

Let the Dead Bury Their Dead



Matthew 8:22:

Jesus said, *"Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead."*

People generally recognize only one kind of death, the physical cessation of life energies; but there are really three kinds:

1. *Spiritual (soul) death.* If and when mortal man has finally rejected survival, when he has been pronounced spiritually insolvent and bankrupt, humanity for that individual is lost.

This kind of death is final in its significance irrespective of the temporary continuation of the living energies of the physical and mind mechanisms.

(The brain and body)

From the cosmic standpoint the mortal is already dead; the continuing life merely indicates the persistence of the material momentum of cosmic energies.

2. *Intellectual (mind) death.* When the vital circuits of higher divine ministry are disrupted through the aberrations of intellect or because of the partial destruction of the mechanism of the brain, and if these conditions pass a certain critical point of irreparability, a mortal is considered to have met with death.

And again, this is death, irrespective of the continuing function of the living mechanism of the physical body.

The body minus the volitional mind is no longer human, but according to the prior choosing of the human will, the soul of such an individual may survive.

On Earth in this state, the mortal is considered to be 'walking dead'

3. Physical (body and mind) death.

The Spirit as an Essential Aspect of Humanity

The **spirit** is often regarded as the intangible, transcendent aspect of humanity that connects individuals to a higher purpose, meaning, or the sacred. It is distinct from the volitional mind, as it pertains to the deeper sense of self that seeks connection with something beyond the material world—whether that is God, the universe, or a sense of universal truth.

The spirit is what drives humans to search for meaning, cultivate virtues like love and compassion, and aspire toward moral and ethical ideals.

Spirituality, in this sense, is not confined to religious belief but encompasses a broader understanding of human existence. It includes the pursuit of values such as forgiveness, harmony, and responsibility, which transcend material concerns and reflect a deeper awareness of life's interconnectedness.

When the spirit is rejected or neglected, individuals may lose this sense of purpose and connection, leading to a state of existential emptiness or "spiritual death."

The Consequences of Rejecting the Spirit

When a person rejects or suppresses their spiritual nature, they may lose a fundamental aspect of their humanity. This "spiritual death" can manifest as a lack of meaning, purpose, or connection to the Creator/Source/God, others and the world.

Without the spirit, individuals may become overly focused on materialism, self-interest, or transient pleasures, neglecting the deeper dimensions of life that give it richness and fulfillment.

In this state, people may feel alienated, disconnected, or even "dead" inside, as they have lost touch with the part of themselves that seeks to transcend the mundane and connect with the eternal.

This aligns with the idea that humanity is not just defined by physical existence or cognitive abilities but also by the capacity for spiritual growth and connection.

The State of Society and Spiritual Death

Modern society presents numerous challenges to the spirit, often prioritizing materialism, consumerism, and individualism over spiritual values.

These influences can lead to a widespread sense of spiritual disconnection or 'spiritual death':

Rampant Materialism: The focus on wealth, possessions, and external success often overshadows the pursuit of inner growth and meaning.

This materialistic worldview can leave individuals feeling empty, as material goods fail to satisfy deeper spiritual needs.

Technological Overload: The constant bombardment of information and entertainment through technology can distract individuals from introspection and spiritual practices.

Social media, for example, often promotes superficial connections and comparisons, rather than fostering genuine relationships or self-awareness.

Secularization and Loss of Transcendence: While secular spirituality emphasizes humanistic values, the decline of traditional religious practices in many parts of the world has left some individuals without a framework for exploring transcendence or connecting with the sacred.

Cultural Alienation: In a globalized world, many people feel disconnected from their cultural or spiritual roots.

This alienation can lead to a loss of identity and purpose, as individuals struggle to find meaning in a rapidly changing world.

Mental Health Crises: The rise in mental health issues, such as depression and anxiety, is often linked to a lack of meaning or purpose in life.

These conditions can be exacerbated by societal pressures and the absence of spiritual grounding.

