CHRONOLOGY FOR 1967
(July—December)

July 1 The Foundation for Promoting Buddhism (Bukkyo Shinko Zaidan 仏教振興財団) was inaugurated to support all groups of Buddhism in Japan. Its committee consists of 80 influential businessmen and Buddhist priests with Mr. Kichiemon Takemura 竹村吉右衛門, President of Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co. (Yasuda Seimei Hoken Kaisha 安田生命保険会社), as chief director. The office is at Sensō-ji Temple 浅草寺, Daiō-ku, Tokyo.

July 13 Fushimi-Inari Shrine (Fushimi-Inari-Taisha 伏見稲荷大社) in Kyoto refused to join the Association of Shinto Shrines (Jinja Honchō 神社本庁). It is the only great shrine that is not a member.

—The Tokyo Metropolitan Government sanctioned the establishment of Sōka Junior High School (Sōka Chōgakkō 創価中学校) and Sōka High School (Sōka Kōtōgakkō 創価高等学校), religious schools of Sōka Gakkai 創価学会. Both schools will be opened in April, 1968, in Tokyo. The number of students to be admitted is 200 in the Junior High School, 300 in the High School.

July 10—14 The Department of Service of the National Council of Churches in Japan (Kirisutokyō Kyōkai Kyōgikai Hōshi-Bu キリスト教教会協議会奉仕部) held an orientation meeting for foreign missionaries for five days at Seisen Dormitory (Seisen-ryo 清泉寮) in Yamanashi Prefecture (山梨県) under the theme “Christianity in Japan Today.” About 80 foreign missionaries from Protestant churches attended.

July 15 The Ecumenical Work Camp was held (till 15th of August) at Mominoki Gakuen (もみの木学園), a home for feeble-minded children in Kobe, under the auspices of the Youth Committee of NCC (Kirisutokyō Kyōkai Seinen Iinkai キリスト教教会協議会青年委員会). Thirty-three young Christians, including 14 foreigners from U.S.A., Italy, West Pakistan etc., took part in it.

July 20 On the contentious case between Asama Shrine (Asama Jinja 浅間神社) and the State concerning ownership of the top of Mt. Fuji, the Nagoya High Court gave the decision that its owner was Asama Shrine. The State pleaded that Mt. Fuji was a symbol of Japan and made an appeal against the decision.

July 22 Zuiryū-ji Temple 瑞竜寺 of the Sōtō-Shū 相国宗 in Aomori Prefecture
Chronology for 1967

青森県 founded the Senshinkaku 洗心閣, a public Buddhist center. It is one of the memorial works for the 400th anniversary of the founder of the temple.

July 25 The 3rd national convention of the Religionists Council for Peace (Shūkyōsha Heiwa Kaigi 宗教者平和会議) was held at the Educational and Cultural Center in Kyoto. 400 Christians and Buddhists attended. It decided to oppose a bill on the national maintenance of Yasukuni Shrine and to prevent American aggression in Vietnam.

July 28 The 2nd Asian Convention for the Ban of Nuclear Bombardments (Ajia Kakuheiki Shiyou Kinshi Kaigi アジア核兵器使用禁止会議, Chairman Dr. Masatoshi Matsushita 松下正寿) was held at the Tokyo Prince Hotel for two days. 150 Japanese and 13 foreign representatives from 13 East Asian countries attended, including some men of religion.

July 29 Fourteen members of the Japanese Buddhist Council for World Union (Sekairempō Nihon Bukkyōto Kyōgikai 世界連邦仏教徒協議会), including the Rev. Sōgen Asahina 朝比奈宗源, chief abbot of Enkaku-ji Temple 円覚寺, left for Norway to attend the 13th International Convention for World Peace to be held there from 30th of July to 15th of August. (About 150 Japanese representatives from other organizations will also attend the convention.)

