

Please come out of Satanism, in all its forms.

By R. H. J. Ledbetter

Followers of the One true God have been commanded to come out of paganism since the time of Abraham. In Genesis 12, Abraham was directed to come out from a pagan society. In Exodus 3, Moses was sent to bring out the people from an even more toxic Egyptian society. Isaiah 66, and 1 Thessalonians 4 both tell us that Messiah shall one day draw us out from our ever-darkening world.

But until that day, God's people are instructed by Leviticus 10 and Revelation 20 not to participate in pagan practices, for such practices mix evil with the holy. God's people are to be sanctified, set apart, by our holy lifestyle, in keeping with the Word (Leviticus 22). 1 Peter 1:13-17 tells us, "13 Therefore, gird your minds for action, keep sober in spirit, fix your hope completely on the grace to be brought to you at the revelation of Jesus Christ. 14 As obedient children, do not be conformed to the former lusts which were yours in your ignorance, 15 but like the Holy One who called you, be holy yourselves also in all your behavior; 16 because it is written, "You shall be holy, for I am holy." What part of "all of your behavior" leaves room for anything unholy in our lives?

Satanists also have their own holy writings, which glorify Satan, regardless of how he is known (Bel, Baal, or Baphomet), and he is generally worshipped on 8 holy days, Satanists call "sabbats."

The second-highest satanic sabbat is Samhain (Soween), celebrated from nightfall on October 31st until dawn on November 1st. About 4500 years ago, in the lands that would eventually become known as England and Ireland, Celtic Druids practiced Wicca, worshipping their pagan god, Soween, who is also called the "Lord of the dead." Today, modern Druids still celebrate their pagan holy days at Stonehenge.



Satanists believe that on Soween night, the veil between the worlds of the living and the dead grows thinnest, and the dead cross over into the land of the living. The Celtic Druids believed, as do the modern Satanists of today, that if one did not offer a sacrifice of food to these spirits, they

would have the power to place a curse upon you and your house. And so, you could appease them and avoid being afflicted by evil spirits by offering them a food sacrifice.

Pope Gregory III (731-741) began to adopt these pagan practices into Catholicism when on Soween he consecrated the chapel in St. Peter's basilica to "all the saints." In 834 Pope Gregory IV established the Soween festival on the Christian calendar, changing its name to "All Saints Day." It was also later called "all hallows eve", which even later became "Halloween" (a mixture of the words "Hallows" and "Soween" showing its true nature). During the English Reformation in the 1500s, Soween, or "All Saints Day," was finally abolished as pagan. But it has incrementally returned, and is once again celebrated as a holiday by many in England.

Since pagans (and now Catholics) believed Soween was the day when the world of the dead intersected with our world, it seemed to be a good time for the Catholic church to urge its members to pray to the dead saints, asking them to intervene on behalf of the living. This practice mirrored how the pagans petitioned Satan (Bel, Baal, Baphomet) and also the dead, to act on their behalf.

Early in American history, Halloween was not celebrated, due to our nation's greater national focus upon God. It was only found in small enclaves of Irish immigrants who followed Druid practices. Then, thousands of Irish immigrants flooded into America during the great potato famine of 1845, bringing their national customs with them. Halloween/Soween began to spread.

One of the imported Irish customs was a legend of a tragic fellow known as "Irish Jack." Irish Jack, it seems was a despicable drunk, who seemed to have his wits about himself sufficiently on one occasion to trick the Devil into climbing an apple tree to get an apple. While the evil one was up the tree, Jack carved the sign of the cross into the trunk of the tree, trapping the Devil in the tree. Jack then forced the Devil to swear that he would never come for Jack's soul. Jack then released the Devil.

Once Jack died, he sought entry to heaven, and as the legend goes, he was turned away at the gate for his sins. He was sent to hell, where the Devil also turned Jack away, keeping his bargain. Jack had a turnip in his hand at that gate, and Satan threw at him a live coal from the fires of hell. Jack took that live coal and carried it inside the hollowed-out turnip with a window cut in one side. It became his lantern to guide him through eternal night.

