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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1983

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for your letter to Michael Deaver, to which we were asked to reply, spelling out various matters that you believe may constitute violations of the United States Constitution. Please accept my apologies for not responding earlier.

Based on our research, we do not believe the matters you cited in fact represent constitutional violations. Our conclusions with respect to the various items you mentioned are as follows:

- Ambassador Mike Mansfield's salary as United States
 Ambassador to Japan -- It is true that Art. I, § 6, cl. 2
 of the Constitution prohibits appointment of members of
 the House or Senate to positions whose salaries were
 increased during the time for which such members were
 elected. Ambassador Mansfield, however, was not appointed
 to this post by former President Carter until April, 1977,
 some three months after he retired from the Senate. Thus,
 this clause did not prohibit his appointment.
- Members of the Congress holding Reserve Commissions in the Armed Forces -- Art. I, § 6, cl. 2 also prohibits members of the House and Senate from holding any other "Office of the United States." There was a lawsuit in which it was argued that Congressmen holding Reserve Commissions in the Armed Forces violated this clause; but the Supreme Court held that the plaintiffs in that suit did not have standing to bring it, and therefore, the Court did not decide this question. See Schlesinger v. Reservists Committee to Stop the War, 418 U.S. 208 (1975). The Government did argue in that case, however, that Reserve Commissions were not "Offices of the United States" within the meaning of this clause, and -- since Art. I, § 5, cl. 1 makes each House the sole judge of the "qualifications of its members" -- that the decision on the Reserve Commission issue was for the Congress to make.
- Foreign aid as an exercise of the Congressional spending power -- The authorization given to the Congress in Art. I, § 8, cl. 1 to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States" has been interpreted broadly by both Congress and the courts. Although some of the Founding Fathers differed on the scope of this provision, the broader interpretation has long prevailed. Recently, for example, the Supreme Court

noted that the General Welfare Clause is not a limit on Congressional power, but rather a grant of power, "the scope of which is quite expansive, particularly in view of the enlargement of power by the Necessary and Proper clause [Art. I, § 8, cl. 18]." Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1, 90 (1976) (per curiam).

Congress has always justified military and economic aid to foreign countries on the grounds that such aid serves the interests, and hence promotes the "general welfare," of the United States. Its generic power to pass such legislation has never, to my knowledge, been successfully challenged under any provision of the Constitution.

- Federal excise taxes on tires -- Art. I, § 9, cl. 5 does deny the Congress power to impose any "tax or duty . . . on articles exported from any State." The Supreme Court has held, however, that this clause applies only to exports to foreign countries. Dooley v. United States, 183 U.S. 151 (1901). With respect to domestic taxes, Art. I, § 8, cl. 1 expressly gives Congress the "power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises."
- President Reagan's California pension -- The Presidential Emoluments Clause (Art. II, § 1, cl. 7) provides that the President shall receive a stated salary and that he shall receive no "other emolument from the United States, or any of them." The purposes of this clause, as it relates to "emoluments" from the States, were to prevent any President from engaging in additional employment on behalf of any particular State, and to protect against any State seeking to influence a President by paying him additional salary or the like.

Neither of these purposes is contradicted by President Reagan's pension benefits from California. Rather, the pension plan the President joined when he became Governor of that State is a voluntary one, to which members make contributions from their salaries. The amount of benefits for qualified recipients is based on length of service and the amount of contributions. The President's rights under this voluntary, contributory plan are fully vested, and are not and cannot be affected by any actions he may take as President.

You should also know that, shortly after the President took office, the Department of Justice was asked to examine carefully the very question you raised. The Department concluded that these vested pension benefits were not an "emolument" within the meaning of this clause of the Constitution and that, given the facts summarized

above, the purposes of the clause were not violated. Neither the Attorney General nor any other Justice Department official who was appointed by President Reagan participated in the Department's review of this question.

Withholding of documents from the Congress because of "Executive privilege" -- The Supreme Court has expressly held that the Executive Branch does have a privilege, which is based on the Constitution, to preserve the confidentiality of certain kinds of documents and communications. United States v. Nixon, 418 U.S. 683 (1974). Historically, almost every President -- starting with George Washington -- has invoked this doctrine in declining to make public confidential materials that are part of the deliberative processes of the Executive Branch, which are vital to ensuring that the President receives the best and most candid advice.

At times, of course, the Executive and Legislative Branches disagree about whether a particular item is governed by Executive privilege. Such disagreements likewise date back to the first President. No one has seriously contended, however, that withholding documents under a good faith claim of Executive privilege constitutes "high crimes or misdemeanors" within the meaning of Art. II, § 4. President Reagan, who strongly supports the fullest possible cooperation with the Congress, has invoked Executive privilege on only two occasions in his Administration. While his decisions have been criticized by some, I do not believe that even his most vocal critics have suggested that his actions in these cases constituted impeachable offenses.

Sales of grain to the Soviet Union -- Whatever one may think about whether grain should be sold to the Soviet Union, it plainly does not constitute "treason" within the meaning of Art. III, § 3, cl. 1. First, the term "enemies" in that clause has consistently been held to mean foreign countries (and their nationals) with whom the United States is in a state of declared war or "open hostilities," neither of which is true with respect to the Soviet Union. Second, these grain sales have taken place pursuant to agreements and understandings between the Governments of the two countries; treason, of course, is the act of an individual who is disloyal to his country, not of the Government itself in determining what the country's foreign policy shall be. Finally, and more generally, the purpose of including this clause in the Constitution was to provide a precise and narrow definition of treason, to protect against the dangers of a general and broad interpretation of that term.

Fines and imprisonment for failure to register for the military draft -- Though reasonable persons can and do differ over what the appropriate punishment for this offense should be, a maximum term of five years in prison and a maximum fine of \$10,000 would not be viewed as "cruel and unusual punishment" in violation of the Eighth Amendment. In general, the test for violation of this provision is whether the punishment is so greatly disproportionate to the offense as to be completely arbitrary and shocking to the sense of justice. Also, as an historical matter, the purpose of the provision was to prevent inhuman, barbarous or tortuous punishment.

Whatever one may think of the penalties the Congress has imposed by statute for failure to register for the draft, the courts would almost certainly not consider them to be "cruel and unusual" in the senses just described. Indeed, in a similar case, the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit rejected the argument that a five-year sentence for failure to submit to induction into the Armed Forces was "cruel and unusual." See Little v. United States, 409 F.2d 1343, 1344 (10th Cir. 1969).

Though it is evident we disagree on some of the constitutional points raised in your letter, I appreciate your interest in these matters and your taking the time to share your views. The President does agree wholeheartedly with your view that neither he nor anyone else is or should be "above the law." I hope the information set forth above responds to some of your concerns, and helps to put at least some of them to rest.

Sincerely,

RAN

Richard A. Hauser Deputy Counsel to the President

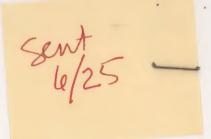
Mr. Charles Thompson 1151 South Walnut, #302 La Habra, California 90631

RAH:PJR:ph 6/20/83 cc: RAHauser PJRusthoven Subject Chron.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1983



FOR:

RICHARD A. HAUSER

FROM:

PETER J. RUSTHOVEN

SUBJECT:

Letter from Charles Thompson re: Alleged Constitutional Violations

Mr. Thompson is a California resident and, evidently, a budding amateur constitutional law "expert" who wrote Michael Deaver a handwritten letter earlier this year detailing Thompson's belief that the Administration has violated the Nation's basic structural document in various ways. Deaver forwarded the letter to us for reply and, I am more than confident, has no more interest in the matter.

With the help of our law clerks (whose memorandum covering some of the points raised by Thompson is attached,) I have done sufficient research to rebut Thompson's varied contentions, and believe that the time is now ripe (to say the least) to assemble an appropriate reply. The result of that rather time-consuming effort is attached for your review and signature.

Attachments

PSR the sevalty cited for failure to register correct?

RAH
Yes - per 50 U.S.C.

App. \$ 462 (a) \$

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of Sclentive Service

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Leader - Poetr

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1983

FOR:

PETER RUSTHOVEN

FROM:

CLAUDIA MCMURRAY CHON

KAREN WHITNEY

zw

SUBJECT:

Letter from Charles Thompson, re: Various Constitutional Provisions

Mr. Thompson raises several constitutional questions in his letter. The applicable case law responding to his questions is set forth, by subject, below.

Emoluments Clause (Article I, Section 6, Clause 2)

Mr. Thompson contends that the salary Mike Mansfield receives as Ambassador to Japan violates Article I, section 6, clause 2, which states that:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any Civil office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time;..."

The framers adopted this clause to guard against corruption which they feared would result if the legislature could multiply the number or increase the salary of public offices for the benefit of its own members. See Atkins v. United States, 556 F.2d 1028 (Ct.Cl. 1977), cert.denied, 434 U.S. 1009 (1978).

President Carter appointed Mansfield to the Ambassadorship he currently holds in April of 1977, three months after his retirement from the United States Senate. Mansfield's appointment, then, is outside the Constitutional prohibition here, since Article I, section 6 applies only if a member of Congress is appointed to civil office during his term.

One Supreme Court case deals with this particular clause. An attorney challenged the appointment of Hugo Black, then a United States Senator, to the Supreme Court. The plaintiff claimed that Black's appointment was barred by Article I, section 6, because Supreme Court retirement benefits were increased while Black was a Senator. The Supreme Court dismissed the suit without reaching the constitutional question, holding that the citizen had no standing to object since he

was not harmed by the appointment. See Ex Parte Levitt, 302 U.S. 633 (1937) (per curiam).

Congressional Spending Power (Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 1)

Mr. Thompson claims that foreign countries are not entitled to receive aid under Article I, section 8. (It is unclear whether he is referring to economic assistance or military aid here, but in either case, the answer is the same.) Article I, section 8 states that the Congress shall have the power to "Lay and collect taxes ...(to) provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; ..." The Constitution does not expressly grant Congress the power to spend money to provide for the common defense and general welfare; that power is derived from its power to tax.

Questions were raised before and after the Constitution was ratified as to the precise limits of Congress's power to spend for the "general welfare" (providing for the common defense did not appear to raise the same definitional difficulties). In The Federalist Papers, James Madison asserted that Congress's power to spend was limited to the powers enumerated in the Constitution. Alexander Hamilton saw no such limitation, choosing instead to adopt the broad view that the "general welfare" clause conferred power on the Congress which was entirely separate from the enumerated powers set forth in Article I, section 8.

Both Congress and the Supreme Court adopted Hamilton's view of the spending power. In <u>United States v. Butler</u>, the Court interpreted the general welfare clause as a "substantive power to tax and to appropriate limited only by the requirement that it shall be exercised to provide for the general welfare of the United States." 297 U.S. 1, 65-66 (1936).

A more recent Supreme Court opinion stated that the general welfare clause is not a limitation on Congressional power, but rather a grant of power, "the scope of which is quite expansive, particularly in view of the enlargement of power by the Necessary and Proper clause." <u>Bucklev v. Valeo</u>, 424 U.S. 1, 90 (1976) (per curiam). In addition, the Court has shown great deference to Congress in the determination of what is and is not in the general welfare. <u>See id</u>. at 90; <u>Fullilove v. Klutznick</u>, 448 U.S. 448, 472 (1980).

Over the years, Congress has regularly passed legislation providing aid to foreign countries. The legislation usually contains a statement of purpose similar to the following, found in the Foreign Aid Act of 1947:

To promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States by providing aid to certain foreign countries.

Pub. L. No. 80-389, 61 Stat. 934 (1947). Congress appears to have the power, then, to appropriate funds for the aid of foreign countries, as long as it is for the "general welfare" of the nation.

