

Governor General Dame Pasty Reddy must not continue to grant Royal Assents to Government's Apartheid Legislation!

The One New Zealand Foundation Inc. would like to bring to your attention the deal between the National Party and the Maori Party to get the Resource Legislation Amendment Bill through Parliament.



To get this Bill through Parliament, the National Government must rely on the support of the Maori Party to get a majority but in return, the Maori Party demanded the inclusion of an iwi participation clauses, which would require local government to invite un-elected local tribal trusts into co-governance arrangements, creating apartheid and unconstitutional legislation.

Even if Parliament passes the Resource Legislation Amendment Bill it must still receive its Royal Assent from the Governor General before becoming an Act of Parliament or Law.

If a Bill passes its third reading by Parliament, it is passed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Governor-General, who will (assuming constitutional conventions are followed, which in this case are not) grant a Royal Assent and the Bill then becomes an Act of Parliament or Law.

Some constitutional lawyers, such as Professor Philip Joseph believes the Governor-General retains the power to refuse to grant a Royal Assent, especially if the Bill is based on false information or apartheid legislation as in this case.

A Royal Assent is the final check of legislation by our Head of State!

The problem we have, in **March 1990** our Governor General, the Most Rev Sir Paul Reeves threatened to joined Maori leaders in violence or even a civil war if Maori did not get their own way. **Hardly the comment expected from the Queen's Representative to New Zealand.**

Since this time, Governments in fear have given in to Maori's every demand and Governor Generals have granted Royal Assents to some the most apartheid legislation approaching that of South Africa and Bolivia. See attached threat of violence or a civil war by the Most Rev Sir Paul Reeves and the Maori Leaders below.

Our new Governor General, Dame Patsy Reddy stated in her Swearing-in-Speech on the 28 September 2016 *“That **in exercising her functions as Governor-General she would** respect and honour the unique partnership between the Crown and Māori, as enshrined in our founding document, Tē Tiriti o Waitangi”*.

The 1865 Native Rights Act confirmed Maori as British Subjects and British Subjects cannot be in “partnership” with the Crown or the Monarchy.

If Dame Patsy Reddy, the Queen’s Representative does not understand that Maori cannot be, “In partnership with the Crown”, then she should resign!

Dame Patsy also overlooks the fact, the Tiriti o Waitangi cannot be our “Founding Document” as it only placed New Zealand under the laws and dependency of New South Wales on a temporary basis until Britain declared sovereignty over all the territories of New Zealand. If only a few territories had been given up by the chiefs to Britain, these territories would have remained under the laws and dependency of New South Wales.

Britain declared sovereignty over all the islands and territories of New Zealand on the **21 May 1840** and the Proclamations were published in the London Gazette on the **2 October 1840**. Queen Victoria issued Her Royal Charter/Letters Patent on the **16 November 1840** that separated New Zealand from New South Wales and made New Zealand into a British Colony on the **3 May 1841** with a Governor and Constitution to form a government to make laws with courts and judges to enforce those laws under one flag and one law, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

Queen Victoria’s Royal Charter/Letters Patent is OUR true “Founding Document”!

Governor General Dame Patsy Reddy must understand the Tiriti o Waitangi had served its purpose by the **21 May 1840** by ceding all the islands and territories of New Zealand to Britain, then Queen Victoria’s Royal Charter/Letters Patent dated the **16 November 1840**, our true Founding Document and first Constitution made New Zealand into a British Colony on the **3 May 1841** that set up New Zealand’s political, legal and justice systems of one flag and one law, irrespective of race colour or creed. **Our true “Founding Document”!**

Governor General Dame Patsy Reddy must not continue to grant Royal Assents to Government’s Apartheid Legislation.

Sir Paul and Government differ over treaty on screen

The clashing views of the Governor-General, the Most Rev Sir Paul Reeves, and the New Zealand Government on the Treaty of Waitangi were aired on Australian television on Monday night.

The Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, and his predecessor, Mr Lange, now the Attorney-General, ruled out yielding to major financial and economic claims by Maori under the treaty when they were interviewed on the Australian Broadcasting Commission's *Four Corners* current affairs programme.

But Sir Paul joined Maori leaders in hinting that failure to address "injustices" under the treaty would lead to violence.

While Mr Palmer described the treaty as vague and unclear, Sir Paul compared it to the "covenant made between God and Abraham or God and Noah" and said it was a binding document.

"Many Pakeha people get impatient at what they see to be the ways in which Maoris keep on dredging up the things that happened 100 years ago," he said.

"They say: 'Why can't we just live together?' and Maoris can't buy into that because their injustice won't go.

"What we've got to do is relieve people of that sense of injustice and if we don't take the justice option, we run the risk of reaping the whirlwind."

Sir Paul said a white backlash against Maori claims was unavoidable and that the backlash was an expression of prejudice.

Even though change "scares the pants off"

prejudiced people, he urged legislators to create a society beneficial to all.

The head of the Ngaitahu Maori Trust Board, Mr Tipene O'Regan, acknowledged that the Crown could not afford to meet the value of the tribe's South Island claims and declined to say how much the tribe would accept in settlement.

But he agreed to the reporter's suggestion that it would have to be "hundreds of millions of dollars."

Mr Palmer said such expectations were unreasonable and would not be met.

"The idea that somehow hundreds of millions of dollars are going to change hands in a short period of time... is, I'm afraid, idle," he said.

"And the reason it is idle is that the country can't afford it and it won't happen. And in any case I don't know of any authoritative adjudication anywhere that suggests it ought to happen."

Both Mr Lange and Mr Palmer warned against making literal interpretations from the treaty.

"Did Queen Victoria for a moment think of forming a partnership with a number of signatures, a number of thumb prints and 500 people?" Mr Lange said.

"Queen Victoria was not that sort of person. That does not detract from the significance of the Treaty of Waitangi. It can become the Magna Carta of New Zealand society but it is not

going to become that from Dead Sea scroll eschatology examination."

Mr Palmer said the meaning of the treaty, in terms of its operational consequences now, was "far from clear."

"In fact it's a document that is so vague that that is its primary problem," he said.

A Tainui leader, Mr Bob Mahuta, said if thousands of young Maori were allowed to sit and brood on their situation, being unemployed and deprived, they would react like other young blacks around the world.

"They will take from the haves because they are the have-nots. They have nothing to lose," he said.

Asked if they would take by force, he said: "Naturally, yes."

A former Labour Government minister, the Hon Matiū Rata, said that when Maori people's faith in the rule of law was destroyed it introduced such thoughts as civil war.

"That would be so absurdly stupid," he said.

"That is why our ancestors signed the treaty."