

INSIDE this newsletter:

- Add-on for page 51 to current holders of the Guidebook.
- Explanation of Koseki and Yagoo by Robert Kishaba

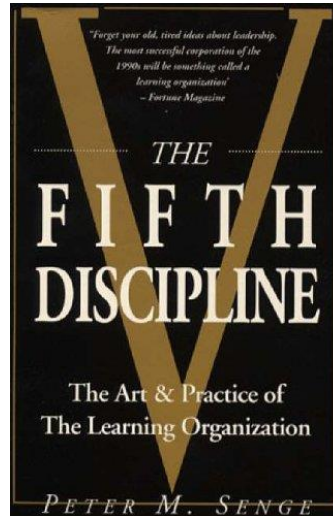
Meeting dates:

- February 16, 2019
- Speaker: Professor Emeritus Teruo Hiyane

- March 16, 2019

Upcoming events:

- February 16-March 2, 2019
- Student Exchange Program Phase I
- March 10, 2019
- Honolulu Festival Parade
- March 29, 2109
- TOBE! Sanshin in NY Preview, Carnegie Hall
- August 31-September 1, 2019
- Okinawan Festival, Hawaii Convention Center



e-Newsletter
2019
FEBRUARY



Donna's Word of the Month

“Kuree maasan”

This is delicious and is used in informal conversations.

Okinawan Genealogical Society of Hawaii
c/o HUOC
95-587 Ukee Place
Waipahu, Hawaii 96797

OGSHnews@gmail.com

Meeting Report
Saturday, January 26, 2019

- Attendance: 39
- New Members: 1
- Visitors: 5
- December Treasurer's Report:
- Income-Membership dues, donations, Guidebooks, Okinawan Festival, Short Story books, Bonenkai, Postage
- Expense – Postage, Newsletter printing, Bonenkai 2018 and 2019, Bookmarks, HUOA, Okinawan Festival
- Secretary's Report: Newsletter

Photos by Curtis S.

Membership Meeting Notice
Saturday, February 16, 2019
9 a.m.— 12 p.m.
Hawaii Okinawan Center Legacy Ballroom

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order
- II. Introduction of Guests
- III. Treasurer's Report
- IV. Committee Reports
- V. Speaker of the Day
– Professor Emeritus Teruo Hiyane
- VII. Family Research or Committee Work

Gusuyo, Chuuganabira!



Hello everyone! When Rodney contacted me and declared that he wanted to step aside to concentrate on other matters and asked if I could serve the remaining term of his presidency, I was in shock. I then became fearful that I could ever successfully continue his legacy as President. As our talk story session grew longer, a new sensation entered my mind and spirit and I describe it as being humbled and then honored that he could imagine that I could follow in his footsteps and be the

President for the rest of this year. I decided to accept his offer and allow him to pass the baton and enjoy a well-deserved break.

So here I am. I recognize that in order to succeed, I need your support as we stay engaged shoulder- to-shoulder, hand- in -hand, with our sleeves rolled up, eyes looking forward and give it our best shot. That being said, these are the major focus areas for this year:

1. Advance transparent and timely OGSB governance by restarting the Executive Council, creating and implementing an OGSB budget and adopting our revised Bylaws.
2. Lay the groundwork for, create the framework for and launch our OGSB web site to increase the value of our genealogy service to our community.
3. Establish a cataloging structure for our library resources and begin data entry.
4. Define our existing products and services and define protocol.

I am looking forward to an exciting year as we continue our journey. Let's add to the solid foundation laid by our charter members and senior members. We have an incredible organization that will continue to mature and excel over the next 25 years and beyond. Thank you for lending me your support and participation as we journey forward.together. Let's seize this season of opportunity! Chibariyo!

