

5338

From: "ABBOTT"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 11/07/2013 11:42 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

Dear Constitutional Review Members

My submission to you is based on what I believe to be my middle of the road opinion of an average New Zealander. I am not particularly political in my everyday concerns or activities, I am not a member of any political party, I am neither politically extreme left or right, in fact I would say I am centre of the political spectrum. I do take note of national and international events, listen with interest to local, national and international news and opinion. I have a tertiary education and have lived in several countries.

My impression of the Constitutional Review process is as follows:

It is far too secretive, or at least failing in it's responsibility to keep the country well informed of it's activities and deliberations.

As in any well managed process, an ongoing audit of how effectively it's objectives and processes are reaching and being understood by it's clients, in this case the citizens of New Zealand, is necessary. Is any such objective measure being made by the review committee?

It does not appear to be a balanced representation of the New Zealand population, or even expert opinion.

Some members appear to have clear political agendas. As well as accurately representing New Zealand demographics and population groups, surely a constitutional review committee should either be elected or be appointed from people who have at least a wide knowledge of constitutional affairs, both in practice and in theory. This does not appear to apply to the committee in general and several members in particular.

The very title of the process is misleading.

The use of the word review implies that there is a constitution in existence. If it is taken to imply that the process is to adapt the Treaty of Waitangi into a formal constitution, then it is a very misleading and dishonest process being undertaken in the name of a review.

I believe that in order for the outcome of the 'review' to be accepted by the majority of New Zealanders and not become a seriously divisive issue in future, the committee needs to do far more in proving it's credibility and be much more open in it's communication with the public.

Until such time as it is obvious to me that this is a completely open process and not a political process in disguise, I will not support the the Constitutional Review.

Thank you for listening to my opinion.

Clive Abbott.

3932

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 28/07/2013 12:38 p.m.

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

Full Names: Susan Margaret Abel Organisation Name: Email: _____
Phone: _____ Postal AddressA: _____ Postal AddressB: _____ Postal
City: Auckland Postal Region: _____ Postal Post Code: _____ Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: What are your aspirations for Aotearoa New Zealand?

I would like New Zealand to be a world leader in honouring its indigenous peoples. This would mean a Treaty based constitution, which starts from the Treaty. This would mean self-determination for Māori over many aspects of their lives. The recent Tūhoe settlement offers a way forward here. It would mean that non-Māori understand and respect the reasons for this (which is probably outside the realms of the constitution, but you did ask for my aspirations!). I would like to see a New Zealand where all New Zealanders understand and are comfortable with tikanga Māori, and see this as contributing to a unique New Zealand identity.

This would necessitate keeping the Māori seats in Parliament in some shape and form for the foreseeable future. As the Māori population grows in proportion to the rest of the population, this will need to be reconsidered.

I identify as Pākehā with whakapapa links to an iwi. There must be many people like me in New Zealand. I walk more comfortably in the Pākehā world, but am learning to walk comfortably in te ao Māori. I would like all of us to be able to do this, insofar, of course, as it is culturally appropriate and welcomed by Māori.

I would also like to see a New Zealand that is equal across a whole range of other areas. I am appalled by the increasing gap in wealth between people. I don't know what the Constitution can do about this, but there must be a way of thinking laterally and imaginatively in this area.

I would like to see a New Zealand that respects the environment more and am really excited by the move Bolivia has taken to grant all nature equal rights to humans. This is about our quality of life now and for those in the future. (and a Constitution should look to the future).

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

I mentioned the retention of Māori seats for as long as it is necessary above. Democracy is great, but there is also the tyranny of the majority.

I would like to see legislation passed by Parliament subject to review by the judiciary. I have always thought this, but the recent GCSB Bill highlights the necessity for this even more.

I would like to see Aotearoa New Zealand as a republic.

Submitted on the 28 July 2013 at 12:37

4838

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 31/07/2013 4:46 p.m.

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

Full Names: Moira Helen Aberdeen Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal
AddressB: Postal City: Wellington Postal Region: Wellington Postal Post Code:
Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: My aspirations for Aotearoa / NZ is that we have
Treaty-based constitutional arrangements that result in Maori having an equal say in what happens (ie
50 Maori say and 50% non-Maori say) ie not dependent on numbers if people, that tangata whenua
have a
respected and recognised place as traditional owners and the the Maori Language is given equal
status in practice and in law in this country and sufficient resources are made available for this to be
so. The Declaration of Independence at The Treaty of Waitangi
should form the basis of the Constitution, and should be made permanently stable/fixed so that it is
not up for re-negotiation by successive governments. My aspirations for Aotearoa are the we become
a truly bi-lingual nation and that the education, health
and housing OUTCOMES for Maori and non-Maori are equal.sincerely, Moira Aberdeen

Submitted on the 31 July 2013 at 16:46

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.

Shahed Abu Jwaied
New Zealand

679

From:

To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>

Date: 15/04/2013 4:26 p.m.

Subject: The form on your contact page has just been submitted

Sent from:

Contact Name: Graeme A'Court Phone:

Email:

Comment: Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

I have lived in Singapore for 15 years and i work in Asia even though i live in New Zealand. I am not even sure if this is the right forum but what concerns me is that we don't talk about NZ being multi-cultural but bi-cultural?? When you see a city like Auckland that has approx 25% Asian then how can we be bi-cultural? I am not racist as i have mentioned i would consider myself a "white Asian" due to what i do and where i work. But i strongly believe we need to move on and we convert money into education as this is the only true solution.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely

Graeme A'Court Sign Up For Updates: Yes

Sent on the 15 April 2013 at 16:25

2609

From: The Adams
To: "constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz" <constitutionalreview@justice.gov...
Date: 4/07/2013 7:13 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

Abolish, we are all meant to be equal.

Sent from my iPad

25 00

From: Annette Adams
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 4/07/2013 10:12 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

ABOLISH MAORI SEATS.

Annette Adams

3034'
received 18/7
WANGANUI

16 July, 2013

The Panel Members
Constitutional Advisory Panel
C/- Ministry of Justice
DX SX10088
WELINGTON

Ladies and Gentlemen

I submit as follows:

(i) Electoral Matters

(a) **Size of Parliament** – The 1999 referendum clearly and convincingly showed that the public were overwhelmingly in favour of the number of seats being reduced from 120 to 99. 15 years later another referendum, this time binding on Government should be held. A similar result will eventuate. The cost of Government would reduce and the quality of politicians would improve.

(ii) **Term of Parliament** – The advent of MMP has made it more difficult for Governments to implement policies they claim to have a mandate for. I favour a four year term to allow more time for meaningful public consultation.

(ii) Maori Representation

As intermarriage continues and numbers on the Maori roll decrease the time has well passed for those who claim to represent Maori to contest seats in all electorates. Quality candidates will succeed irrespective of the colour of their skin. I favour the abolition of Maori seats in Parliament and local government – as does the Prime Minister who is on record of saying so.

I have read and agree with the submission of Wanganui resident Mr R.G. Hainsworth who was prompted to write at length following his attending a public meeting in Wanganui which was addressed by the panel's co-chair Professor Burrows.

Respectfully



Graham P Adams

4007

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 29/07/2013 8:06 a.m.

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

Full Names: Holly adams Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Christchurch Postal Region: Postal
Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: Enviromental issues and preserving
the countrys natural beauty also being as clean and green as we claim we are. Focus on helping new
zealanders especially the poor and vouldnerable. Taking a hard line on criminals especially repeat
offenders. Longer jail
terms without parol. Making insurance companies accountable and responsible for their actions
regarding paying out for the quakes. Bringing big international music acts to north AND south islands.
Helping curb new zealands alcohol problem. Not testing legal
highs on animals. Banning geneticly modified foods. Not allowing new zealanders to be spied on. No
oil drilling or fracking. These are all issues I feel strongly about and believe all new zealanders do too.
We need to get back to the way is used to be in terms
of a clean green new zealand because that's what we're known for. Having a strong focus on peoples
wellbeing and health is also very important to the way we see ourselves and others view us. We need
to make new zealand the place people want to be! Not the
place people want to leave!

