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HAREDMAN

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DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions	
1	TELEGRAM	TEXT OF TELEGRAM FROM SOCIAL SECRETARY, W/NOTATIONS (PARTIAL)	1	ND	B6	
	LIST	RE EVENT		ND	В6	

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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#### SCHOOL PRAYER MEETING ATTENDEES

Ed Gray	WH - Ofc of Policy Information	456-6405
Randall Rader	Senator Hatch	224-4906
D. Eric Hultman	Senate Judiciary	224-5204
Dave Hoppe	Congressman Lott	225-0197
Morton Blackwell	WH - Ofc of Public Liaison	456-2657
John R. Steer	Senator Thurmond	224-5977
Virginia Chamber:	lin Congressman Kindness	225-7612
John Scruggs	WH - Ofc of Legislative Affairs	456-7030
Bob McConnell	Department of Justice	633-2141
Bob Thompson	WH - Ofc of Legislative Affairs	456-2230

## NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER CEREMONY PLATFORM PARTICIPANTS

Rev. Adrian Rogers
Past President, Southern Baptist Convention

Sister Cornelia Boyle Order of Benedictines

Demos Shakarian President, Full Gospel Businessmen's Fellowship

Rev. Raul E. Comesanas
Pastor, St. Anthony's Parish, Union City, New Jersey

Bishop Clinton Coleman AME Zion Church, Baltimore, Maryland

Rev. John T. Tavlarides
Dean, St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Catholic Church of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Bobbie James Wife of Governor James (Alabama)

Rabbi Abraham Shemtov National Director, American Friends of Lubavitch

Rev. Richard C. Halverson Chaplain of the Senate

#### Bishop Coleman

Father Comesanas

Rev. John T. Tavalarides

Demos Shakarian

Mrs. Bobbi James

Sister Boyle

Rabbi Shemtov

Rev. Rogers

PODIUM

Note: The President enters and shakes hands with all the platform participants, starting with Rev. Halverson and proceeding counter clockwise around the platform to the podium.

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**TELEGRAM** 1

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**B6** 

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#### THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

TELEGRAM

May 6 Event

On behalf of President Reagan, I would like to extend to you a most cordial invitation to a National Day of Prayer Observance at the White House on May 6. This event will take place in the Rose Garden at 1:45 p.m., and you may enter the SouthWest Gate at 1:15 p.m. Please RSVP to 202-456-7788 with your date of birth and social security number as soon as possible.

THE SOCIAL SECRETARY

Beverly Lettage

JoB: 8- # 111

### WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Withdrawer Collection Name BLACKWELL, MORTON: FILES KDB 9/5/2006 **FOIA** File Folder F05-0103/01 [SCHOOL PRAYER] (3) **HABERMAN** Box Number 9087 7 No of Doc Date Restric-DOC Document Type pages tions NO Document Description 2 LIST 1 ND **B6** 

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```
Rev. Claude G. Pike (Mrs. - Hylda)
Coordinator, National Day of Prayer

