

Justices'



FIAT JUSTITIA
RUAT CAELUM

QUARTERLY

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Number 2



Federation marks centenary of service

Plenty to think about

This year it was the turn of the Federation to host our annual AGM/Conference, in celebration of our centenary of support for member associations. The Conference committee of Peter Osborne, Sherryl Wilson, Garry Nicholls, and of course our National Manager, Tony Pugh, did a great job of having all areas covered, and our thanks and congratulations go to them.

Although not all AGM business was carried, there was a great deal of discussion and in particular the Federal Structure Review Report recommendations were returned to the Board for further work.

From the many comments around the various workshops and presentations, it was a well-received agenda that meant that there was much to be taken back to the member associations.

It was great to have so many Past Presidents in attendance and recognised by the membership; over 318 years of experience and hard work have been achieved by this group alone, with several still involved with their respective associations. Each of these individuals left their own mark on the Federation's development, and I now have an opportunity to do the same - hopefully we will be able to look back in the years to come and see positive progress.

2025 AGM/Conference

Next year's AGM/Conference will be hosted by the West Coast association in Reefton. The proposed dates are March 14-16. The Federation will work with the West Coast organising committee to guide and assist as required.

Federation Board 2024-2025

This year we are aiming to ensure that we manage for any specific risk and are therefore allocating portfolios to a lead and secondary board member in most cases.

President:	Nigel Tate
Vice-President:	Carol Buckley
Immediate Past President:	Peter Osborne
Auckland Regional Representative:	Sherryl Wilson
Northern Regional Representative:	Ric Odom
Central Regional Representative:	Laurie Gabites
Southern Regional Representative:	Tony Brien

Past President Garry Nicholls will continue to assist the Board with Judicial matters as required.

Competency

As you will know, the Federation has been working with various Ministers to build on our objective of maintaining a high level of competence amongst Justices throughout New Zealand, allowing the public to receive the same level and quality of service from all Justices.

We have looked at the different ways in which this might be achieved: compulsory Accreditation and/or limited tenure, with Accreditation being the evidence used to extend tenure as a Justice. While the most recent meeting with the Associate Minister was positive in this area there is still work to be done to secure the best outcome with the least disruption to the appointment and retention processes. The idea of compulsory membership has also been raised by the Ministry of Justice Chief Operating Officer.

There is possibly the need for a legislative update to achieve the ideal result and as usual, good legislation should not be rushed.



Federation President Nigel Tate

Responsibilities: Lead (L) Secondary (S)

Stakeholders (L), JP Quarterly (L), Finance (S)
Communications (L), Stakeholders and Judicial (S)
Finance (L)
Complaints (L), Constitution/Policies (L), Education (S)
Judicial (L), FSR (L)
Education (L), Communications (S)
FSR (S), Constitution/Policies (S)

Nigel Tate

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(Incorporated)

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FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CAELUM

Let justice be done, though the
heavens may fall

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Celebrating 100 years supporting JPs

By Quarterly Editor GEOFF DAVIES Pictures: CAROLINE LUDFORD

The Federation's 100 years of service through its member associations to New Zealand communities was marked in style at Wellington's James Cook Hotel Grand Chancellor on March 1-3.

From the opening formalities and speakers, through the AGM sessions and the workshops to the sincere valedictories on the final day, with standout centenary events along the way, the event must be rated an unqualified success which delivered in full on its theme of "Celebrating Success and Informing the Future".

Proceedings began with mihi whakatau by Kura Moeahu, Principal Advisor Māori at Parliament and the official opening by Associate Justice Minister Nicole McKee (her speech is on PP3-4). (Ms McKee also issued a press release that morning, congratulating the Federation on its centenary, and this can be found at <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/government-congratulates-jps-centenary>)

Congratulations were also sent to the Federation by Governor-General Dame Cindy Kiro, who said in a message that it is a privilege to be Federation Patron and to appoint JPs on the recommendation of Members of Parliament.

"We are fortunate to have our diverse communities represented amongst our JPs, who also come from all walks of life. On behalf of all New Zealanders, my sincere thanks to individual JPs for the vital work you do every day," she said.

With Federation President Peter Osborne in



President Peter Osborne addresses the AGM

the chair, the AGM began straight after lunch, but was paused in mid-afternoon for keynote speeches from Secretary for Justice Andrew Kibblewhite and Chief District Court Judge Heemi Taumaunu (see PP13-14). It resumed later in the day and was completed at a further session on Saturday.

After various procedural matters the AGM dealt with the 2023 minutes, election of Board members (see the adjoining Quarterly imprint for this year's members)

and the Annual Report, before moving on to consideration of the Federal Structure Review Report. After extensive discussion, it was moved (Nelson Tasman) and seconded (Rotorua and Districts) that the report be withdrawn. The motion was carried and the report is therefore back with the Board.

A notice of motion proposing that Conference be held only every second year, with an online AGM in the off year (South Taranaki/Gisborne) was lost, as was a remit proposing that Accreditation for two years be granted to new Justices once they have passed the induction training online test (Wairarapa/Franklin).

In considering future AGM/Conference venues, with the West Coast association confirmed last year as the 2025 host, Otago was confirmed as host for 2026. In 2027 Hawke's Bay will be host, subject to confirmation next year; for 2028 Gisborne is pencilled in, and Waikato is set for 2029, to be confirmed in 2027.

Discussions held in the General Business section of the AGM included comments on limited tenure of Justices by Past Federation President Gavin Kerr,



Speaker Gerry Brownlee welcomes JPs to Parliament

ON THE COVER: Past Federation Presidents in attendance at the Centenary AGM/Conference were (with association at the time and term of office), front row, from left, Alison Thomson (Hawke's Bay, 2009-2011); Denise Hutchins (Nelson Tasman, 2016-2018) and Rachael O'Grady (Gisborne, 2018-2020). Back row, from left, Graeme Kitto (Waikato, 2014-2016); Kevin Geddes (Ashburton, 2011-2013); Greg Weake (Marlborough, 2013); Terry Byrne (Nelson Tasman, 2020); Gavin Kerr (Marlborough, 2006); Garry Nicholls (Auckland, 2020-2022); Allan Spence (Auckland, 2005); and John Falconer (Gore, 2007). PICTURE: Caroline Ludford



Incoming Vice-President Carol Buckley presents the communications workshop.

and on the Federal Structure Review Report by Past Federation President Rachael O'Grady.

Under consideration of charges and levies, a Board motion to increase the capitation levies from \$20 to \$25 was lost, and another to discontinue the communications grant was carried. However, after extensive discussion of the Federation Budget 2024/25, which was the next agenda item, the capitation levies vote was taken again and passed, after which the Budget was approved.

Friday night saw delegates and partners enjoying a Parliamentary Reception in honour of the centenary. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Rt Hon Gerry Brownlee, welcomed attendees to the precinct and congratulated the Federation on its centenary.

Saturday sessions began with the completion of the AGM, after which the three scheduled workshops took place. They were "Justice of the Peace Succession Planning" (Dale Williams); Sovereign Citizens – What are the Issues?" (Graeme Kitto), and "Communication for Modern Times" (Carol Buckley).

Each was presented three times, with Justices moving from room to room so that everyone could attend all three during the day. The three presentations can be found in the members' section of the Federation website: <https://justiceofthepeace.org.nz/GroupMembersArea/AGM-2024>

The usual presidents and registrars meetings took place after the workshop programme concluded.

The Centenary Conference Dinner was a standout event, with all Past Federation Presidents in attendance featuring in a centenary celebration between courses. Each came forward in turn to be presented with a centenary



Past Federation Registrars Alan Hart and Lorraine Rainham

plaque and to say a few words about the Federation and their time in the role. This gave rise to many interesting anecdotes and reminiscences from our more recent history, going back to around the turn of the century when Allan Spence, who was the senior Past President in the room, first joined the then Executive.

Another highlight of the evening was the investiture by President Peter Osborne of Vice-President Nigel Tate (Waikato) as the new Federation

President. Carol Buckley (Rotorua and Districts) is the new Vice-President.

Final Conference sessions took place on Sunday morning with two guest speakers: former Cabinet Minister Christopher Finlayson KC, and Distinguished Professor Paul Spoonley, who spoke about the challenges and opportunities for the "new New Zealand". (This presentation can also be found in the members' section of the website.)

The Conference concluded with valedictories for departing Immediate Past President (IPP) Garry Nicholls, and outgoing President Peter Osborne, who moves into the IPP role on the Board. Following the West Coast's invitation to Conference 2025, new President Nigel Tate duly closed the Conference.

• **The Annual Report and AGM Supplementary Papers (including the Federal Structure Review Report) are available in the members' section of the Federation website:**

<https://justiceofthepeace.org.nz/GroupMembersArea/AGM-2024>



Past Federation President Graeme Kitto's workshop was on sovereign citizens.