Submitted on the 29 July 2013 at 08:05

2473

From: >
To:
Date: 4/07/2013 9:37 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

In my opinion the four Maori seats should be abolished without delay.

My reasoning behind this is that we are supposed to be—and reason alone should dictate that we ought to be—one nation, not a number of nations.

The New Zealand House of Representatives is a place of legislature, not of racial differences, therefore all men and women therein should be as equal to conduct the nation's affairs without fear or favour toward any racial or ethnic consideration.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Your faithfully,

JOSEPH . . . ADAMS

NORTH CANTERBURY

202

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 11/04/2013 8:27 a.m.
Subject: http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/form_submission

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

Full Names: Marcus Adams Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA Postal AddressB: Postal City: Martinborough Postal Region:
South Wairarapa Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: My
aspirations are

- 1) That we stop using the word Aotearoa to describe the modern nation of New Zealand
- 2) that we scrap the Treaty of Waitangi completely as a document made by Victorians meeting the Stone Age tribes that were here has no place in the 21st century
- 3) That we stop all Maori seats in parliament and have only New Zealander seats in parliament
- 4) That we have a written US-Style constitution that creates one set of rules and rights for one set of people in a modern nation called New Zealand
- 5) That we move to a 4 year Parliamentary term

Sent on the 11 April 2013 at 08:27

2941

From: Simon Adams
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 9/07/2013 1:00 p.m.
Subject: Submission on Constitutional Review

Dear sir or madame,

I wish to make a submission on the constitutional review for your consideration.

I would like to see the abolishment of Maori seats.

Kind regards,

Simon Adams

2941a

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 8/08/2013 8:48 a.m.

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

Full Names: Simon Joseph Adams Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal City: Wellington Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: All New Zealanders treated equally. No different priviledges based on race or culture.

Submitted on the 10 June 2013 at 22:18

18731

18 June 2013

Dear Sir/Madam,

I strongly oppose any legislation or reference to the treaty of Waitangi in any current or future legislation

If at any time in the future a written constitution is drafted I am strongly opposed to any race based legislation.

Any constitution must be based on one nation one people all equal.

To base a constitution on any agreement between a bunch of english sailors and a handful of semi literate stone age natives over one hundred and sixty years ago is complete lunacy and has no place in the aspirations of a developing country in modern times.

separatism in every form has never worked and has inevitably led to tragedy in many countries and I am of the opinion that if separatism was to gain a foothold in New Zealand the outcome would be no different as the outcomes in other countries.

A written constitution is a positive
chance for New Zealand to forge
ahead as one nation one people

Kind Regards

476

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 16/04/2013 9:17 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: peter john addison-krippner Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: N.A. Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Hamilton Postal Region:
Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: i feel that there are too many
members of parliament. There should be 60 members of parliament. Parliament members should
have there income cut by half because we (as taxpayers) have to pay out for all the unnecessary
luxuaries and that money should be
fed back into the country as it would lower the cost of living and allow more employment
opportunity's. with more unemployed opportunity crime would decrease and you would see a
decrease in gang affiliations as people would have other choices other than reverting
to crime drugs benefit fraud etc.

Sent on the 16 April 2013 at 21:16

4116

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

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

Full Names: Heike ursula adrian Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Palmerston North Postal Region: Manawatu Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New
Zealand Submission: What are your aspirations for Aotearoa New Zealand?

I would like to live in a country where people are tolerant to other people's culture and believes.
Where people are treated the same way by authorities as well as fellow citizens regardless of their
race, religion or sex.

Where the strong look after the weak. Where the government is elected by the people to represent the
people and not big business, themselves or overseas interest Where people in power are held
accountable for their action or lack off.

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

Better then in the last 20 years. There has to be more openness and discussion before governments
sign important rights away. Some off the overseas agreements that take rights away from New
Zealand citizens should be open for discussion before treaties get signed.

Democratic principles have been eroded and high tech and globalisation are reducing civil liberties
and rights further and further. We need save guards to protect citizens rights to free speech and
protect journalists from being gaged. We have to make sure
that we still know what is going on in our country.

Submitted on the 29 July 2013 at 22:09

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.

Agustine Affandi
Wellington
New Zealand

3043¹

Wanganui
24.07.2013

The Secretariat
Constitutional Advisory Panel
C/- Ministry of Justice
DX SX10088
Wellington.

Submission to the Constitutional Review.

I/we object to any change to the New Zealand Constitution on the following grounds.

1. Any change that includes references to the Treaty of Waitangi must be rejected on the grounds that it is already creating division within many New Zealanders who are of the belief that we are all one people.
2. The original Treaty of Waitangi gave sovereignty to the British Government and was intended to protect the inhabitants of New Zealand from hostile nations. This was accepted by the Chiefs prior to them signing the treaty.
3. There is ample evidence that there have been many "full and final settlements" by some claimants, up to five times in some cases. The evidence used to justify many of these claims is based on historical facts being "adjusted" to distort the real truth.
4. The Waitangi Tribunal must be abolished along with the Maori Seats as their policies and actions are racist and have no place in a fair future for New Zealand. This must also apply to Local Government, people should only be elected to Parliament and/or public office on merit, not race.
5. Our current constitution is the envy of many other countries and has worked well so far. There is really no need to change anything, and to use a well known quote, "if it aint broke, don't fix it". We must live in a society that treats everyone as equal.
6. It would be desirable to extend the parliamentary term to four years instead of the current three.
7. There has been no clamouring for any change to our present constitution apart from a small section of the community who wish to have a more dominant role in the running of the country.

In conclusion, as there is no over powering push from the majority of the New Zealand population to change our current constitution, leave it as it is.

John Charles Ager.

882

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 21/05/2013 11:23 a.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Brenda Agnew Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City Postal
Region: Otago Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: To:

John Key, The New Zealand Government.

All Members of the Constitutional Advisory Panel, Constitutional Advisory Panel, Ministry of Justice.

We the people of New Zealand, demand that any new constitution resulting from the constitutional conversation process, should protect all state assets from sale or disposal either in part or in their entirety, in perpetuity for the people of new Zealand.

Please accept my petition as my personal submission to the Constitution Conversation.

Sincerely

Brenda Agnew

Sent on the 21 May 2013 at 11:22

2334

From: "M & C Agnew" <
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 3/07/2013 7:12 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

These seats need to be abolished. They are a relic of the past.

4014'

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 29/07/2013 9:36 a.m.

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

Full Names: Craig Graeme Rangituuhua Ahipene Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal
AddressB: Postal City: Postal Region: Bay of Plenty Postal Post Code:
Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: Te Tiriti o Waitangi should be enshrined within a
written constitution and take precedence over the English version as ultimately that was the version
agreed and signed to by the majority of Maori chiefs and secondly because of contra-preferandum.
There
should be clear definition of what it means article by article within its original context and how that
should be applied to a modern context. This document should have supreme superiority over any
other law or statute and be entrenched and not be able to
be overridden. The main reason for this is to prevent an erosion of Maori rights as guaranteed under
both versions of the treaty.

There should also be a committee established to ensure that existing and proposed legislation should
be repealed or rejected if those acts or bills contravene the treaty.

