
In the Wild West and to the High Andes

by Dr. Heinrich Kruparz

Before I take you with me, dear readers, to the west coast of the USA, it will unfortunately become really wild! Let us assume that we sit in an airplane coming from Hawaii and look down into the deepness, where the blue sea stretches from horizon to horizon. Untouched ocean, as we think – but what a mistake! Between Hawaii and California the Pacific is totally polluted, because here a great amount of trash has already been tipped into the world's oceans: An estimated three million tons of civilization's trash, where the carpet of waste has already grown as large as western Europe. This extremely startling fact ("Der Spiegel", Vol. 31 from 7/26/2004) causes mass animal deaths on an unimaginable scale:

A million sea birds as well as around 100,000 mammals and sea turtles perish here every year. In addition to this there is the plague of dragnets which stir up the deep sea floor, ELF waves which kill whales and dolphins as well as overfishing, "whale catching" and shipwrecked oil tankers, as the television continually reports. In order to make the cup overflowing, there are also the slowly seeping containers of highly radioactive waste sunk in the ocean, the most deadly evil of the entire palette. And maybe before our plane lands it will dispose of extra fuel spraying it over the landscape...

What does this entirely unhappy message mean? We already know all this! Really? With this I only want to support my opinion that this consumer society is at its end, with this "completely normal madness" lasting at most until the next years. With this omen we are prepared for the USA.

Our side trip takes us to northern California to the volcano Mt. Shasta, shrouded in secrets. The name is unusual insofar as "Shastra" means knowledge or wisdom in Sanskrit. The Buddhist Wesak celebration to honor the enlightenment of Buddha was held here every year until it passed into the world at large. The 4,317 m high double peak of the currently dormant volcano is located at the northern end of the Sierra Nevada. There are strange appearances of unknown types of beings reported, who were sometimes sighted in the vicin-

ity of the mountain. These shy individuals were tall, delicate, flexible and graceful. They seemed old, but youthful in their bearing. The heads were noticeable for their enormous foreheads.

For the Native Americans Mt. Shasta is a holy mountain, without any rituals being practiced by them there. Nevertheless unusual ceremonies have been observed at the site, but the approach of the curious is mysteriously hindered each time. Supposedly a tunnel leads to the interior of the volcano, which opens inside to a huge expansion with a settlement. Some refugees from Rutas Mu are supposed to have found a home here. The legends concerning people living in the cave system of emptied underground magma chambers may have a real core. Telos is supposed to be a fine material (astral) city in this volcanic complex. The people living there are survivors from Rutas Mu. As such they possess the ability to cross over the boundary into our coarse material world at will! We shall encounter this phenomenon again under "Shape Shifters" (see page 373).

Now let us turn to South America, which as we know represents the "homeland of megalithic buildings", although we know that it was originally in the Pacific. Here one stumbles onto mysterious traces of a sunken culture already offshore. Two similar reports are available to me (namely the New York Times from 4/17/1966 as well as the periodical "Zeiten Schrift" with a report on "Atlantis & Lemuria", Issue 31/3 of 2001, p. 14-26), according to which the American Duke University, Durham, NC, carried out an expedition to the coast of Peru in the years 1965-66 under the leadership of Dr. R. J. Menzies. About 80 km west of the port of Callão they studied the 700 km long Milne-Edward Trench, where at a depth of 2,000 underwater photography made stone columns visible which displayed written characters. On board of the research ship "Anton Brunn" it was then assumed that the ruins of a prehistoric city had been discovered on the muddy sea bed.

I would not like to go into the megalithic structures of the pre-Inca era like Cuzco and Sacsayhuamán, because this would lead us too far off the topic. The way the stone blocks of these giant walls fit together perfectly is generally known! Here we are interested in Tiahuanaco, since it plays a decisive role in the already described tale of the Hopis.

According to the legend it was the first port of arrival for the refugees from the sinking Rutas Mu. And now just a few more pieces of data: The scientific survey of the colossal complex of Tiahuanaco, which – like others – was left before its completion, is totally bound up with the name of a Viennese engineer: Arthur Posnansky (1873–1946). He left the academic world his three-volume work: *Tiahuanaco. A Pre-historic Metropolis in South America* (Reimer Verlag, Berlin, 1914). Right at the beginning (Vol. 1, p. 13), the author displays the breadth of his long years of insight (as a civil engineer on site) when he writes: “Oceanica as the remnant of a continent? The islands there bear the monuments of an ancient culture which could only have developed if these islands were once part of a wide-ranging mainland. Most of the buildings on the South Sea islands are technologically closely related to those of the Andean Altiplano!” And with regard to the nearby lake he says:

Lake Titicaca once reached to the edge of the port city of Tiahuanaco. The proof for this is a canal system, a network of canals, of which the quay walls of the harbor are still visible. The lake consists of uplifted sea water! This implies a lake fauna with maritime affinities as well as the remains of a once subtropical flora. Thus far A. Posnansky’s claims sound very plausible, even more so because he can back himself up with his astronomical interpretation of the calendar as is immortalized in stone on the “Sun Gate”. Not least counts also the fact that the narration of the “White Bear” (J. Blumrich) fits perfectly into the above construct of ideas!

