



# The Circular

No. 587 October / Oketopa 2015

*Making a Difference for New Zealand Women*

## Suffrage Day 2015: There's still work to do

*By Claire Newton, NCWNZ Communications Advisor*

"We have come a long way, but not far enough" emerged as a common theme this Suffrage Day, and looking at the current state of gender equality in New Zealand, it is easy to see why.

At present, we have high rates of domestic violence, a gender pay gap of 9.9% (Ministry for Women) and a lack of women in leadership and governance. However, you probably already knew this as research released by the National Council of Women of New Zealand in the lead-up to Suffrage Day showed that most New Zealanders have a high awareness of gender inequality.

The survey of 500 people, conducted pro-bono by Research New Zealand, found only 32 per cent of New Zealanders believe men and women are 'treated equally' in business, while 46 per cent felt there was equal treatment in the workplace.

NCWNZ Chief Executive Sue McCabe stated she found the results "promising in that New Zealanders are aware we still have work to do".

This need to do more was reflected upon at the National Council of Women Auckland branch Suffrage celebration at the Suffrage Memorial on Khartoum Place on Friday 18 September. Speaking at the event was Auckland Mayor Len Brown, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Annette Patterson, Equal Employment Opportunities Commissioner Dr Jackie Blue and Auckland City Councillor Cathy Casey.

"Much has changed for NZ women," said NCW Auckland branch President Carol Beaumont, "but there are still many issues that remain significant barriers to achieving gender equality".

Dr Jackie Blue urged the audience to act, stating "we must not accept anything less than gender equality and the time for action is now".

She then challenged Mayor Len Brown to do his bit by publishing the Auckland City Council's gender pay gap and his plans to reduce it.

*The Circular No. 587 October 2015*



*President Rae Duff (pictured right) with National Office volunteer Freya Griffith (left) and NCWNZ Communications Advisor Claire Newton (middle) at the Ministry for Women Suffrage Day breakfast*

At the Ministry for Women's Suffrage Day breakfast, Minister for Women Louise Upston built this need stating, "because of Kate (Sheppard) and her brave suffragists, we live in a country that is at the forefront of the fight for equality.

"But it's not just about equality. It's about equal choice, equal opportunities, equal expectations and being valued equally. There is more that can be done to improve the lives of New Zealand women and girls."

At the event, the Minister also launched Inspiring Women. The project is "part of a toolkit on the Ministry for Women's website designed for women looking to move ahead in their careers. This collection of aspirational stories from emerging women leaders can be used to encourage women to have the confidence to take the next step in their career and leadership roles."

You can view the Inspiring Women case studies at <http://women.govt.nz/case-studies>.

You can view the council's research on awareness of gender equality on <http://ow.ly/SxI7s>, and the NCW Auckland branch's media release at <http://ow.ly/SxJiL>.

**Source:** Ministry for Women. *Gender pay gap*. <http://women.govt.nz/our-work/utilising-womens-skills/income/gender-pay-gap>

<b>Index</b>	<b>Page</b>
President's Comment	2
Issues	3—4
Conference 2015	4
Education	5
Members' section	6—9
Notices	10

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# Spring cleaning and Suffrage Day

September is the start of spring and spring cleaning is a tradition that allows us to freshen up our homes and get a head start on the hectic seasons of spring and summer. The same applies to our organisation. This is a time to refocus our vision and review our projects and activities to ensure that we are a dynamic, progressive Council.

The Board have been doing just that by developing a new strategic plan to take us through the next three to five years. The plan outlines our vision for a gender equal New Zealand and what the council will do to achieve it.

We will be presenting the strategy at our 2015 Conference (26—27 September) and will be consulting with members on what we need to do to achieve it. Post-conference, we'll provide more information to support NCWNZ's membership discussing their role in our work for gender equality.

Our conference is a wonderful opportunity to contribute to and be stimulated by ideas shared with many enterprising and determined people who want to make a difference. We have six remits to debate and decide on. We will take time to listen to each other and discuss the topics constructively. Conference is the main forum where policy is set. At the last conference in Auckland we debated whether remits were the best mechanism to develop policy so this year we are trialling a different way of setting policy by work-shopping an issue.

