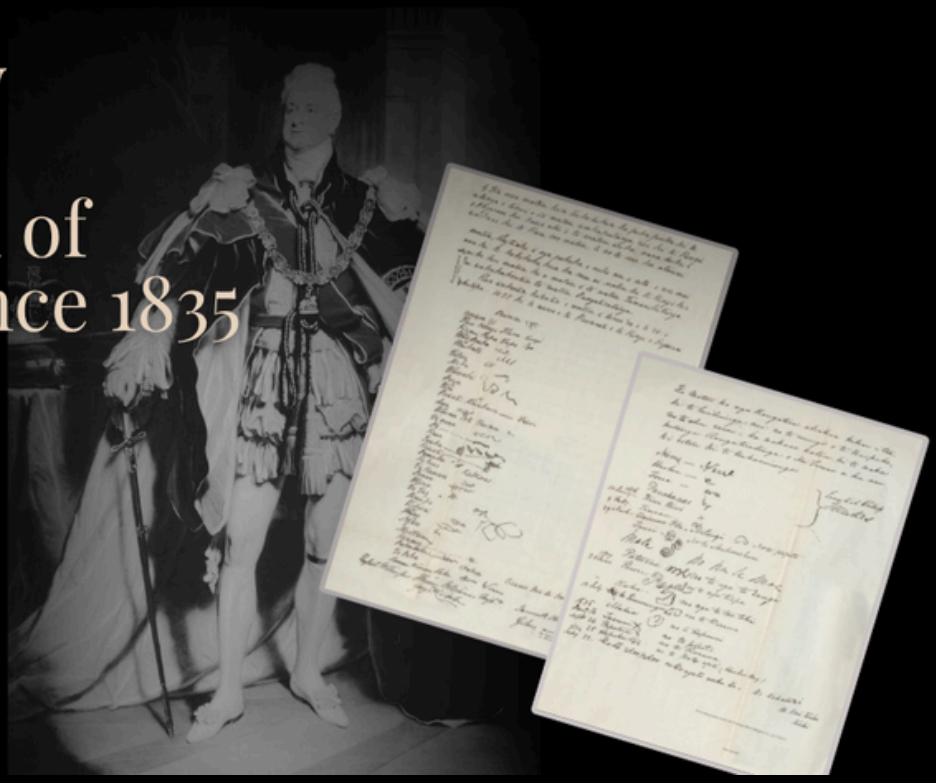
The History Behind Declaration of Independence 1835



What is the Declaration of Independence 1835, how do I fit in & what or who is Maori

This document presents Wakameninga Māori Government's historical perspectives and interpretations of He Whakaputanga and its significance today.

Firstly we all need to recognise that due to them having conceded that they have no legal jurisdiction, nothing that parliament or crown does or says on behalf of NZ is in any way binding on NZ or its people.
(That is fantastic news when you consider they tried to sell our sovereignty with the TPPA, and have tried to sign us up too many other agreements designed to destroy our economy)

If this is news to you then read the 2014 & 2022 Waitangi Tribunal reports (the NZ attorney general, Chris Finlayson, was one of the authors of the 2014 report so no one can call it biased towards Maori)

Both reports found that the Treaty of Waitangi failed to take away sovereignty & that therefore the legal document of precedence in NZ is He Wakaputunga, the NZ Declaration of Independence in 1835.

This means two things:

1. Crown and parliament (in all forms of both) are illegal and are foreign corporations operating a fraudulent government on our soils.

2. The Federation established by He Wakaputunga is the true government of NZ.

This should raise further questions for you.
E.g.
1. Is this correct?
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In answer:

1. If you saw any of the recent announcements or interviews from Reiner Fuellmich you will have seen that all around the world the best legal minds agree that Parliament & Crown are illegitimate in NZ.

Plus crown itself has admitted it.

Gvt put its senior staff through training explaining that He Wakaputunga was the true jurisdiction and Gvt/crown held none.

Gvt even identified 2040 as the year they will exit and hand governance back to He Wakaputunga (altho in doing this they knew that the UN agenda 2030 once completed will preclude that handover, hence the selection of a date post 2030)

2. The federation of He Wakaputunga is governance of the people and nation of nz by all its races & for all its races. (No one is excluded)
It is a federation with a Congress.
It is made up of individual states (referred to as tribes) which are made up of everyone that has settled here to make nz their home. No races are excluded or favoured.