Excise Taxes (Article I, Section 9)

Mr. Thompson states in his letter that the imposition of an excise tax on tires sold in Virginia but made in Ohio violates Article I, section 9, clause 5, which states that no tax or duty may be imposed on articles exported from any state. In a 1901 case, the Supreme Court interpreted this provision as applying only to goods exported to a foreign country, not to another state. See Dooley v. United States, 183 U.S. 151 (1901). Thus, the excise tax to which Mr. Thompson refers is outside the prohibition of this particular clause. In fact, Article I, section 8 expressly grants to the Congress the authority to levy "taxes, duties, imposts and excises, ..."

Treason (Article III, Section 3, Clause 1)

Mr. Thompson claims that grain deals between the United States and the Soviet Union constitute "treason" under Article III, section 3. Clause 1 of that section provides in pertinent part:

"Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort."

Mr. Thompson's belief that grains sales to the Soviet Union fall within the category of "aid and comfort" appears reasonable. What is problematic is his definition of the term "enemy". According to his reading of the word, all communist countries (and others with governments in conflict with the democratic form) would fall into this category.

The case law interprets the term "enemy" differently. In Stephan v. United States, a federal appeals court defined the "enemy" as "the subject of a foreign power in a state of open hostility with us." 133 F.2d 87, 94 (6th Cir. 1943), cert. denied, 318 U.S. 781, reh'g denied, 319 U.S. 783. Another case determined that all subjects of the government of the German Reich became "enemies" of the United States upon the declaration of war on December 11, 1941. See United States v. Haupt, 47 F. Supp. 836 (N.D. III. 1942). These definitions make it clear that the grain deals to which Mr. Thompson refers all fall outside the reach of this clause, since we are not in a state of war with the Soviet Union. It should also be noted that the bulk of the cases arising from this particular clause are an outgrowth of the harboring of German spies during World War II.

Cruel and Unusual Punishment (Amendment VIII)

In his final paragraph dealing with a constitutional provision, Mr. Thompson claims that a five-year sentence or \$10,000 fine for failing to register for the draft constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment", expressly prohibited by the Eighth Amendment. A number of federal cases have shed light on the definition of this term. The Sixth Circuit, in Kasper v. Brittain, held that punishment is not "cruel and unusual" "unless it is so greatly disproportionate to the offense committed as to be completely arbitrary and shocking to the 245 F.2d 92, 94 (6th Cir. 1957). sense of justice." another case, the Sixth Circuit found that "(h)istorically viewed, the Eighth Amendment was adopted to prevent inhuman, barbarous, or torturous punishment, though long-term imprisonment could be so disproportionate to the offense as to fall within the inhibition." 163 F.2d 228, 237 (6th Cir. 1947) (emphasis added), cert. denied, 332 U.S. 801, reh'g denied, 332 U.S. 821.

The most frequently cited Supreme Court case in this area is Weems v. United States, in which the Court found what the Philippine government called "cadena temporal" to be "cruel and unusual punishment". See 217 U.S. 349 (1910). In Weems, the defendant was sentenced to "hard and painful labor" with chains around his ankles as punishment for falsifying a government document.

Another Supreme Court case held that denationalization of a defendant convicted of wartime desertion constituted cruel and unusual punishment. See Trop v. Dulles, 356 U.S. 86, 100-101 (1958). In Trop, the Court emphasized the "total destruction of the individual's status in organized society" in finding the sentence unconstitutional. Id.

It would appear, then, that the courts are only willing to find a punishment "cruel and unusual" under the most extreme circumstances, a finding that almost certainly could not be made in the situation Mr. Thompson cites. A look at a few military cases in this area may shed some additional light on the definition of this phrase.

The defendant in Little v. United States, convicted of "will-fully and knowingly failing to report for and submit to induction into the armed forces," was sentenced to five years in prison for his offense. (Note that the maximum prison term for failure to register for the draft is of the same length.)

See 409 F.2d 1343, 1344(10th Cir. 1969). The court here found that the statutory punishment was not cruel and unusual. Id. The Tenth Circuit has also found that a five-year sentence for failure to attend required reserve meetings and the identical

sentence for wilful mutilation of Selective Service registration cards do not constitute cruel and unusual punishment.

See Quaid v. United States, 386 F.2d 25 (10th Cir. 1967);

Cooper v. United States, 403 F.2d 71 (10th Cir. 1968). In

Cooper, the court found the five-year sentence to be totally within constitutional bounds, since the government has a legitimate interest in maintaining an administrative system to classify and conscript manpower for military service, ..."

Cooper v. United States, 403 F.2d at 73. This governmental interest could certainly be put forth to justify the current draft registration law. Both the general "cruel and unusual" cases and these involving military convictions appear to indicate, then, that the possible fines and sentences provided for by the draft registration law are constitutional under the eighth amendment.

3 Feb 1983 123737 Dear Im Deaver: Perhaps Christians should read their dible Constitution more descener real their lible - The take actions to remedy these violations. The fourennent es mandated for the surround of the Republic. Same violations, which in cludes oaths of office, may be descoulted, as fallows: felds' salary sto, and reserve officers in the Cong. - Para 1, Sec 8, Cutecle I lunts the power of Congress to proude for the common defence of the United States, and also the general welfare of the United States. Fareign countries are not states wither the United States. Thang of our fescal, ecthes realation. - Para 5, See 9, article I. F.E.T.S on teres sold en Vergenia, but made en O heo, etc. - Para 7, Sec 1, article II. If Pres, Reagan's gov. prohibited from accepting et.

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years in prison "cruel and unusual Junishments" for those who fail in peacetine, to negester for a draft? been in existence, at least since the presidency of Theodore Rossivelt, and must be remedied for the surroal of the Republic. I have read and seread the Constitution, and for executive printege'- placing the president above the law. tearfully: Charles Thompson 1151 S. Walnut #302 to defence of the La Habra, CA 90631 P.S. The nation woods constitutional statesmen leadership, in lieu of political self- serving of the near just and present. in Visigenie, but mide in O has, alu, - Paris of Let abole I. If her Perguinger probabled from a secretary to surplement, he is from the for a complement. The willhalder of the secretary of the secretary to the secretary t evidence from entipleasance ourseight enumeral It the fullies to regenter for a deapt in space hims he delined a felowy. - Para 1 The 3 / a techo Tt. Graing and and a fact to the avain by relling it grain, where good defense facture against mulitary og gressing by the Samest Union is mayed of che unity on brand - a hage come as abandomener ??

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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Dear Mr. Stingley:

President Reagan has asked me to thank you for your recent letter regarding the upcoming bicentennial of the Constitution. I regret that, because of the enormous volume of mail the President receives, this response has been delayed.

Planning for this historic event is already underway.

"Project '87", a joint effort of the American Eistorical Association and the American Political Science Association, will commemorate the writing of our Constitution. These private, non-profit scholarly associations are planning a wide range of educational programs to better inform all Americans about the document that is the keystone of our nation's government. Your name and address have been given to the people at "Project '87", and they will be sending you more information about their plans.

In addition to the "Project '87" efforts, there is presently before Congress a bipartisan bill to establish a Federal commission on the Constitution's bicentennial, similar to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

President Reagan wants to thank you for your interest in this matter, and he sends you his best wishes.

Sincerely,

Anne Higgins Special Assistant to the President and Director of Correspondence

Mr. Douglas Harry Stingley 307 Kestrel Street, North Salem, OR 97303

Dear Mr. Stingley:

The President has asked me to reply on his behalf to your recent letter in which you expressed concern that the 200th anniversity of the Constitution not pass without notice.

I am pleased to assure you that already well underway is "Project '87", a joint effort by the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association, to commemorate the writing of our Constitution.

These private, non-profit, scholarly associations are planning a wide range of educational programs to better inform all Americans about the document that is the keystone of our nation's government. Your name and address have been given to the people at "Project '87" and they will be sending you more information about their plans.

In addition to the "Project '87" efforts, there is presently before Congress a bipartisan bill to establish a federal level Constitution bicentennial commission, similar to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

So, as you can tell, there are many people who have every intention of making the bicentennial of our Constitution an important and educational event for all citizens.

Thank you for expressing your concerns on this matter. The President sends his best wishes.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

APRIL 14, 1983

TO: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID:

136470

MEDIA: LETTER

TO:

PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM:

MR. DOUGLAS HARRY STINGLEY 307 KESTREL STREET NORTH

SALEM OR 97303

SUBJECT: WRITES REGARDING THE CELEBRATION OF THE

BICENTENNIAL OF OUR CONSTITUTION

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

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> SALLY KELLEY DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE



Douglas Harry Stingley 307 Kestrel Street North Salem, Oregon 97303

136470

President Ronald Reagan The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Our nation has in the past seven years celebrated its Revolutionary Bicentennial. But within the next 8 years, in 1991, our nation will celebrate something of equal importance, the Bicentennial of our Constitution.

The document that provides the rules by which our people live by must be celebrated. You in your many orations and news conferences have spoken about our special position in the world as an example of what democratic rule means to America, and can mean to them! It impresses me that you would seek to highlight what is right with this country. I needn't summerize what can happen to peoples caught without the support of a constitution. Many portions of the world, especially the Soviet Block have no such protection. What proports to be a "constitution" is only a manual for the opression of the people. And other dictatorships rule without any pretensions of having constitutional rule!

We as Americans can only thank the Lord for aiding us in gaining our freedoms insured in writing. I would appreciate hearing from you on this subject. The planning must be started early, as it was for our 1976 celebration. Thank you for this moment of your time.

Yours Respectfully,

Douglas Harry Stingley
Douglas Harry Stingley

WHITE HOUSE

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Comments				

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Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 30, 1983

FOR:

FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

PETER J. RUSTHOVEN

SUBJECT:

Yet Further Correspondence from Anne Neamon

No sooner had I prepared a memorandum recommending that you assign two more missives from the redoubtable Ms. Neamon to the "file without response" category, then yet another epistle displaying your pen pal's unique grasp of history and politics appeared in your office and was sent winging its way across West Executive Avenue to mine (which I fear has become a conditioned response of your able assistants in the West Wing).

Ms. Neamon's subject this time is tuition tax credits, which she claims, inter alia, are "ANOTHER National Education Association strategy in promoting Zionism, which they advocate in printed reports openly!" (Well!) At another point, Ms. Neamon advises that "God created segregation!" (Presumably, then, He should watch out for the IRS.)

Having demonstrated that I in fact read Ms. Neamon's letters to you, my conscience remains untroubled in suggesting that this one, too, simply be placed in her burgeoning file. It's nice to know that my name will be forever linked with hers -- and yours, of course -- in the Reagan Presidential Library.

No reforme

with the hopes of victimized Christians!

TAX REBATE FOR TUITION EXPOSED AS MERE BAIT

H. R. 15 the TRICKY ISSUE - 1976

PR -- 110

Confusion is one of the strategies of subversion. Bait is another. As facts unfold on the Tax Rebate issue, it becomes more evident that it is not for the good of the dear taxpayer, nor the private schools - but for the promotion through the usual strategies of NEA (National Education Association) to promote its usual undoing of our free government through coercion by a variety of public deceptions - all disguised as for the GOOD OF SOMETHING - primarily DESTRUCTION OF DEMOCRACY.

In these "political action tricks," in comes the Senate action for Tax Rebate. Embarrassed by Tax officials of the Carter Administration, the Senate Committee is disturbed. The Committee received endless requests to speak before the Committee from citizens wishing to address the issue before the Senate. Only a few were selected. They, came forth, including prominent professionals. to speak for it. The strongest of our nation's associations on morality in public service were urged to support it. Now it turns out to be a diversion tactic - keep the action in the Senate with the dazzling money rebate, while in the House, NEA is promoting its next TRICK CF THE TRADE - slithering in of H. R. 15 - some 25 programs including the covert subversive ones - associated with the public assistance welfare programs. These public assistance programs are exploited to promote the street demonstrations and others like Anita Bryant attacks, IWY harrassments, and the old-time campus unrest type. They even provide for the COERGION of Sex Ed and free contraceptives to teenagers, whether they need all this sophistication or not. Incidentally, such programs have contributed to juvenile deliquency instead, and are against our State Criminal Codes. In other words, it all amounts to PROMOTIONS OF LAWLESS LIVING, and destruction of youth self-respect.

