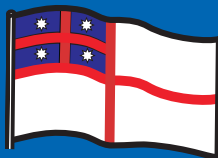


Te Whare Manatu Aorere

The Ministry of Maori Foreign Affairs



Established 1835

Presentation Brief

2009

Te Whakaminenga o te Rangatiratanga o nga Hapu o Aotearoa

Ancient Traditional life style



AN ORIORI - A CHANT OF WELCOME

E tama i whanake i te ata o pipiri, Piki nau ake, e tama, Ki tou tini ite rangi.

E puta raanei koe, e tama, I te wa kaikino nei ?

Taku tamaiti, hohoro te korikori Kia tae atu koe ke te wai ahupuke i o tipuna,
Kia wetea mai ko te topuni tauwhangai, Hei kahu mohou kei te whakarewangai taua.

Ko te ake rautangi; Ko te toroa tai naku i kapu mai

I te huka o te tai; Whakangaro ana ki nga tai rutu i.

O my son, born on a winter's morn, Your way is long and you are alone,
Your ancestors watch you from afar, Will you be the next bright star?

O my son, born into war, Grow swiftly, that you might wear
their mantle, if you dare. Greet them without fear,

You will be remembered there. Kaka feather on your spear,

Feather of an albatross in your hair-Land, sea and air

Here in the hollow of my hand-Take them, lest they disappear.

This particular oriori was composed for Hohomaiterangi, a chief of Ngai Te Whatuiapiti. He lived some eleven generation ago somewhere between 1650-1700.

*E nga Iwi, e nga reo, e nga karangatangamaha o nga hau e wha
tenei te mihi atu ki a koutou katoa
(All peoples, all voices, all the many relations from the four
winds, we greet you all)*

Nau Mai, Haere Mai (Welcome)


Introduction

The National Maori Sovereign Council of Chiefs and Te Whare Manatu Aorere (The Ministry of Maori Foreign Affairs) presents this brief and Minister of Maori Foreign Affairs, Ariki Eru Manukau to represent the Maori Sovereign Nation and its interests. Ariki Manukau offers extensive experience and relishes the on coming challenges advocating a unique style and approach to the political spectrum and its direction.

Te Whare Manatu Aorere is pleased to enlighten all Nations regarding our origins and encounters over the past 171 years in the hope that your acknowledgement would raise the spirit of this small Nation deprived of economic and financial opportunities. We look forward to developing long term economic, cultural and friendly relations between our Nations.

The Maori Sovereign Nation has been recognized since the Declaration of Independence 28th October 1835. Our Sovereign Nation, its National Flag and its Sovereign Council of Chiefs in governance since 1835, with legal recognition by the British Government and the New South Wales Government of Australia in August 1835, provided unimpeded international shipping and trading opportunities.

Maori Governance has endured its own tribal wars including the wars with the British Colonials since the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in 1840 (Maori Text Treaty). This war ended



in a stalemate in 1872 with both the Colonial Administration and the Maori Sovereign Council of Chiefs reluctantly co-existing. Sovereignty remained with the Council of Chiefs and for 171 years, this relationship has withstood the test of time and is now embracing the new challenges that lay ahead in 2006 and onwards as both governments clarify their relationship and legal obligations.

In 1994, the Maori Government stepped up to the challenge and established treaties and diplomatic relations with other Pacific Nations, while initiating new relations with other Nations.

Ariki Eru Manukau, Minister of Foreign Affairs initiated the new Maori Government movement in 1989 with other fellow members for self governance and self determination. He has extensive international legal and financial experience. Ariki Manukau is a member of the Maori Sovereign Council of Chiefs and acts as the Legal Sovereign Counsel (SC). He studied law by private tuition since 1988 with Mr Byron Okeef, Dean of the Auckland University and Maori Law Faculty, the foremost authority on Maori Law and the 1835 Declaration of Independence.

The Maori Sovereign Council of Chiefs and Ariki Manukau endeavors are renowned by many governments in the Pacific and Asia, including the British Monarch Queen Elizabeth II and the British Government.

