

Justices'

QUARTERLY

January 2024
Volume 93
Number 1



FIAT JUSTITIA
RUAT CAELUM



**Busy weekend
for new Judicial JPs**

An honour to serve

Greetings to all Justices.

As this is my last column as President, I would like to begin by placing on record my thanks to my colleagues on the Board for all they contributed to this year's work programme, including changes to the meeting schedule and ensuring a Board member attended the majority of association AGMs.

I would also like to extend my thanks to National Manager Tony Pugh, Professional Development Advisor Shinae Skelton and Administrator Simone Baxter for another productive year in the office.

Annual General Meetings

Thank you to all associations for the welcome afforded to Board members at your AGMs. I have met a number of dedicated and committed Justices of the Peace who give freely of their time to their associations and their communities. I would like to acknowledge those Justices who take on additional duties as president, registrar, educators and council members for "going the extra mile" for their respective associations. I would also like to thank associations for the hospitality extended to Karen and me as we have travelled around the various meetings.

Australasian Council of Justices' Associations

The ACJA Conference/AGM was this year held in Auckland, on October 14, our Election Day. Our Australian cousins were welcomed by the local iwi (Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei) followed by interesting presentations and discussion ably chaired by current ACJA President and Past Federation President Rachael O'Grady. Thanks to fellow Board members and members of the Auckland association for their assistance in the successful staging of the event.

• Story P16

Judicial Studies Course

The Judicial Studies Course conducted by the Fed-



**Federation President
Peter Osborne**

eration for Justices interested in sitting in court culminated in a practicum in Wellington in December. All students that attended the practicum are now permitted to sit in the District Court. The high standard of the graduates of the course has been acknowledged by the Chief District Court Judge.

Centenary Conference

Preparations are well in hand for our Centenary AGM/Conference in Wellington on March 1-3. Our theme is "Celebrating Success And Informing The Future" as we mark 100 years since the Federation began. While associations have official delegates based on their voting strength, this does not preclude others attending as observers. The Conference is open to any JP who is a member of an affiliated association. Registration forms are available on the Federation website or from association registrars.

• Our first 25 years: why a national body? – P13

At the conclusion of the AGM/Conference, the Board will be saying farewell to Garry Nicholls.

Garry has been a member of the Board since 2019, when he became the Auckland Regional Representative. He went on to serve as Vice-President and President, and has made a significant contribution to our organisation. Thank you, Garry, for your wise counsel and advice. Also at the AGM Vice-President Nigel Tate will be confirmed as President and we will welcome Carol Buckley to the Board as Vice-President. Anthony Brien from South Canterbury has recently been appointed to the Board as his was the only nomination received for the vacant position of Southern Regional Representative. Welcome, Anthony!

Finally, I reiterate my thanks to all of you for what you do in your associations and communities and for the privilege of representing you as President. It has been an honour! Karen and I extend to you our best wishes for a happy and relaxing holiday season.

Peter Osborne

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
**Royal Federation of
New Zealand
Justices' Associations**
(Incorporated)

AND ITS AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS
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ISSN 2382-12164 (print)
ISSN 2382-1272 (online)

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CAELUM
Let justice be done, though the
heavens may fall

January 2024 Vol 93 No. One

CONTENTS

Federal Structure Review Report	2
From the National Manager	3
Honours for JPs	4
Education	5-12
Federation Centenary: Our first 25 years	13-15
ACJA Conference: A year of good progress	16
Hubbard	inside back cover
Honours: Dame Pania Tyson-Nathan JP	
Crossword	outside back cover

FEDERATION OFFICERS

Patron:
The Rt Hon Dame Cindy Kiro GNZM QSO
Governor-General of New Zealand

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Garry Nicholls JP

Vice-President: Nigel Tate JP

Northern Regional Representative:
Ric Odom JP

Auckland Regional Representative:
Sherryl Wilson JP

Central Regional Representative:
Laurie Gabites JP

Southern Regional Representative:
Anthony Brien JP

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Honorary Solicitors: Buddle Findlay

National Manager and Registrar:
Tony Pugh JP MBA BBS ACA

Professional Development Advisor:
Shinae Skelton BA LLB

Administrator:
Simone Baxter BDes (Hons)

Editor Justices' Quarterly:
Geoff Davies JP

Cracking down on gangs

New search powers are proving an effective tool in disrupting gang tensions and de-escalating ongoing violence.

The Criminal Activity Intervention Legislation (CAIL) Act 2023 amended the Search and Surveillance Act and other Acts, and included the introduction of gang conflict warrants.

These warrants were used for the first time in the Police Eastern District in September last year, during Operation Offside, after a spate of shootings in the Tairāwhiti area.

Gang conflict warrants issued under the amended Search and Surveillance Act give Police staff the ability to search vehicles and occupants of vehicles of suspected gang members, and to seize firearms and weapons, and vehicles in a specified area. A warrant can also be obtained for specified premises.

The new measures have also been used in Bay of Plenty and Central Districts.

In September, the powers allowed staff to search vehicles known to be linked to gang members over a seven-day period, with items located including machetes, knives, scissors, pepper spray and knuckledusters.

In October, the warrant was invoked during Operation Medial and led to the

arrest of five gang members on charges ranging from wounding, robbery and firearms offences.

District Crime Services Manager Inspector Marty James said that while there are learnings from both operations, using the new search powers has been very successful.

"In both operations, the impact of our staff invoking the powers was almost immediate with a reduction in gang movement and reported altercations.

"Our staff worked extremely hard to get the warrant implemented and then to use it, with praise coming from the Mayor of Gisborne during Operation Medial for the quick response from Police and good results."

Inspector James said the invocation of the new powers highlights to gang members and those who believe they are above the law that illegal and unsafe activity will not be tolerated.

"We are sending a clear message to all gangs and the wider public that Police do not tolerate unlawful behaviour and will work hard to hold people to account."

• Reproduced from the New Zealand Police's Ten One Magazine

NEW VOLUME BEGINS

This issue of the Quarterly is the first of Volume 93 of the magazine instead of the fourth of Volume 92. Changes to the publication month over the years led to the fourth and final issue of many volumes appearing in January, which was confusing, and consequently it has been decided to align the Quarterly year with the calendar year. – **Editor**

Busy end to course

The 2023 Judicial Studies Practicum was held in Wellington over November 30-December 1 last year. The practicum is the last part of the six-month Judicial Studies Course in which students learn to understand jurisdiction, how to read and apply legislation, the rules of evidence, the standard and burden of proof, and develop judicial decision-making skills. The practicum takes place over a busy two days, during which attendees participate in a mock trial with lawyers and witnesses.

• If you are interested in the Judicial Justice of the Peace role, contact your local association for more information.

ON THE COVER: The Class of 2023 at the Wellington District Court with senior JPs who assisted at the practicum. PICTURE: Tony Pugh

Front row: Cyril Peter, Justine Waters, Sue Walbran, Terry Holding
Second row: Caroline Ludford, Jarrod Colville, Adeeb Ibram, Ric Odom
Third row: Tania King, Shaneel Kumar
Back row: Kevin Cate, Brad Stenhouse, Patrick Butterworth

Structure Review Panel reports back to Board

By Federation President PETER OSBORNE

Remits at Federation AGMs in recent years have tasked the Board with reviewing the organisation's structure and after the 2023 AGM/Conference, a Review Panel led by Vice-President Nigel Tate, comprised of Justices from associations across New Zealand, was established to progress the Review.