E861 0-

Confusion continues all about, as in the school prayers cases - SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE, which the court asserted again and again WAS NOT INTENDED NOR REQUIRED. In spite of this assertion ACLU continues to cooperate with NEA to promote the confusion, turning one faction against another. Even prominent writers intending good, produce information based upon SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE, thus they support the subversion instead of the CONSTITUTIONALITY::: In situations of this kind, especially where confusion is used as the primary tool to slither in destructive programs, the ONLY RECOURSE IS THE SECURITY OF THE CONSTITUTION. ITS RECONSTRUCTION, REASSERTION AND APPLICATION WITH THE SWIFTEST MEANS. Even Judges in Federal Courts have decided in error, or in favor to our cause based upon the misinformation not only by the subversives, but well-meaning organizations and individual professionals. The only corrective action in these issues is CONSTITUTIONALITY the firm TRUTH. It represents no one's personal bright idea, it simply happens to be the ORGANIZATIONAL approach, that which tends to provide for the best MANAGEMENT of any issue. As Senator Irvin stated repeatedly in the Watergate Hearings, while repeating scriptures (the God & Country approach), "The Constitution is the greatest document ever conceived by the human mind in this country." The point is that through the mind, NEA, ACLU and their associates are attempting to destroy the democratic, moral and spiritual heritage of youth while confusing adults who go in a direction which common sense forbids!! For this reason INFORMATION is the most important need of the time. The Tax Rebate Bill was promoted by former Commissioners of Education who automatically became members of the Board of Directors of NEA - lifetime. are the servicing group to the Congress, and on the Tax Rebate Bill! Enough is obvious. Do not be confused by the usual tactics and support the Tax Rebate nor the H. R. 15. Make an all-out effort to arouse public information and demand of your Congressmen their loyalty to their Oath of Office to defend the Constitution. Come forth with strength and courage. H. R. 15 is just the bill to destroy this liberty. It is your taxes, and your liberty. This means you

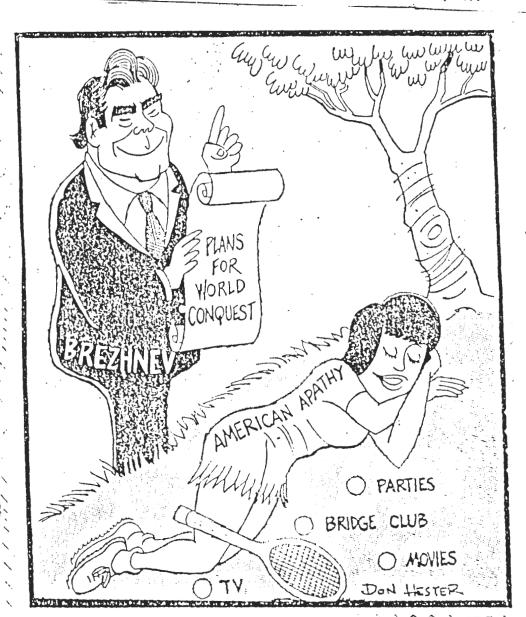
I Roemen, 1976 D.7. decision.

you cannot let "George Do It ". Only your persistent, exhausted efforts to control these RECKLESS LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS can clear your patriotic conscience. It is what is known as THE GLORY TRAIL. You set your own pace and simply do your duty to GOD & COUNTRY.

P O Box 137
McLean, Va. 22101

Kit on details available upon request - \$3.00

MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER - Tucsday, November 29, 1977



 $\mathbf{A} 10$

Associated Press

The Carter administration told Congress yesterday that a proposed tuition tax credit would be an expensive, inefficient and unfair way of trying to help low and middle-income families pay the cost of education.

As an alternative, administration of ficials said, they are considering ways to expand existing federal grant porgrams to make them available to more students.

The administration's testimony before a Senate Finance subcommittee upset Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D.N.Y.). He reminded Dick Warden, assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, that President Carter promised in the 1976 campaign to work for some sort of federal aid for parents of parochial students.

"They are reneging." Moynihan said, expressing fear that the administration's stand would cost Democrats votes in the elections this year. Unless the President has a change of heart, the freshman senator said, he will go up and down the state of New York and tell voters that Carter had backed away from his promise.

Moynihan and Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore) are chief sponsors of a proposal that would allow a tax credit of Up to \$500 a year for each student a family had in college or nonpublic elementary or secondary school. Also pending is a bill by Sen. William V. Roth, (R-Del.) to allow a credit of \$250 for parents of college students.

Warden and Donald Lubick, deputy assistant treasury secretary for tax policy, said the credit would benefit the rich as well as the needy, further complicate the tax laws and undermine support for public schools.

Lubick said a credit for parents of private school pupils might even work reagainst the nation's commitment to ending school segregation. "At a minimum, it is clear that the credit would make it easier and cheaper for a student to attend a private school if his family wished to avoid an integrated public school," he said.

The administration is not alone in opposing an education credit, a highly popular proposal among lawmakers. The Parent Teachers Association, the American Federation of Teachers and the National School Boards Association oppose the credit on the grounds that it would harm public schools.

There is also opposition from some

It is another drain on the national treasury and an obvious diversion tactic to slither in through the House at the same time

H. R. 15 - the renewal of 25 education programs which include the covert subversion in education.

THE TAX REBATE PROGRAM IS ANOTHER

National Education Association strategy
in promoting Zionism, which they advocate
in printed reports openly:

hut so

RELEASED BY CITIZENS FOR GOD & COUNTRY

God created

segregation!

Why the violation McLean, Va. 22101

of rights to

racial integrity

for 60th Blacks

+ Whites?

all By MEA phoney apposition

Tax Rebate - BAIT- would

envelope private schools for

"centrolized education," Art. 25 Soviet Constitution

20-SPOTLIGHT July 6, 1981

Change Agents in School

By Trisha Katson

With the influx of "change agents" into the educational system, schools no longer provide a traditional academic education, but rather exist to bring about social, economic and religious change.

That is the opinion of a mother who is a nationally recognized expert on contemporary education, Barbara Morris. She views this as a plot to change the U.S. from "a primarily Christian, Constitutional republic to a humanist participant in a one-world democracy." The "change agent" tag for educators is not Mrs. Morris's invention: "They know what they are, and they admit it."

The "educrat's" answer to solving educational problems (quadrupling the education budget, creating a Department of Education) and otherwise giving it a federalized cure will simply continue the problem, she said to host Bob Bartell

on the weekly national television program "Spotlight on the News."

Tuition tax credits guaranteeing a tax break to parents who send their children to private schools is no answer, said Mrs. Morris, nor is a voucher system, which by "rewarding" parents but staying out of the tax area, would accomplish the same end. Mrs. Morris is leery of the tuition tax plan or voucher system, which she feels has a good chance of being enacted. It could mean federal control of private schools, she said.

"The government isn't going to give out this money without requiring that the private schools meet certain standards," she warned. "The Catholic schools are already accredited—they won't have any problem. But there are many, many small private schools that will go under if they have to meet federal standards." (Several days of hearings have already been held on "the Tuition Tax Relief Bill," S. 550, co-sponsored by Sens. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) and Bob Packwood (R-Ore.).

Mrs. Morris proposes a complete federal withdrawal from the area of school education and sees ratification of a Constitutional amendment on a state-by-state basis as highly viable and possibly the sole solution to pestering educrats. In 1969, when "drug education programs" started gearing up, Mrs. Morris began her battle and has been fighting ever since.

As a mother, she was outraged by the school system's attitude toward student drug use: "The purpose of so-called drug education was not to prevent or stop drug abuse but rather to promote the acceptance of something that they called the 'well drug user'," she said. "We can see how the drug problem has worsened (since 1969). Drug education (is) promoted to the children from the standpoint that, 'We are giving you all the information, and it is up to you to decide whether or not you want to use drugs.'

"This is insane. Drug abuse is illegal, and this is the only thing they should be telling kids about drugs aside perhaps from the harmful effects of drug use, which research has shown to be abundant."

There is no question in Mrs. Morris's mind that drug use has contributed to violence in the schools. The use of "values certification"—a code term for changing values—has also resulted in violence and general societal disorder, she said. This is done by "change agents" teaching children to decide for themselves what they want to believe and how they should behave. "They are promoting moral anarchy—and this is why we are having the problems we are having," she said.

Bartell pointed out that the Reagan administra-



tion has only added fuel to the fire by (after promising abolition of the Department of Education) appointing educrat Harold Bell, a bilingual education supporter, to head the agency.

The high illiteracy rate we are hearing about of high school and even college graduates is caused by incompetent teachers who themselves don't even know how to read, said Mrs. Morris, fitting into what she feels is a "deliberate" process to hold our children back academically. Agreeing with Bartell that there is nothing wrong with education that better teachers wouldn't cure, she said, "Teaching children to read is no big deal; it can be done."

With no "pot (of gold) at the end of the rainbow" in sight, Mrs. Morris sees no encouraging changes in the school system aside from the "temporary victories" she has witnessed that "backslide into the familiar old problems" unless the federal government gets out of education once and for all.



BARBARA MORRIS

Establishment Develops Plan To Control Private Education

By Barbara Morris (From The "National Educator")

UPLAND, California—Traditionlly, it has been the policy of the ducation Establishment to deny nything is wrong with the schools or uality of education. When it is acked up against the wall with evience of failure, it places the blame a ridiculous assortment of exises—budget cuts, too much TV atching, one parent families, arents who don't care etc.

But now, all of a sudden, there is idence of public admission of fail-

For instance, the February issue of Educational Leadership" has voted five articles to "The Science d Math Gap." The gist of these arles is that American education is bad and Soviet education is so perior that unless American sooling improves, the Soviet eme poses "a formidable challenge the national security of the U.S., e that is far more threatening than in the past and one that will be ach more difficult to meet."

That's a pretty strong statement. at's behind it? When the first

Soviet Sputnik was launched, the result was passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), which opened the flood gates for federal funding and development of programs which have been largely responsible for the disastrous direction education has taken since then.

So here we are 24 years post-Sputnik, and once again the superiority of Soviet education is being held up to demonstrate by comparison just how bad American education really is. What is the reason this time?

Before answering that question, let's look at a Los Angeles "Times" article (2-23-81 p.1) titled "Serious Decline in High School Education Seen," in which California education is described as being so bad it is "devastating." Acknowledging that the California economy is dependent on technology, a University of California official states that "If we don't produce the students to meet those needs, we are going to be in a lot of trouble." That's a strong admission of failure! Again, why?

There are several possibilities, but

the only one that makes sense is this: The education Establishment wants to eliminate its competition. That, may not make any sense unless something else is considered.

Today, private schools are posing a real threat to the very existence of government schools. All across the nation, government schools are being shut down right and left simply because there are not enough children to fill the seats. At the very same time, private/church schools are opening at an unprecedented rate.

Clearly, for government schools, jobs, money and survival are at stake-a dilemma which could be resolved if those private schools were either destroyed or brought under control of the government system. The problem is, how to do it?

Well, why not admit what cannot be denied anyway? Such admission of failure would legitimize voucher or tuition tax credit (TTC) legislation, which, if properly drafted, would put the government in control of private schools by requiring them to meet government standards in order to participate and get a slice of the financial pie.

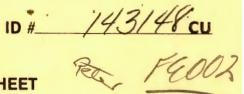


BARBARA MORRIS

Those schools that did not choose to meet government standards or requirements would soon find themselves in a financial bind or forced out of business as parents would certainly place their children in one of the many participating schools.