The Sovereign Council of Chiefs and its Maori Government would be thankful for your acceptance and the establishment of diplomatic relations with your Government. The acknowledgment of a Maori Embassy or Consulate would act as an important platform to develop our financial and economic independence both locally and internationally, while promoting our culture and tourism among the family of nations.

Rebuilding the New Nation

The Maori Nation has been rebuilding slowly since 1994. In October 1999, the Sovereign Council of Chiefs reaffirmed its Maori Government (Central Administration Body), implemented its new Constitution based on Tikanga Maori, (Maori Law) its Executive, the Administrative Functions, Judiciary, Central Banking and Enforcement Agencies.

Plans for developing our resources and rebuilding our economic structures are in progress, including plans for a free port and airports in Aotearoa.

Maori Resources

During the 1990s, Maori businesses exceed exports of some NZD\$400,000,000.00 worth of produce per annum, 86% being fishing, forestry and farming. This represents approximately 1% of New Zealand/Aotearoa total exports totaling some 30 billion dollars. Tourism is the largest export industry, accounting for 16% of exports, worth NZD\$4.3 billion to the economy of which 90% has a Maori dimension/Maori ownership. The current Maori contribution to exports is unknown, Maori possess some 4.5 Billion Dollars worth of assets, with the remaining assets/lands under a leasing arrangement with the British Government and Her Majesty.

Maori Trade Office (MTO)

The Maori Government entered into reciprocal Treaties with other Pacific Nations for the purpose of trade, cultural and sporting exchange, tourism and diplomatic relations. Ariki Manukau was instrumental in this process and is contemplating implementing similar structures within your country, as the MTO would manage the platform to kick-start the new emerging financial and economic developments that would benefit both Nations.

MTO believes that it is important to establish sound networks to enhance the ability of each country's businesses

to convert opportunities into sustainable and profitable foreign earnings. Management and communication between the offices in each country, needs to be fully committed in supporting all companies resident in each respective country and assisting them with facilitating their exports/imports, as these companies are responsible for concluding all transactions themselves.

Initially, the MTO role is to provide leadership in developing new markets, identifying market opportunities, facilitating exporters, developing their capabilities, and assisting wherever possible. Cooperation is the key.

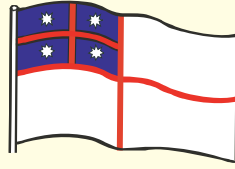
The Maori Governments implementation of Diplomatic relations is essential. This will provide the platform necessary to meet any challenges and achieve our ultimate goals.



Arika Eru Manukau (SC)
Minister of Maori Foreign Affairs



Legal Recognitions/Accreditations



Declaration of Independence 28th October 1835

[Maori Text]

1. KO MATOU, ko nga Tino Rangatira o nga iwi o Nu Tireni i raro mai o Hauraki kua oti nei te huihui i Waitangi i Tokerau i te ra 28 o Oketopa 1835, ka wakaputa i te Rangatiratanga o to matou wenua a ka meatia ka wakaputaia e matou he Wenua Rangatira, kia huaina, Ko te Wakaminenga o nga Hapu o Nu Tireni.

2. Ko te Kingitanga ko te mana i te wenua o te wakaminenga o Nu Tireni ka meatia nei kei nga Tino Rangatira anake i to matou huihuinga, a ka mea hoki e kore e tukua e matou te wakarite ture ki te tahi hunga ke atu, me te tahi Kawanatanga hoki kia meatia i te wenua o te wakawakarite ana ki te ritenga o o matou ture e meatia nei matou i to matou huihuinga.

3. Ko matou ko nga tino Rangatira ka mea nei kia huihui ki te runanga ki Waitangi a te Ngahuru i tenei tau i tenei tau ki te wakarite ture kia tika te hokohoko, a ka mea hoki ki nga tauwiwi o runga, kia wakarerea te wawai, kia mahara ai ki te wakaoranga o to matou wenua, a kia uru ratou ki te wakaminenga o Nu Tireni.