Jim Lacy, National Chairman
Young Americans for Freedom

W. Clement Stone

Jack Early

Religious Heritage of America

Wx

Warren Hendricks)
```

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1982

## President Reported Set to Endorse Amendment on Prayer in Schools

By HOWELL RAINES cial to The New York Ti

WASHINGTON, May 3 — President Reagan plans to announce his support of a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing voluntary group prayer in public schools, according to White House and Congressional aides, Mr. Reagan plans to make the announcement on Thursday, which he has proclaimed as a National Day of Prayer.

A senior White House official said WASHINGTON, May 3 - President

A senior White House official said today that Mr. Reagan would probably recommend precise wording for the proposed amendment rather than simply express his support for one or more of several such measures already introduced in Congress.

Proponents of school-sponsored prayer have pressed for a constitutional amendment for two decades, since the Supreme Court held in 1962 that organized prayer in the public schools was un-constitutional. Congress has rejected such proposals five times.

In its 1962 decision, and in a 1963 rul-ing outlawing organized Bible readings in the schools, the Court based its deci-sion on the First Amendment clause barring "an establishment of religion" by Congress. The Court has not forbidden voluntary silent prayers or meditation in classrooms.

Details on were not available on what language the amendment would use to express conservatives' views that group prayer ought to be allowed in classrooms.

#### Campaign Issue in 1980

The senior White House official said that the White House policy staff was now drafting the proposed amendment, which would require approval by Congress and ratification by 38 states to be-come part of the Constitution.

The aide said it had not yet been de cided where or at what time on Thursday Mr. Reagan would make the announcement. He said the White House liaison office, which handles the Administration's relations with religious groups and other interest groups, has been asked to find the proper forum.

In his 1980 campaign, Mr. Reagan drew strong support from conservative Christian religious groups by declaring his opposition to court decisions ban-ning prayer in public schools. In recent speeches, he has set the stage for Thursday's announcement by strongly stat-ing his belief that what he describes as "voluntary prayer" ought to be allowed in the classroom.

The announcement Thursday would

Continued on Page A26, Column 1

PRESERVATION COPY

## **KEAGAN TU PRESS** FOR SCHOOL PRAYER

Continued From Page Al

be Mr. Reagan's second move in less than three weeks to keep his promises to the so-called religious right and new right groups who supported him in 1980. White House aides told those 'groups last year that Mr. Reagan would begin to address their key issues — opposition to school busing and abortions and support for school prayer and tuition-tax credits for private schools — this year, if they would not press him to put those issues ahead of his economic recovery

package on the 1981 legislative agenda.

But backers of those issues have been growing increasingly anxious for Mr. Reagan to act. His withdrawal of ap-Reagan to act. His withdrawal of approval from an Administration plan to give tax exemptions to segregated private schools deepened religious conservatives' suspicions that moderate White House aides were guiding Mr. Reagan away from keeping his campaign commitments on social issues.

That was the political backdrop for

That was the political backdrop for Inat was the political backdrop for Mr. Reagan's proposal of April 15 to grant income tax credits for tuition paid to private schools. The planned announcement on Thursday is one of several signs that the White House and Republicans in general would like to make school prayer an important issue in the 1982 Congressional elections.

Some Express Surprise

Today, both Republican political pro-fessionals and a conservative religious leader expressed surprise that Mr. Rea-gan had not acted on school prayer be-fore he raised the issue of tuition tax

"Of all their new right issues," said a Republican Congressional aide, "it's the strongest. About 85 percent of the people are for it. You can't hurt your-

self there."

Ron Godwin, a spokesman for Moral Majority, a religiously oriented political action group, said that conservative religious leaders had been hearing for about two weeks that a school prayer announcement was forthcoming.

Dur he said conservative religious

But, he said, conservative religious groups are cautious about celebrating Administration initiatives before they see the exact wording. Too often, he said, the Reagan White House has "rosaid, the Reagan White House has "romantic good intentions" of satisfying the right, but backs away when the political heat begins to rise. He cited the White House reversal on the tax exemption issue as an example.

White House aides said that Mr. Reagan joined the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy recently for a lengthy discussion.

Policy recently for a lengthy discussion

Policy recently for a lengthy discussion of the school-prayer issue.

The aides said the discussions covered four "options" for Mr. Reagan. These included, in addition to a proposed constitutional amendment, the idea of backing pending legislation that would limit the Federal Courts' jurisdiction over school prayer cases.

The idea of trying to persuade the Federal courts through legal argument to change the current law was also discussed, a participant in the meeting

cussed, a participant in the meeting said. Finally, there was discussion of appointing judges sympathetic to prayer in the schools, he said.

Reagan to Visit Philadelphia

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI) —
President Reagan will visit Philadelphia May 14, White House officials disclosed Monday. The President's trip is
aimed at aiding the re-election campaigns of Gov. Dick Thornburgh and
Senator John Heinz, fellow Republicans, the officials explained.

GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND

## SEPARATION OF

## CHURCH AND STATE: Historical Fact and **Current Fiction**

By Robert L. Cord

In 1947 the Supreme Court declared that the First Amendment to the Constitution had erected a wall of absolute separation between church and state. This decision has determined the outcome of court cases ever since.

Now a new study of primary source material, Robert Cord's Separation of Church and State, reveals that the 1947 decision was based on a selective and even fallacious interpretation of historical

This book is a thorough investigation of the purposes of the authors of the First Amendment, as well as the policies of the early Presidents and Congresses. It shows conclusively that the kind of separation envisioned by Jefferson and Madison was very different from the kind the Supreme Court has decided for the American people.

The tragedy is that the Court-and those who agree with its complete independence of religion and government-have precluded the making of vital public policy decisions where the Constitution intended them to be made—in the free and open arena of the political process.

This is the book that's going to make a difference.

Robert Cord is Professor of Political Science. Northeastern University. He holds the Ph.D. from Syracuse University.

ISBN 0-931186-07-X Est. 300 pp. \$16.95

Order direct from Lambeth Press, 143 E. 37th St., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Add \$1.50 for postage and handling. New York residents add sales tax.

"It is ironic that the First Amendment, so often invoked as the bulwark of free discussion, should have been turned into an instrument for excluding consideration of ultimate truths from public education and, more recently, even from public policy deliberations. But that is what has happened, and that is what makes Professor Cord's recovery of historical meaning so urgently pertinent."

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"... a model of careful research, incisive analysis; and lucid exposition." -Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan

"This compelling Study demonstrates that the prevailing view of the religion clauses of the First Amendment is not only unwise but fictional. If heeded by the Supreme Court, Professor Cord's analysis will profoundly alter our constitutional future." -Prof. Charles E. Rice