July 19th–31 The League of Mission Schools (Kirisutokyō-Gakkō-Kyōiku-Domei キリスト教学校教育同盟) held three summer seminars at Tōzan-sō 東山荘 in Gotemba 御殿場; the 13th Committee for Christian Education (Kirisutokyō Kyoiku Kyōgikai キリスト教教育協議会) under the theme “Present Japan and Christian Education” for three days; the 37th Summer Seminar (Kaki Gakko 夏季学校) under the theme “Cooperation in Education”; the 11th Summer Seminar for Clerks in Mission Schools (Jimushokuin Kaki Gakko 事務職員夏季学校).

August 6 Hiroshima City 広島市 held the 22th memorial service for the victims of the atomic bomb at the Hiroshima Peace Park (Hiroshima Heiwa Kōen 広島平和公園). Thirty thousand people attended.

Aug. 15 The Honganji sect of Jōdo-shin-shū 净土真宗本願寺派 completed a revised edition of Kyōgyo Shinshō 教行信証, the chief work of the founder Shinran 観鸞. The edition uses the modern Japanese spelling for daily use.

—On the 22nd Memorial Day of World War II (Shūsen Kinen-Bi 終戦記念日), the 5th National Memorial Service for the War Dead (Zenkoku —153—
Chronology for 1967

_Sembotsusha Tsuitō-s'ikiten_ (全国戦没者追悼式典) was held under the auspices of the Government at the national hall 'Nihon Budo-kan' (日本武道館) in Tokyo. The attendants were about 4,200, including Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, the Prime Minister and the representatives of the bereaved families.

**Aug. 16** Prof. Shūjō Nogami 野上俊静 was elected president of Ōtani University (Ōtani Daigaku 大谷大学) of Jōdo-shin-shū.

**Aug. 20** A society for preserving the Heian Shrine Festival (Heian Jinga Jidai Sai 平安神宮時代祭), one of the three great festivals in Kyoto, was organized by some influential businessmen in Kyoto, including Mr. Seiji Iwai 岩井盛次, the head of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kyoto Shōkō Kaigisho 京都商工会議所).

**Aug. 22** A circle for the translation of Buddhist scriptures at Ryūkoku University (Ryūkoku Daigaku 竜谷大学) completed the first German translation of the _Shōshin-Ge_ 正信偈, a work of Shinran, in 98 pages. Members of the circle were Prof. Teisen Mukōjima 向島誦宣 of Ryūkoku Univ., Prof. Kōkun Sonoda 託田香憲 of Osaka Municipal Univ. (Osaka-shi-ritsu Daigaku 大阪市立大学) and Mr. Harry Gieper of the _Shin-Shū_ Society in Germany.

—The Japan Christian Society for Service (Nihon Kirisuto-kyō Hōshi-dan 日本キリスト教奉仕団) held the first teach-in of American and Japanese college students in Iwate Prefecture (岩手県), with "Japanese and American world views", "Christianity and other religions" and "The view of politics" as subjects. Thirty-one Japanese and 19 American students attended with Dr. Shin Koizumi 小泉信 as director and some counselors.

**Aug. 29** The Anglican Episcopal Church of Japan (Nihon Seiko-kai 日本聖公会) announced that in 1966 it had 48,015 believers and 387 priests, and an income from collections of 226,244,341 yen.

**September 5** The celebration of publishing _The history of 70 years of Ōmoto-kyō_ (Ōmoto Nanajunen Shi 大本70年史, Ōmoto-kyō 大本教 one of Japan’s new religions) was held at Ōmoto Hall in Kyoto with Prof. Iichi Oguchi 小口偉一 of Tokyo Univ., the Rev. Ryōkei Čnishi 大西良慶, chief abbot of Kita Hossō-shū (北法相宗) as guests.