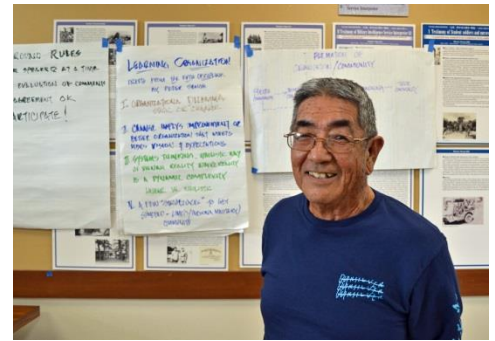
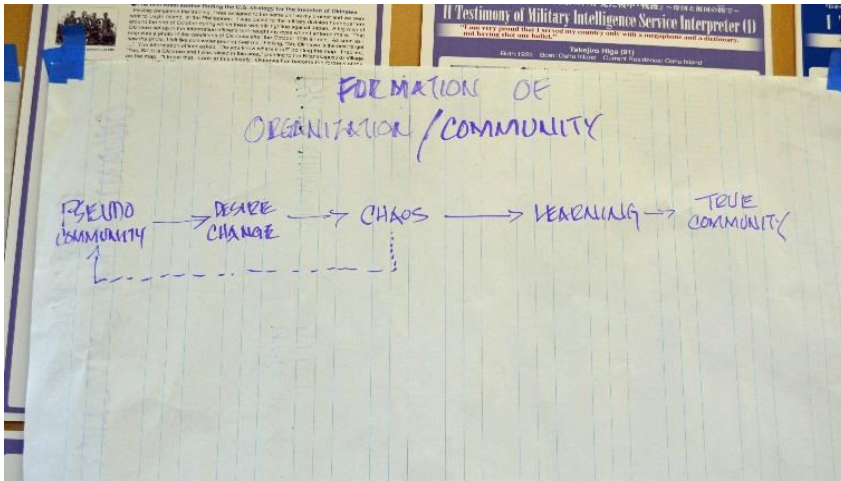
Respectfully,
Donna Nakamura

January 26, 2019
OGSB Meeting

To add to our foundation Ken Kamiya shared with us Peter Senge's book, "The Fifth Discipline." He taught us how and the need to do. He shared the simple system of the good, cheap,fast triangle.

For OGSB to grow we listed things we could do to excel in the coming years. One of the things is to use social media as a tool to let people know our resouces through Facebook and YouTube.

Let us know of any suggestion you may have. Email to OGSBnews@gmail.com. Thank you for your support as everyone continues their journey to connect and learn about their family ancestors in Okinawa.



WE OFFER 3 KINDS OF SERVICES
GOOD-CHEAP-FAST
 BUT YOU CAN PICK ONLY TWO

GOOD & CHEAP WON'T BE **FAST**
FAST & GOOD WON'T BE **CHEAP**
CHEAP & FAST WON'T BE **GOOD**

Ken Kamiya shared the Learning Organization from Peter Senge's book, "The Fifth Discipline."

Learning Organizations, excerpts from The Fifth Discipline by Peter Senge

I. Organizational dilemma: Static or Change

II. Change implies improvement or better organization that meets members' vision or expectations

III. Systems Thinking. A holistic way of viewing reality where reality is a dynamic complexity. Linear vs holistic thinking.

IV. A few "structures" to get started

Limits: cheap fast and good triangle

Personal mastery: Visions/expectations rooted to current reality. Gap between generates tension. How we react to this tension determines if we will lower vision/expectation (emotional) or raise current reality (creative). The greater the distance between these two determines the tension.

Formation of organization/community: pseudo community-->desire change-->chaos-->learning-->>true community. Members often revert back to pseudo community upon reaching chaos to avoid conflict, but with learning organization can become a true community.