September is also the time we remember that after years of effort by suffrage campaigners, led by Kate Sheppard, New Zealand became the first self-governing

country in the world in which all women had the right to vote in parliamentary elections. This year marks 122



years of women's suffrage. The right to vote is an immense privilege and it is at the heart of our way of life and our democracy. Suffrage Day provides an opportunity for individuals and organisations to celebrate New Zealand's suffrage achievements and look for ways to make further progress to benefit women. We have to ensure that we educate people to be effective and careful voters. There are many other ways that we can be effective and one is to work to increase women's representation in Parliament. Another is to continue to ensure that those we elect to positions of power actually hear from us about our concerns, actively listen and promote gender equality. We contribute new ways of thinking, challenge existing norms and open the way for new ideas.

National Council of Women of New Zealand wants to put our voice, our experience, our actions and our vote to good use as we seek gender equality for the people of this country.

**Rae Duff, President**



## Review of family violence laws—key messages and sector feedback

*By Eva Hartshorn-Sanders, NCWNZ Justice and Law Reform Convenor*

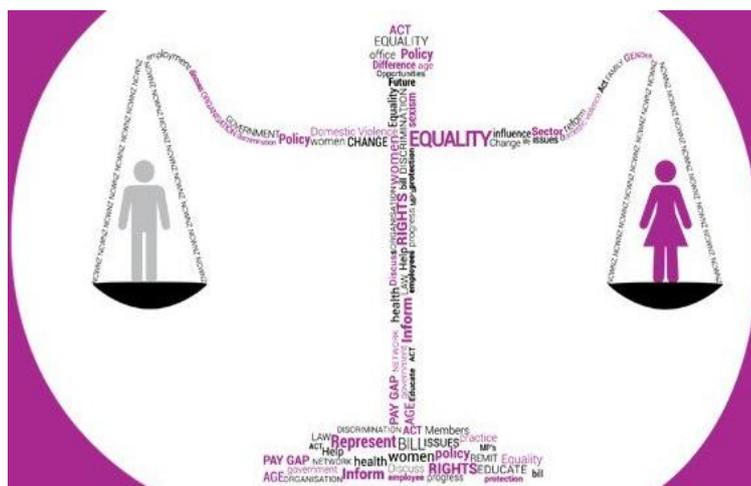
Community and not-for-profit groups met recently in Wellington to plan a coordinated response to the Family Violence legislation review. There were a range of organisations that attended—some had expert knowledge of this area and were well along the path of developing their organisation’s response to the review, others were there to listen and consider how it may impact on their areas of concern. The workshop was organised by Sue McCabe from NCWNZ, Birthright New Zealand and Family Works New Zealand. Both Sue and I attended for the National Council of Women of New Zealand.

The workshop commenced with Kiri Hannifin, Women’s Refuge’s lawyer, providing an overview of the paper and outlining the key concerns for Refuge. Eleanor Butterworth from Wellington Rape Crisis also provided a key insight into how the review would impact on their work and women who used their services. It was of concern that the paper had been developed with limited consultation or involvement of the sector.

The general feeling from those who participated in the workshop was that the review and the Minister’s commitment to improve the situation were welcome. However, the scope of the review did not deal with the crux of the problems that were faced by domestic violence victims and failed to see the linkages with other key initiatives or social areas. One interesting idea for a future review or work that otherwise needed to be done by Government, was tracking a domestic violence victim through the system and her general life to see how and where she was experiencing difficulties and was at risk of revictimisation. There needs to be a national strategy to address the root causes of violence against women.

Kiri noted that while there could be some improvements to our current Domestic Violence Act 1995 (for example, abuse of pets could be added), the legislation was already world leading, inclusive, and flexible.