4. Ka mea matou kia tuhituhia he pukapuka ki te ritenga o tenei o to matou wakaputanga nei ki te Kingi o Ingarani hei kawe atu i to matou aroha nana hoki i wakaae ki te Kara mo matou. A no te mea ka atawai matou, ka tiaki i nga pakeha e noho nei i uta, e rere mai ana i te hokohoko, koia ka mea ai matou ki te Kingi kia waiho hei matua ki a matou i to matou Tamarikitanga kei wakakahoretia to matou Rangatiratanga.

KUA WHAKAAETIA katoatia e matou i tenei ra i te 28 Oketopa, 1835, ki te aroaro o te Reireneti o te Kingi o Ingarani.

This declaration was adopted at Waitangi on October 28, 1835. Thirty-five ariki and rangatira representing iwi and hapu from the far north to the Hauraki Gulf signed the declaration at that hui. Later, other notable leaders added their signatures; those from outside the Tai Tokerau included Te Hapuku of Ngati Kahungunu and Potatau Te Wherowhero of Tainui. The English translation presented here was sent to the Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Office in London by James Busby, British Resident in New Zealand, on 2nd November, 1835.

[Translation]

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 28th October 1835

1. We, the hereditary chiefs and heads of the tribes of the Northern parts of New Zealand, being assembled at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands on this 28th day of October, 1835, declare the Independence of our country, which is hereby constituted and declared to be an Independent State, under the designation of the United Tribes of New Zealand.

2. All sovereign power and authority within the territories of the United Tribes of New Zealand is hereby declared to reside entirely and exclusively in the hereditary chiefs and heads of tribes in their collective capacity, who also declare that they will not permit any legislative authority separate from themselves in their collective capacity to exist, nor any function of government to be exercised within the said territories, unless by persons appointed by them, and acting under the authority of laws regularly enacted by them in Congress assembled.

3. The hereditary chiefs and heads of tribes agree to meet in Congress at Waitangi in the autumn of each year, for the purpose of framing laws for the dispensation of justice, the preservation of peace and good order, and the regulation of trade; and they cordially invite the Southern tribes to lay aside their private animosities and to consult the safety and welfare of our common country, by joining the Confederation of the United Tribes.

4. They also agree to send a copy of this Declaration to His Majesty the King of England, to thank him for his acknowledgement of their flag; and in return for the friendship and protection they have shown, and are prepared to show, to such of his subjects as have settled in their country, or resorted to its shores for the purposes of trade, they entreat that he will continue to be the parent of their infant State, and that he will become its Protector from all attempts upon its independence.

Agreed to unanimously on this 28th day of October, 1835, in the presence of His Britannic Majesty's Resident.

{Signatures or signs of 35 chiefs, from North Cape to the Hauraki Gulf}

Witnessed by: (Signed) Henry Williams, Missionary, C.M.S. George Clarke, C.M.S. James C. Clendon, Merchant Gilbert Mair, Merchant

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the Declaration of the Chiefs, according to the translation of Missionaries who have resided ten years and upwards in the country; and it is transmitted to His Most Gracious Majesty the King of England, at the unanimous request of the chiefs.

(Signed) JAMES BUSBY British Resident of New Zealand

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENTARY ARCHIVES

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e-mail: rlm@parliament.nsw.gov.au

Mr Eru Manukau
Secretary
The Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand (Aotearoa)
PO Box 45165, Te Atatu
North Auckland, NEW ZEALAND

Dear Mr Manukau,

I am replying to your recent regarding a certified copy of the *New South Wales Government Gazette* (enclosed). I regret the delay in sending it to you.

