

1305

Mt Maunganui

14th MAY 2013

Sirs,

I do NOT WANT the Treaty of
Waitangi entrenched in New Zealand
Statutes nor in our written constitution
We demand Equality for all - One
People - one Nation
All references to the Treaty must be
removed from the Statutes FOREVER.
And the greed and avarice engendered
by the Treaty must cease forthwith

Sincerely.

Margaret E. Jenner

1306

MT MAUNGANUI

MAY 18th 2013

DEAR SIR,

I WANT NO CHANCE TO NZS
UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION.
I DO NOT WANT TREATY OF WAITANGI.
IN NZS CONSTITUTION OR STATUTES
WE ARE ONE PEOPLE IN ONE NATION
AND IT MUST STAY THAT WAY

YOURS TRULY
Rory Jenner.

To Constitution Panel

Sir

Our submission regarding the N.Z.
constitution review, is that we do not
want changes to N.Z. existing one of 1852.
And definitely not based on the
Treaty of Waitangi.

Voters

D. R. Jennings
Dm Jennings

Papamoa

782

Tauranga.

22 April 2013

Constitutional Advisory Panel
C/o Ministry of Justice
DX SX 10088
Wellington.

Dear Sir,

Our submission regarding the
N2 Constitutional Review is that we
want no change to New Zealand's
unwritten constitution; it has served
us well since the 1852 N2
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 One Nation"

Yours sincerely

Aleg Jennings

Wendy Jennings

To Constitution Panel

Sir

Our submission regarding the NZ
constitution review, is that we do not
want change to NZ existing one of 1852.
And definitely not based on the
Treaty of Waitangi.

Voters

D. R. Jennings
Dunfermline

Papamoa

240

From: "JENNY"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 12/04/2013 1:54 p.m.
Subject: seperate by race

Would like to see a roll that is for New Zealanders not seperate races nobody was able to see the future we have now when any treaty was so called signed we need to look foward while we are looking back there is no hope of seeing the future KIWIS ARE KIWIS ANY COLOR ALL EQUALL

JENNY

1904'

Quick Submission

Your name:

Bryce Jensen

Name of the organisation you represent (if applicable):

Postal address or email address:

The question "Does NZ become a republic or keep its ties with the monarchy?" is a massive in its own right. I don't have any ~~and~~ ^{any} ideas on NZ having a written constitution, the role of Bill of Rights Act 1990 or other related issues.

However, here are my ideas for how I want NZ to be, now and in the future...

- * A country that has peace, not strife ~~at~~ days like ANZAC.
- * All the nationalities that call NZ home are honoured and respected all year round.
- * That we have a robust system to treat criminal cases but

also keep society safe and well.

- * Human rights are balanced beside respect, freedom of thought, dignity and honour for humanity.
- * The immigration department strikes ^{proper} ~~a healthy~~ balance between immigrants and keeping NZ a healthy and wonderful country to live in.
- * The everyday person on the street has a voice in council and parliament in NZ, as well as council and parliamentary staff.

Other thoughts listed below.

- * Is it time to lower the number of staff in parliament? Possibly so.
- * Should we set up an independent think tank so legislation cannot be rushed thru parliament?
- * How did the world get into the global financial crisis in the first place? What can be done to get us out of it?

Privacy and Confidentiality

Your personal information will be held in accordance with the Privacy Act 1993. This Act outlines the requirements for transparent collection, ethical use and secure storage of personal information.

The personal information you provide in this submission form will be used for the purposes of the Consideration of Constitutional Issues only.

You can also make a submission online at www.ourconstitution.org.nz

1904a

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 29/07/2013 1:27 p.m.

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

Full Names: Bryce Jensen Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Postal Region: Nelson Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission:
It is great that the public has the opportunity to submit their thoughts on Bill of Rights Act, Treaty of Waitangi, and Maori representation. Thanks for taking the time to listen to feedback on these areas.

However, these areas need to be treated with sensitivity, and care. We do not want these discussions to escalate into a "poor me, they treated me so bad" conversation, because that is just unproductive. It is not good for anybody to feel victimised or worthless.

I am passionate about NZ being a country that makes people of all nationalities feel worthwhile. We all have something to contribute. Focusing on whether a person is Asian, Maori, American, European can be very counterproductive. Focusing on whether they are

rich, poor, tall, short.... I have met some people who have been wounded by life and don't seem to know how to move on. I have also met people who have intellectual and social difficulties and yet they seem happy and positive. Society as a whole has a tendency

to put fellow humans and humanity in little boxes. Boxes of employment, net worth, power, social status, attractiveness, religion or faith/denomination, race. We are so much more than this. Our race, gender etc are part of us, and they shape us to a degree

but they are not the whole. We are shaped by our negative and positive moments. We are shaped by so much. It is good that we live to NZ in this era that believes in human dignity and human rights.

There is so much innovation in areas of science, technology,

health, and more. But I see human rights standing beside human responsibility. We do not want tyranny.

Submitted on the 29 July 2013 at 13:25

1904b

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 29/07/2013 12:58 p.m.

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

Full Names: Bryce Jensen Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Nelson Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission:
I would like to start this submission by thanking those who came up with the idea - Constitution Conversation. It is important that the people in positions of power are able to hear from the the people at the grassroots level in the country they represent.
Here are a few more thoughts as the conversation comes to a close.

We can see in the world news the effects and the consequences of people who rule with an iron fist and leave those underneath them feeling unempowered and insignificant. That is not a road we want to go down.

I highly recommend the work of organisations like Amnesty International and Red Cross. Some of the abusive situations and happenings worldwide that Amnesty International bring to our attention are absolutely heart breaking. Please listen to their submissions.

NZ is a great country to live in. That said though, it is sad to see people who live here and seem to have no qualms about stepping on others to get ahead. I wrote to a few NZ MPs about the matter of Waimea Village. This place is situated in Gladstone Rd, Richmond. The saying "do unto others as you would have them do unto you" has some merit in this situation. The quality of housing in Waimea Village is great. It is the claims of verbal abuse, manipulation, and greed that seem to be the problem. The people who live in Waimea Village are vulnerable. They should not be trampled on.

There are houses in the Nelson district that have major problems. Not sure what the situation is like in Taita, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Wellington and other areas in the North Island. The fact is, wherever there is inadequate housing, there is a MAJOR problem.

There is some housing in Waimea Road and other areas in the Nelson district, that is absolutely not fit for purpose. Housing that is dull and decrepid, damp and leaking, an electrical hazard. Landlords should not be able to make a profit on housing like this.

NO exception. Houses like these are likely to leave a person feeling insignificant and unworthy. Who knows whether a person living in one of these homes could turn to an addiction in an effort to cover up their feelings of unworthiness. Or they might do something desperate like arson, or committing suicide. Thanks to people like John Kirwan for having the courage to talk about and be vulnerable on emotional health. He is not the only one who has felt that way.