The workshop highlighted a few key messages that I will incorporate within the NCWNZ submission alongside members’ feedback; these are:



- The review is too limited in scope. As one of the most important social issues in New Zealand, it cannot be seen in isolation. The experience of domestic violence victims and the risk of revictimisation is impacted by, for example, the fact that these cases rarely progress through the criminal justice system, family law and court processes; and Police resources being stretched so that they are unable to appropriately respond to cases of domestic violence they witness each night, particularly where the physical evidence is low-level compared to other domestic violence call-outs. There was a feeling at the meeting that Police take a conservative approach with prosecutions because they are pre-empting the approach that they expect the court to take and they do not want to re-victimise the women concerned.
- The term “family violence” is too narrow in scope and suggests that it is a one-size fits all or personal rather than criminal matter. Both elder abuse and abuse of disabled people in care homes need to be considered as part of the legislation and review. It is important to recognise the different types of violence and that interventions for child abuse may be different from violence against women or elder abuse.
- Key statistics: There were 113,000 investigations last year, with only 1/3 resulting in a charge and only 20% resulting in convictions. These figures do not touch the silent abuse rates, i.e. which do not reach official records.

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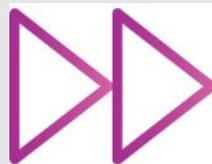
## Review of family violence laws—cont'd

- The Domestic Violence Act 1995 as drafted is largely fine. The issue has been with implementation, often down to a lack of resourcing and, in some cases, appropriate training and education of the judiciary and officers.
- The law is not keeping up with the use of technology [*although, it is important to note that there may be linkages with the new Harmful Digital Communications Act 2015, when it is fully in force*].
- Treating domestic violence as a workplace issue and ensuring that there were specific entitlements (such as leave to deal with the effects of domestic violence, and appropriate safety procedures and policies) was important because this provides victims with economic support/financial independence and helps them to retain their networks.
- The current problem with protection orders is in the implementation, including the cost (which can be thousands if it is challenged and several hundred dollars if it is undefended). Giving Police the power to issue protection orders is a good thing, as long as the wishes of the victim are taken into account.
- Public Safety Orders are being inappropriately used at the moment and replace holding the offender to account in a public way through the criminal justice system.
- Holding the workshop was an important initiative to help ensure that different groups were up to speed with developments, cognisant of the current issues, and on message with our responses. Having a consistent voice helps to ensure that the Government is listening to what people want.

## 2015 Conference Picking up the Pace—Towards Gender Equality

At last the conference is upon us! It is being held this weekend, 26 and 27 September, at the Brentwood Hotel in Wellington. We now have over 90 attendees which has surpassed our expectations and indicates to National Office the importance of membership to be able to meet and share opinions as well as to look at the future activity and direction of NCWNZ.

For any of our readers who are not attending this weekend we will be tweeting highlights from the conference and you can follow us on Twitter @ncwnz and hashtag #NCWNZConf15. Also check out our Facebook page at [www.facebook.com/ncwnz.org.nz](http://www.facebook.com/ncwnz.org.nz).



**Picking up the Pace**  
Toward gender equality  
NCWNZ Members' Conference 2015

All highlights of this year's conference will also be disseminated in the next Circular and via any other relevant updates to members.

With some engaging external speakers, the launch of our white paper to members, a gender equality panel discussion and workshop discussions, we hope the conference will inspire members to continue to 'Pick up the Pace' in the quest for gender equality in New Zealand.

### Recent NCWNZ submissions

NCWNZ made the following written submissions in August and September. To read the submissions, visit [www.ncwnz.org.nz](http://www.ncwnz.org.nz) (Members' Area).

Title:	Submitted to:	Date:
Broadcasting Standards Authority Code Review	Broadcasting Standards Authority	31—Aug
Informed Consent and Assisted Reproductive Technology: Proposed advice to the Minister of Health	Advisory Committee on Assisted Reproductive Technology	01—Sep
Strengthening NZ's legislative response to family	Ministry of Justice	25—Sep

## Education update: What do we think education in Aotearoa NZ should be for?

By Suzanne Manning, NCWNZ Education Convenor

The Education Act is currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Education, and this is likely to result in another Education Amendment Bill later this year or next year. The Minister has signalled that one of the first debates to be had is around the purpose of education, as it has been suggested we need a definition of the purpose of education in the Act. This is something that NCWNZ should be interested in engaging with: what do we think education in Aotearoa NZ should be for?

