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Hakalau Jodo Mission



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July & August 2020

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON OUR GATHERINGS

SERVICES IN THE CHURCH

We currently offer individual Hatsubon (the first Obon service following the passing of a loved one) and Toba (see explanation on next page), and regular memorial services the Hakalau Jodo Mission. When you attend the service, we ask you to:

- Wear a mask
- Sanitize your hands*
- Fill out a COVID-19 health questionnaire*
- Have a temperature below 100.4 F (minister will check your temperature).

*Hand sanitizer and health questionnaires are at the entrance to the Temple (please use the front entrance).

Thank you for your understanding.

HAKALAU JODO MISSION O-BON TOBA ORDER FORM

O-bon season has arrived. O-bon is believed to be the season that our ancestors and beloved ones in the Buddha's land come to visit us. It is good to express our respect and gratitude to them through offering toba prayers. Toba is derived from the Indian word, *stupa*. Stupas are large structures that Indian Buddhists built in which to place and worship the Buddha's ashes. In India, stupas were dome-shaped; however, when stupas came to China, they became pagodas. Stupa was written in Chinese as 卒塔婆 (Zu ta po). It was pronounced Sotoba in Japanese and was called "toba", or "to" in short.



Stupas have been a very important object of worship especially in Mahayana Buddhism. Building a stupa has been regarded as a very virtuous deed in Buddhism. Since it was difficult to build a stupa or a pagoda, Japanese people made a pagoda-shaped piece of wood on which they wrote their ancestors' or the deceased's names, then prayed for them at temples. In modern Japanese, "toba" refers to the pagoda-shaped piece of wood and "to" refers to a pagoda.

At the O-Bon service Rev. Miyazaki will pray for those who are on toba. If you want to have a service individually, or if you have any questions, please contact Rev. Miyazaki at 808-936-7828 (cell phone) or gongqi326@hotmail.com (email).

Sponsor's name: _____ Phone number: _____

Email address: _____

You can put one individual or family name on one toba. 1 toba = \$10. If you need to include more names, write them on a separate sheet of paper and return it with this form.

Toba for:	Toba for:
Toba for:	Toba for:
Toba for:	Toba for:
Toba for:	Toba for:

My donations include: ___ Toba Ordered @ \$10 each \$ _____

O-Bon Donation \$ _____

Membership Dues (\$60) \$ _____

Total Enclosed: \$ _____

Please mail this form and your check to:
Hakalau Jodo Mission
PO Box 296
Hakalau, Hawaii 96710

Thank you!

UPCOMING EVENTS

Buddhist Services and Gatherings

- Due to the pandemic, Rev. Miyazaki will hold Cemetery and O-bon services by himself on Saturday, August 1. **We encourage you to purchase Toba.** The church will be simply decorated by July 26. Rev. Miyazaki offers a short O-bon service for Hatsubon family and those who purchased Otoba individually between July 26 to 31 if they want. For scheduling and questions, please feel free contact Rev. Miyazaki at 808-936-7828 (cell phone) or gongqi326@hotmail.com (email).
- This year's Bon Dance has been canceled.

Other Classes, Presentations, Meetings

Some classes will take place in the Social Hall beginning in July. Advance registration is required since there can be no more than 10 participants. For more information all classes including schedules as well as the Rules and Restrictions resulting from COVID-19 visit <https://www.hakalauhome.com/upcoming-events.html>.

Classes available in July:

- Purna Yoga Classes with Jennifer Weinert: Resume July 8th, Weekly on Wednesdays, 9:00 - 10:30 a.m.
- Tai Chi classes with Sifu Slade Shim: New Class Begins July 8th, Weekly on Wednesdays, 11 – Noon
- Practice Yoga with Alison Simpson: New Class Begins July 13th, Weekly on Mondays, 4:00 - 5:30 p.m.

Programs and Classes which are not currently available:

- Senior Luncheons
- Bon Dance Practice with Odori Sensei Jane Heit
- Music and Movement with Aunty Jen, Jennifer Kane

NENKI MEMORIAL SERVICE

Please contact Rev. Miyazaki at 808-936-7828 for scheduling

July	Date of Death	Anniversary
Joshuah Hirakawa	7/10/1996	25th
Mildred Mowat	7/12/1988	33rd
Tsuru Hiyane	7/13/1974	47th
Shinzo Imura	7/13/1971	50th
Shizuyo Yoshida	7/16/1998	23rd
Oto Taira	7/22/1994	27th

August	Date of Death	Anniversary
Masao Takeya	8/1/1974	47th
Kana Hirakawa	8/6/1998	23rd
Hideo Kunishi	8/20/1971	50th
Morimitsu Nakamura	8/22/1994	27th
Shigeo Kobashigawa	8/27/1971	50th
Satoyo Kurisu	8/31/1974	47th

WITH DEEPEST SYMPATHY

We at the Hakalau Jodo Mission would like to extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of a member who has recently passed away.