There is a concept in computer IT as it relates to data storage, that is if the drive is corrupt - format it. If it is still too far gone even after this, it has to go in the bin. This applies to computer data, but so much more to human dignity. Computer data

cannot not feel worthless, depressed, abused, or neglected but humans can, and humans can snap. We should not put humans in housing that in my opinion is absolutely not fit for purpose. I would not want to store electronics in a damp house because of risk of breaking down and malfunction. Yet people here in NZ on the bottom of the social and economic ladder are forced to endure inadequate housing. A television, computer, vacuum, or car cannot feel worthless, but yet we take care of these so they give us a long run and remain reliable. We have organisations that represent the safety and dignity of animals too. And the environment. And this is great, don't get me wrong. But desperate people do desperate things. Sad, but true.

Submitted on the 29 July 2013 at 12:57

1904C

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 29/07/2013 1:44 p.m.

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

Full Names: Bryce Jensen Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA Postal AddressB: Postal City: Richmond
Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: In all
matters, whether religion or faith, health, science, finance, technology and innovation, or other areas,
we need a measuring stick consisting of ethics and morality. Any of the above mentioned areas in the
right hands, can be a way of building people
up. In the wrong hands, can bring pain, turmoil and destruction.

History shows the consequences of being polarised by religion, politics, and more. We do not want to
go down that road again. Drones, robots, computers, internet, telephone, fax, postal service are tools.
They have the potential to be positive or negative.

In a world where dictators have come and gone, and the effort to pick up the pieces has inevitably
followed, we have seen the very worst moments of human history. History shows the very worst
humanity can sink to, and also the potential for good. There is
no easy solution to keeping piece and harmony in this world. Same goes for unemployment,
inadequate housing, racism, sexism, abuse, neglect. As much as we may wish there were easy
answers, there are not. That said though, I am glad to live in this wonderful
country of NZ.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to give my thoughts in The Constitution Conversation.

Submitted on the 29 July 2013 at 13:43

374

From: .
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 15/04/2013 6:36 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: lance jerkovich Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: auckland Postal
Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: Secular New
Zealand, Religion not to be taught to young minds in public primary schools. It is immoral to teach
myths as truth, religion only to be taught in public highschoools in history lessons the same way as
other myths are taught such as Greek and
Roman mythology.

Sent on the 15 April 2013 at 18:35

374a

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 15/04/2013 6:37 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: lance jerkovich Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB:
Postal City: auckland Postal Region: northshore Postal Post Code: Postal Country:
New Zealand Submission: Secular New Zealand, Religion not to be taught to young minds in
public primary schools. It is immoral to teach myths as truth, religion only to be taught in public
highschools in history lessons the same way as other myths are taught such as Greek and
Roman mythology.

Sent on the 15 April 2013 at 18:36

288

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 13/04/2013 5:23 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Matthew Jeromson Organisation Name: Matthew Jeromson Email:
Phone Postal AddressA: Postal
AddressB: Postal City: Auckland Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal
Country: New Zealand Submission: Separation of church and state.

Religious organisations should NOT be tax exempt. e.g. Sanitarium, Churches ect.

Keep religious indoctrination out of our school systems. e.g. Christian Living

Sent on the 13 April 2013 at 17:22

5028

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 7/08/2013 2:57 p.m.

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

Full Names: Kristin Jerram Organisation Name: n/a Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB:
Postal City: Wellington Postal Region: Wellington Postal Post Code Postal Country:
New Zealand Submission: The Treaty of Waitangi is incredibly important to the history, culture and
governance of Aotearoa. I believe that any type of constitution New Zealand has or might have in the
future should be based on the Treaty, on upholding its principles and especially

on upholding what was promised in the Maori language version of the Treaty: Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
This is in accordance with the international recommendations for upholding treaties made with
indigenous peoples and as a Pakeha I think it is of utmost importance

that we do the right thing as a country. This is our obligation.

Submitted on the 24 June 2013 at 13:35

4021

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 29/07/2013 10:41 a.m.

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

Full Names: R A Jessup Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: A
Comment on the Constitutional Review

I only recently learned that a review of the New Zealand constitution was under way. The process was announced in 2010 and an advisory panel was assembled in August 2011. They are to test public opinion and report on some constitutional matters. The panel has contacted a wide range of organisations but ignorance of the review is widespread. Many of those who are aware of the review are uneasy about possible outcomes.

None of the writing or talking on the subject identifies any urgent social or legal problems which need to be addressed by amending our loose constitutional arrangements. However, as when someone fiddles with a smoothly running machine to improve its performance, it is almost certain that writing a more prescriptive constitution will create problems where none at present exist. The principle of "If it ain't broke don't fix it" should apply.

The advisory panel website has a section headed 'Perspectives' with video clips in which five of the members articulate their approach to the review. None of these little chats engenders a feeling they have realistic expectations of the review.

Thus Chairman Professor Burrows says a constitution should reflect the national identity and talks of tolerance and respect being the key to a happy society. This is all woolly stuff and I am blown if I can see how any revision of the legal framework will engender tolerance or respect in New Zealand Society.

Co-chairman Tipene O'Regan talks solemnly about how his great granddaughter will grow up to a totally different world and feels 'we' have a duty to shape how that world might be. We do not need a panel of experts to tell us that the world will be a much different place in fifty years time. But if one looks back over the last hundred years it is clear that the main thing that has driven social change has been changes in technology. No one knows what the next fifty years will bring and it is nonsense to suggest that we are able, let alone have a duty, to lay down a template for our great grandchildren's world.

At first blush suggestions that the process is an attempt to get more Maori influence into the way things work seem overstated. But such fears are given credence by the fact that Commission came into being at the behest of the Maori Party as a condition of their joining in a coalition agreement. Further support for such concerns arises from the constitution of the panel which is disproportionately weighted with Maori members. It is interesting that each Maori member has their tribal affiliations identified.

Another pointer towards a pro-Maori bias is the fact that the 'Perspectives' section has a separate video clip of one of the Maori Commissioners. Why she is given a separate voice when Sir Tipene is co-Chairman is not explained. And her contribution is entirely in Maori and so not understood by most of us.

The panel see their job as one of testing the aspirations of the community and reporting their findings to the Government. The review is an undesirable attempt to override the political process which is the best way to determine the attitudes of the community and the appetite for change. The political process may be far from perfect but as Churchill said of democracy it just happens to be better than the alternatives. .

No doubt the panel will prepare a report. Hopefully It will have details of their efforts to stir up interest in constitutional matters and the level of response. It is a fair guess that they will have found no thirst for change but to justify their existence they will make a number of recommendations.

Whatever the case, the review is a futile exercise in social engineering and the Government should make a few appreciative comments and quietly stick the report on a back shelf to gather dust.

Dick Jessup

July 2013

Submitted on the 29 July 2013 at 10:40

4021a

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 29/07/2013 11:18 a.m.

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

Full Names: R A Jessup Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: R D Waikanae
Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: This
text replaces that of the submission made earlier today. There are some minor changes:-.