The panel took into account an initial study undertaken by former President Rachael O'Grady and a number of other Justices, and the results of surveyed member associations and individual Justices, which, in summary, indicated (to the Review Panel) that work was needed to modernise the Federation and to make it more effective, efficient and sustainable. This Review was undertaken at no cost to the Federation.

The Federation Board fully supports all the Review Panel recommendations.

The Review Panel determined that, for now, there was no clear mandate to consider significant change to the organisation's structure. While such change may be necessary in the future, the demand for such change will need to come from the member associations themselves and be the result of significant consultation and communication.

Acknowledging the above, adopting the changes recommended in the report will require a significant change to the Federation Constitution. That said, changes to the Federation Constitution are necessary by the end of March 2026 to comply with the changes to the Incorporated Societies Act. While changes arising from the new Act are still being finalised, the final shape required of society constitutions is not yet known, and this should not delay the changes recommended by the Review Panel being adopted at the 2024 AGM.

Should the recommendations be accepted, the Board will develop a new draft Constitution, which will be put to a Special General Meeting (via Zoom) in September 2024. Securing support for the changes will enable the proposed changes to the Board structure to occur with effect at the 2025 AGM. Concurrently, the Board should commence work to identify a realistic timeline for implementing the agreed recommendations and the costs involved.

Regardless of the recommended changes being accepted, the new Constitution will need to provide for a transitional

period. This can be achieved by including relevant “sunset clauses” to avoid having to seek General Meeting approval to amend the Constitution once the transition period expires.

The Review Panel noted, and the Board agrees, that the National Office is already under-resourced for the work needing to be undertaken and that Government funding has failed to

keep pace with rising costs. Implementing many of the recommendations will require additional resources for the National Office, which will be contingent on securing more significant sustainable funding. Therefore, in 2024, as part of this process the Board will undertake a detailed review (a “deep dive”) of the Federation’s finances to ensure current funds are being used efficiently and to quantify the immediate and ongoing cost of delivering the needed modern, efficient, effective and sustainable Federation. These details will be required to create a compelling business case for the additional funding to the

Government and any other potential funders.

The Board is acutely aware there are a limited number of Justices in New Zealand who, as members of associations, must pay membership fees, some of which are passed on as capitation fees to partly fund the Federation. The Board aims to eventually do away with the need for capitation fees subject to receiving the required funding from other sources.

In summary, member associations initiated this Review, and the Board is aware that it has taken some years to get to this point. Supporting the recommended changes will enable some recommendations to occur quickly. In contrast, others will take more time and consultation, acknowledging the time to implement some cannot be determined, given the requirement for additional funding and/or changes to the Justices of the Peace Act.

Finally, the Board acknowledges the short time for associations to consider these recommendations before the 2024 AGM, but encourages local discussion to occur as soon as possible so we can move the Federation to a better future state at an appropriate speed.



• The Review Panel's report can be found in the Members area of the website in the Federal Structure Review 2021 folder, or by contacting your association registrar. The Board welcomes feedback from associations.



‘Celebrating Success And Informing The Future’: Annual General Meeting/Centenary Conference 2024

The 2024 AGM/Conference will be hosted by the Federation and take place in Wellington over Friday March 1 – Sunday March 3. Please contact your association for further details.

Election results

The results of the nominations for Federation Board positions are:

President: One nomination:
Nigel Tate (to be confirmed at the AGM)

Vice-President: One nomination:
Carol Buckley (to be confirmed at the AGM)

Immediate Past President: Peter Osborne

Regional Representatives:

Auckland: Elected Sherryl Wilson

Northern: One nomination Ric (Richard) Odom

Central: One nomination Laurie Gabites

Southern: One nomination Anthony Brien

As there was only one nomination for all positions, no election process was required.

Anthony has joined the Board already as a result of the process followed when a casual vacancy occurred for Southern Regional Representative. Carol Buckley will join the Board at the conclusion of Conference on Sunday March 3 2024.

Notice of Motion: Proposed by South Taranaki

That the RFNZJA Constitution be amended to allow National Conference to be held every second year with alternate years being an AGM only via electronic media, with the first year of AGM via electronic media being 2026.

That the RFNZJA Constitution be amended at section F to read:

Section F1 General Meetings:

(b) An AGM may be run in conjunction with a Federal Conference

Section F2 Annual General Meeting:

(b) Venue: The venue for each AGM shall be decided by the preceding AGM giving as much prior notice as practicable. At the request of the Association to host any such AGM before the meeting concerned.

Section F4 Federation Conference:

(a) The timing and venue for a Federation Conference shall be determined in accordance with Rules F2 (a) and (b)

(b) In addition to the AGM, the Federation Conference program will provide opportunities to meet the Objects of the Federation contained in section C of the Constitution

Change summary:

Section F1

(c) An AGM may be run in conjunction with a Federation Conference or independent of a Federation Conference.

Section F2

(b) Venue: The venue of the AGM for every even calendar year shall be as per F5 (b). No Federation Conference shall be held in such years.

Section F4

The timing and venue for a Federation Conference shall be determined by the Board and in accordance with amended F2 (b).

The Federation Conference programme will provide opportunities to meet the Objects of the Federation contained in Section C of the Constitution.

Rationale:

The use of electronic media has now been proven to be an effective alternative means of communication, both in terms of process and cost.

The 2022 Federation AGM was held via electronic media, and this was a successful event. Presidents meetings, registrars meetings, training seminars, issuing officers meetings and regional conferences have all been held via electronic media and the general feedback from these events has been positive, thus supporting the continuing use of electronic communications. The use of electronic media allows for increased participation at no cost.

With the average age of Justices nationally approaching 72, the future of our organisation lies with Millennials and Generation Z. There is no doubt that digital technology and electronic communications are their media of choice. We need to adapt and change if we are to attract the next generation of Justices.

Funding and financial resourcing, both within the Federation and associations, is a recurring topic of conversation

ROYAL FEDERATION OF NEW ZEALAND JUSTICES' ASSOCIATIONS CENTENARY CONFERENCE 1924 - 2024

CELEBRATING SUCCESS AND
INFORMING THE FUTURE

100

and concern, with the Federation and many associations reporting a budget or operational deficit. We as a collective organisation have a responsibility to review and mitigate costs where possible. The direct cost of hosting the Federation AGM/Conference to the Federation and associations is estimated to be on average in excess of \$200,000.

It should also be noted that there has been significant and constant decline in membership over the past years. The numbers, from Federation data, show a decrease of 1253 active Justices over the past nine years, representing an average annual decline of 2.4% PA. With increasing fixed costs, this results in more costs being covered by fewer members, which in the immediate to longer term is not sustainable.

Remit: Proposed by Wairarapa

That new Justices of the Peace when sworn in, having successfully completed their induction training online multi-choice test, be granted Accreditation for 2 years by the Federation, as is the case for all other Justices of the

Peace who successfully complete their online Accreditation test.

Rationale:

This is an anomaly the Federation needs to address.

Our newly trained and sworn Justices, having just undertaken and completed the intensive 4 to 6 week induction training exercise online, are then expected to repeat this online exercise to become accredited.

In reality, these new Justices, having just completed the training and assessment procedures of the induction programme, having worked through in great detail the Ministerial Manual, having this at their fingertips, dare we suggest, are more up to date with legislative requirements than many of our longer-serving Justices.

