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INSIGHT

Prepared by: NAE Office of Public Affairs, 1430 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone 202-628-7911
Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Director/Forest D. Montgomery, Counsel

RC

Washington, DC / March, 1982
Volume IV, Number 3

DL

MB

Dear Evangelical Friend:

If it seems just yesterday that Congress was wrangling over the 1982 budget, that's because it was practically yesterday. The debate consumed so many months that Congress was tardy in adopting the spending bill and forced to fund the ongoing government with continuing resolutions. Now the 1983 budget battles follow closely on the heels of last year's and once again dominate the news.

Be prepared, however, for the sudden intrusion of social issues like abortion and school prayer. Parliamentary schedules allow such subjects to emerge almost at any time. Politically, Members of Congress prefer to dispense with such issues this spring, one way or the other, rather than closer to November's elections. Stay alert. It may be necessary to express yourself to Senators and Representatives by telephone, rather than by letter, for your opinion to count.

BEHIND THE BUDGET FIGHT

Three attitudes shape public and congressional thinking about federal spending. (1) Government should do more for people. (2) Government is doing enough for people.

(3) Government is doing too much for people. These philosophies relate most pointedly to social welfare and regulation. As for the first view, hardly anybody will come out of the closet and suggest that the federal budget should have massive increases. It is a measure of the national mood and of the "Reagan Revolution" that debate is no longer between #1 and #3. It's #2 versus #3. The President believes that taxpayers cannot afford current spending without damaging the economy. His "New Federalism" would additionally shift many social programs to the states, for better service and accountability.

FOOLISH FLAP

Along with the National Safety Council, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration planned a "Safety Sabbath" as part of a campaign to get Americans to wear their seat-belts. It won't happen. The help of the nation's religious leaders has been ruled out because civil libertarians intimidated the NHTSA by raising the specter of violations of church/state separation. Here is an illustration, if needed, of a ridiculous and erroneous erection of a "wall of separation" between church and state.

IS RELIGIOUS
FREEDOM
ALMOST DEAD?

To hear some reports, you would think that the demise of religious freedom is just around the corner. Let us reassure evangelicals. The sky is not falling. The President's bill denying tax exemption to schools that are guilty of racial discrimination is not the worst threat to religious freedom since Christians were thrown to the lions. There is, however, a threat to our evangelical witness in the propaganda being disseminated in an attempt to thwart President Reagan's efforts to rectify racial discrimination through legislation. In the exaggerated rhetoric of some about the bill's dire threat to religious freedom, only lip service is paid to the discrimination issue. Sadly, opponents of the bill frequently appear to be racists. How tragic.

Admittedly, Reagan's advisers handled the IRS/private schools issue poorly in January. One was charged that the Administration was afflicted with "botchulism." Nevertheless, Reagan's bill was introduced by Sen. Robert Dole (R-KS) on January 28, as S 2024. Is that bill beyond salvation? No. We believe that the bill is flawed in its failure to protect religious freedom, but we applaud its intent.

NAE has been a catalyst in trying to resolve the impasse. Our Counsel, Forest Montgomery, with the advice of others, has prepared a working draft of proposed legislation, suitably entitled "The Racial Justice and Religious Freedom Tax Act of 1982." It would deny tax exempt status to schools that practice invidious racial discrimination while providing ample safeguards against excessive IRS regulations not now provided by law, including the Ashbrook-Dornan amendments. We are working to have the bill introduced with several cosponsors.

EVANGELICAL
STUDENTS

Reports are that January's NAE Federal Seminar, with 125 Christian liberal arts college students, was the best ever. They heard two Senators, a Senator's wife, six Representatives, ABC news anchorman Steve Bell, Supreme Court Justice O'Connor, White House and State Department briefings, and spirited debates on defense and politics by nationally-known leaders. Having said that, here's a report we like even better. The hotel caterer noted that this was the finest group of students he had ever seen, adding, "I think it was their Christian upbringing." Agreed.

TALK OF
BALANCING
THE BUDGET

Huge federal budget deficits projected by the Administration have caused great concern on Wall Street and on Main Street. Here's something to keep in mind. Already 31 states have called for a constitutional convention, through their legislatures, to consider amending the federal constitution to require balanced budgets. Many political leaders fear that such a conclave would open the constitution to wide-ranging and harmful tinkering. That concern gives fresh incentive to Congress to do something before three more states bring the total to 34 and thus mandate such a convention. In the Senate, a balanced budget amendment now awaits floor action. It is S J Res 58. In the House, Rep. Harold Volkmer (D-MO) is circulating a discharge petition to force such an amendment, H J Res 149, out of the Judiciary Committee.