A Comment on the Constitutional Review

I only recently learned that a review of the New Zealand constitution was under way. The process was announced in 2010 and an advisory panel was assembled in August 2011. They are to test public opinion and report on some constitutional matters. The panel has contacted a wide range of organisations but ignorance of the review is widespread. Many of those who are aware of the review are uneasy about possible outcomes.

None of the writing or talking on the subject identifies any urgent social or legal problems which need to be addressed by amending our loose constitutional arrangements. However, as when someone fiddles with a smoothly running machine to improve its performance, it is almost certain that writing a more prescriptive constitution will create problems where none at present exist. The principle of "If it ain't broke don't fix it" should apply.

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At first blush suggestions that the process is an attempt to get more Maori influence into the way things work seem overstated. But such fears are given credence by the fact that the review came into

being at the behest of the Maori Party as a condition of their joining in a coalition agreement. Further support for such concerns arises from the constitution of the panel which is disproportionately weighted with Maori members. It is interesting that each Maori member has their tribal affiliations identified.

Another pointer towards a pro-Maori bias is the fact that the 'Perspectives' section has a separate video clip of one of the Maori panel members. Why she is given a separate voice when Sir Tipene is co-Chairman is not explained. And her contribution is entirely in Maori and so not understood by most of us.

The panel see their job as one of testing the aspirations of the community and reporting their findings to the Government. The review is an undesirable attempt to override the political process which is the best way to determine the attitudes of the community and the appetite for change. The political process may be far from perfect but as Churchill said of democracy it just happens to be better than the alternatives. .

No doubt the panel will prepare a report. Hopefully It will have details of their efforts to stir up interest in constitutional matters and the level of response. It is a fair guess that they will have found no thirst for change but to justify their existence they will make a number of recommendations.

Whatever the case, the review is a futile exercise in social engineering and the Government should make a few appreciative comments and quietly stick the report on a back shelf to gather dust.

July 2013

Submitted on the 29 July 2013 at 11:16

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.

Margaret Jeune
Levin
New Zealand

333

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 14/04/2013 7:43 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: David Jewell Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Auckland Postal Region: Postal Post Code Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: I strongly believe that our constitution should apply equally to all New Zealanders.
Treaty settlements need to be closed out as soon as possible to stop the ongoing concern that NZers
have that Maori are a special class of citizen. The issue of grievance
settlement must be finished so that we can move forward as a united nation.

Our constitution must reflect the future not the past. I submit that it is vital that it establishes that all
NZers have equal rights.

Sent on the 14 April 2013 at 19:42

3689

From: .
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 18/07/2013 4:39 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

Racialism does exist in New Zealand and that cant be denied as we should ALL be treated equally as every one is given equal opportunity but some are too lazy to use it, as they know they can be supported and given hand outs.!The people in this country dont know how well off they are, as they should see the poverty in other countries through out the world.

-Joan

192

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 10/04/2013 5:27 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Jason Mark Jobsis Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB:
Postal City: auckland Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country:
New Zealand Submission: Our constitution is very out dated and reflects laws and rules that were used thousands of years ago much like the rest of the world. It's time to modernise our constitution and thus be the leaders of the world in a new and more fairer way of living. Firstly the church and religious views need to be separated from the constitution it's unfair that our laws reflect views of the minority. Secondly we need to separate our economy from the rest of the world.it's unfair that we owe so much money to overseas private bankers. we are a fully self sustainable country that doesn't need to be in debt for rest of our and our unborn grand children's lives. I know whoever reads this will be to uneducated to know that this is the truth so I'm not going to waste my time sharing any more of my views here. May love be with you.

Sent on the 10 April 2013 at 17:26

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:

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- 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.

Wendy John
Auckland
New Zealand

2263

From: "John"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 3/07/2013 3:33 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

Hi Please abolish all Maori seats lets have one rule for all and get rid of racism in NZ
Thanks John

3887

From: Barbara
To: "constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz" <constitutionalreview@justice.gov...
Date: 25/07/2013 5:11 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

No written constitution. No Maori seats. 4 year term.

Sent from my iPhone

3581

From: "Bryan Johnson"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 15/07/2013 12:57 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

Dear panel, for a united new Zealand we should not have any longer special
seats for Maori or any other ethnic groups in the future. Yours sincerely
bryan Johnson wellington

62
ConstitutionalReview - <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 26/03/2013 10:07 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

Sent from The Constitution Conversation.

Full Names: Bryan Johnson

Organisation

Name:

Email:

Phone

Postal:

AddressA:

Postal

AddressB:

Postal City:

Postal Region: Bay of Plenty

Postal Po:

Code:

Postal New Zealand

Country:

Submission: Maori should be represented as all other NewZealanders by democratic election of members of parliament from a National Roll. Representation on Local Councils should also be by democratic elections with no ethnically appointed members. Special Maori representation is now anachronistic In this modern age and contravenes democratic principles and the meaning of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Sent on the 26 March 2013 at 22:06

3982

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 28/07/2013 8:52 p.m.

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

Irene Johnson	Name:	Email:	:
Postal AddressA:	Postal AddressB:	Postal City:	
AUCKLAND	Postal Region:	Postal Post Code:	Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: NTRODUCTION			

Irene Johnson

I am a Pākehā citizen of Aotearoa New Zealand. My forebears arrived here in the 19th century.

My aspirations are for a country where Te Tiriti o Waitangi is recognised as the founding document of the land.

A country founded on the values of human dignity, the achievement of equity for all people and the advancement of human rights and freedoms.

A country which honours the goals of human rights and dignity enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Where children are nurtured as a gift to be treasured.

With the right to work and where all work is recompensed with a living wage.

With safe, warm housing a right.

Where education and health are freely available to all.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi

Refers to the Māori text and the translation of this text. (signed at Waitangi, 6 February 1840, by the Crown, and on 6 February and subsequently, by more than 500 Rangatira.)

The Treaty Principles: These do not require any definition, Te Tiriti itself provides clarity and certainty regarding the mutual obligations and responsibilities of the Crown and Māori.

He Wakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirenī (1835 Declaration of Independence)

He Wakaputanga recognised New Zealand as a sovereign nation. It is the forerunner to Te Tiriti and provides a sound understanding of the intent of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

I recommend to panel members the publication:

Healy, S., Huygens, I., & Murphy, T. (2012). Ngāpuhi speaks: He Wakaputanga and Te Tiriti o Waitangi: Independent report on Ngāpuhi Nui Tonu claim. Whangārei: Te Kōwhiri & Network Waitangi Whangārei.

Written Constitution?

If Aotearoa New Zealand progresses towards a written constitution it must be unequivocally founded upon Te Tiriti o Waitangi with the obligations enshrined within it negotiated with hapū and iwi. The process of forming the Constitution should be negotiated with hapū and iwi.

See also "He Wakaputanga".

A Constitution should have the status of supreme law. At present the New Zealand Parliament is supreme.

Bill of Rights Act

The Act is limited by not being a supreme law. It needs to be comprehensively reviewed to bring it up to date with international standards, e.g. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Act does not deal with a range of human rights such as the right to food, the right to adequate housing, the right to education. Social and economic rights are not addressed. Because it does not override other legislation any conflict can be noted and then ignored. There are few procedural or substantive restrictions on Parliament's law-making powers.

