

I'm human



The laws of success ryuho okawa

Ryuho Okawa is a highly respected spiritual leader and bestselling author. His goal is to help people achieve true happiness and create a better world. Okawa's books have sold over 100 million copies worldwide and been translated into many languages, discussing important topics like the power of thought and the nature of love. In 1986, Okawa established Happy Science, a spiritual movement aiming to bring happiness to humanity by uniting different cultures and religions in harmony. This movement has grown rapidly from its beginnings in Japan to a global organization offering workshops for people of all backgrounds. Okawa is dedicated to helping others achieve spiritual growth, not only through his writings but also by giving talks worldwide. He continues to inspire people with his simple yet powerful principles for happiness and success, which he shares in his books, including "The Laws of Success". This book provides guidance on how to live a purposeful life, overcome challenges, and cultivate a positive attitude. Okawa's vision is rooted in his own spiritual awakening, which led him to establish Happy Science. He believes that by applying simple principles, people can achieve lasting happiness and success. His teachings emphasize the importance of mastering one's thoughts, tapping into inner potential, and realizing self-awareness for personal growth. Throughout his life, Okawa has been committed to spreading love and unity among different cultures and religions. Ryuho Okawa was a Japanese religious leader who served as the CEO and founder of Happy Science and the Happiness Realization Party. He was also chairman of two companies affiliated with the organization, New Star Production and ARI Production. Okawa claimed to be the current incarnation of a god called "El Cantare" and several other beings, including Hermes and Gautama Buddha. Okawa's Early Life and Education Okawa had initial academic struggles but pursued his goals with dedication. He sought to excel in academia or explore diplomacy to broaden his horizons. This led him to study late into the night, achieving top marks in English. He was overweight, standing 143 cm tall at 60 kg, but an active student who enjoyed various activities like fishing, tennis, and kendo. Okawa held leadership positions in school, including president of the student union and editor of the school newspaper. In 1975, he failed the Tokyo University entrance exam but was accepted a year later after studying intensively. His first year at university was challenging socially, but during his second year, he adopted Immanuel Kant's daily routine, balancing study with reflection and self-care. Okawa shifted focus to politics in his third year, eventually majoring in law before taking a break to pursue other interests. Upon resuming studies, he became increasingly interested in metaphysics, reading works by Shinji Takahashi and Masaharu Taniguchi. After graduating in 1981, Okawa joined TOMEN Corporation's foreign exchange department but soon experienced his "Buddha Enlightenment" – an encounter with a high divine spirit believed to be Nikkō Shōnin. This experience profoundly impacted his life, influencing his teachings about love and guiding him on his spiritual journey. Okawa received spiritual guidance from Takahashi, who predicted a new religion would be founded. His father Yoshikawa became involved after learning of this, and soon spirits including Kūkai, Shinran, Confucius, Jesus Christ, Moses, and Nostradamus communicated through Okawa. These interactions were recorded on tapes by Yoshikawa, which he later transcribed and published as spiritual messages. The first book, "The Spiritual Messages of Nichiren," was released in 1985, followed by others including the revelations of Nostradamus and Allah's warning. However, publication ceased after 1991 aside from Buddha's messages, with new books replacing the originals, presented as religious tractsates rather than interviews. Okawa claimed to be a reincarnation of Gautama Buddha and the incarnation of El Cantare, believing his mission was to spread truth on earth. Despite spiritual communications, Okawa's business life continued normally, including a stint at the US headquarters in New York. He discouraged readers from sharing the messages abroad, possibly due to concerns about plagiarism or fear being heightened. Okawa's educational pursuits led him to study English at Berlitz Language School and international finance at City University of New York. He later dropped out of university due to an inferiority complex, but found solace in his extensive reading habit. By 1985, he had read over four thousand books, which boosted his confidence. In 1986, Okawa resigned from his corporate job and founded