

Hawaii Kotohira Jinsha

Hawaii Dazaifu Tenmangu

July 2015

a place where ancient traditions thrive



A Jichin-sai or ground breaking ceremony was performed at a property in Kailua on June 28, 2015

Jichin-sai Groundbreaking Ceremony

There are many rites performed in the course of building a home in Japan.

Jichin-sai, also read *tokoshizume no matsuri* is usually performed at the beginning of architectural projects to prepare the land for use, to clear out negative energies and to bless or consecrate the land. It is a way to honor the dreams and intentions for the owner(s) of the home.

The ceremony itself begins with a rite asking the *kami* to descend.

Shinsen, or offerings are made to the *kami* and the priest recites a *norito* prayer written exclusively for the owner(s).

The *norito* prayer asks the spirits of the land to invite the energies of Nature to plant the seeds of good fortune and good health.

It announces to the spirits of the land that this ceremony marks the change in ownership of the land and may any unwanted legacies and negative energies be removed.

The site is then symbolically purified by scattering purification confetti, consecrated rice, salt and sake to the four corners of the site.

Although rituals are the language of the sacred, Jichin-sai ceremonies are now more cultural than religious and forms an essential aspect of the construction phase in Japan.

Here in Hawaii, a *A ho`omaika`i i ke kahua* groundbreaking blessing is also performed before beginning a construction project.

The ceremony includes a *pi kai* ritual sprinkling of water with an accompanying *pule* invoking the Divine Source *Ke Akua*, the *au makua* ancestral deities and *na kia`i* spiritual guardians of the land.

In any culture, rituals such as the Jichin-sai affords us a sense of belonging and gives us a way to connect to the *aina*.

Rituals tie us to our ancestors and to our heritage and helps us to understand where we came from.

As a bridge between past and future, rituals strengthen our own identity.

MAHALO for your generous donations

Thomas & Linda Agawa
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Shinken & Marilyn Naitoh
Craig & Diane Nishida
In Memory of Mitsuko Pearson

Bishnu & Yuka Ramsarran
Akiko Sanai
Danielle Sato
Allan Takeshita
Dale Yamamoto



Rev & Mrs Manabu Goto of Hakozaeki Jinja, Fukuoka visited the shrine on 6/14/15 while on their honey-moon. Rev Goto is the son of Rev Satoshi Goto of Dazaifu Tenmangu Fukuoka and lived here, at the Hawaii shrine for six months in 1991.



Rev Takizawa bids farewell to Mitsuko Pearson, a longtime friend of the shrine after performing her burial at Punchbowl on 6/25/15.



Tiara, the French poodle was brought for a private blessing on 6/13/2015



Mahalo to Mike Lee, Bob Harada and Val Tsutsumi for readjusting the security cameras on 6/14/2015



Congratulations to James & Sachi Fujino on the birth of their son, Max. Max is the great grandson of the 6th priest of the shrine, Rev Shigeo Fujino.



Mahalo Mike Lee, Bob Harada and Val Tsutsumi for helping the shrine go green with LED lights.

Tsunetaro Harada - The Land Vice Admiral

Tsunetaro Harada was born in Ogi-machi, Saga-ken on August 12, 1870 and immigrated to Hawaii in 1899.

Harada arrived as a contract worker for Hilo Plantation. He later moved to Ewa Plantation but eventually left to embark on his own construction business - Harada Sanko Sha.

Harada was known as the "Riku no Chujo" or Land Vice Admiral by the Japanese community because he lavishly entertained and cared for the Japanese Imperial Navy training ships that came to Hawaii.

- Harada's major projects included:
- * Japanese Consulate building at the corner of Nuuanu and Kuakini
 - * Territorial Hospital in Kaneohe (later known as the Kaneohe State Hospital)
 - * Hawaii Jodo-shu Temple in Makiki

who was assigned to Pearl Harbor in the summer of 1931.

Thalia and Thomas Massie attend a "Navy Night" Saturday dance with two other couples on September 12, 1931 at Harada's Ala Wai Inn.

Thalia is bored and leaves the party without Thomas sometime before midnight.

Just before 1 am, Thalia stops a car on Ala Moana Boulevard. She has a broken jaw and scuffed cheeks. She refuses offers to be taken to a hospital and is driven home.