The Bill of Rights Act should be entrenched and made a supreme law to prevent it being abolished or altered by a simple majority of parliament.

Parliament or Courts?

There is considerable unease in Aotearoa New Zealand regarding our lack of cultural or institutional checks on Parliamentary sovereignty. Many believe that empowering the Courts would overcome this problem. However, if the Courts are to be given power over legislation we need extensive debate on the role of 'The Courts' and the appointment and accountability of judges. It would not be 'safe' to decide the role of 'the Courts' in relation to a written constitution without a broad and open public debate.

Recent years have focussed on the negative aspects of the role of the United States Supreme Court to interpret and apply the Constitution and to decide whether a federal or state statute conflicts with the Constitution. It would not be wise to transfer constitutional frameworks from another culture to Aotearoa New Zealand.

Māori participation.

Because Te Tiriti has not been honoured many iwi and hapū have felt excluded from their own country. The history of Aotearoa New Zealand since the signing of Te Tiriti is a story of colonisation with all the injustices which are only too common in many countries.

The path towards a future where iwi and hapū and the non Māori people of Aotearoa New Zealand enter into a culture of trust and understanding and where Te Tiriti is understood and honoured is long overdue. Therefore it is imperative that we begin.

Democracy is government of the people by the people, however it is often enacted as a system whereby the majority is empowered. Aotearoa New Zealand has partially overcome this by MMP but this is not enough. Because the tangata whenua of this country are a minority it is essential that iwi and hapū regain their governance roles both in central and local government. The role of hapū and iwi in local government requires a much enhanced consultation. The issue of Māori seats in Parliament should be solely a decision reached by iwi and hapū.

Summary

The well-being of Aotearoa New Zealand depends on an honest and informed debate on the role of Te Tiriti in the Constitution of this country. I believe that a journey towards a written constitution could be valuable. As part of this journey, extensive consultation with iwi and hapū would be essential. I see this current conversation as a precursor to a more definitive document. I would support this process as a means towards expanding the knowledge of all people of Aotearoa New Zealand about our constitutional history.

I tautoko the intent of this conversation and compliment the panel for their encouragement. It is disappointing therefore that the current process has not engaged the majority of the people and that many are not aware of the 'review'. However if the impetus is maintained then more and more will become involved over time. Although there are dangers in allowing the process to drift and lose impetus, the process can be managed with goodwill and determination. Government should not allow a desire to avoid controversy to stifle debate. We have waited a long time for a discussion about the role of Te Tiriti and a constitution, it would be a disgrace if government disregarded the people who have submitted their thoughts so far.

Irene Johnson

July 2013

Submitted on the 28 July 2013 at 20:51

4207

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 30/07/2013 3:24 p.m.

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

Full Names: Jeffrey Alan Johnson Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB:
Postal City: Auckland Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New
Zealand Submission: I believe there is no need for a Constitutional Review at this time, however
as the government has decided to waste money on doing so I submit the following.

Any New Zealand Constitution must:-

1. Respect, regard, and deal with all citizens of New Zealand fairly and equally.
2. Protect our nations sovereignty and ensure rule by democratic government.
3. Ensure justice is done.
4. Build unity.
5. Return to a single voter roll in New Zealand.
6. End all Treaty claims and close down the Waitangi Tribunal.
7. Introduce legislation and legislative changes that remove differential treatment on the basis of race.
8. Repeal the foreshore and seabed legislation (Marine and Coastal Area Act).
9. Any changes to the Constitution must be put to the Citizens of New Zealand to vote on through a BINDING REFERENDUM (67% approving vote), NOT at the whim

of which ever political party can swing the vote in Parliament.

Submitted on the 30 July 2013 at 15:22

4479'

From: <website@cap.govt.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 31/07/2013 7:44 p.m.
Subject: The form on your contact page has just been submitted

Sent from Constitutional Advisory Panel #link:<http://www.cap.govt.nz/>.

Contact Name: Margaret Anne Johnson Phone: Email:
Comment: Too little, to late. The information given by the Panel through the media to the public has been so low key as to be almost non-existent . The C.A.P, is so racially constituted that it gives almost 50% membership to 14% of the population and yet you claim to be acting in the interest of all New Zealanders.

Sent on the 31 July 2013 at 19:44

3501

From: Marc Johnson
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 12/07/2013 2:35 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission
Attachments: Constitutional Review comments.zip

Please see attached a submission regarding the constitutional review.

COMMENTS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW

In addition to considering any constitutional developments in New Zealand, the Panel might wish to consider some points and principles contained in the USA Constitution. In my view these could also provide a good base for any New Zealand constitution, should a document be prepared.

1. Size of Parliament

(1.a) Should the number of MPs stay the same, increase or decrease?

The number of MPs should be reduced to 99. Relative to the rest of the world NZ has a very high number of representatives relative to the population. Of course, of the 99 seats there should not be any race based seats, ie no Maori seats. All New Zealanders should be treated equally.

2. The length of the term of Parliament and whether the term should be fixed

(2.a) Should the parliamentary term stay at 3 years or increase to 4 years?

The term should stay at 3 years

(2.b) Should the election date stay flexible or be fixed?

This should stay flexible

3. Size and number of electorates, and method for calculating size

(3.a) Should the number of electorate stay the same?

NO, they should be reduced and the Maori seats be abolished. ONE NEW ZEALAND FOR ALL, A UNITED NEW ZEALAND

(3.b) Should the method of calculating the size of electorates be changed?

Electorates should be bigger, and no Maori seats. ONE NEW ZEALAND FOR ALL, A UNITED NEW ZEALAND

4. Electoral integrity legislation

(4.a) Should electoral integrity legislation be re-introduced?

Yes.

5. Maori representation, including Māori Electoral Option, Maori electoral participation, Maori seats in Parliament and local government:

(5.a) Should the Maori electoral option (separate Maori roll) be retained or abolished?

ABOLISH THE MAORI ROLL. ONE NEW ZEALAND FOR ALL, A UNITED NEW ZEALAND. No race based divisions. It will end in tears if this approach is continued.

(5.b) Should the parliamentary Maori seats be retained or abolished?

ABOLISH THE MAORI SEATS. ONE NEW ZEALAND FOR ALL, A UNITED NEW ZEALAND. No race based or discriminatory politics.

(5.c) Should local government Maori seats be retained or abolished?

ABOLISH THE MAORI SEATS. ONE NEW ZEALAND FOR ALL, A UNITED NEW ZEALAND. We are all New Zealanders together.

6. The role of the Treaty of Waitangi within our constitutional arrangements

(6.a) Should the Treaty of Waitangi have a more central role in our constitutional arrangements?

The Treaty should have no role in our future constitutional arrangements. In addition, the Treaty of Waitangi tribunal should be abolished.

7. Bill of Rights issues (for example, property rights, entrenchment)

(7.a) Should the protection of property rights be included in Bill of Rights?

