PUNA WAI KŌRERO
AN ANTHOLOGY OF MĀORI POETRY IN ENGLISH
EDITED BY
Reina Whaitiri
Robert Sullivan
In this pioneering anthology, two leading Māori poets and scholars collect together many Māori voices in English and let flow a wellspring of poetry.

From revered established writers as well as exciting new voices, the poems in Puna Wai Kōrero offer a broad picture of Māori poetry in English. The voices are many and diverse: confident, angry, traditional, respectful, experimental, despairing and full of hope, expressing a range of poetic techniques and the full scope of what it is to be Māori.

The anthology collects work from the many iwi and hapū of Aotearoa as well as Māori living in Australia and around the world, featuring the work of Hone Tuwhare, J. C. Sturm, Trixie Te Arama Menzies, Keri Hulme, Apirana Taylor, Roma Pōtiki, Hinemoana Baker, Tracey Tawhiao and others – as well as writers better known for forms other than poetry such as Witi Ihimaera, Paula Morris and Ngahuia Te Awekotuku. Short biographies are given for each poet, and the introduction, glossary and poem dates will make this taonga of Māori poetry especially useful in schools and other learning institutions.

Robert Sullivan (Ngāpuhi) and Reina Whaitiri (Kāi Tahu) are the editors of Homeland: New Writing from America, the Pacific, and Asia, published by the University of Hawai‘i Press, and, with Albert Wendt, the award-winning Whetu Moana: Contemporary Polynesian Poems in English (winner of a Montana New Zealand Book Award) and Mauri Ola: Contemporary Polynesian Poems in English II (finalist in the New Zealand Post Book Awards), both published by Auckland University Press and the University of Hawai‘i Press. Reina Whaitiri is a scholar, editor and researcher on Māori and Pacific literature; she lives in Auckland. Robert Sullivan is the author of many award-winning volumes of poetry. He currently teaches at Manukau Institute of Technology.
INTRODUCTION

Whakapapa is the fulcrum around which Māori construct iwi histories. It is also the source from which we draw inspiration. Everyone and everything, including poetry, has whakapapa, and the kaupapa of Puna Wai Kōrero is to explore the one hundred or so years of poetry written in English by Māori. As far as we have discovered, the earliest poem published in English was written by Apirana Ngata, so it is him that all subsequent Māori poets writing in English whakapapa back to.

Sir Apirana Ngata was a true visionary and his mauri lives on in the people and in his work. It was Ngata who collated hundreds of annotated songs in te reo rangatira, culminating in the pre-eminent anthology Ngā Mōteatea. This is the most important collection of Māori-language song poems ever published and was completed after his death by noted scholars, translators and linguists, including Pei Te Hurinui Jones, Tamati Muturangi Reedy and Hirini Moko Mead. Ngata continues to be a guiding light for Māori so we accordingly begin this anthology with his poem ‘A scene from the past’.

For Māori, contact with Pākehā and their literary forms provided an exciting opportunity to express their experiences in new ways. The traditional forms of oral poetry remained – such as waiata ringa ringa, waiata tangi, waiata aroha, oriori, karakia, haka and whaikōrero – but writing words down in a different language and different forms was the beginning of new genres. Māori quickly and enthusiastically began experimenting, and the work collected here in Puna Wai Kōrero is but a fraction of what has been produced over the years. We apologise for having to be so selective but hopefully what is presented will encourage further anthologising. Song lyrics, for example, and slam poetry are genres deserving of further study and need to be collected to show the variety of work being written.

Puna Wai Kōrero is also a tribute to Hone Tuwhare, whom we acknowledge as Aotearoa’s poet laureate. He is certainly worthy of that title in the Māori world but he also stands alongside those considered to be the best New Zealand poets. Since the early 1960s Tuwhare’s poetry has been enjoyed by generations of readers and his work has been translated into many languages. The numerous references to Tuwhare in this collection demonstrate the high regard in which he is held and, although he will be missed, his mana lives on in the large body of work he leaves. His son Robert has generously given permission to publish the poems included here. We extend our thanks to him. Some of Hone’s poems selected for inclusion
are the personal favourites of the editors, while others will be recognised as iconic representatives of his work. Ngā mihi ki a koe, Hone.

Our matua Selwyn Murupaenga kindly allowed us to use the title Puna Wai Kōrero for this anthology. Murupaenga was one of the first Māori to be involved in radio, film-making and television in Aotearoa and he produced a long-running (1971–96) weekly National Radio programme entitled Te Puna Wai Korero. The word ‘puna’ refers to a wellspring, while ‘wai’ means both water and memory. ‘Kōrero’ refers to talk, stories, the mana kupu of a highly charged language as well as that in everyday use. The title of Hone Tuwhare’s 1993 collection, Deep River Talk, also expresses some of the essence of what Puna Wai Kōrero can mean.