Ensuring access to justice

Associate Justice Minister NICOLE McKEE paid tribute to the Federation's service to New Zealanders in her speech at the AGM/Conference official opening

Thank you for inviting me to be here today and to speak with you. I appreciate the opportunity, and it is certainly great to be here.

As Associate Justice Minister, matters relating to Justices of the Peace come under my remit. I've already met a few JPs: some in courts that I have visited, others at functions I have attended, and I even had a taxi driver declare his status to me! I reckon I probably look as approachable as you all do and I hope you take the time to have a chat with me here today and again this evening.

If I am able to help you in your voluntary role I am keen to do so. There may be challenges or barriers you are facing that you may wish me to be aware of. Please know that I am willing and able to listen to you, and support you where I can.

This year marks 100 years since the genesis of today's Royal Federation. It is a special honour to help mark your 100th anniversary – congratulations on this outstanding achievement.

You are providing vital services to all New Zealanders and for 100 years you and your predecessors have ensured Kiwis have access to justice. One hundred years of helping your communities and sacrificing your own time to do so is recognised with gratitude.

I was very interested to read some of the context that saw the emergence of the Federation in the 1920s within your latest magazine.

The story told of how our participation in World War I opened the eyes of those serving overseas for us. The following influenza epidemic showed us Kiwis just how cruel life can be, with war and illness.

Help was needed at home to assist those navigating life after war, life without loved ones, changing circumstances. State JP bodies had already been formed across the Tasman and this helped us build an organisation here in New Zealand. From these roots the Federation has grown into a mighty organisation representing 28 local JP associations across New Zealand, with over 5000 members. The Federation has been a welcome pillar of stability for 100 years.

I appreciate the voluntary service each and every one of you provides your communities.

You carry out a massive amount of work – in the 2022/2023 financial year JPs handled 975,625 documents from both court and community-based service desks. That is an impressive and essential service that you have handled in a mere twelve months. Again – thank you.



I'm also advised that our just over 200 Judicial JPs have presided over 34,349 criminal events. This equates to 5.3% of all criminal events scheduled for that year – this is such an important role, that helps preserve access to justice. Thank you.

It is important for me to acknowledge the Federation's role in taking responsibility for the ongoing education and training of JPs in their various roles, such as Visiting Justices and the training and re-authorisation of the nearly 300 JP issuing officers. This is a mammoth but necessary task that I humbly thank the Federation for undertaking.

I note as an example some excellent advice in the latest magazine on engaging with "sovereign citizens" in a proper manner. No doubt you may agree that we are living in interesting times.

The theme for this weekend is "Celebrating Success and Informing the Future" – it certainly is appropriate. As society evolves, so must our Justices. Moving into the digital age and embracing new technology will help us keep the system fit for purpose and attract the next generation of Justices willing to serve their communities into the future, with your guidance and wisdom.

Now, I thought it may be useful to outline a bit of my background so you know where I have come from, how I came to be a Member of Parliament and most recently a Cabinet Minister.

I am the youngest daughter of a Pakeha mother and Māori father. My mother Christine raised my sister and I on her own – in the 70s, well before welfare was available. She worked two jobs, day and night, to make sure we could have all the things the other kids did – play sport, have food, be clothed and wear school uniforms.

My mother's example taught us to stay true to what we believed in, to stand up for those less fortunate than us, and to work hard.

Now, I'm a mother of four and will celebrate my 20th wedding anniversary later this year. I have run a small business; have myself been a community volunteer; was an at-home mum for eight years (the best job I have ever had); spent over a decade as a legal secretary both in Rotorua and in Wellington; and have proudly earned the silver fern and represented my country in two sporting disciplines. Now, I am a representative of the people – a role which I am very humbled to be in and very proud to have achieved.

I am excited to be the Minister for Courts and the Associate Minister of Justice in the new Coalition Government.

I see this as an opportunity to help make New Zealand a safer and better place for all Kiwis.

The Coalition is keen to make its mark. I am proud to be a part of a team that values individualism, with less Government interference, that advocates for freedom of speech, personal responsibility and property rights.

I expect you will find that we say what we mean, that we do what we say and make no apologies for the mandate the country has given us to make positive and real changes to their lives.

We are already making good on our promise to restore law and order in New Zealand.

We will consider the needs of victims and communities over offenders.

There is a week left to fulfil our 100-day plan which includes measures to lessen the grip of gangs on our communities and this includes the banning of gang patches in public places.

We have announced an end to taxpayer funding of Section 27 cultural reports which quite frankly has become a cottage industry – and did nothing for the victims of crime.

I have this morning announced Government's plans to give Police greater search powers and oversight for those with Firearms Prohibition Orders upon them. We are also extending the criteria that allows Firearms Prohibition Orders to be made upon application to the courts.

We are working on enabling more virtual participation in court proceedings, and more detail on this will be available shortly. An effective and fair justice system is central to our democracy and access to justice without undue

delay is key to that system.

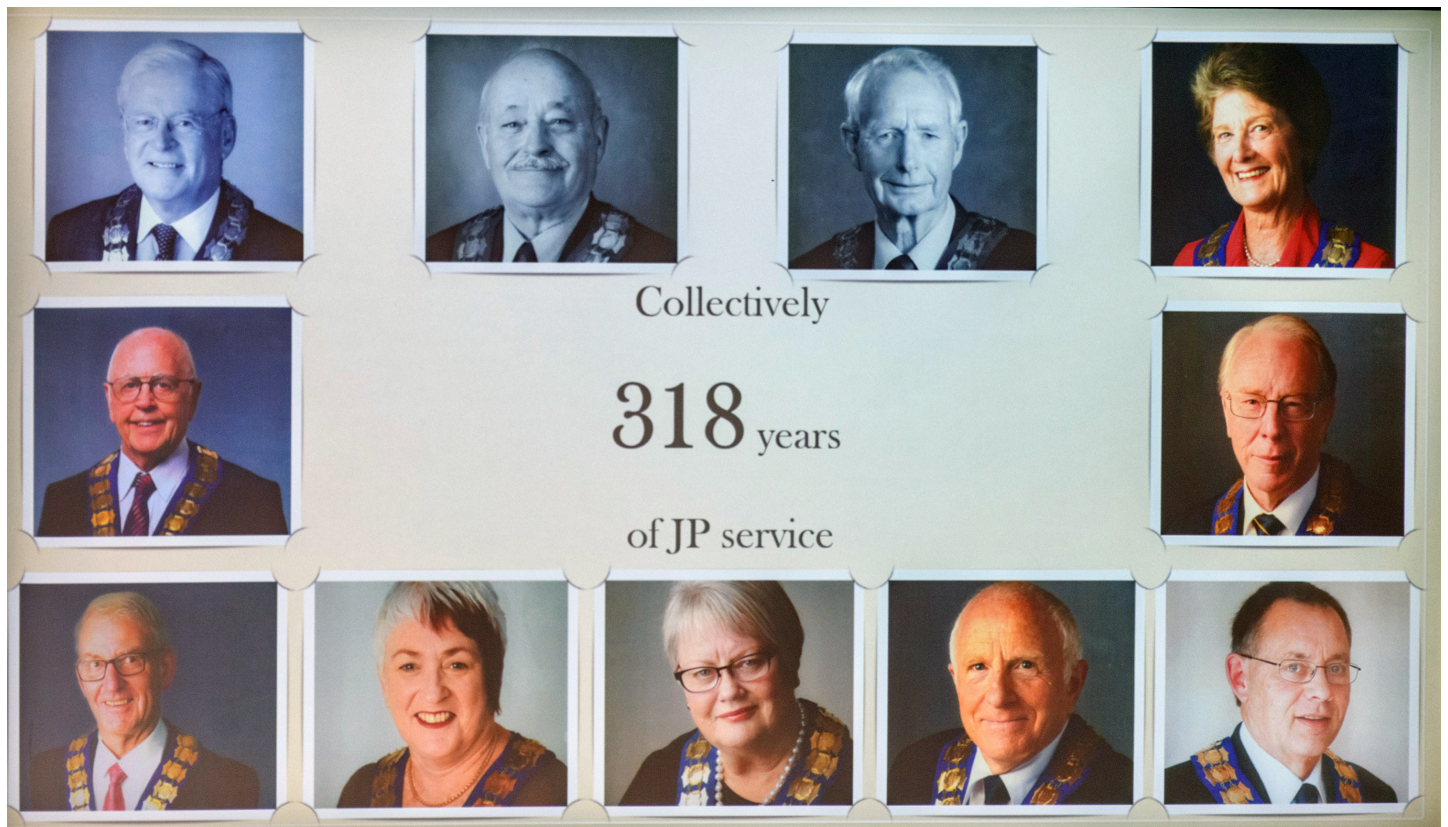
It is clear from the pile of papers I have read over the past few months that there is a lot of work under way to strengthen and modernise the courts and tribunals system, to reduce the pressure in the courts and that by working closely with the judiciary and justice sector partners, the system can and will improve.

