

Justices'



FIAT JUSTITIA
RUAT CAELUM

QUARTERLY

July 2020

Volume 89 Number 2



**Plaques at
Waitangi
honour JPs'
service**

Back on the front line

Tēnā koutou katoa

Well, we have beaten it – hopefully!

Of course I am referring to the COVID-19 virus that has had such a dramatic impact on our lives over recent months.

It would have been hard to imagine as we left the serene surroundings of Conference/AGM 2020 in Hawera that we would soon be involved in an international pandemic with so many implications locally and internationally.

As Justices of the Peace we take a great deal of pride in willingly providing a wide range of services to the public whether it is from home, at our place of work, at a service desk or in the courts. To have to completely curtail our services was not comfortable for many of us.

However, we should feel comfortable that we had to restrict our services for very good reasons. We owe it to our families, our friends and ourselves to ensure that we are fully protected in a COVID-19 type situation. There is nothing more important than our personal health and well-being and that of our loved ones.

It has been great to see that as the restrictions have been eased Justices of the Peace have progressively emerged and once again are in the forefront of actively offering services to the public. Unfortunately, in some areas, with service desks in particular, there have been instances where our ability to get going again has been restricted by the availability of the venue. A number of hosting venues have continued to play it safe in terms of opening up their facilities to the public. Some of our members have also been cautious in again offering their services to the public. However, now that restrictions are limited to international travel, it is time to get going.

With an organisation such as ours resilience is a key quality. I have been proud of the resilience that the Justices of the Peace organisation has demonstrated through a period of uncertainty, the like of which New Zealand has not experienced for many years - if ever. I am very grateful to



**Federation President
Garry Nicholls**

National Manager Tony Pugh and his team of Shinae Skelton and Sarah Gillard for the extra work that they put in leading up to and during the lockdown period. It is not easy to carry on supporting a large organisation when you are working remotely and your files are still back in the office. Tony in particular worked hard to ensure that members were continually updated as the Government's response to COVID-19 progressed.

On a particularly positive note some associations took the opportunity of the lockdown period to conduct online training sessions for

their members and intending members. These sessions included coaching for Accreditation and induction training for provisionally appointed Justices. Congratulations to those who took up these training opportunities.

The success of the online training sessions clearly demonstrated the importance of Justices of the Peace making sure that they have good sound computer skills. It is clear that advancing technology is underpinning many aspects of progress within our community and we as Justices of the Peace must be prepared to ensure that we are in a situation where we are able to meet the needs of the public.

Now it is time to kick out the winter blues and move forward. At its May meeting the Board decided to cancel the regional meetings for this year. The decision was made very reluctantly but the Board was very conscious that there were risks to many associations if we had proceeded and then been forced to cancel because there had been a significant change in the pandemic profile.

The Board is now looking at ways that we can enhance the AGMs that associations will be holding later this year to compensate to some degree for the cancelled regional meetings. Please therefore support your association AGM as well as you can. I or a member of the Board will be attending the AGMs and we look forward to having the opportunity of meeting as many members as possible.

Ngā mihi nui

Garry Nicholls

Changes on Federation Board

By Garry Nicholls

Most of you will be aware that I am now your President. Although Terry Byrne was elected President in February, he subsequently decided that his health situation had changed to the extent that he should retire from the Board, and I was elected by the Board in May to succeed him. It was a very difficult decision for Terry but was made with his own best interests and those of the Federation and its Board in mind.

Even though he was President for only a short time, Terry was very active in leading the review of the Annual Conference/AGM and also on a number of projects on which the Board is currently working.

The Board has expressed to Terry our thanks for the valuable contribution he has made since he has been on the Board, and wished him and his wife Helen the very best for the future. As we move forward we have been very fortunate to be able to call on the expertise of Rachael O'Grady who was Immediate Past President and has now been elected by the Board to replace me as Vice-President, and Denise Hutchins who has returned as Immediate Past President.

I also welcome Terry Holding to the Board, as the new Auckland Regional Representative. Terry was appointed by the Board in consultation with the Auckland association to fill the vacancy which arose after the elections at Conference/AGM in Hawera.

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FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CAELUM

Let justice be done, though the
heavens may fall

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CONTENTS

JP plaques unveiled at Waitangi	2
From the National Manager	4
Education	5-12
Tech Tips	13
Obituaries	14
JP appointed to new justice role	15
Crossword	16
Hubbard	inside back cover

FEDERATION OFFICERS

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Privacy law modernised

A Bill to replace New Zealand's Privacy Act passed its third reading in Parliament on June 26.

Justice Minister Andrew Little said that the protections in the Privacy Bill are "vitally important".

"The key purpose of the reforms is to promote and protect people's privacy and give them confidence that their personal information is properly safeguarded," he said.

The Bill introduces new mechanisms to promote early intervention and risk management by agencies rather than relying on people making complaints after a privacy breach has already happened. The Bill's reforms will also enhance the role of the Privacy Commissioner and strengthen protections for information disclosed overseas.

Key changes include:

- mandatory reporting of privacy breaches
- enabling the Privacy Commissioner to issue compliance notices
- strengthening cross-border data flow protections
- allowing the Privacy Commissioner to make binding decisions on access requests
- permitting class actions in the Human Rights Review Tribunal by persons other than the Director of Human Rights Proceedings
- new criminal offences.



Justice Minister Andrew Little

"Further reforms, such as a right to be forgotten or much higher penalties, require careful consideration, policy development and consultation.

"Given the rate of technological change and continued evolution of privacy standards, I anticipate a need for ongoing review of our privacy law to ensure it can continue to address the challenges of the digital age," Mr Little said.



ON THE COVER:

Plaques marking two centuries of service to the country by Justices of the Peace were unveiled in the Treaty House at Waitangi on February 15: admiring them are, from left, Bishop Te Kitohi Pikaahu, the Bishop of Tai Tokerau; Pat Davis JP; and then Federation President Rachael O'Grady. Coverage of the event is on PP2-3 and the back cover.

Picture: GRAEME KITTO

Proud moment for JPs at Waitangi

Plaques commemorating 200 years of service by JPs since the appointment of Thomas Kendall in 1814 were unveiled in the Treaty House at Waitangi by then Federation President Rachael O'Grady on February 15.

Rachael said that it was an honour and a privilege to represent the Federation at the event.

"These plaques will serve to inform people, and remind us all, of the ancient and honourable role of Justices of the Peace," she said.

"The plaques are also a fitting tribute to the many individuals who have served as Justices of the Peace doing right to all manner of people after the law and usages of New Zealand without fear or favour, affection or ill will.

"[It is] a great source of delight 205 years on that today we are such a mixture of people, that the Justices appointed now are representative of tangata whenua and other ethnicities who have come to make New Zealand home. This representation in the Justice of the Peace office indicates that at the heart of our work there is a commitment in this country that everyone should have access to justice," she said.

Past Federation President Graeme Kitto also spoke at the event, giving a brief history of Justices of the Peace in New Zealand:

I want to start with Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, who in the book of Exodus told Moses to share court work with able, trustworthy men who could not be bribed. Moses, in the book of Deuteronomy, told the judges to make their decisions in court cases fair regardless of who was involved.