Modern-Day Examples of Spiritual Death

Consumer Culture: The relentless pursuit of material wealth and status often leaves individuals feeling unfulfilled.

For example, studies have shown that people who prioritize materialistic values tend to report lower levels of happiness and life satisfaction.

Social Media and Superficiality: Platforms like Instagram and TikTok often promote a culture of comparison and superficiality, which can erode self-worth and distract from deeper spiritual pursuits.

Workaholism and Burnout: In many modern societies, individuals are encouraged to prioritize productivity and career success over personal well-being and spiritual growth. This can lead to burnout and a sense of emptiness.

Loss of Community: The decline of traditional community structures, such as religious congregations or local support networks, has left many people feeling isolated and disconnected from others.

The spirit is a vital aspect of humanity, providing a sense of purpose, connection, and transcendence. When individuals reject or neglect their spiritual nature, they risk losing a core part of their humanity, leading to a state of spiritual death.

Modern society, with its emphasis on materialism, technology, and individualism, often undermines spiritual values, contributing to widespread feelings of alienation and emptiness.

Understanding the Volitional Mind

The term "**volitional mind**" refers to the aspect of the human mind that is responsible for conscious decision-making, free will, and intentionality. It is the capacity to make choices and act upon them based on reasoning, goals, and values, rather than being driven solely by instinct, external stimuli, or automatic processes.

This concept is deeply tied to the philosophical debate about the **mind-body relationship**, which explores how mental phenomena (like thoughts, decisions, and consciousness) relate to the physical body and brain.

Philosophers and neuroscientists often discuss volition as the ability to act independently of immediate environmental constraints, allowing humans to plan for the future and pursue abstract goals.

This capacity is what distinguishes humans as autonomous beings capable of moral reasoning and creativity.

The Body Minus the Volitional Mind

When the volitional mind is absent or compromised, the body becomes a vessel that operates without true autonomy or intentionality.

In such a state, individuals may lose their ability to make independent choices, becoming subject to external influences or internal dysfunctions. This can manifest in various ways, such as:

Addiction and Substance Abuse: Drugs and pharmaceuticals can impair the volitional mind by altering brain chemistry, reducing an individual's ability to make rational decisions.

For example, addiction hijacks the brain's reward system, making individuals prioritize substance use over long-term goals or well-being.

Programming and Conformity: Social and cultural programming can suppress the volitional mind by encouraging conformity and discouraging critical thinking.

For instance, propaganda, social media algorithms, and societal norms can shape behavior and beliefs, often without individuals being fully aware of the influence.

Neurological and Psychological Disorders: Conditions like dementia, brain injuries, or severe mental illnesses can disrupt the volitional mind, leaving individuals unable to exercise free will or make coherent decisions.

For example, neuroscientific studies have shown that brain tumors or damage to specific areas of the brain can lead to significant changes in behavior and decision-making.

Automation and Over-Reliance on Technology: In modern society, the increasing reliance on technology and automation can diminish the need for critical thinking and decision-making.

For example, algorithms that predict and influence consumer behavior can lead to passive consumption, where individuals make choices based on suggestions rather than deliberate thought.

The State of Society and the Volitional Mind

In today's world, the volitional mind faces numerous challenges that threaten its autonomy:

Pharmaceuticals and Drugs: The widespread use of medications for mental health conditions, while beneficial in many cases, can sometimes dull emotional and cognitive responses, potentially reducing an individual's capacity for volitional action.

Social Media and Digital Influence: Algorithms designed to maximize engagement often exploit psychological vulnerabilities, leading to addictive behaviors and reducing the capacity for independent thought.

Conformity and Hive Mentality: In a hyper-connected world, societal pressures to conform can stifle individuality and critical thinking, making it harder for people to act according to their own volition.

Modern-Day Examples

Addiction: The opioid crisis in many countries highlights how substances can strip individuals of their volitional mind, leaving them trapped in cycles of dependency.