Ultimately, your role is about helping people. Going to court, preparing for court, navigating the requirements can be an extremely stressful time for all those entering and who are already in the system. The people you come across need to feel that they can be heard, they can obtain justice, they can be treated fairly and that they can get on with their lives afterwards.

Your impact and influence on those lives is why the Federation is raising concerns around the ongoing competency requirements for JPs. The Ministry's view remains that your governing Act provides a sufficient framework for addressing the JP competency levels. The longstanding operational relationship between the Ministry and the Federation will include my support for both. I will listen and help to strengthen the relationship and requirements where I can.

Once again, I truly appreciate the role that all Justices play in our communities and the Federation in supporting them.

May you enjoy your Conference, your time with each other reconnecting, and celebrating the difference your Federation has made to the lives of so many over the past 100 years. Congratulations to you all.



This compilation of official photographs of each of the Past Federation Presidents attending the Centenary AGM/Conference, shows, in order of their terms, clockwise from top: Allan Spence (Auckland, 2005); Gavin Kerr (Marlborough, 2006); John Falconer (Gore, 2007); Alison Thomson (Hawke's Bay, 2009-2011); Kevin Geddes (Ashburton, 2011-2013); Greg Weake (Marlborough, 2013); Graeme Kitto (Waikato, 2014-2016); Denise Hutchins (Nelson Tasman, 2016-2018); Rachael O'Grady (Gisborne, 2018-2020); Terry Byrne (Nelson Tasman, 2020) and Garry Nicholls (Auckland, 2020-2022).

From the Professional Development Advisor



Shinae Skelton

Early applications – KiwiSaver withdrawals and other forms

With applications containing a statutory declaration where the application relates to a certain event, such as withdrawing KiwiSaver savings upon turning 65, the starting point should be to assume that the organisation will accept the application in advance of the date.

If you receive differing instructions from the organisation, we recommend following the organisation's instructions.

Many organisations accept applications in advance of an event, to assist them in timely management of applications. ANZ Investments, for example, accepts withdrawal

applications four weeks in advance of eligibility of withdrawal.

Advise the client to read the form prior to meeting you, to check if they are within the acceptable application period, or you could read any instructions included with the form yourself.

It is up to the organisation to determine at what stage they will accept documentation in support of an application relating to a specific event.

FIRST RETIREMENT WITHDRAWAL APPLICATION FORM



Use this form to apply for your **first retirement withdrawal**. If you want to make a **subsequent** retirement withdrawal, or amend a regular withdrawal, please complete the [subsequent retirement withdrawal form](#).

We accept applications a maximum of four weeks prior to the date you're eligible to complete a retirement withdrawal, however the processing of your application will not begin until that date has been reached.

You can email this form and all required supporting documents to withdrawals@anzinvestments.co.nz. Alternatively, you can take them to any **ANZ branch**, or post them to **ANZ Investments, Freepost 324, PO Box 7149, Victoria Street West, Auckland 1142**.

'I need a Justice of the Peace now!'

You make a commitment to be reasonably available to the public. While it may be convenient for the client if you are available immediately, there is no obligation for you to be always on call.

Clause 3 of the Code of Conduct requires Justices to "willingly and courteously manage the duties required at any reasonable time of the day and night". However, this does not mean that you must be available all the time, as this would clearly not be possible. The key point of the phrase is "reasonable".

While it is reasonable for you to



decline requests to meet with a client immediately, consider how you communicate your unavailability to the public.

"I'm gardening right now" might agitate an already anxious person.

"I am not available for a meeting today, but I am able to meet you any Thursday or Friday afternoon from 2pm. Alternatively, our local service desk at [location] is open between these hours, and you do not require an appointment to attend" sets clear boundaries and provides the client with alternatives.

Witnessing a signature: what's the point?



When certifying a copy of a document, the purpose of your certification and signature is clear - namely, you are confirming to the receiving agency that the document they receive is a faithful copy of the original, which you have had an opportunity to inspect.

When taking an affidavit or statutory declaration, your signature indicates that the client appeared before you and declared/swore/affirmed that what they had written in the document was truthful.

What is the point of witnessing a client's signature in other documents?

While the documents may differ and the purpose of the documents can vary greatly, the meaning of your signature when performing a general witnessing task is usually the same. Your signature simply confirms that you witnessed the client signing the document. It also, to some extent, confirms the circumstances in which the client signed the document - namely, that:

- they appeared to be of sound mind at the time they signed the document
- the signature belongs to the person named in the document
- the client read and agrees to the document in its entirety
- there was no overt pressure placed on the client at the time of signing.

For instance, when signing a will, your witnessing of the client's signature provides some confidence, after the client is no longer present to confirm, that the will belonged to the client and that nothing overtly untoward occurred

when you witnessed them signing the document.

Statement accompanying or preceding the witness's signature

In many cases a clear signing space will be provided for a witness to sign and date the document, and nothing else.

In some cases, a statement will be written prior to the witness's signature which indicates the purpose of the witness's signature. For instance: "I [name] witnessed the client signing this document and they appeared to be of sound mind".

Make sure to read the relevant accompanying statement before signing the document. You may need to scan the document quickly to ensure there are no statements contained within the body of the document that pertain to you as a witness.

You should only sign the document if you agree with any statements concerning you as the signatory's witness.

Chapter four of the Manual provides advice on witnessing tasks. The usual procedure when witnessing a document is to:

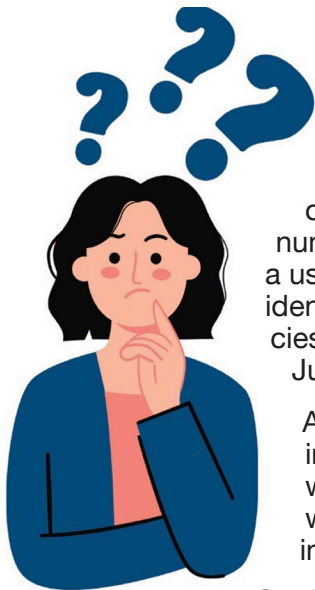
- check for and attend to alterations
- check for and attend to blanks etc
- check the pages are numbered
- initial each page except for the signing page.

Note that it is impossible to provide comprehensive guidance for every kind of document you might encounter that requires witnessing. A pragmatic approach is required if you encounter a document where the usual procedure is inadequate.

Is my JP number an official number?

Despite its usefulness and the common expectation from organisations that it will be used, your Justice of the Peace number is not “official”.

Why is my number not official?



There is no legislation requiring or permitting a Justice of the Peace to be assigned an identifying number and there is no special recognition of Justice of the Peace numbers in legislation. It is a useful tool to enable us to identify Justices when agencies call to verify a person is a Justice of the Peace.

A document will not be incomplete if you fail to write your JP number but it will also not be invalid if you include your number.

On the other hand, your number is an insufficient substitute for a signature. You have not properly completed an affidavit or statutory declaration if you write your JP number in lieu of your name and signature.

Also, for a select few, the JP number is not a unique identifier. Due to changes to the process of assigning Justice of the Peace numbers over the years, there are a handful of Justices who share the same JP number.

Why should I use my JP number?

Despite your number not having any legal bearing, it is still useful (and best practice) to use it in addition to your signature and written name.

Your number is a useful identifier, particularly if your handwriting is illegible. Numbers are more easily read, despite the quality of your handwriting.

Your JP number is not published online and can be checked against your name, should any doubt arise about whether you signed a document.

Some organisations erroneously assume that a Justice of the Peace number is required. Using the number alongside your signature can save the client time by preventing the need for the organisation to investigate further.

Remember it is best practice is to write/stamp your name, signature and number.

Conflicts of interest

Chapter 9.4 of the Manual states: “You should not witness a signature, take an affidavit or declaration, or certify a copy for any member of your own family. Although there is no legislative barrier to this, it is always preferable if the task is done by another Justice or authorised person. Acting for a family member may be seen to have compromised the neutrality of the transaction.



“Even a certified copy signed by a Justice of the Peace who is related to the presenter may imply to some agencies an improper lack of neutrality. In the same way, it is generally preferable for a Justice not to undertake any task for a close friend.”

While it may feel innocuous to sign a document for a friend and to assist them in some small bureaucratic task, the Justice of the Peace Codes of Ethics and Conduct provide strong guidance on the need for you to undertake all your duties with impartiality.