I suggest this was the start of the process that eventually led to the appointment of Conservators, Wardens and Keepers of the Peace in England in the 13th century; and then in 1361 the passage of the Justices of the Peace Act.

In 1814, Governor Lachlan Macquarie in Sydney was acting as if New Zealand was a British dependency, which was subsequently disputed. Macquarie would have reasoned that British law operates in principle in



Rachael O'Grady unveils the plaques watched by curatorial manager of the Waitangi Trust Caitlin Timmer-Arends, who made the on-site arrangements for the ceremony, and at right, Bishop Te Kitohi Pikaahu, the Bishop of Tai Tokerau.

Pictures: HAROLD O'GRADY

respect of British subjects everywhere.

Former Chief Justice Dame Sian Elias often reminded us that Macquarie had no authority to appoint Justices of the Peace for New Zealand. We always responded by saying that he made the appointment, so that's when service by Justices of the Peace in New Zealand began!

On November 12 1814 two notices appeared in the Sydney Gazette. One appointed Thomas Kendall as a Justice of the Peace for New Zealand and the other recognised a supportive role for Ruatara, Hongi Hika and Korokoro.

On November 16, Kendall was invested as a magistrate. His oath included the phrase to "do equal rights to the poor and the rich after my cunning wit and power". Kendall also had to make a preliminary declaration against transubstantiation before he was sworn in. I am not sure if that was a requirement of the Church Missionary Society or the legislation.

Three days later the brig Active left Sydney with those who would establish a mission station at Oihi/Rangihoua and the three chiefs. This story is eloquently and simply told in *The First Kiwi Christmas* (A Condon and G Taggart, 2019). It is not possible to separate the coming of the first Justice of the Peace and the arrival of Christianity in New Zealand.

In 1814 the population of New Zealand included up to 80 Pākehā and 100,000 Māori. Twenty-three of those Pākehā lived on the mission station at Rangihoua. The focus of Macquarie's appointments of Kendall and the three chiefs was the transient Pākehā population,

whalers and runaways. They were later joined by those Pākehā, other than missionaries, who came to New Zealand with the intention of settling to provide shipbuilding and other related services.

Being at Waitangi, it is interesting to note that the first written record of the use of "Pākehā" for European visitors was in 1809 when Ngāti Manu chief Tara told Alexander Berry "they would all in future be warm friends of the Pākehā or white men". Early in 1814, Williams Hall and Thomas Kendall were greeted as "nui, nui rangatira Pākehā".

A four-page article in the Christmas issue of The Listener introduced me to a recent publication by Ian Smith entitled Pākehā Settlements in a Māori World – New Zealand Archaeology 1769-1860. The article highlighted Smith's findings that fragments of history suggest our early interaction between Māori and Pākehā was more balanced than might have been expected. His book adds archaeological input to the narrative.

In recent days here in Waitangi there has been reference to waka hourua in speeches. To me, the roles of Kendall and the three chiefs were more akin to waka ama. In carrying out the Governor's order that ships' captains needed the permission of the chiefs to carry "natives", their approval had to be certified by Kendall. Perhaps this is best described as mahi tahi, working together, co-operation.

It is interesting to think about what Kendall's Justice of the Peace role would have entailed in reality. Given the coverage in the Education pages in the current Justices' Quarterly of Authority and Instruction forms, it is noted that on February 24 1815 Samuel Marsden "bought" 80.9 hectares of land at Rangihoua. He had brought two parchment deeds and a statement of agreed terms of sale between the Church Missionary Society (signed on its behalf by Kendall and John Nicholas) and Te Uri o Kanae and Wharemokaikai, whose moko were their mark. Clearly the Justice of the Peace did not have to witness this transaction!

On this foundation was built the evolving role of Justices of the Peace in New Zealand over 200 years. The best single summary of this is in Philip Harkness's book Reading the Riot Act (2015) (E&OE).

However, we no longer have to:

- determine the paternity or legitimacy of children
- determine the denomination or religion children are to be brought up in
- require husbands to contribute to the support of their lunatic wives
- detain prostitutes with or without hard labour
- read the Riot Act (but neither does anyone else since the Crimes Act was amended in 1987)
- revise jury lists
- ensure only eligible people are on the electoral roll
- grant publicans' licences



Graeme Kitto beside the newly-installed plaques at the Treaty House in Waitangi.

- request publicans to take in dead bodies for a coroner's inquest (with a payment of £1 per body – or a fine of £5 per body for refusing to do so)
- vouch for aliens seeking naturalisation (being of sound mind)
- vouch for persons not known by pharmacists and wanting to purchase potent poisons
- carry out coronial duties (since the change of legislation in 2006).

Fortunately, the only contact with the justice system in New Zealand for the majority of the population is when they ask Justices to carry out what we call ministerial duties. Of course, judicial duties, including the issuing of warrants by Justices of the Peace, have been subject to changes in recent years.

Past Federation President Kevin Geddes once summarised the work of Justices of the Peace as "Justice by the community, within the community, for the community". Justices are commonly involved in and/or provide leadership in many other fields and activities within the community, as did Kendall, whose primary role was as a missionary teacher, and the three chiefs whose "justice" role was a very minor part of their daily lives and iwi/hapū leadership.

Sometimes Justices are recognised for their community participation. It was great to see Pat and Glenys Davis so honoured recently. We salute all those Justices who receive honours and we salute the partners and families of Justices whose help makes it possible for them to carry out their role.

Today we have taken part in an important event which will inform all those visiting the Treaty House of the long and proud history of service by Justices of the Peace in New Zealand.

- *The full text of the two plaques is on the outside back cover of this issue*



TONY PUGH reports from the Federation office

FROM THE NATIONAL MANAGER

Conference and AGM minutes

The Federation Board has provisionally approved the minutes of the 2020 AGM held in Hawera. The minutes are available to members on the website.

COVID-19: what happened at the Federation office?

The National Office was closed from March 23 as a result of the lockdown imposed by the Government in response to the coronavirus epidemic. Staff worked from home for eight weeks until May 18. Daily staff meetings on Zoom were required to keep on top of the torrent of inquiries, both by phone and email, from members of the public requiring Justice of the Peace services, and from Justices seeking advice on what they could or could not do during the lockdown. Email traffic to the Federation more than doubled during the lockdown – 162 emails were received by the National Manager two days before Level 4 was imposed, with 75% requiring a response.

With over half of association members being identified as being in the higher risk category for coronavirus, and over 800 Justices modifying their online listing to “not available”, it was difficult for members of the public to find a Justice to assist them – even through Levels 3 and 2. The closure of public spaces that host service desks further reduced capacity to provide services.

Legislation was introduced to provide for audio-visual means to be utilised for the taking of declarations, as face-to-face contact with anyone outside an individual’s bubble was not possible. (See the Education pages for more detail about legislative change.) Few Justices were prepared to offer a service via an audio-visual link and those who did so became very busy. Those Justices who were able to assist with documentation completion using audio-visual tools were not able to be centrally identified, and this delayed the referral of contacts made with the Federation, causing further frustration. Guidance on how to satisfactorily manage audio-visual tasks was issued early in the lockdown. I would like to acknowledge those who rose to the challenge and were able to continue to undertake most Justice of the Peace duties.