UPDATE ON
HUNGER BILL

As reported last summer and fall, the "Hunger Elimination and Global Security" bill, S 1675, would guarantee that our development assistance would actually get to the poor in other nations, and not be misdirected. It provides funds for farm and village self-help agricultural projects, and in our judgment deserves support.

Hearings on S 1675 will be held in late March before the Senate Agriculture Committee. So far only four of the committee's 17 members are cosponsors: Dole (R-KS), Andrews (R-ND), Leahy (D-VT) and Dixon (D-IL). Letters urging that committee's other Senators to support the bill are in order, especially if one is from your state. Majority Senators are Chairman Helms (NC), Hayakawa (CA), Lugar (IN), Cochran (MS), Boschwitz (MN), Jepsen (IA), and Hawkins (FL). Minority Senators are Huddleston (KY), Zorinsky (NE), Melcher (MT), Pryor (AR), Boren (OK), and Heflin (AL).

ONCE MORE

In case you haven't heard, our April 26-29 "Washington Insight Briefing" does for adults what our Federal Seminar does for students. See opposite page. This could be your year. Call us at 202-628-7911 for details, since the date is not far off.

NOTIFYING
PARENTS

The Department of Health and Human Services has proposed a regulation that all federally funded contraceptives and birth-control devices dispensed to teenagers must be followed by parental notification within ten days. Some medical and family planning groups oppose the regulation, but we think it is the best way to adhere to a congressional mandate that federal family planning programs "encourage family involvement." If a child must get permission to go on a field trip, why not at least inform parents after birth-control devices have been prescribed? Letters of support are needed. Write to The Hon. Richard Schweiker, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC 20201.

ABORTION
FIGHT HITS
SENATE FIRST

During the National Prayer Breakfast, the President reiterated his concern at the widespread taking of the lives of innocent humans through abortion. This is an affront to God, the Giver of Life, he indicated. The GOP-dominated Senate thus is the arena for the first step in the legislative struggle re: abortion. Sen. Jesse Helms' (R-NC) Human Life Bill, declaring that "the life of each human being begins at conception," can be called up for full Senate debate at any time. A Human Life Amendment introduced by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT) may have been approved by the full Senate Judiciary Committee as early as February 23. We'll not list the arguments for HLB or HLA again this month.

Instead, let me strongly suggest that it's time for pro-life forces to stop intramural squabbling, cease caring who gets credit for any success, and support each other. Why should the President back or Congress pass restrictive legislation when the pro-lifers are unable to stand unified? One judicious leader suggested that "any legislation that passes is better than any that does not pass."

PRESIDENT
CALLS TO
DAY OF PRAYER

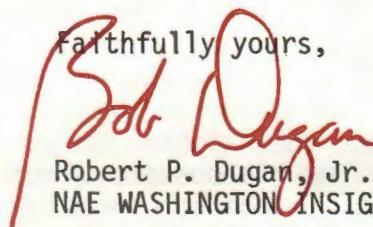
Your editor was in the Cabinet Room at the White House on February 12, as President Reagan signed a Proclamation naming the "first Thursday in May," May 6, 1982 a National Day of Prayer. He chose Lincoln's birthday to announce the call to prayer, since Lincoln revived the custom after decades of neglect. The first such Day of Prayer was proclaimed one year before the founding of our nation. Following the Civil War, there were again many decades without a Day of Prayer. We urge evangelical denominations and churches to develop meaningful and creative prayer times on May 6. A decree is one thing. Actual praying is another. As the President said to the Religious Broadcasters earlier this week, "We need God more than He needs us!" In the Cabinet Room he quoted with feeling II Chronicles 7:14.

WILL CONGRESS
VOTE FOR
PRAYER?

The Helms' (R-NC) school prayer bill, which would allow local communities to practice voluntary prayer in their public schools by restricting the authority of federal courts, could come up at any time in the full Senate.

Informal polling shows that 53 Senators support the bill, S 1742. Similar legislation in the House depends again in 1982 on the success of a Discharge Petition, No. 3, which would force it out of the committee sitting on it. About 100 of the necessary 218 Representatives have signed the Petition. In 1965 an NAE resolution advocated "the enactment of suitable legislation by Congress which will strengthen the provision of the free exercise of religion in national life and allow reference to or the aid of God in any government or public document, activity or ceremony." Thus, NAE has testified in favor of such legislation in past years. We wonder how many Members of Congress saw the February 8 Newsweek poll, showing that 61% of the voters would be more likely to vote for a candidate favoring return of prayer to schools?