Private property rights should be included in the Bill of Rights. In the review of the book "Why Nations fail", a key success factor for a successful and prosperous country was full protection of private property rights.

(7.b) Should the Bill of Rights be entrenched?

75% vote to change things would seem right.

8. Written constitution

(8.a) Should New Zealand retain our present flexible constitutional arrangements with the ultimate law-making power held by elected Members of Parliament, or should a new written constitution, which gives the ultimate law-making power to judges, be introduced?

Members of Parliament should retain the ultimate law-making power.

9. Any other comments

(9.a) Should the DECLARATION OF EQUALITY be enacted by Parliament?

The Declaration of Equality states: "We New Zealanders of all backgrounds, having founded and developed our society in equality, fairness, and comradeship, oppose any laws which establish or promote racial distinction or division.

1 We reject references to the Treaty of Waitangi or its principles in any constitutional document.

2 We ask that such references be removed from all existing legislation.

3 We ask that race-based Parliamentary seats be abolished.

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

5 We 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."

(9.b) Should constitutional change be dictated by MPs or subjected to a public referendum?

The only legitimate democratic way to enact major constitutional change is through a public referendum process.

5222

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 8/08/2013 12:07 p.m.

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

Full Names: Neil Robert Johnson Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal City: Tauranga Postal Region: Bay of Plenty
Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: I believe that the
constitution in its current form does not need to be changed. It provides equal treatment under the law
for all regardless of race, creed, gender or social status. Changing the constitution based on the views
of a small select panel of

people would be an outrageous breach of the constitution itself! If Parliament feels the need to update
the constitution, then any changes must be decided by the people through a referendum.

Submitted on the 10 June 2013 at 11:25

5196

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 8/08/2013 11:43 a.m.

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

Full Names: Rachel Bronwyn Elizabeth Johnson Organisation Name: N/A Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal
AddressB: Postal City: Gisborne Postal Region: Gisborne Postal Post Code:
Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: I personally would not like to see NZ have a
Constitution. As a wahine of Tangata Whenua, I would like to see Te Tiriti o Waitangi being upheld
and adhered to the way it was intended by my tipuna back in 1841.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is an agreement entered into by my tipuna and the British Monarchy.

Since its inception, it has been broken and interpreted to suit the greedy politicians and heads of state
to legally and illegally steal what they could not trick or coerce my people out of.

The legislation they developed was from their division policy common laws. One rule for the rich and
another for the "commoners". This practise has been carried too far into our current
government and the previous ones.

Too long have Tangata Whenua rights and voices been ignored, and too long have our people been
subjugated to laws and policies that impact on us in negative ways, and then successive governments
seek to further oppress us by creating further legislation that

seeks only to impede our personal and spiritual development in ways our culture needs but is so often
denied and usually in ways designed to our further detriment.

I would like to see our Nations founding document, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, being fostered as it was
intended. Giving Tangata Whenua the right to govern as we see fit.

Submitted on the 10 June 2013 at 20:34

1876

Constitutional Review.

15. 6. 13.

How is it possible for me & my generation to have a conversation regarding our constitution with 12 racially biased, panel who have been donated \$4 million dollars to promote their propaganda?

I belong to the R.S.A., Ages Concern, & the Salvation Army, wonderful people, all of them, & surely could have used that \$4 M for better purposes. I find it so inconceivable, after the tragedies this country has seen in 2 1/2 yrs., that you, the panel, have so little insight into your divisiveness for our country. Nevertheless I will give my opinion.

1. Abolish the Treaty of Waitangi.
2. Abolish all race based seats in Parliament
3. Reduce the no. of M.P.s to 99.
4. Repeal the current foreshore & seabed legislation.
5. Ensure that our racial harmony continues.
6. Ensure the rights of elderly, living in their own homes, are protected from home invasion & attacks.

I remain

Yours faithfully

(Mrs) S. J. Johnston

2311

From: Tim Johnson
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 3/07/2013 5:15 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

I strongly recommend that Maori seats be abolish, the sooner we are all treated as equals in this country with out any special arrangements for any particular group the better off we will all be

--
Regards

Tim Johnson

2279

From: Terry Johnson
To: "constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz" <constitutionalreview@justice.gov...
Date: 3/07/2013 4:00 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

I say abolish Maori seats and have Maori represented by vote of the people as all others do.

Sent from my iPad

949

From: "Tom Johnson" <
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 30/05/2013 8:57 a.m.
Subject: My Submission
Attachments: SJ Submission to Constitutional Advisory Panel.doc

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached my submission on the Constitutional Review.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Johnson

Title: Constitutional Review - Submission 2013

Author: Tom Johnson

Napier

Submission to Constitutional Advisory Panel – April 20 2013
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1. Submission:

This submission is predicated on a number of factors, which concern me greatly as a fourth generation *indigenous* New Zealand citizen. I have used the literal definition of the term indigenous as, "to be born in a specific place," which is how the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* defines the word, as all New Zealanders are either descendants of migratory ancestors or are recent arrivals. My submissions are in two parts. The first

from 1(a) – 1 (i) covers the express points raised by the panel terms of reference. The second section covers points of specific concern to me as a New Zealander anxious to preserve democracy in this country.

a) Size of Parliament

The nominally 120 members are more than is needed to run a country of 4.5 million people if the structures and processes are modified to cope efficiently. I am opposed to any increase in numbers and recommend that there are no more than 100 representatives – all to be elected (no list MPs).

b) The length of term of parliament – Should the term be fixed?

With no Upper House or a Citizens' Veto of unacceptable legislation, a shorter term and more frequent elections is the only way of holding the government to account. Whilst our shorter term does not prevent political parties "buying" their way into parliament the three year term is the only way that voters can effectively restrain the powers of the Executive and hold the government to account, thus ensuring that the government remains responsible to voters.

c) Should the Election Day be flexible or fixed?

Currently the Prime Minister fixes the date with the subsequent benefits to his/her own party. Whilst a fixed date may open things up to electioneering and lobbying either way I don't believe it is a major problem as long as the electorate can vote democratically.

d) Should the number of electorates stay the same?

No. The electorates should be adjusted to accommodate a maximum of 100 seats and all list members should be eliminated.

e) Should the method of calculating the size of electorates be changed?

The system needs to be fair to all participant parties. The change of electoral boundaries in the past has tended to be a "dog fight" between Labour and National over areas where they have dominated in previous elections. I doubt if there will ever be a perfect system but it should be as fair as possible. I am opposed to separate electorates based on race. Therefore the Maori electorates should be eliminated.

f) Should electoral integrity legislation be reintroduced?

In view of another example of a party member losing the confidence of his own party during this current term of parliament I believe that the electoral integrity legislation should be reintroduced to both stop party hopping and also MPs staying on in parliament after they have been dropped from their own party.

g) Should the Maori Electoral option (separate Maori roll) be retained or abolished?