During lockdown Levels 4 and 3 requests for JP (Rtd) status were more than double the rate normally experienced in that period. All retirement requests received have now been forwarded to the Ministry of Justice for processing. Appointments of new Justices were delayed as all staff involved were working from home. The backlog is being worked through, but the process will take longer than normal.

The country is still at risk of a future event causing similar disruption to JP services as was experienced during April and May. Federation staff have been working hard to identify how Justices can continue to provide services during lockdown events. This work extends beyond ministerial work, and includes other duties undertaken by Justices on a regular basis.

AML requirements

The email at right was received from KiwiSaver provider Kiwi Wealth. This message is typical of feedback received regularly from KiwiSaver providers to our office – that Justices’ certifications frequently do not meet the requirement of the legislation. Failure to complete the certification correctly will result in the client facing unnecessary delays.

I hoped you could help us with an issue we are experiencing regarding the certification of identity documents for the purpose of KiwiSaver withdrawals.

During a recent regulator audit, Kiwi Wealth were advised that certification of ID documents for KiwiSaver withdrawals needed to be in line with the below:

I certify this to be a true copy of the original which I have sighted, and it represents the identity of [customer name].

The auditor noted that a large amount of certified ID documents on file with Kiwi Wealth only contained wording pertaining to the copy of the document provided matching the original ID document that was sighted. They have pointed out that this does not meet the requirements of the Identity Verification code of practice as it does not link the member to the identity document. Kiwi Wealth has been advised that we can no longer accept certified documents without this wording and will be required to get these certified again or seek other methods to meet the identity requirements.

We are making sure we update all of our instructions to Kiwi Wealth members to make it as clear as possible of this requirement. We have however noted that some Justices of the Peace do not seem aware of the requirements of the Identity Verification code of practice and are pushing back on having to certify ID documents with the wording stating that the document “... represents the identity of ...”.

We were hoping it might be possible for there to be mention of this requirement in your next communication to all Justices of the Peace.

Any help you could provide getting this message out would be greatly appreciated.

Nga mihi (Kind regards)

*Matt Beach
Head of Customer Services
Kiwi Wealth*

From the Professional Development Advisor



Shinae Skelton

Multiple documents presented by one person

It is hard to know where to begin when a client presents to you a pile of documents to be executed. Are the documents all the same? Do you have jurisdiction to deal with every one of the documents? Are the documents all signed by the person in front of you?

Here are a few things to think about before you tackle that stack of documents.

How long will this take you?

If the client calls to make an appointment, ideally you will be able to determine how long the task will take while talking with the client on the phone. This isn't always the case! If the task appears to be onerous, you may need to meet with the client more than once to deal with the documents in manageable chunks.

If approached at a busy service desk, consider arranging a time to meet privately or at the end of the service desk hours.

Is this for a business?

Sometimes businesses also need the assistance of a Justice of the Peace. Businesses are most likely to require assistance in making statutory declarations.

If a business is regularly approaching you to help with a large number of documents, contact your local association for advice. Your association might be able to make arrangements with the business to better share the load amongst members. The association may also assist in ensuring that the business understands their obligations in correctly completing forms such as statutory declarations.

Handling multiple certified copies at once

Reading the instructions provided by the receiving agency setting out how documents are to be certified can help you to determine how long the task will take. If the client does not have instructions, it might save time in the long run to have

the client ask the the receiving agency what they require of you.

Certification of some documents, such as applications relating to immigration, may need careful handling and can require you to write a full certification statement on each individual document. If the document requires you to use a specific certification statement, then do not use a stamp with different wording. Consider asking the client to write the certification statement on the copies while you compare the copies with their originals. Use your Justice of the Peace stamp or write your name, sign and date the certification statement when you are satisfied the copies are genuine.

Other agencies are more flexible and may be happy for you to write a certification statement on one page and to sign and stamp subsequent pages to confirm you have sighted any originals and that the copies are genuine.

Approach the task in an organised way to prevent originals being mistaken for copies.

Taking multiple declarations at once

Individuals are unlikely to require multiple statutory declarations to be taken at once. You are more likely to encounter this request from a business (see above).

Make sure that the person presenting the documents and making the declaration is the same person who has signed the documents. They may simply be the person nominated to get the docu-

ments signed by you. If the person present before you is not the signatory, you will not be able to take the declaration.

It is recommended that you take one oral declaration and word the declaration in such a way that it relates to all of the documents at once. There is no requirement in the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957 for you to take an individual oral declaration for each document.

Managing expectations

Many people are unaware of the work involved in properly executing a document, let alone several. They may not appreciate the steps that Justices must work through in order to meet requirements and why you may need to meet with them at a later time or on more than one occasion. The important thing is to be open about the steps you will need to take and how long you anticipate it will take you.

What does AML stand for?

You may see the letters AML written in Quarterly articles, local notices, emails and on the Justice of the Peace website. AML stands for “anti-money laundering” and refers to the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009. This Act imposes obligations on businesses dealing with financial transactions to verify the identity of their clients and to report suspicious transactions that may be linked to money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

For Justices of the Peace, AML is used to describe certified copies that they are requested to make for the purpose of assisting organisations in verifying the identity of their clients. Unlike ordinary certified copies, AML-certified copies involve certifying that a copy of an identification document is a genuine copy, verifying that the client resembles the picture in their identification document and writing this certification and verification statement using the specific words set out by the organisation who will ultimately receive the certified copy.



COVID-19: The epidemic notice

In March 2020, with the agreement of the Minister of Health, the Prime Minister issued an epidemic notice which came into force on March 25. On the same day, the Minister of Civil Defence declared a state of national emergency under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002. Both steps provided powers for the Government to move the country to Alert Level 4.

What is an epidemic notice?

Under the Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006, the Prime Minister can issue an epidemic notice declaring that she is satisfied that the effects of an outbreak of a stated quarantinable disease are likely to disrupt or continue to disrupt essential governmental and



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business activity in New Zealand significantly.

The Prime Minister must not give the notice except on, and after considering, the written recommendation of the Director-General of Health.

25 March 2020 Ministerial Statement

COVID-19 – Move to Alert Level 4 and State of National Emergency



Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister:

“An epidemic notice further strengthens our response. It does a number of things, including allowing for special powers for medical officers of health, and immediately unlocks powers under the Corrections, Health, and Electoral Acts. But, importantly, an epidemic notice sits as an umbrella over further notices that can now be issued and which have now been issued to change and modify specific parts of legislation in a common-sense and pragmatic way to keep our systems working in a time of shutdown and get rid of particular requirements that are impractical to comply with in a time of an epidemic and when in lockdown.

“Specifically, that means, for our immigration sector, temporary visas are automatically extended to late September. This comes into effect from Thursday, 2 April 2020 and means travellers with a temporary work, student, visitor, interim, and limited visa expiring before 1 April 2020 who are unable to leave New Zealand must apply online for a new visa, and

an interim visa will be issued. Travellers with a temporary visa due to expire between 1 April and 9 July 2020 will have their visas extended to late September. Confirmation of extensions will be emailed directly to all visa holders. Detailed information is on the Immigration New Zealand website and [covid-19.govt.nz](https://www.immigration.govt.nz/covid-19), but anyone concerned about their visa should contact Immigration New Zealand.