Happy Science, dedicating himself to spiritual pursuits. He opened the first office for the organization in Tokyo with a small team of staff members. The initial name of the organization was Jinsei no Daigaku-in: Kofuku-no-Kagaku, which later evolved into just Happy Science. Okawa delivered his first sermon to about 80 followers in Tokyo, marking the beginning of the Shoten-bōrin era. He went on to give a large public lecture, "The Principles of Happiness," implying that he was a prophet tasked with spreading God's word. The Laws of the Sun marks the first book where Okawa shares his personal views and teachings. Prior to this, he had published spiritual messages from various sources, not his own. The book contains the core of Happy Science's doctrine and serves as the starting point for its salvation movement. It also includes an account of Okawa's early life. The Golden Laws delves into time and history in relation to truth, while The Laws of Eternity explores the structure of the spirit world in greater detail. Each book has a subtitle mentioning the shaka, which was later changed with revisions to Happy Science's doctrine. By 1989, Okawa claimed he was an incarnation of Buddha, reinterpreting his teachings accordingly. This revelation led to Happy Science being perceived as fundamentally Buddhist by its followers. Okawa's lectures gained popularity as the organization grew, moving from a small audience of 400 in 1987 to over 10,000 in 1990. In 1991, Happy Science obtained legal status and simplified its name to Kofuku-no-Kagaku. The group's recognition allowed it to expand by recruiting members from the general public. Okawa celebrated his 35th birthday with a festival, declaring he had at least 1.5 million followers and revealed his true identity as El Cantare. In May 1994, Happy Science underwent a doctrinal shift, revising old publications to reflect El Cantare's concept. The revised Trilogy of Salvation series replaced the original version, with each book containing a new account of Okawa's early life. Okawa's leadership style is consistent with Max Weber's theory of charismatic authority. As the Buddha and El Cantare, Okawa's followers believe in his supernatural traits, allowing him to stay in power despite rapid changes within Happy Science. The organization is structured like a secular company, reflecting titles such as "President" and "Chairman". Under Okawa's leadership, a Board of Directors manages the organization, with branch offices worldwide. Despite being an unconventional workplace for renouncers, employees spend considerable time working in office settings equipped with standard business tools. Okawa is perceived by followers as the Buddha, the reincarnation of Gautama Buddha, and the embodiment of El Cantare, known as Lord El Cantare or Eternal Buddha. He is believed to have many past incarnations, including a king on Mu, Atlantis, and Inca Empire. Okawa's teachings in Happy Science focus on El Cantare as the main figure of worship, bringing comfort, energy, and hope to members. The organization's central object of worship,御本尊 (gohonzon), features a photo of Okawa as El Cantare. According to Okawa, El Cantare was chosen for Japan because it is a place where Eastern and Western cultures coexist harmoniously, ideal for spreading utopian ideals. Okawa believes El Cantare has two roles: Savior and Mahavairocana, representing enlightenment. Happy Science's doctrine states that like attracts like, so cultivating the Light of Buddha will attract more light, while dark thoughts will attract more darkness. Okawa identifies as both the Buddha and El Cantare, fulfilling the exemplary role by embodying the correct way of living and guiding people to enlightenment, as well as the emissary role by providing hopes of salvation. Okawa writes his books in a clear and poetic style using simple language and avoiding complex kanji characters. He even uses English loanwords to make his writing more accessible. This straightforward approach helped increase the popularity of his works. Happy Science was involved in a bitter rivalry with Aum Shinrikyo, which started when Happy Science criticized the cult and its leader Shoko Asahara back in 1990. Okawa compared Asahara to a frog, referencing Asahara's yogic practices involving water. In response, Asahara attacked Okawa for lacking ascetic training and knowledge of Buddhist doctrine. When Happy Science faced public criticism in 1991, academic Hiromi Shimada sided with Aum Shinrikyo, favoring Asahara due to his ascetic training and understanding of Buddhist teachings. Okawa was criticized for his superficial knowledge of Buddhism and his supposed faked spiritual messages. He was challenged to demonstrate his supernatural abilities. Asahara wrote a book mocking Okawa's limited