It should be abolished, as no representation should be based on race alone. New Zealand is a multi ethnic country and all citizens should have equal rights but not rights based on race.

h) Should the parliamentary Maori seats be retained or abolished?

They should be abolished because they are based on race. Currently there are 20 Maori politicians in parliament, which exceeds their demographic representation and proves the point.

i) Should local government Maori seats be retained or abolished?

They should be abolished for the same reasons expressed above.

j) The role of the Treaty of Waitangi within our constitutional arrangements:

The Treaty is a divisive document because its simple purpose and meaning in 1840 has been hi-jacked and distorted with spurious contemporary meanings by the Maori Iwi's neo traditionalists and Maori academics motivated by special privilege and an unbridled desire for power and resources

k) Bill of Rights issues (for example, property rights, entrenchment):

The rights of all citizens should be the same. This includes property rights.

l) Should the protection of property rights be included in the Bill of Rights?

Yes

m) Written constitution:

New Zealand should retain its present flexible constitutional arrangements that consist of a collection of written statutes, conventions, and common law rights that together set out the basic rules by which we are governed. Our elected Members of Parliament who are accountable to the electorate should hold all law-making power. New Zealand does not need a new written constitution. It should avoid anything that gives the ultimate law-

making power to un-elected judges

2. Other Comments:

a) Constitutional Panel Appointment:

My first concern is that the democratic principles established in New Zealand by the enactment of the 1852 Constitution Act, which in turn provided the structures and processes for democratic governance in the country have been undermined and subverted by successive governments who arrogantly ignored the will of the electorate and ignored referenda (e.g. anti-smacking legislation, the proposed partial sale of state assets etc.) The appointment of the Review Panel is an example of a blatant disregard for fairness because the five Maori representatives are professed Treatyists, radicals or Maori sovereignty proponents. Their numeric representation on the panel far outweighs their demographic representation as members of New Zealand society. As the Tuwharetoa chief negotiator on Treaty reparations former deputy Prime Minister Sir Michael Cullen has a definite conflict of interest and could scarcely be deemed to be impartial or objective. The taint continues with the public utterances of Deborah Coddington, married to and no doubt influenced by the views of her husband Colin Carruthers, lead barrister for the Maori Council in their case against the Government over water rights. John Luxton a former Maori Affairs minister has gone on record as assigning special rights to the Treaty of Waitangi.

Conclusion and Submission:

The panel is biased and will not render an impartial assessment. How can the government or parliament give credence to a report from a biased body?

b) Democracy and the Constitutional Review

New Zealand is a democracy containing the three elements that constitute a democracy embedded in its structures and processes. These include:

- The Nation — which is the overall framework and idea we have of ourselves.
- The State – which is parliament, and all the institutions and systems of government?

- The Citizens – who are the subjects of the nation-state, and hold it accountable.

These three elements are held together by the principles of universalism, equality, and freedom. Universalism is the commitment to the belief that the human being is the political subject and is therefore is regarded as human before he or she is seen as a member of a race, religion or other type of social group. Universalism is the basis of democracy because it justifies the equal status of the citizen. It should be recognized that ***the political status of citizenship is different from cultural/race identity.***

This means that political status, that is, citizenship, is part of a constitution, but race/cultural/religious identity is not. In democratic countries religion is kept out of politics because religious identity is not part of the political arrangements. So for the many New Zealanders that have a religion, their religious status is not their political status. Race and culture is like religion – it is an identity, but not a political status.

Conclusion and submission:

Race/cultural identity cannot be included as a political status in a constitution. Race and cultural identity should not be used to provide political privilege. This goes to the heart of why the Treaty is now such a divisive document. Does the panel recognize the articles of the Treaty with meanings of the time of signing (i.e. 1840)? If not, why not? If the panel wishes to ascribe contemporary meanings what justification can it give for those?

c) The Treaty and its Different Interpretations (Treaty Partnership and principles

The Treaty as written in 1840 is a simple document consisting of a preamble, three articles and an epilogue. In the first article, sovereignty was ceded by Maori to the Crown. In recognition of that factor in article three Maori were granted all rights and privileges of British subjects and were guaranteed the protection of the Crown. Article two is now a contentious one as Maori were granted the right to administer their taonga. (Property gained by the spear- 1840 translation) disputed today by Maori claiming contemporary interpretations to include all forms of property. They also challenge sovereignty issues claiming the right to dual sovereignty.

It is the unchallenged contemporary interpretations of the Treaty by the Waitangi Tribunal that have created the division and angst in New Zealand society. The word partnership does not appear in any version of the Treaty and to imply that the British Crown in 1840 who controlled about 25% of world ever entered into a partnership with a native race of approximately 100,000 people is ludicrous. The agreement to the rights of British citizenship was in itself an important and unique recognition for Maori people.

Likewise the principles of the Treaty introduced by Sir Geoffrey Palmer in 1989 some 149 years after the event are another contemporary intervention used at the time to secure the Maori vote for his Labour Party, and seized upon by the biculturalists and separatists and now is considered by many to be the orthodoxy.

Conclusion and submission:

The deeply held divisions over interpretation are a strong reason alone not to include the Treaty in future legislation. These divisions have been highlighted in all surveys conducted in recent years on the importance and acceptability of the Treaty. The danger for New Zealand is that race-based legislation would create the prospect of New Zealand in a similar vein to many overseas countries developing the ethno-cultural conflicts which have become the most common source of political violence in the world today.

d) Treaty in constitution would divide, not unite

Conclusion and submission:

I would submit that the existing divisions would be exacerbated further if the Treaty is included in New Zealand's constitution for the following reasons:

- It would divide us into two peoples, one of whose political status comes from their genetic heritage or race, and the other whose political status is that of citizen.
- Including the Treaty in a constitution would bring into the constitution an anti-democratic political system – the tribe/iwi.
- The fundamental differences of the two systems would be destructive of democracy.
- Another fundamental difference between the political status of

citizenship and the nature of tribalism is that the former espouses equality for all and the other is based on inequality and privilege.

e) Historical revisionism and deliberate propaganda

The control of historical interpretation by emergent and ruling elites is a common political strategy used to secure the ideological dominance necessary to maintain political and privileged access to economic resources

It is very evident in New Zealand that historical revisionism has accompanied culturalist politics.

The new interpretation usually has scant regard for historical facts.

The sanitized version of Maori history ignores the genocide perpetrated on the Moriori, cannibalism, infanticide, and the killing of 40,000 – 60,000 of their own people in the “Musket wars”. The true ills of Maori society in pre European times are ignored for a romanticized version of life that blames colonialism for all the ills in a manner used to support an ideology rather than to delineate historical reality.

The revisionist viewpoint came about from the 1970s and is entrenched in our education system and government institutions and is nothing more or less than biased propaganda.

Conclusion and submission:

This propaganda and historical revisionism should be recognized for what it is a distortion of our history; this is another strong and valid reason why the Treaty should not be included in a new constitution.

f) Politicized Educational propaganda

Biculturalism has been the dominant ideology in New Zealand education since the 1960s reflecting the concerns of “Pakeha” educators to accommodate perceived Maori sensibilities and the conviction that Maori communalism and spirituality could contribute to the nation’s culture.