The Fifth Discipline

The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization (Senge 1990) is a book by Peter Senge (a senior lecturer at MIT) focusing on group problem solving using the systems thinking method in order to convert companies into learning organizations. The five disciplines represent approaches (theories and methods) for developing three core learning capabilities: fostering aspiration, developing reflective conversation, and understanding complexity.^[1]

- 1The Five Disciplines
- 2The Learning Disabilities
- 3The 11 Laws of the Fifth Discipline
- 4Reception
- 5See also
- 6References
- 7External links

The Five Disciplines

The five disciplines of what the book refers to as a "learning organization" discussed in the book are:

1. "Personal mastery is a discipline of continually clarifying and deepening our personal vision, of focusing our energies, of developing patience, and of seeing reality objectively."
2. "Mental models are deeply ingrained assumptions, generalizations, or even pictures of images that influence how we understand the world and how we take action."
3. "Building shared vision - a practice of unearthing shared pictures of the future that foster genuine commitment and enrollment rather than compliance."
4. "Team learning starts with 'dialogue', the capacity of members of a team to suspend assumptions and enter into genuine 'thinking together'."
5. "Systems thinking - The Fifth Discipline that integrates the other four."

Senge describes extensively the role of what it refers to as "mental models," which he says are integral in order to "focus on the openness needed to unearth shortcomings" in perceptions. The book also focuses on "team learning" with the goal of developing "the skills of groups of people to look for the larger picture beyond individual perspectives." In addition to these principles, the author stresses the importance of "personal mastery" to foster "the personal motivation to continually learn how [...] actions affect [the] world."

The Learning Disabilities

In addition to "disciplines," which Senge suggests are beneficial to what he describes as a "learning organization," Senge also posits several perceived deleterious habits or mindsets, which he refers to as "learning disabilities."

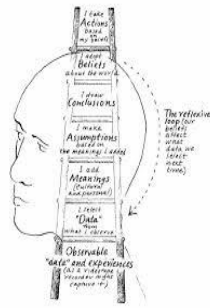
1. "I am my position."
2. "The enemy is out there."
3. The Illusion of Taking Charge
4. The Fixation on Events
5. The Parable of the Boiling frog
6. The Delusion of Learning from Experience
7. The Myth of the Management Team

The 11 Laws of the Fifth Discipline

Today's problems come from yesterday's "solutions."

1. Today's problems come from yesterday's "solutions."
2. The harder you push, the harder the system pushes back.
3. Behavior grows better before it grows worse.
4. The easy way out usually leads back in.
5. The cure can be worse than the disease.
6. Faster is slower.
7. Cause and effect are not closely related in time and space.
8. Small changes can produce big results...but the areas of highest leverage are often the least obvious.
9. You can have your cake and eat it too ---but not all at once.
10. Dividing an elephant in half does not produce two small elephants.
11. There is no blame.





Networking
 Develop contacts
 Greater outreach thru magazines, etc.
 Develop sharing contacts & info
 Find contacts on mainland
 Promote our work to younger Okinawans.
 Sharing results of contacts + information
 Update guidebook-easier
 Training session-workshop
 Guidebook on website

HELP FIND RELATIVES
 PROMOTE SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
 Help where help is needed

Develop partnerships w/ other organizations beyond USA & locally w/ Jcct
 Input from DNA testing sites
 How to make contact w/ people who are computer illiterate
 Links on website for translation & data management
 Okinawan language-phrases & meaning
 Future database of names origins, villages, Yogo
 Sharing success stories
 Resources for DGS# use

Future database of names origins, villages, Yogo
 Sharing success stories
 Resources for DGS# use
 Organize the library
 Develop english translations
 Collect village history/reference books & translate
 Recruit Japanese-English translators
 Learning about koseki, yogo
 Outreach to kids through DOE
 Encourage self research of people seeking family genealogy

LEARNING CONCEPTS FROM THE PAST

Update guidebook-easier
 Training session-workshop
 Guidebook on website

HELP FIND RELATIVES
 PROMOTE SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
 Help where help is needed
 Concerning finding genealogy
 Define steps & boundaries of genealogy research
 Result oriented research w/ flexibility
 Alternate Readings of kanji names in data base
 Collection of club histories

COMMUNICATION

Present products & services continued
 1. Research ancestors
 2. Short-story books
 3. Book marks
 4. Library
 5. Monthly speakers

