

Junshin Miyazaki
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HAKALAU JODO MISSION



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January & February 2020

UPCOMING EVENTS

A word about Clean-Up: We are trying to make sure our Mission is clean and that our members are not overburdened with the task. This year, we are scheduling clean-up on the fourth Saturday of the month, from 9 a.m. -- Noon, followed by lunch. Sometimes the fourth Saturday is not possible, and another clean-up date will be posted in the bulletin. The specific area or areas to be cleaned that day will be announced as people gather that morning. Of course, the temple will be cleaned on a regular basis. We hope that you will be able to assist with clean-up.

- **January 1:** Shusho-e (New Year's Day service), 1 – 2 p.m. followed by sake, firecrackers and snacks.
- **January 12:** Coffee and pastries from Noon – 1 p.m., followed by Gyoki-e (Memorial Service for Saint Honen's death), 1 – 2 p.m.
- **January 25 (Fourth Saturday of the Month): Clean-Up** of designated area, 9 – Noon, followed by lunch.
- **February 8: Clean-Up** and Set-Up for New Years Party, 9 – Noon, coffee, water and soda and snacks available for breaks.
- **February 9:** Nehan-e (Buddha's memorial service), 10 a.m./ Followed by New Year's Party, 11 a.m.
- **February 22 (Fourth Saturday of the Month): Clean-Up** of designated area, 9 – Noon, followed by lunch.

See the entire schedule of 2020 services on the next page.

Schedule for 2020 (subject to change)

Jodo Shu Services at Hakalau Jodo Mission or Hilo Meishoin

January 1	Shusho-e (New Year's Day service)	1 p.m.
January 12	Gyoki-e (Memorial Service for Saint Honen's death)	1 p.m.
February 9	Nehan-e (Buddha's memorial service)/ Followed by New Year's Party	10 a.m./ 11 a.m.
March 8	Spring Higan-e (Equinox Day service)	1 p.m.
April 12	Hanamatsuri (Buddha's Birthday service)	1 p.m.
May 30	Memorial Day Service at Hakalau monument, Hakalau Veterans Park	10 a.m.
August 15	O-Bon Service/Bon Dance	5:30 p.m./ 6:30 p.m.
September 13	Joint Higan Service at Hilo Meishoin	10 a.m.
November 15	Ojuya (10-day-10-night Nembutsu service)	1 p.m.
December 13	Jodo-e (Bodhi Day Service)	1 p.m.

Other Buddhist Gatherings

April 5	Big Island Buddhist Federation Hanamatsuri at Hilo Higashi Hongwanji	TBD*
April 25	Big Island United Meisho Ladies' Association Convention at Hilo Meishoin	TBD*
June 5-7	Hawaii State YBA Convention at Hilo Meishoin	TBD*
September 18-20	Laypersons' Convention at Honolulu Betsuin	TBD*
December 6	Big Island Buddhist Federation Bodhi Day Service at Hilo Higashi Hongwanji	TBD*

*TBD – TO BE DETERMINED

CONTACT LIST

If you have any questions about clean-up, the schedule of services, membership, or other questions about the Mission, please contact us!

- **Junshin Miyazaki**, Minister: 936-7828 or gongqi326@hotmail.com
- **Jan Nakamura**, President: 295-7797 or ja.nakamura001@gmail.com
- **Susan Forbes**, Treasurer: 808-286-6130 or sksforbes@gmail.com
- **Kerry Browning**, Secretary: 963-6452 or browningke@yahoo.com
- **Yumiko Bamba**, Grounds Oversight: 238-5533 or ybamba555@gmail.com
- **Clyde Chinen**, Facilities Oversight: 963-6759 or cschin643@gmail.com
- **Akiko Masuda**, Senior Luncheons, Community Liaison: 963-6422 or msakiko@hawaii.rr.com

NENKI MEMORIAL SERVICE

The anniversaries for our deceased members and ancestors are included on the next page. Please contact Rev. Miyazaki at 808-936-7828 or email at gongqi326@hotmail.com to schedule a service.