Just like in the USA there is a Union of states that makes up the federation of nz. It has a congress of the chiefs of those tribes, and once fully operational it will have a senate made up of elected representatives too.

3. You fit into it if you or your ancestors have settled in nz and you call nz home. To be active in it you would need to become a signed up member under the legislative authority that was established by Congress.
That authority is the Wakaminenga Government of NZ

It's also worth noting that the original meaning of the word Maori is "a person from a place" or "a natural person"
In this context everyone that calls nz home can be described as a person from this place, or as nz is a sovereign nation, and if you are from it, then you are a natural person, or "Maori". While this doesn't make you genetically Maori it does make you nationally Maori.
(We are all going to have to get used to the distinction between these meanings)

For a lot of people this requires a major paradigm shift as they have lived all their lives miseducated due to the true NZ history having been deliberately hidden from view.
For many people change is uncomfortable and to be avoided at almost any cost.

People fear the unknown.

Tragically most New Zealanders don't know about New Zealand legally being a republic since 1835, or that the Crown illegally declared itself the power in NZ

Additionally the crown has put a lot of effort into creating resistance, amongst the public, to anything with a Maori name.
They have used agitators to stir up bad feeling between the various races in NZ, and have especially focused on using He Pua Pua and 3 waters to create this disharmony.

Their reasoning is clear.

They are using He Pua Pua as a fake version of the legally required handover, and are making that puppet leadership so abhorrent that no one in their right mind would support that concept.

In effect what they are doing can be likened to how vaccinations used to be done.
They are exposing the public to He Pua Pua, which is a corrupted version of He Wakaputunga, so that when the real one is presented people will be resistant to it as they can't easily recognise the difference between the two.

Education of the truth of He Wakaputunga is the key to NZ getting free of the corruption that is being wrought against us on all sides by the crown & by NZ parliament (no matter which puppet group is currently in power)

To quote Mahatma Ghandi, "It is time the British recognised they are masters in someone else's home"

What is vitally important to recognise though is that that “home”, New Zealand, is the home of everyone who chooses to make NZ their home, and stands with the federal republic of He Wakaputunga

How we feel about this is actually irrelevant as it is a recognised fact in law.
Even the dodgy old UN grudgingly admits that He Wakaputunga is the correct jurisdiction in NZ. (See unesco website)

So where do we all fit into this?

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The only legislative authority they have appointed is the Wakaminenga (WMG) government of NZ

The WMG operates in a similar fashion to a federal Gvt. They take care of only the matters that must be address at a national level.
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Every local area, or in some cases specific interest groups, has the right to form local Minengas which operate as the states of the federation.
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As the Minenga are the equivalent in this federation as states are in other federations this makes the elected representative the state senator.
Currently there are a number of these Minenga that have been formally established but there is room for many more.

So as you can plainly see, He Wakaputunga genuinely is a Govt of all the people and for all the people, so that’s where you all fit in.

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The best thing to do to is to correctly establish what a “Maori” is in reference to He Wakaputunga.
Note there is actually an older and wider meaning of “Maori” than the one commonly used today.

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They had come from different places. They did not see themselves as a single nation but rather as a lot of different peoples.

Once the European explorers & traders of the late 1700s & early 1800s started referring to the locals as “Maori” the name became accepted when referring to what we now know as the Maori race.

But, where it was used in the NZ Declaration of Independence it clearly uses the older and wider interpretation.
This is evidenced when the declaration describes its “tribes” (or States) as being made up of:

1. All those living here in 1835 (Maori plus around 1500 settlers)
2. All those coming to live here (all settlers since)
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It was with full understanding of this that the 1835 Declaration of Independence of NZ was written.
It formed a Union of states (tribes) in a federation similar in style to the American system. (Which the main author of the document, Henry Williams, was familiar with having been in the USA as a British naval commander in the war of 1812)

The Declaration (He Wakaputunga) made us a genuine federation of all races & for all races. (If you read it you’ll be pleasantly surprised).