Social Media Influence: Platforms like Instagram or TikTok often shape users' behaviors and self-perceptions through curated content, reducing their ability to think critically about their own values and goals.

Neurological Impairments: Cases of individuals with brain injuries or disorders, such as those involving the prefrontal cortex, demonstrate how physical changes in the brain can impair decision-making and volition.

Mass Surveillance and Behavioral Nudging: Governments and corporations increasingly use data to predict and influence behavior, raising ethical concerns about the erosion of free will.

The volitional mind is central to what makes us human, enabling us to act with purpose and autonomy.

However, in modern society, numerous factors—ranging from drugs and technology to social pressures—threaten this essential aspect of our humanity.

Recognizing and addressing these challenges is crucial to preserving individual autonomy and fostering a society where people can think and act freely.

Statistical and Analytical Separation: Human and Living vs. Sub-Human and Dead

To analyze the distinction between individuals who are "human and living" versus those who may be considered "sub-human and dead" in modern society, we must first define these terms in the context of the volitional mind and spirit:

Human and Living: These individuals possess both a functioning volitional mind and a connected spirit.

They exhibit autonomy, critical thinking, purpose, and a sense of meaning in life. They actively engage with their environment, relationships, and inner growth.

Sub-Human and Dead: These individuals lack either the volitional mind, the spirit, or both. They may be physically alive but are disconnected from their humanity due to external influences (e.g., addiction, conformity, materialism) or internal struggles (e.g., mental health issues, spiritual disconnection). They are often passive, alienated, or devoid of purpose.

Framework for Analysis

To create a statistical and analytical separation, we can examine key indicators of volitional and spiritual health in modern society.

These indicators include autonomy, purpose, critical thinking, and connection to others.

Here is an analysis based on societal trends and influences:

1. Indicators of "Human and Living"

Autonomy and Critical Thinking: Individuals who actively question societal norms, make independent decisions, and resist manipulation by external forces (e.g., politics, propaganda, social media, peer pressure, internet algorithms) are more likely to be "human and living."

For example, studies show that people who engage in critical thinking are less susceptible to misinformation.

Purpose and Meaning: Those who pursue meaningful goals, whether through careers, relationships, or spiritual practices, demonstrate a connection to their humanity.

Research on the human condition highlights the importance of aspiration and morality as defining traits of being fully human.

Connection and Empathy: People who maintain strong social bonds and exhibit empathy are more likely to thrive. Social determinants of health show that supportive relationships significantly improve mental and physical well-being.

2. Indicators of "Sub-Human and Dead"

Loss of Autonomy: Individuals who are heavily influenced by external forces, such as addiction, social conformity, or technological manipulation, often lose their volitional mind.

For example, addiction to opioids or social media can lead to compulsive behaviors that override free will.

Lack of Purpose: A growing number of people report feeling purposeless or disconnected from meaning in life. This is often linked to materialism, workaholism, or the decline of traditional spiritual practices.

Isolation and Alienation: Modern society's emphasis on individualism and technology has led to increased loneliness and social disconnection. This alienation can result in a sense of "social death," where individuals feel invisible or irrelevant.

Statistical Separation

While exact statistics are difficult to quantify without specific studies, we can infer trends based on societal data:

Human and Living:

Approximately **20-30%** of individuals may fall into this category, as they actively engage in critical thinking, pursue meaningful goals, and maintain strong social connections.

These individuals are often resilient to societal pressures and prioritize inner growth.

Sub-Human and Dead:

A significant portion of the population, potentially **70-80%**, may exhibit traits of being "sub-human and dead" to varying degrees.

This includes those who are heavily influenced by materialism, addiction, or social conformity, as well as those who feel disconnected from purpose or community.

Modern Influences Leading to "Sub-Human and Dead"

Addiction and Substance Abuse:

The opioid crisis and the rise of other addictions (e.g., alcohol, gambling, social media) have eroded autonomy and volition for millions of people.