The education Establishment claims it is strongly opposed to vouchers and TTC. If such is truly the case, then why aren't government schools shaping up to meet the demands of parents? Such an aboutface would effectively destroy any chance for success of vouchers of TTC legislation. Yet, nothing is done (See PLAN, Page 30)

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET



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n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald	Reagan	X - Miscellaneous Y - Study	
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 27, 1983

FOR:

FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

PETER J. RUSTHOVEN

SUBJECT:

Further Correspondence from Anne Neamon

Ms. Neamon, who has previously sent you a number of letters about school prayer and other subjects on the stationery of an entity called "Truth in Press Corp. Inc.," has chosen to write you yet two more letters -- one on the letterhead of an organization titled "Defenders of Christian Ethics In Government," the other on stationery emblazoned "Citizens for God and Country." You have accorded me the high honor and distinct privilege of reviewing all of Ms. Neamon's correspondence, and we have long since jointly determined that she is a worthy member of the "no further responses" club.

Since yours truly has in previous memoranda exhausted his list of attempted witticisms about Ms. Neamon's mental processes and prose style, I will confine myself to observing that nothing about her most recent epistles (or the enclosed columns under her byline, one of which appeared in the late William Loeb's distinguished journal, The Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader) disqualifies her from membership in that club, and that this correspondence should simply be filed.

Citizens for God & Country
Legislative Advisory Service to secure
First Amendment Neutrality to Godly Religions in all
aspects of public service and public living.

August 22, 1983

Anne Neamon National Coordinator P. O. Box 137 Mc Lean, Virginia 22101

Dear Mr. Fielding:

This is in response to your comments to CGC, dated June 7, 1982. We have waited to see what further developments would result.

With the beginning of the Congressional session, it is very likely that the President's Amendment will be taken up by the Congress. They usually do on every election, when hearings favor testimony only for those who contribute to the political campaigns of the members of the committee, while others are discriminated against.

There is NO WAY that prayers will be restored by the naiveness, irresponsibility, and passivity of the White House Staff, trusting to the Justice Department to provide an amendment which turns out as usual to be drenched in subtle treachery to undo the First Amendment in various ways.

Prayers cannot be restored, for the amendment will never pass because the local situations are littered with subversion to secularize public education by conformance to the Soviet Constitution, Art. 52. propagate worldwide atheism, separation of church and state, communistic education, classless society, workers of all nations, unite. Art. 25. 169, Annex A. The public has been deceived by Congress for 20 years. They detest more public deceptions, and programs which undo more instead of solving the problems. The prayers agenot isolated. It is part of the subversion, and until Art. TV, Sec. 4 is fully addressed, "Guarantee a Republican form of government (laws under God/Christ for this Christian nation), and secure against invasions," of militant atheism, with accountability to the Criminal Code 18, Sec. 241-242, there is no way that the systems of reprisals and bribes of key officials will be brought to accountability to the laws. Please put a stop to the deceptions and trickeries. The simple fact is that prayers were NOT ruled out, only the ACLU plotted cases were, since ACLU had LAWS MADE to violate the First Amendment, bribing attorneys for the defense to say they were made to promote religion, instead of saying they were made to uphold the moral order,

"We are a Christian Nation ... nothing can be done to hurt Christianity." Holy Trinity v. U. S. "Secularism is Unconstitutional ... it is the duty of government to deter no-belief religions; government facilities cannot offend religious principles ... Atheists go their own way ... they do not interfere (with values of Christian nation) ... Neutrality within Christian community, not separation was intended and required (Free Exercise is for all by private arrangements, but the government remains loyal to Christian foundings.) Prayers and Bible reading by official encouragement for love of country and belief in God are permitted ... "We cannot overlook the fact that we are a Religious (bona fide Godly) people." Justice Goldberg. Engel, Alington, Roemer, Everson.

and for patriotic-ceremonial, civic, purposes. Since the Court ruled in Abington, p. 28, that secularism is unconstitutional, and since Sydell Stone, 1980 ruled Biblical ethics for curriculum are permitted, only they are denied to secure Soviet militant atheism, and with much more to support the disinformation contentions, the Reagan staff should stop undercutting Reagan with worthless legislation.

The staff needs to respect the fact that the issue is not prayers, kids and little things like that, but the big issue of stealing our liberties and our nation. You cannot sit back with unConstitutional passivity and permit a repeat performance.

Please indicate your personal concern to provide an opportunity to discuss the intricate results which will blemish the Reagan administration, unless effective, prompt correction is made.

When may CGC have an appointment to enter into these details with you? I do not wish to be referred to subordinates. This is urgent in the interest of national security.

Sincerely,

Anne Heamon

P. S. Your prompt response will be appreciated.

Again, it is not an issue of prayers, isolated, but one of denying the Art. IV, Sec. 4 guarantee, and security against invasions. The amendment should focus on that precise CAUSE, and not dabble in band-aids and no improvements, but more devastations. The public is oppressed to the point of serious concerns which the White House is overlooking to its own benefit. Please recognize that there is NO ONE in the White House, nor in Congress nor in Justice which has the total issue together, as incumbents, themselves, admit. You need help, badly, and you must stop turning your back to it. Please undertake to become thoroughly informed, and to take a correct position. The issue is, not prayers, BUT WHAT VALUES GUIDE GOVERNMENT?????? The obvious fact, of course, for a Christian nation is that CHRISTIAN ETHICS, alone do so, as in all free nations in western civilization. When, when will the staff become aroused and put aside the fear and timidity and address the law-breakers?

May, 1982 - The National Educator - Page 7

on, not hig prevents prayers in classr

By ANNE NEAMON **National Coordinator**

Citizens for God & Country MC LEAN, VA - The article in the March, 1982 issue presented an UNTRUTHFUL REPORTING ON SCHOOL PRAYERS. It is a fact that for decades, our own kind have done the ugly deeds of the ACLU and the NEA echoing the momentums established by the enemy that the Court ruled out school prayers. This is untrue. The Court HAS NEVER RULED OUT SCHOOL PRAYERS. It has, indeed, however, ruled unfavorably on cases which have been predominantly plotted to produce weak defenses to provide court resolutions which would serve the advancement of "separation of church and state." mandate 52, of the Soviet Constitution. With ACLU playing games with the State Attorneys General and the NEA ramrodding atheism in school curriculum, and secularizing the nation, the Soviet Constitution has had more support than any other enemy alien doctrine in the world. The stupidity of the Christians to fall for the disinformation strategy of the ACLU and the mass media and NEA is what has brought about the moral and economic crisis.

Instead of launching a special study for the matter. they simply believed what is

The enclosed information is

necessary to correct the falsehood printed under the article SEPARATION DOC-TRINE, on page 10 in the March issue. It is hoped that you will print the enclosed information to bring the facts out to the readers that the Court did not rule out prayers, but ruled against those cases which failed to uphold the guides by the Court which permit prayers in harmony with the First Amendment.

Prayers are not out by the Supreme Court, as the dumdums are convinced, but by ACLU disinformation strategies and NEA invasions, both accountable to legal liabilities. When the Christians can wake up and strive on their own to find the answers, they can review the enclosed information to save time. However, it will do no good, until wards, firmly, and defend with exposing them of their falsehoods and pushing them out of our institutions. After all, "We are founded to legislate, propagate and secure general Christianity which is and always has been our common law. . ." By what right do we entrust public administration, Christian law priority, the U.S. Constitution into the hands of those who have no knowledge, obliga-tion or loyalty to Christian ethics? THIS, this, is the problem. The Constitution forbids religious tests for public office, but that was

and the residence

intended for WITHIN THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY, JUST AS SEPARATION WAS INTENDED FOR WITHIN THE CHRISTIAN COM-MUNITY - Christian neutrality.

According to Gallup Poll. 98 percent believe in God. By subversive NCC, itself, 95.5 percent, in spite of manipulated immigration laws, believe in Christ. Where do we have any diversity problem? It is the invading corruption which has overtaken the policy-making of the nation, and until they are addressed for their Soviet paganism, there is no solution to restoring prayers, or economy.

What is involved is the willingness of Christians to overcome the ignorance put upon the nation to expel the history of our founding principles. they face the enemy front- and the Christian ethics which guide law and jurisprudence. There is no room for invaders. However, since the Christians will continue to "turn the other cheek" why should the subversives not have their way? I HOPE that you find it possible to print the enclosed information in installments. Separation has to be jolted out of the minds of Christians. A list of guides. in Court decisions, favoring prayers is enclosed." Please bring forth, THE COURT DID NOT RULE OUT PRAY-3 ERS,

What the court did is clearly provided in the brochure.



The auti-Christian movement !!!

not fragmentary grayers. One, the

same amendment can solve all-abortions,

prayers, poron, Warmorality, Rock & Roll.....

G. Mennon

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

In support of Congressman Lawrence Patton McDonald's bill entitled, "The Religious Freedom Act," we, the following, petition the United States Congress and the President as follows:

WHEREAS the Constitution of these United States as originally conceived by our Founding Fathers, is being abridged and violated in many critical areas; and

WHEREAS the size of the Federal Government has grown to such dangerous proportions it has become a serious threat to many of the most basic liberties of the American people; and

WHEREAS these excesses now seriously threaten to infringe upon the conscience and religious rights of the people such as:

Seeking control over the most intimate affairs of the ministry of all churches through intrusion into the business affairs of such organizations and public disclosure thereof; and

Using the taxing power to limit or ultimately terminate important activities of churches which are considered by these organizations to be an important part of their mission, such as conducting church schools; and

Abridging the freedom of speech of church leaders who attempt to criticize the actions or decisions of government leaders or agencies by employing the taxing power of the government or those laws dealing with lobbying restrictions; and

Compelling churches to disregard the religious competence and character of those they employ in their ministry by requiring them to conform to certain arbitrary priorities based on race, color or sex; and

Attacking the sanctity and independence of the family by legislating programs which increasingly encroach on the God-given right of parents to determine what is in the best interests of their children; and

Harassing the ministry of the churches on TV and radio by limiting their opportunity to exercise their influence for the good of society; and

Striving to completely eliminate from public schools the religious principles on which the nation was founded by restricting the celebration on religious holidays, the reciting of prayers, and the reading of sacred literature; Now

- Resolved and declared throughout the land; We, the following, reaffirm —
 the United States of America remains today, has ever been, and shall
 forever be a nation under God and not a nation without God.
- Be it resolved, we acknowledge once again that man is endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights and, therefore, government cannot condition or terminate that which it does not confer or control; that among these rights is unfettered religious freedom for people of all faiths.
- Be it resolved, religious neutrality on the part of government and separation of Church and State does not mean government should hold an atheistic posture towards those it governs or the laws it makes. Constitutional law simply prohibits government from favoring a particular denomination or creed.
- Be it resolved, occultism is not religion. Criminal codes, moral decency and civil restraints remain the guiding lines for religious practices in these United States. However, the incidence of occultism does not confer a license on government to persecute the believing or end religious freedom; it confers only the right to prosecute, as it should, illegal activity.
- Be it resolved, in these times of unnatural atheism, where we see agressive malice and open hatred of Christian-Judiac traditions and values, we, the undersigned, intend to live the conclusion and embody the spirit aptly expressed in the following lines:

Evil, not man, is to die driven against
the wall in this — the 20th century.

A call to moral arms and spiritual revolution;
into the streets of conscience and on
against the ramparts of the devil;

We shall be afraid no longer.

- Be it, therefore resolved, all laws presently in existence which violate the conviction and practice that we are a nation under God or, which infringe in any manner the free exercise or establishment clause of the First Amendment of the Constitution, be repealed.
- Be it resolved, no law should ever again be passed which compromises the foregoing principles of freedom of conscience. It is our belief that this act should stand as a sentinel of established policy so as to prevent the passage of any such laws in the future.
- Therefore, be it finally resolved, We petition the President and the Congress of these United States to co-sponsor, pass and sign into law, "The Religious Freedom Act".

It's Important to Understand Books Written for Zionists

The Zionist movement has a problem. In order to maintain solidarity, the rank and file must be given certain information.

However, if this knowledge is picked up by outsiders, who then learn of the movement's strategy and goals, this spells trouble for the activity.

That's why it's important that people fully understand books written only for Zionist circles.