“For our social service sector, an epidemic notice means the Ministry of Social Development can grant emergency benefits to people who would otherwise not be entitled to them, including temporary workers who lose a job. This sits as a necessary partner to the Government’s multibillion-dollar economic assistance package, that aims to keep people in jobs and with an income, including wage subsidies for all workers working legally in New Zealand and redeployment packages to be utilised post this period. It also allows for extra flexibility in relation to the payment, reinstatement, grant, increase, cancellation, suspension, or variation of benefits.”

What changes were implemented under the epidemic notice that impacted upon Justices of the Peace?

Temporary changes to the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957



Epidemic Preparedness (Oaths and Declarations Act 1957) Immediate Modification Order 2020 came into force on April 17 2020.

This modification order changed how oaths and affirmations could be taken, by waiving the requirement for an oath or affirmation to be made in the presence of the person administering that oath or affirmation and instead allowing oaths and declarations to be administered using an audio-visual or audio link with the deponent/declarant.

In other words, Justices of the Peace were able to meet clients using Skype, Zoom or by other audio-visual means or via telephone to state statutory declarations and affidavits.

When taking an affidavit or statutory declaration using audio/audio-visual means, the person administering the oath or affirmation was required to be satisfied that the person swearing or affirming is the person who signed the document. The modification order required the client to send the document or a photo or scan of the signed document to the person administering the document as soon as practicable for their signature.

The modification order also altered who could administer a statutory declaration (but not an affidavit). Where legislation existed authorising or requiring a statutory declaration to be provided to an

entity, that entity was allowed to authorise officers or employees to administer the declaration on their behalf. For instance, where a bank was legally required to request a statutory declaration from a client, such as for an application to withdraw funds from a KiwiSaver account, the bank was entitled to appoint an employee to administer that declaration. Entities were not required to authorise employees to administer documents under the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957.

These changes are only temporary. This particular order is revoked when the Epidemic Preparedness (COVID-19) Notice 2020 expires or is revoked.

Summary of the relevant changes imposed under the Epidemic Preparedness (Oaths and Declarations Act 1957) Immediate Modification Order 2020:

- Justices of the Peace can take affidavits and declarations over the phone or via video conferencing.
- Justices must be satisfied that the person they hear/see is the person who signed the document.
- The client must immediately send the Justice the declaration/affidavit after making their oath or declaration for the Justice to sign.
- These changes are only temporary.

Temporary changes to the Wills Act 2007

The Epidemic Preparedness (Wills Act 2007 – Signing and Witnessing of Wills) Immediate Modification Order 2020 enabled wills to be signed and witnessed using audio-visual links.

Pertinent to Justices of the Peace, under the modification order, there must still be two witnesses to a will. While there is no requirement for Justices of the Peace to act as witnesses to a will and the involvement of a Justice as a witness will not increase

the validity of a will, Justices are sometimes asked to act as a witness due to their trusted position in the community. The modification order enables witnesses to be together in the will-maker's and other witnesses' presence via audio-visual link from one or more other places. Each of the witnesses must, while appearing before the will-maker via audio-visual means, sign a copy of the will and make clear on the copy that it has been signed in that way. The witnesses must send a photograph or

scan of the signed copy promptly to the person chosen by the will-maker to hold the documents. The document holder will hold the documents everyone has signed.

Under the Wills Act 2007, the will-maker can have another person sign the will on their behalf. The modification order enables this to occur via audio-visual link. The will-maker is able to direct a person to sign the will, on their behalf, before them via audio-visual link. Wills signed in this manner must still be witnessed.

These changes are only temporary. This particular order is revoked when the Epidemic Preparedness (COVID-19) Notice 2020 expires or is revoked.

Justices of the Peace and NZ during Alert Level 4

Alongside services, businesses and other endeavours around the country, Justices of the Peace were stood down as a “non-essential service” during Alert Level 4. The above modification orders enabled urgent statutory declarations and affidavits to be executed while all parties remained safely at home.

In many cases, agencies recognised clients’ unusual circumstances and did not require documents to be submitted during Alert Level 4. However, those that did were satisfied with electronic copies as many people work at home and were able to process documents there.

Summary of the relevant changes imposed under the Epidemic Preparedness (Wills Act 2007 – Signing and Witnessing of Wills) Immediate Modification Order 2020:

- Wills can be witnessed by two or more witnesses via audio-visual link.
- Witnesses must make clear that the will was witnessed via audio-visual link when signing the copy of the document.
- The witness must promptly send a scan or photograph of the document they have signed to a person identified as the document holder.
- These changes are only temporary.

Returning to normal

These modifications are only temporary changes. They will remain in place as long as the epidemic notice remains active. The epidemic notice will be revoked three months from the date it was first issued (March 25 2020) or at a later or earlier date if the notice is extended or revoked earlier.



When these modification orders are revoked, Justices of the Peace will no longer be able to take statutory declarations or affidavits by audio or audio-visual means. Nor will witnesses to wills be able to witness the will-maker’s signature via audio-visual link.

What we have learnt

The law currently does not support taking oaths, declarations and affirmations via audio-visual link

As technology has advanced beyond what the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957 anticipated, the question of whether the Act enables a client to appear before a Justice of the Peace via audio-visual means has often been pondered. The modification order has provided a strong indication that oaths and declarations cannot be made via audio-visual link without new legislation being enacted which explicitly allows for this.

When the modification order expires, Justices of the Peace will need to continue to meet with clients in person.

However, there is nothing to stop you from certifying copies of documents online. Justices of the Peace certify copies by convention, not legislation. Unless the receiving agency requests that the copy be certified in person, the option of certifying via audio-visual link remains open to you. Remember to clearly communicate the circumstances in which you certified the copy.



Tips for taking affidavits and declarations using an audio-visual link

The changes made by the modification order to the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957 are only temporary. However, it may be useful to have these tips in your back pocket in the event of another modification order being introduced in the future or if the April 2020 order is extended.

Although the April 2020 modification order allowed authorised persons to take affidavits and statutory declarations using audio means (such as a telephone) it is recommended that you use audio-visual means (such as Skype or Zoom) wherever possible because they provide clearer communication between you and your client.

If you are not comfortable using video conferencing technology, refer the client to someone who is more confident.

To undertake this task, you will need:

- A device with a camera, microphone and speaker, such as a laptop, computer, tablet or mobile.
- A printer, to print the document for you to sign.
- A scanner or a phone with a scanning app downloaded. You can download scanning apps free.
- A video conferencing programme or access to an online app. You could have downloaded a programme such as Zoom or Skype or have access to online video conferencing through a website such as Facebook.
- The ability to convert a document into PDF format.