MONTH	NAME	DATE OF DEATH	ANNIVERSARY
January	Masanori Sakai	1/9/94	27 th
	Machi Yokoyama	1/24/71	50 th
February	Kamaro Shimabukuro	2/1/71	50 th
	Tetsuo Yoshizumi	2/12/74	47 th
	Wazo Kanna	2/21/71	50 th
March	Takeo Uratani	3/10/94	27 th
	Van Miyamoto	3/12/71	50 th
	Masao Kitagawa	3/19/71	50 th
	Isao Yoshida	3/26/98	23 rd
	Hoichi Ueda	3/31/08	13 th
April	Hatsuyo Arita	4/30/71	50 th
May	Ushi Taira	5/4/94	27 th
	Noboru Motonaga	5/20/84	37 th
June	Shunichi Sugino	6/3/19	1st
July	Josuah Hirakawa	7/10/96	25 th
	Mildred Mowat	7/12/88	33 rd
	Tsuru Hiyane	7/13/74	47 th
	Shinzo Imura	7/13/71	50 th
	Shizuyo Yoshida	7/16/98	23 rd
	Oto Taita	7/22/94	27 th
August	Masao Takeya	8/1/74	47 th
	Kana Hirakawa	8/6/98	23 rd
	Hideo Kunishi	8/20/71	50 th
	Morimitsu Nakamura	8/22/94	27 th
	Shigeo Kobashigawa	8/27/71	50 th
	Satoyo Kurisu	8/31/74	47 th
September	Masako Machida	9/19/98	23 rd
	Seitoku Miyashiro	9/22/84	37 th
	Kiyoshi Miyashiro	9/25/96	25 th
October	Sanzo Arita	10/8/84	37 th
	Seizen Kaneshiro	10/9/78	43 rd
	Haruyo Hashimoto	10/29/94	27 th
	Yaeko Morita	10/30/94	27 th
November	Sachiko Hirowatari	11/2/19	1st
	Tsuyako Fujimori	11/13/74	47 th
	Shoei Yabiku	11/14/96	25 th
	Sadame Uratani	11/23/84	37 th
	Minoru Nakagawa	11/30/74	47 th
December	Yae Kikuchi	12/2/71	50 th
	Yoshino Mishima	12/3/74	47 th
	Keitaro Tanaka	12/14/71	50 th
	Tsune Eto	12/24/78	43 rd
	Shizuko Uehara	12/28/74	47 th

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The DARUMA is a traditional doll modeled after Bodhidharma, the founder of the Zen tradition of Buddhism. These dolls are typically red, depicting a bearded man, although they vary greatly in color and design depending on region and artist. Considered a toy by some, Daruma has a design that is rich in symbolism. Darumas are seen as a symbol of **perseverance and good luck**.

The figure's eyes are both blank white. A user selects a goal or wish and then paints in the left eye. Once the desired goal is achieved, the right eye is filled in. There are other legends about his eyes and arms and legs. Daruma's many designs, particularly the shape, color eyes and facial hair, each have their own history and symbolic meaning. Daruma is often illustrated alongside the phrase "seven times down, eight times up".

Artist Randall Shiroma, a very dear friend, created the Daruma on the grounds of our Mission, pictured below. For many years, this Daruma was housed at my home in Keaau. Knowing that I was moving, Randy wanted it relocated to my second home, so he donated the DARUMA to Hakalau Jodo Mission.



Photo courtesy of Yumiko Bamba

Randall Shiroma graduated with a MA & MFA in sculpture from San Jose State University. Randall has created commissioned projects displayed in Hawaii and on the Mainland, including sculptures at Kau High School, Lahainaluna High School, Volcano Art

Center, Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and the Arts, and Hilton Towers in San Jose, California.

We are honored to have a special place to showcase the work of a special person.

We have done many things this year again, with the help of many members, Friends of the Hakalau, Jodo Mission and our community. We will need to continue to work with a positive attitude and endurance to keep our temple existing. Thank you for your help and your support. May you persevere and enjoy your good luck in 2020. Arigato and tanomimasu.

Mahalo and Arigato,
Jan Nakamura, President

MINISTER'S MESSAGE

Message #1: About Ojuya

This Ojuya or Ten day--ten night Nembutsu service was started in a temple of Tendai-shu in Kyoto in the mid-1400s. In 1495, Emperor Gotsuchimikado allowed a Jodo Shu monk Yuso to hold an Ojuya service. Since then Ojuya has been held in Jodo Shu temples. You might think that it was super-special that the Ojuya became a Jodo Shu service by an imperial sanction, but it was not really special. Emperor Gotsuchimikado, a Buddhist, was poor and didn't have political power. He invited popular monks of any sect to the imperial court and told them to pray for the country.

As you know, the new Japanese emperor Naruhito was enthroned this year. He is pretty popular, and the imperial court seems to be doing well. I think he is not a Buddhist. His father is not Buddhist either.

Since this O-Juya service became a Jodo-shu service endorsed by an emperor, and Japan has a new emperor, I would like to talk about the emperor and Buddhism.

According to the Imperial Court, the new emperor Naruhito is the 126th emperor preceded by 2 empresses and 124 emperors in the past. However, it is not certain if the first 25 emperors really existed. The first 25 emperors show up in Japanese mythology. The myth says that a god, Ninigi, descended from heaven to Kyushu. Ninigi's grandma was Amaterasu, the goddess of the sun. Amaterasu is the main god in heaven. Ninigi's grandson Hikokohodemi conquered Nara, the central area of Japan. Hikokohodemi became

the first emperor of Japan, Emperor Jinmu. The emperors after Jinmu are descendants of Jinmu. The mythology tells that the emperors are the offspring of the goddess of the sun. Therefore, emperors were also the top priest of the Japanese ethnic religion called Shinto.