To establish the truth I got to cite a French publication, which does not agree with the above statements. It is a work on glaciology, which only a specialist in this area could assess: “Les Lacs Quaternaires des Hauts Plateaux des Andes Boliviennes” (J. C. Fontes & M. Servant, O.R.S.T.O.M. Série Géologie, Vol. X, Nr. 1, p. 9–23, Paris, 1978). The summary: At the time of the climax of glaciation at the end of the last Ice Age (around 11,000 years BC) the area of the lake district of the Planalto Boliviano measured 50,000 km squared. The nowadays extension of the lake is given as 8.375 km squared. Immediately I notice the following:

1. When most water was bound up in the form of glacial ice, the

area of the lake reached 50,000 km squared. After extensive melting of the ice at the end of the last Ice Age the lake is now so much smaller – rather than larger? Something isn't right there!

2. According to Posnansky as well as Blumrich the present lake formed a navigable bay of the Pacific in the subtropical ocean more than 11,000 years ago.

In the French description the last ice advance reached its high point at the same time, while the lake lay at around 4,000 meters above sea level – probably in the form of a 50,000 square km ice-skating rink. A bit too much is being asked of us there!

Let us now leave the Ice Age and glaciers behind us, in order to turn to the sunny side of Tiahuanaco: The so-called “Sun Gate”. For its description I draw on the out of print publication from J. M. Luizaga. The gate arch in question is made from a single block of volcanic stone, which unfortunately shows a crack. The measurements of this portal are given as follows:

Length 3.84 m, width 0.50 m, height 2.75 m. This gate is located at the area of the Sun Temple of Kalasasaya. The main figure represents a high priest, whose 24-rayed sun face (the emblem of Tiahuanaco) looks to the east (see picture page 271). Two groups of 24 priests each in rows of three are to be found on the sides: $3 \times 8 = 24 \times 2 = 48$ half-relief figures, all of them representing a calendar.

The Sun Temple of Kalasasaya with its unfinished Sun Gate, with its 135 x 118 meters of extent, is the most important part of Tiahuanaco, but not the only one. There were also the pyramids of Akhapanana, the Temple of Venus of Khantataita, and the Pyramid of the Moon of Puma Punku, where the stonemasonry workshop was also found. Here lay a monolith of over 130 tons, which is displayed today in the open-air museum of La Paz. The building material originates from the volcano Kayappia, over 50 km away. The rock is named after the Andes volcanism, Andesite (a volcanic rock with more silicon dioxide, SiO₂) than in the oceanic basalt).

There are still a few details of interest to us in connection with our overview – megalithic culture of the Pacific and its border territory.

- Underground casemate-like housing areas were discovered. What danger from above did worry them?

• Sculptures from the oldest building period have been recovered out of Lake Titicaca. How did they look? The appearance of the stone figures which were found in the area of Tiahuanaco itself also remain unknown to us: They were smashed to rubble that they needed to build railroads!

• The “crying eye” of the Sun Gate is also found in connection with the “bird man” of Easter Island.

• A kneeling statue was also excavated on Easter Island, like those known from Tiahuanaco.

• Stores of chiseled stone slabs, ready for use, were standing around at both localities (Easter Island and Tiahuanaco).

We have not yet asked about the meaning of the calendar on the frieze at the Sun Gate. What does Posnansky say to this? It was aligned to the equinoxes and begins with the date 13,650 before the present. His idea in this context is:

“Tiahuanaco is the cradle of the humanity of America.”

Doesn't this coincide exactly with the statement of the “White Bear” of the Hopis?

Stone witnesses of the megalithic culture are found worldwide. India is full of them and there a rich field for research opens to the explorer! Buildings lying under the surface of the ocean were just recently discovered off the coast of Pakistan: A sister city of Mohenjo Daro? On his last expedition to the Maldives Th. Heyerdahl found traces of an original population which were supposed to have been tall, hook-nosed, and light-skinned, with brown hair and blue eyes. He stumbled upon the remains of an ancient Sun Temple, composed of walls with the most precisely fitted stone blocks. But the most interesting part were the statues with long ears, similar to those on Easter Island.

An almost unknown monster of megalithic size lays beyond the tourist path in Baalbek at the foot of the Anti-Lebanon mountains: The “Stone of the South”, a giant block of limestone or marble from a quarry one kilometer away. Its measurements are given as follows: length 21.36 m, width 4.60 m, height 4.33 m. From this a volume can be calculated of 425.45 cubic meters, times the density of the stone

(specific gravity in grams per cubic centimeter) amounting to 2.7; giving a weight of 1,148.71 tons (see picture page 272)!

Our technicians today could not move a block like this in one piece, but classic archaeology can do it easily!

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