Clause 5 of the Code of Conduct: “Justices of the Peace shall ...

in the carrying out of duties of a Justice of the Peace disclose any interest or relationship likely to affect impartiality or which might create an appearance of partiality or bias, and refrain from participating in such circumstances”

Clause 1 of the Code of Ethics: “Justices of the Peace shall ... carry out their statutory, judicial and ministerial duties ... without fear or favour, affection or ill will ...”

Clause 2 of the Code of Ethics: “Justices of the Peace shall ... maintain the integrity and dignity of the office through ethical conduct, good example, high standards of Citizenship, and by not acting in a manner which is unlawful or likely to bring disrepute to the office of Justice of the Peace”

While chapter 9.6 of the Manual specifically refers to friends and family, the Codes of Ethics and Conduct apply more widely. The need for impartiality applies to all your dealings as a Justice of the Peace. You should, for example, avoid taking a statutory declaration for a colleague in relation to an application which you have an interest in progressing.

Note that agencies have followed up on documents where the certifier or authorised witness have the same family name as the client. Organisations subject to anti-money laundering requirements have legal obligations to vigilantly monitor client documentation for signs of fraud.

Identification quiz

- 1 Can a client ask to see your identification?
- 2 Can a client ask to send a copy of your identification to the receiving agency?
- 3 Should you make a copy of the client's identification information in your logbook?
- 4 Does the client always need to have identification on them?
- 5 If a client needs to prove their identity to an agency and does not have identification on them, what should they do?
- 6 Can a client use an expired identification document as a certified copy?
- 7 What identification documents are acceptable for the purposes of identifying a person on behalf of an organisation for anti-money laundering purposes?
- 8 Can a client use a foreign identification document?
- 9 Can a client have their identification certified via video-conference?
- 10 What should you do if the client does not resemble their identification document?

Identification quiz answers

1 Can a client ask to see your identification?

A client may ask to see your identification when they really want to see a visual representation of your authority to act as a Justice of the Peace. Your warrant card would be of use here. There is no obligation on you to prove your identity to a client by producing an identification document such as a driver licence or passport.

2 Can a client ask to send a copy of your identification to the receiving agency?

A client may ask you for this, but you are not required to comply. Some overseas organisations request a copy of the authorised person's identification document to accompany the client's completed paperwork. While organisations can make these kinds of requests, there is no obligation for you to comply. If you are not inclined to provide a copy of your identification to a client, you should decline to complete their documentation and, as an alternative, refer the client to a lawyer or to their local high commission or embassy for assistance. If you know the client and trust them to deal with your identification in good faith, there is nothing prohibiting you from providing them with your identification, if you would like to do so.

3 Should you make a copy of the client's identification information in your logbook?

This depends upon whether the information you are recording is reasonably necessary for the purposes of main-



taining a logbook. As per clause 6 of the Code of Conduct, it is best practice to keep a record of your ministerial tasks. The record you keep does not need to be lengthy and should contain minimal details about the client. Common practice is to record the date and time, what documents were processed and the location, i.e. home or work, and you may also wish to include the client's name. You might write "pp" or "dl" or similar beside the client's name to indicate the kind of identification document they produced (passport or driver licence etc). It would be unusual for you to have any need to record the client's passport number, driver licence number or other unique identification document data.

4 Does the client always need to have identification on them?

This will depend upon the purpose of the task you are being asked to complete.

Identifying your client

If you are viewing a form of identity as part of your process to be satisfied that the signatory is the person named in the document, there are a few options you could use. Best practice is to see a form of photo identification such as a driver licence, passport, New Zealand Gold Card with a photo or 18+ card / Kiwi Access Card. You may still be able to use these forms of identification after they have expired if you are satisfied that the identity matches. It is not appropriate to decline the service if the client does not have identification. In this instance, you may ask reasonable questions to assure yourself of the person's identity or request that the client completes a statutory declaration confirming their details are correct. As with any document, it is important to check that the client has confirmed with the agency receiving the document that it will meet their standard.

Verifying identity

If verifying the identity of a client on behalf of an organisation for anti-money laundering purposes, the client will need to have identification on hand. If the client does not have identification and needs to verify their identity for an organisation, they should contact the receiving agency for advice. The agency may accept a statutory declaration instead or provide an alternative.

5 If a client needs to prove their identity to an agency and does not have identification on them, what should they do?

Depending on the circumstances, they might do one of the following.

- Go and retrieve their identification, and visit a Justice of the Peace at a later date.
- Take a statutory declaration confirming their identity.
- Arrange a video-conference between the Justice of the Peace and the person in possession of their identity document, to enable the Justice to view the document for certification purposes.
- Apply to the government for an identification document, such as a birth certificate.
- Contact the receiving agency to discuss alternative options for proof of identity.

6 Can a client use an expired identification document as a certified copy?

This will depend upon the organisation receiving the document. Some may accept expired identification documents but the length of expiry may be relevant too. The client should confirm whether their identification document will be accepted by contacting the receiving agency.

The client may not be intending to submit the certified copy immediately, and their identification document may expire in the meantime.

7 What identification documents are acceptable for the purposes of identifying a person on behalf of an organisation for anti-money laundering purposes?

The Amended Identity Verification Code of Practice 2013 outlines what forms of identification are acceptable for verifying a client's identity for anti-money laundering purposes. If you are unsure if the document your client has produced is acceptable, best practice is to ask them if they have checked the receiving agency will accept the identification in the form they have provided. The Amended Identity Verification Code of Practice 2013 states that for institutions to meet the customer due diligence requirements for AML, their client's identity must be verified by one of the following options.

Option 1 - One form of the following primary photographic identification:

- New Zealand passport
- New Zealand certificate of identity issued under the Passports Act 1992
- New Zealand certificate of identity issued under the Immigration New Zealand Operational Manual that is published under section 25 of the Immigration Act 2009
- New Zealand refugee travel document issued under the Passports Act 1992
- Emergency travel document issued under the Passports Act 1992
- New Zealand firearms licence
- Overseas passport or a similar document that contains the name, date of birth, a photograph and the holder's signature
- A national identity card issued for the purpose of identification, by a foreign government, the United Nations, or an agency of the United Nations

Option 2 - One form of the following primary non-photographic identification:

- New Zealand full birth certificate
- Certificate of New Zealand citizenship issued under the Citizenship Act 1977
- A citizenship certificate issued by a foreign government
- A birth certificate issued by a foreign government, the United Nations, or an agency of the United Nations

in combination with a secondary or supporting form of photographic identification, for example:

- New Zealand driver licence
- 18+ Card/Kiwi Access
- Valid and current international driving permit as defined in rule 88(1)(b) of the Land Transport (Driver

Licensing) Rule 1999 and a licence from another country with a translation

The above photographic identifications are not an exhaustive list; other secondary or supporting forms of photographic identification may be acceptable.

Option 3 - A New Zealand driver licence and, one of the following:

- Confirmation that the information presented on the driver licence is consistent with records held in the Driver Licence Register
- Confirmation that the identity information presented on the New Zealand driver licence is consistent with the records held by a reliable and independent source (for example the information that is recorded for the purposes of the Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 1995, the Citizenship Act 1977, or the Passports Act 1992 by the Department of Internal Affairs)
- A document issued by a registered bank that contains the person's name and signature, for example a credit card, debit card or eftpos card
- A bank statement issued by a registered bank to the person in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of the application
- A document issued by a government agency that contains the person's name and signature, for example a SuperGold Card as defined in the Social Security (SuperGold Card) Regulations 2007
- A statement issued by a government agency to the person in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of the application, for example a statement from the Inland Revenue Department

8 Can a client use a foreign identification document?

This will depend upon the purpose the document will be used for and the receiving agency. To generally confirm the identity of your client you need only be reasonably satisfied as to the client's identity. A foreign identity document can assist you in this task. For anti-money laundering identity verification, only certain foreign documents will be accepted, for example:

- Overseas passport or a similar document that contains the name, date of birth, a photograph and the holder's signature

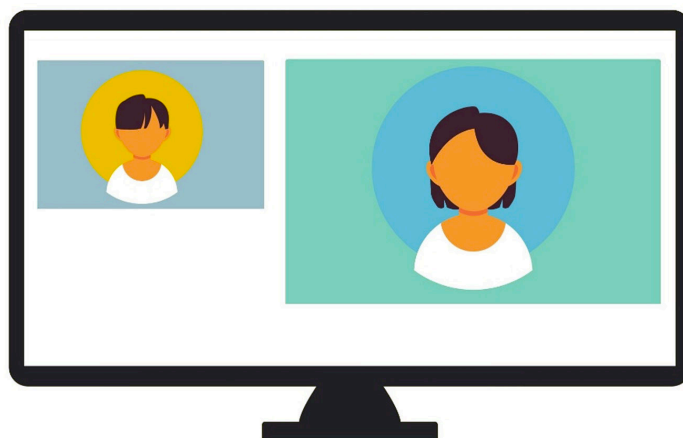


- A national identity card issued for the purpose of identification, by a foreign government, the United Nations, or an agency of the United Nations
- A citizenship certificate issued by a foreign government
- A birth certificate issued by a foreign government, the United Nations, or an agency of the United Nations

We recommend that the client confirm with the receiving agency whether their identification document is acceptable.