I regret I am unable to supply a copy of the log book of HMS Alligator as it is not in the Parliamentary Archives. I suggest that you contact the Public Record Office in the

New South Wales Government Gazette

12. ANDREW COSS, Sp., Eight perches; bounded on the west by Cumberland-street, bearing south 14 degrees 30 minutes west 60 links; on the south by Argyle-street, bearing east 14 degrees south 73 links; on the east by Gloucester-street, bearing north 32 degrees east 58 links; and on the north by allotment No. 11, bearing west 23 degrees north 58 links, then west 23 degrees north 30 links. Quit-rent, 4s. per annum, commencing 1st July, 1823.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 August, 1835.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Twelve o'Clock on Friday, the 18th day of September next, from persons disposed to Contract for erecting a substantial Three Railed Fence on that part of the line of road from Maitland to Paterson, between Maitland and the Ferry on the Hunter. To be endorsed "Tender for Fencing."

Particulars respecting it may be obtained on application to Assistant Surveyor Nicholson, and Security will be required for the due observance of the Contract.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 August, 1835.

A SUBSTANTIAL Punt, 30 feet in length, 12 feet in beam, provided with flaps at each end, and chains, hinges, rollers, &c. complete, being required for the Ferry on the road from Maitland to Paterson. Persons disposed to furnish the same are requested to transmit their Tenders to this Office, by Twelve o'Clock on Friday, the 18th Day of September next, endorsed "Tender for Punt."

The Tenders must state the time in which it can be completed, and security will be required for the due observance of the Contract.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Assistant Surveyor Nicholson, at Newcastle.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th August, 1835.
NEW ZEALAND.

HIS Excellency the GOVERNOR is pleased to direct it to be notified, for general information, that a Despatch has recently been received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying His Majesty's approbation of an arrangement made by this Government for complying with the wishes of the Chiefs of New Zealand to adopt a National Flag in their collective capacity, and also of the Register of Vessels, built in that country, granted by the Chiefs and certified by the British Resident, being considered as valid instruments, and respected as such in the intercourse which those Vessels may hold with the British Possessions.

The following is a description of the Flag which has been adopted:—

A Red St. George's Cross on a White ground. In the first quarter, a Red St. George's Cross on a Blue ground, pierced with four white stars.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11th August, 1835.
REWARD OF TWENTY POUNDS
A CONDITIONAL PARDON.

WHEREAS it has been reported to the Government; that on the night ultimo, Two Stacks of Wheat, on the John Bray, were consumed by Fire, the reason to believe that the act has been perpetrated; Notice is hereby given, in addition to the Reward of Twenty Pounds offered to Mr. John Bray to any Person who shall furnish information as may lead to the conviction of the Offender or Offenders, His Excellency is pleased to promise, that any Informer shall be a Prisoner of the Crown, and shall be recommended to His Majesty's Government for a Conditional Pardon.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

REWARD OF TWENTY POUNDS
WHEREAS, Two Stacks of Wheat on a Farm at Appin were consumed on the night of the 31st ultimo, and as strong evidence is entertained that they were maliciously destroyed, I hereby offer a Reward of (20) Twenty Pounds to any one giving such Information as shall lead to the conviction of the Offenders.

JOHN BRAY,
Appin, August 7, 1835.

Custom House,
10th August, 1835.

NOTICE.

By the 25th Section of the Act of the 5th William IV., Cap: 89, it is enacted, "That all Vessels, Boats, Goods and other things, which shall have been or shall be hoisted in or near any of the British Possessions, under any Law relating to the Customs, Trade, or Navigation, shall be deemed to be condemned, and may be seized in the manner directed by Law in respect of Boats, Goods and other things, seized and condemned for breach of such Laws, and the person for whom such Vessels, Boats, or other things, shall have been seized, or any of them, or some person authorized by him, within one calendar month from the day of the seizure, or if he does not do so, the persons seizing the same, or to the Controller, or other Chief Officer of Customs at the nearest Port, that he claims the Vessels, Goods, or other things, or intends to claim the same."
J. GIBBES, Collector.
R. S. WEBB, Acting Agent.

Sydney, 4th August, 1835.
SALE OF CATTLE.

At Twelve o'clock on Thursday the 4th of September next, will be put up at Public Auction, at the George-street Building, Letter C, a mixed Herd of Cattle, consisting of Four Hundred and Seventy, the property of the late Church and School Corporation, and now departing upon the property of Mr. Morris, on the Moruya River, near Bay. Further particulars may be obtained of HENRY FISHER, Agent.
Agent for the Church and School Corporation.

