

IWI

The word of the issue is iwi. Iwi is used in text so we have included the modified Wikipedia definition with our own explanations of relevance:

We don't hold the original Maori as model environmental citizens for now, nor as a template of future community - we don't make them into 'noble savages' we hope. Certainly their society has spectacular achievements in migration, relationships to nature and continuity. We modern industrialised peoples too easily forget that people once operated collectively within specific cultural codes and practices. Often, these codes and practices now - even democracy itself - one of our greatest- seems lost, forgotten. Modern life now, we feel is often a spiritual/communal wilderness- we leave it to the market, growth and bizarre celebrity to bind us. This wilderness the Maori resisted. We industrialised 'tribes' - are available collectively through cultural codes only for special events like war mongering, nationalistic fervour evincing Fascism and rigid communism notably, sport and to achieve occasionally, but more rarely, some good and abiding outcomes. With environmental, population and resource crises looming, we should collectively plan, learning from the traditional Maori and our modern histories.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iwi>

In Māori, as well as in many other Polynesian languages, *iwi* literally means "bone". It is a grounding Māori word that can refer to returning home after travelling or living elsewhere as "going back to the bones" — literally to the burial-areas of the ancestors. Māori author Keri Hulme's novel, *The Bone People* (1985), has a title linked directly to the dual meaning of bone and "tribal people".

Many names of iwi begin with *Ngāti* or with *Ngāi* (from *ngā āti* and *ngā ai*, both meaning roughly "the offspring of"). *Ngāti* has become a productive term in New Zealand English to refer to groups of people: examples are Ngāti Pākehā (Pākehā white people as a group), Ngāti Poneke (Māori who have migrated into the Wellington region), and Ngāti Rānana (Māori living in London). Ngāti Tūmatauenga, "Tribe of Tūmatauenga" (the god of war), is the official Māori-language name of the New Zealand Army.

Iwi groups trace their ancestry to the original Polynesian migrants who, according to tradition, arrived from Hawaiki. Some *iwi* cluster into larger groupings based on genealogical tradition, known as *waka* (literally: "canoes", with reference to the original migration voyages), but these super-groupings generally serve symbolic rather than practical functions. Each *iwi* has a number of *hapū* ("sub-tribes"). For example, the Ngāti Whātua iwi has hapū including Te Uri-o-Hau, Te Roroa, Te Taou, and Ngāti Whātua ki Ōrākei. As an expression of grounding iwi also links through the ancestors the current generation to the land.

We dedicate this Issue of CRAFT to *iwi* and draw from its inspiration a collectivism - a necessary part of our hope for all our futures.