The constitution should create a type of federation so as to allow Maori to establish their own state(s)
under the federation, this would be a way that would uphold "tino rangatiratanga" as guaranteed
under both versions of the treaty.

Submitted on the 29 July 2013 at 09:34

Quick Submission

Your name:

Tiana M. Aho

Name of the organisation you represent (if applicable):

Tikahāhau Aho o Māori Māori
 o Te Whānau Hapu State o Maniapoto.

Postal address or email address:

TARANAKI

Our Constitution was set in 1852
 Declaration of Sovereign Nations,
 and confirmed in Te Tiriti 1840,
 by the Crown of England;
 constituting the Confederation of
 Sovereign Hapu States of New Zealand,
 the Maori Executive Congressional
 Assembly and Crown Government.
 As a direct consequence of
 Settler intrusion and lawless
 settlement, however by corruption
 and deceit the greedy
 settlers were able to falsely
 establish their own government,
 which ever since has taken all
 our land, our homes, our precious
 resources and treasures, institutions,
 and deprived us our sovereign rights.

As where protected in Te Tiriti by
 the Crown of England.
 And now we face another lie, to
 ensure we never attain our
 just rights;
 "The Constitution Advisory Panel"
 the New Zealand Settler Government
 and the Pakeha people must honour
 in full the founding documents
 of our nation, as agreed to
 by the Maori people, not the Pakeha
 misrepresentations.
 The Settler Government must
 immediately reconstitute the
 Supreme Sovereign Executive
 Congressional Assemblies of the
 Confederation of Sovereign Hapu States
 of Ngā Hāhau iwi Nations of Nations
 of Aotearoa New Zealand,
 reinstate the Governor General
 with full authority over the Settler
 Government, and full exclusive
 return of all land plus all
 expected income.
 Instating the Maori Hapu State
 Councils.

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

239

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 12/04/2013 1:52 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Submission: the law that runs this country is the declaration 1835.why do you want to change it.
because its for maori Full Name: charmaine ainsley. Email:

Sent on the 12 April 2013 at 13:44

3718

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 21/07/2013 4:20 p.m.

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

Full Names: Marney Ainsworth Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB:
Postal City: Christchurch Postal Region: Canterbury Postal Post Code: Postal Country:
New Zealand Submission: Tena koutou katoa

There are many submission I could make on many matters. I will limit myself to two.

1. For New Zealand to be great, Maori and Tikanga Maori must be great. To achieve this, we must reach a point sooner rather than later that is equivalent to the place we would be if Europeans had arrived as friends, rather than invaders and colonisers. This is my aspiration for New Zealand.

2. In any discussion about political matters and political arrangements and the many 'what ifs' that get canvassed, most, if not all, end with the comment "if you don't like what is going on, you can vote them out."

I consider this an absolute fundamental. I would like to see the sanctity of the vote as the foundation for all other political participation to be acknowledged, protected and promoted by making voting in local and general compulsory.

At the same time voting is made compulsory, all ballot papers should be required by law to include automatically two options:

None of the above

No confidence.

By including these two options, people who hold these views are given a legitimate place to express their views so they too can be counted.

This will give life to a core principle - every person counts, every where, every time.

This small but significant move has the potential to transform our electoral system, and I seek your support and endorsement.

Yours sincerely

Marney Ainsworth

Submitted on the 21 July 2013 at 16:19

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 29/07/2013 11:42 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

We wish to make the following submissions:

1) We reject totally the inclusion of the so-called principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in any constitutional document.

The Treaty of Waitangi is a poorly worded, badly drafted piece of history which should be consigned to a museum where it belongs.

2) We ask that all references to the Treaty be removed from existing legislation.

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

It has been shown that Maori are perfectly capable of entering Parliament by their own efforts and do not need special treatment.

4) We ask that all race-based representation on Local bodies be abolished.

5) We reject totally the need for a written Constitution, particularly one which suggests that the Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of New Zealand.

6) We reject totally the use of "Aotearoa" in any official documents. Aotearoa is not and never has been, an alternative name for New Zealand.

7) We fully support one Law for all New Zealanders, regardless of race.

D.M. & B.M Aitchison

1328

From: "Jim Aitken"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 13/06/2013 8:56 p.m.
Subject: Fw: no treaty

From: Jim Aitken
Sent: Thursday, June 13, 2013 8:47 PM
To: constitutionreview@justice.govt.nz
Subject: no treaty

To whoever it may concern

the treaty of Waitangi is not the N Z constitution and should have been scraped in the 2000 millennium .

There is no such thing as a true full-blooded Maori, these people are running with the hares and hunting with the hounds, they have there hands out both ways at the expense of the tax payer.

They stole the place from the maoriory those poor people were killed and slaughtered by the Maori and chased to the end of the earth.

The maoriory have never had there hands out and wanted constitutional treaty because there is none left thanks to the Maori

May be that is what should have happened to the Maori then there would bullshit about a outdated treaty cheers Jim

Received 3 May 2013
5236

Franz Alack & Sheila Beggs

Upper Moutere

Submission: NZ Constitutional Review

We do not believe that constitutional law in New Zealand needs to be enshrined in a single document. If it were, it is likely that there would, as time passes, inevitably be amendments to that document. As things stand there is plenty of room to debate and legislate upon individual constitutional matters. Any attempt to create one all-encompassing document that is free of all ambiguity is, based on history, unlikely to be successful. Given this it seems best to allow the current arrangements to stand as debate is not stifled and avenues for change exist.

In spite of this, if it is decided to proceed with the attempt to create an exhaustive constitution we believe it should be based on the following:

1. The basis of the constitution must be the expression and guarantee of the absolute equality of every citizen of New Zealand irrespective of race or belief or length of residence. This right to the individual to equality bears with it the duty for each such individual to guarantee the equality of all others.
2. The constitution must be the focussed, simple and ultimate expression of the goal of equality and nothing that can be in any way interpreted otherwise should be included. It is the one place where the unquestioned equality of each individual citizen may be recognised and upheld as the basis for a just, democratic society.
3. All freedoms and rights for each individual bring with them the duty of respect of these same freedoms and rights to each other individual and therefore the implied limitation to an extent of each individual's freedom.
4. At the practical level this requires formalised checks and balances with the executive always subject to the legislature and an independent judiciary empowered to interpret legislation. To best enable this a constitution of New Zealand would have a clear and succinct exposition of these ideals (a statement of intent) against which this constitution itself and all legislation and government orders must hold up to test. It would be no mistake for every law to have a preamble outlining the intent of the particular legislation and how it should be interpreted.
5. The rights and freedoms to be granted to all individuals equally will form as much a part of a New Zealand constitution as the organisation, rights and interests of the government which is created and empowered by that constitution to advance and defend the ideas and values expressed, protected and preserved in the same document.

We thank you for this opportunity to express our views.

Franz Alack & Sheila Beggs

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.

Fatima Alalosi
Auckland
New Zealand

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Nicola Aldridge-Masters
Porirua
New Zealand

2333

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 3/07/2013 7:03 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Daniele Alomagna Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Wellington
Postal Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: The
Constitution should be written in a single document. In this way it would be easier for every citizen to
understand what are his rights.

The Supreme Court should be the one who verifies if a law is consistent with the Constitution.

Every change of the constitution should be approved by either at least 2/3 of the Parliament or the
majority of the voters, in a referendum.

Any New Zealand citizen should have the right to propose new legislation by launching an initiative: If
they manage to gather 50,000 signatures in support of the proposal, it must be put to a nation-wide
vote.

Sent on the 3 July 2013 at 19:02

2333A

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 5/07/2013 8:00 a.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Daniele Alemagna Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Wellington Postal
Region: Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: The
Constitution should be written in a single document. In this way it would be easier for every citizen to
understand what are his rights.

