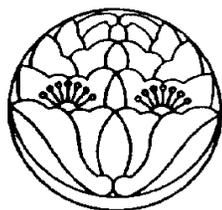
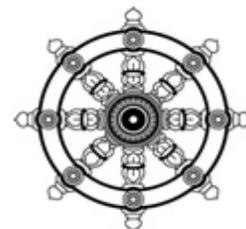


Hakalau Jodo Mission
PO Box 296
Hakalau, Hawaii 96710



Hakalau Jodo Mission

PO Box 296, Hakalau, Hawaii 96710
Email: hakalaujodomission@gmail.com
Website: hakalauhome.com/hakalau-jodo-mission-today



MAY 2021 NEWSLETTER

For Our Members, Friends, and Neighbors

Jodo Shu Services at Hakalau Jodo Mission or Hilo Meishoin

NO GATHERING	Memorial Day Service at Hakalau monument, Hakalau Veterans Park	
August 21-SAT	O-Bon Service/Bon Dance	5:30/6:30 p.m.
September 12-SUN	Joint Higan Service at Hilo Meishoin	10 a.m.
November 14-SUN	Ojuya (10-day-10-night Nembutsu service)	1 p.m.
December 12-SUN	Jodo-e (Bodhi Day Service)	1 p.m.

NENKI MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR MAY: Please contact Rev. Miyazaki at 808-936-7828 for scheduling.

MAY	Date of Death	Anniversary
Tomeyo Murata	5/1/1979	43 rd
Masayuki Oshiro	5/15/2009	13 th
Beatrice Sugino	5/18/1989	33 rd
Toji Honma	5/28/1972	50 th

OTHER CLASSES, PRESENTATIONS, MEETINGS

Several classes are held in the Social Hall each week. **Advance registration is required.** For more information:

<https://www.hakalauhome.com/upcoming-events.html>. **CLASSES INCLUDE:**

- Practice Yoga with Alison Simpson: Twice Weekly on Mondays and Thursdays, 4:00 - 5:30 p.m.
- Tai Chi classes with Sifu Slade Shim: Weekly on Wednesdays, 9:00-10:00 a.m.
- Karate Class for children with 4th Degree Black Belt Patricia Taniguchi: Twice Weekly for each age group on Wednesdays and Fridays. Children 4-6 years old, from, 3:50-4:40 p.m.; children 7-12 years old, 4:50-5:40 p.m.

PLEASE CONTACT US WITH QUESTIONS, SUGGESTIONS, OR IF YOU NEED HELP!

- **hakalaujodmission@gmail.com:** This is our "all purpose" contact.
- **Junshin Miyazaki, Minister:** 936-7828 or gongqui326@hotmail.com
- **Jan Nakamura, President:** 295-7797 or ja.nakamura001@gmail.com
- **Susan Forbes, Treasurer/Newsletter Editor:** 808-286-6130 or sksforbes@gmail.com
- **Yumiko Bamba, Grounds Oversight:** 238-5533 or ybamba555@gmail.com
- **Clyde Chinen, Facilities Oversight:** 963-6759 or cschin643@gmail.com
- **Akiko Masuda, Community Liaison:** 963-6422 or msakiko@hawaii.rr.com

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

I've been reading Buddhist parables lately. I came across this one and thought it was especially relevant for today. This is about a woman named Kisa Gotami. She lived during Buddha's lifetime after he had achieved nirvana and was traveling to teaching others. Kisa Gotami married young and gave birth to a son. She absolutely adored her son. But one day, her son became sick and died soon after. Kisa Gotami was so grief-stricken she refused to believe that her son was dead. She carried the body of her son around her village, pleading for someone to bring him back to life. Villagers shook their heads and tried to tell her nothing could be done. She needed to accept his death and arrange for the funeral. She fell upon her knees in hysterics, holding her son's dead body. A village elder took pity on her and suggested she consult the Buddha:

"Kisa Gotami. I'm so sorry but we cannot help you. You could go to the Buddha, maybe he can bring your son back to life!"

Kisa Gotami was extremely excited upon hearing the elder's words. She immediately went to the Buddha's residence, paid homage and asked, ***"Can you make a medicine that will restore my child?"***

"I know of such medicine," The Buddha replied. ***"But in order to make it, I must have certain ingredients."***

Relieved, the woman asked, ***"What ingredients do you require?"***

"Bring me a handful of mustard seeds."