Te Reo Maori version of the NZ Declaration of Independence:

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Links: New link to WMG website

Website of the Wakaminenga Government:
Home - Wakaminenga Maori Government

link here.
2014 Waitangi Tribunal
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Shorter version with less line breaks

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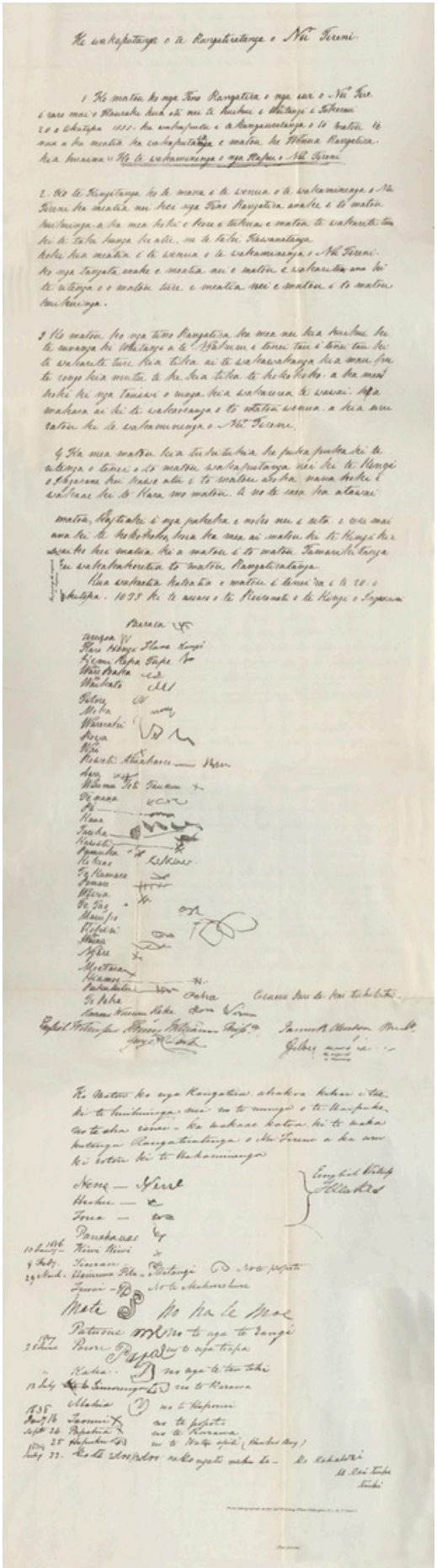
Dr Henare Manuka [1943 - January 23, 2021] He Wakaputanga PHD

Dr Manuka stated that He Wakaputanga and Wakaminenga is for all New Zealanders and that the Chiefs were well aware that those would be the foundation for formal, settled and coherent government.
This would be administered by the chiefs, rangatira and leaders [of all heritages] in the community.

Unlike Te Tiriti that divides us into two races, Article 2 states that the Wakaminenga Confederation [elected by their hapu or minenga/rohe] administers sovereign authority and powers in their collective capacity for all of New Zealand, the United Tribes (states) and Peoples of New Zealand.
Wakaminenga is the formal body that holds protective sovereign powers for and on behalf of the people of Nu Tireni.

With He Wakaputanga there is joint protection as sovereign individuals/tribes/states/minenga.

Link to Dr Henare Manuka explaining this: https://t.me/c/1967654349/1252



The treaty was never ratified nor made law because the te reo version (the only legally e forcible version according to international law) said sovereignty was not ceded & governance by the crown was only allowed over people BORN IN BRITAIN (the legal definition of a British subject in 1840).
Henry Williams outwitted the crown & that's why they stripped him of his lands and brought false charges against him, just like they did to Busby in Sydney to end his role as royally appointed "protector of the Aboriginal peoples of nz & Australia".)

Because of this the sovereignty of nz remains with the congress of the United States of Nz (using the local word tribes for states) that was created by the 1835 nz Declaration of Independence.

Crown rule in NZ is by fraud.
It is an internationally recognised maxim in law that fraud vitiates everything.
Nothing created or done by anything established by fraud holds any legal standing.

Think on that for a while.

No laws or acts passed by parliament are valid.
None!!

Parliament and crown courts are a figment. A vapour. They only exist by fraud.
And that's the cold hard facts in law.