Suggested steps to follow to take an affidavit or statutory declaration via audio/audio-visual means

- If using video conferencing, agree on a form of video conferencing with the client. You both must be able to access the same video conferencing programme.
- Ensure that you can hear and see (if using video) the client and that the client can clearly see and hear you.
- Confirm that the client is in an appropriate private space and ask them to identify if someone is in the room with them.
- Take steps to identify the client, such as by asking them questions or having them hold identification up to the camera.
- Confirm that the client has the declaration/affidavit before them.
- Ask the client the usual questions, such as confirming that the document belongs to them and their knowledge of what is written in the document.
- Take the client's oath/affirmation/declaration.
- Ask the client to sign the document in the correct space.
- Have the document emailed to you immediately by the client.
- Confirm that the document you have received is the correct document.
- Print the document and complete the jurat/attestation. Specify that you took the oath/affirmation/declaration via video conference.
- Scan the document and ensure the document is in PDF format.
- Email the document to the client, being careful to send the document to the correct address.
- Confirm that the client received the completed document from you.
- Delete any electronic copies in your email box, computer files, phone files and destroy the physical copy.
- Make a note in your logbook that you took the declaration/affidavit by video conference in accordance with temporary legislation.

Thoughts for a digital future

In your next education session, consider discussing as a group potential issues with taking statutory declarations and affidavits via video conferencing and discuss possible solutions.

For example, how can you be sure that a deponent or declarant is not being made to swear/affirm/declare the document by another person present in the room?

The modification order is only temporary and when it is revoked it will not be possible to continue to take affidavits and declarations via audio-visual/audio means. However, this discussion is useful preparation if the modification order is extended or if another modification order is introduced in the future.



Keeping up with important information in unusual circumstances

The epidemic has highlighted how important it is to regularly check our emails.

As government directions and requirements changed rapidly, the guidance given to associations and Justices of the Peace was updated to meet these changes. The information Justices of the Peace needed to know at Level 4 was very different to the information relating to Levels 3 and 2.

Information for Justices and associations was most often disseminated via email. Email is one of the easiest means to share information with large groups rapidly and consistently. To remain up to date on the information provided by your association and by the Federation during the different Alert Levels, you needed to keep an eye on your inbox.



Dealing with documents in other languages

The Ministerial Manual outlines a number of approaches to take when dealing with a document written in another language. The approach you should take will differ depending on what you are doing with the document.

Making a certified copy

You are able to certify copies of documents written in a language you do not understand. When you are asked to certify a document and the original and the copy are both written in a language in which you are not fluent, you need to compare as much of the original to the copy to look for differences. If you cannot see any differences and you feel confident that the copy is a genuine copy of the original document, then you can certify that copy.

Affidavits

Affidavits are prescribed by legislation. A number of statutes set out rules for affidavits. The primary statutes are the Family Court Rules 2002, High Court Rules 2016 and the District Court Rules 2014.

Rule 1.15 of the High Court Rules 2016, Rule 1.19 of the District Court Rules 2014 and Rule 160 of the Family Court Rules 2002 all state:

Affidavit in language other than English

(1) *An affidavit in a language other than English (non-English language affidavit) may be filed in a proceeding.*

(2) *The non-English language affidavit must be accompanied by an affidavit by an interpreter to which is exhibited—*

(a) *a copy of the non-English language affidavit; and*

(b) *the interpreter's translation of the non-English language affidavit.*

In other words, it is permissible to take an affidavit that is written in a language other than English. For the affidavit to be accepted in a court, it will need to be accompanied by a second affidavit made by an interpreter to which a copy of the original affidavit and the interpreter's translation of that affidavit will be attached.

That is not to say that the affidavit can be written in whatever form or language the deponent chooses. All three Rules require the deponent to state their full name, occupation, and place of residence. The Justice must also complete a jurat stating the date on which, and place at which, an affidavit was sworn, the Justice's occupation authorising them to take the affidavit and their signature. The Rules

provide “forms” that must be used as templates for affidavits submitted to the court. These forms require the beginning and the jurat of these affidavits to be written in English.

To summarise:

- An affidavit can be made in a language other than English.
- The beginning of the affidavit and the jurat at the end of the document must be written in English.
- To be accepted by the court, the affidavit will need to be accompanied by an affidavit from an interpreter.
- The interpreter’s affidavit must have a copy of the client’s affidavit and their translation of the affidavit attached as exhibits.

Statutory declarations

Statutory declarations are prescribed by legislation

The Oaths and Declarations Act 1957 sets out the “form” that declarations must take. Specifically, the Act sets out the wording in which that statutory declarations must begin and end, much like legislation relating to affidavits discussed above. While the beginning of the statutory declaration and the attestation section must be in English, there is no legislation prohibiting the body of the declaration from being written in another language.

Best practice is to treat statutory declarations in the same way that you would treat an affidavit. So while there is no legislation outlining the process for dealing with declarations in another language, it is a good idea to recommend to the client that they get the declaration translated and have the interpreter also make a declaration, with the non-English declaration and its translation attached as exhibits.

To summarise:

- A statutory declaration can be made in a language other than English.
- The beginning of the declaration and the jurat at the end of the document must be written in English.
- It is likely that the declaration will need to be accompanied by a declaration from an interpreter.
- The interpreter’s declaration must have a copy of the client’s declaration and their translation attached as exhibits.

Other documents

This section relates to documents that you might encounter as a Justice of the Peace other than New Zealand statutory declarations, affidavits or documents presented to you for certification as copies.

In general, it is best practice to not sign a document when you are unsure of its effect. A document may appear to simply require your signature as a witness but may require more of you. The signature of a witness to a property-relationship agreement, for example, indicates that the signatory’s signature was observed but also confirms that the witness has provided the signatory with legal advice. Other documents may use the witness’s signature to confirm not only the veracity of the signatory’s signature but also to confirm that the signatory appears to be of sound mind.

If you cannot understand the language a document is written in, you cannot be certain that your signature is only confirming that you observed the signatory’s signature. It is therefore best practice to decline to deal with a document if you cannot understand its contents.

However, best practice does not suit every circumstance and you will need to determine each request to sign a foreign document in context. The client may be able to provide additional information to increase your confidence in the circumstances.

For instance, the client may be able to provide a supporting letter from the receiving agency written in English outlining the effects of the document and confirming that a Justice of the Peace’s signature is acceptable. The client’s lawyer, the agency that has issued the document or will receive the executed document or an independent translator may be able to provide you with a translation of the document.

You can also take steps to ensure your signature will be used as you intend it to be, by specifying the circumstances in which you are signing the document. You could clearly explain that your sole purpose in signing the document is to confirm you have witnessed the signature of the signatory.

The starting point, and best practice, when dealing with a document written in another language is to not sign that document. If you are not comfortable dealing with a document written in another language, see if you can find an alternate solution for the client. There may be a Justice in the area that understands the language the document is written in or an embassy that the client can contact.

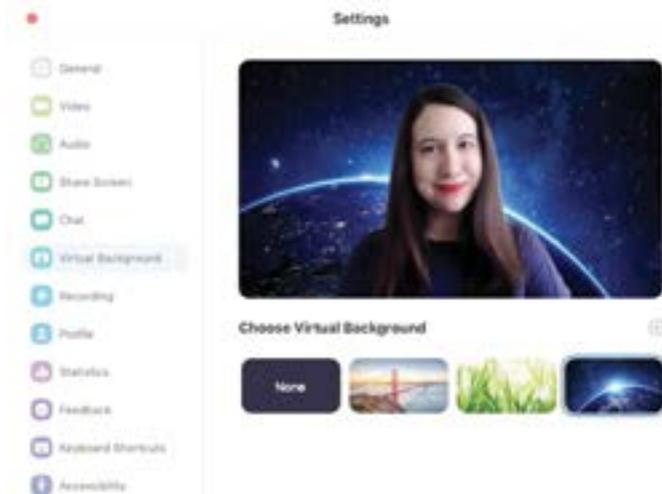
Using Zoom like a pro

Compiled by SARAH GILLARD

The Zoom video meeting and chat app has become the wildly popular for people working and studying from home during the coronavirus pandemic.