Although she first claims to have been assaulted, she later tells police she was gang-raped by 4 or 5 Hawaiians.

Police arrest five suspects - Joseph Kahahawai, Ben Ahakuelo, Horace



co-counsel, William Pittman.

They are certain the five men are innocent.

On December 6, 1931 jury deliberations in the trial ends and a mistrial is declared.

Thalia's mother Grace, who had been in Hawaii since early October conjure up a plan with Thomas Massie to kidnap one of the five men to extract a confession.

On January 8, 1932, Grace, Thomas Massie, and two enlisted men, Deacon Jones and Edward Lord kidnap Joe Kahahawai.

Around 8 am, Kahahawai is taken to Grace's home and is questioned, shot and killed.

Kahahawai's naked body is stuffed in a Buick but is spotted by police near Halona Blowhole.

Police arrest Grace, Thomas Massie, and Edward Lord. Deacon Jones is later found at the murder scene.

The prisoners are confined in luxurious surroundings aboard a ship docked at Pearl Harbor.

Congress holds hearings to address a possible racial riot in Hawaii.

On January 21, 1932, a grand jury convenes and returns an indictment for second degree murder against Grace Fortescue, Thomas Massie, Edward Lord and Deacon Jones.

At the arraignment, Judge Christy sets bail for each defendant at \$50,000 but eventually lowers bail and allows



Photo of Ala Wai Inn, formerly known as the Fuji Tea House taken in 1930

In 1930, Tsunetaro purchased the Ala Wai Inn, at the edge of Waikiki.

On the night of September 12, 1931, an incident occurred at the Ala Wai Inn that changed Harada and the local community forever.

Grace and "Roly" Fortescue (Roly was the illegitimate son of Teddy Roosevelt's uncle) gives birth to their first child, Thalia. Grace was the niece of Alexander Graham Bell.

Thalia marries Thomas Massie,

Ida, Henry Chang and David Takai - all young local males from the Kalihi-Palama area.

On October 17, 1931, the five alleged rapists plead not guilty.

The rape trial, titled Territory of Hawaii v. Ben Ahakuelo et al., begins in mid-November.

At the urging of Princess Kawananakoa, William Heen, the only Democrat in the senate, agrees to represent the five young men with his



Grace, Thalia and Thomas Massie

the defendants to remain lodged in Navy quarters.

Clarence Darrow, 74 years old and retired, agrees to represent the murder defendants.

On April 4, 1932, Jury selection begins in the Kahahawai murder trial. The presiding judge is Charles Davis and the prosecution is lead by John Kelley. A jury of seven whites, three Chinese, and two Hawaiians is selected.

Darrow waives his opening statement and calls his first witness, Thomas Massie, making it apparent that he is planning a temporary insanity defense.

On April 15, 1932, Darrow is too hung over to attend court and the day's session is canceled.

On April 27, 1932, Clarence Darrow delivers the last closing

argument which is aired live on radio stations across the country. Jury deliberations begin.

On April 29, 1932, the jury finds the defendants guilty of manslaughter.

Judge Davis sentences the defendants to 10 years in prison, but Governor Judd commutes the sentence to **one hour** in the custody of the sheriff.

The defendants spend the night celebrating their freedom at a Chinese restaurant.

Less than a year after the Ala Wai incident, Grace Fortescue, Thomas and Thalia Massie, and Clarence and Ruby Darrow board an ocean liner for San Francisco.

On October 23, 1932, a 273-page report from the Pinkerton Detective Agency is presented to Governor Judd which concludes that Thalia Massie was not raped.

On February 13, 1933, Prosecutor Kelley drops all rape charges against the five men initially charged in the Thalia Massie case.

On February 23, 1934, Thalia Massie files for divorce in Reno and on July 2, 1963 dies in Palm Beach from an overdose of barbiturates.

In a book *Something Terrible Has Happened* published in 1966 by a writer for LOOK magazine, Deacon Jones admits that Joe Kahahawai never confessed to having raped Massie after his

abduction.

Jones also admits that he shot "the black bastard" because he "had no use for him."

The Ala Wai Inn incident caused Harada to forsake the restaurant business and enter the hotel industry.

By this time, Harada was a successful businessman and was able to send three of his six children to be educated in Japan, a practice many affluent Isseis did to perpetuate the Japanese language and culture.