Ivor Benson, in his newsletter "Behind the News," refers to the book "Jews and Zionism," by Gideon Shimoni, a lecturer on contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. This volume is not readily available, and it's doubtful that it will ever be recommended in any university outside Israel.

The book makes clear that, contrary to popular belief, Jewry, under the banner of Zionism, is a real, strongly organized and united nation.

Yet it is not confined, like all other countries, within territorial boundaries. Rather, it is dispersed worldwide among other populations.

The conduct of its members is regulated by a dual code. Relations toward their fellows are based on one standard, while their conduct toward all who are outside the circle comes under another code.

Benson explains that this idea of a dual code is not unique. It's what all social and other groups have been doing all over the world, from the beginning of time.

What makes it different in the case of Zionism is that it's practiced within nations by supposed representatives of the host nation, when actually they belong to a closely knit independent nation that knows no geographical bounds.

Benson warns that this inevitably gives rise to friction, resentment and sometimes even violence. The word most often used to describe the reaction of non-Jewish citizens of the host nation is "anti-Semitism."



"There is not, nor has there ever been, in the West, anything of the kind. The West has never offered any resistance to the acceptance and assimilation of people of Jewish ethnic origin. Jews around the world would not be 'ethnic minorities' if they abandoned their policies of exclusiveness. "What is called 'anti-Semitism' is only a Gentile reaction to the Jew's unwillingness to be accepted and assimilated. Assimilation is what worries Zionist leaders most.

"Charges of Gentile resentment against Jews are eagerly exploited to frighten rank-and-file Jews so they'll remain separate from the society in which they live.

"Isi Leibler, president of the Executive Council of Australian Jews, is quoted as having said, "The principal threat to our survival is still the ever-increasing loss of numbers experienced as the result of assimilation and intermarriage. One way to solve this problem is to keep Jewish people separate. We can take exceptional pride in the fact that well more than 50 percent of all Melbourne Jewish children of school age are attending Jewish schools."

This sounds fine. But a policy like that, aimed at preserving identity, in South Africa is called apartheid. In the United States, it is known as segregation. Benson declares that one of the consequences of this dual policy is that many Gentiles find themselves filled with guilt feelings over what they are supposed to have done, when in fact all the trouble can be traced to what the Jews did themselves.

(Above article reprinted from The SPOTLIGHT.)

TOWER 13 - Catholic University

Friday, April 15, 1983

Christian Neutrality...not Separation

David Powers, S.P.

One of the most misunderstood concepts in Government today is the separation of religious principles from Government. It was a topic of great interest to the more than 12,000 Catholic educators gathered here in Washington last week to attend the 80th annual National Catholic Educational Association convention.

Mrs. Anne Neamon, National Coordinator of Citizens for God and Country, from whose writings the following is abstracted, has written extensively on the subject, and her words can express the facts far better than mine:

"For years the public has been misinformed on Separation of Church and State. By separation falsehoods, school prayers are out and secularism is in. The resulting inner moral decay compelled President Carter to proclaim a National Moral Crisis in 1979. A review of the facts reveals the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution compels neutrality, not separation."

This basic fact was outlined in the December 20, 1982 issue of the *Congressional Record* by the Honorable Wendell Bailey of Missouri.

"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, nor prohibit free exercise thereof." This Establishment Clause (neutrality to secure religious freedom) effected the ratification of the Constitution which had been intercepted until its inclusion. Religion was not defined, because Christianity was it! In this amendment the nation professed its belief in God, recognizing His supremacy and acknowledging the right of man to communicate with God with Constitutional protection as a right God-given and unalienable."

Thus the first amendment asserts neutrality, forbidding the prohibition of free exercise by a government "making Law," to establish religion. Freedom of religion is protected by neutrality. Separation does not protect, thus it is unconstitutional! ('Separation of Church and State' is article 52 of the Soviet Constitution, an unconstitutional, alien doctrine as far as we are concerned, because it denies us our God-given right to openly profess our Christian faith.)

The obvious error of separation is revealed as totally unrelated to general christianity which 'is and always has been a part of common law, deeply engrafted . . . in law, business, customs, and society.'

"The Pledge of Allegiance... has nothing to do with the establishment of religion. It relates to belief in God, in Whom we sincerely repose our trust... We should at all times recognize God's Providence over the lives of our people and over this great nation," 100 Cong. Rec. 7757. House Debate, Abington.

Court Neutrality as "Separation Never Intended" is reasserted by Roemer 74-730 U.S. 7, 1976. Neutrality provides protection for free exercise. Separation imposes hostilities, thereby violating first amendment neutrality. Neutrality forbids "prohibition" of prayers for those who wish to have them.

The intended confusion on school prayers, a subvervise strategy, is based on perpetuated frauds of "Separation of Church and State," which the Court "never required," Roemer. The Court, satisfied with its guides permitting prayer and Bible, has refused to hear further cases, but the shifting of jurisdiction to State Courts (by the Helms' Amendment), who already have legal authority for prayer action, negates First Amendment protection.

The Courts did not rule out prayer, but subordinated them to guides of neutrality, not separation. Many Christians, have yet to be informed that the Supreme Court decisions permit prayers; that Appellate (State Court Jurisdiction) will not return them; that they will be pitted in

endless fights in 50 States with nullified First Amendment protection. Since the prayers address the First Amendment, the founding vaues of General Christianity, by neutrality, well-defined, cannot be omitted.

School prayers identify man's and nation's relation to God seeking guidance in public affairs, elevating the quality of moral life, a part and parcel of our founding father's intentions. Everson 40n.

Congress does not grant "permission" for prayers, which rights are God-given and unalienable. Yet, Congress forbids "inhibition, handicap, hostility, jeopardy, prohibition to Godly belief, and free exercise. We are a Christian nation," Holy Trinity. It must be recited forever that our Constitution is based on these values.

"The State may not establish a religion of secularism in the sense of affirmatively opposing or showing hostility to religion, thus preferring those who disbelieve in no religion over those who do believe," Zorach v. Clauson, 316.

All State Constitutions in harmony with the Federal Constitution acknowledge existence of God, and compel Godly living. As in all free nations, founding religious principles guide law and jurisprudence—ours being General Christian. We are founded according to the Supreme Court to "legislate, propagate, and secure the General Christian Faith," Holy Trinity p. 471.

Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles, George Washington Farewell address (Fitzpatrick ed. 1940), 229.

Brother David Powers is a graduate theology student.

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Neutrality not separation

Decisions of Supreme Court

JEFFERSON'S WALLS OF SEPARATION did not separate the nation's legal structure from religious principles. "And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience forbid us to expect the national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles." George Washington, Farewell Address, Abington V. Schempp, US 203, (1963). Lib of Congress copy, 57, n. Administering in 1977 to the Laws of England, Justice Matthew Hale thundered, "Blasphemy not only is an offense to God and Religion, but a crime against law, State and Government, because Christianity is a parcel of the laws of England." Similarly, the United States is legally structured, as all free nations upon religious principles, ours being Christian Ethics. Thus the Constitution, based on Biblical morality, serves the General Welfare, Justice, Tranquility, and Blessings of Freedom, not VICES.

ELVERSON V Board of Education 330, US 1 (1947) 36, 40, 52, 53, 54, n; p 65. Jefferson's Walls of Separation were defined in his Caveat to the Virginia Assembly, Bill of Assessments, tithes, for Christian Sectarian Schools Through Walls of Separation, Jefferson resisted Christian SECTARIANISM, to "abolish all distinctions by government of preeminence amongst the different

societies of communities of Christians ... a tendency to usurp on one side or another, or to a corrupting coalition or alliance between them, will be best guarded against by ... abstinance of Government interference in any way beyond necessity of preserving public order, and protecting each sect against trespasses on its legal rights by others." Jefferson advocated General Christianity for moral order, good government and happiness of mankind, but opposed Christian SECTARIANISM, relating his Walls of Separation to NEUTRALITY, "WITHIN THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY," not to Secularism.

According to Justice Rutledge, "...authority which can establish Christianity, in exclusion of all other Religions may establish with the same ease any particular sect of Christians, in exclusion of all other Sects." Thus, the Jeffersonian Walls of Separation, by means of NEUTRALITY "WITHIN THE CHRISTIAN COMMUITY", prevented the State of Virginia from departing from our founding principles as propounded by the U.S. Supreme Court in-

HOLY TRINITY, V U.S. 143, pp 460-471, "WE ARE A CHRISTIAN NATION-NOTHING BE DONE TO HURT CHRISTIANITY-LEGISLATE, PROPAGATE AND SECURE THE CHRISTIAN FAITH. Not Christianity with established church and tithes and spiritual courts; but Christianity with liberty of conscience to all.

General Christianity is and always has been a part of common law ... to revile with malicious and blasphemous contempt, the religion professed .. is an abuse of that right. We are a Christian people, and morality of the country is deeply ingrafted upon Christianity, not the worship of or doctrines of impostors. Passing into view of American life, in law, business, customs, and society, the same truth is recognized. This and many other matters which might be noticed add a volume of unofficial declarations to the mass of organic utterances that THIS IS A CHRIS-TIAN NATION!"

The timely success of Jefferson's NEUTRALITY "WITHIN THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY" found outreach into the-

FIRST AMENDMENT, U.S. CONSTITUTION-"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, nor prohibit Free Exercise thereof." This Establishment NEUTRALITY to secure religious freedom effected the ratification of the Constitution which had been intercepted until the inclusion of this Clause. Religion was not defined. because CHRISTIANNITY WAS IT! In this Amendment the nation professed its belief in God, recognizing is supremacy and acknowledging the right of man to communicate with God with Constitutional protection, as a right God-given and Unalienable.

Thus, the First Amendment asserts NEUTRALITY, forbidding prohibition of Free Exercise by Government "making law" to establish religion. Freedom of religion is protected by Neutrality; Separation does not protect, thus it is unconstituional!

A Republican Form of Government forbids imposing rights of minority above rights of majority.

Citizens For God & Country

P.O. Box 137 McLean, Va. 22101

-Submitted by Anne Neamon

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Brother David Powers is a graduate theology student.

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Subject: Writes regarded	governme	ack J	Christi	an
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A - Appropriate Action C - Comment/Recommendation D - Draft Response F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure	I - Info Copy Only/No Act R - Direct Reply w/Copy S - For Signature X - Interim Reply	ion Necessary	A - Answered C - Completed B - Non-Special Referral S - Suspended FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE: Type of Response = Initial's of Signer Code = "A" Completion Date = Date of Outgoing	
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C	Time:	<u>P-</u>
DSP	Time:	Media:
SIGNATURE CODES:	MEDIA CODES:	
CPn - Presidential Correspondence	B - Box/package	
n - 0 - Unknown n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan	C - Copy	
n - 2 - Ronald Reagan	D - Official document	
n - 3 - Ron n - 4 - Dutch	G - Message H - Handcarried	
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n - 6 - Ronald	M · Mailgram O · Memo	
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Defenders of Christian Ethics In Government

143148 cu

August 22, 1983

Dear Mr. Fielding:

When, when will you push aside the evasions and violations to the Oath of Office which is subjected to perjury, and impeachment?

If the vast majority of Christians are to be continuously denied their moral and spiritual heritage, and the moral order based on Christian ethics, the values of the U. S. Constitution as clarified by the Supreme Court, and if the White House will reduce itself to incompetent misdirection of staff members who are not qualified, nor experienced to uphold the defense, how will we ever support President Reagan to correct the atrocities in the economy and in the moral devastations, and the foreign policy? The reports of the economy corrections are not correct, for the prices of necessities are sky-rocketting, and that is the measurement made by the public! Deceptions have to stop!