There are a number of professional bodies that grant full registration to newly qualified members on completion of their equivalent induction training as of right, before these members need to renew their registration/accreditation.

New Year Honours for JPs

Congratulations to the six Justices who appeared in this year's New Year Honours. They are listed below, with their association membership in brackets.

New Zealand Order of Merit

DNZM

Tyson-Nathan, Pania, MNZM (Wellington)
For services to Māori and business

- **A profile of Dame Pania Tyson-Nathan can be found on the outside back cover of this issue**

Queen's Service Medal (QSM)

Carr, Ian Peter (Waikato)
For services to the community

Naran, Hansaben Dhanji (Auckland)
For services to the Indian community

Saywood, Jennifer Mary Mayson (Whanganui)
For services to restorative justice and women

Tana, Rowena Ngaio (Northland)
For services to the Māori community

Wanasinghe, Athula Cuda Bandara Wanasinghe (Wellington)
For services to the Sri Lankan community and cricket

ment's exercise of power in relation to Māori based upon the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Numerous cases arise in the District Court every year where Māori defendants reject the State's exercise of criminal justice jurisdiction over them. For an in-depth discussion of these kinds of jurisdictional challenges, see "Māori Rejections of the State's Criminal Jurisdiction over Māori in Aotearoa New Zealand's Courts" [2023] 30 NZLR 3.

Common tactics and strategies JPs might encounter

Justices of the Peace are most likely to encounter sovereign citizens when approached to assist them with documents purporting to be affidavits.

Where a client presents you with an affidavit that meets the requirements for a New Zealand affidavit (or in certain circumstances an overseas affidavit), you should take the affidavit in the usual way. See Chapter 6 of the Manual for guidance on this.

In the April 2023 edition of the Justices' Quarterly, we outlined some red flags that might indicate that a document is not an affidavit (despite purporting to be) and the steps to follow if presented with an incorrect affidavit.

In the October 2023 edition, we outlined the tactical communication techniques. These are useful articles to draw upon when dealing with a sovereign citizen who requests you assist with a document that does not meet legal requirements.

Common tactics and strategies you might encounter when presented with an invalid "affidavit" are discussed below.

Pseudolegalism

Sovereign citizen documents often use pseudolegal language. They might refer to irrelevant laws such as repealed or outdated legal documents like the Magna Carta, to legislation outside New Zealand jurisdiction such as the Roman Civil Codes and rely on commercial law legalese in relation to non-commercial matters.

They might follow practices that are not required or usual practice for New Zealand affidavits, such as placing their thumb print on each page.

It might be intimidating and confusing to be presented with such a document. Remember that you draw your jurisdiction from New Zealand legislation and the Manual outlines the kind of affidavit you are empowered to administer.

Vexatious litigation or abuse of the court process

In the New Plymouth High Court case *Niwa*, discussed above, the court concluded that the litigant's actions amounted to an abuse of the court process.

Justices might observe clients attempting to use affidavits (or pseudo-affidavits) for the purpose of vexing, frustrating or intimidating authority figures or misleading the recipient. Examples of this would include documents that threaten the intended recipient with dire legal consequences or the client wanting to make multiple copies of the same document to send to a particular person.

For instance, documents might indicate that the intended recipients must assume liability for any wrongdoing they allegedly committed if they fail to respond to the client by a certain deadline.

Sovereign citizens might suggest that a Justice could be liable should they refuse to complete the client's document in the manner demanded.

Assertions of dual persona

The affidavit might refer to the client as two separate entities and names might feature unusual punctuation, odd use of capitalisation, references to themselves as humans, souls, individuals or free persons, differentiations between persons who are companies or entities and natural persons.

The name that the client chooses to refer to themselves might differ from their legal documentation, such as their birth certificate. Some sovereign citizen groups create their own identification, such as a common law sheriff badge or a common law court identification card.

In the *Niwa* case, the judge noted the defendant drew a distinction between "Donald-James: of the family Niwa" and "DONALD NIWATM" and asserted that these were two separate people and that DONALD NIWATM was not a natural person. The defendant asserted that the court did not have jurisdiction because, before proceeding, the court was obligated to ask Donald-James if he would accept the role of defendant on behalf of DONALD NIWATM, and Donald-James: of the family Niwa did not.

This interesting (and typical) interaction between a judge and a defendant asserting an OPCA argument in a taxation case before a Canadian court demonstrates how difficult it can be to communicate with a person who subscribes to the dual persona ideology (*R v Porisky*, 2014 BCCA 146):

[60] ... Mr. Porisky said he could not make that decision unless he understood whether he was to give evidence in his 'inherent personality as a natural person with no intent to profit'. He wanted to tell the truth in the stand but the capacity he was to testify in would make a difference to his evidence. A few minutes later in the dialogue he said:

'I need to know if I make the decision to get into the stand, from which perspective can I speak? Like therefore I need to know, in the eyes of the law, if one man is two persons, the natural or the legal, okay, which one can I speak as, or does it matter - am I have the liberty to speak the truth and qualify it so I can speak to everything? Because what it - they have commingled a lot of stuff, and for me to properly address it, I'm going to have to be able to speak to everything to properly address it.

"And later:

'Again, I feel like I'm being railroaded because I'm asking for clear answers. I came here with a full intention on defending my - my rights and - and not having things being converted into something

they're not, and I don't know how to do that if nobody's going to give me a straight answer. I thought Crown had a duty — I read their web page and they talk about honour and integrity, and now I'm been led one thing — and for me to speak to everything, I'm going to need to be able to speak to it from my starting point of my existence.

I didn't make it up. Sir John Salmond I think is a highly respected man. The Supreme Court relies on him. I didn't make it up that one man's two persons in the eyes of the law. And so from that perspective, I need — that's why I tried to be as honourable and as open in the development of this, so that I could speak the truth and the whole truth from the proper perspective, so it does not get misconstrued or mislabelled or presumed to be something it's not. And that's what I need to know. If I make the decision and I go in that box, which person, in the eyes of the law am I?

THE COURT: You are Mr. Porisky.

THE ACCUSED PORISKY: Am I Russell Anthony Porisky in my inherent personality as a natural person, or am I a sovereign-granted personality?

THE COURT: You're Russell Porisky.

THE ACCUSED PORISKY: That's fairly misleading because that's not clear enough for me, Your Honour.

...

THE COURT: Let's assume you get into the stand and the Crown asks you, "What did you have for breakfast today?" Would it make a difference as to what capacity you were in?

THE ACCUSED PORISKY: For me, it would, Your Honour, yes.

Closer to home, in the New Zealand Court of Appeal case of Warahi v Chief Executive of the Department of Corrections [2022] NZCA 105, a prisoner demonstrated many of the underlying sovereign citizen concepts and arguments discussed above. This case concerned an application for a writ of habeas corpus. These kinds of applications ask the court to rule that the person's imprisonment is illegal and to order the release of the prisoner.