Name (in block capitals) ALL MANUKAU

Organisation _____

Address (for invoice) _____

Tel. No. _____ Fax No. _____ Signature apl Date 28/8/02

Description	FOR SUPPLIED AND ISSUED			
	No. of Issues	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Date of Receipt
Bill 1832 (miscellaneous print out)	4	46	90	28/8
Acts	4	30	1.20	28/8



His Majesty King William IV Statutes

NEW ZEALAND:

69

Zealand is not a part of the British dominions; and, secondly, that King William IV. made the most public, solemn, and authentic declaration, which it was possible to make, that New Zealand was a substantive and independent State.

The recognition by the King, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain of the fact that New Zealand is not part of the British dominions, will be found in the Statutes 57 Geo. III., cap. 53, 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96, sec. 3, and 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, sec. 4. The following are extracts from each of those Statutes.

The Act 57 Geo. III., cap. 53, is entitled "An Act for the more effectual punishment of murders and manslaughters committed in places not within His Majesty's dominions." It sets forth, "Whereas grievous murders and manslaughters have been committed at the settlement in the Bay of Honduras, in South America, &c.;" "and the like offences have also been committed in the South Pacific Ocean, as well on the high seas as on land, in the islands of New Zealand and Otaheite, and in other islands, countries, and places not within His Majesty's dominions, by the masters and crews of British ships, and other persons, who have for the most part deserted from, or left, their ships, and have continued to live and reside amongst the inhabitants of those islands," &c.; and the Act then provides for the punishment of offences so committed "in the said islands of New Zealand and Otaheite, or within any other islands, countries, or places not within His Majesty's dominions, nor subject to any other European State or Power," &c.

The Statute 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96, sec. 3, enacts that the Supreme Courts in the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land may try offences "committed in the islands of New Zealand, Otaheite, or any other island, country, or place, situate in the Indian or Pacific Oceans, and not subject to His Majesty or to any European State," if such offences were committed by British subjects.

The Statute 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, sec. 4, repeats that enactment in the same words, adding, only, that the punishment of the offence shall be the same as if the crime had been committed in England.

The recognition by King William IV. of New Zealand as a substantive and independent state is shown by the following narrative.

On the 16th of November, 1831, a letter to King William IV. from thirteen of the Chiefs of New Zealand was transmitted to Lord Goderich, praying the protection of the British Crown against the neighbouring tribes, and against British subjects residing in the Islands.

On the 14th of June, 1832, Lord Ripon despatched Mr. Busby as British Resident, partly to protect British commerce, and partly to repress the outrages of British subjects on the natives. His Lordship sent with Mr. Busby a letter to the Chiefs, in which the King was made to address them as an independent people. Their support was requested for Mr. Busby, and they were reminded of the benefits which they would derive from "the friendship and alliance of Great Britain."

In the month of June, 1832, a Bill was brought into the House of Commons for the prevention of crimes committed by His Majesty's subjects, "in New Zealand and in other islands in the Pacific, not being within His Majesty's Dominions." The Bill was rejected, because Parliament could not lawfully legislate for a foreign country.

On the 13th of April, 1833, the Governor of New South Wales, in obedience to Lord Ripon's orders, addressed instructions to Mr. Busby, in which New Zealand was expressly mentioned as a foreign country, and Mr. Busby himself, as being accredited to the Chiefs. That document throughout assumes the independence of New Zealand.

On the 29th of April, 1834, General Bourke transmitted to Lord Stanley a proposal from Mr. Busby, for establishing a national flag for tribes of New Zealand, "in their collective capacity," and advised that ships built in the Island, and registered by the Chiefs, should have their registers respected in their intercourse with the British possessions. Sir R. Bourke reported that he had sent three patterns of flags, one of which had been selected by the Chiefs, that the Chiefs had accordingly assembled, with the commanders of the British and three American ships, to witness the inauguration of the flag at which the officers of H.M.S. "Alligator" were also present. The flag had been declared to be "the National Flag" of New Zealand, and being hoisted, was saluted with twenty-one guns by the "Alligator," a British ship of war.