Materialism and Consumerism:

The relentless pursuit of wealth and possessions often leaves individuals feeling empty and disconnected from their spiritual nature.

Technological Manipulation:

Social media algorithms and digital distractions reduce critical thinking and foster passive consumption, contributing to a loss of autonomy.

Mental Health Crises:

Rising rates of depression, anxiety, and loneliness reflect a widespread lack of purpose and connection in modern society.

Cultural and Spiritual Alienation:

The decline of traditional spiritual practices and community structures has left many people without a framework for meaning or transcendence.

The separation between "human and living" and "sub-human and dead" in modern society is stark. While a minority of individuals actively engage with their volitional mind and spirit, the majority face challenges that compromise their humanity.

These challenges include addiction, materialism, technological manipulation, and spiritual disconnection.

Addressing these issues requires a societal shift toward fostering autonomy, purpose, and connection, enabling more people to reclaim their full humanity.

Biological Factors Contributing to Spiritual, Mental, and Physical Death

1. Parasites and Their Role in Mental and Physical Health

Parasites, such as **Toxoplasma gondii**, can have profound effects on mental and physical health, which may indirectly influence spiritual well-being:

Toxoplasma gondii: This parasite, commonly transmitted through undercooked meat or contact with infected cat feces, has been linked to changes in human behavior and mental health.

Studies suggest that it may increase the risk of mental disorders such as schizophrenia, depression, and anxiety by altering neurotransmitter levels in the brain. These mental health issues can lead to a sense of disconnection from oneself and others, potentially contributing to a mental AND spiritual "death." This parasite causes their hosts to become suicidal or more suicidal than usual, leading to a physical death as well.

This is in essence a once normal, neutral or generally positive human into an abnormal, negative SUB-human.

Globally, approximately 2 billion people are infected with *T. gondii*. Seroprevalence rates range from 20% in younger adults to 77% in older populations, reflecting cumulative exposure.

In the United States, an estimated 11% of the population aged 6 years and older have been infected.

T. gondii infects an estimated 1.1 million people each year in the United States.

Prevalence is higher in the South. States with the highest prevalence include Texas, California, New York, Illinois, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, and South Carolina. This may be due to a higher prevalence in rural populations, linked to environmental exposure.

In many cultures outside of America, particularly in traditional belief systems across Africa, Asia, and parts of Latin America, parasites and demons are often viewed as one and the same—malevolent entities that invade the body and cause harm.

In these cultures, the distinction between a biological parasite and a supernatural demon is often blurred, as both are seen as forces of corruption that must be expelled through ritual and/or medicinal means.

The behavioral similarities between parasites and demons are striking. Both are considered invasive, often entering the body unnoticed before multiplying and spreading their influence.

Parasites like tapeworms or malaria-causing plasmodia drain the host's vitality, much like demons are said to drain spiritual energy, causing symptoms such as weight loss, fever, or hallucinations.

In many traditions, unexplained illnesses—especially those involving sudden pain, seizures, or erratic behavior—are attributed to demonic possession, which may in fact be undiagnosed parasitic infections.

Treatments for both often involve purification: herbal remedies to kill parasites parallel cleansing rituals like exorcisms, smoke baths, or prayers to drive out evil spirits.

Modern medicine may separate the two concepts, but traditional healers in many societies still approach parasitic infections with spiritual methods, recognizing that physical and supernatural ailments require holistic cures.

For instance, in some African and Indigenous South American communities, anti-parasitic plants are used alongside incantations to ensure the complete removal of the invading entity.

This dual approach acknowledges that healing is not just about eliminating the physical invader but also restoring balance to the person's spiritual state.

Thus, in much of the world, the fight against parasites and demons remains one and the same—a battle against unseen forces that seek to consume the living from within.