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Every change of the constitution should be approved by either at least 2/3 of the Parliament or the
majority of the voters, in a referendum.

Any New Zealand citizen should have the right to propose new legislation by launching an initiative: If
they manage to gather 50,000 signatures in support of the proposal, it must be put to a nation-wide
vote.

Sent on the 5 July 2013 at 07:59

4121

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 29/07/2013 11:08 p.m.

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

Full Names: Darryl Alexander Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Wellington Postal Region:
Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: I want the government to make
sure New Zealand Sign Language (NZSL) are included in the constitutions, as well as English and Te
Reo Maori.

Deaf and hearing impaired children (with and hearing parents) have the rights to access the values
and learn NZSL. There are resources to support them for creating long life choices. By maximising
opportunities, deaf and hearing impaired children can make bilingual
choices.

Submitted on the 29 July 2013 at 23:06

1377

From:
To: "constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz" <constitutionalreview@justice.gov...
Date: 17/06/2013 7:35 a.m.
Subject: Written constitution

New Zealand does not need a written constitution and I strongly oppose any legislation or reference to the Treaty of Waitangi should one be drafted now or in the future.

Elaine Alexander
Sent from my iPad

523

From: >
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 18/04/2013 5:38 a.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: andrew algie Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: warkworth Postal Region: Postal Post
Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: My aspirations are that ALL NZers are
treated the same politically, and I stress politically. Not socially, nor even morally. That means we all
have equal access to education, welfare and health. Because at the moment these are all being based
on race. It is
time to forget about the past and get on with the future. Should we start laying claims against the
Germans and Japanese of today for the crimes of their forefathers?

Our country should be run for the people by listening to the people. We don't want our elected officials
to decide on our moral and spiritual rights, we want them to look after our infrastructure, our
wealth, health care and education and that's about it. Let us
decide on the rest because they are deaf to anything moral and blinded by political correctness.

Sent on the 18 April 2013 at 05:38

198

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 10/04/2013 8:37 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Lindsay Algra Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Auckland Postal Region:
Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: A fair hearing, particularly in a criminal trial.

The definition of fear is : free from bias, dishonesty, or injustice: a fair decision; a fair judge.

Yet you have a police force who target 16-21 year old, people who have no prior experience dealing with the law or the court system. It doesn't just feel like you are guilty and have to prove your innocence but you're in a new environment fighting players whose life blood revolves around it. The police forces is all about getting convictions at any cost. Nothing is fair in a court of law everything is stacked in the government's side.

Freedom of expression

Why is it iv been arrested for drinking in public, yelling bacon bits while walking past some police officers. I'm not allowed to express myself and nor are alot of others. Just watch the police shows and how physical they become one someone starts expressing their feelings towards the situation they find himself in.

Gcsb showed publicly how some agencies abuse the power they are given with total disrespect for laws and our constitution.

Who enforces that the enforcers are following the law?

PUTTING THAT ASIDE

With the birth of the internet every single New Zealander can have a voice. We don't need a "elite" group of elected players making all the decisions for us. "Look i'm terribly sorry that i'm breaking the law, But i wasn't consulted when those laws were established."

What right do we have to be individuals when everybody has the same bullshit limitations. For instances, take Greg Murphy, make him drunk enough alcohol to be over the legal limit and see how well he drives. A bad drivers is a risk on the road weather if he's drunk or not (Asians).

Bill of Rights:

The right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, degrading, or disproportionately severe treatment or punishment (Section 9)

(getting thrown in a cell isn't cruel or degrading)

The right not to be subjected to medical or scientific experimentation without consent (Section 10)
(except criminals get DNA sequenced)

The right to refuse to undergo any medical treatment (unless you're suspected of being on drugs or drink driving)

The right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and opinions of any kind in any form (IN ANY FORM!! doesn't matter if you're drunk or not! disorderly conduct much?)

The right of peaceful assembly

The right to freedom of association

Recently on the news a party was broken up with 200+ people, I myself have experienced the sort of behaviour that these law enforcers practise. And by now means are they respecting the above to bill of rights. Many many times I've been told to disperse from a peaceful assembly. I DON'T FEEL THAT I HAVE THE RIGHT TO A PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY!!

The right to leave New Zealand (unless you have unpaid fines? customs... what about the bill of rights)

The right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure.

(Let's think about this one for a second, a search warrant can be signed by a justice of the peace, Old police offices become justices of the peace don't they?) When I was 17 my house my room was searched for a 7 foot ladder... why would a 17 year old steal a ladder and hide in his room?

I can go on and on about how my rights, our constitution means NOTHING!!

every minute of every day these "laws" are broken by these people who have been entrusted to uphold the law.

Why you ask have people been say, "we have a constiutions :S" BECAUSE IT DOESNT BLOODY FEEL LIKE WE HAVE ANY RIGHTS !!

Thats why!

Z

Sent on the 10 April 2013 at 20:37

3721

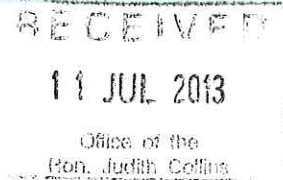
From: "Alice"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 21/07/2013 5:20 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

Why should Maori have seperate seats we are one nation, one people, New Zealanders. This only makes the division wider.

2676

Constitutional Review Submission

From: Elisabeth Alington and Hartmut Borries
Auckland



We want New Zealanders to have their voices heard therefore we want successive governments to be accountable to the people via binding referenda on how the nation operates concerning matters of public welfare, fiscal and resource management.

This would mean constitutionally embracing the practice of **direct democracy**.

Direct Democracy differs from how we presently operate. Under our present system the people have a rudimentary say once every 3 years after which they must submit to 'being governed'. Direct Democracy enables the people to maintain an on-going interest in and to exert an influence upon public affairs. We want Direct Democracy at all levels - local, regional and national.

We think the Constitution should be a single document and should provide the frame of reference for both supreme law and governmental legislation. We think it needs to be a living document, capable of being changed (via public referenda) as and when required.

If this matches the spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi then we would want the Treaty to have a central role in the Constitution.

However if the Treaty of Waitangi singles out one group of people as being deserving of preferential treatment then we would prefer a more enlightened model of **participatory democracy**.

All of us are citizens of planet Earth. All ancestors of contemporary NZ citizens arrived here by waka, either sailboat or airplane. We want to hear and know that '**Tangata Whenua**' is a modern concept of inclusiveness; that it recognises the spiritual-physical reality and responsibility of that birthright for all those born to this land, both Maori and non-Maori and, indeed, for all those who have chosen this patch of planet Earth as their home. We do not want NZ to rely on traditional Maori practices just because Pakeha are deficient in cultivating their own spiritually relevant forms. We all must seek relevant spiritual forms appropriate to contemporary minds.

We would welcome the spirit that imbues Maori indigenous teachings to be upheld in the Constitution – for this **spirit of Life** is relevant to all humanity. Such an approach would enable us to work with issues of education standards, mining the conservation estate, children going to school hungry, TPPA, labeling GMO's etc from a basis of people and planet being given consideration equal to that of economic gain.