Refine bookmarks
 More details on bookmarks
 Better website. YouTube, Video of stories
 Working group for website development

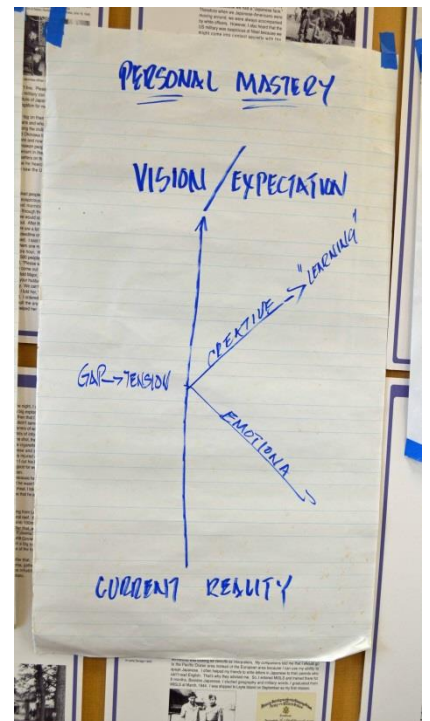
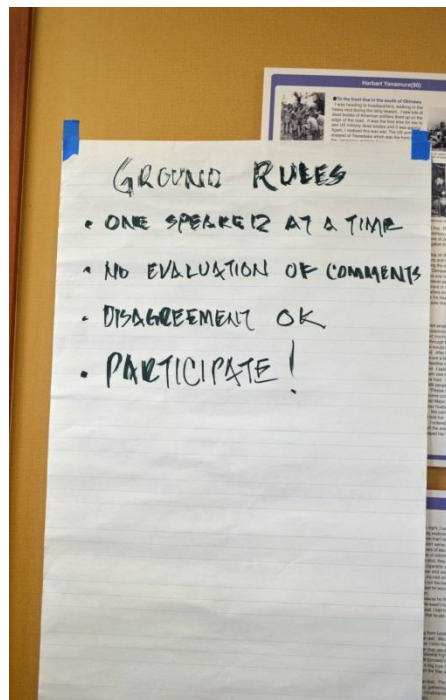
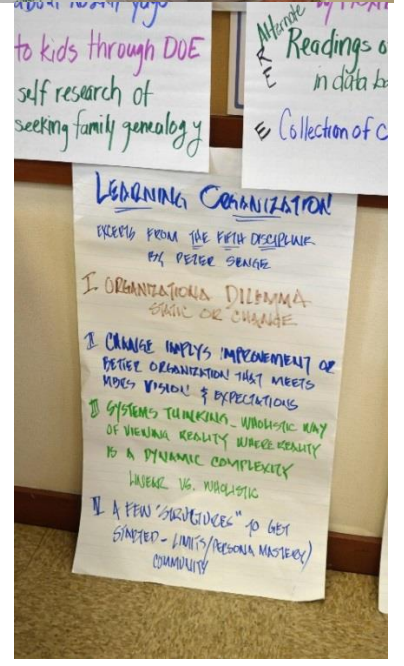
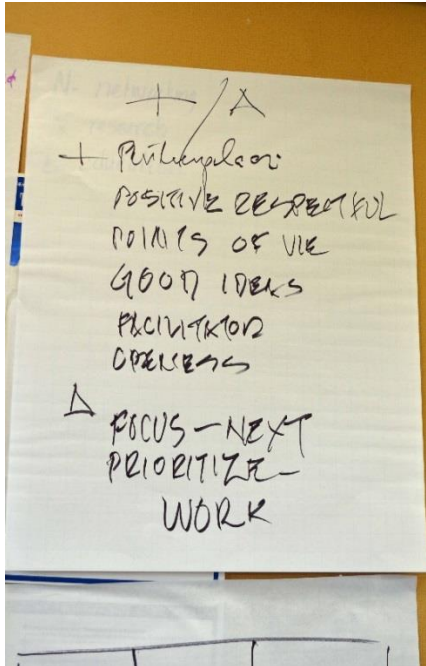
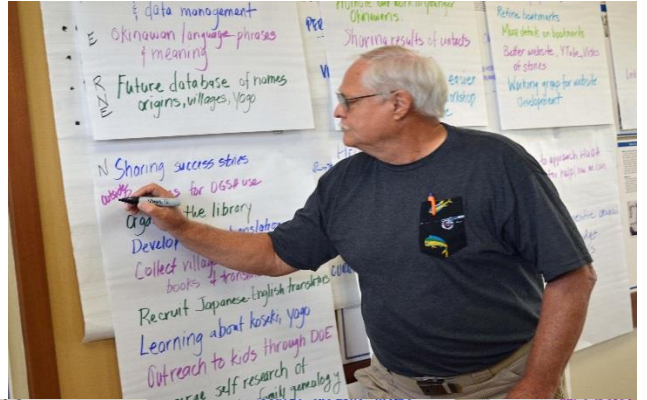
DGS# to approach HUOA to ask for help/how we can help
 Governance