One place where an agreed definition of the purpose of education could be a useful tool is with the school at Gloriavale. Concerns have been raised about the gender discrimination there (see Liz Gordon's article in *The Circular*, June, 583, 8-9), even though the ERO audit found that education at the school met current requirements. ERO was called to account for this to the Education and Science Select Committee, but the result was that the majority of the Committee agreed that basic requirements were being met and the community had a right to tailor the education to meet their own perceived needs. So our current system allows such gender discrimination to occur within education in this country—is that acceptable to us?

Support for students with special education requirements is another area in the news at the moment. In the past NCWNZ has supported Salisbury School to stay open. The proposal previously was that the new Ministry of Education Intensive Wraparound Service (IWS) would replace most of the need for the school, and those few that needed residential care could be accommodated at a co-ed boarding school in Christchurch. Our argument two years ago was that these were vulnerable girls with high needs, and they would not be guaranteed safety at a co-ed boarding school. Further, there were issues around supporting the families of these girls which were wider than simply education, which Salisbury School could cater for (an example is that some families benefit from the respite time). Now it appears that the complex and bureaucratic system, and the very strong push towards the Wraparound Service as the preferred model of care, is starving the school of potential students—who must be referred by the Ministry in order to attend. The Ministry view appears to be that the IWS is working so effectively that there is less need for Salisbury



School; however this is not necessarily the case, according to the people who spoke to the Nelson Mail. There seems to be little information about how well the IWS is actually working.

Ten years ago, a policy was introduced to make student loans interest-free, and the latest NZUSA income and expenditure survey shows clearly that this has had a marked impact on gender equality. Prior to 2005, the average repayment time for student loans was twice as high for women than for men, but now it is almost the same. Yet student debt continues to contribute in many ways to inequality in our society, by restricting choice about tertiary study and other life decisions (such as when to start a family) to those who already have wealth and resources. The NZUSA is investigating starting a campaign around a debt-free future for tertiary students, which would again connect with what we consider to be the purpose of education in this country. I would be interested in having conversations around whether NCWNZ believes this is a worthwhile campaign to be involved in.

Finally, following in the footsteps of the brave caregiver Kristine Bartlett who won a pay discrimination case last year, and the College of Midwives' claim that has been lodged, there has been the news that NZEI is looking to bring a case against the Ministry of Education education support workers. The Pay Equity Commission published a job evaluation six years ago, which compared the male-dominated job of corrections officer with the female-dominated job of education worker and found that although the two jobs could be regarded as similar in level of requirements and their importance, the education workers were paid up to \$8 per hour less. An initiative we will watch with interest.

## Christchurch branch celebrates Suffrage 2015

The Christchurch branch of the National Council of Women held a Suffrage celebration fundraiser on 15 September. The celebration featured Dr Karleen Edwards, Chief Executive of the Christchurch City Council, as the guest speaker. She spoke on her role at this complex stage of post-earthquake Christchurch and its many challenges.

The Lois Middlemiss Memorial Award (LMMA) was also presented at the celebration. This award is a poetry competition which secondary school girls around the region are invited to enter each year. This year's topic was "When I become Prime Minister". The 1st prize winner was Bethany Walters for her poem – "I will never do this to you". The 2nd place went to Amy Huang for her poem "The speech of the female candidate".

The branch also held a celebration at the Kate Sheppard National Memorial on Suffrage Day, 19 September. Around 20 people gathered to acknowledge the 122nd anniversary of NZ women winning the right to vote.

Christchurch Mayor Lianne Dalziel spoke at the event, covering various aspects of Kate Sheppard's life including her campaigning.

The winner of the Kate Sheppard National Memorial was also announced at the celebration, with the study grant going to University of Auckland PHD student Dr Rashi Karunasinghe.