Faithfully yours,



Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Editor
NAE WASHINGTON INSIGHT

March, 1982

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Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Director/Forest D. Montgomery, Counsel/Richard Cizik, Researcher

Washington, DC / November, 1981
Volume III, Number 11

Dear Evangelical Friend:

Congressional leaders have hoped to recess for the year by November 20 at the latest, but it appears that this first session will drag on into December. Why? Many issues had been held back in favor of single-minded devotion to debate on economic issues. Now that the economic recovery program has been passed, the dam has burst.

Evidence of congressional discipline lies in these revealing statistics. Through September 30, the House took just 211 roll call votes, compared to an average of 600 the prior five years. Comparable figures for the Senate were 301 in '81, and 475 average in 1976-80.

ADDITIONAL BUDGET CUTS?

Capitol Hill will endure the anguish of more spending reductions, as the Administration struggles to reduce deficits and finally balance the federal budget. Here is the problem faced by members of Congress. Two-thirds of the federal budget is comprised of defense, social security, medicare, and interest on the national debt. Take them in reverse. Interest is fairly well set and non-adjustable. Social security and medicare are politically untouchable, judging by the outcries. President Reagan contends that defense expenditures cannot be cut more than \$2 billion, without jeopardizing national security. Thus, any further spending reductions must come from the remaining one-third of the budget, which is largely social programs. That's why defense costs are under such intense debate, in the proverbial "guns versus butter" confrontation.

DEDUCTIONS FOR CHARITY

Churches and religious organizations will do well to explain the new law relating to deductions for charitable contributions starting next year. People who don't itemize will be able to deduct some of their gifts, and the deduction will get bigger each year, through 1986. On 1982 and 1983 returns, givers will be able to deduct 25% of donations, to a maximum deduction of \$25. In 1984, the ceiling will rise to \$75. In 1985, half of all donations will be deductible, while in 1986, total donations will be deductible, with no ceiling. Meantime, it should be emphasized that most tithers will benefit by itemizing deductions. Failure to take time to compute one's tax liability both ways could result in poor stewardship.

O'HAIR
REBUFFED

Early in its 1981-82 term, the Supreme Court rejected two more of Madalyn Murray O'Hair's quixotic attempts to erase any vestige of religious observance from public life. In refusing to hear the cases, the Court left in effect a lower federal court ruling that allowed the Austin, Texas city council to open its meetings with an invocation, delivered by a local clergyman, but not prepared or reviewed by city officials. It also declined to review a ruling that permitted Texas state legislators to display a nativity scene at Christmas and a menorah during Hanukkah, in the state capitol. The Court obviously recognizes that separation of church and state has nothing to do with keeping the influence of Christianity out of government.

COURT WILL
CONSIDER

On the other hand, the Court happily is considering two other cases involving important religious freedom issues. As reported last month, NAE filed an amicus curiae brief urging the Supreme Court to hear the Bob Jones University case. On October 13, the Court agreed to review that case in combination with another. One of the best constitutional lawyers in the country, Attorney William Ball, will argue the case, probably early next year. In its first week, the Supreme Court heard arguments in Widmar v. Vincent, in which the 8th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals had held that a University of Missouri regulation prohibiting religious student groups from meeting on campus for worship and religious teaching violated the First Amendment rights of the students. NAE is also involved in this case with a friend-of-the-court brief, entreating the High Court to uphold the lower court's decision.

POLITICAL
TREND
OBSERVED

Long-time political consultant Mark Shields, a columnist now, revealed some statistics that haven't received much attention. In the last three presidential elections, the Republican candidates received a combined total of 24.5 million more votes than their Democratic counterparts. Even more startling is the difference in electoral votes. Of the composite 150 states in those three elections, the Democratic contenders carried just 30, while the Republicans carried 120.

WITH FRIENDS
LIKE THIS...

Not everything is what it appears to be. A new national organization called "Friends of the Family" may not seem that to you, when you understand its purpose. Proposing its creation, Dr. Michael P. Lerner insists that "the definition of family now be expanded to include single-parent families, extended families, gay families and kinship networks." His goal is "to take this issue out of the hands of the Right and show that the best defense of what people really want in family life will come through a progressive restructuring of the economic and political fabric of American society." Lerner is director of the Institute for Labor and Mental Health, a non-profit federally funded organization that works with trade unions around the nation. He floated his proposal in a September address in San Antonio, Texas, predicting that "'Friends of the Family' will provide intellectual and political force which could destroy the base upon which Right-wing ideological dominance now rests."