9 Can a client have their identification certified via video-conference?

Certification is not a process set out in legislation, so there is nothing in legislation preventing you from certifying a copy of a document via online means. It is up to the receiving agency to decide whether they will accept a certified copy that was completed online. You need to be suitably equipped to undertake this task (for example, have a device with a video camera, a printer and a scanner).



10 What should you do if the client does not resemble their identification document?

Your response will depend on the circumstances. If simply satisfying yourself as to the identity of the signatory, asking additional questions to confirm the client's identity will be sufficient.

If you are certifying a copy of that identity document for the purposes of verifying that the client resembles their identity document, you are required to write a statement similar to "I have sighted the original identity document and this copy is a genuine copy of the original and the client resembles their identity document". It would be dishonest of you to write a statement to this effect if the client does not resemble their identity document. For the purpose of undertaking this task in good faith, you should question the client as to why they do not resemble their identity document. If not satisfied that the client resembles their identity document, you should ask them to produce an alternative.

Documents accompanying affidavits and statutory declarations

It is common practice for documents accompanying statutory declarations to be treated similarly to documents accompanying affidavits.

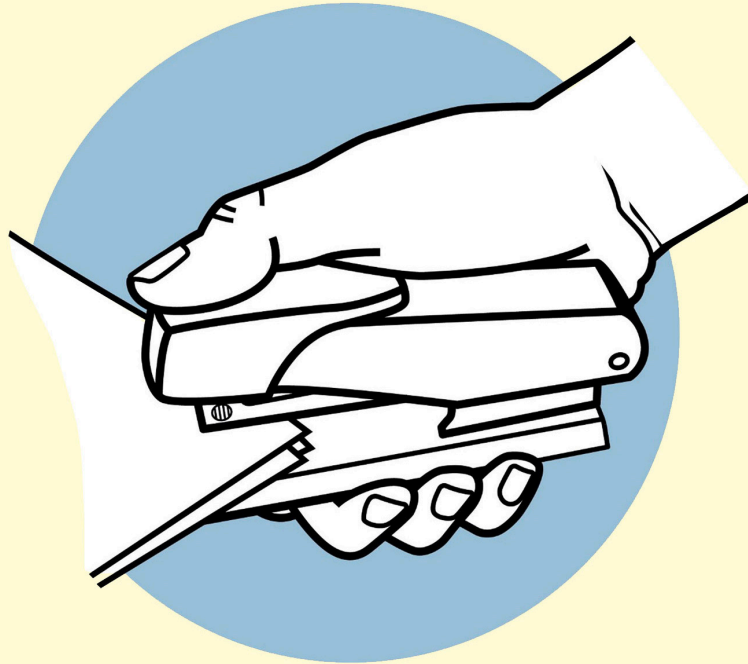
These documents are “attached” or “exhibited” to the statutory declaration or affidavit which they are accompanying.

What do we mean by accompanying?

Not every document that will be submitted alongside an affidavit or a statutory declaration will need to be exhibited to the affidavit.

For example, the marriage dissolution application consists of an application form, an affidavit and the G7 form. All these documents must be submitted to the court together when applying for a dissolution of marriage. In addition to these documents, the original or certified copy of the marriage certificate or civil union certificate and any separation agreement documents must also be submitted.

While three or four documents must be submitted alongside the affidavit for a dissolution application, only the marriage/civil union certificate and any separation agreement documents are attached to the affidavit and require exhibit notes to be made on them. This is because the marriage certificate and separation agreement are specifically referred to within the affidavit itself and the deponents make statements about the documents to be attached. Specifically, the



deponent or deponents are swearing or affirming that they have attached the document attached and marked “A” is indeed their marriage certificate and that the document marked “B” is their separation agreement. This is essentially an oath or affirmation as to the genuineness of each of those documents.

- **The document must be specifically referred to in the affidavit or statutory declaration.**

Some statutory declarations may include a declaration as to the truthfulness of future behaviour when submitting documents. For instance, it is possible for an organisation to ask for a client to provide them with their payslips or bank statements over the coming year and, rather than requesting a statutory declaration to be made for each document submitted to them over the year, they may ask for the declaration to be made in advance.

The declaration could include a statement in which the declarant confirms that they will send the organisation all of their payslips over the next 12 months and that the documents they provide will be truthful copies of their payslips. When making this kind of declaration, although it pertains to specific documents, it is not possible for those documents to be attached.

- **It should be clear in the declaration that the document will be submitted at the same time as the declaration.**

Sovereign citizen wants an affidavit taken – can I do it?

People with beliefs different to yours and unusual interpretations of law may have a genuine need for Justice of the Peace services and might produce a credible document that you have jurisdiction to assist with.

When determining whether you can assist a client with their documentation, your focus should be on

the documentation itself.

If you are unable to assist with the documentation that you are presented with, best practice is to suggest alternative means of assistance, for example the Citizens Advice Bureau, Community Law services or engaging with a lawyer directly.

Safety in your home

This is a great topic to discuss at an association training session: what steps do other Justices of the Peace take to ensure the safety of themselves and their clients when taking at-home appointments?

It is useful to take stock of the steps you take as a Justice of the Peace to keep yourself, your family members and clients safe when providing Justice of the Peace services in your home. If you have been in the role for a long time, you can become less vigilant.

Here are some ideas for how to undertake your duties safely. This advice isn't comprehensive. You may have your own systems in place.

Communicating with the client

There is a good opportunity to set expectations for meeting a client when you first receive a text or call to arrange an appointment.

Have a conversation with the client when making the appointment to fully understand what assistance they are seeking and ensure what you can and cannot do as a Justice of the Peace.

If a client cannot clearly communicate to you what they need, you may be inclined to simply set up a meeting time and plan to clarify the task when they appear in person. While necessary in some cases, this could also set you up for difficulty when a client arrives and then is turned away because you are unable to assist with

their specific documents. Do your best to ascertain the nature of the task before the client arrives.

Be clear with the client about how you can and cannot assist them.

Set the tone for the in-person meeting, by being professional.

Provide clear instructions for how to access the property.

Ask how many people will be attending the in-person meeting. If more than one person, clarify the reason for additional attendees.

When the client arrives

Let someone you know, a partner or friend, know you are meeting with a client.

Have a clear path from the door to the place where you will meet with the client.

You might like to advise the client that your partner or flatmate is elsewhere in the house.

You might like to sit at a table, across from the client.

Keep your phone with you throughout the meeting.

Keep the meeting professional – focus on the task at hand, keep conversation light and relevant.

You might like to sit closest to a door.

When you can't be of assistance

On occasion, you must decline to complete a task your client is seeking assistance with. You may still be of service to your client when declining to complete a task.

There are many circumstances in which it is advisable for a Justice of the Peace to send their client away. Your final step, once you have declined to deal with a task and have explained your reasons for doing so, should be to help the client to make alternative arrangements.

Information/documentation is missing

If your client does not have all necessary information with them (for instance, they have forgotten to bring the original document of which they want a copy certified) the practical step is to explain what information is needed and discuss meeting the client later.

If the document is not able to be retrieved (for instance, it is with family overseas) an alternative will need to be worked out. See chapter 3.4.3 of the Manual for further information.

At a service desk, this issue is unavoidable. If you are meeting with a client by appointment, you can circumvent this by discussing what documents the client will need when arranging the appointment.

You are unable to meet with the client

If you are unable to arrange a mutually agreeable time to meet with the client, direct them to the "Find a JP" section of the website, another active Justice in the area or to a local service desk.

The client's task is too time-consuming

Associations may have processes in place to deal with this when

it occurs at a service desk. You may, for instance, arrange to meet the client personally later or refer the client to another active Justice in the area.

If you are meeting with a client personally, it is a good idea to talk to the client beforehand to gauge how much time your meeting will take. Even doing this, you can still be surprised by the breadth of the task presented to you by a client. Try to find another mutually agreeable time or direct them to another JP or the website.

You do not have jurisdiction, or your jurisdiction is unclear

If you do not have jurisdiction direct your client to someone who does. If it is unclear who might be able to complete the task, direct the client to someone who might answer this question. For instance, recommend the client contact the organisation that will be receiving the paperwork. If the issue is a legal one, Community Law may be able to advise your client.

