

Non-Religious Society

ONLY NATURE LIVES FOREVER

Nature is the creator of life.

Kropak Surat Part 1

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Lancar Ida-Bagus / R.R. Purperhart: Gurubesar/Professor/Priest/ inheritor and abbot of the Vishnuh-Society in Surinam e, Brazil and the Netherlands and he is the eldest grandson of the last descendant of the Majapahit dynasty Bupathi Amat Paul Bolkiyah Ida-Bagus, who deceased in Suriname in 1965.

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Non-Religious Society

Thus says the doctrine of Vishnuh:

"it is not only the knowledge, but to understand thereof is very rewarding."



Niet-Religieus Genootscha

"Thus says the doctrine of 'Vishnuh':

'We learn by teaching and dare to defend the rights of Nature because the Earth is shaped by nature, and living beings are born from Earthly Nature. Living beings are individuals, and we all live together on this planet, also inhabited by humans.

... It is irrelevant which way we come. Mortals we are, and mortals we will continue. Life is a gift of nature, and living beings are one; therefore, one should not argue but rather make life more pleasant for everyone. Live and let live.'

Prologue:

My thanks go to the Vishnuh Society and all Vishnuïsts (read Vishnoewist). Without their loving support, this work would not have been realized. I also received useful clues from colleagues and friends while writing and compiling this book.

... They have assisted me several times in compiling the bibliography and provided other useful information, which is of great importance to everyone. Special thanks go to all for their diligence, drawing contributions,

illustrations, and those who contributed to the publication of this book, extensively in the last lap.

Different people have brought up various issues through their critical perspective on many areas, which has made my writing more extensive than intended. This was not limited to archival investigations in the bibliography of the Vishnuh Society but also helped me with the organization of the original Dutch translations and all other books made available by the Vishnuh Society.

... More importantly, the detailed explanation and fair representation I've recorded on several registered Lontar texts and documents. Here, I also made use of various indications concerning a valuable addition to this book. I consider it a great honor that I should compose this book together with my Putu's.

Note of the Putu's (spoken as Poetoe's):

Mass (Gurubesar R.R. Purperhart / Lancar Ida-Bagus of the Vishnuh Society) - We Vishnuïsts present this book to you and the Vishnuh Society. For us, it was a task to compile a book of Vishnuh together because a large portion of the recorded books of the Vishnuh Society is intended exclusively for members. We have only, in close consultation and cooperation with other members, written by you and translated books, compiled, and otherwise supplemented with facts and useful information that may

be of interest to everyone. Soon, your wish will come true to spread the teachings of the Vishnuh Society in Europe and throughout the rest of the world. To enforce this requirement, we have gladly used a quote from the Lontar, 'the philosophical doctrine of the Vishnuh Society regarding life':

Thus says the doctrine of 'Vishnuh':

'Use your talents to achieve your objective and speak fearlessly all your concealed hopes and longings. Be proud of yourself as a human being in everything you establish and get your own value in this single life.

... Realize that care and respect for yourself is a prerequisite before transferring it to others. Yesterday was yesterday, today is today, and after this day, there will be several more, but remember that every day is just as long as the previous one. Live and let live!'

THE FIRST FEED RATE

This book is the first step towards making known the authentic Indies battle doctrine

'Pencak-Silat,' as developed and preserved by the Vishnuh Society. It consists of ten styles and various theoretical subjects, which are part of the learning of Vishnuh. It is loosely translated from the original Lontar of this society, which set its books in various Sanskrit variants at the spirit of that time. The Pencak-Silat and other learning of the Vishnuh Society include the outcome of the meaning of life and the meaning of death, which is the key in Nature and in every living being.

... The contemporary society has gradually come to realize that the modern and material values, created by mankind based on personal gain and greed, may have a destructive effect on the emotional life of man.

... If one is only guided by material things, one will sink deeper and deeper into the

mire, and this feeling will be permanent if you do not intervene in time. Humanity itself is now aware of the fact that it is very mistaken about the outcome of its artificial knowledge and has become entangled in its religious teaching through material bondage. Due to the increase in interest to revive the feeling of poverty in society towards life, humanity is now more open to traditional values and norms associated with the ancient wisdom of earlier prebiblical peoples."

"The current mankind, in general, now realizes that all so-called 'holy' doctrines are twisted summaries of facts from the history of various ancestral cultures.

... Thus, the first book of the Germans (on mythology and religion) has been used since biblical times by religious leaders and churches, embellished with the history of

the indigenous peoples oppressed by them, to which Eastern philosophy was processed. Jewish chronicles and legends about figures like Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and many others were also added from biblical times to the collection of the 'Book,' laying the foundation. During white rule, civilizations subjected were to interrogations. During these developments, viable mythological and philosophical ideas, which their ancestors traditionally held, were recorded by their overlords at their discretion today as 'their' own divine passages.