Whether you've been using Zoom for years or have only just signed up, there are a number of helpful and fun tips, tricks and hidden features you can find to upgrade your video chatting experience.

Change your background



Change your Zoom background to space, or a custom photo.

Virtually transport yourself to the beach, outer space or anywhere else you can imagine by customising your background while on Zoom calls: go to Settings > Virtual Background and select or upload the image you want from there.

Mute audio and turn off your camera by default

Diving for the mute audio and camera buttons as soon as you enter a meeting can get old. Keep your co-workers from seeing your bedhead or hearing your cat screeching by turning those off by default. To do it, go to Settings > Audio > Mute microphone when joining a meeting, and then Settings > Video > Turn off my video when joining a meeting.

Mute and unmute with the space bar

When you are called on to speak, stop scrambling to click the microphone button. You can press and hold the spacebar to quickly mute and unmute your mic, right from your keyboard.

React with an emoji on screen

If you're muted in a meeting, you can still let the hosts know your thoughts with emoji reactions. Send a thumbs-up or a clapping emoji to communicate without interrupting the meeting (by default, those reactions



have a yellow skin tone, but you can customise that on the Zoom desktop app).

To react during a meeting, click the Reactions tab at the bottom of the meeting screen (it's in the same panel as mute audio and video, to the right) and choose the one you want. The emoji will disappear after 5 seconds.

If the meeting organiser enables the non-verbal feedback feature, participants can place an icon such as a raised hand next to their name to communicate. Every participant will be able to see each other's feedback.

Share your screen

Share your screen for a Zoom meeting (or watch a movie or play a game) with other participants by clicking the Share screen icon on the toolbar at the bottom of the meeting screen. You'll have the option to share your entire desktop, or just one of the windows you have open. Click the red Stop Share button at the top of the screen to go back to being a normal participant in the meeting.

Turn on the beauty filter

At this point, if you know all of the work-from-home advice about getting dressed and ready like it's a regular work day, but still don't think you're looking your best, Zoom's Touch Up My Appearance feature may be for you. The filter aims to smooth over your appearance, making you look dewy and well-rested. If you've ever used beauty mode on your phone's selfie camera, you know what you're getting.

To turn it on, click the up arrow next to Start Video. Click Video Settings, and under My Video, check the box for Touch Up My Appearance.

Record the meeting to your computer

Both free and paid Zoom subscribers can record their meeting to their laptop or computer using the desktop app. To enable local recording, go to Settings > Recording, and toggle it on. When you're hosting a Zoom meeting, click the Record icon on the bottom toolbar.

• Sourced from: <https://www.cnet.com/how-to/how-to-use-zoom-like-a-pro-13-hidden-features-to-try-at-your-next-meeting/>

A man of integrity and honour

By **GREG WEAKE**
Federation President 2013

Past Federation President Tony Israel QSM passed away in January after a long battle with Parkinson's disease. Tony will be remembered by many for his unstinting loyalty and devotion to service, especially in the role of Justice of the Peace.

Tony's commitment was total. He was appointed in 1977 and to quote the Rotorua and Districts association (of which he was made a life member in 2008): "... from the outset he became an enthusiastic and vocal member of the Taupo branch and continued to serve on the committee until 2013".

Tony's involvement with the Federation began in 1993 when he was elected Northern Regional Representative. He quickly made his mark, initiating a number of programmes and systems (often controversial) that have helped to shape current thinking – one of these was that older members should be prepared to stand down from judicial duties to make way for younger members coming through.

Tony served as Federation President 1997-98 and was an active judicial Justice for many years on the Taupo court panel as well as a Visiting Justice. His experience in these positions was legendary. The Hauraki association made Tony a life member over 20 years ago, and he always remained a member of the Auckland association, like his late father Harry Israel (also a Past Federation President, in 1974). His mother Ida was also a Justice.

In the Queen's Birthday Honours 2014 Tony was awarded the Queen's Service Medal for his services to Justices of the Peace.

Tony had many other interests outside life as a Justice, such as his appointment as an Honorary Ranger in 1974. He loved flying and was a skilled pilot, setting a record

in 1969 for flying a Mooney aircraft from North Cape to Bluff and the following year circumnavigating New Zealand in 16 hours and 45 minutes.

But the true love of Tony's life was Kathy, whom he met in 1957 when he was still at Auckland Grammar. In 1965 they were married, and their love endured until the end.

Tony was well known and respected both locally and further afield for his farming knowledge and experience. Whakaroa, the farm at Mapara Road, Taupo was developed over many years of hard work by Tony and Kathy into the stunning property it is today.

Tony was also a highly regarded and respected Freemason and dedicated much of his time and support to Freemasonry in general and Lodge Kaimanawa in Taupo in particular.

Tony was a man of strong opinions with the courage to defend them. But alongside this he was the most courteous, hospitable and generous person one could ever meet.

In the eulogy I delivered at Tony's service I described him as a mensch: a person of integrity and honour; someone to admire and emulate. It is the highest compliment I could pay to my true friend and mentor.

Tony is survived by Kathy, daughter Marie, son Lincoln and four granddaughters.

Kua hinga te tōtara i Te Waonui a Tāne: A tōtara has fallen in the great forest of Tāne.

• *An obituary of Past Federation President Clive Rae, who also died in January, will be published in the October issue.*



An editor's dream

By **GEOFF DAVIES**
Quarterly Editor

Former Quarterly columnist Trevor "Twam" Morley JP died in April after suffering from Parkinson's disease for the past five years.

Trevor's column Salvo was a standout element of the Quarterly for many years, and it was only the onset of Parkinson's that brought it to an end. He was the archetypal columnist, in that he took a position on a subject (and he had a position on every subject!) which might or might not be one widely supported, and argued it passionately for as many words as the editor could accept.

He was an editor's dream as a columnist: that no reader will be indifferent to what they write, but will be challenged, stimulated, delighted, furious, amazed, baffled or even "all of the above", or any of the wide range of other reactions along the way.

Trevor was a former police officer and private investigator with a passion for collecting all sorts of things, especially law enforcement memorabilia such as model police

cars. Born and raised in Hastings, he joined the Police after leaving Hastings Boys' High School. In an obituary in The Dominion Post, Chris Gollins said that after graduation in 1962, "Constable B445" was to become a policeman like no other.

"[He gained] the trust, respect and friendship of colleagues, criminals and the well-connected, who frequently sought his counsel over many decades. His colleagues today talk of an enduring deep sense of justice that drove his lifelong passion for righting wrongs."

It is the hope of many of us to "make a difference" in life. Trevor made a huge difference to a great many people and a contribution at high level to the editorial quality of this magazine which could never be successfully emulated.