**Sept. 10** The Catholic Church in Japan (Nihon Katorikku Kyōkai 日本カトリック教会) celebrated in all dioceses the 100th anniversary of the beatification of 205 martyrs in Japan in 1867.
Chronology for 1967

—Nishinari Church (Nishinari Kyō-kai 西成教会) in Kamagasaki district in Osaka (大阪堺市) of the United Church of Christ in Japan (Nihon Kirisuto Kyōdan 日本キリスト教団) upon public request planned the construction of a five-floor building. It will contain a church (first floor) and apartments (the other floors).

—Kōka Women's School (Kōka Joshi Gakuen 光華女子学園), founded by Jodo-shin-shū, decided to establish an elementary school next spring, which will admit 40 children.

Sept. 10 The national convention of the Japan Buddhist Women Federation (Zen Nihon Bukkyō Fujin Taikai 仏教婦人大会) was held at Hida City in Gifu Prefecture (飛騨市、岐阜県). Five thousand people attended, including the Lady Abbess of Higashi Honganji (Higashi Hongan-ji Urakata 東本願寺裏方) and Rev. Shinkō Kishi 岸信宏, chairman of the Japan Buddhist Federation (Zen Nihon Bukkyō Kai 仏教団).

Sept. 16 The parents whose children joined Genri Undō (原理運動), a recent radical religious movement, formed an association with the purpose to take back their children from the movement.

Sept. 22 The Committee for the Bill on National Maintenance of Yasukuni Shrine (Yasukuni Jinja Kokka Goji Mondai Shō Inkai 恭神社国家護持問題小委員会) of the Liberal Democratic Party asked representatives of religious groups about the bill. The Association of Shinto Shrines, the Japan Buddhist Federation, Christian churches and the Union of New Religious Organizations of Japan (Shin Nihon Shakyō Dantai Rengōkai 新日本宗教団体連合会) attended. The committee announced that these groups agreed with the bill, but Christian churches expressed their dissatisfaction.

Sept. 23 Sakata City, Yamagata Prefecture (酒田市、山形県), planned a public park in the suburbs, which will have burial grounds. The old burial ground in the center of the city will be changed into a business district.

Sept. 25 The Dalai Lama XIV, the Tibetan living Buddha staying now in India, visited Japan under the auspices of Bukkyō Dendo Kyōkai (仏教伝道協会). He would like to stay till October 10th seeing the Kansai and Kantō districts and meeting Japanese religious leaders. The Religionists Council for Japan-China Friendship (Ni-Chu Yakō Shakyōsha Kondankai 中日友交宗教者懇談会) released a statement against his visit because of its Japan-China friendship.

Sept. 29 PL Kyōdan (PL 教団), a new
religious organization in Japan, held the PL festival for a month in various places in Japan to celebrate the 21st anniversary of its foundation.

October 1 Hieizan Enryaku-ji (比叡山延暦寺), the head temple of Tendai-shū (天台宗) in Kyoto, held the Hokke-Daie (法華大会), a grand ceremony to read the Lotus Sutra with 291 Buddhist priests in attendance. This ceremony is held once every five years.

Oct. 3—4 The Japanese Buddhist Academy (Nihon Bukkyo Gakkai 日本仏教学会) held its convention at Hieizan in Kyoto under the theme “Buddhistic View of Man”. About 100 members from 23 universities, including Prof. Hajime Nakamura (中村元) of Tokyo Univ. and Prof. Yoshifumi Ueda (上田義文) of Nagoya Univ., read papers.

Oct. 7 The Honganji sect of Jōdo-shin-shū (浄土真宗) established an Institute for the Study of the History of Jōdo-shin-shū. It is to be a permanent institute replacing the old editorial office of Honganji Temple, which was begun 7 years ago on the occasion of the 700th anniversary of the founder Shinran.

Oct. 12 At Sendan Gakuen (絵描学園), a college founded by Sōtō-shū in Sendai (仙台), the students and some teachers staged a movement against the president by boycotting the examinations. There seemed to be religious strife between sects.