In most previous anthologies of New Zealand poetry, Māori poets have been given only cursory acknowledgement. One purpose of this anthology is to showcase the many Māori poets who have contributed to the literary landscape of Aotearoa. While poets such as Hone Tuwhare, Robert Sullivan, Rangi Faith and Arapera Blank are established poets, others have not yet had the recognition they deserve. With Puna Wai Kōrero we wanted to provide a space for all poets of Māori descent.

The pioneering work of Witi Ihimaera, D. S. Long, Irihapeti Ramsden and Haare Williams set a benchmark with the publication of anthologies of Māori writing, Into the World of Light (1982) and the multi-volume Te Ao Mārama (1992–96). These important anthologies introduced New Zealand to a broad but little-known and little-understood Māori world and gave voice to the many writers who would not have otherwise been heard. In the introduction to the first of these books the absence of Māori literary anthologies is noted, even though Māori writing is described as ‘the pou tokomanawa of New Zealand literature’. Writers such as Patricia Grace, Witi Ihimaera, Keri Hulme and J. C. Sturm are now well known for their fiction but Māori playwrights, lyricists and script writers still need to be anthologised.

We would like to acknowledge the work of Huia Publishers, who have been publishing annual collections of short fiction by Māori writers. They recently published Huia Histories of Māori: Ngā Tāhuhu Kōrero (2012), a collection of essays by Māori scholars, edited by Danny Keenan. The Māori literary journal Ora Nui has published two issues since 2012, and other indigenous Pacific anthologies featuring Māori writers include Mana, and the award-winning Whetu Moana (2003) and Mauri Ola (2010) co-edited by Albert Wendt and the editors of this volume.

For this book we have attempted to find as many poets with a Māori whakapa as possible. There must certainly be poets we would have selected had we been aware of them. Some others we have not been able to contact for permission
to use their work. In both cases we regret their absence. While there is a wide range of voices and perspectives in the poetry, there are generally elements which are identifiable as Māori. Sometimes the Māori connection is obvious while at others it is more obscure, more subtle, or perhaps not there at all. There may be direct references to traditional songs in te reo or to well-known personalities, or allusions to other poems or poets. Many poets refer to Māori who have spent their lives promoting and supporting Māori rights and their respect is clearly expressed. The many references to local legends and incidents may not be recognised by all, but for those connected to them by tradition or memory, there is great pleasure in the reading. Although the Glossary includes brief explanations of some historical events, comprehensive coverage is simply beyond the scope of this anthology.

In selecting poetry for the anthology we wanted to ask questions of the poets and their work. What identifies Māori poetry? or a Māori poet? What compels us to identify as Māori even though our links may be tenuous, or slight, or forgotten, even hidden? It may be painful to remember who we are or where we have come from, but frequently there is a sense of what it is to be proudly Māori. It is often the exploration of whakapapa which effects a connection. With aroha and manaakitanga, we support the work of writers who have asserted their Māori identity through their whakapapa.

The poetry in Puna Wai Kōrero comes out of the countryside, from the towns and cities, and from many countries around the world. The Māori diaspora spreads across the globe but wherever we find ourselves we continue to identify as Māori and remain connected to Aotearoa – after all, this is the one and only place on earth where we can claim a tūrangawaewae. The voices are many and diverse: confident, angry, passionate, respectful, proud, despairing and full of hope, expressing the full scope of what it is to be human, and especially, to be Māori.

Much to our delight, artists not widely known for writing poetry offered us work: Witi Ihimaera, Paula Morris, Ngahuia Te Awekotuku, for example. Both Ihimaera and Te Awekotuku have previously been anthologised in poetry collections but it is a privilege to be allowed to include their work. It is gratifying to have poetry written especially for Puna Wai Kōrero: by Paula Morris, Briar Wood, Jacq Carter and Amber Esau, for example. We are also fortunate to have poetry from long-established poets such as J. C. Sturm, Trixie Te Arama Menzies, Keri Hulme, Apirana Taylor, Roma Pōtiki, Hinemoana Baker, and Phil Kawana. We note that Hawai‘i-based poet Vernice Wineera, who continues to write, was the first Māori woman to publish a collection of poems, Mahanga: Pacific Poems, in 1978.
Hinemoana Baker (Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Te Ātiawa, Ngāi Tahu, Germany, England) was born in Christchurch and raised in Whakatane and Nelson. She has lived for more than twenty years in Wellington and Kāpiti. She is a poet, recording artist, singer-songwriter, occasional broadcaster and tutor of creative writing. Her first collection of poetry, mātuhi | needle (VUP, 2004), and her second, kōiwi kōiwi (VUP, 2010), draw on aspects of her mixed Māori and Pākehā heritage. Her third, waha | mouth, will be published during her 2014 term as writer in residence at the International Institute of Modern Letters, Victoria University, Wellington.