Why have you, yourself, not revived the Eisenhower Executive Order. EO 10540. 1954. which expels amorality, the soviet communism? Why do you have staff which cares less about its Oath to defend against all enemies, foreign and domestic? The concerns from burdened Christians are severe, yet the White House still staggers about with the flimsy solution of merit pay for teachers, when the system is not on a merit basis, but by recruitment, training persistently, etc. reprisals-bribes, and deceptions for devastations of the U. S. Constitution. The Tv is reeking with filth, and examples of sinmand lawlessness reaching youth to abandon family morality -- the core of civilization, and the essence of survival of free government! We cannot wait any longer. We do not want politics, accommodations and appeasements for political gains. Stop the divisiveness Jewish Cultural week, King holiday, Hispanic Week, Trish week -- we are the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and you must stop the preparations to pit one against the other for the obvious revolutions similar to Poland, and Latin America. The oppressed Christians want genuine corrections! Please respond.

P. 0. Box 137 McLean, Va. 22101 Sincerely.

arme neamon

"We are a Christian Nation . . . nothing can be done to hurt Christianity." Holy Trinty v. U.S. "Securalism is Unconstitutional . . . it is the duty of government to deter no-belief religions; government facilities cannot offend religious principles . . . Atheists go their own way . . . they do not interfere (with values of Christian nation) . . . Neutrality within the Christian community, not separation was intended and required (Free Exercise is for all by private arrangements, but the government remains loyal to Christian foundings.) Prayers and Bible reading by official encouragement for love of country and belief in God are permitted . . ." "We cannot overlook the fact that we are a Religious (bona fide Godly) people." Justice Goldberg. Engel, Abington, Roemer, Everson.

The Essence of Survival

By ANNE NEAMON

Reference Dr. Hurwitz, "Kentucky struck down Ten Commandments in schools." The Kentucky Supreme Court ruled, "They must be displayed for 'secular' message-lawful living. The Ten Commandments are the basis of our moral order. Education is obligated to teach them, in harmony with home and church. Subversion in education exposed by official reports causes soaring crimes. President Carter alerted, 1979 TV, "Values, values, No. I moral crisis."

Well put by William Loeb, "There is such a thing as sin, and we must have courage to say what is right and what is wrong." Secular ethics teach no God, no right, no wrong, no hereafter, selfish pursuits. The Ten Commandments, Godgiven, unalienable, no deficit spending, guide footsteps into paths of righteousness, instant values clarifications.

"And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever is conceded the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles." George Washington, Farewell Address.

Judge Matthew Hale. 1977. applying obscenty law in England, thundered. "Blasphemy not only offends God and religion, but is a crime against law, state, and government, because Christianity is a parcel of the laws of England." Justice Goldberg: "We cannot overlook the fact that we are religious people." "Secularism is unconstitutional... duty of government to deter no-belief religions." U.S. Supreme Court.

Situational ethics, secularism, is unconstitutional, unAmerican, anti-Christian, anti-Semitic and fiscally unsound. "We'are a Christian nation general Christianity is and always has been part of common law. Passing into American life, law, business, customs and society the same truth is recognized morality is engrafted deeply on Christian faith." Holy Trinity, U.S. Supreme Court. Schools and students belong "under God at all times." U.S. Code 36, 172.

Education is for the purpose of preserving founding culture and is based on founding religion — general Christianity, not separation falsehoods. Fantastic! Frauded billions, 12,000 ethics studies, and soaring crime statistics have proven that secularism does not secure national morality! As Washington and many great leaders made clear — it takes Biblical morality. Strange that our President, a devout Christian, pleading "values," is the first elected President to deny a public prayer in a Christian nation, entitled to a general Christian administration, according to Supreme Court propoundings.

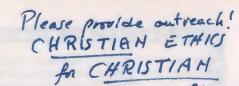
Historic, repeated proof, Biblical morality is the essence of survival of free government! The Ten Commandments belong in schools! History and Laws of the Land expel debate.

Anne Neamon, whose mailing address is P.O. Box 137, McLean, Va., is national coordinator for Citizens for God & Country, a legislative service to secure First Amendment nautrality to Godly religions in all aspects of public service and public living.

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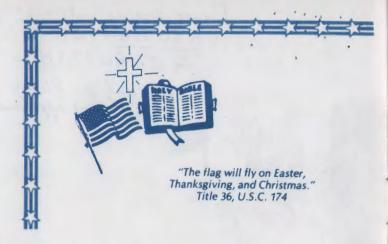
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Title 36, U.S.C. 172

THE MEANING OF THE Oath of Office

Defenders of Christian Ethics In Government



"If in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield."

Justice W. B. Hand, reaffirming George Washington, Government by Judiciary, 299, (1977), R. Berger, Jaffree v James, U.S. 82-0554, 1983, Prelusion.

". . . Government facilities cannot be used to commit inhibition, handicap, hostility, jeopardy, prohibition, oppression, offense to Christian ethics, since these values structure the Constitution, institutions, and laws . . ."

Ibid., Amicus Curiae, accepted, (pp. 1-17), stemming from Holy Trinity, U.S. 143, (pp. 460-471), consistently reaffirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court; reasserted by all Justices in defining neutrality, to exclude secularism and secular passivity, Abington, U.S. 142, 119, (pp. 32, 42, 55, 66, 72, 73, 74). Lib. of Cong. copy, U.S. Supreme Court slip.

"... The five pointed Christian stars add sparkle to a flag of patriotism which furls Glory to this Christian nation, as if prodding its public observers and public officials to sparkle their own patriotism and furl their own Glory to God & Country, in fulfillment of the Oath to Defend." The Meaning of the Oath of Office, 1983. Defenders of Christian Ethics in Government.

TYPO ERRORS NOTED

SUMMARY

"The essential idea of an oath would seem to be, that of a recognition of God's authority by the party taking it, and an undertaking to accomplish the transactions to which it refers as required by his laws."

Black's Law Dictionary, (p. 1220)

The Oath of Office is a public commitment to defend the religious principles of the U.S. Constitution, and the laws of the land, against all enemies, foreign and domestic. Unfortunately, few have opportunity for knowledge of the principles of the Constitution, and knowledge of the enemies—foreign and domestic.

All free nations in western civilization are guided in law and jurisprudence by Christian faith, to uphold a moral order which secures orderly

individual rights by private means.

The Intent of the Constitution through the stability of Christian ethics directs the Justice, Tranquility, and Blessings of Freedom. Because the United States is a Christian nation, the Constitution is based on Christian faith, "... which is and always has been a part of common law... Nothing be done to hurt Christianity... We are founded to legislate, propagate, and secure general Christian faith. Bring infidels and savages unto human civility for a quiet and settled government... This is a Christian nation." Holy Trinty, Ibid, reaffirmed consistently in later cases. Because this is a Christian nation, Christian ethics as guides in government are not a promotion or religion, since there is no favor or disfavor of a specific church or specific sect WITHIN THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

The First Amendment guarantees freedom of religion, thereby acknowledging the existence of God, His Supremacy, and the right of man to communicate with God without state interference, unless under "color of religion," one disturb the moral order, peace, and safety of society. These restraints against government apply to all fundamental rights, including speech, press, redress of grievance... According to the U.S. Supreme Court, the moral order is based on Christian law priority, Christian neutrality, no secularism, no secular passivity, and no separation of church and state.

The First Amendment forbids establishment of religion by the making of law—"no favor or disfavor of a specific church or Christian sect." Christian neutrality as guides in government is not promotion of religion.

Art. II, III, and VI direct Oaths of Office for the President, Federal, State officials, and Judges holding office only through GOOD Be-HAVIOR. The ethical measurement of GOOD BEHAVIOR is based on Christianity, "which is and always has been a part of common law . . . Nothing be done to hurt Christianity . . ." Holy Trinity v U.S., Ibid.

Art. II, permits the right to bear arms, the right of self-defense for life,

liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness.

Art. IV, Sec. 4 directs, "... guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of these against Invasions; ..." As verified in the Declaration of Independence repeatedly, this Republican Form of Government is based on the acknowledgment that God is the higher authority for a moral order to protect all orderly liberties. It is obvious that the Constitution identifies with the founding religious principles reaffirmed by the Supreme Court, "... Nothing be done to hurt Christianity..."

The failure to fulfill the Oath to Defend against "invasions, places others rights and privileges at risk; and therefore, constitutes impeachable actions accountable to the criminal and civil codes. Undebatably, the Oath is a defense for Christian ethics to secure a moral order—the strength of a free nation.

President Eisenhower addressed the "invasions" of "rabid communism," as a threat to national security, with the signing of Title 36, U. S. C. 172, ONE NATION UNDER GOD.

Everson , stemming from Holy Tulnety .

MAIN TEXT

The Oath of Office is "an outward pledge by the person taking it that his attestation or promise is made under an immediate sense of responsibility to God. Morrow v State, 140 Neb. 592, 300 N.W. 843, 845. A solemn appeal to the Supreme Being in attestation of the truth of some statement. State v Jones, 28 Idaho 428, 154 P. 378, 381... with an invocation to a Supreme Being to witness the words of the party, and to visit him punishment if they be false. June v School District No. 11, Southfield Tp., 283 Mich. 533, 278 N.W. 676, 677, 166 A. L. R. 581... a religious asseveration by which a person renounces the mercy and imprecates the vengeance of Heaven if he does not speak the truth. 1 Leach 430; ... a religious act by which the party invokes God not only to witness the truth and sincerity of his promise, but also to avenge his imposture or violated faith, or, in other words, to punish his perjury if he shall be guilty of it. 10 Toullier, n. 343."

Obviously, the Oath of Office is a religious involvement to defend the Constitution by Divine Guidance of public affairs. To understand the duty of the Oath, requires opportunity to know the Constitution and opportunity to know all enemies foreign and domestic.

- 1) The Intent of the Constitution presents moral stability by Justice, Tranquility, and Blessings of Freedom, excluding vices and shifting political whims.
- 2) The First Amendment Establishment Clause directs, "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion. . ."

The Free Exercise Clause directs, ". . . nor prohibit Free Exercise therof; . . " (Emphasis added).

The important intricacies of the First Amendment are clarified by consistent reaffirmations of the U.S. Supreme Court that this is a Christian nation and that Christian ethics guide government administration:

- a) "... We are founded to legislate, propagate, and secure general Christian faith, which is always has always been a part of common law ... Nothing be done to hurt Christianity ... to revile with malicious and blasphemous contempt, the religion professed (by the vast majority of this nation) is an abuse ... We are a Christian people, and the morality of the country is deeply ingrafted upon Christianity not the worship of or doctrines of impostors.
 - "Enter into confederations to preserve and maintain the True Gospel of the Lord Jesus . . . Bring infidels and savages unto human civility for a quiet and settled government . . . Passing into view of American life, in law, business customs and society, the same truth is recognized. This and many matters which might be noticed add a volume of declarations to the mass of organic utterances that this is a Christian nation," entitled to a Christian administration. Holy Trinity v U.S., Ibid.; and later cases.
- b) "... Who does not see that authority which can establish Christianity, in exclusion of all other religions, can with the same ease establish one Christian sect over another..." Everson, U.S. 330, 1, 1947, (pp. 65, also fins. 36, 40, 52, 53, 54), including "Christian schools..., Christian..., Christian community..., Christian society...; WITHIN THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY..." (Emphasis added). In essence this Christian Law priority and Christian neutrality, were reaffirmed in Engel, U.S. 469, (p. 11), decision, 1962, Zobel v. Williams, 1983 and Jaffree v James, Ibid. 1983.
- c) "... The state may not establish secularism... preferring those who disbelieve over those who do believe... It is the duty of government to deter no-religion belief..." The facilities of government cannot commit inhibition,... handicap,... hostility,... offense,... prohibition,... to religious principles..." since these values structure the Constitution. Secularism and secular passivity are unconstitutional. Abington, J. Black, (p. 28); J. Goldberg, concurring (p. 71); and all Justices defining neutrality.

