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(July—December 1964)

July 3—Fifteen Canadian and US ministers headed by the Rev. William J. Maggi arrived to help the United Church of Christ in its mission work by the Lacour system mainly in western Japan for about two months this summer.

July 9—As requested by the Bereaved Families Association within the Liberal Democratic Party, the government decided to hold a memorial service for the war dead at Yasukuni Shrine, invalidating the former decision of April 26 to hold it at Hibiya Public Hall.

July 10—The four Christian groups, Japan Christian Society for Peace (Nihon Kirisuto-sha Heiwa no Kai 日本キリスト者平和の会), UCC's Committee for Social Affairs, the Christian Society for the Protection of the Constitution (Kempō wo Mamoru Kirisuto-sha no Kai 憲法を守るキリスト者の会), and the Tokyo Christian Society for Peace (Tokyo Kirisuto-sha Heiwa no Kai 東京キリスト者平和の会) issued a joint statement opposing the government's decision to hold a memorial service at Yasukuni Shrine since this would be an anticonstitutional act.

July 21—A group of 19 persons with the Rev. Gyōin Hashimoto 橋本凝胤, presi-

dent of the Japan Buddhist Cultural Association (Nihon Bukkyō Bunka Kyōkai 日本仏教文化協会), as honorary leader visited Attu Island to pray for the repose of the souls of those who died there in World War II and to collect their remains and personal effects.

July 25—A meeting of promoters for the establishment of a Religious Center was held at the Imperial Hotel. 56 persons from the religious, financial, academic, educational worlds attended the meeting.

July 28—The 31 major temples of Kyoto accepted the Special Tax imposed on them, which will be put in effect on September 1.

July 29—The Second World Religionists Peace Conference was held in Tokyo for three days to discuss total disarmament and five other themes. About 250 persons from 19 countries, including 200 from Japan, attended the conference, where the Tokyo Declaration Criticizing American Imperialism was issued.

—Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship International held its Tokyo convention for three days for the purpose of organizing a Japanese branch, with more than 30 attendants from the United States.

July 30—President Nikkyō Niwano 庭野

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日敬 of Risshō Kōsei-kai criticized too strong hostility against Sōka Gakkai and laid stress on mutual understanding and co-operation among religions.

July 31—The National Council of Churches issued a statement opposing the memorial service for the war dead at Yasukuni Shrine for fear of a revival of State Shintoism.

Aug. 1—The ignition ceremony of a Torch of Peace, completed with contributions amounting to 30,000,000 Yen, to be kept burning until there are no more nuclear weapons in the world, was held in Hiroshima attended by Seiju Matsu-shita 松下正寿, chairman of the executive committee for the establishment of the torch, and 30,000 other representatives and citizens.

Aug. 6—The Kyoto Buddhist Conference (Kyoto Bukkyō-to Kaigi 京都仏教徒会議) in co-operation with the Kyoto Religionists Peace Council (Kyoto Shūkyō-sha Heiwa Kaigi 京都宗教者平和会議) and Reizan Kannon 靈山觀音 held a memorial service for the victims of the atomic bomb and for the war dead.

—The 19th memorial service for the victims of the atomic bomb and a commemoration ceremony of peace were observed in Hiroshima sponsored by the city with nearly 35,000 people in attendance.

Aug. 9—An inaugural meeting of the

Society of the Constitution was held at Meiji Shrine by Seichō-no-Ie and other groups.

Aug. 15—The fourth memorial service for the war dead was held under the auspices of the government at Yasukuni Shrine with the attendance of the Emperor and Empress and 2,000 citizens of which 1,337 were representatives of bereaved families.

Aug. 22—US-Japan Charismatic Movement Conference was held by the Kirisuto Seisho Juku キリスト聖書塾, headed by Ikurō Teshima 手島郁郎, with four American leaders in attendance; they were the Rev. Robert Rice, Presbyterian missionary to Korea, James Brown, ex-professor of Lincoln University, Leonard Evans, ex-professor of Princeton Theological Seminary and the Rev. George King, a Methodist missionary.