Oct. 14 Nakayama-ji Temple (中山寺), the chief temple of Shingon-shū (真言宗) in Hyōgo Prefecture, completed Banrei-To (万霊塔), an ossuary modeled after Indian towers in the Buddha’s time.

Oct. 15 Tsukushi Women’s College (Tsukushi Jogaku-in 筑紫女学院 founded by Jōdo-shin-shū in Fukuoka City) celebrated the 60th anniversary of its foundation with 6,000 students, teachers and guests including the chief abbot Kōshō Ōtani (大谷光照) and the Lady Abbess in attendance.

Oct. 15—22 As a feature of the 17th Christian Educational Week (Kirisuto-kyō Kyoiku Shukan キリスト教教育週間), NCC held lectures in various parts of the country and a student convention of mission schools at Aoyama Gakuin University (青山学院大学), Tokyo.

Oct. 18 Hieizan Enryaku-ji Temple held a ground breaking ceremony for a cemetery which will be 3,000m² in area and open for the public including non-believers.

Oct. 20—29 Billy Graham held a crusade at Budō-kan and Korakuen Stadium in Tokyo with an audience of 15,000.

Oct. 21 The 3rd National Convention of Shinto Shrine Representatives (Den-
Chronology for 1967

The representatives of some Japanese religious groups demanded from the National Security Agency (Boeicho 防衛庁) to cease their group worship at Ise Shrine (Ise Jingu 伊勢神宮, at Ise City) because of its being against liberty of faith.

Nov. 1 Meijigakuin University (Meijigakuin Daigaku 明治学院大学, Protestant) celebrated the 90th anniversary of its foundation.

Nov. 9 The executive office of the crusade of Billy Graham announced that the total number of attendants at his crusades during 10 days was 207,750, and the collection was over 20,000,000 yen.

Nov. 14 NCC and the Catholic Church in Japan (Nihon Katorikku Kyokai 日本カトリック教会) decided to publish the Christian Year Book 1968 (both in Japanese and English) in partnership. The chief editors are Mr. Chūzō Yamada 山田忠蔵, director of NCC, and Fr. Tadayoshi Tamura 田村達義, director general of the Central Christian Council (Katorikku Chūō Kyōgi-Kai カトリック中央協議会).

Nov. 21 The funeral service for the Rev. Shozen Nakayama 中山正善, Shimbashira of Tenri-kyō, took place at Toyota-yama (豊田山) in Tenri City. 20,000 people, including the Governors of Nara Prefecture and Osaka City, the
Chronology for 1967

Chairman of the House of Councilors and some professors, attended.

Prince and Princess Mikasa (三笠宫), Prince Takamatsu (高松宫) and Princess Chichibu (秩父宫殿下) sent flowers.

Nov. 25 Zen’e Nakayama 中山善衛, the son of the late Shozen Nakayama, was chosen new head of Tenri-kyō.

Nov. 21 Under the auspices of Chūgai Nippō (中外日報, one of the religious newspapers), a party of 10 Buddhist priests and laymen, including the Rev. Kiyoo Arima 有馬清雄 of Jodo-shinshū as the head, left for East Asian Buddhist countries, Thailand, Singapore, Formosa etc., to promote friendly relations with them and to hold memorial services for the war dead there.

Nov. 18 The League of Buddhist Universities in Kyoto (Kyōto Bukkyō Kakushū-Gakkō Rengōkai 京都仏教各宗学校連合会) held an exhibition of Buddhist materials and celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Meiji Restoration with lectures and a memorial service.

Nov. 19 At the convention of the Youth Department of Sōka Gakkai (創価学会) President Ikeda Daisaku 池田大作 suggested to establish a labour union supporting the Kōmei Party (Kōmei-To 公明党, political arm of Sōka Gakkai). It is expected to become the third power in labour unions in Japan.