We want New Zealand's Constitution to be born of this Life Spirit. We want there to be a **constitutional will to maintain life** based on its inherent integrity. *(It's not too much to expect of ourselves. Similar laws are already part of modern societies elsewhere – (eg) Swiss and Dutch examples.)*

983

Received 16 May

Submit at the 27 April 2013 Constitutional Review Panel's *Constitution Conversation*.

email: constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz. Website www.ourconstitution.org.nz to submit on-line, or call 0508411 411

To Professor John Burrows, Co-Chair, Constitutional Advisory Panel, Secretariat, C/- Ministry of Justice, DX SX10088, Wellington:

SUBMISSION

My Name: Maurice Alach

Name of Organisation: Civics Education Action Group – Nelson

or Independent

Postal or email address: Nelson

We ask that any constitutional document, either singular or through a set of constitutional principles that may emerge from the Constitutional Review of 2013:

- Have in any Preamble and elsewhere, New Zealand be declared a secular, sovereign, representative democracy with citizens' participation by way of plebiscites and direct community consultations.
- New Zealand has no death penalty be included in the Bill of Rights Act and under a Suffrage section in any singular document appended to any single constitution.
- New Zealand has no conscription to war and its people bear no arms.
- The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty signed in Suva, Fiji in 1985 and the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone Disarmament and Arms Control Act of 1987 be stated in Territories or appended to any constitution, with the inclusion (as have the Palauan Islanders done) of clauses against use, testing, storage or disposal of nuclear, toxic chemicals, gas or biological weapons intended for use in warfare, plus transit of the same through our Territories.
- New Zealand follow the example of the Philippines Constitution in stating it "renounces war as an instrument of national policy" and there also be carried a clause requiring not less than three fourths of votes cast in a referendum against docking, military bases and engagement in war, except as ratified by a majority of votes by the people in a plebiscite held for that purpose.

Please take this submission forward to your Secretariat by 1 July 2013.

My name ~~can~~ cannot be used in publications.

Signature: Maurice Alach

2895

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 7/07/2013 3:22 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Murray Allan Farr Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: New Plymouth
Postal Region: Taranaki Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand Submission:
NZ should move away from race based policies and laws. Legislation that benefits one race over another is immoral and should be illegal as well. Slipping in maori words & names such as "Aotearoa New Zealand" is annoying to probably the majority of NZers and patronising and condescending to maoris. Unless things change NZ will become a separatist society and more and more high value people will head overseas never to return.

Sent on the 7 July 2013 at 15:21

1057

From: <
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 4/06/2013 4:38 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: A. R. and M.A. Allan Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: isB: Postal City:
Rolleston Postal Region: Canterbury Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: 1; Aspirations For New Zealand. For Treaty of Waitangi claims to be settled fully on or before 31st December 2015 in accordance with the written and signed 1840 document, not by the ever expanding "principles" as being dreamed up by radical and greedy Maori leaders. The Treaty of Waitangi is a legal document and cannot be altered in meaning just to suit the whim of the few who seek to profit unfairly from their theory that "we think our ancestors meant something quite different to that which they signed and we are therefore entitled to claim what ever we think we can get away with" without any motive other than greed. The Treaty cannot be an evolving document. If that were true then so would every other legal agreement and paper ever signed in this country.
If those who are following this path would cease their greedy and divisive actions then we could all walk together and work towards helping each other turn this country into the land it has the potential to be.

2: We do not need a constitution, that is not the New Zealand way. We must maintain a democracy, support those who are genuinely unable to support themselves, encourage parents to teach their children respect for others and the laws of the land and the starting point for that is for the laws of New Zealand to be drafted to treat all citizens as equal without favour for race or creed. If help is required it should be given on the basis of need only, not because of the colour of their skin or lack of wealth or any other reason.

When we learn to act as one, we will progress as one.

Sent on the 4 June 2013 at 16:38

1057a

From: <>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 4/06/2013 4:40 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: A R and M.A. Allan Organisation Name: Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Rolleston Postal Region: Canterbury Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: 1; Aspirations For New Zealand. For Treaty of Waitangi claims to be settled fully on or before 31st December 2015 in accordance with the written and signed 1840 document, not by the ever expanding "principles" as being dreamed up by radical and greedy Maori leaders. The Treaty of Waitangi is a legal document and cannot be altered in meaning just to suit the whim of the few who seek to profit unfairly from their theory that "we think our ancestors meant something quite different to that which they signed and we are therefore entitled to claim what ever we think we can get away with" without any motive other than greed. The Treaty cannot be an evolving document. If that were true then so would every other legal agreement and paper ever signed in this country.
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Sent on the 4 June 2013 at 16:40

852

From: Allan
To: <constitutionareview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 15/05/2013 5:31 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission
Attachments: Constitutional Review - (Submission) 15th May 2013.doc

Submission opposing the constitutional review, as attached.

Brian Allan

15th May 2013

CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW SUBMISSION

My submission regarding the NZ Constitutional Review is that I do not want any change to New Zealand's unwritten constitution, which has served us well since the 1852 NZ Constitutional Act was passed, our founding document.

It may require some amendments in the future but should not be replaced with a race-based constitution.

Equality must be for all as 'One People and One Nation'; regardless of race and alleged – but unproven – indigenous status.

Brian Allan

Tauranga

2429

From: Doug Allan
To: "constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz" <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 4/07/2013 8:10 a.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

The Maori seats along with every other racially exclusive benefit should be abolished.

Doug Allan

2364

From: Grant Allan
To: "constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz" <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
CC: Carrie Allan
Date: 3/07/2013 9:21 p.m.
Subject: CAP Submission

Just a quick note to add our voice to the silent majority that believe that race-based policies have no place in a modern society. We would like to see;

- * The Maori seats abolished
- * Avoid any references to the treaty of Waitangi in the constitution
- * An end to race-based representation on local bodies
- * Once treaty settlements are complete (which must be given a deadline of 5 years or less) the Waitangi Tribunal should be abolished

Yours sincerely

Grant & Carrie Allan

Grant Allan

Christchurch
New Zealand

Phone:
Fax:
Mobile:
e-mail:
URL:
Skype:

3088

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.

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Elizabeth Allardice
Napier
New Zealand

2387

From:
To: <ConstitutionalReview@justice.govt.nz>
CC:
Date: 2/07/2013 1:50 p.m.
Subject: Re: Wai 740 registered constitutional component in Waitangi Tribunal Claim
Attachments: Constitution Review submission Draft1 June 2013.pdf

Dear Secretariat,
Re acceptance of late submission (1 Day) to constitutional Advisory Panel .
Attached Constitutional Review submission/document.
My apologies for the 1 day late submission.
Please notify me if you reject my late submission.
Naku noa na
Fred Allen

Fred Allen

Lower Hutt

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From: ConstitutionalReview@justice.govt.nz
Sent: Thursday, May 02, 2013 3:02 PM
To:
Subject: Re: Wai 740 registered constitutional component in Waitangi Tribunal Claim

Dear Fred

Thank you for your interest in The Constitution Conversation. The Panel's role is to hear the views of all New Zealanders on a range of constitutional issues. The Panel cannot comment on individual cases.

You can find out more about the Panel and the Constitution Conversation on the Panel's engagement website: www.ourconstitution.org.nz. The Panel is encouraging communities across New Zealand to host conversations about the issues under consideration, and plans to attend as many as possible of these meetings, if invited. Public events hosted by communities are listed on the Panel's website: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/Events>

You can make submissions online on the Panel's engagement website - a submission guide is attached for your information. The guide is also available to download from the website and can be ordered from 0508 411 411. Alternatively, you can send a submission to the Constitutional Advisory Panel: ConstitutionalReview@justice.govt.nz or by post to

Submissions

Secretariat, Constitutional Advisory Panel

C/- Ministry of Justice

DX SX10088

Wellington

Submissions close on 1 July 2013. Please note that the Panel may publish submissions and submissions may be released under the Official Information Act, if requested.

We look forward to hearing your views.

Regards

>>>

12/04/2013 3:11 p.m. >>>

Tena koe,

I wish to draw your attention to the attached Wai claim documents.