Michie Nishimoto
"Grandma Alice"

CONTACT LIST

Please contact us with your questions, suggestions, and information you wish to share:

- **Junshin Miyazaki**, Minister: 936-7828 or gongqui326@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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE--DEEP LISTENING

As I am safe at home, watching television, I wonder about the protests, marches, and sign-waving shown on the news. Some are violent, some are not. Many questions go through my mind. Certainly, all have the right to express themselves. Everybody wants and needs to be heard. We need to stop, think, and listen. I have had many questions about these events. To help me gain a better understanding, I called a very dear friend, Rev. Earl Ikeda, to discuss my questions and to explore Buddha's teachings. We talked for a while and he sent an article he had written. I am summarizing parts of his article that helped me to understand:

The remedy is wisdom, a deep understanding of the nature of human existence. Wisdom requires effective communication, one that emphasizes deep listening or *mondo* in Japanese. *Mondo* allows us to awaken to the **Four Noble Truths** and the **Eightfold Path** and to gain wisdom and compassion. *Mondo* is a basic practice in Buddhism and it propels us earnestly to open our hearts and minds and really become engaged in our own way toward achieving peaceful coexistence, justice, and equality for all despite our differences. Each one of us is important and deserves to be heard through deep listening by others. Equally, we are each responsible for deeply listening to the thought and view of others. "For every action there is a reaction".

I hope that some of you might have had the same questions.

Please continue to be safe.

With gratitude and compassion,
Jan

THE FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS

1. Life is *dukkha* (filled with suffering, anxiety, dissatisfaction);
2. the root of *dukkha* comes from our attachments, ignorance, and desires;
3. the cessation of *dukkha* (understanding the causes of our suffering to stop it);
4. the path leading to the cessation of *dukkha* is the Eightfold Path.

THE EIGHTFOLD PATH

1. Let us learn and try to understand the Truth.
2. Let us try always to do what is right.
3. Let us be truthful and kind in all we say.
4. Let us try to behave ourselves at all times.
5. Let us earn our living in a way which will not harm anyone.
6. Let us constantly try to become better.
7. Let us cherish our thoughts because our words and our actions arise from our thoughts.
8. Let us think often of Amida Buddha and repeat the Sacred Name. Namu Amida Butsu.

MINISTER'S MESSAGE—CONTINUED FROM MAY-JUNE BULLETIN



Joseph Heco

In March, 1860, Joseph Heco opened a trading company in Yokohama. That month, Tairo Naosuke Ii, the equivalent of a prime minister, was murdered by radical samurais who were anti-Westerners. Ii was killed when entering Edo Castle, though there were many samurai guards around him. This incident intensified the anti-Westerners' movement. Foreigners were warned to be careful and not to travel far. Henry Heusken, the Dutch-American interpreter for Harris, the U.S. Ambassador to Japan, was killed by samurais on January 14, 1861.

Heco went back to the U.S. in September, 1861, to see his friends and to obtain the position of manager of a U.S. Naval Warehouse in Kanagawa. In San Francisco he met his old boss T.G. Gary. With his friends Gary wrote a letter of recommendation for Heco to Secretary of Navy Gideon

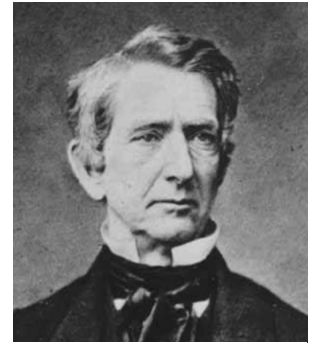
Welles. Heco went to see Gary's mother in Boston. Heco was introduced to her son-in-law, Harvard professor Louis Agassiz. Louis wrote a letter of recommendation to Secretary of State William Seward and Senator Charles Sumner. Heco then visited his patron Beverley Sanders in Baltimore. Sanders happily took Heco to Washington, D.C. to see his friend Senator Milton Latham.



Milton Latham (1827-1882)

From Baltimore to Washington there were many tents for soldiers along the railroad. Washington was crowded with people who wanted to watch the battles, and hotels were full of military officers. Latham introduced Heco to Secretary of Navy Gideon Welles. He denied Heco's request because the Navy was too busy with the Civil War to take care of Japan. Then they visited Secretary of State William Seward. Seward suggested he work as an interpreter for the U.S. Embassy in Yokohama again.

Heco received a letter of appointment to the interpreter for Yokohama Embassy in March, 1862. He visited William Seward to say thank you. Seward told Heco to see their president before he left the U.S. to go to Japan. Heco met Abraham Lincoln. Though Lincoln was very busy because of the Civil War, he welcomed Heco with a sincere handshake and asked him questions about his experiences.



William Seward (1801-1872)

In October 1862, Heco moved to Yokohama again. Harris had resigned, and Robert Pruyn was the ambassador. The anti-Westerners movement escalated. Anti-Westerners terrorists targeted haoles and Japanese who worked for and traded with haoles.