... Through the centuries, indigenous worldviews containing philosophies were taken up by former Western and other philosophers, supported in their collective anger by evil religious leaders whose previous notes at this time go on as 'the only true philosophical and religious truth.' On this 'misguided truth,' legions of countries have based their philosophy.

The former humanity was fully aware that it had arbitrarily recorded the philosophical theories of the ancient world and the life view of the dominated indigenous people, and in areas where it did not know, it concocted three-quarters of the story. Finally, the power at the time was in the hands of the rulers.

... Unfortunately, it appears that a large part of humanity today has stubbornly remained unchanged relative to themselves and life!

...Thus, the biblical exodus, which mentions the exodus of an oppressed Jewish people similar to the migration of various Indian groups and others, went in the second century AD from South India to

the Indies Archipelago (the current Indonesia.)

ARISING FROM DEFECTS TO THE ORIGIN

The only way to trace back all of these earlier indigenous philosophies to their origins is through the development of initiatives that could lead to the restoration of old values and standards worldwide. Because rulers did not exactly understand what the oppressed people meant by the theories and philosophies developed by their ancestors, Western philosophers, and religious communities invented kinds of fabrications to hide their own inadequacies and selfishness from the outside world. So, keep forever in mind that the belief in a hypothetical higher power is a great fiction created to enforce and exploit other people in a legal way by religious rulers!

Modern society has finally become conscious of these facts and has become more interested in the testimony of ancient and pre-biblical life learning and life philosophies that carry an educational background. This is caused partly by the growing crowds, mental violence, ongoing crime, arbitrary intrusion, biblical or divine imperfection, and the inadequacy of physical and mental turmoil.

... There is a need to understand that peace of mind, physical stability, and genuine togetherness are all basic concepts addressed in the original 'Pencak-Silat' of the Vishnuh-Society.

... It is clear that current Western and Eastern civilizations are now seeking the metaphysical values of 'Pencak-Silat,' with all its inextricable backgrounds. ... The unspoken sincere desire of many people to understand the real meaning of these names and create greater understanding of spiritual life is strongly recommended by the Vishnuh Society to make life safe and sound.

Thus says the doctrine of 'Vishnuh':

'He who is wise is watching the movements of the body and mind while being anxious to see that he is not renouncing the worldly duties Nature (life) has imposed on him.

... The spirit of man (= individual) should not be overwhelmed with worldly cares only, and one should not allow the mind to focus on externals and inhibitory dependencies of the senses. Instead, the man must have correct discernment, that a higher aspect of the intellect, in all seasons and at all times, 'firm and steadfast,' comparing it with the equanimity of one's own mind.'

Therefore, the doctrine of 'Vishnuh' says:

'The impatient man is only wise when he has completely exiled impatience and waits for the time to act, because when man has banished his impatience completely, his being will come to fruition when the time comes. Time and space are limitless; know and understand that the world is a vast emptiness that holds the images of life reflected, projected by the mind.

... The so-called holy scriptures arose under erring knowledge and form the idol of the cocky, arrogant, malicious, and ignorant man. It is actually our own mind that makes a reality of this unreal existence, and all these factors are internal (in the mind) interrelated."

... "The mind is the guide to spiritual knowledge, and therefore one can either greatly reduce or enlarge the spiritual path through the power of the mind. Try to understand that this world is a permanent illusion maintained by the spirit of the time in conjunction with the primal power of indomitable nature.

... These are the elements that structure the imaginary world, and the environment and

climate always consciously or unconsciously support and influence them. However, they will always consciously continue to do so as dictated by the duty of Nature.

If one understands what a sense of duty and devotion to duty is, they shall immediately realize how hard it really is and how much effort the man is going to cost before this 'inner sense of duty' can be effectively and freely expressed.

... Therefore, those who are wise of heart and mind must investigate the phenomena of the world, distinguish what is true and what is false, distance themselves from the untrue, and comply only with the truth. The world is created by the mind, and through it, she obtains her size as representations are created."

THE HISTORY AND THE EMERGENCE OF PENCAK-SILAT

Approximately nine thousand years ago, Vishnuh, a man of flesh and blood, lived. He had more than enough of the injustice of the caste system that was usual in India and fled the kingdom where he was a national. He swore off his past and completely started over, choosing the name Vishnuh, which in Sanskrit means "yourself and single." Those who joined him regarded him as the chief of the clan, and so the Vishnuh-Society in Sri Lanka occurred. Because every nation must know how to survive in nature, Vishnuh developed some survival education for his people, including country processing, philosophy, defensive techniques, and general precepts (norms and values).

