

HALLOWEEN & DEVILISH RITUALS

The origin of Halloween is obscure. However, its name is clearly Catholic. The etymological dictionary explains that the word is of Anglo-Saxon origin, 'All Hallow liven', which means vigil or eve of All Saints' Day.

The Martyrology of St. Bede the Venerable (673 -735) and the Pontifical of Egbert of York attest that All Saints' Day was first celebrated on November 1st in England and Ireland, preceded by three days of fasting, alms-giving and penance, to oppose the Celtic worship of Samhain, the goddess of death. Her sinister festival was celebrated at twilight on October 31st. The name therefore is Catholic, but the reality behind it is satanic.

As Dom Gueranger explains, All Saints' Day was originally celebrated in various locations beginning in the sixth century¹ exclusively in honor of the Martyrs. In 835 the feast was extended to the Roman Catholic world and placed on November 1st, following the tradition established across the English Channel with the purpose of combating the Pagan feast of Samhain.

The first celebration of All Souls' Day was not held until November 2, 998. The Church, our dear and sweet Mother, took advantage of these circumstances to teach her children in a very positive manner about the mystery of the Communion of Saints and Life Everlasting. The Eastern Church, while united with Rome, used to celebrate these feasts on other days.

In the pagan Celtic world, the Druids believed that evil spirits were particularly active on the night of October 31st. As a result, they ordered human sacrifices and encouraged collectors to go from house to house demanding alms and offerings to appease these spirits. If the offering was refused, the collectors used to pronounce a ritual curse.

Druidic custom was marginally maintained in Ireland, Scotland, England and Brittany. It was not until the seventeenth century, with the revival of occult and Luciferian movements, that a real and organized satanic liturgy appeared. It was set to take place on the night of October 31st: a ceremony in honor of the evil spirits and of whatever is opposed to God and His Goodness, His beauty and the gift of everlasting life. These wicked deeds continue today, with the resumption of human sacrifice and the desecration of cemeteries, as Police reports amply demonstrate.

What do the ugly rituals that 'decorate' shops, homes, gardens, schools, etc. signify?

Skeletons and skulls: They are the symbol of the worship of Samhain, the goddess of death.

Ghosts: These are supposed to remind one of the active presence of evil spirits, as in the pagan customs.

Witches: 'Halloween' is currently the first day of the year for Satanists. It is by virtue of this Druidic and satanic 'New Year' that all these 'witches' appear.

Black Cats: The Roman occupants forbade human sacrifices in Celtic territories. They were substituted with sacrifices of horses and black cats. It is because of these weird antique rituals following the Luciferian revival that superstition associates black cats with bad luck.

Trick or Treat: This practice is not innocent and finds its origins in a sordid blackmail, the 'Offering or Curse', instigated by the Druids.

Pumpkins: The worshipers of Samhain, during their nocturnal 'Trick or Treat' excursions, took hollowed-out turnips and carved them into shapes of monstrous faces. Burning candles made out of human fat were placed inside to give them the ugliest expression.

The story of Jack O'Lantern appeared quite late. The man is supposed to have made a pact with the devil, who assured him that he would never go to Hell. This debauched man was doomed after his death to wander the earth, and his path is lit by an ember from Hell placed inside a hollowed turnip. The pumpkin replaced the turnip when the custom came to the United States.

This Satanic background is manifest today. Some manufacturers, especially candy makers, explicitly offer children a chance to receive more candy by signing a written pact with the devil, all of course couched in joking terms.

What should be the attitude of Catholics?

Our soul has been created to know and to love goodness, beauty, and God Himself. All Saints' Day invites us to contemplate Holiness, Goodness, and Beauty. The great mystery of the Communion of Saints is also celebrated on November 2nd. In praying for our dead, we actually live in union of love with them. As members of one body, we remain in communion with them beyond the limits of this life. These stunning ceremonies remind us that God loves us and draws us by His Goodness and His Beauty. They are the antidote to contemporary ugliness and sadness, most overtly manifested in the holiday of Halloween. ~ by Fr. Marc Vernoy

STATEMENTS OF CATHOLIC HIERARCHY ABOUT HALLOWEEN

"Let it be known! Halloween is the important celebration for Satanists around the world." ~ Bishop Bonfils, Nice, France

"Halloween fosters an unwholesome fasciation for satanic cults and encourages children to roam the streets at night." ~ Mgr. David Gillett, Bishop of Bolton, UK.

“Halloween goes against the teaching of the Church by promoting the occult and magic.” ~ Archbishop Kazimierz Nycz, Warsaw, Poland.

“Under the vestige of fun, Halloween can be destroying the spiritual life. 'The 'tricks' hide diabolical attitudes by encouraging readiness to harm the others.” ~ Archbishop Andrzej Dzięga, Szczecin, Poland.

“The emphasis had shifted from venerating the saints to celebrating death. Children dressed as witches, vampires, ghosts, corpses and skeletons, and parents favoring this type of festivities are focusing on elements of death. Instead families should use the holiday to visit the graves of loved ones in a festival that encourages life and not death.” ~ The Spanish Bishops' Episcopal Conference.

“Halloween pushes new generations towards a mentality of esoteric magic and it attacks sacred and spiritual values through a devious initiation to the art and images of the occult. At best, it gives a big helping hand to consumerism and materialism.” ~ Aldo Bonaiuto, head of the Catholic Church's anti-occult and sect unit.

“Halloween has an undercurrent of occultism and is absolutely anti-Christian.” ~ L'Osservatore Romano, October 30, 2009

THE COMMEMORATION OF THE FAITHFUL DEPARTED

The Feast of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of the whole Church, and the Feast of All Saints, who constitute the Triumphant part of it, are intimately connected with the commemoration of the Church Suffering: The Holy Souls detained in purgatory to expiate their venial sins or the temporal punishment due for their sins; nevertheless they are confirmed in grace and one day will enter heaven when their time of purgation is finished.

The Church Militant rejoices with the Church Triumphant and prays for the Church Suffering as it is a duty of charity and justice incumbent on every Christian by virtue of his membership in the Mystical Body of Christ.

It is also a consequence of the dogma of the Communion of Saints that our merits and prayers may benefit others, including the faithful departed.

The Liturgy of the Dead is perhaps the most beautiful and consoling of all. Everyday, at the end of each hour of the divine office, and in every Mass, at *Suscipe* and the *Memento of the Dead*, we recommend to the Divine Mercy the souls of the faithful departed.

Masses for the dead are already recorded in the 5th century. But St. Odilo, fourth abbot of the famous Benedictine monastery of Cluny, instituted in 998 the

Commemoration of the faithful departed. Through the influence of the congregation of Cluny, the custom was soon adopted by the whole Christian world and it even sometimes became a day of obligation.

In Spain, Portugal and those parts of South America which once belonged to Spain, priests, in virtue of a privilege granted by Pope Benedict XV, celebrated three Masses on November 2. A decree of Benedict XV, dated August 10, 1915, extended this privilege to the whole world. If a priest celebrates only one Mass, the Proper is that of the first; the same applies if one of the Masses is sung; and the priest may say the two others after the first Mass for the faithful departed on this special day of commemoration.

As members of the Mystical Body in the Communion of Saints our Masses and prayers on this day will greatly benefit these departed souls by lessening their time of expiation in Purgatory; and when they have entered heaven after completing their period of satisfaction, they will generously reciprocate our fraternal charity by interceding for our intentions as well. ~ by Fr. Louis Alessio