The court made note of the prisoner's affidavit which had been entitled an "affidavit of identity". The affidavit stated:

- "1. That My Christian name is Jay Maui: with the initial letters capitalised as required by the Rules of English Grammar for the writing of names of sovereign soul flesh and blood people. My patronymic or family name of Wallace with the initial letters capitalised.
2. That the name JAY MAUI WALLACE or any other drivitation [sic] of that name is a dead fictitious foreign situs trust or quasi corporation/legal entity not the sovereign soul flesh and blood Man that I am.
3. That I am a free will flesh and blood Suri Juris sovereign man and as such I am private, non resident, non domestic, non person, non citizen, non individual and not subject to any real or imaginary statutory acts, rules, regulations or quasi laws.
4. That I am who I say that I am NOT who the overt or covert agents of the State say that I am.
5. That I do not knowingly, willingly, intentionally, or voluntarily surrender my sovereign inalienable rights according to the law of nature.
6. That the state has no legal jurisdiction or sovereign authority justified in origin to hear this matter.
7. That it is the responsibility of the complainant to bring the correct parties before the courts."

This affidavit demonstrates the prisoner's belief in their dual persona, their use of legal terms that are irrelevant to the criminal law jurisdiction or simply nonsensical, the assertion that they can only be held subject to the law or to liability if they have personally agreed and challenges the jurisdiction of the State.

Misunderstanding of the role and duties of a JP

Despite the innate distrust of the State and of government representatives, there are still sovereign citizens who hold some trust or belief in the legitimacy of the Justice of the Peace role. This is demonstrated by the numerous requests for assistance with their documents made to JPs around the country.

While Justices are commonly trusted to act as independent witnesses, many sovereign citizens overlook the fact that JPs derive their jurisdiction from legislation and are obliged to undertake their duties according to the laws enacted by the State.

What are your duties and responsibilities?

The Code of Ethics requires you to carry out your statutory, judicial and ministerial duties in a proper manner and to "administer the law in so far as you are authorised and called upon to do so ..." in accordance with your Judicial Oath.

As a Justice of the Peace, you were appointed to that position by the Governor-General in accordance with the

Justices of the Peace Act 1957. You derive your authorisation to carry out your statutory, judicial, and ministerial duties from the Justices of the Peace Act 1957 and you must do so in accordance with the oaths you made under the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957 to administer your duties according to the law.

You are empowered by the statutes passed and upheld by the New Zealand Government and you are only empowered to administer affidavits that are in accordance with New Zealand law. It would be contrary to your oath to administer an affidavit for use in New Zealand that does not comply with New Zealand legislation.

Some advice for interacting with sovereign citizens:

- Do not delve deeply into trying to understand, debate or add coherence to confusing, contradictory or faux legal arguments.
- Keep your responses clear, simple and unwavering.
- Offer alternative avenues for assistance – for instance, encourage them to seek legal advice from a lawyer or Community Law.
- Know what your duties and obligations are.
- Assume you are being recorded and that your interaction will be shared online.
- Discharge your duties under New Zealand law in good faith.

Changing your address on the website

You can change your address on "Find a JP" by logging into the website. Once you have logged in, go to your profile page and scroll to the Address Details section.

Do not type your address into the Address box.

Address Details

Address

[Click here to enter a PO Box, or to add an apartment/flat number and building name](#)

Country

Availability

Active ☒

Is this a postal address? ☐

[Add another address](#)

If ticked, this address will si search results.

If ticked, this address will b search results.

To ensure your address is properly updated, select the blue hyperlink:

[Click here to enter a PO Box, or to add an apartment/flat number and building name](#)

This will expand the Address Details section, providing a range of boxes in which you can enter your details.

Address Details

Address

Enter your address

[Click here to enter a PO Box, or to add an apartment/flat number and building name](#)

Building

Street/PO Box*

49 Ballance Street

Suburb

Thorndon

Town/City*

Wellington

Postcode*

6011

Country

New Zealand

Availability

Evenings and weekends. Please phone for an appointr ▾

Active

☒

if ticked, this address will show in the public search results.

Is this a postal address?

☐

if ticked, this address will be hidden in the public search results.

Add another address

As you can see in the example here, the Federation Office address is 49 Ballance Street, Thorndon, Wellington 6011. Complete the Street/PO Box, Town/City and Postcode boxes as required. You do not need to fill out the Building field, but may choose to if you live in an apartment, building or complex with a specific name. You do not need to type your full address into the Address field at the top of this section.

You must have the Active option ticked, otherwise your profile will not appear on Find a JP.

You must NOT have the postal address option ticked, otherwise your profile will not appear on Find a JP.

Once you have entered all the details, scroll to the bottom of your profile page and select:

Save

The Address field will now display your full, updated address.

Address Details

Address

49 Ballance Street, Thorndon, Wellington

[Click here to enter a PO Box, or to add an apartment/flat number and building name](#)

Country

New Zealand

Availability

Evenings and weekends. Please phone for an appointr ▾

Active

☒

if ticked, this address will show in the public search results.

Is this a postal address?

☐

if ticked, this address will be hidden in the public search results.

Add another address

What is a marriage/civil union dissolution application pack?

Being presented by a client with one of these application packs can be intimidating. There are multiple pages, seemingly multiple different forms to be completed, exhibits to attach and generous room for error.

If you have a good general knowledge of what these packs contain and the basic steps to be followed, you can approach this task more comfortably.

The four parts of the application pack

1. General information/instruction pages

Most of these are at the beginning of the document. There is a glossary at the end of the application.

Encourage the client to read these pages before filling out any of the sections.

2. The application form

This is entitled Form FP 11 for one-party applications and Form FP 13 for joint applications. Technically Justices play no role in the completion of these forms. There is no space for an authorised person to sign. However, due to your familiarity with completing official documents, you might assist the client or clients in completing these forms.

The client should produce this section of the application when they visit you to have their affidavit taken. This is because the affidavit is “to accompany” the application. Also, the information in the application must match the information in the affidavit, so it is useful for you to be able to confirm consistency.

The application form consists of a beginning section (where the applicant or applicants write their name, occupation and location), a middle section containing substantive information and a concluding section (where the applicant or applicants sign and date).

The middle section is numbered 1-7, with fields that must be completed by the applicant or applicants.

If parties have children, they must complete the child-care arrangement section.

3. The affidavit form

The affidavit is entitled Form FP 12 for the one-party application and Form FP 14 for joint applications.

This affidavit follows the usual affidavit format, with the beginning section (where the applicant or applicants write their name, occupation and location), a middle section containing substantive information about the application and the concluding jurat (which must be signed and dated by an authorised person such as a Justice of the Peace and by the clients).

The middle section is numbered 1-11, with fields that must be completed by the applicant or applicants. Several of these fields are already completed for the applicant.

The original or a copy of the marriage or civil union certificate must be attached to the application and the exhibit note should mark the certificate as exhibit A.

If the parties have a separation order or agreement, this

should be attached and marked as exhibit B.

If parties have children, they must complete the child-care arrangement section.

4. Information Sheet to accompany certain applications

This is entitled Form G7. This form should be printed in yellow.

Marriage/civil union dissolution checklists

Assisting clients with dissolution applications can be a time-consuming process. Here is a checklist to consult to assist in guiding you through the application process.

Ideally, you should have an opportunity to talk with the client about their application before they visit you in person.

Before the client arrives

1. Have they checked they are eligible for a marriage or civil union dissolution?

The pair must have been separated for two years before they can make an application for dissolution. The application can be made on the day after that two-year period ends.

At least one person in the relationship must be domiciled to New Zealand.

2. Is the application a joint or one-party application?

If the application is to be made jointly, you will need more information from the client (see below).

3. If they have printed the application document, is it single-sided?

Double-sided applications (where information is printed on both sides of each sheet of paper) are not accepted by the court. The online version of the document is formatted so that information appears on every other page.