Trevor
Morley JP



SALVO

JP appointed to new justice role

Palmerston North Justice Tangi Utikere, immediate past president of the Central Districts association, has been appointed one of the inaugural Commissioners of the new Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC).

The CCRC is an independent body stood up from July 1 this year to review criminal convictions and sentences where a miscarriage of justice is claimed. It can refer cases back to the Court of Appeal, but it does not determine guilt or innocence. The CCRC will replace the referral power currently exercised by the Governor-General under section 406 of the Crimes Act 1961, part of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

The CCRC is overseen by a board comprising a Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Chief Commissioner, and between one and five Commissioners. Last year Colin Carruthers QC was appointed Chief Commissioner (until June 2024).

In June Justice Minister Andrew Little announced the appointment of Paula Rose QSO OStJ as Deputy Chief Commissioner for a term of five years from June 15 2020, and the appointment of Mr Utikere for a four-year term as one of five Commissioners. The others are:

- Kingi Snelgar (for a term of five years)
- Nigel Hampton CNZM OBE QC (three years)
- Professor Tracey McIntosh (four years)
- Dr Virginia Hope MNZM (three years)

Mr Little congratulated the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioners on their appointments.

"Each of them brings a wealth of experience and expertise to their roles. Together with Mr Carruthers, they form the inaugural board in



Tangi Utikere

this important new entity in our justice system.

"It is important that the board has a mixture of legal expertise, governance experience and subject matter knowledge, and I am confident we have achieved that with these appointments," he said.

The CCRC was a significant commitment in the 2017 Labour-New Zealand First coalition agreement.

The board will oversee the CCRC's primary function, which is to investigate and review convictions and sentences and decide whether to refer them to an appeal court.

Under the CCRC's legislation at least one member of the CCRC must have knowledge or understanding of te ao Māori and tikanga Māori; at least one-third of the Commissioners must be legally qualified; and at least two-thirds must have experience in working

in the criminal justice system or have other knowledge or expertise relevant to the CCRC's functions.

Tangi Utikere is the deputy mayor of Palmerston North. His experience in the criminal justice sector comes from his work as a judicial Justice of the Peace and as a Visiting Justice.

He has a wide range of experience in the community, including as a member of the Cook Islands Society, secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Leaders Council and as a member of the Minister of Pacific Island Affairs' Advisory Council. He is also a panellist and Appeals Tribunal Member of the Judicial Control Authority for Racing, a commissioner for Resource Management Act Hearings and a member of the New Zealand Teachers Disciplinary Tribunal.



Andrew Little

New Auckland representative on Board

Terry Holding is the new Auckland Regional Representative on the Federation Board, succeeding Garry Nicholls. He was appointed by the Board in consultation with the Auckland association to fill the vacancy which arose after the elections at Conference/AGM in Hawera.

Terry was a secondary school teacher by profession, serving as Associate Principal and finally Relationship Manager at Takapuna Grammar School before retiring in 2017.

He was appointed a Justice in 2004, and focused on ministerial duties including

working on a local service desk until his retirement from teaching. He became a judicial Justice in 2017.

He has been on the Auckland association council for three years, and his duties as a councillor have included chairing the finance and registry committee and serving on the strategic review committee. He is a member of the court management team and assists with training, helping to deliver seminars and training panel members to be Minors and Remand Leads. He also assists in mentoring those accepted into the JJP programme.



Terry Holding

Queen's Birthday Honours 2020

Congratulations to those Justices who are members of associations honoured in the Queen's Birthday list. They are (with association affiliation in brackets):

Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit (ONZM)

Anthony Bruce Lepper
For services to sports administration and local government (Otago)
 Mr Lepper held local government positions for 27 years, most recently as Mayor of Central Otago for two terms from 2010, and has contributed to sports administration.

Āni Pātene Gazala Wainui
For services to Māori language education (Southland)
 Mrs Wainui has spent 55 years teaching te reo Māori to students in both mainstream and kura kaupapa Māori schools.

Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit (MNZM):

Dr Kevin Bartley Knight
For services to education (Canterbury)
 Dr Knight is the co-founder and co-director of the New Zealand Graduate School of Education (NZGSE), one of the first private teacher training organisations in the country.

Dr Arish Chakarvarthi Naresh
For services to the community and dentistry (Wellington)
 Dr Naresh has contributed to dentistry and his local community in the past 13 years since moving to New Zealand.

Dianne Judith Smeehuyzen
For services to brass bands (Otago)
 Miss Smeehuyzen has been involved with six different brass bands as a player or administrator for more than 50 years.

Queen's Service Medal (QSM)

Edith Hazel Barnes
For services to local government and the community (Waikato)
 Ms Barnes has helped to revitalise the town of Kihikihi and has contributed to the wider community for more than 30 years.

Chandu Daji
For services to the Indian community and sport (Auckland)
 Mr Daji has supported the Indian community in Auckland through several organisations since the 1980s.

Pravin Kumar
For services to the Indian community (Auckland)
 Mr Kumar led the establishment of the Shri Ram Mandir temple in West Auckland and has been a Managing Trustee of the Shri Ram Mandir Charitable Trust since 2011.

Neil Malcolm McCorkindale
For services to hockey administration (Auckland)
 Mr McCorkindale has been a hockey volunteer in the Auckland region for more than 60 years.

Robert Edward McGowan
For services to Māori and conserva-

tionn (Bay of Plenty)
 Mr McGowan has been involved with Ngā Whenua Rahui since 2006, a contestable Ministerial fund established in 1991 to provide funding for the protection of indigenous ecosystems on Māori land.

Suresh Chunilal Patel
For services to the community and sport (Central Districts)
 Mr Patel has been active in sport and business in the Tararua district for a number of years.

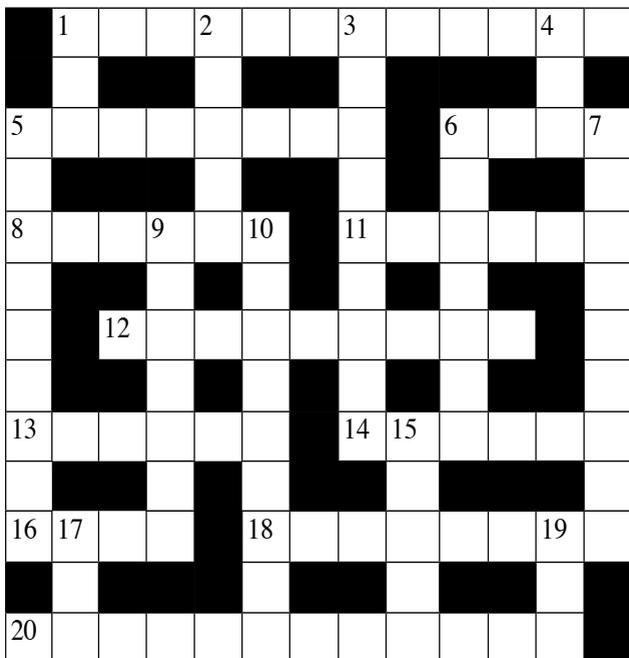
Ian Arthur Robinson
For services to surf lifesaving and the community (Hauraki)
 Mr Robinson has volunteered for the Waihi Beach Surf Lifesaving Club/Lifeguard Service (WBSLSC) since 1953.

