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در زیر به چند نمونه از کتاب های ایشان اشاره میشود (متن کتاب به زبان ژاپنی است):

1. Mithraic Teology, Kokushokankoukai 1996
2. Introduction to the Secret Doctrine, Shuppan-shinsha 2001
3. Dictionary of Gods of the World, Chapter 3 Persia, Gakken 2004

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The Theory concerning the origins of Shinto

Here is the theory on Shinto (神道) summarizing investigations by Namio EGAMI(江上波夫), Takeshi UMEHRA(梅原猛), Shin'ichiroh KURIMOTO(栗本慎一郎) and Masato TOJO(東條真人).

1. Since long before the beginning of Kohun (Old Tomb) era (古墳時代, 250-500 ad), there were two sacred axes* (古聖方位) in Japanese religious culture. Axis 1 runs from descending point of the Sun in Winter Solstice and the ascending point of the Sun in Summer Solstice. Axis 2 runs from ascending point of the Sun in Winter Solstice and the descending point of the Sun in Summer Solstice. The co-ordinate place was Mt. Miwa (三輪山) in Nara prefecture (奈良県).

*Two sacred axes: They were very important elements in the religion and culture of ancient Japan. Every shrine had a holy mountain in its south along the axis1. So, in Kohun era, if one stood in a shrine's main sanctuary facing the south along the axis 1 in Winter Solstice, one could see the Sun sinking in the west, where lays a holy mountain.

2. In about 330 to 400 ad, the Soga tribe* (蘇我氏) introduced new sacred axis (新聖方位). The new axis runs from the degree which is 20 degrees west from the North to the point which is 20 degrees east from the South. Since new axis have been standardized, every shrine were altered to have its main gate in the south **so as that in Winter Solstice* people who stand at the main sanctuary of a shrine can look Tishtrya(Sirius) rising from the main gate (20 degrees east from the South) which stands in front of them.**

*The Soga tribe (蘇我氏): They came to Nara(Asuka) from Fusoh** (扶桑).

**Fusoh (扶桑): In about 4th to 5th century, there were four nations in Japan. Fusoh existed in north Japan (Aomori (青森), Iwate (岩手) prefecture and Hokkaidoh (北海道)). Wa (倭), whose another name was Yamataikoku (邪馬台国), existed in Kyushu (九州). Fusoh called itself "the land of the Sun" (日の本), which is the linguistic root of Japan (日本). Fusoh unified all the nations in late 5th.

*Winter Solstice: On December 21th. The birthday of Mehr.

Note: Prof. Kurimoto has been to investigate Persepolis and discovered that Persepolis is constructed along the new axis. He also attested the same fact in other important Iranian edifices. He is now planning to investigate Mithraeum of Garni in Armenia.

3. Tishtrya(Sirius) was(is) thought to be a star of Mehr. The name "Myouken*" (妙見) and "Myoukoh" (妙光) has originated from this symbolism. When people enter a new axis shrine in Winter Solstice from the main gate, people can see Tishtrya(Sirius) shining above the main sanctuary which stands in front of them. This fact implies that Mehr has become the supreme Lord God of Shinto (or Mehr was syncretized with the supreme Lord God of Shinto), when the new axis was standardized.

*Myouken: Another name of Mehr. The Supreme Lord God of Heaven and God of astrology in both esoteric Buddhism (密教) and Shugen-shu (修験宗). Myouken's symbol is the Dipper (Ursa minor, 北斗七星). Miroku-Myouken worship flourished in Edo era (江戸時代, 1603-1867). The confraternity was called Miroku-koh (弥勒講). In Japan seven stars of the Dipper correspond to the seven planets (七曜). According to its sutra**, Iranian deities correspond to planets as follows:

Sunday Mehr. Sunday is a holy day. Everybody wear white clothes to celebrate Mehr.

Monday Mah(Daena)

Tuesday Bahram

Wednesday Tyr

Thursday Ohrmizd

Friday Nahid(Anahita)

Saturday Kewan. It is likely to be Zurwan or Ahriman, however, its identity is uncertain.

Their Iranian names (pronunciations) are recorded correctly by the transcriptions using Chinese characters. They are called "Seven-week-day-gods" (七曜神, Shichiyoushin). Among them, Mehr is the most important deity.

**Sutra: Sukuyoh-kyou (宿曜經). It was written in China. It is a manual of astrology which is practiced in India, Tadzhikistan and Sogdiana in 8th century.

4. When prince Shotoku (聖徳太子) and the Soga tribe rose to the power, the standard title for the emperor of Japan had altered from "Daioh" (大王) to "Sumera-mikoto" (天皇). Sumera is japanized form of the name Mehr. Mikoto is an ancient Japanese word which means emperor. So Sumera-mikoto means Mehr-emperor.

5. In Asuka era (飛鳥時代, 500-645), the capital of Japan was the city Asuka (飛鳥京). The name "Asuka" (飛鳥) has originated from "Arc-saca" which means "the sacred place of the Saca (Schytians)" in Persian language. Both "Arc-saca" and the dynasty name "Arsaces" of Parthia have the same linguistic root.

6. The origin of the image of bird in both torii (鳥居) which is a gate of Shinto shrine and the name "Asuka" (飛鳥) which means flying bird is Simorgh (Great Goddess Div). A Shinto shrine is a sacred place (womb) of Simorgh.

7. Prince Shotoku and the Soga tribe had introduced Buddhistic Mithraism and made it the state religion. They formed the fundamental system of Japan on it.

8. Prince Shotoku and the Soga tribe had introduced cosmic correspondence/friendship between Lord God and the emperor* (上天思想), Mehr worship and astrology into Shinto.