VIOLENCE
THAT COULD BE
CURTAILED

Drunken driving has claimed the lives of about 250,000 Americans in the last decade. In our opinion, this is as appalling a manifestation of violence as are the crimes tabulated by the FBI. The major difference is that drunken driving violence is in significant measure preventable, given the national will to act. NAE took early leadership on this issue and will continue to do so. In January, we called attention to preventive legislation introduced by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-RI) and Rep. Michael Barnes (D-MD). You responded heavily to our article re: Christian responsibility on this subject, and it has been reprinted in several denominational magazines. Then, last month, in a commentary over 125 Christian radio stations in which this editor has a weekly by-line, we endorsed the idea of a President's Blue Ribbon Commission to investigate ways to prevent further deaths from alcohol-related driving. Your help in building momentum is now crucial.

Why not write the President, urging him to appoint such a Commission? It should be a top priority. Write to The President, The White House, Washington, DC 20500, Dear Mr. President. Additionally, nothing will happen in the House of Representatives re: HR 2488, the Alcohol-Impaired Driver Act, unless hearings are held on the bill. Thus far, Rep. Glenn Anderson (D-CA) has not given priority to this legislation, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation. Hundreds of letters to him, with a copy to your Representative, would give an added incentive to hold hearings on HR 2488.

A GOOD SOURCE
OF REVENUE?

The Reagan Administration is seeking additional sources of revenue, for budget-balancing purposes, but does not wish to renege on its tax cuts for businesses and individuals. We think that certain excise taxes should be a popular possibility. Raising the tax on cigarettes, suggested last month, is a simple matter of justice, since those funds would cover medicare costs from smoking-caused diseases. Likewise, raising the excise tax on alcoholic beverages seems just, in terms of the article above. Further, there's fiscal justice to such an increase. The federal tax per unit of alcohol has remained the same since 1951. If it had kept up with inflation, the government would have been \$77 billion richer by 1981. The difference would have been \$15 billion last year alone. And . . . neither alcohol nor tobacco is nutritionally necessary!

HUNGER BILL
NEEDS SUPPORT

The "Hunger Elimination and Global Security Act," which we reported in August, was finally introduced on September 28 by Sen. Ted Stevens (R-AK) for Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-OR). With 25 cosponsors, almost evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats, S 1675 has been assigned to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It contains a new section with special emphasis on alleviating hunger in sub-Saharan Africa. Evangelicals looking for a governmental vehicle to aid the hungry around the world will find this legislation to be the best available. In spite of the strong early cosponsorship, grassroots support is needed from those who believe that a prosperous United States has some responsibility for the desperately needy of the world. Letters to Senators are in order.

BRIEFINGS
LOOKING GREAT

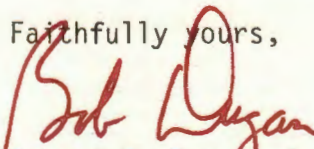
Our annual Federal Seminar and our Washington Insight Briefing invariably draw praise from participants. In January, students from more than fifteen Christian colleges will have the high privilege of hearing and questioning Justice Sandra Day O'Connor at the Supreme Court, in one of the few engagements she has accepted. They will also hear Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-SC), Judiciary Chairman, in a breakfast at the Senate. Similar high caliber leaders will address the April 26-29 Washington Insight Briefing for pastors and lay people. The cost is reasonable, and we will occupy a new Capitol Hill hotel. Write us immediately for a brochure and then mail in your registration. We predict a superb week.

MENTIONING
MONEY

Almost every issue of INSIGHT mentions money, in terms of budgets and taxes. This month I mention finances again, but this time in terms of NAE's financial need.

Since this is only the second such low-key appeal to be found among 33 issues thus far, I write without apology. Our office has not been immune to the economic crunch that the whole nation has felt. If you have found INSIGHT helpful, and if you appreciate the importance of our office to evangelicals and to the entire country, you might consider a contribution. We need your help now. A check for \$10, for \$100, or in any amount, will be extremely important to us in the next few days. Please mail your tax-deductible contribution to the National Association of Evangelicals, Box 28, Wheaton, Illinois 60187. Mark it for the Office of Public Affairs. I will be most grateful.

Faithfully yours,



Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Editor
NAE WASHINGTON INSIGHT

November, 1981

P.S. If we needed confirmation of our strategy, CQ's Congressional Insight just provided it. Speaking of the best way to influence Congress, it states that "Members put much more stock in spontaneous citizen input than in formal lobbying." In short, your communication with your Representative and Senators is our success -- or failure.

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Washington, DC / May, 1981
Volume III, Number 5

Dear Evangelical Friend:

America exhaled more than a sigh of relief at the failed assassination attempt on President Reagan. It was a prayer of gratitude, and well it should have been. The operating surgeon felt the President would have died if taken to the White House or to a more distant hospital. A larger than .22 caliber bullet might have killed four.

Speaking of the location of the explosive bullet, so close to the heart, surgeon Benjamin Aaron suggested "there was some kind of Divine Providence or something riding with that bullet. Because it still had a lot of zing, and one can only conjecture how much worse things might have been." Long ago David said to Jonathan, "there is but a step between me and death." That is true for us all.