### *I would never do this to you*

*By Bethany Walters, Aranui High School*

Crashing waves surround  
The rolling mountains of  
Such a promised land  
I would never do this to you...  
Never utter such promises  
Painted elaborately with hope  
Only to be strung and hung  
Left lonely on a shelf  
To collect dust  
Such royal blue bitterness  
Is not what my  
Soul can savour  
I would never do this to you...  
Your eyes twinkle with hope  
That soon fade to dim  
Contemplating the red anger  
That has surfaced on  
These sheep skins  
He the shepherd  
Portrayed so tender and calm  
Till he pulls on someone's tail  
A mistake so easily made  
Causing controversy to  
All he has slain  
I would never do this to you...  
A woman is what I am  
Wandered along this plain  
A girl who's seen a lot  
Heart troubled by the quaking land

Oh the problems that have occurred  
Since I first heard of  
D-O-N-K-E-Y  
It's a child's game  
Played back in primary  
In the days of innocence  
Where the leader of this country  
Was just a name  
I would never do this to you...  
Beauty is what I see here  
Raising a flag above my head  
So detailed with history  
Culture is what I feel deep within  
More than a song is what I sung  
Since I was little in assembly  
My heart radiates out the melody  
Proud of Lil ol' New Zealand  
I would never do this to you...  
But what do I know?  
Merely just a child  
Too young to vote  
Apparently I don't give a damn  
Too naive to understand  
Such a political movement  
But oh how I do  
  
So trust me when I say,  
'When I become Prime minister...  
I would never do this to you...'



**Pictured left:** Christchurch branch President Christine Low, Lois Middlemiss Memorial Award (LMMA) trust coordinator Judith Sutherland, LMMA winner Bethany Walters and second place-getter Amy Huang with Christchurch Mayor Lianne Dalziel at the NCW Christchurch branch's Suffrage Day celebrations.

## Speech of the female candidate—LMMA second prize

*By Amy Huang, Rangī Ruru Girls' School*

When I become Prime Minister,  
I will not wear a skirt.

I will refrain from embarrassing other Ministers  
by pulling 'salmon' off as pink.

My policy is to have less accessories  
than the opposition has sense.

I promise not to be biased  
in the representation of brands,  
because backing Prada is disgusting behaviour  
compared to the spoils of warfare.

I will not ball my eyes out  
like a mother at children without theirs;

orphans are just a part of the population numbers  
game  
for the statistician and *his* department.  
I will bring change to this country  
by copying men's past examples;  
they obviously know so much better than I do,  
because men have never failed us.

For the integrity of a 'male' policy,  
I will make one small adjustment.

I will, upon election,  
break every promise I ever made.

When I become Prime Minister,  
I will wear a pink Prada skirt.

## Soon to be approved: 17 goals and 169 targets

*By Vanisa Dhiru, NCWNZ  
International Secretary*

As NCWNZ members work through  
our conference agenda over the  
last weekend in September, our UN  
friends on the other side of the world will be  
concluding a negotiation process that has spanned  
more than two years.

The draft outcome document *Transforming Our  
World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable  
Development* will be formally adopted by world  
leaders at the United Nations Summit for the  
adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,  
to be held in New York from 25-27 September  
2015. It's the first development agenda that has  
been negotiated by all Member States and will be  
applicable to all for the next 15 years.

The new sustainable development agenda builds on  
the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), drafted  
in 2000, which focused on reducing poverty,  
hunger, disease, gender inequality, and ensuring  
access to water and sanitation by 2015.

The SDGs aim to complete what the MDGS did not.  
What is important to note in relation to our work is  
that this new framework includes a stand-alone  
goal on gender equality (goal 5) and the  
empowerment of women and girls as well as  
gender sensitive targets in other goals.

The gender equality goal was the first on which  
government and civil society groups reached a  
consensus during the initial stages of the Open  
Working Group process that formed the basis of the



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) zero draft.  
Although CEDAW has been ratified by more  
countries than any other UN convention, the  
world is far from gender equal so it is great that  
we now have a standalone goal for countries to  
work towards.

Given the high number of goals and targets, how  
will the member state countries prioritise their  
efforts? The real test of this commitment will be  
the extent to which gender equality targets are  
financed, and how member states are held  
accountable. I'm keen to hear and be involved  
in what our government will be doing, as I am  
sure you all are too.