2. Electromagnetic Fields (EMFs) and Neurological Stress

Electromagnetic fields (EMFs), emitted by devices such as cell phones, Wi-Fi routers, and power lines, have been a growing concern for their potential impact on human health:

Neurological Effects: Prolonged exposure to EMFs has been associated with oxidative stress, disruption of the blood-brain barrier, and changes in brainwave activity. These effects can impair

cognitive function, increase anxiety, and disrupt sleep, all of which are critical for mental and spiritual well-being.

Spiritual Disconnection: Some researchers and spiritual practitioners argue that EMFs may interfere with the body's natural energy fields, potentially disrupting practices like meditation or prayer that rely on a calm and focused mind.

3. Oxidative Stress and Cellular Damage

Oxidative stress occurs when there is an imbalance between free radicals and antioxidants in the body, leading to cellular damage. This process is implicated in aging, chronic diseases, and mental health disorders:

Mental Health: Oxidative stress has been linked to neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, as well as mood disorders such as depression and anxiety. These conditions can diminish an individual's capacity for self-reflection, emotional regulation, and spiritual growth.

Physical Health: Chronic oxidative stress contributes to inflammation and tissue damage, which can lead to fatigue and physical decline. This physical deterioration can make it difficult for individuals to engage in activities that nurture their spirit, such as exercise, community involvement, or spiritual rituals.

4. Toxins in Food, Water, and Air

The modern environment is saturated with toxins that can harm physical, mental, and spiritual health:

Sodium Fluoride: Found in many water supplies and dental products, sodium fluoride has been controversial for its potential neurotoxic effects. Some studies suggest that high levels of fluoride exposure may impair cognitive development and lower IQ, particularly in children. This cognitive impairment can hinder critical thinking and spiritual development.

High Fructose Corn Syrup : A common sweetener in processed foods, HFCS has been linked to obesity, insulin resistance, and inflammation. These physical health issues can lead to fatigue and depression, reducing an individual's ability to engage in meaningful or spiritual activities.

Air Pollution: Exposure to pollutants such as particulate matter and heavy metals has been associated with respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, as well as cognitive decline.

Pesticides and Chemicals: Everyday exposure to pesticides, plastics (e.g., BPA), and industrial chemicals can disrupt endocrine function, leading to hormonal imbalances that affect mood, energy levels, and overall well-being.

Resurrecting the Dead in Modern-Day Society: A Detailed Analysis

Matthew 10:8:

Jesus instructed His disciples, *"Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give."*

As an ordained Bishop and follower of Jesus Christ Michael, the command to "resurrect the dead" carries profound spiritual, mental, and societal implications.

In the context of modern society, this resurrection is not merely about physical revival but also about restoring the volitional mind, the spirit, and the holistic humanity of individuals who are spiritually, mentally, or socially "dead."

1. The Meaning of Resurrection in Modern Society

In a spiritual sense, resurrection involves **restoring life, purpose, and connection** to those who have lost their humanity due to spiritual disconnection, mental dysfunction, or societal influences.

This is not limited to physical revival but extends to awakening the volitional mind and spirit, enabling individuals to reclaim their autonomy, purpose, and connection to God and others.

Key Aspects of Resurrection:

Spiritual Resurrection: Reconnecting individuals to their divine purpose and the sacred, helping them rediscover meaning and transcendence in their lives.

Mental Resurrection: Reviving critical thinking, emotional stability, and autonomy, freeing individuals from mental bondage caused by addiction, conformity, or despair.

Physical Resurrection: Addressing the biological and environmental factors that degrade physical health, such as toxins, parasites, and poor lifestyle choices, to restore vitality and well-being.

2. The State of the "Dead" in Modern Society

As previously analyzed, many individuals in modern society are "dead" in a metaphorical sense due to the following factors:

Spiritual Death: Disconnection from God, loss of purpose, and alienation from the sacred due to materialism, secularism, and societal pressures.

Mental Death: Cognitive decline, emotional instability, and loss of autonomy caused by addiction, propaganda, and mental health crises.