Te tangi a te rito

Bones, in this place the soles 
of my feet are not null; how
must I walk? My throat
has not woven the call. My throat

has not spoken the harakeke. The north
you say, is thick with it.
Open-mouthed for the host but not
so silenced in the throat. In this kitchen

violence placed its thumbs on the bud
of the call. In this garden violence
pinched us back.
The softness drops
from your forehead, shame
darkens my mouth to a
museum, to a purple
gallery of pūhā and pāua and the sounds
of these things
that keep a family well-fed
and its friends
at your table in the singing
summer.

(1996)
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\textit{Te tangi a te rito}

Bones, in this place the soles of my feet are not null; how must I walk? My throat has not woven the call. My throat has not spoken the harakeke. The north you say, is thick with it. Open-mouthed for the host but not so silenced in the throat. In this kitchen violence placed its thumbs on the bud of the call. In this garden violence pinched us back. The softness drops from your forehead, shame darkens my mouth to a museum, to a purple gallery of pūhā and pāua and the sounds of these things that keep a family well-fed and its friends at your table in the singing summer.

(1996)

Kelly Ana Morey (Ngāti Kuri, Te Rarawa, Te Aupōuri) is an award-winning writer, journalist and oral historian. She was one of the inaugural recipients of the Janet Frame Award (2006), won the First Novel award with \textit{Bloom} at the Montana New Zealand Book Awards in 2004, and held the Michael King Maori Writer’s Residency in 2014. She has written four novels and three non-fiction titles, and tries to write a poem a year, not always successfully. She is a writer/photographer and copy-editor for \textit{Show Circuit}, an equestrian magazine, and is currently writing a novel about Phar Lap, which will be published at the end of 2015.

\textbf{Ture te haki}

\begin{verbatim}
... you fly your flags of history quietly
for now
battle pendants hidden in wooden boxes
  in blackened rooms
rotting and fading into dust under
  well intentioned eyes
that wonder at your beauty and your stories and
  your size
no land beneath the wool and cotton
  and silk
the star of David, the cross of Mikaere and the
  wounded heart
  bleeding
no way for you to come home
you sit and wait for darkness to go quickly
for light to fall on your ruined threads
the flags are quiet
for now...
\end{verbatim}

(1999)
Roma Pōtiki was born in Lower Hutt in 1958. Her tribal affiliations are to Te Rarawa, Te Aupōuri and Ngāti Rangitihi. She is a playwright and commentator on Māori theatre, and has been a theatre performer and director of a Māori theatre company. She is also a curator and visual artist and has work in the permanent collection of The New Douse in Lower Hutt. Her poetry collections include *Stones in Her Mouth* (IWA, 1992), *Shaking the Tree* (Steele Roberts, 1998) and *Oriori* (Tandem Press, 1999), a collaboration with visual artist Robyn Kahukiwa.

**Bound to**

bound together in the darkness
our faces push out of the night
man and woman struggle with each other
sigh and breathe as one wrist locks another
and hip bones press
flat against the boards.

catching and getting caught.
Māui’s net is thrown
and scoops us both in its rough binding.

lashed by old seas
the new fish gasp and twist onto the shore.

one thigh rolls
the other slumps
a summer crescent hitches itself into the sky.

no one is crying,
we both smile.

(1993)
Maraea Rakuraku is Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa, Pahauwera and fiercely Tūhoe. ‘Aunties are Boss is dedicated to Aunty Nancy Timoti – the truthsayer, Maria Heu Rangi, who taught me much about what sugar bowl got used at Matahi, my fellow Aunties Mere, Hari and Leanne and to the fiercest Auntie of them all, my mother Ameria Rakuraku.’ Maraea’s writing appears in Call and Response 79, Huia Collections 4 and 6 and the on-line journal Shenandoah.