THE ASSAILANT Fortunately there was little flagellation of the nation in the press, attempting to blame society in general for the attempt. It was an irrational deed perpetrated by a tragically confused young man from a Christian family. Strictly an isolated event. Evangelicals surely will pray for the Hinckley family. There, but for the grace of God, goes anybody's son.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM

While there is universal admiration for Reagan's humor, courage, and stamina following March 30, it will take more than sympathy to pass his spending and tax cut package. If he had been able to make a few telephone calls during early convalescence, the fate of his economic program would not have been as uncertain when Congress began its Easter break. Decisions made in May will be based in large measure on the opinions of constituents at home. Did you attend a "town meeting" or otherwise hear your Senators or Representative during the recess? Evangelicals need to develop their interest in attending such meetings. Regularly.

GUN CONTROL

The single most predictable result of the attempted assassination was a resurging effort to pass gun control legislation. Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA) and Rep. Peter Rodino (D-NJ) have introduced bills to ban cheap handguns known as "Saturday night specials," in order to inhibit a growing murder rate. Opponents of

gun control consistently contend that the right to keep and bear arms is necessary for personal freedom and protection, and that it is guaranteed by the Second Amendment. NAE has neither debated nor taken a position on this issue, but evangelicals with strong feelings one way or the other ought to make them known now, while the debate is hot.

A Time cartoon appears devastating. A Senator is stating that his position on gun control has not changed because "I get hundreds of letters a week opposing it." When asked about the 10,000 people killed each year by handguns he responds, "They seem to be much less vocal." On the other hand, gun victim Ronald Reagan remains steadfastly opposed to any gun control legislation. It's a tough subject.

POSTAL RATES The religious press, along with other non-profits, could
THREATEN be in real trouble depending on the outcome of Postal
CHURCH PRESS Service appropriations. Many religious newspapers and
 magazines might be forced to cease publishing or at the
 least to cut back on frequency or on quality. Background to the cur-
 rent threat lies in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, mandating
 that every class of mail should pay its own way. That seemed fair.
 However, non-profit organizations have historically been entitled to
 preferred postage rates since Pony Express days.

In order not to break the backs of the non-profits, a phase-in period for the increases was extended in two steps to sixteen years. So far so good. But even with this consideration, non-profit organizations have experienced a 1500% rate increase in the last decade, the largest of any class of mailers. Now the Postal Service may not be able to live up to the remaining years of its sixteen year plan, because of budget cuts voted by Congress.

The Senate included none of the required \$289 million subsidy for non-profit mailers in its postal appropriations, but the House restored \$150 million in its version. If the Senate prevails, non-profits will have their rates immediately boosted to those proposed for 1987, a 94% increase in 2nd Class and a 55% increase in 3rd Class. Telephone calls may be better than letters, since action is needed immediately. Phone your Representative's district office and your Senators' state offices to urge adoption of the House provision of \$150 million, so that Congress will keep faith at least partially on the phasing-in. Our office will target conferees, once appointed.

TRUTH IN LABELING If Rep. George Brown (D-CA) gets his way, there will be health warnings on alcoholic beverage labeling and advertising. His HR 2251 would require it. Brown placed in the Congressional Record a speech by the Director of the American Council on Alcohol Problems addressed to the British Parliament, in which he said "alcoholic beverages create severe problems. They cause more deaths, injury, illness and human misery than all other drugs combined." Most people would agree. Dollar costs for lost production, medical expenses and auto accidents run well into the billions, not to mention human anguish. Brown needs public support for his bill.

LINING UP
FOR 1984

Did you think that Presidential politics would cease and desist for a couple of years after last November's election? We have news for you. Campaigning never stops.

There is no shortage of Democrats eager to challenge Ronald Reagan in 1984. The list begins with former Vice President Walter Mondale. At least four Democratic senators are interested: John Glenn (OH), Gary Hart (CO), Edward Kennedy (MA), and Paul Tsongas (MA). The last mentioned may actually be looking toward 1988 or beyond. Three Democratic Governors are testing the waters: Jerry Brown (CA), Robert Graham (FL), and Jay Rockefeller (WV).

Here in Washington, political rumors are nearly as vital as the air we breathe. Clues to Presidential ambition are as thin as the report that Senator Glenn is accepting speaking engagements across the country, contrary to his Ohio-only policy since his first election in 1974. Clues are as straightforward as the knowledge that Mondale responded to an interviewer's inquiry as to whether he would like to be sworn in on January 20, 1985 by saying, "I'll try to give you a very clever answer. Yes." Some clues are as intriguing as figuring why Rockefeller would spend \$9.3 million of his own money on a successful gubernatorial re-election campaign in West Virginia. At the current salary, he would have to be Governor for 186 years to recoup that investment. He just may have something bigger in mind.