### Sources:

- UN Women blogpost, *The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/post-2015>
- *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, [http://www.un.org/pga/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2015/08/120815\\_outcome-document-of-Summit-for-adoption-of-the-post-2015-development-agenda.pdf](http://www.un.org/pga/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2015/08/120815_outcome-document-of-Summit-for-adoption-of-the-post-2015-development-agenda.pdf)

## Historical snippet – Evolving gender equality in education

By Mary Gavin, NCWNZ Board member

The front page of the September 2015 Circular explored the factors influencing the low interest from female students in computer science classes. At the close of the United Nations Decade for Women in 1985, Ann Hercus, Minister of Women's Affairs, suggested: 'If we are to change the future, we must understand the past' (Fry,R.pi).

Our past reveals a complex story about barriers to gender equality and the persistence of gender differentiation in education. In discussing the social context of the New Zealand Suffrage movement, Patricia Grimshaw says 'even the opponents [of suffrage] acknowledged the usefulness of education if women were inevitably to have a say in the affairs of a nation' (Grimshaw, p. 98).

NCWNZ's *Register of Resolution* shows that as early as 1898 we were asking legislators for more enlightened teaching methods, reduced class sizes, more liberal curriculum content and better resourcing.[5.3.81; 5.5.1; 5.9.3].

In 1877 free, secular and compulsory education for all children age 6-14 was legislated. Beyond the junior primary school level, the syllabus was firmly focused on vocational aspirations with needlework being compulsory for girls while boys received extra arithmetic tuition and geometry. The girls who were able to access secondary or technical education were tacitly excluded from maths, physical sciences and most of the skilled vocational courses and were steered towards a narrow range of cultural and domestic subjects. The social and demographic consequences of two world wars reinforced expectations for girls to be educated for supportive and domestic roles, thus entrenching a

'hidden curriculum' or a pattern of restricted choices that endured well into the 1960s.

There were of course some exceptions with visionary and capable women leading curriculum innovations in post-primary education but even for them gender inequalities persisted—most significantly, in their salaries. When Alexander Wilson replaced Margaret Burn as Principal of Otago Girls' High School in 1885 he was paid twice her salary. In 1901, the principal of the Boys' High School in Christchurch received an annual salary of 800 pounds while at the same time the principal of Christchurch Girls' High was paid 400 pounds annually. Kate Edger, the first woman to graduate from a New Zealand University, was appointed Principal of Nelson College for Girls in 1883 with an annual salary of 350 pounds but it was later reduced to 300 pounds and it was reported it was seldom paid on time with the College Governors citing the impact of the global financial crisis!

### Sources:

- Coney, S (1993) *Standing in the Sunshine*;
- Fry, R (1985) *It's different for daughters*;
- Grimshaw, P(1972) *Women's Suffrage in New Zealand*;
- Voller, L (1982) *Sentinel at the gates*



## Treaty: Why is there so much trouble about the Treaty?

One of the common myths still held by some people is that divisions are only being created now because of the recent focus on the Treaty. But when we study our history, it is clear that divisions have existed since soon after the Treaty was signed. Māori have been at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder since the 1860s.

But there was little real contact between Māori and urban Tauīwi (non-Māori) until land law changes forced many Māori to move to the cities in the 1950s.

It is the dishonouring of the Treaty, through the Crown's undermining of Māori power and the theft of Māori land and other resources, that has created the divisions in our society.

Since the Waitangi Tribunal was formed in 1975 to provide a process to examine historical and ongoing Treaty breaches, non-Māori have become aware of the injustices, and the divisions are finally beginning to be acknowledged, although not yet significantly reduced.

