
New Zealand: The Patu Paiarehe

by Dr. Heinrich Kruparz

In New Zealand megalithic structures are hardly to be expected, since the Inner Pacific continent probably did not reach to this southwestern corner of the Pacific Ocean. And nevertheless there are interesting facts to report from this "most beautiful end of the world", as can be learned from the myths of the natives, the Maori, described by J. Cowan in *Fairy Folk Tales of the Maori* (Whitcomb & Tombs Ltd., London, 1930, available through the H.B.W. Memorial Library, Gisborne, New Zealand).

They speak of an "ancient people" which inhabited New Zealand before the later "natives", these Maoris themselves, came from the proper South Seas with their boats designed for the open ocean. Like all Polynesia people, the Maoris also claim to have come from an original homeland called Hawaiki, which once lay in the equatorial Pacific.

But back to the real indigenous people which inhabited both the main islands of New Zealand before the Maori immigration, as is reported in innumerable legends and with which the Maoris still came face-to-face. They were supposed to have been peaceful people, and nevertheless they were mostly encountered with fear, since they had supernatural abilities and powers. Here we are at the core statement of the legends: These ancestors of the Maori were a "divine race", so to speak, which came down from heaven (Rangi) and therefore bore the name: "Whanau a Rangi" or referring to their divinity (Atua): "Iwi Atua". But in the vernacular yet another name became common: "Patu Paiarehe". And now comes the most unusual item!

One feels promoted to the German heaven of the gods when tradition says: They were reddish-blond human beings, often blue-eyed and the women were real blondes – very beautiful ladies with blindingly white skin tones. This reddish-blond racial characteristic has been known since the Spanish-Portuguese journeys of discovery and Th. Heyerdahl also mentions it: The Uru-Keu type of the inhabitants of the Pacific, the Uru-Kehu ancestors of the Maori (red-white). This is a very, very old race whose inherited traits are still traceable in the blood of the Maori.

These ancient ancestors had powerful physical statures, were of a “normal” height and built shelters of branches and leaves. Their extraordinary skills were supposed to include – according to the Maori legends – the power to become invisible as well as to fly.

By the way, a certain Mr. J. M. Brown, the New Zealander expert on the Pacific and linguist claims in his book *The Riddle of the Pacific* (Auckland, N.Z., 1924): “There was a continent in the Pacific!”

Thus there were already a whole number of notable researchers who considered the former existence of a continent in the Pacific Ocean as a fact. We recall the statements of the following personalities:

- A. Métraux as an archaeologist (see page 206),
- J. Blumrich as a NASA technician (see page 187),
- A. Posnansky as a civil engineer (see page 340) and
- E. Dacqué as a paleontologist and natural philosopher (see pages 136 and 357).

The names of a whole row of geologists would significantly expand this list if they could all be asked!

Final Look at the Pacific: Lapita – Trial and Error

The “Lapita Cultural Complex” can only apply to local migrations. It completely ignores the basic differences between the Malays or Indonesians on one side and the Polynesians on the other side! This was already determined by Th. Heyerdahl, and as the writer of these

lines, I know it from personal experience, since I lived for a longer period of time on Java as well as in Hawaii. A comparison shows that the similarity between the two peoples mentioned, promoted by ethnology, only applies to a few common root words, but otherwise exclusively points to contrasts or differences of the most decisive type. In the interest of clarity, I summarize the relevant aspects of life under the following aspects:

1. The type of human being.
2. Connection to the divine.
3. Art and handicrafts.
4. Nutrition.
5. Language.
6. Distinctive features.

Polynesia:

1. The largest people on Earth, probably the descendants of the giants of the 3rd Epoch of Mankind! In many cases they show European characteristics in the so-called "uru-keu type": reddish-blond, with elongated skulls, aquiline noses and thick beards. The attitude of these people, undefeated and exuding vitality, was more warlike, and they carried out wars against each other. Their art of warfare, mostly with clubs, while they attacked other islands by sea with large armed canoes.

2. The connection to the numinous was characterized by sun worship: Ra! Images of the gods were highly regarded (Ki'i in Hawaii, Tiki in French Polynesia), which were placed on temple platforms. A marked caste system dominated, where high dignitaries wore yellow or red coats of feathers on celebratory occasions. At certain initiation ceremonies the priests demanded human sacrifices!

3. Tattoos with island-specific patterns are very typical for Polynesia, which found their absolute high point on the Marquesas, where the entire body was covered with images (as documented by Karl von den Steinen). The original clothing of the Polynesians was – and is still on some groups of islands – also very unique: it comes from the bast fibers of a certain plant, the paper mulberry tree, and is known as tapa.

“Say it with flowers” does not just refer to the habit of offering flower garlands on Hawaii: On Tahiti (younger) women wear flowers in their hair. According to the art of the arrangement it meant: I am available, taken, or very simply: not with me! In this context music and dance should be mentioned. The sound of shell horns announces festivities in Polynesia. Dance presentations are performed by women and men and symbolize an event – as is likely the case with all indigenous peoples.