The 26th emperor, Emperor Keitai is considered to be certain. He lived around 500.

In 538, a king of a country on the Korean Peninsula sent a Buddha statue and some sutras to the emperor. The emperor was Kinmei, Keitai's son. The Korean king wrote that "the Buddha is very popular in the world. You can fulfill all your wishes according to his teaching."

The emperors' subjects started to argue about Buddhism. Progressive subjects said "all other countries worship the Buddha. We should too." Conservative subjects said "our imperial court is fine because we pray to our gods. Our gods would get mad if we worship that foreign god." The emperor Kinmei maintained a neutral position. He told the progressive subjects to try to pray.

The political fight over the Buddha went on for about 50 years. Eventually, the progressive group defeated the conservative group in 587. The emperor was Yomei, Kinmei's son. The leader of the progressive guys was the grandpa of Emperor Yomei. Yomei worshipped the Buddha. Since then emperors became Buddhists.

The imperial court moved to Nara in 710 and to Kyoto in 794. Emperors and noblemen believed that Buddhism built big temples here and there. As I mentioned before, emperors were the top priests of Shinto. Since they worship the Buddha, Buddhism and Shinto were syncretized.

The samurai class became powerful in the mid-1100s. In 1192, Yoritomo Minamoto was assigned as Shogun by the emperor. He started the shogun government in Kamakura, 300 miles east from Kyoto and denied the emperor's political power. The imperial court raised an army in 1221 in protest, but the shogun government won. The emperor was forced to retire, and the shogun government appointed an 8-year-old loyal family member as the new emperor. Since the title of Shogun was given by the emperor, the powerful shogun government didn't kill the emperor or destroy the imperial court. The imperial court was controlled by the shogun government. Emperors functioned as a

diploma mills for the Shogun family and as head priests of Shinto.

The Kamakura shogun government ended in 1333. Then Ashikaga samurai clan opened the shogun government in Kyoto. The Ashikaga shogun government ended in 1573. Then the Tokugawa clan opened the shogun government in Edo or Tokyo in 1603. Neither the Ashikaga nor the Tokugawa treated the imperial court nicely. The imperial court was always poor and not respected. Emperors continued to worship Buddhism. Their funerals were done by the Sennyuji temple.

In 1854, U.S. Commodore Perry used gunboats to force the opening of Japan. The Shogun was criticized, and low-class samurais of Yamaguchi started the anti-shogun movement. They said, "Shogun should get rid of barbarians. That is Shogun's business. If cannot, he should return his title to the emperor. Then we should reform our country under the emperor." After 14 years of struggling, the Shogun eventually returned his title to the Imperial court, and the emperor came back to power in 1868, for the first time in 600 years.

The emperor was Mutsuhito. He was 16. His father emperor died a year before the restoration. His funeral was done by Sennyuji, the same as the past emperors.

There was a super-urgent need for the new government to make Japan strong under the emperor so that Japan wouldn't be invaded by the Western countries. But there was a problem; most people didn't know the emperor. The government had to educate people. The government separated Shinto and Buddhism and made Shinto the national religion. People attacked Buddhist temples. Emperor's graves in Sennyuji temple were confiscated.

Emperor was the human god, absolute king, and generalissimo or the highest-ranking of all generals. All schools had a shrine with the emperor's picture inside. Students and teachers bowed to the shrine, and the principal read the Imperial Rescript on Education every morning.

Fortunately, Emperor Mutsuhito met the expectations of the government. He was strong, patient, dignified and nice looking.

Issei started to come to Hawaii in 1885. Most of them were educated to respect the emperor, so Emperor Meiji was popular among Japanese people in

Hawaii. Emperor Mutsuhito gave the posthumous name Meisho to our founder Honen-sama. Since Emperor Mutsuhito was so popular, Hawaii Jodo Shu churches put Meisho on their Fujinkai and YBA.

Emperor Mutsuhito died in 1912 at the age of 59. His funeral was done in the ancient Shinto way. His posthumous name is Emperor Meiji. His son Yoshihito was not very strong and didn't live long. He reigned from 1912, died in 1926. His posthumous name is Emperor Taisho. Then Emperor Hirohito was enthroned. He was 25. In 1945, Japan surrendered. Hirohito became a symbol of Japan. Emperor Hirohito lived 88 years. He lived the longest among certain emperors. He is Emperor Showa. Hirohito's son is Akihito, who retired this year. Akihito's son is Naruhito.

Japanese Imperial Court has lasted 1500 years. When we see its history, they underwent lots of hardships, but somehow they have survived, and most of the time they were with Buddhism.