understanding of Buddhism, which further fueled the rivalry between Happy Science and Aum Shinrikyo. Despite being invited to participate in a live television debate against Aum Shinrikyo, Okawa declined. The feud between the two groups reached a boiling point with an assassination attempt on Okawa by Aum Shinrikyo members in February 1995. The perpetrators attempted to kill Okawa by putting the nerve agent VX into his car's air conditioning system but failed for unknown reasons. Okawa emphasized Happy Science's influence and power in Japan during a lecture at its New York branch in September 2008, stating that it is the most powerful religion in Japan. He claimed that he has been consulted by Japanese Prime Ministers since 1988 and that his advice was instrumental in several of them becoming Prime Minister. In 2009, Okawa announced the founding of the Happiness Realization Party (HRP), the political arm of Happy Science. (Happiness Realization Party Declaration) In May 2009, the party was officially established with Jikidō Aeba as leader. The party aimed to participate in the Japanese general election on August 30, 2009. It is characterized as a religious, conservative, and populist party. Although it does not directly refer to Happy Science's religious ideas, its ideology is deeply rooted. The party fielded 337 candidates in the general election, including 75 women, in 288 out of the 300 Japanese constituencies. This number rivaled only the two major parties at that time, the Democratic Party of Japan and the Liberal Democratic Party. However, it failed to win any seats. Despite having around ten million members, Happy Science claimed to have gained just over one million votes. Kyoko Okawa became party leader on June 4, 2009, and later stepped down as leader and joined the publicity department. She eventually resigned from the party on August 15. Okawa resigned as president on September 12, leading to a turnover of top officials. In May 2010, the party gained its first seat in the House of Councillors when Yasuhiro Oe left the Democratic Party of Japan and joined HRP. In April 21, Okawa was appointed honorary president. A House of Councillors election was held in July, where no HRP candidates won. In December, Oe left HRP again. On December 27, 2012, Okawa was reappointed as president of the party. Okawa a and Kyoko got married on April 10, 1988, which provided a stable foundation for his life, enabling him to focus more on his work. It also played a crucial role in the development of Happy Science. Kyoko became the Presidential Assistant of Happy Science in 1988 and led the women's group called the "Society of Aphrodite". She published books mainly targeting female audiences and wrote essays for Happy Science Monthly, addressing various topics such as education and family. Her essays were compiled into books. Happy Science announced that Kyoko was permanently expelled for allegedly causing damage and libeling the organization. Okawa and Kyoko's eldest son, Hiroshi, worked at Happy Science but left after feeling incompetent. He later returned to work in film production and music, but broke up with Happy Science on his YouTube channel due to pressure from his father, Okawa, to marry actress Fumika Shimizu. The family denies that Okawa forced Hiroshi to marry her. Their children are involved in various roles within the organization: Sayaka is managing director, Masaki serves as managing director and secretary general of science, Yuta works as director and has published books for Happy Science. Okawa's youngest son, Yuta, works as director and Shio, his wife, is believed to be the incarnation of goddess Gaia among members of Happy Science. Nakagawa Shizuko (1919-1994) was a Japanese novelist. Okawa claimed that her spirit spoke through him in a Happy Science sermon in 2012. In 2023, Okawa fainted at his home and died soon after. He faced accusations of having anti-Korean sentiment, which he denied. Okawa also expressed beliefs associated with historical revisionism in Japan, including claims that Koreans were not forced to labor by Japan and comfort women were not coerced into prostitution. Ryuho Okawa, also known as Master Ryuho Okawa, was the founder and president of the Happiness Realization Party (HRP). He died on March 2, 2023. Born Masahisa Taniguchi, he changed his name to Okawa in 1986. Okawa's life and career were marked by controversy and drama. In 2009, he ran for a seat in the Japanese House of Representatives from Tokyo, but lost. He had previously been involved with Aum Shinrikyo, a doomsday cult that was responsible for the 1995 sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway. Okawa's life also included multiple marriages and children. His first wife left him, citing "marriage coercion" by Okawa. He later