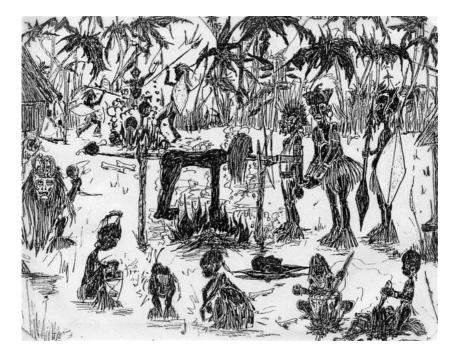
... Later, several Indian royal families joined this society, and out of respect for the father, they called their proprietary and protected textbooks "Kropaks" or the "Learning from Vishnuh."

The priests (i.e., the spiritual representatives) of the Society ruled the script (Sanskrit) and were thus the historians of the former kingdoms. They were also responsible for the training of members of the royal family and military leaders. Unfortunately, it appeared that a number of kingdoms abused their knowledge to subject other rulers to their power. Because this goes against the "adat" or principles of the Vishnuh-Society, and in part through the then prevailing famine in India, the Society decided to look for a new haven in the Archipelago.

... They were on their long and dangerous journey accompanied by a large section of the Indian population, including the K-Satria's, the noble Indian warrior caste.

The sea voyage cost countless lives, so they called the island where they first came

ashore "Bali," which is Sanskrit for "hell" because people could only mourn the great sacrifice, they had to bring for their newly acquired freedom. In the jungles of the Archipelago, these Indians were eagerly welcomed by hungry predators and (cannibals) strains leading a nomadic life there. Thus, the need arose to develop an effective defense and combat doctrine. To this end, the priests of the Vishnuh-Society studied the movements of wild animals in the jungle, applied these fighting techniques of the animals to the human body, and developed Pencak-Silat.



... The Indians were accepted by the natives because they settled in areas that were outside the territories of the tribes. Indeed, there was land in abundance. The people decided to sever all ties with the former homeland and wanted to realize their ideals in this archipelago, which they called New India. Because women were disadvantaged for centuries in ancient India, they took over the lead in the newly formed New India kingdoms.

The priests of the Vishnuh-Society founded their first monastery on the "Gunung Penulisan," the "Mountain of the Writers." Again, they served the kingdoms as chroniclers and were responsible for the training of kings and generals. For more than four centuries, the new Indian government flourished, and the people lived under the rule of women in awesome peace, prosperity, and welfare.

... But around the sixth century, men in power took away the woman's equivalent position and sowed discord between the different Hindu-Javanese kingdoms. In 1333, the Vishnuh-Society decided to limit the Pencak-Silat education and should be taught only within the society and only to the priests of the Ida-Bagus dynasty, who are the heirs of the whole doctrine.

... All textbooks were confiscated and have remained in the possession of the Society, who retired in the impenetrable jungle. The only exception was made for the "Pendekars," men of at least thirty years, who received a five-year program so that they could protect the unsuspecting population against evil rulers and other predators. With their knowledge of herbal medicine, they could also act as physicians.

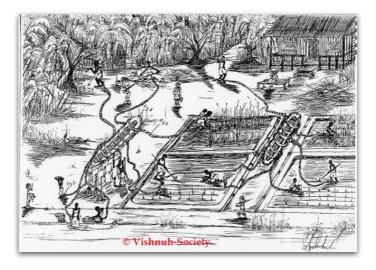
With great sorrow, the Vishnuh-Society had to watch the painfully accumulated empire fall apart in a short time and be looted by greedy religious aliens and see how they deceived the peaceful Javanese people and exploited. ... It started in 1447 with the advent of the Muslim propagators. Trade settlers coming from Arabia willingly abused the unstable situation in the archipelago. After centuries of leading a peaceful existence, Javanese people were unfortunately too naive to see through the intrigue that the Muslims caused in collaboration with treacherous Javanese collaborators.

... Slowly but surely, the native Indian people were subjected to Muslim authority in a degrading manner. The Vishnuh association decided not to intervene or provide help to the indigenous people, believing that several Indies nation leaders and the gullible Indies nations must once again experience how it felt to be suppressed by others."

However, when overseas powers such as the Portuguese, English, and Dutch settlers

arrived, their greed and cruelty took hold in the country and the archipelago's people. Most Muslim leaders and associates fled to their homeland, Arabia, to escape the oppression. Those who remained didn't want to abandon their newly amassed wealth and conspired with the new settlers.

The society had completely lost hope in the archipelago and decided to leave. They crossed the ocean in the hope of building a new peaceful life elsewhere, ending up in Africa. Unfortunately, the continent was colonized by European religious conquerors. Over a decade, they followed the equator, and during their journey, they witnessed the first sight of black slaves in chains, shackled by their cruel white Christian masters.