4. The staple food of the Polynesians has been “poi” on the basis of vegetable starch since time immemorial. In addition to this they ate coconut flakes, vegetables, fish and occasionally meat. All of this was cooked in an imu/umu, the earthen oven, cooked between hot stones. Kava is the classic drink of the Polynesians, prepared from the root of the pepper plant of the same name; it is drunk observing special ceremonies and has a narcotic effect. There was cannibalism in the South Seas – most likely a sad remnant of the destruction of Rutas Mu!

5. The language of the Polynesians is somewhat different from one archipelago to another, while Hawaiian is likely the most musical idiom, as I tried to show in an example. The Polynesian language is completely different from the syllable-adding “Bahasa Indonesia” and the unique Rongo-Rongo glyphe have nothing to do with the Indonesian-Malayan culture!

6. With reference to the special skills of the Polynesians, we do not have to search long, for the South Sea islands strewn across the endless stretches of the Pacific Ocean imply it. The Pacific is namely, like every world ocean, in no way peaceful, which is why it demands a very special expertise to travel across this immeasurable ocean with fragile vessels. Therefore the people of the South Seas are the most perfect sailors on our planet! With their outboard boats, rigged with the characteristic triangular sails woven from pandanus (the leaves of the screw pine), they plow through “their ocean”, preferably under the guiding stars of the clear, expanse of the sky (rangi roa!) under the Southern Cross!

Indonesia:

1. The Orang Malayu, the "roaming people" of the Malayan peninsula and Indonesia are the typical Venusian race in the sense of the post-Atlantean migrations. As a result of their astrological affiliation they embody both aspects of the aforementioned planet: In their unenlightened form of existence they show an extremely distinct urge for erotic activity; in their enlightened form they manifest the artistic aspect and appreciation for aesthetics in handicrafts.

Anthropologically, these inhabitants of the Malaysian and Indonesian Island World display a slightly mongoloid appearance, have smooth black hair and brown skin color, while their skeletons rank among those of the most delicate people on Earth. One can imagine this total contrast through an example: An Indonesian moves through the jungle of his tropical island – let us assume on Borneo, on a hunt with bow and arrow. On the other side we visualize a Polynesian; let him be a Hawaiian, large and powerful like a giant, armed with club and helmet as he prepares for a tribal feud, as was the norm just a few centuries ago. The powerful Hawaiian could easily grab the delicate Orang Malayu by the neck and hang him on the next branch!

2. The original divine world was that of Hinduism, as it still survives on Bali. A proof of this are the Hindu-Buddhist temple buildings on Java, the most famous of which is Borobudur. Only later did Islam make its way into the Indonesian island kingdom. All the religions mentioned (Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam) were unknown in Polynesia, since – as previously said – sun worship was practiced until Christian missionaries put an end to all other possible faiths.

3. The art of Indonesia is as finely differentiated as the people themselves. Everything is made as aesthetically as possible, with all fields of artistic creation being put to use: There exists painting, sculpturing in stone and wood, traditional dance, shadow puppetry, native music (Gamelan) as well as tasteful flower and fruit arrangements, offered in attractive braids as sacrifices in the temples of Bali. By the way, a piece of clothing is worn all over Indonesia and in other parts of Southeast Asia, the sarong, whose special technique of fabric printing is known worldwide: Batik – very much in contrast to the bast fabrics (tapa) of the Polynesians! Thus handicrafts are flour-

ishing, including metalworking in silver, brass and copper. We have seen that this rich palette did not exist in the same form in Polynesia. Polynesia knew of no metals, which is why the first visitors from Europe were able to barter for a great deal with an iron nail!

4. All of Southeast Asia is known to live off the staple food of rice. It was unknown in Polynesia – that actually explains everything: Wouldn't emigrating people take along supply of its most important staple foodstuff and cultivate it in the new land?

5. The language of Indonesia, Bahasa Malayu or Bahasa Indonesia, is – as already hinted – an agglutinate one, which means affixes are added (before or after) the unchanged word stems. Only some individual words are similar to Polynesian, to which there are otherwise no similarities.

6. Sea travel in tropical or subtropical waters naturally creates analogies: Similar boat construction, the same kind of use of plant fibers for sails and tackle, etc. The Indonesians naturally travel across the waters of their Asian island world in the same way as the Polynesians do the Pacific! But the open sea, into which Malaysian people dared to go in gray prehistory, was the Indian Ocean (with the settlement of Madagascar). A few waves of emigration created the mentioned "Lapita Cultural Complex", which ethnology, based on a few clay shards (with the locus typicus on Fiji), takes as proof for the origin of the Polynesians in Southeast Asia. I hope I have made clear that this is untenable!

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