Let's celebrate! Officially on **November 28**, Lā Kūʻokoʻa is a holiday that was first celebrated in 1843 to commemorate Hawai‘i’s independence. That was the year when the United States, Britain, and France officially recognized Hawaiian independence due to the efforts of the kingdom’s first diplomat Timoteo Ha‘ailio and his associate William Richards.

**Check out the following activities at the Hawaiian Studies Building on Monday, November 28, 2022**

- **Kilo at the Ahu**  
  Time: 12 PM - 12:15 PM  
  Please join us in kicking off our event with a kilo in front of the Hawaiian Studies Building at our ahu.
- **Kauhale Blessing**  
  Time: 12:15 PM - 12:30 PM  
  Kilo will be followed by Pastor Darryl who will be blessing our Kauhale Study Space.
- **Screen Printing**  
  Time: 12:30 PM - 2 PM (while supplies last)  
  Themed screens will be available. Please bring items you’d like to print on (t-shirt, bags, etc). Items will be hung to dry, you’re free to come back but please pick up your prints by 3 PM.
- **Jam Sesh & Akamai Board Game**  
  Time: 12:30 PM - 3 PM  
  Bring your ukulele and jam during our event! We’ll also have the Akamai Board Game out. Test your knowledge of ‘Olelo Hawai‘i, Hawaiian traditions and histories, sacred places and popular culture!
- **Films**  
  Time: 12:30 PM - 3 PM  
  Be sure to check out the Hawaiian Studies classroom where a variety of different films will be running throughout the event!
- **Food**  
  Time: 12:30 PM - 3 PM  
  Get some grinds! There will be platters available from Ishihara Market, as well as snacks provided by Hale Mālama’s Food Pantry.

**Talking Story with Jason Ford**

We got to talk story with our newly hired Kikuchi Archivist, Jason Ford, as he begins to dive into thousands of archeological findings and documents of the late Dr. Pila Kikuchi.

**Background**

“I was born and raised in Lubbock, Texas which is the ancestral lands of my Apache and Comanche ancestors. Interestingly, Lubbock has a world-renowned archeological site called the Lubbock Lake Landmark. I spent a lot of time there growing up and even did summer archaeology programs as a young child. I never intended to work in any archaeology related field, but somehow always found myself on its periphery. As it turns out, after graduating from UH Mānoa with my bachelor’s in Hawaiian Language and studies in ethnobiology, I spent a few years doing cultural research and Hawaiian Language translation in an archaeology firm here in the islands. Following this, I obtained my MLISc. after completing a thesis focusing on Indigenous Information Literacy, and spent the past few years getting experience in library and archival contexts. I have been in Hawai‘i for a decade now, and I’m really grateful to be here working with Dr. Kikuchi’s archaeology collection and his other materials. I couldn’t ask for a better way to apply my background, skills and knowledge.”

**Establishing the Center**

“I’ve started arranging the materials at a topical level by box. If you visit the archive space now, you’ll see this arrangement of spread out boxes occupying the entire floor space. I began with two overarching criteria of arrangement. One is by materials representing Dr. Kikuchi’s work on archeology projects, and the other is based on material type or format. As I go through further iterations of inventoring and processing the materials, more precise categories and sub-categories are emerging. The objective is to arrange the materials in a way that captures the provenance of Dr. Kikuchi, or has an intellectual order that’s best for researchers accessing the archive.

Something interesting that I’ve found in the archive so far are some of Dr. Kikuchi’s folders that outline how to establish an archaeology archive. In 2002, Dr. Kikuchi held a three day workshop here at Kau‘ai Community College about establishing archaeology project archives and left behind a series of notes and resources about that. It’ll be interesting to be able to utilize his own primary sources to assist in developing the Kikuchi Center.”

For more information on the Kikuchi Collection (Kūkulu A‘e Grant), please contact Jason Ford at: jford9@hawaii.edu

**Hā-Breath Highlight**

**Hā-breath Highlight**

**Kahiau Hamberg**  
Online Hawaiian Pacific Studies Program, UH West O‘ahu

**Why did you pursue your major through distance education and what has your experience been like so far?**

“I chose to pursue my major through this program because it allows me to get my degree while still tending to my kuleana at home on Kaua‘i. So far my experience through this program has been great and I’ve been able to enjoy everything!”

**Do you have any advice for other students looking towards a distance education degree?**

“My advice to other students looking into a distance education degree is to just pay close attention to deadlines and due dates and always reach out to either your teacher or counselor if you need help or have any questions. One thing that helps me is using a calendar to write down deadlines and due dates.”

For more info on getting your four-year degree online, please contact Anuhea Piliere:  
Email: a.piliere@hawaii.edu  
Phone: 808-245-8374  
Office: OSC Room 206C

**Strengthened Sense of Hawai‘i**

“A sense of Hawai‘i is demonstrated through an appreciation for its rich history, diversity and indigenous language and culture. I am able to navigate effectively across cultures and communities and be a steward of the homeland.”
CULTURAL CONNECTION
Celebrating Makahiki Season

In late October and early November the star cluster Makali’i (Pleiades or Seven Sisters) rises over the horizon in Hawai‘i at sunset initiating the Makahiki season. Lono-i-ka-makahiki or Lono is the main Hawaiian god of Makahiki, bringing prosperity to the land including: rainfall, fertility, agriculture, music, and peace. Makahiki also celebrates Akua Pa‘ani, the god of sports, Kihawahine, a high-ranking Maui chiefess that was transformed into a mo‘o (lizard) goddess, and Kahōʻāliʻi, an akua kanaka maoli (a human who turned into a god).

Makahiki is a time of offering the best from the year and resting, reflecting, religious festivities, and having peace and friendly competition through sports and games. War was kapu (prohibited) and chiefs collected ‘auhau offerings from the maka‘āinana (commoners) within ahupua‘a.

At the time of Kamehameha I, the people observed the tradition called hānaipū or the feeding of Lono. During hānaipū the priests circulated the Islands with poles that represented the Makahiki gods. There were two types of poles: akua loa (tax) offerings from the maka‘āinana (commoners) within ahupua‘a.

During the Makahiki season, Lono is seen in the sky. The Makahiki goddess Lono is often depicted holding a fish or other symbol of fertility and prosperity. The goddess holds a torch and is often accompanied by her companion, Chiefess Kihawahine, who is also depicted with a torch and a fish.

Contact us for more information! You can also learn more about our grants, services, and opportunities on our website! kauai.hawaii.edu/titleii