In June 1863, an American merchant ship was attacked by samurais of Choshu Domain. Choshu (today's Yamaguchi-ken) had many aggressive anti-Westerner samurais. Fortunately, the sloop-of-war "Wyoming", which had chased a Confederate sloop in Southeast Asia, was in Yokohama. On July 15, the Wyoming, with Heco aboard, defeated the Choshu battleships. Afterwards, Heco went back to Yokohama where two Japanese male heads were found in the bathroom of a teahouse. The two men had been pilots aboard the Wyoming during the attack on the Choshu battleships. In the bathroom there was a note saying that two more Japanese who were on the ship would be executed, too.

In August, 1863, Heco resigned as the interpreter for the U.S. Embassy. U.S. Civil War was still going on, and it affected the world's cotton market price. Heco made a living as a private interpreter and a cotton trader in Yokohama. Near Heco there lived an American physician Dr. James Hepburn. His patient Ginko Kishida was helping him make an English-Japanese dictionary.

Ginko was introduced to Heco. In 1864, with Ginko and his friend Senzo Honma's help, Heco started publishing newspapers called Kaigai-shimbun. Heco translated English papers published in Japan, and Ginko and Senzo wrote the articles. This project was dangerous because anti-haole movement was still severe, but Heco had a strong desire to enlighten Japanese people. This paper is regarded as the first newspaper in Japan, and Heco is called the father of newspapers.

Heco had a strong desire to introduce America to Japanese people. Publishing newspapers was for that purpose. He also submitted a draft of the Japanese constitution based on the U.S. Constitution to Shogunate, but it was ignored. In November 1866, a big fire occurred in Yokohama. Kaigai-shimbun newspaper was discontinued.

In January 1867, Heco moved to Nagasaki, another big port town for foreigners, to help his American friend's business. There were over 200 haoles in Nagasaki then. Since Heco was bilingual and had an interesting background, it did not take long before he became popular and busy.

The anti-Westerner movement was still going on. There were two large anti-Westerner samurai groups: lower-class samurais of Choshu (Yamaguchi) and Satsuma (Kagoshima). Choshu was radical and denied Shogun; Satsuma was moderate and tried to build a new Shogun cabinet. Choshu was an enemy of Shogun. In 1864 Choshu was attacked by Shogun. Satsuma supported Shogun and Choshu anti-Westerners samurais got into a scrap. In January 1866, samurai Ryoma Sakamoto and Shintaro Nakaoka mediated Choshu and Satsuma in secret. Takayoshi Kido represented Choshu, and Takamori Saigo and Tatewaki Komatsu represented Satsuma.

In June 1867, Takayoshi Kido accompanied by his young samurai friend Hirofumi Ito visited Heco to learn about America and other Western countries. They pretended that they were Satsuma samurais as Choshu was the enemy of Shogun at that point. Heco knew about it but sincerely answered their questions. They soon confessed they

were Choshu samurais and asked Heco to become a special agent for Choshu in Nagasaki. In November 1867, Shogun enacted the Restoration of Imperial Rule.

The anti-Westerner samurais were promoted in the new Imperial Government called Meiji government. Kido and Ito were given huge promotions. The Meiji government accelerated modernization. Heco helped and worked for various projects of the Meiji government. After the projects were completed, Heco started businesses again. He exported tea, opened a rice polishing company, and so forth. The businesses were not doing very well, and he often got into trouble. He married an 18-year-old Choko Matsumoto around 1878, when he was 40. They did not have children. In his middle 40s he was taken ill with neuralgia. Heco moved to Tokyo in 1887 for treatment. On December 12, 1897, Joseph Heco died of heart disease at the age of 60. He was buried in the Foreigners' Cemetery in Aoyama, Tokyo.



Ito, Kido, Dr. Bedell and Heco

As we can see, Heco was helped by many Americans before and after he became the first naturalized U.S. citizen from Japan. They helped Heco without asking anything in return. I don't know what number naturalized U.S. Citizen from Japan I am, and my situation is totally different from that of Joseph Heco, but like him, I have received lots of help and support from Americans.

I deeply appreciate U.S.A. and its people.
 Arigato gozaimasu.
 Rev. Miyazaki

TREASURER'S REPORT

Funds received during May - June 2020:

Category	Amount	%
Funds Transferred from Closed Fujinkai Account	\$5,943.90	72%
Rent	\$1,100	13%
IMO	\$320	4%
Member Annual Donations	\$300	4%
Member Dues	\$240	3%
Donations for Maintenance	\$200	2%
Friends	\$100	1%
Donation - Nokotsudo	\$100	1%
Total	\$ 8,303.90	100%

Many thanks to all who contributed to the well-being of the Mission in May & June:

Yumiko Bamba, Ken and Susan Forbes, Jay and Maureen Ishimoto, Antoku and Kay Kobashigawa, Slade Shim, Asako Shitabata, Roy Shitabata, and Garry Wyckoff.

2020 Membership Dues are Now Due:

If you haven't done so already, please send in your 2020 membership dues. The dues are \$60 and we are requesting an additional \$100 donation in lieu of a bazaar. Please see the following page.

In gassho,
 Susan Forbes

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