Working group for website development
 DGS# to approach HUOA to ask for help/how we can help
 Governance
 - restart executive council
 - establish budget
 - adopt by-laws
 Library use education

WOGSH TRAVEL PLANS

CULTURAL TRAINING
 1) LANGUAGE 5) SONGS
 2) RELIGION 6) INSTRUMENTS
 3) DANCE
 4) FOOD & DRINK
 Link website to club

CHEAP



Ippee Nifee Deebiiru

Rodney



Past President of OGSB 2000, 2001, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, January 2019

For your many years of dedicated service to the Okinawan Genealogy Society of Hawaii.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

-Koseki and Yago References by the late Robert Kishaba

Attached are two pages explaining koseki and three pages explaining what a yago is. It was distributed to OGSB members years ago.

-Beginner's Guide book page 51

To Members who have purchased the *"Beginner's Guide to Genealogy Research- Okinawa"*, two resources have been added. They are found on page 51.

Please replace the page—no need to purchase a new book. Page 51 is attached.



Hiroaki Hara and his family in Hawaii
Hiroaki Hara, Riko "Carolyn" Hara, Ibuki
"Ivan" Hara, and Chiharu "Claire" Hara.



Koseki
by Robert Kishaba

Definition: Official data which shows individual relationship (standing, status) within the family and/or members in the same household, family, *Koseki* = Japanese Family Register.

Ko = house, door, household, residence; seki = seat, occupancy, membership,
position

Used for:

- Proof of Japanese citizenship
- Identification=- legal matters, financial transaction, passport, real estate transfer, employment, etc.

Information recorded:

Permanent address, former head of household, current head of household, relation to the head of household, father, mother, name, date of birth (DOB).

Subsequent entries are made as they occur and reported; Entry data required = report of birth, marriage, divorce, death, branch out from the original Koseki, change of the head of household. The entry shows what happened, when it happened, who reported, the reporter's relation to the individual, when and where the request was accepted and processed.

Scope of information:

Koseki Toohon = Shows data for everyone in the household;

Koseki shoohon = Shows only the requestor and head of Household.

Where to report:

Submit to the Japanese Consul General in Honolulu-a- routed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, finally sent to the municipal office in Okinawa. Many niseis obtained dual citizenship by their issei parents reporting and recording the names of their children in the koseki.

Uniqueness of Koseki System: (the law has changed several times in the past; it may not be the same as today)

* "Having Koseki" means you are a citizen of Japan, like a birth certificate in US.

* A foreign surname written in Katakana was not authorized for use in Koseki, For example, sumo wrestler "Takamiyama" had to change his name from Hawaiian to Japanese.

* Permanent address is not required to be changed each time the residence changed. Many Uchinanchu in the mainland Japan and Hawaii have outdated addresses, and it is not illegal. You can't send anything to this address; it may be returned with a note stating "wrong address".