Alternative agencies or professionals who could provide advice to the client include (but are not limited to):

- the organisation receiving the documentation
- Community Law
- a private lawyer
- a local District or High Court
- Citizens Advice Bureau
- a notary public
- a high commission or embassy
- a relevant government department

Chief District Court Judge HEEMI TAUMAUNU (pictured) was one of the keynote speakers after the official opening of AGM/Conference 2024

‘Face of justice’

It seems hardly possible it was 12 months ago we were all in Invercargill for your last Conference, hosted by the Southland association. The past 12 months have been eventful on so many fronts and have flown by.

I enjoyed joining you in Invercargill and I thank the Royal Federation for inviting me to speak to you again today as you celebrate the Federation’s centenary. It’s an honour to be here to help you mark this occasion.

Before I continue, first I would like to acknowledge the mana whenua of Te Whānganui-a-tara.

I would also like to acknowledge Associate Minister of Justice Nicole McKee for her remarks opening the Conference this morning and Secretary for Justice Andrew Kibblewhite for his words just now.

I acknowledge too Federation President Peter Osborne and Vice-President Nigel Tate.

My thanks to Federation National Manager Tony Pugh and the rest of the Federation team, not only for organising this Conference but also for all the other work they and the Justices’ associations around the country do to ensure New Zealand’s Justice of the Peace and Judicial Justice of the Peace systems operate so well.

I would like to reiterate Minister McKee’s and Secretary for Justice Kibblewhite’s comments about the vital role the Federation and the JPs it represents play in the lives of New Zealanders.

New Zealand justice has come a long way since our first JP in 1814 and since the Federation began in 1924. You, as JPs and JJPs, are the face of justice for many people in our country.

Minister McKee captured this with the figures she cited: nearly a million documents were handled by JPs in the 2022/2023 financial year and JJPs presided over nearly 35,000 criminal events in calendar year 2022.

Around 200 JJPs sit in the District Court, and they are essential to our operations, helping us to maintain the flow of cases and alleviating pressure on other judicial officers, namely judges and community magistrates.

The District Court is the biggest court in Australasia and is made up of the adult criminal court, Family Court, Youth Court and civil court.

Earlier, I spoke about how eventful the past 12 months have been. In the District Court, one of the reasons for this has been the Te Ao Mārama – Enhancing Justice for All initiative we have been developing and implementing. In December last year, I shared a Te Ao Mārama Best Practice Framework with JJPs along

with other District Court judicial officers.

Te Ao Mārama is a judicially-led kaupapa that responds to long-standing concerns expressed by defendants, victims, parties to proceedings and wider whānau members that they have found District Court processes confusing, alienating, disempowering and retraumatising.

Timely justice is a fundamental component of Te Ao Mārama because lengthy delays for people waiting for their cases to be heard carry a human toll for everyone involved. The District Court’s current case backlog has affected the timeliness of our hearings.

The backlog has no single cause but rather many contributing factors across the whole justice sector. We are committed to addressing the backlog and over the past year have substantially changed the way we roster judicial officers and schedule cases. We are now rostering as many judicial officers as possible to sit in those courts with the largest backlogs and this year we intend to make more improvements.

Te Ao Mārama recognises that every court appearance must be meaningful. It requires no changes to the law and does not compromise the independence of the judiciary, justice sector agencies or the community.

The initiative has developed significantly since I announced it in 2020 and the Best Practice Framework reflects the many hours we have spent talking with and listening to local communities, judicial officers, court staff, lawyers and justice sector stakeholders about what is needed and practicable.

Te Ao Mārama’s focus starts in the Family Court and the Youth Court. Relevant statistics show those children who have been in state care and exposed to family violence have a high risk of being trapped in the “justice pipeline” from a young age. A 2018 study showed 83% of young people aged 18, 19 and 20 who were in the adult prison system had been in some form of state care when they were children. Other research has shown 50% of the prison population has had some exposure to family violence when they were children. For Māori that figure is 60% and for females it is 70%. Anyone who graduates from state care to youth justice is 15 times more likely to go on to offend as an adult. That same person is then 107 times more likely to be sentenced to a term of imprisonment before turning 21.

Te Ao Mārama will concentrate on improving support for children and families in the Family Court and Youth



Court, particularly those who find themselves in state care and/or are exposed to family violence. With this focus in mind, the initiative has significant potential to reduce the number of children in care, the number of children who offend in the medium term and the number of children who later enter the adult criminal jurisdiction – all contributing to a long-term and enduring reduction in recidivism and the cost of crime.

A key feature of Te Ao Mārama is that it invites the strength of local iwi and communities into the courtroom to help provide wraparound support for court participants who need it most. Although obviously this will be relevant and helpful for Māori, it is not designed only for Māori. Te Ao Mārama aims to improve access to justice and outcomes for all New Zealanders regardless of their ethnicity, culture, abilities, who they are or where they are from.

The introduction of Te Ao Mārama best practice approaches, court lists and processes has been announced in Hamilton, Gisborne and Kaitiāia and we have been working closely with several other locations that will be announced soon.

Although we plan to work closely with the remaining District Court locations in a sequenced manner over coming months and years, there are numerous Te Ao Mārama best practice approaches that may be able to be developed in the more immediate term.

These include:

- enhancing connections between local courts, local iwi and local communities
- improving the quality of information provided to judicial officers
- improving processes for victims and complainants
- encouraging people to feel heard in the courtroom
- establishing alternative courtroom layouts

- using plain language
- toning down formalities
- adopting solution-focused judging approaches.

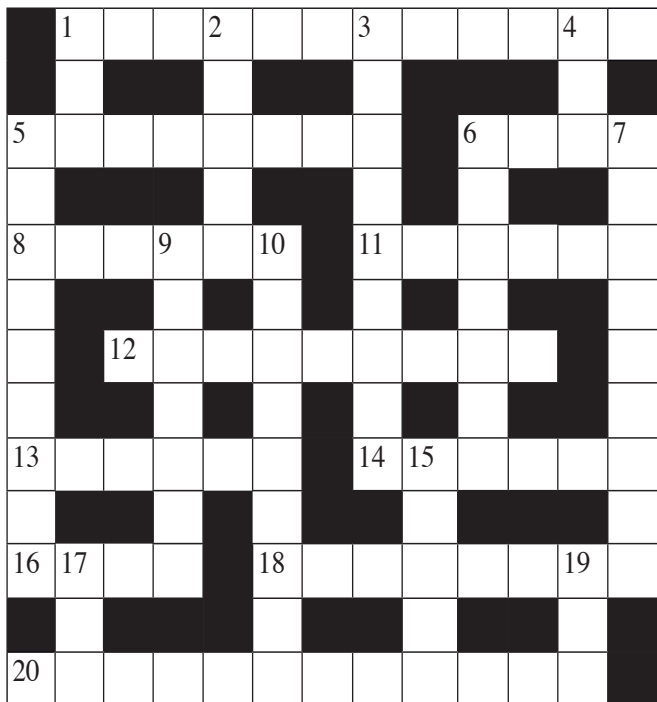
Te Ao Mārama is not a “one size fits all” kaupapa. Although there are nationally consistent aspects in the framework, each of the District Court’s 59 locations is different. This means parts of the framework relevant and appropriate for a particular court because of local circumstances may be irrelevant for another court with different circumstances.

We are now preparing educational material, including practical guidelines and support material, to help judges, community magistrates and JJPs to implement Te Ao Mārama.

While we are progressing major transformative change programmes relating to timeliness and Te Ao Mārama, we are acutely aware of the human toll that backlogs cause for those waiting for their cases to be heard, and for those tasked with the objective of reducing the backlogs. This means we must simultaneously promote and enhance the wellbeing of judicial officers, court staff, lawyers and other court parties while we undertake this extremely important work.

For the District Court, Te Ao Mārama and the release of the Best Practice Framework represents an historic milestone in our journey. I am excited and optimistic about the path ahead and the transformative change it promises for the communities we serve. Also, I am confident the Federation and JJPs around the country will play their part to embrace the challenges and opportunities Te Ao Mārama represents for our court.