Afiff Shah
For services to the Muslim community and football (Franklin)
 Mr Shah organised a place of worship for Muslims at a vacant New Zealand Army barracks at Walters Road, Takanini in the 1990s.

Diane Stretton Yalden
For services to the community (Eastern Bay of Plenty)
 Mrs Yalden has volunteered in the Taneatua community for more than 25 years.

• **Full citations are available at <https://dpmc.govt.nz/publications/queens-birthday-honours-list-2020>**

CROSSWORD



ACROSS:

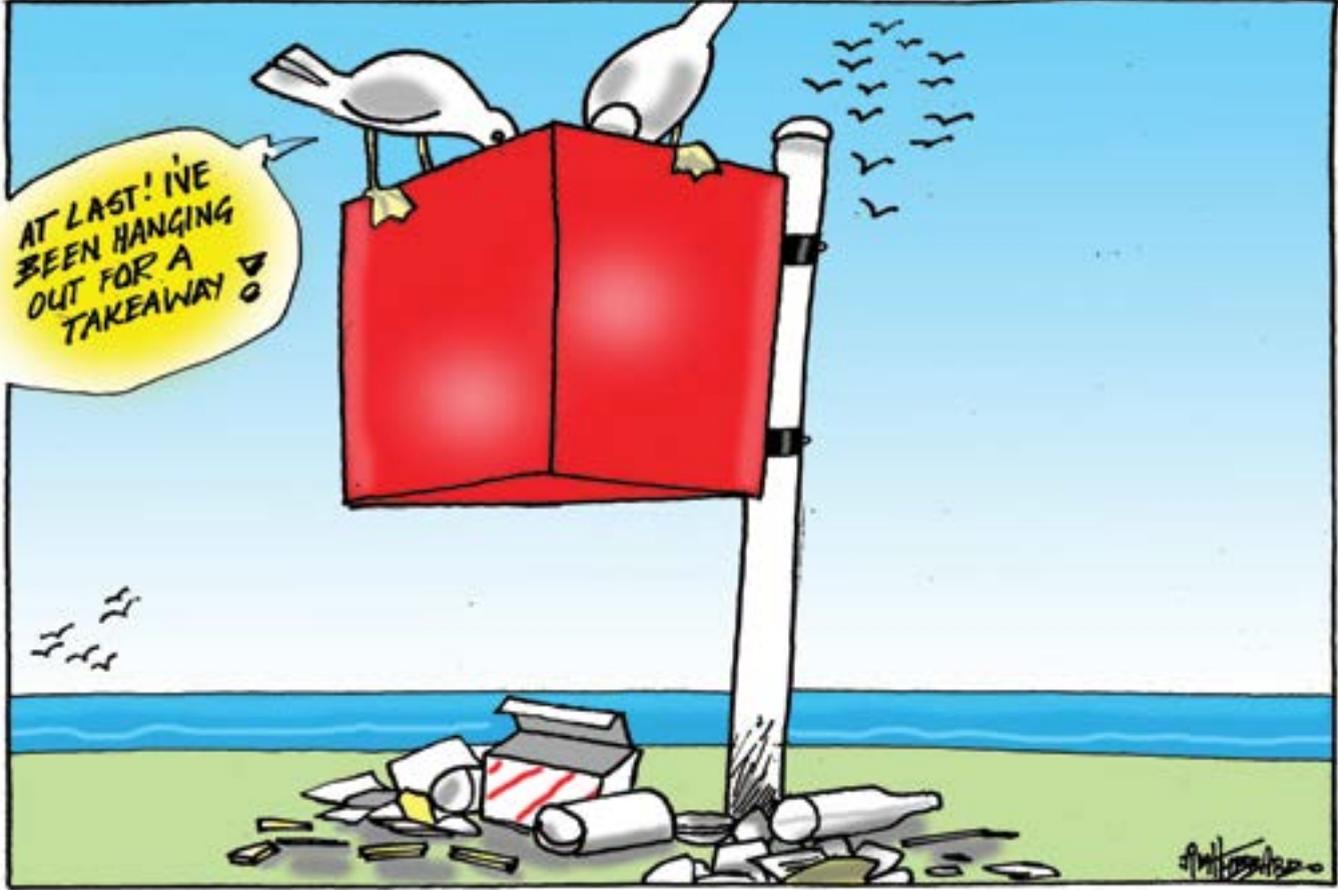
- 1 Post factum (5,3,4)
- 5 Disturbed state of mind
- 6 A continent
- 8 Large native NZ conifer
- 11 Was deficient in
- 12 Surround
- 13 Formally accuse
- 14 Whirlpools
- 16 TV programme or actor's award
- 18 Likely to give way
- 20 Area of agreement (6,6)

DOWN:

- 1 Unhittable tennis shot
- 2 Slip
- 3 Eaten when suffering humiliation (6,3)
- 4 Chinese life force
- 5 Ascertain
- 6 One charged with committing a crime

- 7 Intended receiver of a letter
- 9 Any unit (anag)
- 10 Turn and face the opposite direction (5-4)
- 15 The same again
- 17 Former chairman of People's Republic of China
- 19 A light-emitting diode





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Here is the full text of the plaques celebrating the history and service of Justices of the Peace to New Zealand for over 200 years that have now been placed on a wall of the Treaty House at Waitangi. For the full story, see this issue's cover picture and story on inside pages.



**This plaque marks 200 years of service by
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
in New Zealand
from the appointment of
Thomas Kendall on 12 November 1814
as New Zealand's first
Justice of the Peace and Magistrate.**

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS

*Government House, Sydney, New South Wales
9th November, 1814*

**HIS EXCELLENCY...hereby orders that no Master or Seaman
of any ship...resorting to the...islands of New Zealand, shall in future
remove or carry therefrom any of the Natives
without first obtaining the Permission of the Chief or Chiefs
of the Districts within which the Natives...may happen to reside:
which Permission is to be certified in Writing
under the hand of Mr. Thomas Kendal, the Resident Magistrate...
And with a View to carry these orders into due effect,
HIS EXCELLENCY is pleased to direct that
the following Chiefs of New Zealand, viz.
Dewaterra, Shungie, and Korra Korra
[Ruatarua, Hongi Hika, and Korokoro]
be; and they are hereby invested
with Power and Authority for that Purpose:...**

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

Opinions expressed in this journal, whether editorially or by contributors, do not necessarily represent the views of the Royal Federation of New Zealand Justices' Association (Inc). Contributions on matters affecting Justices and their associations are particularly welcome, but all contributions are subject to the discretion of the Editor. Contributors are requested to forward matter to the Editor, Geoff Davies 81 Warwick St, Wilton, Wellington, 6012, Phone 04-472-5566, email merlin81@xtra.co.nz, to reach him not later than the last day of November, February, May and August to be available for publication in the upcoming issue. Readers are requested to promptly inform the registrar of their local Justices of the Peace association of any change in their address. Numerous Quarterlies are returned marked "gone no address", "Redirection order expired" "Deceased" or "Not a box holder on rural delivery", etc.
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