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THE MAORI AFFAIRS PROGRAM

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Report No.1d, 1964

STATE OF HAWAII

**THE
MAORI
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PROGRAM**

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Report No. 1d, 1964

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

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FOREWORD

The Legislative Reference Bureau's study of the Hawaiian Homes Program, prepared pursuant to House Resolution 87, Budget Session of 1962 (which appears as Appendix A of Report No. 1, 1964) consists of the following reports:

- (1) The Hawaiian Homes Program: 1920-1963 (LRB Report No. 1, 1964);
- (2) Legal Aspects of the Hawaiian Homes Program (LRB Report No. 1a, 1964);
- (3) Land Aspects of the Hawaiian Homes Program (LRB Report No. 1b, 1964);
- (4) Social Aspects of the Hawaiian Homes Program (LRB Report No. 1c, 1964);
- (5) The Maori Affairs Program (LRB Report No. 1d, 1964); and
- (6) Organization and Administration of the Hawaiian Homes Program (a working paper dated January, 1963).

The reports may be used individually by those interested in particular phases of the Hawaiian Homes Program or collectively by those interested in studying the program in its totality.

This report describes the Maori Affairs Program of New Zealand. It will at once become apparent that the government of New Zealand has played an active role, at least during the past two decades, in protecting and furthering the interests of the Maoris through special legislation affecting education, housing, land, land development and welfare. Many of the programs initiated by the New Zealand government are peculiar to New Zealand and may not be applicable to the Hawaiian scene. This does not negate the usefulness of a review of the Maori Affairs Program. It simply means that one must take care in identifying those aspects or approaches utilized in the program which one thinks may be worthy of emulation in Hawaii, and then such an aspect or approach must be thoroughly adapted and redesigned to meet local needs.

We gratefully acknowledge and appreciate the assistance rendered the Bureau by the Department of Maori Affairs of the New Zealand government and in particular the Honorable J. K. Hunn, Secretary for Maori Affairs, and Mr. B. E. Souter, present Deputy Secretary for Maori Affairs, who have furnished us with the necessary information and critical analysis without which this report would have been incomplete.

Tom Dinell
Director

January 1964

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GLOSSARY

"European" means any person other than a Maori, and includes a body corporate.

"Hostels" mean youth centers in the cities for Maoris which provide accommodations for them.

"Land" means Crown land, European land, or Maori land.

"Crown land" means any land other than Maori land which has not been alienated from the Crown for a subsisting estate in fee simple.

"European land" means any land other than Maori land which has been alienated by the Crown for a subsisting estate in fee simple.

"Maori land" means customary land or Maori freehold land.

"Customary land" means land which, being vested in the Crown, is held by Maoris or the descendants of Maoris under the customs and usages of the Maori people.

"Maori freehold land" means land other than European land which, or any undivided share in which, is owned by a Maori for a beneficial estate in fee simple, whether legal or equitable.

"Maori reserve lands" mean lands set aside by the Governor-General upon recommendation of the Maori Land Court to be held by the Maori Trustee for the common use and benefit of a community.

"Maori" for the purpose of most legislation, means any person belonging to the aboriginal race of New Zealand with one-half or more Maori blood, but it may also mean any descendant of a Maori.

"Maori schools" mean primary or district high schools, usually for Maoris, administered by the Department of Education.

"New Zealand Pound" means an amount of money equivalent to two dollars and eighty cents (\$2.80) in United States dollars.

"Pakeha" is a Maori word meaning European.

"Pepperpotting" is a method of dispersing Maori homes among European homes in the interest of hastening integration and understanding.

"Post-primary schools" mean secondary schools.

"Public schools or board schools" mean primary schools established primarily for Europeans, but which admit Maoris and are administered by local education boards.

"State rental pools" mean public housing which is available to Maoris and Europeans in towns or cities.

"Tapu" means sacred Maori sanctions.

"Turangawaewae" is a Maori word meaning to have an interest in land and having standing to speak at a tribal marae.