**Continued on next page...**

## Treaty cont'd: Why is there so much trouble about the Treaty?

Governments have tried, unsuccessfully, various policies to reduce socio-economic differences after it became apparent that assimilation policies do not do this. An example was Closing the Gaps (a phrase first coined in the 1960 Hunn Report on education), a policy of the Labour government of 1999, later re-named Reducing Disparities. The policy was dropped after National Party leader Dr Don Brash described it as "race-based discrimination" in a speech at Ōrewa in 2004. The Living Standards 2004 Report showed the gaps were still there. Forty percent of Māori and 58 per cent of the Pacific population were in some degree of hardship, compared to only 19 per cent of Europeans. According to the Ministry of Social Development's recent report 'Household Incomes in New Zealand: trends in indicators of inequality and hardship 1982 to 2013', on average from 2011 to 2013, around 16% of European / Pākehā children lived in poor households, 28% of Pacific children, and 34% of Māori children (double the rate for European/Pākehā children). Many Pākehā have come to realise that our relatively privileged

way of life as a group is either based on assets and resources illegally taken from hapū in breaches of the Treaty, or can arise from our competence in the customs of the dominant culture. Both advantages amount to "race-based" privilege.

Governments have been unwilling to address the causes of inequality through meaningful compensation for losses or changes in decision-making processes. For example, the Government gave \$2 billion to bail out South Canterbury Finance in one year, twice the total quantum earmarked in 1992 for compensation for all Treaty claims. Until these issues are faced it is likely that "trouble" will remain, and the call to honour the Treaty will continue to be voiced.

**Source:** *The Treaty of Waitangi: Questions and Answers published by Network Waitangi, 2015 edition. Reproduced by Creative Commons License: Can be accessed at [www.nwo.org.nz](http://www.nwo.org.nz)*

**Next Circular:** Why can't we just get on living as one people?

## Time to get organised—Wills

**By Cleone Campbell, NCWNZ Board member**

Most people have lists of things to do and not enough time to do them.

But one thing I urge everyone to do NOW is that you and your nearest and dearest have wills in place.

Women are more likely to outlive men. Save yourselves from additional stress and grief—make sure that your partner or spouse has a current will.

If a person does not have a will when they die, then their estate will be subject to greater expense and delays. Not having a will means that the family members have to agree who will apply to administer the estate. The law also sets out the next of kin who will benefit from the estate, and this will not necessarily be the relatives who the deceased would

have wanted to benefit.

Many couples own bank accounts and their house jointly so that the survivor inherits the deceased's share automatically. Be aware that this does not happen with KiwiSaver. Once the KiwiSaver account is over \$15,000 probate of the will is required before the estate can receive payment.

Don't put it off. The cost of a new will is more than matched by the smoother finalising of an estate and reduced stress, grief and turmoil.

This is also a good time to remind people how they can remember NCWNZ in their will. Here is a readymade clause for you to request your advisor to include in your will -

*I give the sum of \$  
to National Council of Women of  
New Zealand Incorporated  
(NCWNZ) for its general  
purposes. I direct the receipt of*

*any responsible officer of NCWNZ to be a full discharge to my trustees. I declare that if at my death NCWNZ does not exist or has amalgamated with another charity or has changed its name such legacy will not fail but my trustees will pay it to the charitable organisation which they consider most nearly fulfils the objects I intended to benefit. The decisions of my trustees in this regard will be final and binding.*

Making a  
difference  
starts  
here

## Calendar

### October

- 01 - 31 Breast Cancer Awareness Month
- 02 International Day of Non-Violence
- 15 International Day of Rural Women
- 17 International Day for the Eradication of Poverty

### November

- 13 World Kindness Day
- 16 International Day for Tolerance
- 20 Universal Children's Day

### November cont'd

- 25 International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
- 28 - 30 NCWNZ Board meeting

### December

- 03 International Day of Persons with Disabilities
- 05 International Volunteer Day
- 10 Human Rights Day

### February

- 01 World Hijab Day
- 06 Waitangi Day/International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation
- 08 International Safer Internet Day

### February cont'd

- 12 Sexual and Reproductive Health Awareness Day
- 14 V-Day - End violence against women and girls
- 20 World Day of Social Justice

### March

- 08 International Women's Day
- 21 International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

### April

- 07 World Health Day
- 13 NCWNZ Founder's Day
- 17 Day of Silence (LGBTQ)

## Standing Committee Convener contact list

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### The deadline for material for the November *Circular* is Wednesday 14 October 2015.

If you would like to contribute to *the Circular*, please contact the Editor via NCWNZ National Office to discuss what you can do.

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