4. Do they have the full application pack?

Clients sometimes provide the Justice of the Peace with only the affidavit section of the application pack, separating those pages from the application form pages.

5. Have they (and the other applicant, if relevant) completed the middle sections of the application form?

One-party applicants complete form FP 11 and joint applicants complete form FP 13. While Justices play no role in the completion of this form, they might assist in completing the beginning and concluding sections of this form.



Applicants, at the very least, should have completed the numbered paragraphs 1-7.

6. Have they (and the other applicant, if relevant) completed the middle sections of the affidavit form?

One-party applicants complete affidavit FP 12 and joint applicants complete affidavit FP 14.

Applicants must complete the middle section of the affidavit. These are the numbered paragraphs 1-11. Applicants must leave the final section, the jurat, until they meet with you. They can also wait to complete the first page of the affidavit.

7. Do they have the marriage certificate/civil union certificate and, if required, a copy to be certified?

Clarify that the marriage certificate is different from the Copy of Particulars of Marriage. It is fine for the original certificate to be attached to the application. If the applicant or applicants want to attach a copy, they will need to bring the copy and original for you to certify.

8. Do they have a separation agreement or order?

This is optional. Parties may not have an order or agreement. If they do, they need to indicate this in their application form and affidavit. They should bring this document with them for you to properly attach as an exhibit.

9. Joint application: Will both parties be visiting you? Or is the other party visiting another authorised person?

Parties can choose to make their oath or affirmation before the same authorised person or before separate authorised persons.

10. Joint application: If the other party is visiting another authorised person, will you be the first or second authorised person dealing with the application?

The steps you must follow when the client arrives will differ depending on whether both clients are present or if you are dealing with a single client. Find the checklist that suits your circumstances in the section below.

When the client arrives

One-party application checklist

1. Check the application form (FP 11)
 - a. Every section of the form should be completed by the applicant.
2. Check the applicants have completed the Information Sheet to accompany certain applications (G7).
3. Check the affidavit (FP 12)
 - a. Check that the applicant has completed paragraphs 1-11 of the affidavit.
 - b. Have the applicant complete the beginning of the affidavit if they have not yet done so.
4. Complete the exhibits.
 - a. Certify the copy of the marriage or civil union certificate, if necessary (see 3.2 of the Manual).
 - b. Certify the copy of the separation order or agreement, if necessary.
 - c. Complete the exhibit note on the marriage

certificate, marking it exhibit A.

- d. Complete the exhibit note of the separation order or agreement (if relevant), marking it exhibit B.

5. Complete the affidavit.

- a. Take the client's oath or affirmation.
- b. Have them sign the jurat.
- c. Complete the jurat of the affidavit, ensuring your name is written clearly along with your signature and writing the place and date of signing.
- d. Cross out all roles aside from "Justice of the Peace" in the jurat.
- e. Initial every page of the affidavit, aside from the jurat page, and ask the client to do the same.

See chapter 6 of the Manual for guidance on how to take an affidavit.

Joint party application checklists

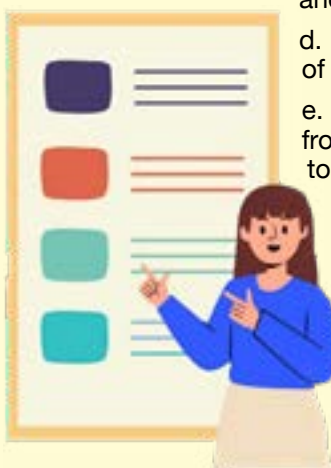
If both parties are present:

1. Check the application form (FP 13).
 - a. Every section of the form should be completed by the applicants.
2. Check the applicants have completed the Information Sheet to accompany certain applications (G7).
3. Check the affidavit (FP 14).
 - a. Check that the applicants have completed paragraphs 1-11 of the affidavit.
 - b. Have the applicants complete the beginning of the affidavit if they have not yet done so.
4. Complete the exhibits.
 - a. Certify the copy of the marriage or civil union certificate, if necessary (see 3.2 of the Manual).
 - b. Certify the copy of the separation order or agreement, if necessary.
 - c. Complete the exhibit note on the marriage certificate, marking it exhibit A.
 - d. Complete the exhibit note of the separation order or agreement (if relevant), marking it exhibit B.
5. Complete the affidavit.
 - a. Take each client's oath or affirmation.
 - b. Have each client sign the jurat.
 - c. Complete the jurat of the affidavit, ensuring your name is written clearly along with your signature and writing the place and date of signing.
 - d. Cross out all roles aside from "Justice of the Peace" in the jurat.
 - e. Initial every page of the affidavit, aside from the jurat page, and ask each client to do the same.

See chapter 6 of the Manual for guidance on how to take a joint affidavit.

One party present – the first party to make their oath/affirmation:

1. Check the application form (FP 13)
 - a. Check that the applicants have



- completed paragraphs 1-7 of the application form.
- b. Check that your client has written their name at the beginning of the application form and has signed and dated the final page of the application.
 - c. The other applicant may complete the beginning and end of the application form when they make their affidavit.
2. Check the applicants have completed the Information Sheet to accompany certain applications (G7).
 3. Check the affidavit (FP 14)
 - a. Check that the applicants have completed paragraphs 1-11 of the affidavit.
 - b. Have the client write their name, address, and occupation at the beginning of the affidavit if they have not yet done so. The other applicant can do this when they make their oath or affirmation later.
 4. Complete the exhibits.
 - a. Certify the copy of the marriage or civil union certificate, if necessary (see 3.2 of the Manual).
 - b. Certify the copy of the separation order or agreement, if necessary.
 - c. Complete the exhibit note on the marriage certificate, marking it exhibit A.
 - d. Complete the exhibit note of the separation order or agreement (if relevant), marking it exhibit B.
 5. Complete the affidavit.
 - a. Take your client's oath or affirmation.
 - b. Have your client sign the jurat.
 - c. There are two places in the jurat for authorised persons to write their name, signature, place and date of signing. Complete the topmost section, ensuring your name is written clearly along with your signature and writing the place and date of signing.
 - d. Cross out all roles aside from "Justice of the Peace" in your section of the jurat.
 - e. Initial every page of the affidavit, aside from the jurat page, and ask your client to do the same.

See chapter 6 of the Manual for guidance on how to take a joint affidavit.

One party present – the second party to make their oath/affirmation:

1. Check the application form (FP 13).
 - a. Check that the applicants have completed paragraphs 1-7 of the application form.
 - b. Check that both clients have written their name at the beginning of the application form and have signed and dated the final page of the application.
2. Check the applicants have completed the Information

Sheet to accompany certain applications (G7).

3. Check the affidavit (FP 14).
 - a. Check that the applicants have completed paragraphs 1-11 of the affidavit.
 - b. Have the client write their name, address and occupation at the beginning of the affidavit if they have not yet done so. The other applicant should have already done this when they make their oath or affirmation earlier.
4. Complete the exhibits.
 - a. You should not need to certify the copy of the marriage or civil union certificate as the previous authorised person should have completed this task (see 3.2 of the Manual).
 - b. You should not need to certify a copy of the separation order or agreement, if one exists, as the previous authorised person should have completed this task.
 - c. Complete the exhibit note on the marriage certificate, marking it exhibit A. Yours should be the second exhibit note as the other authorised person should have also made an exhibit note when taking the first applicant's oath/affirmation.
 - d. Complete the exhibit note of the separation order or agreement (if relevant), marking it exhibit B. Yours should be the second exhibit note as the other authorised person should have also made an exhibit note when taking the first applicant's oath/affirmation.
5. Complete the affidavit.
 - a. Take your client's oath or affirmation.
 - b. Have your client sign the jurat. The applicant should have already signed the jurat.
 - c. There are two places in the jurat for authorised persons to write their name, signature, place, and date of signing. The topmost section should already be signed by the previous authorised person when they took the first applicant's oath or affirmation.
 - d. Complete the bottom-most space for authorised persons, ensuring your name is written clearly along with your signature and writing the place and date of signing.
 - e. Cross out all roles aside from "Justice of the Peace" in your section of the jurat.
 - f. Initial every page of the affidavit, aside from the jurat page, and ask your client to do the same. The first applicant and authorised person should have already done this.