There is a constitutional component in this registered Wai 740 claim.(6. Foreshore and Seabed , last paragraph)

I am enquiring as to what this claim's status would be in the mechanism/process of your constitutional enquiry/conversation.

Naku noa na

Fred Allen

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Thank you.

The Secretariat
Constitutional Advisory Panel
C/- Ministry of Justice
DX SX 10088
Wellington

FREDRICK C. ALLEN

Lower Hutt

1st July 2013

Tena Koe.

Submission on the development of New Zealand's Constitution.

1.1. Constitutional development recommendations

"That an upper house of Parliament be re-established for the purpose of Greater Governance, for the management of Political Parties, and so that the Government will honour its own judicial process".

1.2. Grievances

The submitter submits to the Advisory Panel to hear Maori constitutional grievances.

That Maori rights and interests in an effective balance of governance, protected by Tiriti o Waitangi, should be incorporated into a New Zealand Constitution and insulated against a simple majority in Parliament.

It is acknowledged that Parliament is not the Government, that Parliament acts on "checks" on the actions of Government, and that the Ministers and the Public Servants are the Executive Government.

Maori derive their hereditary rights to the benefits of laws made for governance from their Tupuna, who signed the Tiriti o Waitangi.

The submitter wishes the Advisory Panel to hear Maori throughout the Motu at Marae, for the Kaumatua and Kuia to Kaitiaki for the development from "elective dictatorship" in New Zealand by the Cabinet, to the benefits of an appointed Legislative Council (Upper House) which will result in the Government being forced to reconsider policy decisions and where Ministers are more willing to compromise and negotiate to pass a law.

The submitter submits to the Advisory Panel, that the Crown and its agents are failing governance of Maori Katoa and Taonga, and the Crown has alienated all Maori who Kaitiaki Maori Values, by using their (the Crown's) rights of governance, being the New Zealand Parliament, which has full powers to make laws, with no limits to this power to be found in statute and few in practice, to alienate Maori, even though Maori rights to Rangatiratanga, Kaitiakitanga and Mana are guaranteed under Tiriti o Waitangi.

The submitter wishes the Advisory Panel to also consider whether all Maori have the "rights and interests" to expect the "Crown duty of active protection" to apply to remedy the situation of Parliamentary supremacy.

The submitter wishes the Advisory Panel to determine if " **rushed legislation and the abuse of the speed and circumstances of legislation**" is unconstitutional.

1.3 Bill of Rights

The submitter submits to the Advisory Panel to consider if there is a case to recommend, **“Developing a distinct Maori constitutional approach with a Maori dimension into a New Zealand Constitution”**.

The submitter submits to the Advisory Panel to enquire on how to address the **unconstitutional** process of cases, which firmly establishes Tiriti o Waitangi jurisprudence in favour of a judgement, from being legislated away.

The submitter wishes the Advisory Panel to enquire into the right under the Tiriti o Waitangi partnership principle to **“incorporate the Treaty of Waitangi into an entrenched Bill Of Rights”**, so as to give Maori **unambiguous constitutional status**.

1.4 Select Committee's

Select Committee's can only do what Parliament has asked them to do.

The submitter wishes the Advisory Panel to determine whether the Select Committee process is best abolished and replaced with an appointed Legislative Council, made up of ordinary individual New Zealanders (not politicians) who decide their votes according to the evidence and to whether constitutional principles would be upheld.

1.5. Upper House (Legislative Council) and redress

The submitter submits to the Advisory Panel, to hear the evidence and determine whether the findings direct the Panel to recommend to the Crown, that it is necessary to return to an Upper House (Legislative Council).

This redress to be recognized within a New Zealand Constitution so as to return “Mana” to all Maori

We therefore submit to the Panel that part of redress is an improved framework for governance with sufficiently appropriate constitutional status for Maori to reduce perpetual cycles of injustices.

As the Waitangi Tribunal said in its Fisheries Settlement Report 1992: “The essence of the Treaty is that it is all future looking. It is not about finite rules, or final pay-offs, no matter how handsome. It is about the maintenance of principle over ever changing circumstances. Accordingly the abrogation of the Treaty interest, and the implicit responsibility of the Crown that goes with it. Is a contradiction of the Treaty Terms?”

Naku Noa Na

Fredrick C. Allen

4656'

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 31/07/2013 1:12 p.m.

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

Full Names: Hayden Allen Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Postal Region: Auckland Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: Water fluoridation breaches sections 10 and 11 of the bill of rights. Currently this is not being upheld. It also breached fundamental human rights. It is illegal, immoral and unethical. In the mean time those supporting members of each council are legally liable for the practice.

Submitted on the 31 July 2013 at 13:12

130

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 8/04/2013 10:53 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: John Charles Moyes Allen and Suzanne Barbara Parker Organisation Name:
Email: Phone: Postal AddressA:
Postal AddressB: Postal City: Postal Region: Auckland Postal Post Code:
Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: We believe that there should be no reference to the Treaty of Waitangi in any constitution, as it was a simple document that only had relevance at the time it was signed. That it was signed between Gt Britain and maori before NZ was a separate country legally. We do not believe that there should be reference to race in any constitution, as race is impossible to define in a 21st century New Zealand, could only be done fairly through DNA testing, and everyone is of mixed race anyway, if traced back far enough.
The Constitution should treat every one equally and any reference to different rights dependant on race or culture would be totally inappropriate in NZ in the 21st century.

Sent on the 8 April 2013 at 21:51

130a

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 24/04/2013 9:20 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission
Attachments: Constitution.docx

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

Full Names: John Charles Moyes Allen and Suzanne Barbara Parker Organisation Name:
Email: Phone Postal AddressA:
Postal AddressB: Postal City: Postal Region: Auckland Postal Post Code:
Postal Country: New Zealand Submission: Submission Upload: Constitution.docx

Sent on the 24 April 2013 at 21:20

We, John Allen and Suzanne Parker are **opposed to a new constitution** being put in place.

Definition of Constitution (concise Oxford Dictionary) **"Body of fundamental principles according to which a State or other organisation is governed."**

Our reason for this stance are:

1. New Zealand already has a good constitution in place, that is, a set of laws and regulations controlled by elected political representatives.
2. This "constitution" is flexible, responsive to the wishes of the people it represents, (albeit within the confines of the flawed democratic system that we have).
3. This "constitution" can be changed to accommodate the needs of the people in a rapidly changing world and culture.
4. A new **set** constitution that is beyond the control of politicians i.e is controlled by Judiciary, is too far removed from the wishes of we, the people, and all the power would pass from the political system, to non elected Judges.
5. A set constitution would be too inflexible to change, to be acceptable to the people of NZ.
6. There is no demonstrated need for a major change in the way NZ Inc operates.
7. The push for a constitution is coming from a small group of elitists who are after more power for themselves. This is an anathema in a modern democratic society.

Our evidence is backed up by our study of history, and culture.

In the 1860's the population of NZ was a mix of a group of people numbering as little as 40,000 who were pretty much living at the level of a Neolithic and savage culture, some of whom had seen advantages in taking up some of the aspects of a (more advanced) foreign culture (e.g. guns, clothes, written language), and another more diverse mix of about 60,000 people who came from a culture that was advanced in comparison (albeit still backward by 2013 standards). The second culture offered a vast improvement to those in the first culture, if they should choose to change their ways to it, as many did. E.g. more equality for women, the end of slavery and cannibalism and constant tribal warfare, improved agricultural methods, use of the written word etc etc. Over time almost all of the first culture were intermarried with the second culture, and now adhere to more advanced values and modes of living.