*Cosmic correspondence/friendship between Lord God and the emperor (上天思想, Jouten-shisou): A thought that the emperor of the Earth corresponds to Mehr (the Sun/Lord God) in the heaven. In Roman Empire, Mithras Sol Invictus are the ruler (Lord God) of the heaven. Roman emperor was the ruler of the world. They were thought to correspond to each other, and united by special close friendship. In Buddhism, Buddha Maitreya (弥勒) rules the heaven, the ruler of the world (天輪聖王) rules the Earth, and both act harmoniously. Though their representations are different, the fundamental thought is the same one. This thought had originated from Mithraism (Simorgh culture).

9. By the revolt of Taika (大化の改新) in 645, Soga main family was persecuted. The Fujiwara family (藤原氏), who were a branch of the Soga tribe, took the power, however, the state religion remained unchanged. Buddhistic Mithraism (Mehr/Miroku) was gradually accepted by Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples and Japanese mysticism (修験道, shugendoh). Syncretism took various forms. The axis had not altered. New axis remained.

10. The Soga tribe* is a branch of Sacas (India-Scythians). They came to north Japan (Aomori (青森) and Iwate (岩手) prefecture) from Enkaishu (沿海州) via Japanese sea (日本海).

*The Soga tribe: They were exceptional group in ancient Japan. They were recorded to ride on horses. Horses are very rare in ancient Japan.

11. The religion of the Sacas (India-Scythians) was Buddhistic Mithraism based on Simorgh culture. Their religion was an Iranian religion, however, it has more common elements with Buddhism (Manichaeism) than Zurwanism/Zoroastrianism. They left the area* spreading between east Sistan and north India in until 4th century.

*The area: The scholars of Russia, Ukraine and central Asian countries (Tadzhikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan) proposed a theory that Northern Buddhism (Mahayana) was founded by Mani's disciples in this area in 3-4th century. The cult of Maitreya (弥勒), the cult of Amitabha (阿弥陀=Ahura-Mehr), the cult of Amitayus (無量寿=Zurwan), the Pure-land Buddhism (浄土信仰) and the eight Myohohs (八大明王) were created/developed in this area. Those who created/developed these cults were the magi (magusaioi) of the Sacas and Manichaeian followers. It is necessary to include the followers of the cult of Aditias (Goddess Adhiti and her child, Mitra, Varuna, Ariyaman, Indra and others) to make a total view.

12. The spiritual center of the Soga tribe was Kashima-jinja* (鹿島神社) in Ibaragi prefecture (茨城県).

*Kashima-jinja: It is one of the spiritual center of Miroku-koh (弥勒講). The other center is Mt. Fuji (富士山).

13. The main deity of Kashima-jinja is Takemikazuchi(武御雷神), who is a warrior and thunder god.
14. Soga main family was killed by their branch family Fujiwaras (藤原氏). The conflict occurred about the foreign policy on Korean peninsula
15. The Fujiwaras built a new shrine Katori-jinja (香取神社) for god Takemikazuchi to console the spirit of the Soga main family and the god. To support Katori-jinja, the Fujiwaras altered the role of Suwa-taisha (諏訪大社), and appointed a new role to Kasuga-taisha (春日大社).

For Information

1. In Summer Solstice, when one enters a shrine from south, he can see the Dipper (Ursa Minor) in front of him. The Dipper is the symbol of Myouken(妙見) and astrology. It is also connected to Mehr both in western Mithraism and Chinese Mithraism (Mile-jiao).
2. In the mystery of Mithra, the highest rank was named after aquila (eagle), the lowest rank was named after corax (crow). The bird which symbolized the second high rank heliodromus was peacock. All these birds were representing various aspect (face) of Simorgh.
3. Today, there are twelve Shinto sects who call their Lord God “Miroku-sama” (Lord Mehr) and write “Daimyohjin” (大明神) using Chinese characters. “Daimyohjin” means Great Light God.
4. Today, Shinto celebrates Winter Solstice festival (冬至祭) for Lord Goddess Amateras (天照大神) for her to shine in the next year.
5. The syncretism of Div/Mehr with Shinto gods is not simple. Div/Mehr seems to syncretize with the following deities.
 - Three primeval gods (天祖参神)*
 - Lord Goddess Amateras (天照大神)*
 - Kinohanasakuya-hime-no-kami (木花開耶姫大神)*
 - Whole unity of Shinto gods (八百萬神, Yaorozunokami)
 - other deities.

*The primeval three gods:

- (1) Ameno-minaka-no-nushi (天御中主神) The name means “the lord god in the center of Heaven”.
 - (2) Ta-kami-musubi-no-kami (高皇産靈神) The name means “the god/goddess who creates higher gods”. The creator of emperor’s family and descendants.
 - (3) Kami-musubi-no-kami (皇産靈神) The name means “the god/goddess who creates lower gods and spirits”. The creators of creatures including ordinary Japanese people.
- There are sects (not few) who think (2) and (3) as a pair (male-female) creator deities. These names are difficult to pronounce even for Japanese today.

*Kinohanasakuya-hime-no-kami (木花開耶姫大神): Great Mother Goddess. Goddess of the Earth. The name means “goddess who makes trees blossom”. Very important deity in Shinto, Shugen-shu (修験宗) and Miroku-ko(弥勒講).

*Lord Goddess Amateras (天照大神): Some think male deity. The name means “the great goddess who shines in the Heaven”

6. The another name of Japan is “Yamato” (大和). Its origin is “Yima” of Persian (pre-Zoroastrian) myth. “Yamato” means the land of Yima. The set of Chinese characters attached to it means “the great harmonious union”. It tells the land of Yima is the great harmonious union of nations. It reflects peaceful principle of Simorgh culture.

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