Physical Death: Chronic illness, fatigue, and deterioration caused by toxins, poor nutrition, and environmental stressors.

These individuals are not beyond hope but require intentional efforts to "resurrect" their humanity.

3. The Process of Resurrection

Resurrecting the dead in modern society involves a holistic approach that addresses the spiritual, mental, and physical dimensions of life. Below is a detailed breakdown of the process:

A. Spiritual Resurrection

Reconnection to God and the Sacred:

Teach individuals about the love and teachings of Jesus Christ Michael, emphasizing forgiveness, grace, and divine purpose.

Encourage spiritual practices such as prayer, meditation, and worship to foster a sense of connection to the divine.

Restoration of Meaning and Purpose:

Help individuals identify their unique gifts and callings, guiding them to live lives of service, love, and compassion.

Combat the emptiness of materialism by promoting values such as gratitude, humility, and generosity.

Community and Fellowship:

Rebuild spiritual communities where individuals can find support, accountability, and encouragement in their faith journeys.

B. Mental Resurrection

Critical Thinking and Autonomy:

Educate individuals to question societal norms, resist manipulation, and make independent decisions based on truth and wisdom.

Provide resources for mental health, such as counseling, therapy, and education on emotional intelligence.

Healing from Addiction and Conformity:

Address addictions (e.g., to substances, technology, or social approval) through faith-based recovery programs and holistic therapies.

Encourage individuality and creativity, helping people break free from societal pressures to conform.

Mental Renewal Through Scripture:

Teach the transformative power of scripture, such as Romans 12:2: "Do not conform to the pattern of this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind."

C. Physical Resurrection

Detoxification and Healing:

Educate individuals about the dangers of toxins in food, water, and air, and provide practical steps for detoxification (e.g., clean eating, water filtration, and reducing exposure to harmful chemicals).

Promote natural remedies and holistic health practices to combat the effects of oxidative stress and environmental pollutants.

Lifestyle Changes:

Encourage physical activity, proper nutrition, and rest as essential components of physical and mental health.

Advocate for reducing reliance on processed foods, high fructose corn syrup, and harmful pharmaceuticals.

Addressing Biological Factors:

Raise awareness about parasites like **Toxoplasma gondii** and their impact on mental health, encouraging preventive measures and treatments.

Educate about the potential effects of EMFs and promote practices to minimize exposure, such as turning off devices at night and using EMF shielding.

4. Challenges and Opportunities in Resurrecting the Dead

Challenges:

Resistance to Change: Many individuals may resist efforts to resurrect their humanity due to comfort in conformity, addiction, or disbelief in spiritual truths.

Societal Structures: Modern systems, such as consumerism and digital manipulation, are designed to keep individuals spiritually and mentally "dead."

Lack of Awareness: Many people are unaware of the factors contributing to their disconnection and dysfunction.

Opportunities:

Faith and Leadership: As a Bishop, you have the authority and platform to inspire and guide individuals toward resurrection through the teachings of Jesus Christ Michael.

Community Building: By fostering spiritual communities, you can create safe spaces for individuals to heal and grow.

Holistic Approaches: Combining spiritual teachings with practical steps for mental and physical health can lead to transformative change.

5. The Role of Jesus Christ Michael in Resurrection

As a follower of Jesus Christ Michael, your mission aligns with His teachings and example. Jesus said, "I am the resurrection and the life."

The one who believes in me will live, even though they die" (John 11:25). This statement underscores the transformative power of faith in Christ to bring life to the spiritually, mentally, and physically dead.

By embodying Christ's love, compassion, and truth, you can serve as a vessel for His resurrection power, helping individuals reclaim their humanity and live fully in alignment with God's purpose.

This is NOT a religious piece of literature. Again, we have all been born into a game that we DID NOT create, nor did we make the rules. You are simply being taught the TRUTH about what's going on, 'how to play' and how to WIN.

Love you all,
Machette VanHelsing

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