The woman was thrilled. Just as she turned to run out the door, Buddha added, ***"I require the mustard seed to be taken from a household where no child, spouse, parent, sibling, or servant has died."***

Having great faith in the Buddha's promise, Kisa Gotami ran from house to house, trying to find mustard seeds. At each house she visited the people agreed to give her the seed. But once asked if anyone had died in that household, they nodded. In one house a daughter, another a husband, a sister, a servant. No matter where she went, death was a part of everyone's life. Kisa Gotami was not going to find a house free from the suffering of death. She let her son go, finally burying his lifeless body. She then returned to the Buddha with her hands empty. ***"You thought that you alone had lost a child. But the law of death is that among all living creatures there is no permanence."***

Yes, many of us have felt the loss, much more during this pandemic. Let's all be supportive of the many families who have lost a member. Take the time to put your hands together and say Namu Amida Butsu three times.

In gassho *Jan Nakamura*

MINISTER'S SERMON AND MESSAGE:

This month I share my sermon from the Zoom Service held last month to celebrate Hanamatsuri. I chose to use my drawings from my preschool teaching to simply share the story of Hanamatsuri. I hope you enjoy it. With my message, I am sharing a brief history of the Okinawan people long before they immigrated to Hawaii. When we are comfortable gathering, we look forward to making a presentation regarding the Okinawans of Hakalau.

In gassho, *Rev. Junshin Miyazaki*

Hanamatsuri Story from Zoom Service April 18th



A long time ago, maybe about 2500 years ago, there was a small but rich Kingdom at the foot of Himalaya Mountains on the Indian Subcontinent. The king was Suddhodana and his wife was Maya. They got along very well, but they did not have children for years.



One night Maya had a mysterious dream that a white elephant with six tusks went into her body.



Soon Maya got hapai. King Suddhodana was so happy.



On one spring day, Maya left the castle to deliver her baby at her parents' home. They stopped at a garden in Lumbini which was full of beautiful flowers.



When queen Maya stretched her arm to touch a flower on a tree, a baby came out from her side. The baby immediately stood up, walked seven steps, and declared that he is honored in heaven on earth. Dragons poured sacred water on the baby.



The baby was named Gautama Siddhartha. Later he became the Buddha and enlightened people.

MINISTER'S MESSAGE:

As I wrote in my last message, sweet potatoes came to Japan through Okinawa in the 17th Century. At that time Okinawa was a kingdom called Ryukyu. Ryukyu kingdom was established in 1429. It was attacked by Shimazu Clan and came under Shimazu's control in 1609. It became Okinawa-ken (Prefecture) in 1879.

Ryukyu Kingdom covered from Amami to Yaeyama. Most of Ryukyu Kingdom besides Amami was taken over by Okinawa-ken (Amami is now part of Kagoshima-ken).

Okinawa-ken has about 160 islands, 1.4 million people live on 49 islands. The main island is called Okinawa Honto. Okinawa Main Island is about 400 miles south-southwest from Kagoshima City. Its area is 466 square miles, about 11% of the Big Island. The latitude of Naha City on Okinawa Island is 26 degrees, that of Honolulu is 21. The western end of Okinawa-ken, Yonaguni Island is about 70 miles from Taiwan.



As you know there are many Okinawans in Hawaii, and their culture is different from that of Japan.

Japan's islands were formed about 13,000 years ago after the Ice Epoch ended, and the sea level rose. Hunter-gatherers lived there. They were generally short, hairy, had double eyelids and bigger noses. They had polished stoneware, pottery, and bows and arrows. They are called Jomon people.



Jomon people

From about 3000 years ago, people from East Eurasian Continent started to move to Japan. Chinese Civilization appeared about 4000 years ago. There was a kingdom along Yellow River called **Shang**. Shang was taken over by Zhou in 1046 B.C. Zhou became weak and dukes started to fight each other from about 770 B.C. This warring period lasted until Qin Dynasty of the First Emperor unified the civilized area in 221 B.C.



Yayoi people

People from Eurasian Continent continued to come. They were taller, had less hair, single eyelids, and smaller noses.

The newcomers mixed with native Jomon people, and built rice farming villages on Japanese islands besides Okinawa and Hokkaido. Different from Jomon lifestyle, the newcomers' society was hierarchical and aggressive. The villages fought each other, and kings appeared. The kings sent envoys to China for backing and to import technology, political system and so forth. In the 500s a great king conquered other leaders, and by the early

700s Japan was civilized enough to build a Chinese style capital city in Nara.