God inspired the Christian chiefs, the missionaries, & the settlers to write the 1835 NZ Declaration of Independence (He Wakaputanga) which established NZ as a Union of States (just like the USA but using the local word for "states" which is "tribes")
It was signed by representative chiefs from all over NZ. Even one South Island Hapu was included.
It established NZ as one nation of all peoples regardless of race.
Settlers were welcomed to be part of the States/Tribes.

King William the 4th of England recognised our nationhood & sovereignty on behalf of the British empire. That's not surprising as he had originally appointed Busby as "Rhe protector of the aboriginal (indigenous) peoples of New Zealand & Australia. A post he held for 10yrs to in Port Jackson (Sydney) prior to coming to NZ as The British Resident (Kings representative).

It was also recognised by the USA & France among others.

It was because of that recognition of sovereignty that the east India Co established the NZ Co (& gave the new Queen Victoria a 10% shareholding in the NZ Co as well as a 20% shareholding in the East India Co which meant she was legally compromised in any negations such as the 1840 treaty)
Both corporations were Masonic & how the masons were controlling England & the crown.

Hobson was a mason & sent here to deceive nz into surrendering its sovereignty or to extract by other means.
Victoria's brother was the head of the Masonic lodge.

God intervened however when He ensured Henry Williams (a co-author of The declaration of independence) was appointed to do the translation into Te Reo (a language neither Hobson or other crown representatives understood)
Henry did what God appointed him to do & defended NZs sovereignty.

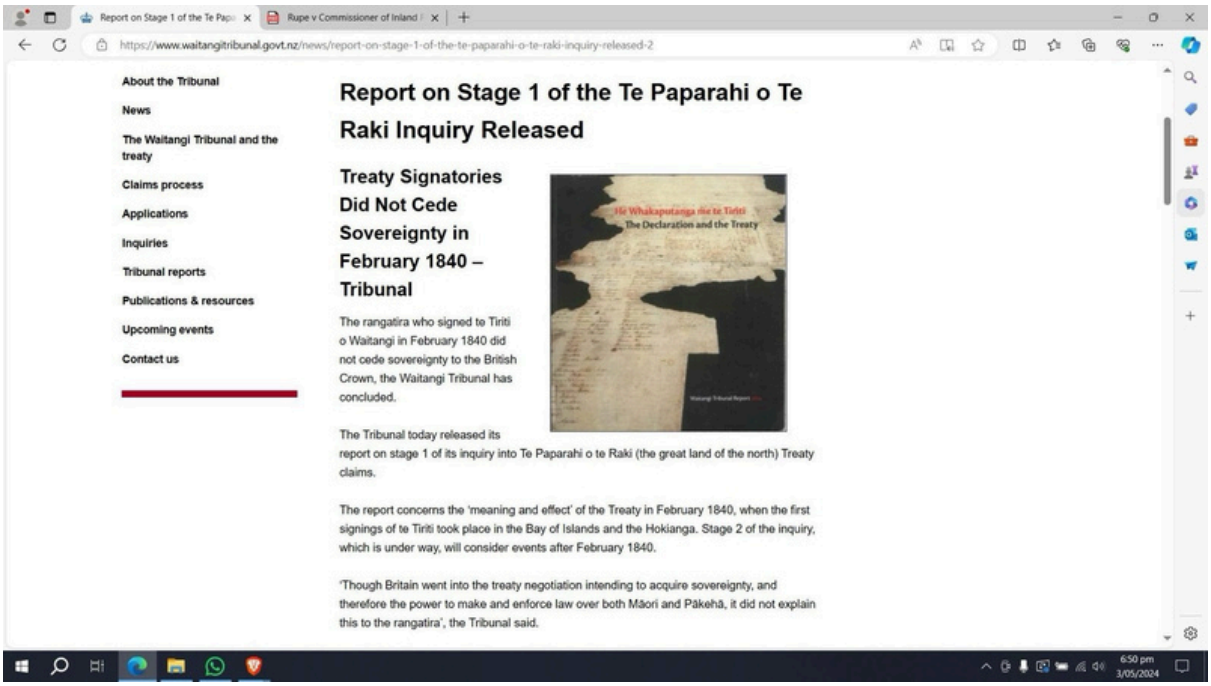
In international law only local language has precedence in treaty. This means only the Te Reo version of the treaty is legal. The English versions are legally nothing at all. This becomes very important due to 2 lines in the Te Reo version known as Te Tiriti.