This church has survived for over 100 years. It is not easy to survive, but there will be good days if we survive. So please continue to support our church, and lead happy lives with Namu Amida Butsu...

Message #2: Happy New Year!

The year 2020 is the year of nezumi, a rat or a mouse.

Nezumi is one of the most familiar animals. I guess rats have lived close to humans since farming began. Nezumi shows up in Japanese mythology.

A god Onamuchi was the youngest of 81 boys. His 80 older brothers loved a goddess Yakami. They decided to visit her to ask for her hand. Onamuchi had to carry their bags. To their surprise, Yakami loved Onamuchi. The 80 brothers were mad with jealousy and killed Onamuchi. He was revived by other gods and ran away to netherworld. He fell in love with a goddess Suseri there. Her father Susanoo was a kolohe macho. Susanoo gave 3 ordeals to Onamuchi. At the 3rd ordeal Susanoo shot an arrow in the wilderness and told Onamuchi to bring it back. When Onamuchi went into the wilderness, Susanoo set it afire. When Onamuchi was surrounded by fire, a rat guided him into a safe hall. After the fire ceased, the rat found the arrowhead. Onamuchi was allowed to marry to Suseri, and Susanoo gave Onamuchi a new name Okuninushi which means the great monarch.

Okuninushi became one of the major gods. Okuninushi is believed to be the manifest form of an Indian or Buddhist god Mahakala, Daikoku in Japanese. Daikoku is one of the Seven Lucky Gods and a rat is a messenger of Daikoku. In Chinese Buddhism a rat is a messenger of a god Vessavana, Bishamon in Japanese, who is one of Four Guardian Gods of the Buddha. Bishamon is on our protection omamori.

Like the rat, please continue to support Buddhism and our church.

May the Buddha bless you all!
Namu Amida Butsu.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Since this bulletin is being sent out early so you'll know about services in January and February, this treasurer's report only reflects activity through November 30, 2019.

Funds collected November 1-30, 2019:

Donation Type	Amount
Rent	\$550
Senior Lunch	\$475
Ojuya Service Donations	\$60
Cash Box Donations	\$52
Total	\$1,137

The March-April 2020 Bulletin will contain a summary of the Hakalau Jodo Mission's financial status in 2019 as well as the funds collected in January-February 2020.

We are now requesting that members send their 2020 dues of \$60 and \$100 donation in lieu of a bazaar. Please see the following page.

Questions? Call me at 808-286-6130 or email hakalaujodominion@gmail.com.

In gassho,
Susan Forbes, Treasurer

2020 RENEWING YOUR MEMBERSHIP OR BECOMING A MEMBER OF THE HAKALAU JODO MISSION

Our members carry out our purposes:

- Propagate and teach the doctrines, principles, and disciplines of the Jodo Sect of the Buddhism;
- Encourage, promote, and carry on the religious, educational, charitable and other work to better the condition of mankind; and
- Promote happiness among our members and the broader community.

The Mission would not be able to survive without the physical, financial and spiritual support of members. As a dues paying member you...

- Commit yourself to continue to support the efforts of your ancestors who helped to make this temple and Jodo Buddhism what it is today and continue their spiritual belief.
- Commit to continue to carry out the purposes of the Mission.
- Have access to the temple to honor your beloved ancestors.
- May leave your urn as well as your ihai (memorial plaque) in the temple.
- Will be identified as a member of the Hakalau Jodo Mission with all the rights identified in the bylaws, including participating in the annual member meeting and voting to elect members to serve on the board of directors.
- Have a voice in determining the legacy of the Hakalau Jodo Mission.
- Will receive a copy of this bulletin by email or by mail.
- Will receive a special, discounted rate for the use of the hall and/or dining room for your private gatherings.
- Will find friendship, support, ono food, and a place to learn the teachings of Amida Buddha.

Thank you for your dedication in supporting the Hakalau Jodo Mission.

Membership dues for 2020 are \$60.00 per family and \$60.00 for an individual. We also request a donation of \$100 in place of holding a bazaar. Please fill out the form on the next page and return it with your payment.

2020 Hakalau Jodo Mission Membership Form

Please provide information about each person included in this membership.

Member # 1

Name: _____

Address _____

Phone Numbers: Residence: _____ Cell: _____

Email address: _____

Member #2

Name: _____

Address _____

Phone Numbers: Residence: _____ Cell: _____

Email address: _____

* If there are more members to add to a Family Membership, please include information on additional members on a separate piece of paper and submit it with this form.

Type of Membership Family

Individual

Amount Enclosed Membership Dues (\$60 for either Family or Individual Membership) _____

Donation in Lieu of Bazaar (Requested Amount \$100) _____

Total _____

How would you like to receive the Bulletin and other notices?

Email

US Mail

Please submit this form and payment by **March 31, 2020** to:

Hakalau Jodo Mission
PO Box 296
Hakalau, Hawaii 96710