Aunties are Boss

It doesn’t matter how many babies you have, how many times you marry or divorce, how skinny or fat you become, how many degrees hang on your wall, how flash your car or house is or how old you get, Aunties are Boss

They always talk to you like you are 14, everything they say is a directive, even when it isn’t, there’s a bed over there, have a kai and get a cup of tea

They ask you to clean the wharepaku and then they do it properly when you’ve finished, they suggest you ‘throw your eyeballs around the wharekai’ when you ask, where’s the tea towel? You then watch as their eyeballs swivel in their head when you ask, ‘where do the dishes go?’

They send you to the shop to get tomato sauce and back again five minutes later to get toilet paper, they sack you off the computer as soon as they walk in the door, they tell you to stop eavesdropping and leave the room when they are talking to your mother, Aunties are Boss

They squeeze lollies into your hand when the other kids aren’t looking, they tell you, your tāne is not good enough for you not directly
they do this, by ignoring him
for years,
they tell you, your wahine is not good enough for you
not directly
they do this,
by loving your children,
Aunties are Boss

They will remind you how precious you are in a Facebook post and message in all the other Aunties,
when your parents separate, they pay for your music lessons, school stationery bill and uniforms,
they send texts to your mother daily reminding her why she is better off without him,
Aunties are Boss

Aunties will tell you not to talk to Koro, Nanny or your Mother like that and to pick that lip off the floor
and if they ever hear you talk that way to them again you’ll have them to answer to,
they will tell you to stop using Koro or Nanny like they’re an EFTPOS machine,
they will tell Koro and Nanny to stop acting like an EFTPOS machine,
Aunties are Boss

Aunties are Dragon slayers
ready to plunge swords into the hearts of monsters,
Aunties are Taniwha crouching in the river
prepared to throw you back to shore should you stray too far,
Aunties are Patupaiarehe
silently watching from afar, certain that you will become exactly who you are meant to be as has been divined from your parents, your parents’ parents and your parents’ parents’ parents

Aunties
Aunties are Boss

(2013)
HONE TUWHARE

Hone Tuwhare (1922–2008) was a poet of Ngāpuhi iwi – hapū Ngāti Korokoro, Ngāti Tautahi, Te Popoto and Te Uri-O-Hau. Tuwhare burst on to the New Zealand literary scene with his first collection of poetry, *No Ordinary Sun* (Blackwood and Janet Paul, 1964). Over the following four decades he published twelve further collections of poems, short stories and a play, and immersed himself in writing, performing and touring both in New Zealand and overseas. He was the recipient of many awards and fellowships and was twice winner of the Montana New Zealand poetry award. Tuwhare was Te Mata Poet Laureate in 1999 and received two honorary doctorates in literature. He was named one of New Zealand’s ten greatest living artists in 2003. Hone Tuwhare passed away in Dunedin on 16 January 2008. His poetry is now available in *Small Holes in the Silence: Collected Works* (Godwit, 2011).

**O Africa**

On bloody acts  
that make less human  
mankind’s brighter sun,  
let revulsion rise.  
Eclipse  
the moon’s black evil:

so that innocence  
and the child shall reign  
so that we may dream  
good dreams again.

(1964)

**No ordinary sun**

Tree let your arms fall:  
raise them not sharply in supplication  
to the bright enhaloed cloud.  
Let your arms lack toughness and  
resilience for this is no mere axe  
to blunt, nor fire to smother.
Your sap shall not rise again
to the moon's pull.
No more incline a deferential head
to the wind's talk, or stir
to the tickle of coursing rain.

Your former shagginess shall not be
wreathed with the delightful flight
of birds nor shield
nor cool the ardour of unheeding
lovers from the monstrous sun.

Tree let your naked arms fall
nor extend vain entreaties to the radiant ball.
This is no gallant monsoon's flash,
no dashing trade wind's blast.
The fading green of your magic
emanations shall not make pure again
these polluted skies . . . for this
is no ordinary sun.

O tree
in the shadowless mountains
the white plains and
the drab sea floor
your end at last is written.

(1964)
**Hotere**

When you offer only three
vertical lines precisely drawn
and set into a dark pool of lacquer
it is a visual kind of starvation:

and even though my eye-balls
roll up and over to peer inside
myself, when I reach the beginning
of your eternity I say instead: hell
let’s have another feed of mussels

*Like, I have to think about it, man*

When you stack horizontal lines
into vertical columns which appear
to advance, recede, shimmer and wave
like exploding packs of cards
I merely grunt and say: well, if it
is not a famine, it’s a feast

*I have to roll another smoke, man*

But when you score a superb orange
circle on a purple thought-base
I shake my head and say: hell, what
is this thing, called love

*Like, I’m euchred, man. I’m eclipsed*

(1970)