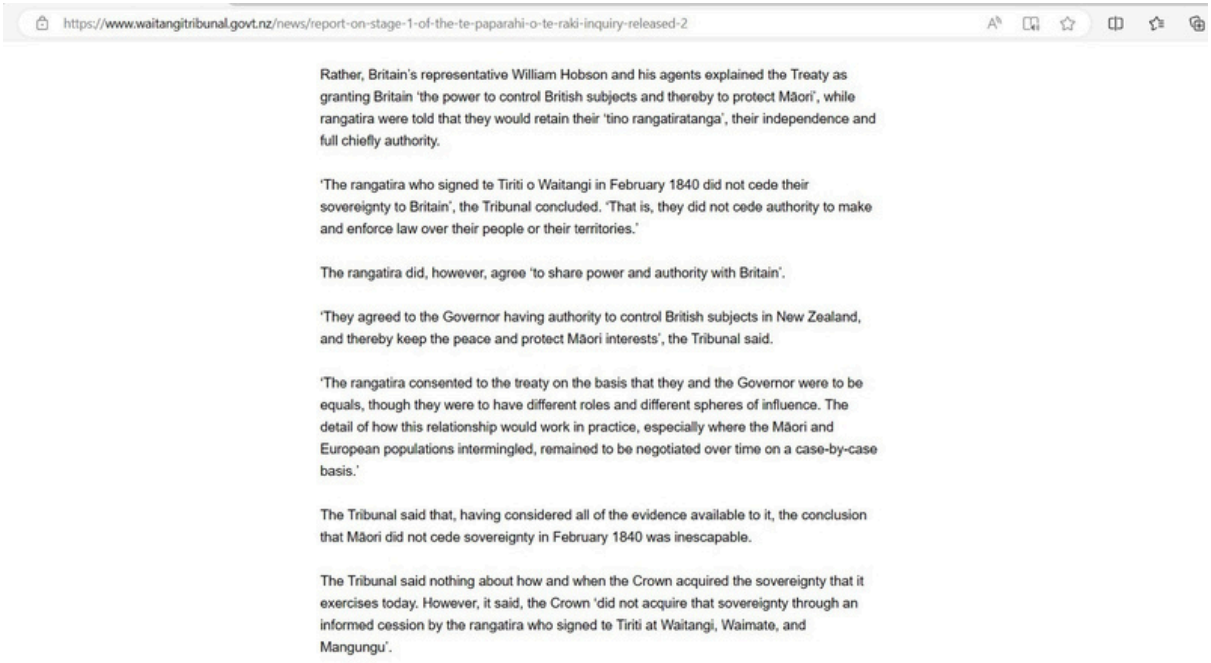
The line Tino rangitiratanga meant sovereignty was not surrendered.
But of equal importance, Kawanatanga (control/policing but sometimes retranslated as governance) was only granted to the crown over people born in Britain, but no one else at all, ever. This is because legal definitions become fixed in time in contract & treaty, and the 1840'legsl definition of a British subject was a person born in Britain. This can never change so the crown and its nz courts and parliament can only ever govern people born in Britain.

When the treaty reached England the masons and their English parliament were horrified by this and decided not to ratify the treaty or make it law. If they had it would have legally kept them out of nz forever.
What they did instead was to lie and tell everyone that the English translation was now law even tho it wasn't, and that they now were the legal Gvt of nz, which they are not.

But following many decades of legal scrutiny everything changed in 2014.

In 2014 the head of crown law in NZ, the attorney general, wrote:
" The Treaty was a failed attempt to take sovereignty away from NZ & therefore the inescapable conclusion in law is that the legal document of precedence in NZ is He Wakaputunga & nothing since then has changed anything about that in any way at all."





https://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/news/report-on-stage-1-of-the-te-paparahi-o-te-raki-inquiry-released-2

Rather, Britain's representative William Hobson and his agents explained the Treaty as granting Britain 'the power to control British subjects and thereby to protect Māori', while rangatira were told that they would retain their 'tino rangatiratanga', their independence and full chiefly authority.