Aug. 28—Dr. Gyokusen Hosaka 保坂玉泉, president of Komazawa University, died of acute gastric ulcers and pneumonia in Hakodate on his lecture tour through Hokkaidō.

Aug. 29—The Japan Buddhist Cultural Association (Nihon Bukkyō Bunka Kyōkai 日本仏教文化協会) with Gyōin Hashimoto as president held a three days' course on the theories of Buddhist Sociology at Kōyasan, akayama Prefecture, for the leaders of Buddhist movements.

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Sept. 3—The funeral service for the late Gyokusen Hosaka was held at the auditorium of Komazawa University with many Buddhist leaders in attendance.

Sept. 10—Sapporo Shrine was promoted in status and renamed Hokkaidō Grand Shrine.

Sept. 11—The Religious Institute of the National Council of Churches held a four days' seminar on the *Kyōgyōshinshō* 教行信証 by Shinran 親鸞, with Reimon Yūki 結城令門, emeritus professor of Tokyo University, Michio Satō 佐藤三千雄, professor of Ryūkyō University, Sakae Kobayashi 小林栄, professor of Kansai Gakuin University, and Tetsutarō Ariga 有賀鉄太郎, president of the Institute, as lecturers.

Sept. 13—The Tokyo Evangelical Crusade was held for 9 days under the leadership of Mr. Kōji Honda 本田弘慈, which drew about 20,000 attendants and 1,802 decision cards.

—The choir of the Formosan Presbyterian Church, 'Bell Choir', consisting of 16 boys and girls, visited Japan as a return call for the visit of the Kansai Gakuin Glee Club to the island.

Sept. 20—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Tokyo held a lecture meeting with Mr. Charles Louis Reilly of the First Church in Boston as lecturer.

Sept. 27—A thanksgiving meeting commemorating the completion of the Great

Hall of Yodobashi Church, Tokyo, was held.

Oct. 4—A meeting of religionists and scientists against a US atomic submarine's calling at Japan was held in Hiroshima sponsored by the Hiroshima Religionists Peace Council (Hiroshima Shūkyō-sha Heiwa Kyōgi-kai 広島宗教者平和協議会) and the Society of Hiroshima College People (Hiroshima Daigaku-jin no Kai 広島大学人の会).

Oct. 8—The Sankō Cultural Institute (Sankō Bunka Kenkyū Jo 三康文化研究所), backed by Zōjōji 増上寺 and Seibu Railway Company, was started with the Rev. Benkyō Shiiro 椎尾弁四郎 as president, for the pursuit of Buddhist culture and the raising of Buddhist scholars.

Oct. 9—The Nichiren Sect Missionaries League (Nichiren-shū Fukyō-ka Remmei 日蓮宗布教家連盟) held a critical lecture meeting on Sōka Gakkai at Bunkyo Public Hall, Tokyo.

—A prayer service for the success of the Olympic Games was held at Meiji Shrine with Princess Takamatsu attending; it was followed by a performance of Japanese dances newly composed for this occasion.

—The New Century Crusade was held for 6 days in Tokyo under the leadership of Dr. Timothy Dzaio, chairman of the World Evangelical League Mission.

Oct. 13—Dr. Roger Hazelton of Oberlin

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College gave four open lectures at Dōshisha University on the theme "The Modern Significance of Pascal."

Oct. 15—Dr. Reirin Yamada 山田靈林 was elected president of Komazawa University.

Oct. 16—The World YMCA Sports Education Conference was held for four days with 100 attendants including President Brundage of IOC.

Oct. 17—Commemorating the completion of the collected works of Toyohiko Kagawa 賀川豊彦, a thanksgiving meeting was held by Kirisuto Shinbun キリスト新聞.

Oct. 18—Osaka Naritasan celebrated its 30th anniversary for four days.

Oct. 22—The National Churches held an international joint service for the participants at the Tokyo Olympic Games at Aoyama Gakuin.

Oct. 25—Tokyo Union Church held a service in memory of the three Americans who died in the racial campaign, Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James Chaney.

Oct. 27—The Japan Biblical Seminary (Nihon Seisho Shingakkō 日本聖書神学校) set up a Missionary Work Center which provides research materials for foreign missions and takes care of Japanese missionaries going out and coming home.

