public opinion may be considered in relation to the possibility of change.

Word Count (excluding footnotes): 3236

²⁷ Sharples, Pita and English, Bill. (2011) *Constitutional advisory panel named*, [internet], [accessed 4 August 2012], available from <http://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/constitutional-advisory-panel-named>.

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1591

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 26/06/2013 9:43 a.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Tracey Coyle Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Rotorua Postal Region: Bay of Plenty Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: It is my opinion that any Constitution based on race and ethnicity would be a big mistake for our country. Not only are we divided enough already, but it screams of racism, more division and segregation.

It's absolutely fine to be proud of your heritage, your background, your ancestors etc, but to build laws and a country's Constitution and govern by a set of racially weighted, outdated documents is wrong and unjust for the multi-cultural country that we are today.

New Zealand needs to bring its people together as ONE people, New Zealanders.. Not divided.

Keep the Treaty of Waitangi OUT of the "Constitution" of New Zealand and squash this racist division we have once and for all.. We are all equal.. no more, no less.

One rule for everyone, no matter what percentage of Maori blood you can prove you have.

Let's move forward, not backwards.. Until we put the TOW in the past where it belongs, racism will continue to exist in this country. Is this really what we want? I think its a disgraceful show of hands by a small minority of people that are hoping for an unfair advantage for a small group of people who will end up benefiting over the majority of other ethnicities in our New Zealand.. that's racism right there and it shouldn't be allowed to go any further than this.

Keep the TOW out of our Government, out of our laws .. Let the younger generations get on with living, building their lives without the weight of their elders with the chips on their shoulders , their sense of entitlement, and hatred for the "Crown", poison their lives and minds and continue the racism that doesn't need to keep passing from generation to generation...

Sent on the 26 June 2013 at 09:42

1591 A

From: >
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 3/07/2013 3:56 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

To whom it may concern,

re:submission on the subject of abolishing the separate Maori seats in NZ Government

I believe that race-based representation has no place in a modern society - that our democratic rights should be based on citizenship not race, separate Maori seats have no place, and are not needed any longer with the representation of Maori by the Maori Party and the Mana Party who, if they wish, Maori or any New Zealanders can vote. Also with MMP representation is well covered..

There are also Maori MPs in all political parties in NZ Government now, let them be there through merit and votes, not unfair advantage and race-base advantage. This in itself is racism and is not wanted or needed in modern, progressive New Zealand.

As a non-Maori New Zealander, I am sick of the inequality we hear about everyday.. how some Maori voices are heard above all others because of race-based advantage, not merit.. all the way through to the highest office. It should stop now.

We are ONE people. ONE New Zealand.. we are all equal.. no favours for race..

thank you
Tracey Coyle
Rotorua
New Zealand

455

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 16/04/2013 3:55 p.m.
Subject: My views

Hi My Name is Elaine Cradock

I would like to add my views. As a relatively new immigrant from England 10 years, I feel we should continue to respect the Treaty of Waitangi principles as our founding documents a part of our history.

The Maori continued to be respected and respect their customs and rich culture. But we need to include all citizens of New Zealand whatever culture we come from to have the same rights. We all are one in this great country. So the Treaty should be modernised to reflect this and written in a new updated Constitution.

Our Parliamentary terms should be 4 years for stable government.

I see our country a great place to live in the future. Our youngsters free to enjoy the fruits of their labour. A clean green country but not afraid to use its resources for the good of all.

Our Elderly free of worry and have good quality care.

Yours sincerely

Elaine Cradock

455a

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 16/04/2013 3:59 p.m.
Subject: http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/form_submission

Sent from The Constitution Conversation #link:<http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/>.

Full Names: Elaine Cradock Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Postal
Region: Horowhenua Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: I
have sent an email.

Sent on the 16 April 2013 at 15:58