Notre Dame Law School

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NY. TIMES 5.27-82

knowledge of the family. When broader caseworkers are then requested, there is no standing record of other problems that might exist.

One study of the new system found that clients see the income maintenance workers as mere technicians. And since caseworkers don't deal with the money, they too are perceived as less helpful. Differences in status and education also produce tensions among the two groups of workers.

By again combining the jobs, Essex County hopes to prepare "income maintenance" workers to become caseworkers. The county also wants to put caseworkers in neighborhood centers that would simultaneously look after welfare, food stamps, aid to senior citizens and family counseling.

The idea is worth testing, and not only for New Jersey.

## r and Genes

nia sperm bank claims as donors should know better than anyone the full depth of the fallacy they are endorsing. There is a well-documented relationship between Nobel Prize winners, but it has nothing to do with genetics: it is a master-apprentice relationship, Many scientists who have won Nobel Prizes learned their trade under other Nobel Prize winners, attesting yet again to the surprising power of environment in setting the stage for human intellectual achievements.

The actress Ellen Terry once advocated mutual parenthood to George Bernard Shaw with the argument that any child of theirs would be blessed with her beauty and his brains. Shaw, resisting the proposal, ungenerously remarked on the calamity if, in the lottery of procreation, their respective contributions were to be reversed.

If intellectual qualities were inheritable in any simple fashion, those who conceive with the help of the Nobel sperm could count on offspring endowed with a great deal of vanity and a plain dearth of sense. Chances are, however, they will get themselves just children.

To the Editor:

President Reagan's support for a constitutional amendment to restore voluntary prayer in the public schools is troubling for both political and constitutional reasons.

What's Wrong With a Prayer Amendment

The most important political consideration is that the effort to put prayer back in the schools by constitutional amendment is only a frustrated response to an increasingly active judiciary.

Amending the Constitution for single-issue reasons such as school prayer will weaken its authority by diminishing the distance between it and ordinary law. The substantive meaning of the Constitution will be lost to concerns over its malleability.

A constitution must deal with broad considerations of power and not with single manifestations of the exercise of that power. In like manner, amendments should focus on changing the way power is exercised, and not on the particular results of its exercise.

The issue of greatest importance is not getting Engel v. Vitale overruled but moving to restructure the exercise of judicial power in such a way that it remains truer to constitutional text and intention.

For prayer in public schools could only be prohibited by the Supreme Court once the First Amendment had been rewritten; more precisely, it could only be prohibited once the Court read the 14th Amendment as making the prohibitions of the First Amendment (which is specifically addressed to "Congress") applicable to the states.

That the 14th Amendment was intended to "incorporate" the Bill of Rights is certainly not textually explicit; and it is at best arguable that anyone intended such a thing. The

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

idea the Bill of Rights source of restraint on the states is the result of a creative judicial imagination, not constitutional provision.

A more appropriate move might be for the Administration to advocate an amendment that would clearly state that the Bill of Rights is directed only at the national government and that the demands of the 14th Amendment are directed toward a fair administration of state laws toward the citizens of each state.

This would accomplish two things that the single-issue amendments would not: First, it would address the problem at the level of cause rather than effect by restricting the power in question. Second, it would restore somewhat the healthy Federal balance that the doctrine of "incorporation" has seriously undermined.

We would do well to remember that the Bill of Rights was adopted in the first place at the urging of the anti-Federalists, who feared a national government that would in time "de-.vour' the states.

It is striking that what was intended to limit the power of the national government over the domestic affairs of the states has been so turned on its head as to be one of the major avenues whereby national power has run roughshod over the states.

GARY L. MCDOWELL Cambridge, Mass., May 9, 1982 The writer is Fellow in Law and Political Science at Harvard Law School.

in its war with Irag.

At a time of worldwide oil surpluses, surely we can choose mor carefully from whom we buy oil, and in so doing reward our friends, and not our enemies. This is why, on my motion, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors unanimously voted to urge President Reagan and the Congress to rescind this action and prehibit any future importation of Ire nian oil until relations between ou two nations are normalized.

The former hostages have yet to receive just compensation from the Federal Government for their months of deprivation. I hope that our leaders in Washington will act quickly to set America's priorities straight again.

KENNETH HARN Supervisor, Second District County of Los Angeles Los Angeles, May 20, 1982

### American Ally No. 1

To the Editor:

In a Reuters report from Paris published in The Times of May 18. Henry Kissinger is quoted as saying, apropos the Falklands, "It was almost impossible for the U.S. to escape the dilemma that Great Britain was its oldest ally." As I understood it, this distinct honor belongs to France, which declared its alliance with the fledgling nation on May 5, 1778, while it was still a colony of Great Britain.

> MICHAEL FARMER Elmhurst, N.Y., May 19, 1982



#### The New York Times Company

229 West 43d St., N.Y. 10036

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# Project Prayer

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John Scruggs	WH - Ofc of Legislative Affairs	456-7030
Bob McConnell	Department of Justice	633-2141
Bob Thompson	WH - Ofc of Legislative Affairs	456-2230

## The Freedom Council



P.O. Box 64323 Virginia Beach, Virginia 23464

January 28, 1983

Dear Friend:

Last week the U.S. Supreme Court announced its refusal to review an Appeals Court decision in the case of <u>Lubbock Independent School District v. Lubbock Civil Liberties Union</u>. In doing so, the federal judiciary ignored the concerns of Christian and Congressional leaders, and those they represent, about religious freedom in public schools throughout America.

THE FREEDOM COUNCIL filed the attached Amicus Brief with the Supreme Court in this case on November 29, 1982. In the brief we defended the rights of students...

"...voluntarily to express their educational, moral, ethical and religious ideas on public school campuses of our Nation before or after regular school hours on the same basis as other groups."

Shortly thereafter, at least two other Amicus Briefs of major importance were filed in this case. Both were presented to the Supreme Court on behalf of large segments of American citizens.

One brief was filed by four non-profit membership organizations:

- THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EVANGELICALS, representing "36,000 churches from 74 denominations...(with) a constituiency of 10 to 15 million people through its commissions and affiliates";
- . THE CHRISTIAN LEGAL SOCIETY, "consisting of more than 3,500 judges, attorneys, law professors and law students...";
- . THE CATHOLIC LEAGUE FOR RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL RIGHTS... "member-ship currently stands at approximately 30,000 nationwide";
- . THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION,"...a voluntary membership organization of public school teachers and administrators with over 23,000 members and affiliates."