* Certain undesirable names are not accepted. The government has control over Kanji to be used.

* Removal from the Koseki is made when a person: is deceased;

= branches out to form a new household. A new koseki is established with the new head of household.

= marries. The newlyweds will have their own Koseki with the husband as the new head of household and their children will be entered in the new Koseki.

= Acquires citizenship of a foreign country

* Entry cannot be erased; an error or removal may be crossed out by an X or corrected by another entry.

* Normally major changes need a legal action to correct a entry.

In general, Koseki is revised when there is a significant change in the family, such as change in the head of household. *Juumin hyoo* (Resident Card) on individuals will show name, DOB, sex, relation to the head of household, Koseki, etc. *Juumin hyoo* is for people actually living in Japan, so Japanese citizens who live in Hawaii or out of Japan do not have this card but there is no change in the citizenship status. The *Kihon Daichoo* (basic master book) is kept at the town office, and organized by the family unit to be used for administrative purposes by the municipal office such as voting, education, identification, financial aids, public dwelling assignment.

Most of the Koseki had been destroyed during the Battle of Okinawa. The existing Koseki in Okinawa have been reconstructed from information reported by individual families. If your family did not request to develop a koseki after the war and you are not listed in a Koseki in Okinawa, it means you have no dual citizenship.

My personal comments: I strongly believe that this koseki system is one of duplication, waste, and meaningless efforts implemented by the Government of Japan. It is my opinion that the Japanese Koseki Law is imperfect and not internationally acceptable.

Yagoo @:%" YAAN~NAA(*~)

Since the prehistoric age when people in Okinawa started to form a village, a Yagoo has been assigned and played the most important role of identifying an individual or family. There was no surname for common people. A Yagoo was arbitrary assigned by people, it is not required to be reported, there was no record kept in any place. However; the custom continued until 1879 when the family registration law was implemented by the Meiji Government. But in villages and remote islands, Yagoo is still extensively used even now because it is a useful and valuable identity of family, it is not only used to identify a family but to research and confirm relationship in their family groups. Once Yagoo was assigned or determined, it was carried down the paternal chain. A Son other than the first son will have a new Yagoo when he is separated from his parents and become independent and self-supporting, A friend of mine told me that 800/0 of residents in a village next to Ishikawa City, carry the surname of Yamashiro. As you see, without Yagoo, it would be extremely difficult to know who you are talking about.

The originator of a family is the root of lineage, let's take Fijya (Riga) as a example. The head-house is often called Nee-yaa Fijya (Root Houseft~) or Muutu-yaa Fijya (Originator's House7L~).

There were many ways to assign a Yagoo, (1) geography or topography. If the house is located near a forest, it may be Muinunee (Moline~tl, base of forest) Fijya or Yamanunee (YamaneWfJt base of a mountain) Fijya. Chiji (topTJO may be assigned to a house on the top of hill. (2) Occupation or characteristics of the head of household. Danpachi-yaa (barber shop1t5c~J¥.) Fijya, Junsaa-yaa (Policeman~ft) Fijya, Hagii (Bald head3'fs~f) Fijya, Goonee (Lame, crippled If--::>:) Fijya and Kuratai (in-charge of a village warehouse1f::3) Fijya. (3) Location. If the house is located in front of the head house, Meemuutu (front of the root houseM7C) Fijya. Kaanunee Fijya (near a river or well)!IM), Kuranunee Fijya (front of a village warehousejrjill), Naakanu Fijya (middle or in between'Pv.'), Kadunu Fijya (on the comedr~O). (4) Family Relationship. Jinan (2nd son (ji:~) Fijya, Irimuuku (Son-in-law A.QW) Fijya, Taachuu (Twin~ -r) Fijya (5) Layout or type of the house. Agaijoo Fijya (gate facing/located in East*~~), Niikee Fijya (2 story bldg 2~ii), Kaarayaa Fijya (tile-roofed house1Ci=). These are only few examples,

It is amazing that Yagoo expresses condition, appearance, relation and class of the individual or family accurately and precisely, some are humorous, some are serious, some are absurd and some are even silly. One thing good about Yagoo is that, no matter what it is, it doesn't have offending tone when you used it in daily life. They are given by people of the village and accepted by people including the assignees. I understand that Some can be traced the lineage and family group by Yagoo. It is arbitrary assigned by people and not an official name, so it is not rare to find a same Yagoo in the same village.