WILL THE ZIP
BE ZAPPED?

Senators David Durenberger (R-MN) and Roger Jepsen (R-IA) are leading a fight to "ZAP the ZIP" before the new nine-digit zip code goes into effect on June 1. The Postal

Service claims that the system would cut costs and aid efficiency, but these senators contend that the system would be inordinately difficult for individuals and excessively expensive for organizations. The 1900 page ZIP code directory would expand to 30,000 pages. Most churches and religious organizations without computers would probably have to change and maintain mailing lists by dialing a toll-free telephone number. Durenberger is looking for a public outcry to help him get his S 678 to the Senate floor, to "do a number" on the expanded ZIP.

PERSUADING
CONGRESS

On occasion we've been asked to call off the dogs in terms of letter-writing. That is an acknowledgment that pressure has produced. Citizens tend to forget the im-

portance of congressional contact when the tide seems to be going their way. Here is an illustration, without reference to the merits of the case. Everyone was aware that mail was once 100-1 in favor of the President's spending cuts, so many supporters did not write. That allowed the flow to shift so that favorable mail was only 3-2 by the end of March, thus emboldening opponents of Reagan's plan.

So that you'll always have the correct format at hand, why not save this INSIGHT. Address a senator as The Honorable (full name), United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510, Dear Senator (name). Address a representative as The Honorable (full name), House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515, Dear Mr. or Mrs. (name).

EQUAL RIGHTS
FOR WOMEN

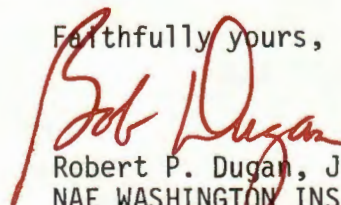
NAE has never expressed itself on the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. Incidentally, hardly anyone predicts that it will be ratified by its second deadline, June 30, 1982. ERA opponents have often argued that equal rights for women should be achieved legislatively, rather than by a constitutional amendment with, to them, undesirable implications. Now those opponents have a chance to demonstrate their good faith, in supporting a bill to correct certain inequitable laws re: women.

Three majority party senators introduced that opportunity on April 7, as the "Economic Equity Act of 1981," S 888. They are Senators Mark Hatfield (R-OR), David Durenberger (R-MN), and Bob Packwood (R-OR). Their bill would not impose greater governmental control nor significantly increase costs to taxpayers, but rather would alter discriminatory laws which perpetuate economic disadvantage to women in society. The Act proposes reforms in public and private pension laws, tax policy, insurance, and government regulation. On first reading the bill looks excellent. We believe that evangelicals will find it a vehicle for supporting justice for women.

HUMOR
DEPARTMENT

We chuckled at columnist Dick West's clever juxtaposition of names recently, in the Capitol Hill weekly Roll Call. He suggested certain appropriate legislation, originated by current members of Congress. How about a wishing well deregulation bill submitted by two Coyne's and a Fountain? You need not necessarily look for these: an Early-Frost weather control bill; a Pickle-Pepper bill, or Long-Rhodes highway construction legislation. The target at which a Quayle-Hunter bill aims should be evident. In the Senate, any gun control legislation should be a Cannon-Lugar bill. Concerned about a breakdown of discipline in the military? Nunn-Obey speaks to the question.

Faithfully yours,



Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Editor
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Volume III, Number 4

Dear Evangelical Friend:

As you read, spring is turning Washington green with lush extravagance. Azaleas and flowers are everywhere, with dogwoods and the legendary cherry trees adding their unique magnificence. You should visit the capital. More than that, your input is needed as Congress shows signs of new life and new legislation begins to bud. A number of items in this INSIGHT should generate letters or phone calls.

Not incidentally, all Members of Congress and the White House receive our INSIGHT each month. We get enough feedback to know that we are being read. Is your church or organization receiving sufficient copies so that every family and single adult can have one?

ON THOSE With strong public backing, the President seems likely
SPENDING CUTS to get most of the \$48.6 billion spending cuts proposed
for fiscal 1982. Only military expenditures have been spared in the slashing, but the Administration assures that it will maintain a "social safety net for the truly needy." Congressional opponents are almost forced to support the cuts, lest they block the President's bold program and be held accountable at the polls in two years. On the other hand, liberal opponents can reason that they cannot lose by supporting Reagan. If his plan does not work, as they expect, they will have given him enough rope to hang himself. If it does work, they can seek re-election as wise, bipartisan statesmen.