In an unprecedented move, 24 members of the United States Senate filed another Amicus Brief in the case. The introduction of their brief stated, "As representatives of our constituents, and as legislators who must act on this issue in our official capacities, we submit that we are in a unique position to demonstrate to the court the importance of this issue to the people of this country and the extent to which our constituents are confused by the conflicting interpretations of the Constitution given by the courts on the subject of school prayer."

John W. Whitehead, the Constitutional attorney who prepared and filed the Amicus Brief for THE FREEDOM COUNCIL, views a previous decision in the Widmar case and the Supreme Court's recent announcement as a serious contradiction. "The Court is making a distinction between high school and college campuses as far as religious speech is concerned. It is my opinion that this is an illegitimate distinction because the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and religion to people, no matter what their age."

THE FREEDOM COUNCIL will continue to work in concert with Christian leaders, members of Congress and Constitutional lawyers in the implementation of a two-pronged strategy: (1) providing Amicus Briefs in similar cases involving religious freedom in public schools; and (2) working for new legislation in Congress that would:

 establish freedom of speech for religious groups in secondary schools across the country; and

remove school prayer issues in individual states from the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

This information is provided as a service to "The Friends of THE FREEDOM COUNCIL". Your comments and questions are invited.

In His Service,

Ted Pantaleo, Executive Director WSMB Radio\_350

THE ADULT STATION IN NEW ORLEANS MAISON BLANCHE BUILDING NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA TELEPHONE 523-5921

June 1, 1982

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell Office of Public Liaison Old Executive Office Building Washington, D.C. 20500 Sout 82

Dear Morton:

This letter will confirm my intent to call you on the morning of June 27 (Sunday) to be interviewed and receive telephone calls from listeners.

I will place the call at 1:00 a.m. EDT and will direct it to your residence, (703) 243-7660. The main topic of discussion will be the Prayer Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, of which - I understand - you were one of two authors. Additional topics will include other possible amendments and the state of affairs (from a conservative perspective) in Washington.

My program is the only all night talk show in New Orleans during the weekend. The audience is mostly middle aged to elderly and conservative. However, I intend to promote your appearance as much as possible and we will most likely have people coming out of the woodwork.

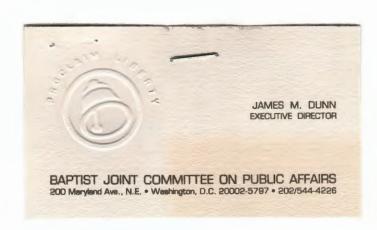
You may wish to write George Forester and let him know of our plans. I have not yet met him but hope to have that pleasure in the near future.

In order to help me prepare for the broadcast, I would appreciate a copy of your resume from which I might draw my opening questions. Those should last about 15-20 minutes and we will then open the lines. Guests usually stay from one to two hours and I will ask you after the first hour if you can stay on the line. If not, just say that you have an early appointment and it is not possible. If yes, I will suggest another half hour.

If you have any questions please contact me at the address and phone number shown here. I am looking forward to chatting with you once again and promise you a lively time.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Fry RHF/pah



.. ironic that folks who quake at the danger of secular humanism are the very ones pushing for prayer in public schools, an ultimate secularization . . .

### REFLECTIONS



lames M. Dunn **Executive Director** 

ords carry a peculiar freight, trigger a reaction in specific settings. The "school prayer" debate involves some odd words, 4 to 7 syllables long.

Consider secularization: simply to transfer from ecclesiastical to civil use. More precisely, to make secular: "that which is of or relating to the worldly or temporal as distin-

guished from the spiritual or eternal.'

Secularization is exactly what would happen to prayer if some folks had their way. The most intimate and inner expression in religion would be drafted, conscripted, and dragged from its rightful setting where it is tenderly taught and spiritually shared. Prayer would be put into uniform and forced to do civil duty, to tote the values of the common culture, to bear the burdens of pop religion.

Prayer, as in "school prayer," is a component of civil religion. It is of necessity watered down. Whether prescribed by some level of authority like the teacher on the beat or the spontaneous outbursts of self-anointed spiritually superior students, it's watered down worship. There is something cheap about making prayer come under civil service, used to "quiet the kids down."

Isn't it ironic that folks who quake at the danger of secular humanism are the very ones pushing for prayer in the

public schools, an ultimate secularization?

Consider trivialization. We live on several planes, but they intersect and intertwine. One can not and should not attempt an arbitrary division between the sacred and the secular. Christians accept Jesus Christ as the Lord of all

Yet, it is possible to put down, make light of, reduce to ridicule The Holy. Abraham Heschel, a great man of faith, spent his life attending awe as the ultimate emotion. Louis Cobb said, "The bump of reverence on the American head is a dent.

Great hunks of humanity in this country see nothing wrong with "using" prayer. If we who have given our lives to Him Who Was and Is and Ever Shall Be mean what we say and sing on Sunday, we will resist trivialization.

At seminary we had a yell for the intra-mural football team: "Yea black! yea gray! Seminary, Seminary! Let us pray!" Irreverent? Certainly!

However, it wasn't as dangerously irreverent and threatening to the spiritually sensitive as the move to allow government to get into religious observance. It seems that the religious right would like to name God the National Mascot. Trivialization!

Next, think about reductionism. For some, school prayer may not be tainted by this term. If, for you, prayer is nothing but ritual, mechanical observance, surface activity that has little if anything to do with heartfelt religion, it doesn't matter. If prayer is repeating rote phrases without engaging the mind, who cares what goes on in school.

If so-called school prayers are effective, compelling, and meaningful, then they constitute indoctrination, evangelization, and they have no part in the patterns of public

school life.

On the other hand, if prayer is weak-kneed and wishywashy, a poor imitation of the real thing, then it constitutes a threat to authentic religion, contradicting what is being taught at home and church or synagogue. School "praying" can work like a flu shot. An innoculation of diluted deism can make some children immune, or at least resistant, to real religion.

Mr. Justice Stevens was correct in calling school prayers

"compelled ritual." That's reductionism.

Now look at revisionism. Rewriting history is a growth industry of the fundamentalists who have recently come alive to their civic duties. It takes the place of study and research. It portrays Colonial America as a Christian nation. In fact, less than 20% of those people had any church connection. It portrays the founding fathers as great men of the Faith. In fact, some were bounders, others, deists, all sons of the Enlightenment. It minimizes the dedication of the framers of the Constitution to Jefferson's "wall of separation" between church and state.

In evaluating recent history advocates of religious exercise in the public classroom moan that all our present ills stem from "putting God out of the schools" (as if the Heavenly One could be carted about). In fact, school prayers have been faithfully and widely practiced in other countries and they haven't brought idealistic Islam to Iran, churchgoing to England, religious toleration to Belgium, sexual morality to Sweden, freedom of thought to Spain, or peace to Northern Ireland. They pray in schools there.

Collectivization is another real danger in our world. We don't need homogenized culture and religion in this country any more than it is needed in communist lands. Part of our strength lies in our pluralism and diversity. If we had prayers in public settings, they could be Buddhist in Hawaii, Mormon in Utah, Baptist in Mississippi, Roman Catholic in New Mexico and Black Muslim in Harlem.

