

CHRONOLOGY

(July 1965 — December 1965)

July 4—11 out of 14 candidates of the Kōmei Party (political arm of Sōka Gakkai) were elected to the House of Councilors.

July 14—An Ecumenical Work Camp of one month, sponsored by NCC at the foot of Mt. Fuji, opened with 40 participants including 25 foreigners.

July 15—The NCC and the Japan Christian Academy are to help construct a new building at a home for feeble-minded people.

July 20—The five Christian delegates of the Council for the Emergency in Vietnam left for the United States.

July 21—Tsuneko Akamatsu 赤松常子, director of the Women's Section of the Japan Buddhist Federation, died at the age of 67.

—The Association of Shinto Shrines protested against the presentation of the drama "Yamato Takeru" by a professional theatrical group on the ground that it disgraces the Imperial House and the shrines.

July 23—The 23 candidates of the "Clean Government Party" (Kōmei-tō), political arm of Sōka Gakkai, for the Tokyo City Council were all elected.

July 26—The Buddhist Youth Federa-

tion of Jōdo Shin-shū (Jōdo Shin-shū Bukkyō Seinen Remmei 浄土真宗仏教青年連盟) held a national convention for two days to discuss Vietnam and other problems.

July 27—The National Cultural Conference (Kokumin Bunka Kaigi 国民文化会議) held a meeting on the religious history of Japan in the decades since World War II.

July 29—The Japan Buddhist Cultural Association (Nihon Bukkyō Bunka Kyōkai 日本仏教文化協会) held a 4-day missionary training course in Tokyo.

August 1—A special meeting of Buddhists was held in connection with the 50th Esperanto World Convention (July 31—August 7) in Tokyo.

Aug. 2—The International Buddhist Institute held its fifth summer seminar for 4 days at Mt. Minobu.

Aug. 5—The Government of Korea announced the prohibition of missionary work by Soka Gakkai and Tenrikyō.

—The Japan Korea Christian Association (Nikkan Kirisutosha Kondankai 日韓キリスト者懇談会) was organized with 20 Japanese and Korean Christians as charter members.

Aug 6—The twentieth memorial ceremo-

ny for the atomic bomb victims was held at Hiroshima. About 30,000 attended.

Aug. 8—The Fourth Council of World YMCA Alliance opened a week's session with 200 representatives (including Miss Pandit Nehru) of 41 countries present.

Aug. 14—An association for overseas missions was organized by Christian groups: United Church of Christ, YMCA, Salvation Army, etc.

Aug. 15—The Third National Memorial Service for World War II war dead was held at the Nihon Budō-kan. 5,000 attended, including the Emperor and Empress, Prime Minister Satō and other government officials.

—The United Church of Christ held a memorial peace prayer meeting for the war dead.

—Goō 護王 Shrine held its annual Divine Court Conference inviting 35 Asian students in Japan as guests.

Aug. 17—Sōka Gakkai announced that a juvenile section is to be established in September.

—The Korean Government warned Tenrikyō to adjust its doctrines to the Korean national traits.

Aug. 29—The 13th national convention of the Japan Buddhist Federation was held for two days in Nagano with 3,500 attending.

Aug. 30—The 5-day conference of the International League of Catholic Univer-

sities opened at Sophia University, Tokyo, with 90 attending.

—Dr. Tetsutarō Ariga 有賀鉄太郎 was elected president of Kōbe Women's College (Kōbe Jogakuin 神戸女学院).

Aug. 31—The summer session of the Inter-university Buddhist Youth Conference (3 days) opened at Hakone with 85 students from ten universities present.

September 3—23 Shintoists left for the United States to attend the International Conference on "Shrine Shinto since 1945" at Claremont, California.

Sep. 4—The Union of the New Religious Organization of Japan (Shin Nihon Shūkyō Dantai Rengō Kai 新日本宗教団体連合会) at its directors meeting decided to fight against Sōka Gakkai and its political organization, Kōmei ("Clean Government") Party.

—The Religious Institute of the National Christian Council held its second seminar (4 days) for religious study on the theme "The Study of the Lotus Sutra and Nichiren."

Sep. 5—The following Japanese scholars departed to attend the 11th International Congress for the History of Religions at Claremont: Prince Mikasa 三笠宮, Dr. Fumio Masutani 増谷文雄, Dr. Rokusaburō Nieda 仁戸田六三郎, Waseda University, Dr. Reihō Masunaga 増永盛興, Komazawa University, Dr. Masanao Katayama 片山正直, Kansai Gakuin, Dr.

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Masato Nagao 長尾雅人, professor of Kyōto University.

Sep. 10—The Rev. Nikkyō Niwano 庭野日敬, president of Rishō Kōsei-kai, left for Rome to attend the Vatican Council as a special guest.

Sep. 18—The Religions Center held a symposium for three days consisting of four branches each on the themes "Religious Sentiment," "Religion and Politics," "Religion and Enterprise," and "Religious Cooperation."

—The Rev. Nobuhiro Kishi 岸信宏 was elected president of the Japan Buddhist Federation.

Sep. 20—An evangelistic campaign opened with the Rev. Kōji Honda 本田弘慈 as main speaker. (2,200 persons signed cards indicating a desire to know more about Christianity.)

Sep. 24—The Rev. Isamu Ōmura 大村勇, chairman of United Church of Christ departed for Korea to attend the 50th general assembly of the Korean Presbyterian Church.

Sep. 26—The Religions Center held a National Conference for the promotion of Religious Sentiment.