And so the legend goes that a now disembodied spirit of Jack roams the world looking for rest. He was soon identified as "Jack of the Lantern" or "Jack O'Lantern." In modern days, larger pumpkins have replaced turnips, and the window in the front of the lantern is carved in the semblance of a frightening face which in past generations was expected to frighten-off evil spirits. But in America today, adherents to the practices of Halloween/Soween use a Jack O'Lantern as a sign to attract others who likewise celebrate this pagan festival.

Since pagan, and now also Catholic, theology embraced the idea of ghosts of the dead roaming the world on “All Saints Day” or Halloween/Soween, it was believed by the church (and Satanists alike) that those spirits could play devious tricks on the living. So, they thought it clever to hide from those spirits by dressing in costumes and covering their faces with masks. That way the evil spirits wouldn’t recognize them as the intended victim. This mirrored the Celtic pagan practice of wearing animal heads and skins in the belief that they would on this night acquire useful characteristics of that animal. Today, in a striking parallel, we see children dressed in Halloween costumes act as if they are the embodiment of the personality represented by the costume.

In the past, people dressed in garb mimicking spirits of the dead went from house to house demanding gifts of food, including fruits and nuts. Frightened people would give them what they demanded, to avoid taking a chance regarding what might be an actual threat by an actual ghost.

Now, in later generations, the giving out of candy and other treats has become the new food sacrifices; a cheerful “trick or treat” with an outstretched bag or bucket has become the demands for food sacrifice; and the costumes of the participants are more reflective of characters found in recent popular films, famous personalities, and even politicians.

But evil spirits, trickery, fear and death seem to be the central themes of Halloween, even as it is observed today in America. Such themes today illustrate, and even embrace, some of the best tools of Satan.

And some parents in America seem excited to involve their children in this shined-up pagan holy day. They say it’s “for the children.” They dismiss it as “harmless fun.” Thus, they deny Satan’s power, and that this holiday is evil to the core. Worse yet, they deny that God is a God of justice and righteousness Who means what He says when He tells us to be a holy people, and to put away evil practices and forms of worship.

In Ezekiel 41:22 we find that the altar of the Lord is called the “Table of the Lord.” Paul, in his letter to the congregation at Corinth, made it clear that believers must choose whether to eat from the Table of the Lord, or the table of demons. Paul is clear - one may not do both, and remain a believer in God.

1 Cor 10:18-22. “18 Look at the nation Israel; are not those who eat the sacrifices sharers in the altar? 19 What do I mean then? That a thing sacrificed to idols is anything, or that an idol is anything? 20 No, but I say that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to demons, and not to God; and I do not want you to become sharers in demons. 21 You cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of demons; you cannot partake of the table of the Lord and the table of demons.”

If anyone today participates in the pagan worship of Halloween/Soween and solicits others to sit at the “table of demons” by placing out the trappings of that pagan holy day such as depictions of the dead, or a Jack O’Lantern; and if a person passes out a sacrifice of sweets to people who cry out “trick or treat”; has that person become a prohibited “sharer in demons?” Should images of pagan worship be found at the homes of believers in God?

Satanists take great delight when they see Americans celebrating their high sabbat, and watching their satanic faith practices being normalized even in Christian congregations.

The Babylon god Bel, who is also known by other names such as Baal and Baphomet is even today represented as half-man and half-goat. In ancient and modern pagan worship, he is called the “angel of light.”

Satanists created a graven image of Baphomet. This image is the same as in ancient times. God directed His people not to offer sacrifices to the “goat demon.” We see in Scripture that God’s command to come out of Satanism lasts forever, and applies today to those of us who belong to God.

Lev 17:6-77. “And they shall no longer sacrifice their sacrifices to the goat demons with which they play the harlot. This shall be a permanent statute to them throughout their generations.”

As with Abraham, we are called by God out of pagan practices, and Satanic worship forms. Where is our salt and our light if we are not known for separating the holy from the unholy? How can we place the objects of satanic worship in our churches, homes and businesses and still claim to be true followers of God? Is there a level at which believers in God can participate in the “cup of demons” in any of its various forms, and still sit at the table of the Lord?

I urge those of you who now find yourself unwittingly sitting at Satan’s table, please get up from your comfortable ignorance, repent, and be holy as God is holy. Do it for the sake of holiness. Do it for the sake of your witness of God to this dark world. Do it for yourself, and for your children. Now that you know the truth, please let it set you free.