┌ Muutu .. yaa i (Originator in a village)

((S~b~M~utuY~la)'1 (Branched out, ered the Muutu- Yaa _____ Eijy~
 Head House chain)

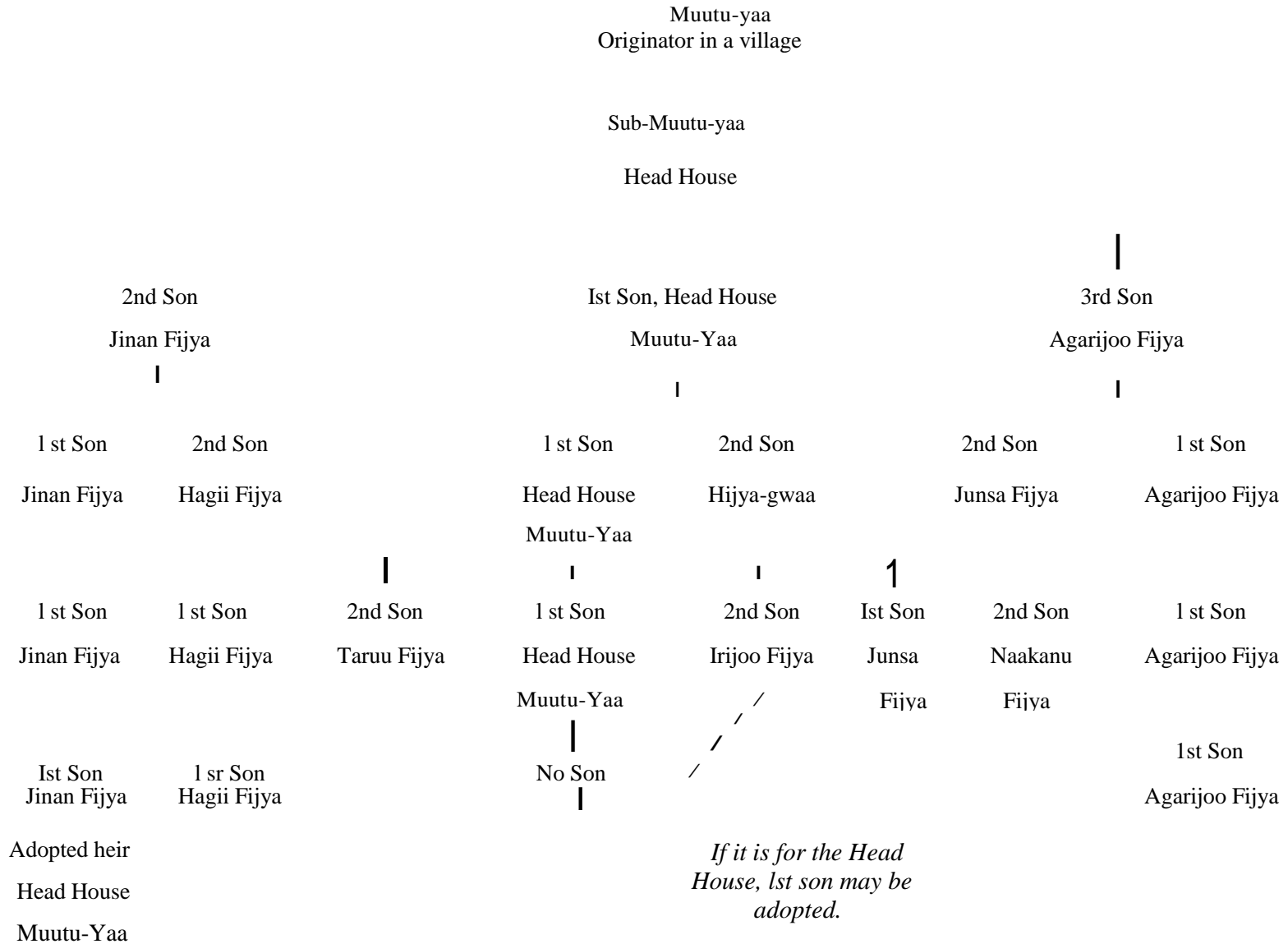
'- (2nd Son) . (~ st Son, Head House) (3rd Son)
 Jinan Fijya : i Muutu-Yaa A ganJoo • IJya :