In relatively recent times, a section of people (a minority) of those who had some amount of indigenous "blood" (read DNA in 2013 terms) decided to, mostly because they could see personal advantage from it, go back to using selective parts of the old culture, by claiming special privilege for themselves under the guise of having a grievance. These grievance were derived by going back to an old document from another time, long before they or their parents were born.

This process (the going back to old, outdated documents that can be variously translated), has caused a widening rift between those who are using the old document for personal gain, and the rest of society. This personal gain has absorbed a large chunk of the country's wealth, (money that could be better spent according to need not race), and has caused a widening divide between the vast bulk of the population, and this small elite, racist group. Many, probably most, of the people in NZ who have Maori DNA, receive no benefit from this grievance process, indeed, it costs them. In our wider family grouping, there are 23 who have Maori in their DNA, yet none are interested in attaching themselves, or going back to, any part of the Neolithic culture, that they could claim as their own if they chose.

So, we are vehemently opposed to any constitution, given that it "freezes" law, preventing the fluid changes that a modern society requires to be able to operate efficiently.

We are also vehemently opposed to any attempt to enshrine in any constitution, any reference to that

confused agreement (the Treaty of Waitangi) made so long ago, between a group of people who had not advanced from a still- primitive level, and another group also now gone, who were only a little more advanced.

We, as a nation of one people, should not face this problem by putting our fingers in our ears.

We should not hold on to a complete misreading of a 150 plus years old document, from a country that had a much, much smaller population, with a totally different cultural mix, and way of living.

If we swear that we should still by-the-letter govern a country of nearly 5 million people, based on a short confusing document that was signed by people who could not read or write, and who had no knowledge of modern law, nor had legal advice from lawyers skilled in modern contract law.....then the joke is on us, and we will pay for it.....

4785

From: Michaela Allen
To: "ConstitutionalReview@justice.govt.nz" <ConstitutionalReview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 31/07/2013 3:42 p.m.
Subject: Submission to the Constitutional Review
Attachments: Letter To CAP 31 Jul 2013 page 1.jpg; Letter to CAP 31 Jul 2013 page 2.jpg

Michaela

31 July 2013

Michaela Allen

Australia

New Zealand Citizen residing in Australia since 1996.

Re. New Zealand's constitution. The conversation so far.

I would take a moment to congratulate the members of the Constitutional Advisory Panel on this latest battle; their part in a long war for the minds, souls and wallets of the New Zealand people.

In the September 2012 publication 'New Zealand's constitution The conversation so far' a major part of 'the conversation' revolves around the question of the rights of maori under this proposed rewrite of our laws. The desired outcome framed by the questions and 'history' offered.

New Zealanders however, after decades of relentless disinformation, can be relied upon to *accept without question all of the fallacies listed here.*

The acceptance of an unauthorised English language variation as a legitimate copy of the treaty text: *and the resulting distortion of the entire history and purpose surrounding the writing and signing of the Tiriti o Waitangi.*

No acknowledgment of the legitimacy of Hobson's draft in English despite its proven authenticity or that the so called 'English version' could not ever have been written or authorised by Hobson. *Technically there is no such thing as 'The Treaty of Waitangi' as the 6th February 1840 'treaty' is a document in the maori language. The only correct title and text is Tiriti O Waitangi and this document is neither a translation nor origin of the 'English version'.*

The Treaty of Waitangi popularly accepted as a present day contract *when none of the parties nominated (Queen Victoria or any of the 540 Chiefs) remain alive today. The only condition still in effect is the transfer of all chiefly authority to Queen Victoria for all time. No share was granted or ever returned to any chief. Victoria did in turn pass this authority to her heirs and successors but only through the 1841 Charter, not the Tiriti O Waitangi.*

The entire avoidance of the 1841 Charter from any discussion: *further facilitating the delusion that the entire founding of our nation rested only on this treaty.*

Distortion of the phrases used in the treaty. *Tino Rangatiratanga equals self- governance for the maori people when the plain text states that this condition is being applied to the entire population and only concerning private property. Rangatiratanga also is warped to read as independence when context voids any possibility of this.*

The modern context for this 'treaty' and settling of breaches, *when its' one and only function; the cession of chiefly authority to Queen Victoria and establishment of one law for all; was fulfilled the moment it was signed. Its only history should have been a year in circulation and consigned to the archive after May 1841.*

Maori are a people in partnership with the Crown with a recognised interest in all government policy and legislative matters. *Whereas the 'treaty' has no provision for maori of the day or any of their descendants being anything beyond ordinary citizens.*

The nebulous principles to ease the implementation of the 'two treaties into present day conditions' *have been accepted into legislation while still leaving their interpretation open to ever evolving fantasy and self-service.*

Judgement over many and often nefarious land claims is made by a tribunal *that excludes due process and accountability and entrenches inequality for non-maori. Both a blatant voidance of civil rights as well as a breach of the treaty it allegedly upholds.*

This Advisory Panel confidently expect New Zealanders to continue to accept all of these conditions as legitimate and then 'have a conversation' about their new constitution.

That is the true accomplishment here. A populace so cowered into compliance by a distorted history for nearly two generations that most are unwilling to accept any criticism of it. In this country alone, have most of the people been fooled most of the time.

All I would ask for is that all persons responsible for this extraordinary campaign, arguably one of the greatest and longest mass delusions ever wrought, be brought to account.

Michaela Allen

91

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 8/04/2013 3:01 p.m.
Subject: <http://www.ourconstitution.org.nz/> form submission

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

Full Names: Peter Graham Allen Organisation Name: N/A Email:
Phone: Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City:
Postal Region: Rodney Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: Maori representation in Parliament should be by duly elected Parliamentary
representatives . There should be no separate seats nor special treatment given to Maori or any other
race or culture in the house of Parliament nor on Local Body authorities .

The right to represent the community and its citizens in the parliamentary system should not be based
on cultural belief or wrongly claimed historical rights.

Local body representation should not include people who have not stood in a Local body election and
been duly elected to represent the community.

Maori beliefs should not receive any form of preference unless it can be shown that other cultures are
receiving equal treatment

Sent on the 8 April 2013 at 13:59

1535

From: "Robin Allen"
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 23/06/2013 7:43 p.m.
Subject: Comments on the Constitutional Review - R Allen
Attachments: The conversation Submission.doc

Please find my comments in the Word document attached. I would appreciate an acknowledgement.

Robin Allen

Blenheim, New Zealand

The Constitutional Advisory Panel

Contribution to the conversation by Robin Allen,

Thank you for the opportunity to have my say on the matters you are considering. Briefly, my view on the constitutional arrangements is if it's not broken, don't fix it. I submit to you that nothing is broken that will be fixed with constitutional tinkering. I suspect the only people who are really interested in a written constitution are lawyers, to transfer some constitutional issues from Parliament to them, or those who see a constitutional discussion as a way of achieving objectives that they have not been able to advance in the normal scheme of things.

Written Constitution

I think New Zealand is fortunate in not having a single entrenched Constitution and my view is that this situation should not be changed.

It is far better to have Parliament (whatever we may think of how it is elected) make constitutional decisions in the light of the day's circumstances. The alternative of having a panel of judges trying to interpret how a Document that was written sometime in the past should constrain Parliament has no attraction for me.

A topical example of this is that the Supreme Court of United States of America has recently considered what the US Constitution has to say on whether it is admissible to patent human genes. This is an important question, with significant ramifications in medicine and medical research whose outcome will determine, among things whether some people are treated adequately for cancer. I fail to see how a two and a half century old document could provide a solution that would be the best framework for modern medical science.

Size of Parliament

I think the current size is about right for a country the size of New Zealand. However, there are far too many Ministers and Ministries, Departments and other similar bodies. Those who argue that 120 MPs does not provide enough talent to provide for Ministers and Select Committees would find a reduction in the number of Ministers would resolve their issue.