See chapter 6 of the Manual for guidance on how to take a joint affidavit.

FILE AND PAY

Did you know lawyers and court participants are able to upload and file their court documents with the relevant court, online? The File and Pay service is a simple online form that allows lawyers and court participants to upload documents and pay associated filing fees using a credit or debit card.

Clients can, for instance, upload and file their completed dissolution application through this website. This saves clients

from having to physically travel to their local court to file court documents.

The File and Pay service was introduced on October 28 2020 and can be accessed through Courts of New Zealand website.

More information can be found here:

<https://www.courtsofnz.govt.nz/file-and-pay>

Our first 25 years: why a national body?

In September it will be 100 years since the beginnings of today's Federation. During the year we will be celebrating this significant milestone, starting with the Centenary Conference in Wellington over March 1-3; and spread over the four issues of Volume 93 of the Quarterly, former Federation Registrar ALAN HART will tell the story of the organisation

While the question "Why a national body?" might seem innocuous, it lies at the very heart of why we now exist as the Royal Federation of New Zealand Justices' Associations.

As a history teacher taught me, the answer lies in many different directions and doesn't exist in isolation. This series of articles is not a history of either the Federation or of Justices of the Peace in the country, as both have been covered elsewhere including by Philip Harkness in his "Reading the Riot Act" and a series of articles in the 1992 "New Zealand Who's Who: Justices of the Peace" as well as numerous historical articles in this magazine.

Some of the reasons for the establishment of a national body nearly 100 years ago lie in problems we as individual Justices of the Peace had worked with since Thomas Kendall and the periods after 1814. But this is not a story of Justices of the Peace as individuals but rather the move towards a collectivisation which as later articles will indicate we have at times forgotten about.

Countless remits at successive Conferences focused more on social matters such as corporal punishment, immorality amongst youth and such like, although equally consistently there were references to matters touching on the judicial roles all were called on to discharge, often with limited resources. For a body whose aim was to advocate for training and support of its members there was a considerable difference between that and the realities.



So, some context

New Zealand at the start of the 1920s had just come out of a horrendous war – the Great or First World War. The impacts of that were felt in almost every household in this country. Of a population of little more than a million, over 10% served, mainly overseas, and our casualty rate per population base was one of the highest of those countries involved. Before that tragedy had even concluded (many troops did not return from Europe until well into 1919 and even later) the world suffered the compounding tragedy of the influenza epidemic, in which the country lost even more of its citizens. It wasn't until the economic booms of the 1920s started to ameliorate some of the wastage of human lives that the country started to return to some degree of normality.

One of the major influences on New Zealand society of the post-war era was the exposure our troops, including medical staff (male and female), had had in the wide world they travelled.

For us as Justices of the Peace one of the positive outcomes was the awareness that other kindred countries with JPs had seen a rise in self-help to combat the lack of training provided by the authorities.

The greatest influence for us in New Zealand came from what then became a ready and common trans-Tasman interchange of ideas. For once our Australian cousins were well ahead of us, as most of the Justices' associations in Australia were formed between 1898 and 1918. By 1913, three associations had been created across the Tasman. These were the NSW Justices Association



MR. J. H. FRAY.

(1911), The Honorary Justices Association of Victoria (1909) and The Justices Association Inc (South Australia, 1898). An interstate conference of these three was held in Melbourne on April 18 1914 (<https://nswja.org.au/history-of-jps/>). This meeting became the precursor of the current Australasian Council of Justices' Associations (<https://acja.org.au/pdf%20files/history.pdf>). One of the South Australian members was John Hill Fray who moved to New Zealand after the war and became active in the establishment of the Auckland association, as well as in due course moving the motion to establish the New Zealand body.

What these meetings had in common was a desire for educating new appointees as Justices of the Peace and ensuring that there was some commonality in both ongoing training as well as support from governments.

In this country the first formal grouping of Justices of the Peace came with the establishment of the Canterbury association in 1918, quickly followed by Wellington (1921), then Auckland, Taranaki, and Wanganui in 1922.

It was these associations which formed the nucleus of the move to a national body when in September 1924 they and represent-

atives from Napier, Hastings, Palmerston North, Feilding, Blenheim and Masterton held a formal meeting and resolved to establish a "Federal Council of Justices Associations". For want of any better day, September 30, when the conference began, could be viewed as our official birthday!

Of interest in the reports of that meeting is that there were 5500 Justices of the Peace appointed in New Zealand, of whom 930 belonged to one of the formal associations. The various remits adopted have been well canvassed in both the 50th Jubilee History of the Federation by John Lyle Noakes in 1973 and the publication researched and produced by R E (Dick) Williams in 2003 to mark the 75th Conference. The mismatch in years and numbers of Conferences lies in the confusion of 1926 amongst our member associations as to whether it should be a Federal Council or a Federation of associations, happily resolved in 1927, and the cancellation of the 1931 Conference because of the Napier earthquake and those for 1940 and 1944, due to the Second World War.

Hence it can be seen that our national body was heavily influenced by the events impacting on our society from war, depressions, and health pandemics.

On a more positive note, 1924 had seen the successful 8th Sum-

mer Olympics held in Paris during July 1924 at which the famous Chariots of Fire race saw New Zealander Arthur Porritt take third place in the 100 metres (<https://olympics.com/en/athletes/arthur-porritt>). But we didn't win the gold for rugby – that went to the United States!



Turning back to significant matters affecting Justices of the Peace, the 1920s also saw the amendment to our Act providing for the appointment of women with the first 19 gazetted on December 20 1926, and a further list announced in the New Year.

The names of all are recorded as such in the various Gazette notices and are also available on Papers Past (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/>) but it wasn't until 1994 that we saw a female President of our national body.

December 1926 also saw the launch of the Justices' Quarterly, of which John Hill Fray served as editor for a number of years. Similar innovations at a national level saw the federal medallion replace those issued by associations and a national rather than association certificate attesting to a person's appointment.

The increase in both the number of member associations of what was by the 1930s known as the



Federation of New Zealand Justices' Associations and their individual members was a positive note in difficult times. By the 1939 Conference there were a total of 15 associations affiliated to the Federation with others starting in Nelson (1941) and Waikato in 1946.