(1st S~), ·(1st-s~;·): ! (2-ii3~Son) \ | (1st Son)
 (2nd S~n): (t1'dS~) '- " ; i J unsa Agarijoo
 Jinan Hagii Muutu-Yaa • Fijya • Fijya " |
 Fijya

j" (1st Son) (2nd S~) \ " IISC-SO;;)-- (2 Son) . (Zti(i Sorl)T \ (1st Son)-
) Jinan Taruu ~ Irijoo . Naakanu \ Agarijoo
) Fijya Fijya Head House. Fijya Fijya Fijya Fijya
 'Muutu- Yaa' (No son) -

|(1st Son) Adopted heir (1st Son)
 ; Jinan Head House Agarijoo
 Fijya Muutu- Yaa Fijy~
 -_ . _ elf It is for the head house, 1st son may be adopted.)

The following diagram shows an example of Muutu-yaa and the branching out of his descendants.



Social Networking

Communications with friends and the world even. Be careful with personal information. Talk to the younger people who are engulfed with this means to communicate.

www.facebook.com
twitter.com

Online Search Sites

Powerful tool to find out what's on the Internet. Type in your text search words and see what's out there in cyberspace. You can find thousands more websites with information on genealogy. Not many on Okinawan genealogy.

www.yahoo.com
www.google.com

Genealogy Software

Basically these are database programs for recording, maintaining, and sharing your information. Use Google to go to the product's website for more information. Ensure your computer can meet the specifications of the product. OGSB can help, especially with Family Tree Maker.

Family Tree Maker
The Master Genealogist
Ancestral Quest

Caveat

Be careful while on the Internet. There are unscrupulous persons out there eager to take your money and give you very little or nothing in return. Check out the companies you deal with. Beware of scams. Basic research rules apply to information found on the Internet.

Reference: Crowe, Elizabeth Powell. Genealogy Online, Ninth Edition. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, 2011. (In this Word document, you can Ctrl-click on the Websites to go to them.)

Addendum: January, 2019

Online Immigration Search Site – Hawaii, USA
The Consulate General of Japan in Honolulu
1742 Nuuanu Ave.
Honolulu, HI 96817

The Consulate General houses the registration cards of Japanese citizens arriving in Hawaii, 1880's -1970's. The card provides information on a household, its members and their Japan address. You will also find detailed instructions on requesting the card and a copy (download) of the Request for Information form. Results are returned in Japanese. (No translating services.) Privacy rules apply. Includes a listing and description of other genealogy resources available in Hawaii

https://www.honolulu.us.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_ja/findingroots.html

Online Emigration Search Site – Okinawa, Japan

The Okinawa Prefectural Library

1-20-1, Izumizaki, Naha, Okinawa, Japan 900-0021

Phone:098-894-5858 (domestic), 81 98-894-5858 (from overseas), Fax: +81-98-861-7111

Email:shiryu@library.pref.okinawa.jp

The Okinawa Prefectural Library (OPL) announces its genealogy research services. A researcher may request information on one's Issei from records available. A copy of the application form (download) with detailed instructions is included.

<https://www.library.pref.okinawa.jp/about-okinawa/cat1/post-12.html>