Nov. 19 The Society for the Study of Japanese History (Nihon-shi Kenkyū-kai 日本史研究会, consisting of about 1,500 historians, President Prof. Tatsusaburō Hayashiya 林屋辰三郎) expressed its objections against the national celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Meiji Restoration, which the Government has planned in the next year. They said that the Government’s disregard of democratic principles influences aspects of Japanese history.

Nov. 26 The League of Japanese Martial Arts (Zen Nihon Budō Remmei 全日本武道連盟) decided upon the construction of Kenshinden 献心殿, a stadium for all kinds of Japanese martial arts, in the precincts of Shimo-Kamo-Shrine (下鴨神社) in Kyoto. The costs are estimated at 130,000,000 yen. It will be completed next June as the first attempt in Japan.

Nov. 29 International Christian University (Kokusai Kirisutokyō Daigaku 国際キリスト教大学) announced the state of the University. About 14% of all its students, 182, consisted of foreigners from the U.S.A., Formosa, England, Philippines, Canada, India, Germany etc.

Nov. 9 The Society of Buddhist Laymen, Chōonsha 潮音社, planned to
construct a Zen hall for the youth in Japan near the Nihon Budō-Kan in Tokyo. The cost will be 2,500,000 yen. The Hall will contain a Zen hall, lodging rooms, a refectory and a picture gallery.

December 2 Musashino Joshi Gakuen (武蔵野女子学院, the only women’s Buddhist college in Tokyo) established American-Japanese Culture Center (Nichi-Bei Bunka Sentō 日米文化センター) on the campus. It is supported by some Buddhist associations in U.S.A. and gives accommodation to foreign students studying Buddhism in Japan. This attempt is the second in Japan after a similar attempt at Ryūkoku University, Kyoto.

Dec. 2-3 The 3rd national convention of the Buddhist Students Association (Zen-Nihon Bukkyō Gakusei Kaigi 全日本仏教学生会議) was held at Ryūkoku Univ., under the themes ‘Buddhism and Students’, ‘Buddhism and Welfare’ and ‘Buddhism and Movement for Peace’. About 400 students from nine Buddhist universities attended.

Dec. 6–10 At Hanazono University (Hanazono Daigaku 花園大学, a Buddhist college in Kyoto) the students boycotted the lessons since they were opposed to the school authorities about the construction of a student-hall.

Dec. 10 and 12 The 13th Shinkokusai (新穀祭, a Shinto ceremony for a new harvest), was held at Ise Shrine.

Dec. 10 At Kōyasan (高野山), the chief temple of Shingon-shū, a 951.53 m² large center for the study of Shingon Buddhism was completed. It is open to Japanese and foreign scholars.

Dec. 13 Rishō Kosei-kai (立正佼正会) established the Kōsei Foundation for agricultural and fishing industries at one village of Hokkaidō (北海道) to construct orchards, fishponds, special vegetable gardens etc., in exploiting the hot spring water under the ground.

Dec. 18 Under the auspices of the Kyoto Christian Church Council (Kyōto Kyōkai Kyōdōkai 京都教会協議会), the 6th Christmas party for the citizens was held as ‘the first joint concert’ of Protestant and Catholic churches.

Dec. 19 The committee for celebrating the National Foundation Day, Kigensetsu 纪元節 (Kigensetsu Hō-hukukai 纪元節奉祝会), demanded from Prime Minister Sato (佐藤首相) and the Ministry of Education (Mombushō 文部省) to give a lead to governments in districts, public offices and public schools to celebrate the coming National Foundation Day (Kenkoku Kinen-Bi 建国記念日).

Dec. 23 The Board of Directors of Kōgakukan University (Kōgakukan Daikatsu 皇学館大学, a Shinto college)
Chronology for 1967

elected Mr. Nobusuke Kishi 岸信介, ex-Prime Minister, as President in place of the late Shigeru Yoshida 吉田茂.

Dec. 31 Hieizan Enryaku-ji Temple opened Shūsei-E (修正会), a religious sacred rite, for five days to the public for the first time.