- d) "... The Court has enforced a scrupulous neutrality by the State ... but a hermetic separation ... is an impossibility it has never required ... The State may send a cleric, indeed even a clerical order, to perform a wholly secular task." Roemer, 74-730, U.S. J. Blackmun, (p. 7), 1976. (Emphasis added.)
 - e) "... The Bible and the Ten Commandments ... are permitted in curriculum ... for ETHICS." Sydell Stone, U.S. No. 80-321, (p. 3), 1980.
- f) "If any people of other nations professing the *True Christian Religion* shall flee to us from Tiranny or oppression of their persecutors, or from famyne, warres, or the like necessary and compulsarie cause, They shall be entertayned and succoured among us, according to that power or prudence God shall give us." Massachusetts Body of Liberties, *Zobel v Williams*, U.S. 80-1146, J. O'Connor, concurring, (p. 9), 1982. Note: The small "G" for God, was corrected to capital "G" because of frequent suspected tampering with literary references to Christian culture, as related herein.
- g) "... But all the states still retained the Christian religion as the foundation stone of their social, civil and political institutions . . . The federal government was free to promote various Christian religions and expend monies in an effort to see that those religions flourished. This was not seen as violating the establishment clause . . . Ben Franklin begged leave (at the Constitutional Convention, comment added) that prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven, and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this Assembly . . . Thomas Jefferson is often cited along with James Madison as a person who was absolutely committed to the separation of church and state. The historical record, however, does not not bear out this conclusion . . . The federal government participated in secular Christian activities. From the beginning of our country, the high and impregnable wall which Mr. Justice Black referred to in Everson v Board of Education, Ibid., 18, was not as high and impregnable as Justice Black's revisionary literary flourish would lead one to believe . . ." Jaffree v Alabama Governor Fob James, et al, Justice Hand, U.S. 82-0554, (pp. 22-29), 1983.

A careful review of Everson, Ibid., (pp. 3-17) reveals Justice Black's correct definition of the First Admendment that government cannot sponsor churches, laws to compel church attendance, pay clergy salaries, favor Christian sectarianism... denying individual freedom of religion. Everson reaffirms Holy Trinity, which propounded, "... we are founded to legislate, propogate, and secure general Christian faith..." (emphasis added for Christian non-sectarianism.) These cases clarify the confusion intended by corrupt coalitions against the First Amendment Establishment Neutrality Clause which forbids "favor or disfavor" of a specific church or sect WITHIN THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY; and the Free Exercise Clause which guarantees a moral order to secure orderly beliefs by individual rights and private means. The Free Exercise Clause directs "no prohibition" to which the Supreme Court, Abington, reaffirmed, adding:

Government facilities cannot commit prohibition, and neither "...inhibition, handicap, hostility, jeopardy, oppression or offense to religious principles." The taking of Oath should provide advance opportunity for knowledge of the Constitution, to prepare the incumbent with the necessary competence to defend against all enemies. The correct purpose of the First Amendment is not disinformation of "separation of church and state," but Christian neutrality as guides in government.

Madison strongly advocated religion for moral order to protect against "invading corrupt coalitions," Everson, (p. 40 ftn). The intricate and frequent historic references to "Christian" in Everson footnotes, and in the Bill of Assessments, support Justice Hand's contention, Jaffree v James, 1983 that Christianity is (and always has been) the foundation stone of the nation's social, civil and political institutions . . ."(Paranthetical reference

providing them with the strength, character, convictions, and faith necessary to withstand great hardship and danger in this new and rugged land. These shared beliefs helped forge a sense of common purpose among the widely dispersed colonies a sense of community which laid the foundation for the spirit and nationhood that was developed in later decades."

9) All State Constitutions direct Godly living; many direct Christian ethics. All State Constitutions direct upholding the U. S. Constitution, Christian faith as common law. Any straying from Christian ethics is unconstitutional. State Criminal Codes uphold the moral order by religious principles:

"Nearly every criminal law on the books can be traced to some religious principle . . . But that does not make the . . . enforcement of the law . . . in any sense an establishment of religion, simply because it accords with widely held religious principles . . . The Establishment Clause does not ban federal and state regulations whose reason or effect merely happens to coincide or harmonize with the tenets of some or all religions." Abington, J. Brennan (p.68), 1963 (Emphasis added)

(10) The Code of Ethics for Public Officials, H. R. Report, 95th Congress, 2d Session, No. 95-1837, directs "conscience and Constitution over politics . . . Report corruption . . ."

Whatever the volumes of history or law, the observations of George Washington that moral order depends on religion, and the advocacy of Madison for the same, remain undebatable. The record and statistics support the effectiveness of self-discipline by public conscience, its mutual respect, and its duty to defend the distinctive right, even when the wrong possesses the might. The absence of such self-discipline, and the official abandonment of a moral order is well-recorded in statistics which show spurting youth crime and social ills with the deceptive and destructive Great Society Programs.

"... The best-established doctrine or historical philosophy was that all the power, prosperity, and mental energy of a race or nation sprang from and lived by its religion; that when its religion ceases to be its faith—that is, energizing principle—the intellect, power, vigor, and prosperity of race or nation died away in proportion, and ultimately perished, both mentally and physically."

Professor Earl Behn of Munich, Germany in his lecture on the Philosophy of History

"We cannot overlook the fact that we are a religious people, whose institutions presuppose the existence of the Supreme Being... It is the duty of government to deter no-religion beleif... Secularism and secular passivity are unconstitutional *Abington*, (p. 72) J. Goldberg, reasserting earlier cases, stemming from *Holy Trinity*.

"I shall need, too, the favor . . . with His wisdom and power . . . that He will guide their councils, and prosper their measures that whasoever they do shall result in your good and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation of all nations . . . (Quoting Madison)

"The Constitution by very specific textual references recognizes the existence of God, and hence religion, by requiring that all state and federal officers of the United States may be bound by 'oath' to support the Constitution . . . Religion to this extent is textually woven into the very core of all government in the United States at the highest levels, . . . for the past 193 years. The taking of an Oath, and the recognition of religion that it manifests, can hardly be construed as establishing religion . . ." (Emphasis added). Murray v Buchanan, U.S. 81-1301, 1980, Justice McKinnon, dissenting,

(pp. 8, 9,.ftn.).

By founding religious principles, free government protects the *diversity* of the majority and minority. Totalitarian nations, disrespecting Human Rights by militant atheism and separation of church and state, impose the inhumane domination of a "classless society, centralized education," for total cultural, religious and economic controls.

The attacks against religious people have been so invading that even the definition of *religion* has been manipulated in the dictionaries, to secularize its essence. According to current dictionaries, religion is "a cause, a principle system of tenets held with ardor," or a "value held to be supreme in importance." This hardly compares with the definition of "religion" in dictionaries prior to 1962:

"The personal commitment to and serving God... with worshipful devotion, conduct in accord with divine commands... a way of life recognized as incumbent upon true believers; the access of such an awareness or conviction accompanied by or arousing reverence, gratitude, humility, the will to obey and serve." A simple synonym given is "faith." The Third New International Webster Dictionary, 1961, prior to the 1962 Great Society Programs, which propagate the Soviet Constitution.

As a testament to the tyranny and terror which inevitably follows the breakdown of a moral order, a Rabbi testified, U. S. House Judiciary Committee, 1980, School Prayer Hearings: "Had Christianity prevailed in Germany, there could not have been any holocaust."

"International atheism is contrary to the supremacy of the Torah. It is anti-Semitic. Do not fight the government in whose land you live." Jewish Guardian, New York, 1976.

Non-Christians who respect Christian morality declare, "Living is snuggest where Christianity prevails." Only by such moral order can this Christian nation keep open churches, synagogues, temples, sancturaries and guarantee freedom of religion.

The Oath of Office, indeed, acknowledges that religion is "textually woven into the very core of all government in the United States at the highest levels." Undebatably, defense "against all enemies, foreign and domestic," requires knowledge of such enemies. For too long, public office incumbents have been kept uninformed, or subjected to the system of reprisals and bribes by criminal actions, and the failure to enforce existing laws which forbid interference with performance of official duties.

President Eisenhower's Executive Order, No. 10450, 1954, and his signing of Title 36, U.S.C. 172 ONE NATION UNDER GOD, identify and denounce in legislative history "pagan doctines of rabid communism," verifing the urgency for official and public vigilance. The Executive Order distinctions between morality and amorality, based on Christian ethics, reveal the necessity for knowedge of the infiltrated enemy within our institutions, and the urgency for "religious tests" for public office for those who impose amorality, specifically to threaten the national security.

- 10) The Imigration and Nationality Act, 1952, Sec. 212, denies visas to:
- "D) Aliens . . . who advocate the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship . . ."
- "E) Aliens who write or publish the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment of the United States of totalitarian dictatorship."

Official incumbents have a RIGHT TO KNOW that just as "enemies" are denied entry into the nation's geographical border, similarly, they must be denied entry into institutional borders; and that because of the national compelling interest of threat to national security, "religious tests" need to be applied to prevent abuse of public trust and violations of laws and regulation to commit detriment instead of benefit to the Christian vast

majority. The CHANGING TIMES, the code phrase for infiltrations, needs the Balance of Powers. Just as official reports verify public outcries that the school curiculum is "subversive, irreligious, immoral, racist, sexist, and just plain filthy," that the Great Society Programs are based on mandates of the Soviet Constitution, that billions of unsupervised grants raid the national treasury to deliberately burden taxpayers by criminal actions; that reprisal-bribe systems in schools and public office damage the moral and economic well-being by GRAND DESIGN, so the incumbency of public service must have opportunity to know precisely what defense is needed against all enemies.

While the Constitution compels Balance of Powers by the three coordinate Branches of government, the invisible government by illegal means usurping all liberties by outright deceptions remains unbalanced in its powers, imposing the Soviet Constitution.

Contrary to enemy attempts to have the public believe otherwise, approximately 95% of the nation are Christians. Over 98% believe in God, the highest rating in the world! Gallup Poll, 1977. Anti-Christians are anti-Americans, unworthy of citizenship, public trust, institutional incumbency, and court-status as plaintiffs to "change the existing order" by alien enemy doctrines.

The greatest accomodation to these unconstitutional actions has been the exemption of teacher-power in the Hatch Act. This provides a favored class, government employees, exploited in deceptive training courses of Advanced Politics, tax-paid, and granting the subtle bribe of college-credit. The course involves outright political campaigning by a surprisingly large number of teachers for the desires of the teachers labor union, in conformance with the current communist goals. With the absence of the purity of free elections, quaranteed by Art. IV, Sec. 4, U.S. Constitution, there is no security against "invasions." Legislative performance is for pay-off for political debts to the labor union campaign supporters, disservicing the general welfare, and providing manipulated laws, funds, personnel, and law-enforcement as dictated by those who control the elections.

The inseparable economic-moral crisis, the compelling national interest, can be corrected by accountability to criminal liabilities, and the massive "organic utterances" of Christian forebearance and the existing laws which command "unswerving loyalties" equal in spirit to the repeated acknowledgement of the need of God in the Declaration of Independence:

"... and to assume among the powers of the earth, the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature, and nature's God entitle them... We, therefore, the representatives of the United States in General Congress assembled, appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude (moral integrity) of our intentions... For the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor..."

The colors of the American flag reflect the purity of strife, the distinctions of courage, and the virtue of loyalty. The five-pointed Christian stars of Bethlehem add sparkle to a flag of patriotism which furls Glory to this Christian nation, as if prodding public observers and public officials to sparkle their own patriotism and to furl their own Glory to God and Country, with "unswerving loyalty" in fulfillment of the Oath to Defend!



PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES

RONALD REAGAN

"The Last Unfailing Hope"

Defenders of CHRISTIAN ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT



REAFFIRMING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WHERMAS the U. S. Constitution, based on Christian ethics for General Welfare, Justice, Tranquility, Blessings of Freedom, guarantees a Republican form of Government to secure against invasions of the fundamental, Godgiven, unalienable freedoms of religion, free enterprise, speech, press, peaceful assembly for redress of grievances, for diversity by individual rights and private means, and

WHEREAS the U. S. Supreme Court consistently reaffirms that we are founded to legislate, propagate, and secure general Christian faith, the common law; nothing be done to hurt Christianity; Christian law priority and Christian neutrality guide law and jurisprudence; secularism and secular passivity are unconstitutional; it is the duty of government to deter no-religion beliefs; atheists do not interfere; there is nothing compatible; they go their own way; bring infidels and savages unto human civility for a quiet and settled government; separation of church and state was never required, Christianity was; enter into confederations to preserve and maintain the True Gospel of the Lord Jesus; by vast majority we are a Christian people and a Christian nation; these are not personal sayings, but organic utterances, and

WHEREAS the U. S. Supreme Court did not rule out Bible and school prayers, but provided favorable First Amendment guides for civic, not religious, but civic objectives to uphold the moral order by patriotic and ceremonial exercises for love of country and Belief and God; for discipline, harmony, unity, enhancing authority to nurture the public conscience for lawful living by Christian ethics, without usurping the authority of the school Superintendent and guided that even legislated prayers are permitted for such civic objectives, to address a compelling state interest; student-initiated religious activities are permitted; and

WHEREAS Public Law, U. S. C. 172 declares ONE NATION UNDER GOD; and U. S. C. 174 directs the flag flies on Easter.

Thanksgiving, and Christmas; also, by Congressional Resolution and Presidential Proclamation 1983 is the

YEAR OF THE BIBLE, and

WHEREAS invading corrupt coalitions, verified by public records, by hostile actions attack fundamental rights and national security similar in ways to those in the Declaration of Independence and are addressed in Title 36, as "rabid communism," and the current communist goals direct; "...confine any resistance which intends to outlaw the communist party; do away with loyalty caths, capture both political parties, exploit the judiciary under guise of civil rights to change the existing order, control schools, teachers unions, student newspapers, mass media, music, art, literature, impose obscenity, breakdown cultural standards; infiltrate churches, eliminate school prayers by separation of church and state; discredit the Constitution as old-fashioned, belittle American culture and family; control property, education, social agencies, welfare, mental health clinics; control labor unions and free enterprise; stress the necessity to raise children away from their parents..." and

Teachers, as government employees, are exempt from the Hatch Act unconstitutionally, and exploited by tax funds with personal gains to destroy the purity of free elections, the balance of powers and Gerrymandering the nation for central controls over legislatures; and this totalitarianism controls elections, legislation, funding, high officials, policies, personnel, protecting the <u>oppressive IRS</u> against Churches, Christian schools, Christian broadcasting, threatening tax-exemption, and directing disregard for competence and character of those employed, censoring by deceptive means sermons, broadcasting content, administration, policy, curriculum..., and

Youth is targetted for mental, moral and economic destruction in education and military training systems, to disorient youth from religion and ethical character — the keystome of the arch of American government; billions are spent for foreign universities to enter the U. S. to propagate cultime, and swarms of communist professors enter the U. S. for public education under Federal Aid to Education. Under guises of Civil Rights and Great Society Programs, freedom of education, and due process are denied to redistribute wealth and opportunity, usurping parental sovereignty, local administration and fundamental rights to racial, social, economic, ethnic, ethical and total cultural integrity, and

The mass media denies the public right to know the true facts on public affairs, particularly on key

Supreme Court decisions which reassert that Christian ethics guide government, disguising freedom of speech

to breakdown the moral order and family — the core of civilization, through synchronized controls over music,

museums. literature. entertainment, and

Immigration laws are manipulated as political pay-offs to shift the population from European to Asiatic ethnics for future political, explosive conflicts, and

Judges nationwide argue among themselves whether Christian ethics guide government, some denouncing Christian ethics and advocating atheism; and Attorneys General provide deficient defenses to receive favored judgeships, trampling upon fundamental rights and mocking justice, and

Not only public institutions, but public land is invaded by false reports on Allen v Morton, 1973, D. C., U. S. Court of Appeals, and the National Park Service expels the celebration of the official-legal holiday of Christmas accommodating invaders to present hostile versions of the Scriptures with the Nativity Drama, Nativity Scene, with offensive literature and fund-raising; and still further permitting the Christmas Tree to be decorated with the six-pointed star of David, instead of the Christian five-pointed star of Beth-lehem; deceptively displaying the secular Yule Log and Reindeer, while censoring to exclude all aspects of Christian faith, the common law, from carols and other phases of the legal-official Holiday of Christmas. The obvious totalitarianism is evident by exploiting government parklands in Texas to re-route tourists to prevent them from seeing proof that evolution is a fraud as funded by taxes by the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Education, and disrespecting rights of grievances by repeating the false-hoods of the court case after the offenses are presented. Such denials of Christian holidays occur, also, in educational systems.

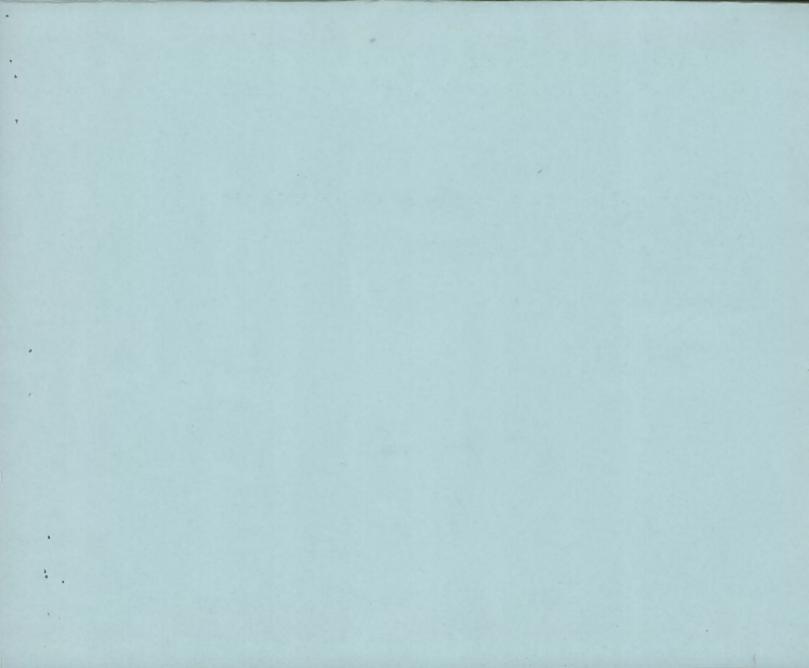
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED nationwide, that we, the DEFENDERS OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT, recognizing the foregoing threats to national security as violations of the Laws of Nature and the Laws of Nature's God, as presented in the Declaration of Independence; Title 36, U. S. C. 172; and the current communist goals reported in official documents, do hereby, assembled in this Symposium, April 9, 1983 in the District of Columbia,

REAFFIRM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, OUR FOUNDING PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN STHICS, THE U.S. SUPREME COURT
FAVORABLE GUIDES TO LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE AND THE LAWS OF THE LAND TO REPLEDGE OUR SACRED HONOR TO UPHOLD THE
CHRISTIAN MORAL ORDER OF THIS CHRISTIAN REPUBLIC IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRUE GOSPEL OF THE LORD JESUS, AND NOT
PROPHETS
ASSERTING THAT THE AUTHORITY OF OFFICIALS IS DERIVED FROM THE
CITIZENS, AND AUTHORITY OF ALL IS DERIVED FROM CHRIST, AND THAT ONLY BY SUCH MORAL ORDER CAN ORDERLY
DIVERSITY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS FIND PROTECTION TO KEEP OPEN CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES AND SANCTUARIES.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that with the same firm reliance upon Divine Guidance sought in the Declaration of Independence, THE DEFENDERS OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS, petition the President of the United States, Mr. Ronald Reagan, to reinforce President Eisenhower's Executive Order, No. 10450, 1954, long abandoned, amending its content with the Supreme Court mandates that Christian Ethics, THE TRUE GOSPEL OF THE LORD JESUS, guide government, without promoting religion, since no specific church or sect is favored or disfavored; that the public trust be restored by securing against rogues in high places raiding the public treasury, usurping Human Rights by subverting the Constitution; and that expediency be applied to secure all Executive Branch institutions, including the military and education, by holding accountable to the criminal code those who offend, oppress and deny others rights, coercing officials to withhold vital facts and to serve contrary to the security of the nation; and that these security measures be provided TOP PRIORITY in the President's War on Crimes; and further, that Cabinet Members and senior officials be alerted that official tenure and free nation survive only when free from impeachable offenses -- performance forever dedicated to the Code of Ethics for Public Officials with eternal awareness that NO OTHER NATION, but the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the CONSTITUTION are FIRST, now as always and forevermore:

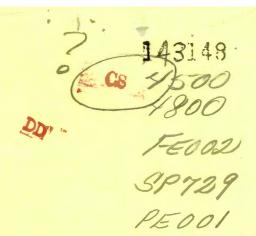
CHRISTIAN LAW PRIORITY, CHRISTIAN NEUTRALITY REMAIN THE GUIDES IN GOVERNMENT:

"...Who does not see that authority which can establish Christianity, in exclusion of all other religions, can with the same ease establish one Christian sect over another..." Engel, 1962, decision, (p. 8), reaffirming Evereon, J. Rutledge, (p. 65), 1947, stemming from Holy Trinity, 1892, values which structure the U. S. Constitution. (Emphasis added).



DRAFT/Date RR / PN (Rev. I) (Rev. II)	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Enclosures: Other: Other: Address attached
AVH//	attached
DearMrs. Neamon:	

May 13, 1983



Dear Mrs. Neamon:

Thank you for your letter and the interesting enclosures. I appreciate your concern to reinvigorate the values and ideals that inspired the founders of our nation.

I am enclosing a copy of an address which I gave several weeks ago in Orlando. I think it might be of interest to you. God bless you.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN A

Mrs. Anne Neamon Chairman Church-State Issues Defenders of Christian Ethics in Government Post Office Box 137 McLean, Virginia 22101

RR:PN:RCH:AVH:plr2pman

v enclosure

830514



Defenders of

Christian Ethics In Government

April 25, 1983

Title 36, U.S.C. 172

President Ronald Reagan White House Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

Enclosed for your personal review is a copy of the PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT, A REAFFIRMATION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Therein, you will find the laws of the land - the founding general Christian principles which structure the Constitution, institutions, and laws; Supreme Court clarifications; public laws which secure against invading corrupt coalitions; and a list of grievances of common nationwide outbursts, long-standing, against all three Branches of Government.

THE RESOLUTION provides the solution, which can be realized by application of existing laws. including the reaffirmation of the President Eisenhower Executive Order, listed therein, and an amendment to include further comments as noted.

The PETITION is submitted for your special review and referral to the responsibility of INTERNAL SECURITY, White House. The Board of Directors of DCEG would appreciate your personal comments on this vital nationwide message which made it clear with the 1980 elections, CHANGE NOT COMPROMISE! The message is intended for preparation of the celebration of the Fourth of July - INDEPENDENCE DAY. What specific corrective actions as providing non-political law-enforcement so that the reputation of FBI and Justice can be cleared from patronage to not just political, but to downright subversion, do you find possible to initiate?

Your early response will be appreciated.

Sincerely.

Anne Neamon, Chairman Church-state issues

FIELD OFFICE: P. O. Box 137

McLean, Va. 22101 "We are a Christian Nation . . . nothing can be done to hurt Christianity." Holy Trinty v. U.S. "Securalism is Unconstitutional... it is the duty of government to deter no-belief religions; government facilities cannot offend religious principles . . . Atheists go their own way . . . they do not interfere (with values of Christian nation)... Neutrality within the Christian community, not separation was intended and required (Free Exercise is for all by private arrangements, but the government remains loyal to Christian foundings.) Prayers and Bible reading by official encouragement for love of country and belief in God are permitted . . ." "We cannot overlook the fact that we are a Religious (bona fide Godly) people." Justice Goldberg. Engel, Abington, Roemer, Everson.

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A. Andres ~ 8-500

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