

Religion: Taoism: Its Pacifistic Beliefs Suppress Knowledge, Integrity, & Wisdom while Promoting the Paranormal, Occult, & Supernatural; Luciferian Use of Biblical Doctrines, e.g., The Tao & Mediums Imitate the Holy Spirit; a False Trinity

- 1) The satanic delusion of Tao is the removal of volition from a decision-making process. The philosophy demands that the individual allow the ever-present “way” to control one’s life.
- 2) If one acts without allowing the Tao to guide the process then there is no true achievement. When man does the action it becomes an intervention into the natural course of things and thus is doomed to failure.
- 3) If you make a mistake, sin, or fail then it is because you acted outside the influence of the Tao.
- 4) When applied to leadership, the Taoist ruler acts by inactivity and as a result the people will prosper because the Tao has been left free to act.
- 5) This is the dereliction of one’s responsibility. If mankind is allowed to function without the restraint of establishment order, then chaos and disorder results.
- 6) The Taoist leader would not teach discrimination, virtue, or ambition. With knowledge comes anarchy. It is thought better to banish wisdom, righteousness, and ingenuity in order for the people to benefit.
- 7) Chuang-tzu \jü-än’-dzü’, Taoist sage of the 4th century B.C., advised that he who wants to know the Tao “must not meditate and must not cogitate. Follow no school, follow no way, and then you will attain the Tao. Discard knowledge, forget distinctions, and reach no-knowledge.”
- 8) Chuang-tzu taught that those who speak about the Tao are “wholly wrong. For he who knows does not speak; he who speaks does not know.”
- 9) The high priests of Tao’s Celestial Masters hold both temporal and religious authority in their parishes. They are exorcists who treat the sick by ritual and prayer using “holy water” and talisman-type dolls.
- 10) Disease is believed to be caused by sin and therefore the sick are sent to “pure houses.” Once recovered, the person had to make amends by doing public works such as building roads.
- 11) On the other hand, moral conduct was rewarded with health and long life; immorality caused sickness, premature death, and suffering in hell.

- 12) Charms play a major role among Taoists since they are seen as a protection against demons as well as a sign by which the expected Divine Ruler—Lao-tzu—would know the “chosen people.”
- 13) Divine revelation is a transmission to and from one of the appointed gods of the Tao. The really important revelations are revealed in trances.
- 14) There is a Taoist trinity: (1) Yüan Shih T'ien Tsun \yue-än' shear tē-ent'-sung'\, “The Celestial Worthy of the Original Beginning,” (2) T'ai Shang Tao-chün \dī shän' dau-chun)\, “The Most Exalted Lord of the Tao,” and (3) T'ai Shang Lao-chün \ dī shäj' laud'-chun)\, “The Most Exalted Lord Lao, who is identified as Lao-tzu.
- 15) Major exorcism rites, which include purification of haunted houses and the treatment of the sick and mentally ill, are performed by orthodox Taoist priests. These priests are called *shen* and are considered on equal footing with demons.
- 16) The priests, or *shen*, also supervise the revelations of specially-gifted lay persons. The individual, called a medium, puts himself into a trance and then becomes the mouthpiece of a deity or a deceased relative.
- 17) He then gives medical, personal, or economic advice which is interpreted by the *shen*. While in these trances, the medium many times indulges in self-mutilation.
- 18) Taoism is an effort to gain, preserve, and increase the Vital Force in one's life through harmony with nature. This harmony is acquired by a unity with the great Tao and is accomplished through magic and mysticism.
- 19) Those involved in Taoism are necessarily involved in the occult and are specialists in drugs and hallucinogens.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Information on Taoism was gathered from *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica: Micropaedia* (Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1979): “Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Quintis,” 4:20, “Tao-te Ching,” 9:815, and “Yin-yang,” 10:821, and from *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica: Macropaedia* (Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1979): Max Kaltenmark, “Lao-tzu,” 10:679–80, and “Taoism,” 17:1034–44.