October 1—The *Chūgai-nippō* 中外日報, a Buddhist newspaper, celebrated its 70th anniversary with 250 in attendance.

Oct. 2—The Rev. Isamu Ōmura, moderator of United Church of Christ, in addressing the 50th General Assembly

of the Korean Presbyterian Church, apologized for the crimes committed by Japanese people during the the 36 years it ruled the country.

Oct. 3—The Union of the New Religious Organizations of Japan announced a policy in opposition to Sōka Gakkai.

Oct. 10—The Mahayana Buddhist magazine in English "Eastern Buddhist" resumed publication by the Eastern Buddhist Association affiliated to Ōtani University with Dr. Daisetsu Suzuki 鈴木大拙 as chief editor.

—Seven Vietnamese Buddhist leaders came for a week's visit to Japan to discuss with Japanese Buddhist leaders the organization of an Asian Buddhist League and to express thanks for their efforts for a peaceful solution of Vietnamese War.

Oct. 11—A national meeting of representatives of Shinto shrines was held at Ise in preparation for the 60th rebuilding of Ise Shrine.

Oct. 13—Ōtani University celebrated the 300th anniversary.

Oct. 14—A German church delegation, consisting of Dr. D. Kurt Scharf, chairman of the German Evangelical Church General Assembly, and two other members, visited Japan in order to increase cooperative relations between German and Japanese churches.

—An inaugural general assembly of

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the Jōdo-shū Junior Probational Officials Association was held.

Oct. 16—56 members of Japan Buddhist Women's League (Zen Nihon Bukkyō Fujin Kemmei 全日本仏教婦人連盟), headed by Sugi Yamamoto 山本杉, departed for Hawaii to attend an International Buddhist Women's Conference.

Oct. 17—Mr. Kyojō Yuasa 湯浅恭三 was elected chairman of the National Association of YMCAs.

Oct. 19—President Ikeda and several leaders of Sōka Gakkai left for Europe.

Oct. 20—The Japan Taoism Society (Dr. Kōjun Fukui 福井康順 of Waseda University, president) held its 16th convention at Komazawa University.

Oct. 21—The Japan Christian Peace Council (Nihon Kirisutokyō Heiwa Kyōgikai 日本キリスト教平和協議会) held a meeting against the ratification of the Japan-Korea Treaty with about 30 attending.

Oct. 23—The Japanese Association of Buddhism (Nihon Bukkyō Gakkai 日本仏教学会) held a 2-day conference at Hanazono University on the theme "The Witness in Buddhism." 24 speakers!

Oct. 27—Mr. Shigeru Yoshida 吉田茂, former prime minister, was awarded the Vatican Croce Piana.

Oct. 29—The Religions Center demanded that *Shōkan Gendai*, a weekly magazine,

withdraw an article in its November 4 issue which was alleged to be a fabrication.

Oct. 30—The headquarters of the Japanese Salvation Army celebrated its 70th anniversary and the centenary of World Salvation Army.

November 2—Musashino Women's University (Musashino Joshi Daigaku 武蔵野女子大学) held its inaugural ceremony, Chief Abbot, Kōshō Ōtani 大谷光照, the Minister of Education, and other dignitaries were present.

Nov. 4—Taishō University observed its 40th anniversary.

Nov. 7—The Rev. Nikkyō Niwano, president of Rissbō Kōsei-kai, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, Union of the New Religious Organizations of Japan.

—The newly constructed Ibaraki Sumiyoshi Shrine, Ōsaka, which was destroyed in World War II, was dedicated.

Nov. 8—A 36-member committee for the establishment of Sōka University was announced.

Nov. 11—The Religionists Peace Council held a meeting against the ratification of the Japan-Korean Treaty.

Nov. 15—Christian Educational Association (Kirisutokyō Gakkō Kyōiku Dōmei キリスト教学校教育同盟) held a national meeting to discuss the entrance examination system. 120 attended.

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Nov. 18—Kokuchū-kai commemorated the 50th anniversary of its founding.

Nov. 19—An inaugural ceremony of the Okinawa Gokoku Shrine was held in Naha, Okinawa.

Nov. 21—A religious conference was held at Tōyō University on the theme "Can religion provide a solution to war?"

The speakers were: the Rev. Riri Nakayama, head of the International Bureau of the Japan Buddhist Federation, Mr. Junichirō Sako 佐古純一郎, Christian critic, Mr. Eizaburō Saitō 齋藤榮三郎, professor of Islam at the Sacred Heart Women's University, and Mr. Kenjūrō Yanagida 柳田謙十郎, a Marxist philosopher.

December 4—Tokyo Buddhist League (Tōkyō-to Bukkyō Rengōkai 東京都仏教連合会) celebrated its 40th anniversary. (The Rev. Dodan Kurume, president.)

Dec. 5—A Japanese-English Buddhist Dictionary containing 4,872 words, was completed. (The Rev. Shinyū Iwano 岩野真雄, Priest of Jōkanji and president of the Daitō Publishing Company and more than 30 collaborators, including British and American Buddhist scholars, cooperated in the project.)

Dec. 10—An inaugural ceremony of the Council of Religionists for the Current World Situation (Jikyoku Taisaku Shūkyōsha Kaigi 時局対策宗教者会議), consisting of Shintoists, Buddhists, Christians, and leaders of new religious organizations, was held at Meiji Shrine to oppose Sōka Gakkai and the Kōmei Party and all other forces threatening the future of Japan.

Dec. 21—The Rev. Kōdō Sawaki 沢木興道, professor emeritus of Komazawa University, died at the age of 85.