Oct. 30—A statue of Mary was set up

at the foot of Mt. Fuji by the Fuji Marian Society (Fuji Seibo-kai 富士聖母会), to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Father Almeida, the founder of the first institution for children's welfare in Japan.

—The 13th general assembly of the United Churches of Christ issued a statement asking the government to withdraw its consent to the calling of US atomic submarines at Japanese ports.

Oct. 31—The Japan Religionists Peace Council (Nihon Shūkyō-sha Heiwa Kyōgi-kai 日本宗教者平和協議会) stated that the nuclear experiment by Communist China was a step to total disarmament.

Nov. 1—Kōmei-kai, the political organization of Sōka Gakkai, issued a statement criticizing the nuclear experiment by Communist China.

Nov. 2—Keisen Women's School (Keisen Joshi Gakuen 恵泉女子学園) celebrated the 35th anniversary of its foundation.

—The inaugural ceremony of Kōmei Hall, headquarters of the Kōmei Party to be organized, was held with President Ikeda and other executive members of Sōka Gakkai attending.

Nov. 3—Dr. Hachirō Yuasa, emeritus president of International Christian University (Kokusai Kirisuto-kyō Daigaku 国際基督教大学), was elected chairman of the board of directors of the University.

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—The Christian Committee Against Making Japan Base of Nuclear Weapons (Nihon Kaku-kichi-ka Hantai Kirisutoshia Iin-kai 日本核基地化反対キリスト者委員会), consisting of ten Christian bodies, held a meeting to oppose the calling of US atomic submarines at Japanese ports.

Nov. 16—Aoyama Gakuin celebrated the 90th anniversary of its foundation with Prince and Princess Mikasa and Dr. and Mrs. Reischauer attending.

Nov. 17—The inaugural meeting of the Kōmei Party was held, and their 32 candidates for the Lower House and 14 for Upper House were announced.

Nov. 19—The Religious Center, with the cooperation of the Japan Short Wave Broadcasting Corporation, held a four days' symposium on the science of mission work.

Nov. 23—To commemorate the 35th anniversary of its foundation, Seichō-no-Ie held a national believers meeting and a national convention of the Seichō-no-Ie Political Federation (Seichō-no-Ie Seijirengō-kai 生長の家政治連合会), where a candidate for the Upper House was nominated.

Nov. 26—Three Catholic priests, Fr. Heuvers, Fr. Cieslik and Fr. Kasuya, and five believers left for Bombay, India, to attend the 38th Eucharistic Congress (28 November-6 December) which four

Japanese bishops, Mgr. Arai, Mgr. Tomizawa, Mgr. Hirata, and Mgr. Itō, are also to attend on their way home from the third session of Vatican Council II.

Nov. 28—The League of Hōngē Myō Sect (Hōngē Myō-shū Renmei 本化妙宗連盟), supported by the Nichiren Sect and the League of Nichiren's Followers (Nichiren Shōnin Monka Rengō-kai 日蓮聖人門下連合会), held a lecture meeting to criticize the Sōka Gakkai doctrine and policy.

Dec. 8—The dedication ceremony of Tokyo Cathedral was held with Peter Tatsuo Cardinal Doi, Archbishop of Tokyo, as officiant. It was attended by 2,500 people including the Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Cologne.

Dec. 15—Ferris Women's School (Ferris Joshi Gakuin フェリス女子学院), Yokohama, was authorized to set up the college course.

Dec. 23—Lieutenant-general Charles Davidson, the recently retired Commander of the Salvation Army Headquarters of Japan, left for England.

Dec. 26—40 Japanese delegates left for Manila to attend the Christian Youth Conference held for the first time in Asia by the East Asia Council of Churches, the theme of which was "Our Life Christ—the Life and Service of Christian Youths in Modern Asia."

Dec. 28—Rengeji 蓮華寺, Osaka, the head-temple of Nichiren Shō-shū in the Kansai district, renounced the sect which, the temple says, is becoming a cat's-paw of Sōka Gakkai, and became independent.