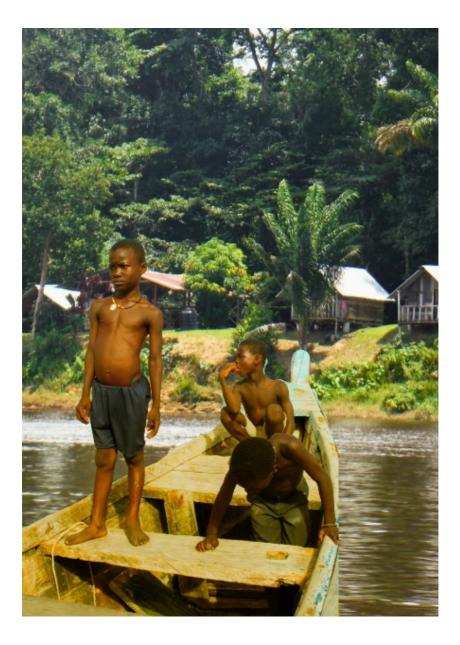


On the west coast of Africa, the society still couldn't find refuge. Determined, they built boats and crossed to the other side of the Atlantic. Members of the society felt "at home" in the jungles of South America and established themselves in the jungle of the land that now bears the name Suriname.

... Unfortunately, they were faced again with Dutch settlers and their enslaved black population. Through a special system, the

Society managed to free many slaves from the iron brackets that held them together.

... These freed slaves fled into the jungle, and their descendants are the "Bush Negroes" of Suriname.



In 1975, the Vishnuh-Society learned that in the Netherlands, Indonesia, and possibly elsewhere, a martial art named Pencak-Silat was being practiced. The outrage was significant. Holding matches in Pencak-Silat was prohibited because this martial art was developed solely for survival and had been kept secret since 1333 from outsiders.

... It seemed impossible that someone outside the Society knew anything about Pencak-Silat. Initially, the priests of the Society wanted to send some executioners or "Prajurits" to the Netherlands to teach the practitioners a lesson. However, a Dutch professor, Neerlandicus Prof. MG Prague, who was living within the society, sought to find a gentler solution. Ultimately, it was decided to send the youngest priest, Gurubesar Lancar Ida-Bagus, to the Netherlands to lawfully capture and reveal the entire Doctrine to the Western world. In 1979, he arrived with the textbooks of the Vishnuh-Society in the Netherlands and gave the first Pencak-Silat lessons in the organization "Garuda" in The Hague. Later, he went to the north of the country.

... In the last years of his stay in Europe, despite much opposition, he translated the books into Dutch, recorded them, and filed them with the Benelux Trademark Office under the trademark number 507115. The first part of the main goals has been achieved. The Gurubesar and the members of the Vishnuh-Society in the Netherlands hope to soon publish the first printing of

the "Kropak of Vishnuh" and acquire a building.



Thus says the doctrine of 'Vishnuh':

'We are just creatures of the miraculous nature and just as null and void as everyone else on this planet, also inhabited by humans. Therefore, it is not important which way we come because we are 'Earthlings,' and 'Earthlings' we are and want to stay.'

PENCAK-SILAT

WHAT IS 'PENCAK-SILAT'?

The Facts - The Learning

'PENCAK-SILAT' is generally known as the name of a martial art that originated in Indonesia and is practiced by various groups in the Netherlands and abroad.

Unfortunately, the only truth in this statement is that 'Pencak-Silat' indeed developed in the area that now bears the name Indonesia since 1945.

... However, stating that 'Pencak-Silat' is a sport is downright wrong. Interested parties should be aware that 'Pencak-Silat' is not a sport, but a realistic defense and combat doctrine based on life-threatening situations, where all kinds of weapons should be applied if necessary. The name 'Pencak-Silat' comes from the dead language Sanskrit: 'Pen' defines the physical fight action; 'Cak' = too, and 'Silat' is the same as 'Chi' or 'Ki,' which describes the inner power in man, meaning breathing techniques can be trained (similar to the Chinese 'Tai Chi').

'Pencak-Silat' was developed based on many humanities and natural sciences of the Vishnuh-Society and fighting techniques of animals to which the styles are named.

Additionally, 'Pencak-Silat' is part of a comprehensive scientific doctrine where the skills to survive are set. 'Pencak-Silat' is a pure martial art developed centuries ago as a technique in battles against predators and hostile tribes.

... It comprises a total of ten distinct styles of combat techniques borrowed from animals and adapted to the human structure, such as the style of the Monkey (Cingkrik), Tiger (Harimau), Eagle (Garuda), Spider (Laba-Laba), and other styles.