On the 21st of December, 1834, a despatch was addressed to Sir R. Bourke by Lord Aberdeen, approving all those proceedings in the name of the King, and sending a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, stating that they had instructed their officers to give effect to the New Zealand Registers, and to acknowledge and respect the national Flag of New Zealand.

If these solemn Acts of the Parliament, and of the King of Great Britain, are not enough to show that the pretension made by this Company on behalf of Her Majesty is unfounded, it might still further be repelled by a minute narrative of all the relations between New Zealand and the adjacent British Colonies, and especially by the judicial decisions of the superior Courts of those Colonies. It is presumed, however, that, after the preceding statement, it would be superfluous to accumulate arguments of that nature, and the rather because they could not be intelligibly stated without entering into long and tedious details.

No. 38.
J Stephen, Esq., to
John Beckhouse, Esq.,
18th March 1840.
Enclosure in No. 38.

TE TIRITI O WAITANGI 1840

HE KUPU WHAKATAKI,

Ko Wikitoria, te Kuini O Ingarani, i tana mahara atawai ki nga Rangatira me nga Hapu o Nu Tirani, i tana hiahia hoki kia tohungia ki a ratou o ratou rangatiratanga, me to ratou wenua, a kia mau tonu hoki te Rongo ki a ratou me te ata noho hoki, kua waka(a)ro ia he mea tika kia tukua mai tetahi Rangatira he kaiwakarite ki nga tangata Maori o Nu Tirani. Kia wakaaetia e nga Rangatira Maori te Kawanatanga o te Kuini ki nga wahi katoa o te wenua nei me nga motu. Na te mea hoki he tokomaha ke nga tangata o tona iwi kua noho ki tenei wenua, a e haere mai nei.

Na ko te Kuini e hiahia ana kia wakaritea te Kawanatanga, kia kaua ai nga kino e puta mai ki te tangata Maori kite Pakeha e noho ture kore ana.

Na kua pai te Kuini kia tukua ahau, a Wiremu Hopihana, he Kapitana i te Roiara Nawi, hei Kawana mo nga wahi katoa o Nu Tirani i tukua aianei a mua atu ki te Kuini; e mea atu ana ia ki nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga o nga Hapu o Nu Tirani, me era Rangatira atu enei ture ka korerotia nei.

KO TE TUATAHI,

Ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga, me nga Rangatira katoa hoki, kihai i uru ki taua Wakaminenga, ka tuku rawa atu ki te Kuini o Ingarani ake tonu atu te Kawanatanga katoa o o ratou wenua.

KO TE TUARUA,

Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangatira, ki nga Hapu, ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani, te tino Rangatiratanga o o ratou wenua o ratou kainga me o ratou taonga katoa. Otira ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga, me nga Rangatira katoa atu ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o era wahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te wenua ki te ritenga o te utu e wakritea ai e ratou, ko te kaihoko e meatia nei e te Kuini hei kaihoko mona.

KO TE TUATORU,

Hei wakaritenga mai hoki tenei mo te wakaaetanga ki te Kawanatanga o te Kuini. Ka tiakina e te Kuini o Ingarani nga tangata Maori katoa o Nu Tirani. Ka tukua ki a ratou nga tikanga katoa rite tahi ki ana mea, ki nga tangata o Ingarani.

William Hobson

Na, ko matou, ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga o nga Hapu o Nu Tirani, ka huihui nei ki Waitangi.

Ko matou hoki ko nga Rangatira o Nu Tirani, ka kite nei i te ritenga o enei kupu ka tangohia, ka wakaaetia katoatia e matou. Koia ka tohungia ai o matou ingoa o matou tohu.

Ka meatia tenei ki Waitangi, i te ono o nga ra o Pepueri, i te tau kotahi mano, e waru rau, e wa tekau o to tatou Ariki.



Tourism in Aotearoa