Towards maturity

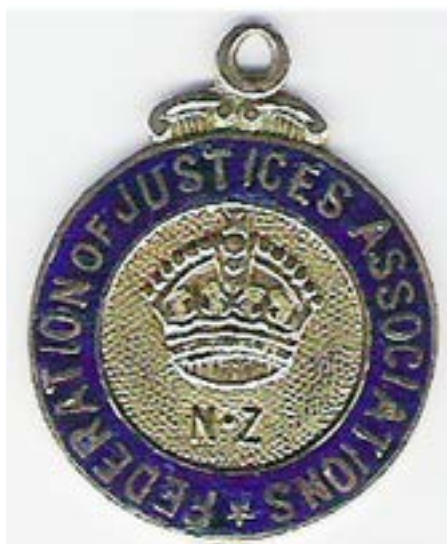
If the period from 1924 until 1930 can be viewed as the start of our national body, like the birth of a child, it was not without pain, and progress at times was slow – it took until 1929 for the initial decision to become an incorporated body to come to fruition. Funding was always going to be a difficulty and while an initial levy of 1/- (one shilling – now about \$5) was agreed to, most of the early costs were borne by the small council of the President, Vice-President, and Registrar/Treasurer.

From the start it was agreed that the President would serve only a one-year term unless Conference wasn't held, as subsequently occurred on four occasions with the last in 1942-44 seeing the President effectively serve for four years. The initial office-holders were all men well past middle age but seem to have been active in promoting the affairs of the Federation and encouraging new associations to be formed.

One principle which, while not entrenched in the Rules themselves, was observed de facto, was that the role of President rotated around associations, as did the Conference venue, although in practice some associations provided more of each.

Conversely the role of Registrar/Treasurer, whilst voluntary, was held by only two members in the first quarter of the organisation's life, and so far only 12 JPs have filled the position.

The 1930s was for our body much as with society as a whole – tumultuous with some divisions



and dissensions evident in the proceedings of successive Conferences. Many remits considered were in the social justice or political arenas, while some seem self-serving at best. One can but wonder at members' views if we were to send a similar letter to that of November 1938 sent to the Prime Minister of Great Britain "congratulating him upon the peace negotiations". Regrettably many seemed blissfully unaware of how tenuous the forthcoming year was to be which almost immediately impacted on our own plans.

Conference in 1940 was cancelled as was a planned Australasian one – although as Noakes records " ... legislation to control the consumption of liquor at dance halls and the advent of the Domestic Proceedings Act – measures long advocated by Justices – [was] passed."

The 1940s saw the national body struggling for relevance in the face of numerous restrictions, such as transport, while local associations were better able to meet the needs of their members. In reality this hiatus was only overcome in 1945 when Conference was held in Auckland with only two of the affiliated associations not being represented. It was much the same the following year in Invercargill, where the most important item for historical purposes was that "... the die for

Federation Medallion had been registered with the Registrar of Trade Marks".

Having survived our teenage years with all the associated angst, the years immediately following our 21st birthday until the end of the first quarter were generally positive ones. Our relevance as a national body was clearly marked by the dignitaries who attended and in some cases opened Conference, such as in Dunedin in 1948 when the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Freyberg, officiated. However, the relatively older age of our leaders was reflected in the ill-health or deaths of some while in office, with several in their late 80s or early 90s including the first two Registrar/Treasurers. (More later on such personalities but it would be intriguing to discover the nature and whereabouts of the jewels presented to both.)

The close of our first quarter at the 21st Conference held in Taunanga in March 1949 saw some changes, but while there was an expansion of the national executive to six being "the President, Vice-President, Immediate Past President, Registrar and two members one appointed from the South Island and one from the North Island", the new President then aged 93 was absent due to illness.

Some of the remits considered in 1949 remained much as in previous years, such as "conciliation to be attempted before making divorce final; the death sentence should be restored and that the government be asked to ban the Communist Party", but others were more directly relevant to the affiliated associations including consideration of biennial Conferences as well as facilitating the transfer of Justices between associations according to domicile – perhaps reflecting the increase in suburban developments after the Second World War, with hopes of a better future.

Membership of the Australasian Council of Justices' Associations (ACJA) adds an international dimension to the work of the Federation. Current ACJA president RACHAEL O'GRADY, Federation President 2018-2020, reports on the ACJA Conference/AGM held in Auckland on October 13-15.

A year of good progress

The primary role of the ACJA is to facilitate meetings of member associations to hold discussions, workshops and forums to further the position, status and role of Justices of the Peace. In 2023, New Zealand had the honour of hosting the ACJA's annual Conference in Auckland. Nineteen Justices from nine of the 13 financial member associations attended the Conference, with an additional three Justices joining the meeting via Zoom.

Proceedings began on Saturday with a mihi whakatau, where delegates were welcomed to Auckland and to the Conference by Ngati Whatua Orakei, with Federation kaumātua Monty Morrison responding for the manuhiri (visitors). The remainder of the Saturday meeting was devoted to attending to the business of the AGM, presentations on matters of interest and a strategic planning workshop.

For the ACJA, the 2022/2023 year was characterised by solid accomplishment, with good progress made in achieving the following goals:

- Work done in reviewing the ACJA Constitution and ACJA Policy and Procedure document culminated in the adoption of amended documents at a general meeting held in June 2023.
- To counter the limitations of meeting in person once a year the Executive introduced Zoom forums for councillors to promote greater collaboration and sharing of ideas. The first of these, held in August, was deemed very successful, with further forums planned in 2024.
- The ACJA Executive has moved to sending more regular emails throughout 2023, as well as short regular newsletters, rather than a periodic journal.

- The Executive, having received an invitation from the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department to submit a response in respect of its "Modernising Document Execution: Consultation" on proposed reform to the execution of Commonwealth statutory declarations in Australia, made a submission advocating for the Justice of the Peace role in the administration of statutory declarations.
- The Membership Support Service Committee (MSSC) produced a "Councillor Reference Guide" which contains information about the ACJA for both new and existing ACJA councillors.
- Research was undertaken by the chair of the MSSC to find out more about the emerging technology generically labelled as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and how it could be applied to not-for-profits in a way that could enhance their practices and simplify their activities. That research was included in a thought-provoking and valuable presentation during the Saturday Conference meeting.

In accordance with the Constitution, no office-bearer elections were required. The Executive remains unchanged with myself as president, and John Carpendale (Queensland) as vice-president. Beverly Alley (Canberra) continues as registrar and Christine Cordingley (New South Wales) as deputy registrar.

Concluding Conference events was the Saturday evening dinner which included a fascinating address by Judge Charles Blackie, outlining his time as one of the panel of judges in the Pitcairn Island trials.




The 2024 ACJA Conference/AGM will be held in Queensland.



Delegates to the ACJA Conference in Auckland were, back row from left, Nigel Tate (NZ), Rod Lavin (Victoria), Paul Mracek (Victoria), James Ayliffe (Tasmania), David Hudson (Tasmania), Keith Revell (Queensland), Ron Hartmann (New South Wales), Peter Osborne (NZ), Brooke Batley (Queensland), and John Carpendale (Queensland).

Front row: Rachael O'Grady (NZ), Leonie Timms (Western Australia), Marlene Haese (South Australia), Christine Cordingley (New South Wales), Wendy La Macchia (Queensland), and Beverly Alley (Australian Capital Territory).