On the other hand, someone has suggested that public school prayer to be fair would have to be addressed "to

whom it may concern."

Lowest-common-denominator religion is not worth much to anyone. Emil Brunner criticized collectivism saying that it makes up society "like briquets of so many pulverized individuals." Moves to approve school prayers are steps toward collectivization.

One more word: authoritarianism. The dictionary says it is "of, relating to, or favoring a principle of often blind submission to authority as opposed to individual free-

dom."

Most of the folks for "returning prayer to the schools" have never thought about how such a practice fosters authoritarianism. It does so even and especially with the dedicated and caring teachers of small children. Most often these teachers do not want that role. They'd reject it if they could. Many, if not most of them, understand that for prayer to be real it has to be free. They're not interested in "favoring a principle of blind submission" particularly when it comes to religion. Most Americans are not opposed to individual freedom. We hate authoritarianism.

Explain these words to your Congressman, will you? The Supreme Court was right to reject government meddling in religion and efforts to legalize school prayers.

## Commentary

## School prayer: A presidential genuflection to hot gospelers

resident Reagan, genuflecting in the direction of the Rev. Jerry Falwell and other hot gospelers of the New Right, has come out in favor of a constitutional amendment returning voluntary prayer to the nation's classrooms. He is, of course, quite wrong in this.

It is not that prayer is too trivial a matter to be dealt with by a constitutional amendment. Quite the contrary: conversation between man and his Maker, which is what prayer amounts to, is far too serious a matter to be sandwiched in between Environmental Studies and Swahili 101 at good old Walt Whitman High

Ouite probably the founders did not intend the First Amendment to ban religion from the schools. Rather, it would seem, they intended to ban the establishment of any one faith, not the practice of all.

Nevertheless, the America of the founders - rural, English-speaking and Protestant - was quite a different place from the United States of today, a

Smith Hempstone is executive editor of The Washington Times.

melange of many millions of urban Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Buddhists. Moslems and non-believers speaking half a dozen tongues.

Just as it took the Supreme Court nearly a century to discover (by the constitutional amendment route) that slavery somehow was wrong, it is hardly surprising that it took the court 170 years to reach the conclusion 20 years ago that prayers that had been tolerated in schools could no longer be

Indeed, it is passing strange that the Rev. Falwell and others washed in the blood of the Lamb should feel prayer is most efficacious when muttered in home room. God, unlike Israel Shenker's unionized teachers, does not work a 40-hour week. He invariably is available when and where his erring children - including politicians and men of the cloth - seek him.

The president asserts that no one will ever convince him "that a moment of voluntary prayer will harm a child."

But that really is not the issue: Children are seldom sent home from school with a note from their teacher for

#### SMITH HEMPSTONE

of us has not done so? - before a geometry test. Students are not disciplined if caught furtively reading Deuteron-

whispering a heartfelt prayer — which wiluntary. Neither teachers, principals nor elected school boards can tell him what, where, when or how to pray, even when local church leaders have agreed

... to reduce prayer to the lowest acceptable common denominator is to deprive it of majesty and trivialize it to the point of worthlessness, to produce a theological McDonald's capable only of boasting about the number served."

omy behind the cover of Playboy during study hall

What the court's 1962 and 1963 rulings state is that little Johnny cannot participate in a worship service on school property, even if attendance is

on an acceptable common form of

It is just as well: To reduce prayer to the lowest acceptable common denominator is to deprive it of majesty and trivialize it to the point of worthlessness.

to produce a theological McDonald's capable only of boasting about the number served. And if the authorities of the state have the right to prescribe. do they not have the authority to proscribe, the right to promote one form of worship, however bland, over another?

A person's religious beliefs are - or ought to be - among his most prized and private possessions. As it happens, I have it on good authority - that of Thomas Archbishop Cranmer, burned at Oxford in 1556 by other equally devout clerics — that God is an Epis-copalian. But as I would resist to the utmost the imposition of Jerry Falwell's views on me, so I would not foist mine - although obviously correct - on

One need not be disconsolate: There are excellent places to pray. One is called church. It is open Sundays and most week days. Another place where prayer is both constitutional and altogether pleasing in the sight of the Lord is called home. No policeman will knock should any of us wish to get down on his knees by his bed to seek spiritual solace. Nor are the courts likely to inter-

vene should any of my conservabrethren wish to say grace bef breaking bread.

To lay upon teachers and scl boards the burden of prescrib prayers and promoting religion, g the current level of academic achi ment in our schools, would be to producing generations of theolog illiterates. Too many of the yo already seem to be under the imp sion that prayer is what one does be the kickoff of a pro football game

For centuries, church and states virtually indistinguishable from another, with bishops leading tro into battle and kings ruling by diright as God's lieutenants on earth those days are long past, and to atte to link church and state again would to strengthen neither and to dem

To resist the reintroduction of pr into public schools is not to deny transcendental importance of Go men's affairs. It is to reject the de goguery of those who would use! Scripture not to further the Lord's but their own.

## PRESERVATION COPY

### Reagan submits prayer amendment

President Reagan, yesterday formally submitted to Congress a proposed constitutional amendment permitting prayer in public schools.

The proposed amendment is 37 words:

"Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prohibit individual or group prayer in public schools or other public institutions. No person shall be required by the United States or by any state to participate in prayer."

In a message to Congress, the president said the amendment would "restore the simple freedom of our citizens to offer prayer in public schools and institutions." Such prayer has been prohibited since 1962 when the Supreme Court ruled that it violated the constitutional separation of church and state.

Reagan disclosed his plans to propose such an amendment two weeks ago. However, a White House task force under the direction of ELizabeth Dole and Edwin Harper, special assistants to Reagan, had been working for several months with University of Texas law professor Grover J. Reese III to draft the proposed amendment.

Morton Blackwell, the president's principal liaison to the religious community, said, 'I predict speedy passage of this amendment by Congress and the state legislatures, because the grass-roots pressure in favor of the president's proposal will be irresistible."

#### MEMORANDUM

sile School prayer

TO: Connie and Paul & Merton

FROM: Sally

RE: Strategy (Prayer lobby) for Lame Duck Session

DATE: November 16, 1982 - Tuesday

There will be a prayer lobby strategy meeting at 3:00 on Friday the 19th in the conference room at C.S.F.C.

Perpesed agenda of meeting objectives

- a) Karl Moor and March Bell will give an explanation of the Denton Amendment and an update on what we have done so far.
- b) I will distribute copies of the amendment and a detailed memorandum to all of the coalition members explaining the legislation.
- o) Survey
- d) Writing assignments
- e) Action assignments
- f) Announce next meeting -- Wednesday the 24th, directly after Library Court (at this time we will expect progress reports from each of the coalition members and we will have the results of the survey)

## Questions for Paul + Connie

- 1) Should I prepare them a written copy of the strategy? No