married a woman named Kyoko, who became his permanent head of staff. The two had five children together. Okawa was also known for his charismatic personality and his ability to attract followers. He claimed to have been an alien from Venus who had come to Earth to save humanity. He believed in the idea of "divine marriage," which he saw as a way to achieve spiritual enlightenment. Despite controversy surrounding his life and teachings, Okawa remained a prominent figure in Japanese politics until his death. He was known for his charisma and ability to attract followers, and his legacy continues to be felt today. Okawa's life was intertwined with his roles as leader of Happy Science, a movement he founded in 1986. After his passing, a memorial shrine dedicated to him was opened in January 2003. Initially, Okawa's father and older brother were kept hidden behind the names Yoshikawa Saburō and Tomiyama Makoto, which turned out to be their real identities following investigations by Japanese sources in 1991. According to Happy Science teachings, a person has six souls that are reincarnated throughout time. These souls share experiences, allowing them to communicate with one another across different lifetimes. For instance, Gautama Buddha, Hermes, and Okawa himself were believed to be the same person's past incarnations. This belief allowed for communication between these figures as they existed in different eras. Okawa was said to have studied at New York University, although this fact is disputed. The significance of the year 1986 marks the start of Happy Science and its teachings, which were considered a new beginning (shoten). Okawa's perspective on God seemed multifaceted, as he could be seen as believing in both High Divine Spirits and the Creator God. Okawa's writings became best-sellers. His books, such as "The Great Warning of Allah," "The Terrifying Revelations of Nostradamus," "The Laws of Prosperity," and "The Syndrome of the Unhappy," were highly sought after by readers in their respective years of publication. The connections between Happy Science members and Okawa's teachings are often loose. However, one interesting aspect of his teachings involves the character Kyoko, who is believed to have lived through various past lives as Aphrodite in Greece, Manjushri in India, Florence Nightingale in England, and other notable roles, including that of a figure who was saved by Hermes, an incarnation of Okawa. Japanese New Religions scholar Akiko Yamashito published "The 'Eschatology' of Japanese New and New New Religions From Tenri-kyō to Kōfuku no Kagaku" in 1998, which is now archived. Trevor Astley's 1995 article "The Transformation of a Recent Japanese New Religion: Ōkawa Ryūhō and Kōfuku no Kagaku" was published in the Japanese Journal of Religious Studies. Erica Baffelli wrote "Mass Media and Religion in Japan: Mediating the Leader's Image" in 2007 for Westminster Papers in Communication and Culture. Ugo Dessi published Japanese Religions and Globalization in 2013 by Routledge. Encyclopedia of New Religious Movements was released by Taylor & Francis in March 2004. Masaki Fukui's "A Study of a Japanese New Religion with Special Reference to its Ideas of the Millennium: The case of Kofuku-no-Kagaku, The Institute for Research in Human Happiness" (PDF) was published in 2004. Tsukada Hotaka's "Cultural Nationalism in Japanese Neo-New Religions: A Comparative Study of Mahikari and Kōfuku no Kagaku" appeared in Monumenta Niponica in 2012. Mario Leto's "Happy Science and Religious Attraction: Written Discourse Analysis of Evangelistic Material" (PDF) was released on March 20, 2014. James Mark Shields' "The Pursuit of Tangible Happiness Religion and Politics in a Japanese 'New, New Religion'" (PDF) was published in 2009. Tsukada Hotaka's "「幸福実現党」とは何だったのか" (PDF) appeared in『ラク観』, 研究ノート on February 25, 2010. Franz Wintor's "A "Greek God" in a Japanese New Religion: On Hermes in Kōfuku-no-Kagaku" was published in Numen in 2013. Saburō Yoshikawa wrote 日蓮聖人の警告—今、一切の宗派を越えて (in Japanese) and it's ISBN is 978-4806311154. Official website Retrieved from ". Happy Science founder Shakyamani Okawa's works have been translated into 31 languages, tackling critical subjects such as how thoughts shape reality, love's essence, and enlightenment paths. In 1986, Okawa established Happy Science as a spiritual movement with the mission of spreading global happiness through interfaith and cultural unity, resulting in rapid expansion from Japan to worldwide recognition. The organization's accessible workshops catering to diverse faiths are based on simple principles of happiness that sparked Okawa's own spiritual journey. With an emphasis on others' growth, Okawa actively disseminates his teachings via writing, publishing, and international talks.