Since the 1960s anthropologists, departmental educationalists and politicians have criticized and blamed education for failing to solve society’s socio-economic problems. Maori culture held multiple attractions for these educators as it was perceived it would simultaneously foster pride in a supposedly unique national identity,

absolve colonial guilt, defuse urban Maori tensions, and provide a palliative to problems of urbanization whilst enriching the spiritually impoverished materialistic Pakeha culture.

Conclusion and submission:

I would submit the whole focus of bicultural education ignores the realities of a multicultural New Zealand and the teaching of a sanitized Maori history has connotations of the political propaganda carried out in other countries at the expense of democracy.

Our politicized education system is another reason for turning down the inclusion of the Treaty in a new constitution.

I would further submit that funding research that critiques the historical revisionism of the bicultural period — so that NZ's history is studied according to sound research methods, and not in the interests of Treaty politics, as is currently the case with much Waitangi Tribunal research.

g) Constitution is about citizenship, not culture

Conclusion and submission:

Our present constitution includes the right that each individual has to practise his or her cultural identity. This right is enshrined in legislation, which says that a person cannot be discriminated against on the basis of race, religion and cultural affiliation. It is pertinent to point out that right only exists because of our equal status as citizens — a status that comes from the universalist principle that we are all equal as human beings. Citizenship is at the basis of our freedom, and an essential part of a democratic constitution. I strongly submit that the inclusion of the Treaty in a constitution and by inference in all legislation will undermine and subvert those rights

h) Tribalism based on inequality

Conclusion and submission:

Tribalism which has given rise to a neo traditionalist approach by Maori Iwi to political affairs presupposes that the modern Maori despite intermarriage somehow replicates the forbears who signed the treaty. Tribalism is in my view incompatible with democracy because tribalism is based on principles of inequality, and those in positions of authority are not elected and are therefore not accountable. Tribalism is a pre-modern system that has anti-

democratic factors recognized throughout the world where there is a move away from tribalism to democracy. In tribal organizations a person's political status comes from the status of his or her ancestors. Tribalism is divisive with once again the dividing mechanism being race.

i) Sovereignty

Conclusion and submission:

Parliament is sovereign, not two Treaty 'partners'. There can't be two 'sovereigns'. It is Parliament that makes the laws and exercises authority on behalf of all New Zealand citizens, to whom it is accountable. If it were true that there was a Treaty 'partnership' then iwi would be sovereign alongside Parliament. This is nonsensical. It is the result of hugely influential lobbying by a small group of powerful biculturalists and iwi lobbyists, but opposed by most New Zealanders. The Government Constitutional Advisory Panel is a good example of this creeping inclusion. 50% of its members was chosen because of their race. That is confusing political status with identity – the point I make above.

There can only be one sovereign. Inclusion of the Treaty in a constitution would divide, not unite

j) Co-governance

Conclusion and submission:

The latest strategy of 'co-governance'. as in the proposed co-governance of the Hauraki Gulf with 50% Maori and 50% representation from all the other groups with an interest in the Hauraki Gulf is a very serious step in the wrong direction for governance. It gives one race-based group the Maori iwi unaccountable power, and takes justified and accountable power away from the bulk of the New Zealand population.

This would be a serious erosion of democracy and is an example of the race based politics that would be paramount if the Treaty and all its false interpretations were included in all our legislation

k) Parliament, not Supreme Court, must be supreme

Conclusion and submission:

It is vital for the future of our democracy that the government ensures that Parliament is supreme free from an unelected judiciary or powerful lobby groups like the biculturalists and iwi elite have in

making and interpreting our laws. I submit the supremacy of parliament must be maintained.

This is a further reason that the race based Maori seats should be abolished. It is important that our democratic institutions are strengthened. And that our democratic principles preclude racial favoritism. For those wanting greater equality and social justice it will not come from the biculturalist approach but rather from political arrangements to do with employment, and politics concerned with housing, health, and education. All New Zealanders should benefit from such policies. Such flexibility must be constrained by democratic principles and systems. And therefore cannot include the Treaty.

353

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 15/04/2013 3:54 p.m.
Subject: http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/form_submission

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

Full Names: Appollonia Maria Johnston Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Postal Region: Waikato Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission:
I believe that the Treaty of Waitangi should NOT be a part of our constitution. NZ is a rich, diverse, multicultural society and our NZ constitution needs to reflect that. All people are equal, having equal representation and rights. History shows that many Treaties in many Countries have become obsolete over time. A Treaty is not something that is caste in stone, where-as a constitution is. Once all Treaty settlements have been addressed, we need to move on. It has served its purpose. Currently, if you are not Maori or Pakaha you are made to feel like a non- entity, directly or indirectly. We have all been travellers to this country at some stage in our family histories. Our constitution should reflect our tolerance of all new people, religions and expressions thereof, tolerance of new ideas, and include an expansion of The Bill of Rights. All Leaders of our Country must firmly believe in this and promote this philosophy or we risk being stuck in a time warp that can only lead to ongoing litigation and stagnation.

Sent on the 15 April 2013 at 15:54

1433

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 18/06/2013 4:15 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Bettv Johnston Organisation Name: Email Address:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Tauranga Postal Region: B.O.P. Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: I submit that we do not need a single, written Constitution,

nor should it have a higher legal status. Our Parliamentarians should have the power to decide on legislation. That is the reason we elect them.

Sent on the 18 June 2013 at 16:14

1190

From: ~
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 9/06/2013 8:36 a.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Bruce Warren Johnston Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Cambridge Postal Region: Waikato Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: If we are to survive as a country, we MUST halt and reverse any legislation based on
race. All legislative and financial separation of Maori as a racially identified group separate from other
New Zealand citizens must cease. I am of Maori descent, and
I know that the only people who benefit from this divide and rule strategy are those who are members
of the Law Society of New Zealand, politicians and their employees and those myriad others who
make their living from the application of the legislation -
courts of law, local bodies, enforcement and insurance (to name just a few).

Sent on the 9 June 2013 at 08:35

2376

From: "Don J"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 3/07/2013 10:22 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

There is only one possible outcome which is fair and equal to all legitimate New Zealand citizens and that very obviously is " Abolish the Maori seats. " Maori have at the very least equal rights along side all other New Zealand citizens now and are perfectly capable of holding their own and winning seats if they so wish without being patronised by all other equal New Zealanders.

Donald Johnston.

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.

Renata Johnston
London
UK

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.

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- 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;
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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.

Robina Johnston
Gore
New Zealand

649

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 28/04/2013 7:55 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: steve johnston Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: I do not
believe that the treaty has any part of the future of New Zealand as all it has done is create a divide
between Maori and the rest of the citizens of NZ(just look at every feb 6th), the claims have got bigger
and more outrageous. what we for get
is that Maori are not indigenous but were explorers just like the rest of u they just beat us here by a
few hundred years which does not make them indigenous.if we are to go forward as a country we
must talk as one not with some having a bigger voice.

so no the treaty should not have any part in our constitution

Sent on the 28 April 2013 at 19:54

649a

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 28/04/2013 8:04 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: steve johnston Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: hamilton
Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: I think
the constitution should be on a single document so there is no doubt what our guide lines are. The
constitution should be the basis of our laws but should override them.