Almost every federal program feels the pinch. As Budget Director David Stockman said, "the thundering herd of sacred cows has been reduced to a handful." Our advice is that you study the cuts. You may wish to oppose some, e.g., the 75% cutback on the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism budget. Should we save millions now and waste billions in highway deaths, broken homes, and absenteeism from work? You may wish to support others, e.g., Title X funding of the Public Health Service Act. This program is more controversial than its family planning function sounds. It has funded pro-abortion groups, values clarification, and much objectionable sex education. Reauthorization of Title X funding is sought by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-CA) in S. 288.

THE TIMING
COULDN'T
BE BETTER

Put theologically, a remarkable new evangelical concern for the poor seems literally providential. Many charge that President Reagan will not be able to balance the budget without balancing it on the backs of the poor.

In that light, a burgeoning evangelical social concern could become part of the national solution. A blue ribbon group of major evangelical leaders seemed unanimously supportive of plans being pushed by the new Foundation for the Poor, in a by-invitation meeting on the afternoon of the National Prayer Breakfast, February 5.

Whether the President adopts their recommendation of a National Commission on the Poor or not, evangelicals will move ahead in seeking alternative solutions to the problems of the nation's ghettos. Under the leadership of Dr. E. V. Hill, a black Baptist minister from Los Angeles, the Foundation intends to combine the resources of suburban congregations with the needs of assigned blocks in inner cities. The entire effort will use private resources, and not cost the government any money. INSIGHT will report developments in this gratifying broadening of evangelical social and political interest.

HOW TO
INFLUENCE
WASHINGTON

Our ideal is government "of the people." To have it, we must provide basic information showing the people how to communicate with the Federal government. Our office is distributing a 32-page booklet, in cooperation with other religious bodies, "Register Citizen Opinion, 1981." It lists the leading figures in the White House, Congress, and the Judiciary, with Members of Congress shown by state and committee assignment. An introductory section shows how to write effective letters, with proper form and addresses provided. INSIGHT readers may have a single free copy by writing our Washington office and enclosing a self-addressed business-size envelope with 35¢ postage attached. We must charge for quantities, unfortunately, but ten will cost just \$5.

WHITE HOUSE
RELIGION
LIAISON

The White House announced on March 17 that Morton Blackwell would be Special Assistant to the President with duties including religious affairs. He also is responsible for liaison to veterans, native Americans, limited government groups, and fraternal organizations. Many religious leaders have expressed disappointment at the apparent diminishing of attention to the religious community by the Reagan Administration. After all, former President Carter had a staff of three devoting full time to religious liaison.

Religion need not feel snubbed. Elizabeth Dole, Assistant to the President for Public Liaison, explained the situation to us in a March 18 conversation in her White House office. Under Carter, her counterpart had a staff of 78, while she was allotted a total of 16 persons for all liaison, as part of the Reagan commitment to reduce Federal spending. Obviously it was impossible to assign one of those slots exclusively to religious liaison, in spite of the fact that Mrs. Dole perceives and appreciates the importance of the religious community. She intends to keep Administration doors open to evangelicals.

WE'VE BEEN
ASKED

In briefings around the country, questioners frequently ask whether groups like the Coalition for Common Sense, organized by former Sen. George McGovern, or People for the American Way, led by television producer Norman Lear, will successfully counter the conservative political trend. We feel that they will make some impact, particularly through media attention. In the long haul, however, large sums of money will be needed for paid advertising and support of political candidates. In that connection, fund-raiser Richard Viguerie makes a credible claim that conservatives are ten years ahead of liberals in technology and results, especially in his forte, direct mail. Richard Conlon, executive director of the Democratic Study Group admitted as much, saying "We're in the Stone Age when it comes to fundraising, compared with the GOP." Party statistics support the two men. The three official Republican national committees raised \$109 million in the 1979-80 election cycle, while the three Democratic national committees raised only \$19 million.

NEW STRATEGY
TO FIGHT
ABORTION

The pro-life movement is feeling more clout now than ever before. Both the President and his Secretary of Health and Human Services, Richard Schweiker, strongly support the right to life of the unborn. Add to that anti-abortion activist Dr. Everett Koop, NAE Layman-of-the-Year, who has been named Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health and Surgeon General of the United States. In spite of congressional gains, however, the most ardent supporters of a Human Life Amendment (HLA) admit that they lack the 2/3 vote necessary to propose a Constitutional amendment to the states. Thus there is great excitement at a brilliant strategy to move the U.S. toward eliminating abortion, without an amendment.