- 2) Press conference -- would CRCM be willing to make a call? 414
- 3) Meeting with Senator Denton today.
- 4) I will make phone calls today and tomorrow about the meeting on Friday. Do I invite Gary Jarmin? 10
- 5) Tell her about P.R. strategy -- Carter Clews and Senate Republican Conference.
  - a) mailing to cable people under Senator Denton's frank -- tape provided by Senate Republican Conference
  - b) filler film -- 15 minutes -- it will go on S.R.C.'s satellite hookup (See attachment))
  - c) Op Ed pieces to S.R.C.'s media mailing list.

Morton - Paul & Connie both liked it - so wire gaing for it. Can you possibly make the meetings?

Sally

## SCHOOL PRAYER ACTUALITY - 15 MINUTES

#### CABLE TELEVISION

1) Descending the steps of the Supreme Court:

Denton discusses the 1962 and 1963 decisions and their impact.

2) Insert showing public school children alighting from buses:

Denton voice over talks about the changes in court precedents leading to banning of all forms of religious activities, e.g., threats to Christmas pagents and posting Ten Commandments.

3) Steps of the Capitol:

Denton discusses the recent failure of legislation to remove Supreme Court jurisdiction and the long-term goal of securing a Constitutional amendment.

- 4) Moves inside the Capitol building:
  - Denton discusses proposals of a non-constitutional sort that would guarantee the right of religious students groups to meet in non-instructional periods. He emphasizes free speech and historical antecedents of religious toleration.
  - Closes with a brief discussion of his experiences in a society where freedom is non-existent and only silent prayer is permitted.

Ad. Asst.
Good Afternoon, my name is, with Project
Prayer, we are a coalition of groups who wish to protect
religious freedom in public schools. At present, there are
two legislative options open to legislators: the President's
proposed constitutional amendment and an amendment designed
to insure the equal opportunity of student groups to meet
during non-instructional periods. Given your knowledge of
your Senator's position on these issues, do you believe that
he will:
1) Support the President's proposal? It reads as follows:
Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prohibit individual or group prayer in public schools or other public institutions. No person shall be required by the United States or by any State to participate in prayer.
Yes No Uncertain
2) Support Senator Denton's amendment to the Labor, HHS
and Education appropriation bill during the Lame Duck
session? It reads as follows:
None of the funds appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be obligated or expended for any local educational agency or any public elementary or secondary school thereof which by policy or in practice permits students, faculty or members of the community, or groups thereof, to engage in voluntary extracurricular activities on school premises but denies equal access and opportunity to, or discriminates against, students and faculty, or groups thereof, seeking to engage in prayer, religious discussion or silent meditation on school premises.
Yes No Uncertain

Congressman \_

Phone

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 23, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN DUBERSTEIN

FROM:

MORTON C. BLACKWELL

SUBJECT:

Denton Amendment

Here is the copy you requested of the Denton school prayer amendment designed to be a rider to appropriations bills.

cc - Elizabeth H. Dole

AMENDMENT	NO.	2

=:.		
Callenda	r No.	

Purpose:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES -- 97th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. Amendment No.

To protect religious freedom in public schools.

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Denton Viz:

- None of the funds appropriated under the provisions
- 2 of this Act shall be obligated or expended for any local
- 3 educational agency or any public elementary or secondary
- 4 school thereof which by policy or in practice permits
- 5 students, faculty or members of the community, or groups
- 6 thereof, to engage in extracurricular activities on school
- 7 premises but denies equal access and opportunity to, or
- 8 discriminates against, students and faculty, or groups
- 9 thereof, seeking to engage in voluntary prayer, religious
- 10 discussion or silent meditation.

418 C Street, NE • Carriage House • Washington, DC 20002 • 202/546-7977

#### **Coalition Members**

**Act Ministries Inc** American Christian Cause Americans for God American Gold Star Mothers American Life Lobby Rev. Claud Logan Asbury Dr. Ben Armstrong National Religious Broadcasters\* Rev. Raymond W. Barber Mr. George Benson American Heritage Center\* Pastor Fletcher Brothers John R. Bruehl Mrs. Hill McAllister Burch Catholics for Christian Political Action The Christian Inquirer Christian Service Corp. Christian Voice Christian Voice Moral Goyt, Fund Conservative Caucus
Conservative Victory Fund Mr. Richard Ford **Enterprise Consultants** Faith Ministries Family and Freedom Foundation **Family Life Seminars** Pastor Mels Garbonell Peter B. Gemma, Jr. National Pro-life PAC\* General Federation of Womens Clubs Vernie R. Glasson American Farm Bureau Federation\* Dr. Robert Grant Richard Headrick Robert Heckman Young Americans for Freedom<sup>4</sup> Rev. Morton A. Hill, SJ Morality in Media\* Iowa Conservative Union George B. Jones Kentucky Heritage Foundation Kim Ministries Leadership Action Rev. Tim LaHaye Life Action Ministri Life Amendment PAC Rev. Ron Maar Maryland Federation of Catholic Laity Maryland Interfaith Community to store Optional School Prayer Mid America Conservative PAC Moral Majority National Alliance of Senior Citizens National Back to God National Christian Action Coalition National Conference of American **Ethnic Groups Howard Phillips** Dr. William Powell Protect America's Children The Right Woman Ron Robison Young America Foundation\* Louise Ropog Family America\* Roundtable issues and Answers\* Southern Baptist Journal Kathy Teague American Legislative Exchange Council\* Texas Eagle Forum Trinity Communicators John C. Webb LaNeil S. Wright

\*Organization listed for identification purposes only

**Project Director** Gary L. Jarmin

July 14, 1982

Morton Blackwell TO:

FROM: Gary Jarmin, Project Prayer President Reception/Meeting With RE: School Prayer Leaders

We want to get our nationwide, grassroots campaign for the President's constitutional amendment off with a big bang in the near future. To successfully accomplish this I propose the following:

- Establish July 30th as the cut-off date for 1. people/organizations to join the Project Prayer coalition (we have grown from our original 62 members to now over 110).
- 2. Invite all the Project Prayer members to attend a kick-off press conference, including Sen. Thurmond and Tom Kindness, here in Washington, DC sometime in early or mid August.
- 3. Hold a reception/meeting on the same day with R.R. and a White House briefing in the OEB on the constitutional amendment.

I think the above would greatly help to give impetus and new life to the school prayer movement. The key to bringing these leaders to Washington, D.C. for a press conference will greatly depend on them meeting with the President. We can arrange the press conference at almost any time. What we need to know ASAP is (a) whether the President will agree to such a meeting, and (b) what date would be best for his schedule.

Please Advise.

CC: Connie Marshner





#### UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

An Independent University

University Park, Denver, Colorado 80208

The Graduate School of International Studies/The Social Science Foundation/303 • 753-2324

June 21, 1982

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell Special Assistant to the President for Public Liason The White House Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

Thank you for the information on the "Voluntary School Prayer Amendment." My view can be briefly expressed in the following points:

- (1) Voluntary school prayer already exists under the Supreme Court decision. Accordingly, this amendment is political opportunism of the worst sort.
- (2) The measure supported by the President is a travesty on the basic nature of prayer.
- (3) The foundation of religion in national life depends on what happens voluntarily in churches, homes, and schools, not on government imposition of empty forms.
- (4) I find this governmental intrusion in a sacred area profoundly disturbing.