The courts should be responsible for the consistency of legislation as the courts are consistent where
as politicians come and go and they could change depending on their own views.

Sent on the 28 April 2013 at 20:03

6495

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 28/04/2013 8:10 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: steve johnston Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: If the
party memeber leaves his party then two things should happen .if he/she was voted in they should
keep their seat if they are part of the list mp then they should have to leave

Sent on the 28 April 2013 at 20:09

649c

From: ..
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 28/04/2013 8:16 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: steve johnston Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: Maori
should not be treated any differently than any other New Zealander like all races if they are good
enough they will get voted in.

Also if the issues are worth looking at then again it will be worked through. this country has a lot of
different races and cultural differences and we need to look at all not just Maori. One country many
peoples

Sent on the 28 April 2013 at 20:15

Received 3 May 2013

964

Constitutional Advisory Panel,

Te Anau

25.4.13.

On the 18.4.13 the great statesman of our time Barack O'Barra said "What a shame - full day for Washington" I say it was a shameful day for Wellington. On the day that the world kept for the victims of the Boston bombers, we saw M'P's in our parliament cheering & partying for a minority of sexual, self serving, spin doctors, mostly unelected, people ram through a bill which suited their way of life. It was all "Look at ME"

Never mind the children, who would be affected. There are a lot of reasons I oppose any change to our constitution

The main priority is. We the people, have the right to know who this panel is & what loyalty and allegiance do they show to our country & flag & name.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,
Shirley Johnston

639

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 25/04/2013 1:14 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Simon Johnston Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New
Zealand Submission: New Zealand does not require a written constitution. Any document written in
the name of New Zealander's would have to be ratified by a national referendum otherwise it is not
our constitution.

Sent on the 25 April 2013 at 13:14

670

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 29/04/2013 11:54 a.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Calum Johnstone Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Gisborne Postal Region: Gisborne Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: I am 24, a new Master graduate from the University of Otago. Originally from the
Gisborne which i still consider to be my home.

In my opinion, being a Kiwi is to belong to the best nation on Earth. I feel immense pride to be part of a country and a people, who stand up for our beliefs on the world stage. I think there was now better example of this than when Murray McCully spoke at the United Nations a few months ago, and stated quite obviously, the lack of willingness to help in Syria. And that his country men and woman were sick waiting for the death toll to rise enough to force the international community into action. This is the country i want to live to, a small pluckly nation that is not afraid to take on the big players in this world.

My first comment is an objection to the lack of public awareness around this goings on. This would be the most important occurrence at government level that is happening write now, and in my mind everyone should know about this, and i dont think everyone does.

As far as a constitution is concerned, generally I fail to see the need for a written document. I understand the concept of an unwritten constitution and it seems to have guided us very nicely for 150 years. The other reason that I would not like to see a written constitution is that it seems to pin a nation down to past era. I look to the United States and their inability to recognize that they no longer live in the 18th century and they are still adhering to a document that was created with no possible way to imagine the world of the future. It could be argued that a properly written constitution would mitigate this hamstrung problem, but i still fall on the "if it aint broke then dont fix" side of the fence.

If the consensus from this review was that a constitution was required, then my only request would be that it reflect our country as a whole and not the existence of two different people living together on one land. I am all for the treaty settlements were grievances have happened, but when they have run their course, the Treaty of Waitangi should be rendered an historical document only and should not form the corner stone of a new constitution. I want to live in a country where we are consider ourselves Kiwis, each of us coming from very different ancestry, whether it by of European, Polynesia, Asian, American or African origin.

I dont not think of myself as a European or a Pakeha, i was born here, as were four generations of my family. If there is one thing that i want to see as part of your review, it is that I am Kiwi, nothing else.

2647

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 5/07/2013 9:53 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

The time for Race based seats should have passed a long time ago as was originally planed when they were introduced.
There are better ways to fairly help those that need assistance, whether they be Moari or otherwise.

I am a firm believer that this anacronism should be removed.

Yours sincerely
I Johnstone

Auckland

923

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 28/05/2013 9:11 a.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: I Johnstone Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Postal Region: Auckland Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: ANYTHING that subjugates reason and the ability to question those promoting unreasonable ideas, if not remove them from their positions (ie government) should not be considered as rational. It is one thing to have utter belief in what your personal ideas might be, its another to entrench a 'belief' system within a so called democratic government in a way which makes it unquestionable. This is dangerous territory, it should not be considered as an option for any democracy.

Sent on the 28 May 2013 at 09:09

4354

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 31/07/2013 9:17 a.m.

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

Full Names: Parefaihinu Manahi Jonathan Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal
AddressB: Postal City: Postal Region: Auckland Postal Post Code:
Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: 1) We the Heredity Chiefs and Heads of the Tribes of the Northern parts of New Zealand, being assembled at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands on this 28th day October, 1835, declare the Independence of our Country in which is "CONSTITUTED" and DECLARED to
be an Independent State, under the designated of the Tribes of New Zealand..... 2) All sovereign power and Authority within the the territories of the United Tribes of New Zealand, is hereby Declared to reside entirely and exclusively in the heredity Chiefs
and Heads of tribes in their collective capacity, who also DECLARE that they will not permit ANY legislative authority separate from themselves in their collective capacity to EXIST, nor any function of Government to be exercised within the said territories,
unless by persons appointed by them and acting under the authority of Laws regular enacted by them in CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.....3) The Heredity chiefs and Heads of Tribes agree to meet in congress at Waitangi in the autumn of each year, for the purpose of
framing Laws for the dispensation of Justice, the preservation of peace and good order, and the regulation of trades: and they cordially invite the Southern Tribes to lay aside their private animosities and to consult the safety and welfare of our common Country,
by joining the Confederation of the United Tribes.....4)..They also agree to send a copy of this declaration to his Majesty the King of England, to thank him for his Acknowledgement of their Flag and in return for their friendship and protection which they
have shown, are prepared to show to such of his subjects as they have settled in their Country, or resorted to its shores for the purpose of trade, they entreat that he will continue to be the Parent of their infant State and he will become its protector from
all attempts upon its Independence..... Agreed to unanimously on this 28th day of October, 1835 in the presence of His Majesties Resident. 35 chiefs marks, and others, later Tainui and Kahununu....English Residents: Henry Williams Missionary CMS...George
Clarke, CMS...James Clendon, Merchant...Gilbert Mair, Merchant....Witness to the Declaration and signed by JAMES BUSBY.....Our Submissions only recognise the 1835 Constitution signed by our Tainui Chief and first Maori King..as this Declared Constitution
was Gazetted and had the Original Flag which is still in use to this day..thank you.

Submitted on the 31 July 2013 at 09:16