In Okinawa, Jomon people kept Jomon lifestyle until full-scale farming was brought there in 1100s. The society became hierarchical, leaders called Aji appeared, built fortress called Gusuku, fought each other, and by 1300s

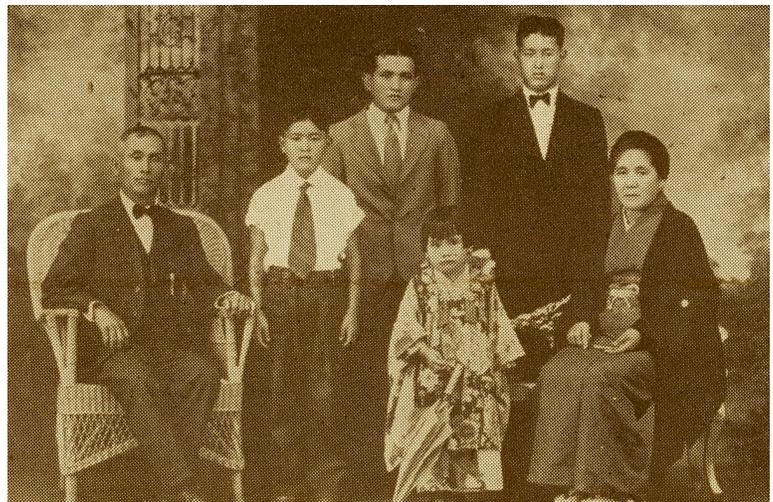
there were 3 kings (North, Middle and South) on the Okinawa Main Island. They sent envoys to Ming Dynasty, China. In 1429, an Aji of the Southern kingdom, Sho Hashi unified Okinawa. Okinawa was known as 'Ryukyu' by Chinese. Ming China appointed Sho Hashi as the king of Ryukyu Kingdom. **(to be continued)**

SHARING OUR HISTORY TO PRESERVE OUR LEGACY

Nekketsu Takei, was a Honolulu-based merchant, storyteller, map maker, photographer, and editor who drew maps of the Japanese villages in the Territory of Hawaii. These were published in the 1914 book, Hawaii Ichiran. Rev. Miyazaki translated the individual names on the maps to help us share stories of those who came before us.

For this month’s bulletin, the story features Shotaro Shimizu and his family, residents of Hakalau Lower Camp, “Down Camp”.

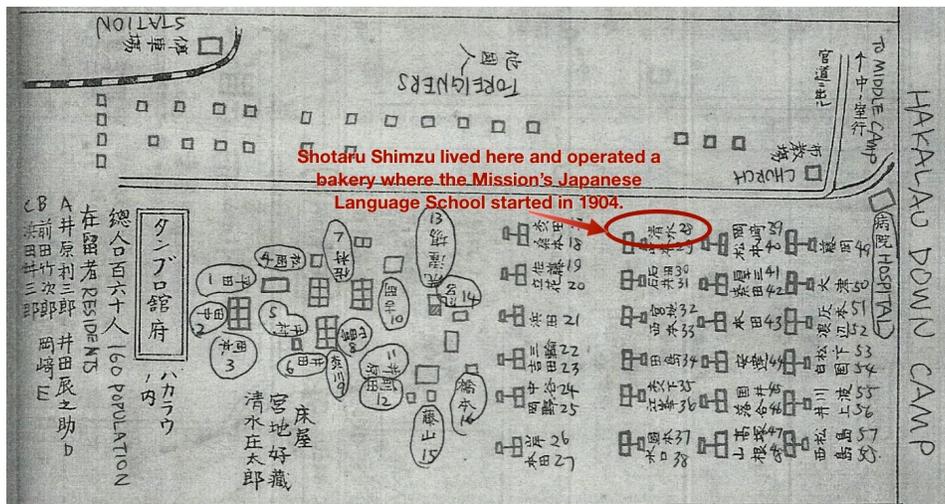
Before moving to Hawaii in December 1902, at age 28, Shotaro Shimizu was a member of Shonen-ji temple in Komatsu town in Japan. In Hakalau, Shotaro Shimizu and his wife were very dedicated members, taking care of the church and the community in the hope of spreading Jodo religion. In July 1932, when grand priest Sakai made a visit, Shotaro Shimizu and his wife received higher teachings.



Shotaru Shimizu and wife, Momu; sons, Isamu, Morikazu, and Tomo; and daughter, Tsuruyo, circa 1933

First Minister Senri Soma rented a room in Shotaro Shimizu’s bakery to start the Hakalau Jodo Mission’s first Japanese School in July 1904. Later that year, the school was moved into a newly built structure in “Up Camp”.

He and his family lived in the dwelling numbered 28 in the Down Camp map below.



Sharon Nomura, granddaughter of Shotaro Shimizu and member of the Kurtistown Jodo Mission, shared memories of her grandparents: "I know my grandma and grandpa did all kinds of things. He raised vegetables, had a barber shop, raised chickens to sell eggs. I know my grandma also made noodles. I also remember someone saying my grandpa was instrumental in the building of the church."

Ancestors may not have shared much detail about their lives with their children and grandchildren. Fortunately, there are additional sources of information available that, together with memories shared by descendants, can help us honor those who came before us. These sources include: Hakalau Jodo Mission published histories and newspaper articles (both English and Japanese language). If you have information you would like to share about your ancestors, please call Susan Forbes at 808-286-6130 or email hakalaujodominion@gmail.com.