<p>CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF A DOCUMENT PRESENTED TO ME AS AN ORIGINAL</p> <p>Signed _____</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>#1 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (38mm x 14mm) Price: \$36.00</p>	<p> </p> <p>#6 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (20mm x 20mm) Price: \$36.00</p>	<p>JP RUBBER STAMPS</p> <p>Prestige Print (1965) Limited PO Box 9256, Wellington Telephone 04 802 5471</p> <p>How to Order For the fastest and easiest method order online: www.prestigeprint.co.nz/jpstamps OR Email your order and enquiries to: merv@prestigeprint.co.nz</p> <p>Note: Fields below will be used for stamps #3/#4/#7/#8/#9</p> <p>First Name: _____</p> <p>Last Name: _____</p> <p>JP Number: _____</p> <p>City: _____</p> <p>Delivery Address</p> <p>_____ _____ _____</p> <p>My Order: Stamp Total: _____</p> <p>Add - Shipping : _____ \$10.50</p> <p>Total Owning _____</p> <p>Internet Bank Payment to: Westpac 03 0558 0020633 00</p>
<p></p> <p>#2 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (20mm x 20mm) Price: \$36.00</p> <p>Full Name, JP #88888 WELLINGTON Justice of the Peace for New Zealand</p> <p>#3 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (38mm x 14mm) Price: \$36.00</p>	<p>Certified true copy of a document presented to me as an original</p> <p>Signed _____</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>Full Name, JP #88888 WELLINGTON Justice of the Peace for New Zealand</p> <p>#7 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (60mm x 40mm) Price: \$79.00</p>	
<p>Max Smith Marriage Celebrant</p> <p>#4 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (38mm x 14mm) Price: \$36.00</p>	<p>Certified true copy of _____ that represents the named individual _____</p> <p>Signed _____</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>#8 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (70mm x 35mm) Price: \$86.00</p>	
<p>EXHIBIT NOTE</p> <p>This is the annexure marked "_____" referred to within the affidavit/statutory declaration and sworn/affirmed/declared at _____ this _____ day of _____ 20____ before me _____ Signature _____</p> <p>#5 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (70mm x 35mm) Price: \$86.00</p>	<p>Certified true copy of _____ that represents the named individual _____</p> <p>Full Name JP - Reg: 88888 - Wellington Justice of the Peace for New Zealand</p> <p>Signature: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>#9 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (70mm x 35mm) Price: \$86.00</p> <p>Prices include GST. Shipping flat rate: \$10.50</p>	

From pikelet-maker to Dame

By FRANCES CHIN

When Pania Tyson-Nathan JP (Rongomaiwahine) was a child, she had to wake up at 5am to make pikelets and sandwiches to sell in her parents' Hawke's Bay dairy, ready for the 6am rush.

After school she had a job "flipping burgers" so she could save for a new pair of corduroy trousers. That was just the work ethic of her parents, she said: if you wanted something, you had to earn it.

Dame Pania said that work ethic had stayed with her all her life. She thought her parents would be very proud of her being made a Dame Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit for services to Māori and business in the New Year Honours.

The CEO of New Zealand Māori Tourism has spent more than three decades in the public service, community and business sectors.

She was named in the top 50



Dame Pania

Global Tourism Innovators in 2021, and was named Māori Woman Business Leader by the University of Auckland in 2018.

She was also the recipient of the Te Tupu-ā-Nuku award for business and innovation at the 2020 Matariki Awards, and was inducted into the New Zealand Business Hall of Fame in 2022.

She became involved in local government in the mid-1990s and eventually moved into

the financial trade sector.

An issue she found then was that consultation with Māori businesses was "not really a thing", she said.

She found the lack of agency given to Māori over their own economy patronising, with the narrative being that Māori did not contribute to the country's net wealth.

"It came as a huge surprise to so many people that Māori were net contributors to the economy."

Changing that rhetoric was one of the main challenges she faced at the time, and making sure minorities – including people with disabilities and women – had an influential voice at the table, and were not just token figures.

Dame Pania said business practices had already changed on that front. At the Deloitte Top 200 Awards each person who won did a mihi in Māori.

"It's just such a big part of the New Zealand psyche

now."

Since she became CEO of New Zealand Māori Tourism in 2008, Dame Pania has managed to grow the organisation from its initial value of \$500 million to a pre-pandemic worth of about \$1.97 billion.

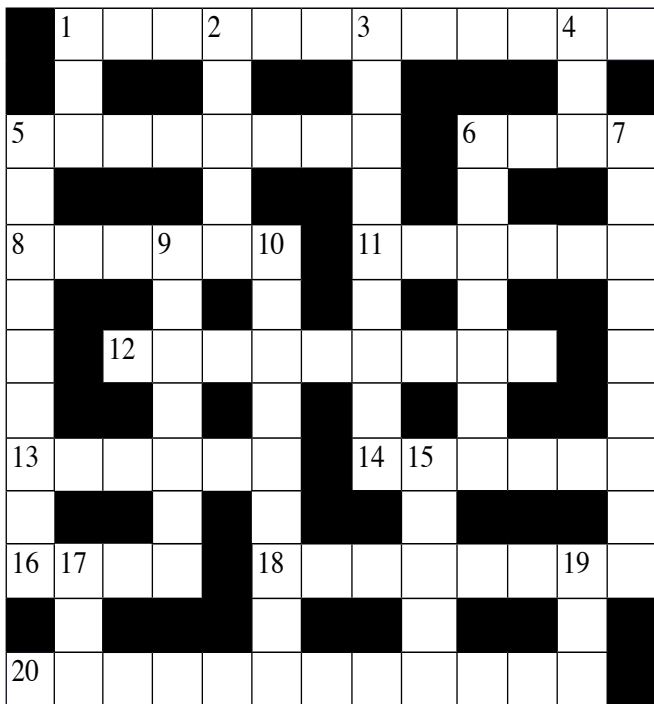
While the pandemic had affected tourism, New Zealand was recovering well, she said. Sustainable tourism was now the goal.

"How do we spread the number of travellers across 12 months, rather than just one season?"

While appreciative of being made a Dame, the weight felt heavy. After some thought, she realised the honour was not just about her.

"It is about my family. It is about everyone who has supported me over the years."

• **Reproduced with permission:** <https://www.thepost.co.nz/nz-news/350138823/making-pikelets-dame>



ACROSS:

- 1 It covers a third of the Earth's surface (7,5)
- 5 Wild celery
- 6 "Goddess of pop"
- 8 Military display of respect
- 11 Charm, talisman
- 12 Court order in lieu of incarceration
- 13 Power source
- 14 Blackcurrant child's drink
- 16 Depend
- 18 Target date
- 20 Apple-celery-mayo combo (7,5)

DOWN:

- 1 Criticise
- 2 Shoreline indentation
- 3 Personality
- 4 100 square metres
- 5 Escapee
- 6 SI unit of electric charge

7 Underlying reason

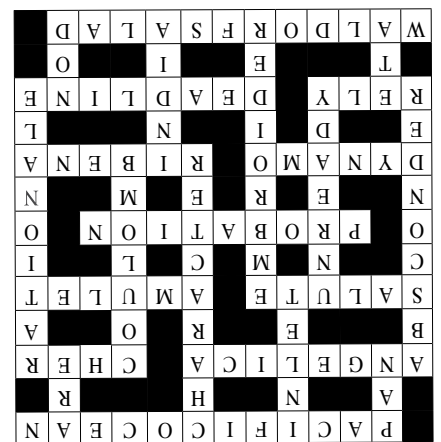
9 Ethelred the -----

10 Exaggerate details

15 South Asia republic

17 Seventh letter of Greek alphabet

19 Signal assent



CROSSWORD

THE NZ JUSTICES' QUARTERLY
Published in January, April, July and October

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Published by the Royal Federation of New Zealand Justices' Associations and designed by Word for Word, Titahi Bay.