The Federation’s centenary represents a significant milestone in the history of Justices of the Peace in this country. On behalf of the District Court, we congratulate you on achieving it and wish you all the best for the rest of your Conference.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS:

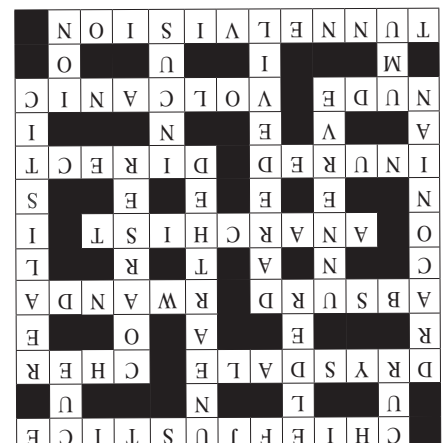
- 1 Rt Hon Dame Helen Winkelmann (5,7)
- 5 Champion NZ rower
- 6 Sonny’s partner
- 8 Wildly illogical
- 11 Country in East Africa
- 12 One opposed to authority
- 13 Accustomed
- 14 Undeviating
- 16 Au naturel
- 18 Van oil cc (anag)
- 20 Prejudice or narrow mindedness (6,6)

DOWN:

- 9 Disconcert
- 10 Stuntman
- 15 Anvil
- 17 Earth oven
- 19 Charged particle

DOWN:

- 1 Unkempt dog
- 2 Deciduous shrub
- 3 Disinterred
- 4 Signal
- 5 Harsh, drastic
- 6 More vulgar
- 7 Pragmatic



The second quarter-century

In September it will be 100 years since the beginnings of today's Federation, and former Federation Registrar ALAN HART is telling the story over the four issues of Volume 93 of the Quarterly in calendar 2024. This is part two, picking up the story in 1949

Following the close of our first quarter-century at the 21st Conference held in Tauranga in March 1949 the post-World War 2 era of the 1950s had begun with a mix of trepidation and hope.

For many those famous words from "A Tale Of Two Cities" in this era for our national body possibly resonate, as in truth it was "the best of times and the worst of times". Two centuries after Dickens wrote those words and looking back even further from our 21st century days we see how much changed for society.

First, however, a query was raised at the Centenary Conference at Wellington over March 1-3 this year as to why it was not the Centennial Conference. Nomenclature and the foibles of language but there were four years where Conferences were not held and the 100th Conference will be at Gisborne in 2028. The missing ones were 1926 as recounted earlier but also as the timing moved from October to March so there were only 17 months between Conferences. The Conference scheduled for 1931 was not held due to the implications of the Hawke's Bay earthquakes while those for 1940 and 1944 were cancelled by the then raging WW2.



Changes in society

For most Kiwis the 1950s dawned with hope – especially for those involved or just watching the 1950 Empire Games held in Auckland. (The winner of one of our golds was Michael Amos, who became a JP in 1990.) However, that had to be balanced against the widespread impact of the 1951 waterfront strike with all the associated issues and divisions in society. Equally

for many scarred with the horrors of WW2 our involvement with the United Nations in the Korean War invoked a mix of feelings. Economically the need to supply serving troops saw even greater growth, which was partly why the use of cars doubled over the decade - but the percentage of sealed roads rose only slightly, from 20% to 25%. How well many of us recall those days of gravel roads, punctures, and broken windshields.

Political change was mainly focused at a national level with the abolition of the Legislative Council in 1951. (Out of 190 national parliaments in the world, 78 are bicameral and 112 are unicameral). The decade also saw us rapidly becoming part of a truly global world, in part through the increase in international air travel including the change of TEAL in 1954 to fly land-based aircraft rather than the older flying boats (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/culture>).

Changes for JPs

The indications were clear for many that our legislation (and not just that directly dealing with our jurisdiction) was hopelessly out of date. The government commenced major work on replacing older legislation much of which was from 1908 or earlier. Our outdated JP Act was caught up in this widespread exercise.

But for what was then our body, regrettably we were still deeply rooted in the past and the 1957 legislation reduced our jurisdiction substantially while changing the face of our courts forever. Our reaction was muted and delayed at best. In his Jubilee history

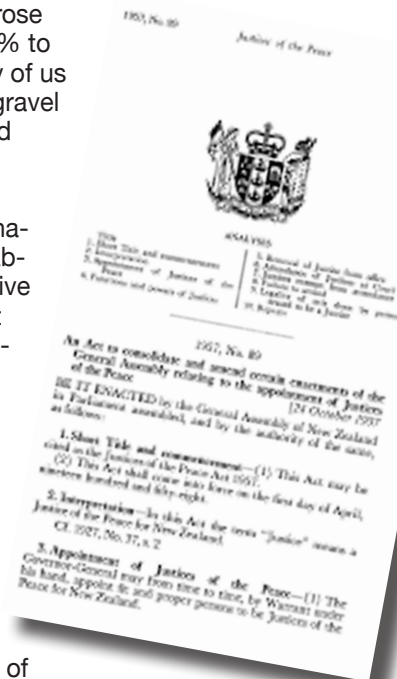
Noakes hints that we were more concerned at appointment being by the Governor-General rather than in the name of the Queen than in dealing with the changes in jurisdiction. Conversely the prestige of the role was still evident as successive Ministers attended most Conferences over the period.

This period is best summed up by Dick Williams in his 75th historical work (available in the members' section of the website). Referring to 1969 he noted that "one interesting comment on the Nelson Conference

followed a remit that sought to curtail the time taken at Conference. This remit received no support, and it is recorded that the fact of the matter is that most delegates were elderly people with time to spare to enjoy the social functions associated with Conference."

However, the whole period of the 1950s and well into the 1960s gave an indication that we as a national body were finally aware that we needed to change and adapt to remain relevant. In part this was through growth of our national body, with several new member associations and provision for meetings of registrars at Conference. Political and societal change impacted on us also as was demonstrated by an addition to the Constitution to affirm that "Federation to be non-sectarian and non-party political".

Structurally we were also adapting with the executive body, while still fully voluntary, being changed in 1952 with the increase of two North Island representatives from the earlier, one for each island. This provision was further



altered in 1957 with the creation of three regions – Northern, Central and Southern. During the late 1950s the boundaries of several associations became an issue and some areas transferred between associations, possibly reflecting demographic changes in the country's growing population, now just over two million.

Interestingly the numbers of members of associations remained relatively static and in 1954 there were only 3635 members. After much agitation, in 1957 the Ministry (then a Department) of Justice issued a new list comprising 6255 JPs after purging of 1967 names including some long-deceased JPs.

On to the swinging 60s

In part the changes seen during the decade reflected increased transportation and opening to the world. The Great OE was no longer a rarity but reasonably common for many young New Zealanders. Regrettably, the highlights of the era were countered by such events as the Malayan conflict then involvement in the war in Vietnam.

Socially, New Zealand was changing as evidenced by the events in 1960 which saw the "No Māoris – No Tour" movement, enhanced by the arrival of television in 1960 which carried news almost instantly of such stories, as well as of the two golds won at the Rome Olympics.

Economic change saw such as the Black Budget which carried on through to the oil shocks of the end of our second quarter. For many of us there was the fascination in 1967 of the change to decimalisation of our currency. (To some of us, we never got back that tuppence lost when a shilling became a ten-cent piece!)

As a college student in 1968 I, like many, will never forget the foundering and sinking of the Wahine as it entered Wellington harbour; and also, of course, the landing of a man on the moon.

Effect on JPs

Change impacted on us both as a national body and as individual Justices. In particular, the 1959 Conference seems to have marked a turning point in our attitude towards issues and the national body finally awoke from its complacency – although it still took the following decade to really change.

Education remained the major issue for individual Justices of the Peace, with little real support from the Minis-



try, although in 1960 they allowed the Federation to make 4500 copies of the Manual for JPs and distribute them to members at its own cost! Conversely, 1962 saw an agreement by the Postmaster-General to carry names and contact details of all JPs in what we now call the Yellow Pages.

The growth in the member associations and numbers continued and 1965 recorded 4611 individuals. We were realising that if we wanted training, we needed to be proactive, and Federation began reviewing the practicality of arranging courses in role.

The population growth in the country saw new associations (Gore and Hau-raki) being admitted in 1966, bringing the total to 23.

Great news in 1967 was the announcement that Royal Assent had been given to us being a "Royal" body. Regrettably this was balanced by discussion at Conference on remits which included the usual wide range of issues but which were reported in the New Zealand Herald as "Justices call for lash and noose".

Support for our involvement in the judicial process remained mixed although 1968 saw the trial of traffic courts, first in Auckland then Hamilton and Rotorua, which were reported as an unqualified success by the Minister at the 1970 Conference.

Thus the era of the "Swinging 60s" with its feeling of hope for society and for us as an institution closed on a high.

Towards our Jubilee

That feeling of euphoria faded quickly and the start of the 1970s saw a rise in the number of demonstrations – in many ways the "end of the golden weather" of which Bruce Mason wrote.

Work at the end of our second quarter focused on business as usual mixed with an awareness that we should do something to mark the 50th Jubilee.

Internally 1971 saw an expanded Code of Ethics adopted as well as the

establishment of a Conference levy to smooth the fiscal impact on the smaller associations of representation at Conference – effectively an imperfect mechanism for the larger associations to subsidise those smaller ones.

There was a major shift in 1972 in official attitudes when a new JP Manual, which included the Code together with a copy of the Oaths and Declarations Act, was provided by the Ministry to all new appointees who were also to receive instruction in their role (although how and who by was not fully explained).

