cluding Maori Incorporations, Trust Boards, Trusts, Cooperatives, etc. They will have a central role in the future economic development of Maori resources. Conference therefore considers that a Maori Authorities Industry Training Board should be immediately established.

These changes must occur in a climate where economic policies are consistent and employment is the major priority. Training programmes must be designed and resourced to ensure their objectives are met.

Maori Land Development:

Under-developed Maori land requires finance management skills and technical expertise. Without this Maori land will not be able to reach its full productive capacity.

A continuing problem to the utilisation of large areas of Maori land is the Maori Reserve Lands Act. This imposes unrealistic rentals and lease periods which on the one hand frustrates Maori land development options, and on the other accentuates Maori land alienation. The imposition of the Town and Country Planning Act and other statutes also frustrates the intentions of Maori people who desire to live or utilise their own land for the benefit of the people. Changes to statutes to accommodate realistic Maori aspirations are necessary.

Conference therefore recommends an immediate enquiry into how the Maori Reserve Lands Act and the Town and Country Planning Act and other restrictive statutes can be amended to reflect Maori economic and cultural aspirations.

Maori land and labour development in tandem is an aspiration for many Maori people involved in tribal development. The lack of information on development options which meet the labour, soil, financial, climate and transport requirements of Maori people is a source of continuing frustration.

Conference therefore recommends that existing information which is presently fragmented among Government Agencies, be centralised and disseminated to Regional and Tribal groups, and regional development task forces involving appropriate Government and Private expertise be established.

Maori Authorities:

Maori Incorporations and Maori Trusts are vehicles for Maori land development. They are both economic and social organisations, and with their resource base have a role to play in assisting with the establishment of new Maori enterprises, Incorporations, Trusts and Cooperatives. They also have a role in advising the Government on appropriate legislation under which they operate.



Conference therefore supports the establishment of New Zealand wide Associations for Maori Incorporations and Trusts whose objectives would include advising on the appropriate legislation and creating a united voice for these authorities.

Rationalisation:

Previously strong Maori tribal based groups have been weakened in recent years by committee systems which have not utilised the strengths within the tribal system.

Conference therefore supports the establishment of Maori Tribal/Regional Groups which would act as umbrella groups to spearhead economic initiatives at the local level.

Representations on Government Agencies:

Government funded agencies without links to Maori peole have difficulty in viewing Maori land, labour, development and other aspirations from a Maori perspective. Maori participation and representation on Governent Boards and quango's to date has smacked of tokenism. Conference therefore supports the appointment of Maori people with appropriate qualifications to Boards of Government funded agencies. Maori participation in all levels of decision making is essential if equality is to be attained.

Women:

The status of Maori women is of deep concern. Present policies have failed to address the cultural, social and economic status and the physical, spiritual and mental needs of Maori women. The picture which emerges from a study of the health, education, housing, employ-

ment and justice of Maori women is one of tragedy.

'Without women and land we cannot exist as a people'

A call for a Secretariat of Maori Women to be established within the Ministry of Womens Affairs is supported.

This will take one step towards achieving the economic, cultural and political parity of Maori women within maoridom, and within Aotearoa. They should work in consultation with, and with the support of, the Department of Maori Affairs.

There is a need to urgently address the status, existence and needs of Maori women.

Youth:

Conference accepts the demand of youth to be heard and to make a contribution to Maori development. They must be involved in decisions affecting them.

Conference was impressed by their commitment to overcome the difficulties we face. Their enthusiasm and their willingness to accept the responsibilities of building their future impressed all delegates.

The proposals put forward by them for the International Year for Youth are supported. We believe they have the qualities to fulfil their ambitions.

Health:

It is acknowledged that Maori ill health is among the worst in the world. The causes of ill health stem from a number of factors including, low economic status, educational underachievement, low self-esteem and lack of access to positive health care systems.

This problem will not be overcome by