Tsunetaro and Kinu Harada

The eldest son, Raymond Kosaku graduated from McKinley High School and received a BA from Meiji University in Tokyo. Upon return to Hawaii, he found employment with Sumitomo Bank and was drafted into the US Army in 1951.

Harada's eldest daughter Gladys Chiyoko graduated from UH and obtained a BS from Meiji University.

The second son, Benjamin Kenji graduated from Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo, served in the US military and worked for PanAm Airlines.

Harada's wife Kinu was from Kuga-machi, Oshima-gun, Yamaguchi-ken. She was said to be a tender hearted individual that supported her husband well.



Photo of Tsunetaro in a Shinto ceremony - Date and event unknown

Harada purchased the Palama Kyushu-ya Hotel located at 884 N. King Street, at the corner of N. King Street and Austin Lane.

In 1937, Harada purchased a residence in Makiki and converted it into the Pensacola Hotel.

The hotel, located on Pensacola between Hassinger and Davenport Streets, was a popular lodging until December 7, 1941.

Harada, with his close ties to Japanese consulate officials was interrogated and interned at Angel Island, Camp McCoy - Wisconsin, Camp Livingston - Louisiana and Camp Santa Fe - New Mexico.

After the war, Harada engaged in various businesses in Kyushu and Hawaii.

In 1956, Harada flew to Japan to visit his son Raymond and his family and died suddenly onboard a Japan



Tsunetaro Harada pictured with Shunichi Nekomoto, Shinichi Koshi and members of the Japanese Contractors Association. Harada is in the 2nd row, 3rd from the left

Airlines flight from Fukuoka to Haneda on October 30, 1956.

Tsunetaro Harada's goal in life was not one of fame and glory, but rather a desire for public service.

His life, which was full of vicissitudes, is one that is shared by

many Japanese immigrants who lived and contributed greatly to the development of Hawaii.

Tsunetaro Harada is shrine Vice President Bob Harada's paternal grandfather.

Lions International Convention

The shrine assisted the Fukuoka Lions Club in promoting the Lions Convention in Fukuoka next year, to the many Lions attending last week's International Convention in Waikiki.

We were able to share the classical performing arts of Japan through the dances of Hanayagi Dancing Academy HF and the shrine's Shishimai to an attentive audience of over 370 Lions and Lionesses from around the globe on June 29, at the Hawaii Convention Center. Mahalo to shrine Directors Bob Harada, Diane Nishida, Bryson Goda and Hanayagi Mitsuakemi and Cassie Carlyle.



From left: Ryoko Kamada of JTB Fukuoka, Bob Harada (Shishimai), Cassandra Carlyle, Hanayagi Mitsuakemi (Stacie Hata), Shihan Dance Master Hanayagi Mitsujuuro (Bryson Goda) and Hanayagi Mitsutamae (Diane Nishida)

CONGRATULATIONS



Welcome to the World, Kaylie Mia Choy! Kaylie was born 6/29 and is the daughter of shrine volunteer Emi Choy



Congratulations to shrine volunteer Alexandria Carlyle on her recent graduation from Oregon State University. We couldn't be prouder !!



Happy Birthday to shrine President Shinken Naitoh and Rev. Takizawa



Congratulations to Aiden Quezon on his graduation from Love A Keiki Preschool. Aiden is the grandson of shrine volunteer Sherrie Kalua.



Tanabata

The Tanabata festival was imported from China to Japan more than 2000 years ago. It began as a festival called Kikkoden which was combined with Japanese traditions to become an official event at the Imperial court.

Mahalo **Allan Takeshita** for cutting bamboo branches for Tanabata, observed at the shrine on Sunday, July 5.

2015 Events

AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
<p>2 Sunday 10:00 am - 2:00 pm Back-To-School Blessing</p>	<p>6 Sunday 3:00 pm Tsukinamisai Monthly Service</p>	<p>18 Sunday 3:00 pm Tsukinamisai Monthly Service</p>
<p>23 Sunday 10:00 am - 4:00 pm Otaku Summer Festival</p>	<p>20 Sunday 8:00 am - 2:00 pm Hanayagi DAHF Garage Sale</p> <p>27 Sunday 3:00 pm Autumn Taisai Festival</p>	<p>18 Sunday 24 Saturday 25 Sunday 31 Sunday 9:00 am - 4:00 pm Shichigosan Jusan Mairi</p>