The final year of the second quarter in 1973 saw the production of Noakes's 50th History (see the members' section of the website). Conference that year also saw the admission of another two new associations, South Taranaki and Hutt, raising the total to 27 member associations.

Most importantly in 1973, we finally took steps to establish a Jubilee project. Fuller details have been previously carried at Conferences and in earlier editions of the Justices' Quarterly but in short, the aim was originally to establish an educational programme directed at abuse and misuse of drugs with the aim of raising \$30,000 (now about \$470,000).

Our connections with the wider world and in particular our Australian neighbours was shown in 1973 when 90 JPs and partners attended the Australian Council of Justices' Associations Conference in Victoria, after which they toured Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland.

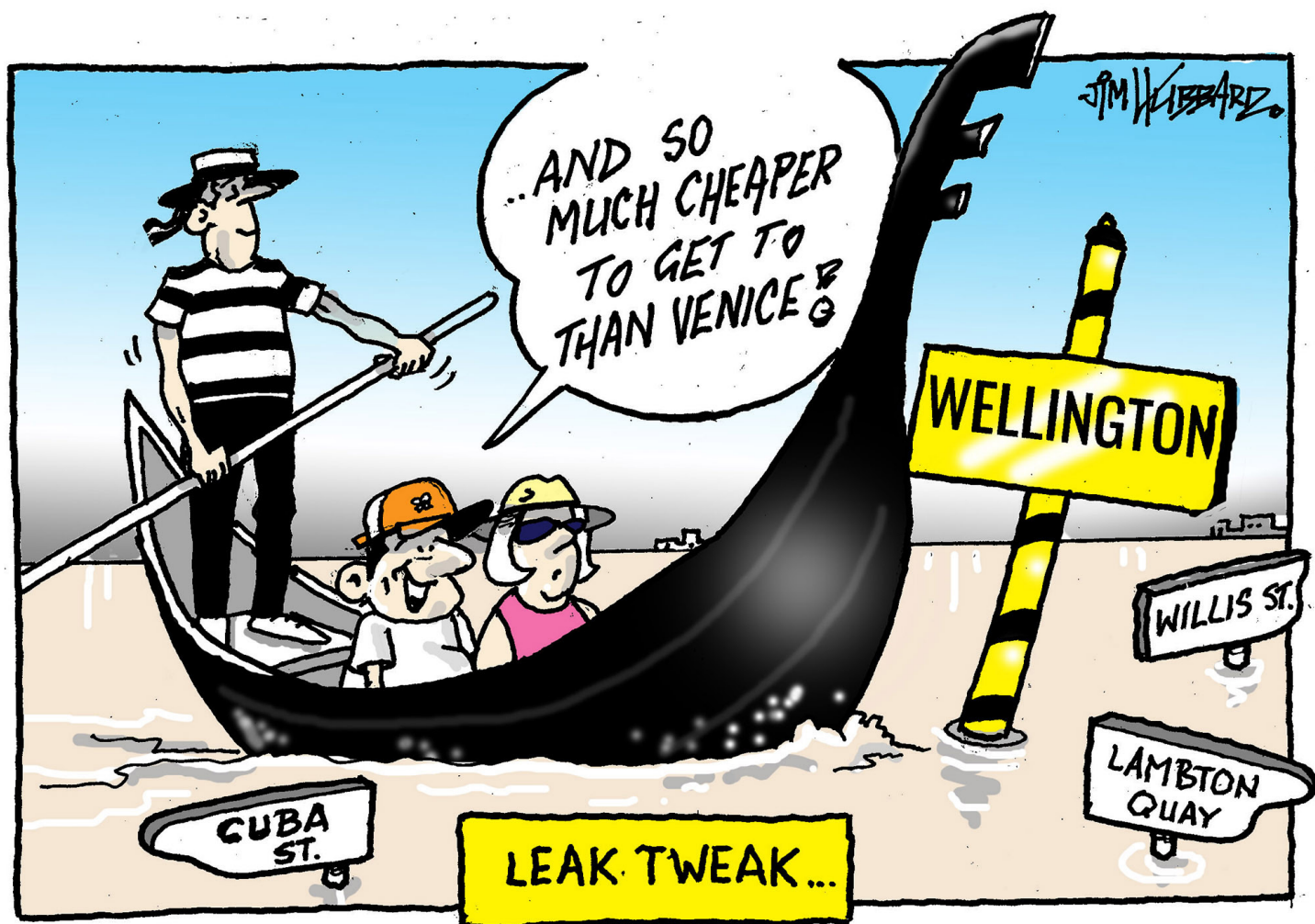
The 50-year mark




I can do no better than to end this 50-year ramble with the comment made by the then Governor-General, Sir Denis Blundell, when opening the Jubilee Conference in 1974:

"Have you in the past 50 years of your Federation revealed your potentiality to a sufficient extent having regard to all the admitted problems and difficulties, having 27 different associations [and] people of all ages, and in your primary sphere as members of the Commission of the Peace? If not is it your wish that you should do something more?" he concluded. "No, you have not done as much as you should have."

In part this reflected Noakes in his final chapter "Has the Federation justified the faith and hopes of its Founders?" But without Federation, where?

What do you think? More on this in part three.



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<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <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</p> <p>Signature _____</p> </div> <p>#5 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (70mm x 35mm) Price: \$86.00</p>	<p>#9 <input type="checkbox"/> Size: (70mm x 35mm) Price: \$86.00</p>	
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PURSUANT to section 3 (1) of the Justices of the Peace Act 1957, Her Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Justices of the Peace for New Zealand.

Allison, Jillian Marie, Milton
 Anae-Asi, Sagogo Tafa, Auckland
 Billington, David Gordon, Otaki
 Blewden, David Ross, Cambridge
 Bourne, Brendon Ross, Tauranga
 Breukink, Dirk Ary, Cambridge
 Clare, Stephanie Dorothy, Wellington
 Crawshaw, Mark Brett, Hawera
 Darren Mills, Vanisiri, Hamilton
 Fullford, Lisa-Maree Annesley, Auckland
 Hassan, Anthony Charles, Awanui
 Hawthorne-King, Kurschteen May, Hastings
 Huang, Steven Yegang, Auckland
 Lata, Satish, Timaru
 Leqelege, Unaisi, Christchurch
 Macindoe, Timothy Harley, Hamilton
 Manns, Jonathan Paul, Wellington
 Martell-Stark, Cynthia Ann, Tauranga
 McDonald, Catherine Anne, Hamilton
 Murphy, Jillian Patricia, Carterton
 Mutu, Mariana Isabel, Masterton
 O'Neill, Joanna Lee, Fairlie
 Paito, Sopoaga, Tokoroa
 Petley, Stephen Gary, Putaruru
 Reay, Eleanor Mary, Auckland
 Sanerive-Pere, Shelley Jean, Paeroa
 Smith-Miller, Anna Dorothy, Christchurch
 Stewart, Patricia Janice, Hamilton
 Tsang, Phoebe Hoi Lam, Dunedin
 Wainiqolo, Josua, Auckland
 Watts, Daniel Ross, Whangarei

Dated at Wellington
this 16th day of February 2024
Hon Nicole McKee
Associate Minister of Justice

Barnett, Finn Thomas, Paraparaumu
 Beach, Mark William, Whitianga
 Bishop, Karen Deidre, Porirua
 Booker, Kineta Catherine, Kaiapoi
 Campbell, Caroline Anderson, Auckland
 Campbell, Ian Gregory, Auckland
 Carroll, Sharon Anne, One Tree Point
 du Preez, Marion Dorothy, Auckland
 Gate, Candice Maria-Rosa, Gisborne
 Glassie, Manika, Auckland
 Graham, Joseph Paul, Hamilton
 Harrison, Carmen Delma, Pirinoa
 Honey, Michelle Lorraine Louise, Auckland
 Joyce, Barbara Ann, Chatham Islands
 Kevern, Amara Amanda, Auckland
 Lawrence, Robert David, Darfield
 Marshall, Deborah Jane, Christchurch
 Mulligan, David Robert, Upper Hutt
 Navarro, Dexter, Waimate
 Philip, Stephen Michael, Ashburton
 Rimmer, Lisa Cheryl, Rotorua
 Sapkota, Ramesh, Porirua
 Searle, Anthony Stuart George, Auckland
 Sharpe, Graham James, Wellington
 Situ, Kevin Zhuo Wei, Gisborne
 Taliauli, Hehea, Gisborne
 Uilou, Valarie Marie, Katikati
 Whare, Te Maari Anahera, Rotorua
 Whiteford, Alison Grace, Kaeo
 Wiltshire, Christopher John, Ashburton
 Yuan, Hong, Porirua

Dated at Wellington
this 21st day of March 2024
Hon Nicole McKee
Associate Minister of Justice

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

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