Term of Parliament

I believe a four- year term would be better than the current term. Three years is too short a time for a government to implement its policies and have time for them to be well considered by the electorate.

Electoral Integrity legislation

I do not think there is a need for, nor would it be a good thing, to have any form of legislation that allowed members seats to be declared vacant for leaving their party or if their parties leader believes they have disturbed the proportionality of Parliament. I

strongly hold the view that the strength of a parliamentary system relies on members voting in a way that they believe is good for the country. There have been many occasions in the past where individual MPs have not been able to agree with the rest of their party, in some cases leading to general elections which did change the "proportionality" of Parliament. I think the bargain is that we elect members of Parliament who act in the best interests of the country. We expect the members to follow their conscience in voting. I could not have the same confidence in a party.

Crown Maori Relationships

Maori representation in Parliament

I think having Maori seats in Parliament is an anachronism that should be seen as a temporary device that we no longer need and look forward to the time when all voters vote in general electorates.

Maori representation in local government

I see no need for dedicated Maori representation on councils.

The role of the Treaty of Waitangi

The Treaty should be respected as the foundation document of New Zealand that had the effect of establishing what is now a multicultural parliamentary democracy. Some of the Treaty's provisions, particularly those relating to property rights were clear and reflected in common law. Others, such as those concerning sovereignty and governorship are confused because of different language versions, and in any event, the country has long since moved past the issues. It was a mistake of the Court of Appeal to create "principles of the treaty" and I think it would be a mistake to add any further references in statutes to the Treaty.

Other Constitutional matters

The September 2012 Paper has a section headed "Head of State", which is simply descriptive. No options were discussed, yet it describes an area that inevitably will change. There is a relatively low level of discussion about how to replace the role of the foreign monarch in New Zealand's constitutional arrangements. This will eventually have to be resolved. My suggestion is that New Zealand simply replaces the monarch with a Governor General, or other suitable title, as Head of State, who would be appointed in the same way the current Governor General is, without the role of being King or Queen. That would involve almost no practical change, and I think the legal changes would be small compared to any other change.

Bill of Rights

I have not seen any good come from the Bill of Rights. New Zealand today seems to have far too many rights that are not balanced by responsibilities. It seems to be everyone's right to do whatever is not proscribed by law. Hence we have people selling alcohol and party pills in shops near schools and brothels in the heart of cities whether residents want

them or not. While I don't advocate repealing the Bill of Rights for fear of unforeseen consequences, however, I think it should be seen as a warning not to entrench legislation.

1531

From:
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 23/06/2013 3:19 p.m.
Subject: submission

New Zealand does not need a written Constitution, and I strongly oppose any legislation or reference to the Treaty of Waitangi should one be drafted now or in the future. My Grandchildren, born and bred in New Zealand should not be bound by legislation of which they will have no democratic recourse. The Treaty itself was just an expedient method of trying to stop any warfare between tribe v. tribe and tribes v. settlers, and not a legal binding document that would hold any possible jurisdiction today. Children are already being brainwashed to give races other than Maori a guilt complex with sanitised versions of early Maori culture with no thought of all the advantages given by settlers of all races.

So there must be in any legislation - Equality for All, One People, One Nation - and this should be confirmed by binding referendum.

This is my submission,

R. A. Allen

1411

From: "Tony" .
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 18/06/2013 10:54 a.m.
Subject: Treaty of Waitangi

Dear Sir,

I would like to submit my contribution to the review process - I truly believe that New Zealand does not need a written constitution and I strongly oppose any legislation or reference to the Treaty of Waitangi should one be drafted now or in the future. I also believe that in a democracy there should be widespread consultation with all communities in New Zealand followed by a binding referendum.

Regards,

Tony Allen

5352

From: <webmaster@ourconstitution.org.nz>
To: <constitutionalreview@justice.govt.nz>
Date: 31/07/2013 5:00 p.m.
Attachments: What are your aspirations for Aotearoa New Zealand.docx

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

Full Names: Tony Allen Organisation Name: Email: Phone:
Postal AddressA: Postal AddressB: Postal City: Wellington
Postal Region: Wellington Postal Post Code: Postal Country: New Zealand
Submission: Submission Upload: What are your aspirations for Aotearoa New Zealand.docx

Submitted on the 31 July 2013 at 16:58

What are your aspirations for New Zealand?

That New Zealand does a complete turn about and moves forward as a united people in order to reverse its decline from a first world country in 1973 to a third world country. Currently New Zealand is the "Emerging Zimbabwe of the Pacific" this is not due to the elected National Party but because of the rise of socialism and the introduction of apartheid on white New Zealanders under the modern day interpretation of The Treaty of Waitangi. The end of apartheid in Africa and the current black empowerment has lead to the catch phrase "it's our entitlement" doesn't this sound like New Zealand Maori.

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

As one people with the removal of the institutional racism that The Treaty of Waitangi creates.

Contrary to a past Race Relations Commissioner who replied on a complaint against Maori – "that a minority can't be racist" anybody can be a racist.

Do you think our constitution should be written in a single document?**Why?**

Yes, New Zealand's constitution should be written as a single document. Given New Zealand doesn't have a constitution and what exists isn't legal. New Zealand was required on the signing of League of Nations Covenant in January 1920 to write a constitution this never occurred.

Do you think our constitution should have a higher legal status than other laws (supreme law)? Why?

Yes because the constitution must be agreed to by the people

Who should have the power to decide whether legislation is consistent with the constitution: Parliament or the Courts? Why?

Parliament should have the power as they can be voted out. The courts have created the current mess with their continued race based support of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Thinking of the future, what role do you think the Treaty of Waitangi could have in our constitution?

The Waitangi Treaty became null and void on 10 January 1920 when we as a country we signed the League of Nations Covenant. Under no reason should the Treaty of Waitangi play any part in the constitution given it is a raced based document.

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

The Treaty of Waitangi should not play any part in the constitution. Why should New Zealanders be subjected to a race based document by a limited few. It is becoming very clear that the tribal elite have a strategy that has yet to be articulated to the general public – New Zealand should be very concerned about this. How long before like Zimbabwe, farmers are burnt off their farms

How should Māori views be represented in Parliament?

By those Maori who are elected into Parliament by the New Zealand public based on their own merit not because they are given a seat based on their skin colour. Why does the New Zealand public continue to put up with the racial policies that see's Maori given special treatment.

How could Māori electoral participation be improved?

This is a very interesting, drop the electoral part of the question. How could Maori participation be improved. Or why are Maori always over represented in the negative aspects of anything – crime, social economic, suicide, health, education, welfare dependency.

Because that's what Maori are, I would be ashamed to be a Maori. But all the tribal elite want to do is to line their pockets with New Zealand tax payer's money, instead of admitting Maori are the problem – and setting about change.

A simple answer to the question would be if Maori were offered extra welfare cheques, alcohol or drugs at polling booths participation would sky rocket. Maori and the loony left need to acknowledge that is not a racist statement but probably a very accurate picture of what would happen. Maori need to wake up and help themselves and stop blaming others. Maori run the real risk of been marginalized.

How should Māori views and perspectives be represented in local government?

Like everybody else, why should 15% clip the ticket on the belief they are indigenous.

How many members of Parliament should we have? Why?

70 members, the current system and its number of members for a country New Zealand size is unsustainable. MMP was the biggest trick ever pulled on the New Zealand public.

How long should the term of Parliament be? Why?

I believe four years, this will reduce the politics and enable things to get done.

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

Demographics, also public servants and beneficiaries should be barred from voting.

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

They should be fired and banned from politics for life.