Yours sincerely,

David H. Bayley

Professor

USP

#### FRANK CARRINGTON

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW 4530 OCEANFRONT VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA 23451

(804) <del>428-6547</del> 422-2692

June 22, 1982

Hon. Morton C. Blackwell Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

Thank you for sending me the President's School Prayer Amendment. I personally support it unequivocally and have written to Sen. Thurmond and Mr. Kindness, copies enclosed.

Do you recall the case, perhaps seven or eight years ago, when a school superintendent, I believe in Rhode Island, elected to read the daily prayer of the Congress, as contained in the Congressional Record, to school children? His position - tongue in cheek, of course - was that this was not prayer but political science. It didn't take long for the ACLU to whip him into Federal District Court and stop this particular initiative; but, it is an excellent case in point of the fatuity of the Supreme Court's ruling. I don't have a citation for this, but I'm almost positive I got it out of National Review.

I had heard that you were in the White House and I congratulate you on this important appointment. It's nice to know that solid conservatives are at the high policy-making level.

I have been working with the Administration from time to time: on the Transition Team for criminal justice, then on the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime; more recently, I'm on the Advisory Board of the National Institute for Justice and the President's Task Force on Victims. If I can ever be of assistance to you in your position I hope that you will call on me.

With best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely.

Frank Carrington Executive Director

#### FRANK CARRINGTON

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
4530 OCEANFRONT
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA 23451

(804) 428-6547 422-2692

June 22, 1982

Hon. Strom Thurmond Russell Senate Building Room 209 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sen. Thurmond:

I take the liberty of writing to you to express my support and admiration for your initiative in sponsoring President Reagan's Voluntary School Prayer Amendment (S.J. Res. 199).

As the Administration's concise and well-reasoned memorandum of law of May 14, 1982 points out, this Nation was founded, in large measure, on an abiding faith in a Supreme Being. I know that far and away the greatest majority of our citizens share this belief today.

The issue may cut even deeper than this, however. Are we to be dictated to by a small, absolutist fringe, sustained, unfortunately, by judicial fiat, or should the elected representatives of the people, the Congress of the United States have the final say? Obviously the latter.

With thanks for such consideration as you may give this letter, I am,

Respectfully,

Frank G. Carrington

Attorney and Counselor at Law

cc: Hon. Morton Blackwell

#### FRANK CARRINGTON

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW 4530 OCEANFRONT VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA 23451

> (804) 428-6547 422-2692

June 22, 1982

Hon. Thomas Kindness Rayburn House Office Building Room 2434 Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Kindness:

I take the liberty of writing to you to express my support and admiration for your initiative in sponsoring President Reagan's Voluntary School Prayer Amendment (H.J. Res. 493).

As the Administration's concise and well-reasoned memorandum of law of May 14, 1982 points out, this Nation was founded, in large measure, on an abiding faith in a Supreme Being. I know that far and away the greatest majority of our citizens share this belief today.

The issue may cut even deeper than this, however. Are we to be dictated to by a small, absolutist fringe, sustained, unfortunately, by judicial fiat, or should the elected representatives of the people, the Congress of the United States have the final say? Obviously the latter.

With thanks for such consideration as you may give this letter, I am,

Respectfully

Frank G. Carrington

Atttorney and Counselor at Law

cc: Hon. Morton Blackwell

**Prayers Permitted** 

Addressed to William Loeb: Supreme Court mandates, and laws of the land, permit prayers, bible and religion! "We are a Christian nation," the Supreme Court ruled! Our institutions and laws are structured upon these values. We are the "United" States of America, not the Diversified States of Godless living! The Constitution acknowledges the existence and importance of God and by its very guarantee of freedom of religion, forbiding prohibition unless "under color of religion one disturbs moral order.

"We cannot overlook the fact that we are a religious people," said Justice Goldberg. Godly nation, Godly people, Godly laws, Godly administration — these are our foundings and duty!

In privacy atheists enjoy their freedom, but in government, "they go their own way," according to the court. "In God We Trust, One nation under God, we must at all times keep our lives and nation under the sight of God," Congress enacted. We are not a secular nation like Russia, . . . , India. To the contrary, the inseparability of Constitution, family, morality, administration and survival are based on Biblical morality, hence duty to God and country. Religion mandates parents, raise children under sight of God.

The Supreme Court prayers cases related to legislated prayers not voluntary, non-sectarian for moral inspirationals, and celebrations, Christian non-sectarian holidays as Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas were not involved. The Jeffersonian caveat related to sectarian within the Christian religion, denouncing government preferential selection of one sect over another! We remain a "Christian nation," with religious freedom for all, with Christian priority where conflict, because we simply are Christian nation!

"Secularism is unconstitutional, it is the duty of government to deter no belief religions. Secular passivity is unconstitutional, no government facility may be used to commit inhibitions, handicaps, hostility, jeopardy prohibition to Godly belief. Atheists go their own way. Christianity is a way of life; education and public administration are based upon these values, as our institutions and laws. Only through this arrangement can public trust and confidence prevail. Student comfort is enhanced with knowledge of citizenship in one nation under God, Christian foundings. This is not promotion of religion; it is the facing of reality!

Why another amendment when she and did not rule out prayers - whether volundary or leghilately. Whey an amendment without the Frist amendment quarantes?

Religion in the cases relate to general Unristian, "non-sectarian" which is permitted; and religion Christian or Theistic "Sectarianism" which is not permitted! Theistic Sectarianism as Catholic or Jewish is forbidden, hence school programs and schedules reduced to accommodate these holidays is sectarianism, forbidden! Free exercise, however, the individual right is honored by attendance excusal, but the schools remain and function according to the foundings of general Christian belief, celebrating rightfully Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Prayers are two kinds, voluntary, non-sectarian, permitted, and prayers legislated, permitted where secular means fail to meet secular ends.

Founded a Christian nation, then, voluntary, non-sectarian prayers for belief in God, discipline, harmony, unity, teacher's authority and moral inspirationals manifest our belief, as Congress did through public law. Being non-sectarian, it is not promotion of religion sectarianism and thus is permitted. As knowledgeable non-Christians state: "Living is snuggest where Christianity prevails!

McLean, Va. No. 1,993

#### 1979

#### A Confused Issue

Addressed to William Loeb: The issue of church and state is still pathetically confused. Case after case judges decide in favor and disfavor on the same misrepresentation of "separation of church and state". The Supreme Court in Roemer, 1976, made it clear "separation was never intended and never required. Neutrality, repeat, neutrality was the intention and requirement. This neutrality is directed to bonafide Godly beliefs. Depending on how well lawyers do their homework, cases are lost won, with judges recording opinions upon the confusion.

