

Continued from page 15.

Thirdly, education was a preparation for life, and so should acknowledge the realities of unemployment and educate accordingly. The fourth resolution was to encourage te kahui rangatahi to generate their own programmes, employ their own skills, operate at their own levels and respond to their own needs. Such encouragement should be actively generated by all Maori organisations. Finally this group urged tribal organisations to acknowledge the social and cultural value of their lands by considering marae and community based programmes for developing work and work skills; rural reconstruction programmes based on small landholdings; and financial incentives to Maori farming concerns to provide training and work opportunities.

Economic development

The following points emerged from the deliberations of this workshop. Maori development under Maori control was possible and desirable not only to Maori but to New Zealand as a whole, and was possible with full regard for, and utilisation of, traditional values and strengths. Such development could be brought about by a Maori industrial training board, more flexible financing, a greater utilisation of existing agencies (DFC, Rural Bank, etc.), and closer links with the private sector. Similarly, greater utilisation of other resources was needed. There was no clear framework for tapping into the expertise offered by, for example, DSIR and Agriculture and Fisheries. Communication and information was another problem, and might be eased by the establishment of a national data base for Maori groups.



HENARE EVERITT



HENARE EVERITT



KEN GEORGE