PRESERVING THE MISSION

In the March and April Newsletters, we announced our fundraising campaign. Over the next two months we will be finalizing and mailing letters asking for donations. In the meantime, we continue to work on our 2021 projects. Of course, we will keep you informed!

During the period between May 1st and July 31st, the inside of the temple will be painted. This includes repairing termite damage, repairing windows and replacing broken window panes, and painting.



We will replace broken panes & make sure the windows function well.



We will repair termite damage.



Painting includes pews, floor, walls, ceiling, window framing

The Mission belongs to all of us. We thank you for your continuing support. We are grateful for the donations to the Mission so far this year (January-April) and would like to acknowledge these donors and the donations for:

- **Building Fund:**

Victoria Asayama

Christopher and Paula Joseph

- **Friends:**

Slade Shim

- **Membership:**

Yumiko Bamba

Roy & Mae Kaneshiro

Wil Shima

Sheila Black

Antoku & Kinue Kobashigawa

Ruby Shimabukuro

John Boyer and Michael Stolp

Lawrence Mamiya

Asako Shitabata

Ken and Susan Forbes

George & Hiroko Motobu

Roy Shitabata

Linda Hartwell

Gail Nakamura

Ed Toguchi

Julie Goettsch

Jan Nakamura

Theodore Toguchi

Virginia and Robert Juettner

Pat Rapoza

Lorna Tsutsumi

Sueno & Gail Saruwatari

Garry Wyckoff

- **Memorial Donations:**

Yoshiko Jane Goya (IMO Yoshikazu Goya)

Jay and Maureen Ishimoto (IMO Michie Nishimoto,
Fusae & Hoichi Ueda)

- **Omamori and Other Donations:**

Victoria Asayama

Antoku & Kinue Kobashigawa

Asako Shitabata

Yumiko Bamba

Lawrence Mamiya

Roy Shitabata

Sheila Black

Robert Morita

Ed Toguchi

John Boyer & Mike Stolp

George & Hiroko Motobu

Theodore Toguchi

Ken & Susan Forbes

Gail Nakamura

Lorna Tsutsumi

Kiyoshi Fujimoto

Jan Nakamura

Thomas Yonemine

Julie Goettsch

Cyr Pakele

Herbert & Mae Yoshida

Linda Hartwell

Joe & Karyn Roark

Emi Uemura

Jay & Maureen Ishimoto

Sueno & Gail Saruwatari

SS Uenten

Virginia & Robert Juettner

Wil Shima

Garry Wyckoff

Mel & June Kaetsu

Ruby Shimabukuro

Raymond & Elaine Yano

Roy & Mae Kaneshiro

- **Rent:**

Yumiko Bamba

- **Services (Gyoki-e, Spring Higan, Hanamatsuri)**

Ken and Susan Forbes

Jay and Maureen Ishimoto

Jan Nakamura

We are also grateful for the expertise and commitment of those providing guidance on our preservation projects:

Bob Juettner

Merrick Patten

Mike Stolp

HAKALAU JODO MISSION CAPITAL CAMPAIGN

OUR VISION

To preserve and maintain the Historic Hakalau Jodo Mission to serve current and future spiritual and community needs

FOUR-YEAR GOAL

\$140,000



PHASE 1: 2020-2021 Projects (\$65,000)

- Replace historic emblems on front of Temple and repair windows and screens.
- Repair water damage and repaint interiors of Temple and Social Hall.
- Improve accessibility & safety with handrails for Social Hall stairs and barrier at top of the "Stairs to Nowhere".

PHASE 2: 2022 Projects (\$52,000)

- Paint all roofs.
- Paint building exteriors.
- Replace deteriorating altar brocade and replace pew padding.
- Install security cameras and monitoring system.
- Enable internet connectivity to support services and programs.
- Upgrade to LED lighting throughout, with 1936 period-appropriate style.

PHASE 3: 2023-2024 Projects (\$23,000)

- Tent for termites and repair termite damage.
- Upgrades and repairs for the Parsonage.



SOURCES OF FUNDING

- Public, Private and Community Foundation Grants
- Government Grants
- Individual Giving (members, friends and neighbors)

MILESTONES

- 2018 – \$50,000 Freeman Foundation awarded
- 2019—Volunteer Randy Simpson painted the Social Hall prior to Shinnenkai. Thank you!
- 2019—Phase 1 Plans approved by State Historic Preservation Division and County Planning Department.
- 2020—Volunteer Mike Stolp installed New lighting installed in Social Hall. Thank you!
- 2021—Pews have been sanded and repainted.
- 2021—Screens have been built for all Social Hall windows and half of the windows repaired.