'The rangatira who signed te Tiriti o Waitangi in February 1840 did not cede their sovereignty to Britain', the Tribunal concluded. 'That is, they did not cede authority to make and enforce law over their people or their territories.'

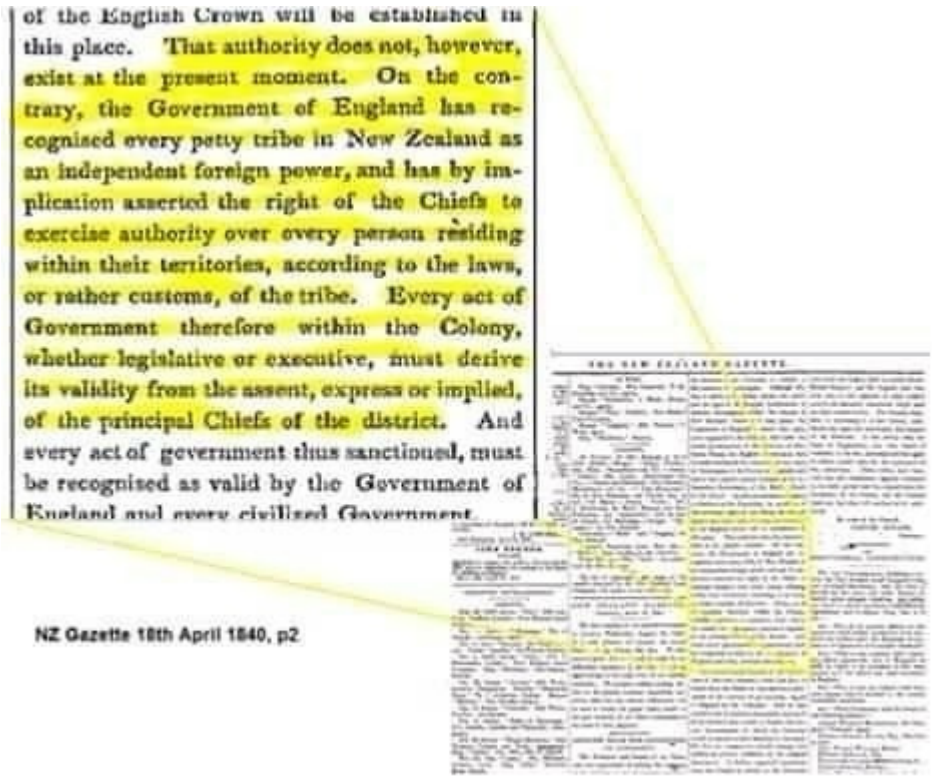
The rangatira did, however, agree 'to share power and authority with Britain'.

'They agreed to the Governor having authority to control British subjects in New Zealand, and thereby keep the peace and protect Māori interests', the Tribunal said.

'The rangatira consented to the treaty on the basis that they and the Governor were to be equals, though they were to have different roles and different spheres of influence. The detail of how this relationship would work in practice, especially where the Māori and European populations intermingled, remained to be negotiated over time on a case-by-case basis.'

The Tribunal said that, having considered all of the evidence available to it, the conclusion that Māori did not cede sovereignty in February 1840 was inescapable.

The Tribunal said nothing about how and when the Crown acquired the sovereignty that it exercises today. However, it said, the Crown 'did not acquire that sovereignty through an informed cession by the rangatira who signed te Tiriti at Waitangi, Waimate, and Mangungu'.



of the English Crown will be established in this place. That authority does not, however, exist at the present moment. On the contrary, the Government of England has recognised every petty tribe in New Zealand as an independent foreign power, and has by implication asserted the right of the Chiefs to exercise authority over every person residing within their territories, according to the laws, or rather customs, of the tribe. Every act of Government therefore within the Colony, whether legislative or executive, must derive its validity from the assent, express or implied, of the principal Chiefs of the district. And every act of government thus sanctioned, must be recognised as valid by the Government of England and every civilized Government

NZ Gazette 18th April 1840, p2

[He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni - UNESCO Memory Of The World]

UN unesco admit He Wakaputunga still holds authority in NZ
https://unescomow.nz/inscription/he-whakaputanga-o-te-rangatiratanga-o-nu-tireni