This was the situation in U.S. Shiel, a recent decision in the concerns of the Pentagon Thanksgiving exercises. Since 1942, the Pentagon by direction of President Roosevelt, conducted services partly because our nation has professed its belief in God, and partly because the isolation of the military permits the Pentagon to secure free exercise for its personnel. In keeping with tradition, the usual Thanksgiving services were conducted in November 1977. At this time an unruly, ... intruder disturbed the services shouting, "Separation of church and state,"

refusing to quiet down and sit down when so directed by the guard. Taken to court he was found guilty. He appealed, of course with encouragement with background supporters prodding him on! "Was the Pentagon involved in violation of separation", the Judge asked.

Since then, the Pentagon has realized the right to continue in accordance with constitutionality. Protected now by the Roemer Case, it is at liberty to perform the usual services and so planned for them for 1978. From this we can see the urgency for the public to come to the aid of their country, and to counteract the media misinformation about "separation."

The Roemer case is very neat, short, and directly explodes the "separation" tricks to subvert Godly belief in our nation.

"A system of government felt as pervasively as ours could hardly be expected never to cross paths with the church. In fact, our state and federal governments impose certain burdens upon, and impart certain benefits to, virtually all our activities, and religious activity is not an exception. The court has enforced a scrupulous neutrality by the state, as among religions, and also as between religious and other activities, but a hermetic separation of the two is an impossibility it has never required.

It long has been established, for example, that the state may send a cleric, indeed, even a clerical order to perform a wholly secular task!" Certainly you know your duty. It is such a simple effort for you to communicate your knowledge of this critical information with wide outreach. Pass the words, the facts along: "Separation of church and state was never intended and never required. Neutrality to Godly beliefs.

Upon these values our institutions and laws are established." It is the duty of government to deter no-belief religions. Secularism is unconstitutional. The state may not promote a belief of no religion, thus preferring those who do not believe over those who do believe." Abington, 1963. Like a good American, you will do your duty to God and Country.

CITIZENS FOR GOD AND COUNTRY McLean, Va. No. 593

## THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

4-30-82 4:17 p.m.

Social Office

Attached is our revised list with the proper title. Please note on Page 4 Mrs. Stake should be Baptist Women not Captist Women.

Thank you -- sorry to be so much trouble.

Carolyn Sundseth Ext. 265'

Please also note two additional names on last page.

#### PRAYER IN SCHOOL SUPPORTERS

Rev. Adrian Rogers Bellevue Baptist Church 70 N. Bellvue Memphis, TN 38138

Rev. Morris Sheats Leadership Institute Box 635 Mansfield, TX 76063

Dr. Bill Bright Campus Crusade for Christ Arrowhead Springs San Bernadino, CA 92414

Dr. Pat Robertson Christian Broadcast Network Pembroke Four Virginia Beach, VA 23462

Dr. James Kennedy, President Evangelism Explosion 5555 N. Federal Highway Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33308

Dr. Paige Patterson Criswell Center for Biblical Studies 525 N. Ervay Dallas, TX 75201

Rev. Charles Stanley First Baptist Church 754 Peachtree St. N. E. Atlanta, GA 30308

Mrs. Mary Crowley Home Interiors 10265 Inwood Drive Dallas, TX 75229

Rev. Del Fehsenfeld Life Action Ministries Buchanan, MI 49107

Robert Dugan, Jr., Director Public Affairs Carriage House National Association of Evangelicals Washington, D. C. 20002 Office of Public Affairs 1430 K Street, N. W. Suite 900 Washington, D. C. 20005

Rev. James Robison National Prayer Committee Coalition for First Amendment 402 E. Hurst Blvd. Hurst, TX 76053

Dr. Ben Armstrong National Religious Broadcaster P. O. Box 2554 R Morristown, N. J. 07960

Dr. Jerry Falwell Old Time Gospel Hour Thomas Road Baptist Church Lynchburg, VA 34514

Jim Bakker, President PTL Television Network Heritage Village 7224 Park Road Charlotte, N. C. 28279

> Mr. Jack Stack Stack Oil Company P. O. Box 1023 Meridian MS 39301

Mr. Ed McAteer, President Religious Roundtable 1500 Wilson Blvd. #502 Arlington, VA 22209

MR Sam Ericcson Christian Legal Society P. O. Box 1492 Springfield, VA 22151

Mrs. Beverly LaHaye Concerned Women for America P. O. Box 82957 San Diego, CA 92138

Dr. Ron Godwin Moral Majority - 499 S. Capitol St. S. E. Washington, D. C. 20003

MR Gary Jarmin Christian Voice 418 C St. N. E.

NRS Ruth Fry American Gold Star Mothers 2128 Leroy Pl. N. W. Washington, D. C. 20008

Me Paul Egan American Legion 1608 K St. N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 Martha Rountree
Leadership Foundation
7945 MacArthur Blvd.
Cabin John MD 20818

Connaught Marshner
National Pro-Family Coalition
721 Second St. N. E.
Washington, D. C. 22036

General Federation of Women's Clubs 1734 N Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20036

Paul Brown, Director Life Amendment PAC 6 Library Court S. E. Washington, D. C. 20003

Gary Curran
Conservative Caucus
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Ron Robinson
Young America's Foundation
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Peter Gemma
National Pro-Life PAC
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Dick Walters
American Life Lobby
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Pot ect America's Children 8213 Doctor Craik Court Alexandria, VA 22306

Conservative Victory Fund 422 First St. S. E. Washington, D. C. 20003

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Family Life Seminars
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Fl Caion CA 92121

Dan Alexander, Exec. Director Taxpayers Education Lobby 601 Bel Air Blvd. Suite 404 Mobile, Alabama 36606

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Joan Heuter, President
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Dr. Myron Augsburger Mennonite Church 3051 N Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20007

Dr. Loren Cunningham
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Mrs. Dee Jepsen c/o Senator Roger Jepsen U. S. Senate Room 5327, DSOB Washington, D. C. 20510

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 3, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR SOCIAL OFFICE

FROM:

MORTON BLACKWELL

SUBJECT:

Additions to the Invitation List for the Rose Garden Event on Thursday, May 6

Mrs. Karen Davis
Box 1224
Fort Worth, TX 75202

Dr. Cecil Todd Revival Fires 1200 N. Main Joplin, Missouri 64801 Phone 417 624-0749

Mr. and Mrs. Roy McKasson 6725 Bellamy Avenue Springfield, Virginia 22152 (703) 451-5252

\* While I was making this list, Karen Davis called to the Social Office to explain she should have been on the list instead of her husband. Listed now as Mr. Cullen Davis and should have been either Mr. & Mrs. or Mrs. Only she is coming to Washington so nothing need be done about her. Just wanted her properly on the list. The other two are additions. Sorry to be so late but it is important they be invited.



## Life/Action Ministries



JUN 1 1 RECD



June 4, 1982

Elizabeth Hanford Dole The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Dole:

I have received the material you sent in regard to the President's remarks and proposed amendment to the Constitution which would restore the freedom of our citizens to offer prayer in our public schools and institutions. Thank you for thinking of me and placing this copy in my hands.

I believe the President is displaying great wisdom in promoting this cause. For years our young people have been destitute of the privilege which should be theirs in a free land -- that of worshipping God on a voluntary basis as their conscience dictates. As the President has said, The hallmark of America is that her founding fathers came here seeking for God, not for gold. That precious heritage has been lost to some of our recent generations, but perhaps it is not too late to restore it once again starting with our present generation.

It has been said that a politician is concerned about the next election, but a statesman is concerned about the next generation. I believe our President is showing himself to be a true statesman, and I am honored to serve in any way I can to help him accomplish these goals. Thank you again for the information.

Del Fehsenfeld, Jr.

DF:kf