The fresh approach is wrapped in a Human Life Bill (HLB) which would legislatively reverse the 1973 Roe v. Wade Supreme Court decision that threw out state laws restricting abortion. The HLB would require a simple majority vote in the House and Senate, whereas the HLA would demand 2/3 plus ratification by 38 States. Introduced on January 19, the Human Life Bill is HR 900, sponsored by Reps. Henry Hyde (R-IL) and Romano Mazzoli (D-KY), and an identical S 158 in the Senate, sponsored by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC). It provides that "human life shall be deemed to exist from conception." Having established that, the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments would protect unborn persons from being deprived of life, without due process of law. The Supreme Court acknowledged in Roe v. Wade that "if the suggestion of personhood is established, the appellants's case, of course, collapses; for the fetus's right to life would then be guaranteed specifically..."

Not all pro-lifers have jumped on the HLB bandwagon. The life-at-conception definition might preclude two birth-control methods, they argue, the intrauterine device and the pill. More important, HLA supporters remind HLB supporters that their bill could be amended or even repealed by another Congress, and that it might become a substitute for the ultimate protection of an HLA. Nevertheless, we expect most evangelicals will rally behind the HLB as the most feasible current deterrent to abortion-on-demand. Letters and calls will do it.

ANTI-SEMITISM
INCREASING

Our office was startled and disheartened to learn of a major outbreak of anti-Semitism in the United States.

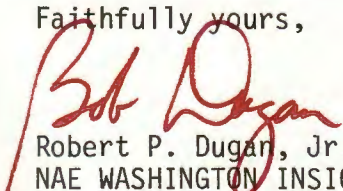
The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reported 377 such incidents during 1980, compared to 129 in 1979. These included such heinous acts as fire bombings, swastika daubings, arson, and cemetery desecrations. No wonder Reps. Stephen Solarz (D-NY) and Mario Biaggi (D-NY) have introduced legislation proposing stiff new federal penalties against those who seek to injure, intimidate or interfere with the free exercise of religious beliefs as secured by the Constitution. About 1/3 of the incidents occurred in their state.

WAR AND PEACE

Not without reason, evangelicals have often been criticized for inconsistent political concerns. Articulate advocates of life when it pertains to the unborn, we have been strangely silent on the nuclear arms race, a life-or-death issue for all of humanity. Christianity Today has broken that silence in a March 27 editorial. No way could we reduce the reasoning to a couple of paragraphs, but the article draws "three devastating conclusions" about the stand-off with Russia, suggesting "negotiation of a new treaty, better than SALT II, built around a moratorium on nuclear armaments as proposed by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-OR) in his amendment to SALT II."

We could debate the editorial as could our readers. For example, with nuclear-armed submarines, who says we would have no defense if struck first? Is it not naive to go beyond Hatfield, contending that it would be a mistake to "make a moratorium the necessary condition for approval of any nuclear disarmament"? Our point is neither to endorse nor argue CT's conclusions in this space, but rather to commend this influential evangelical journal for its thoughtful initiation of discussion on a most weighty issue. Evangelicals need to speak out on questions of war and peace. Humbly. We hope to be a catalyst.

Faithfully yours,


Robert P. Dugar, Jr., Editor
NAE WASHINGTON INSIGHT

April, 1981

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INSIGHT



Prepared by: NAE Office of Public Affairs, 1430 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone 202-628-7911
Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Director/Forest D. Montgomery, Counsel/Richard Cizik, Researcher

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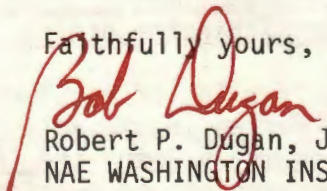
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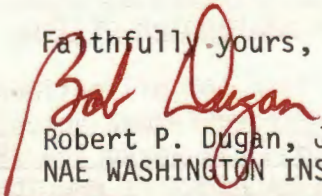
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Evangelicals are especially sanguine. After all, the President is committed to many of their concerns. Still, evangelicals will need to be realistic, for political change comes slowly. There will be very little instant gratification on legislative issues.

Congress used the first two weeks of December to orient its new members, to elect leadership for the next two years, and to make committee assignments. Suffice it to say, many evangelicals and friends of NAE are now in significant leadership positions.

WHAT
CONGRESS
DIDN'T DO

Congressional Quarterly says that "the 96th Congress spent the first half of 1980 confronting economic issues and the second half of the year avoiding them." The majority party's lame duck strategy backfired with the Republican upset at the polls. Most controversial legislation was held off for 1981. At this writing, final funding decisions are not set in concrete. The Senate debated 155 amendments and passed enough to cause Majority Leader Robert Byrd to scorn the routine spending bill as a "Christmas tree." It remains to be seen which of the "pork barrel" provisions will remain after a conference committee reconciles the House and Senate versions of the bill.

Most observers feel that the prior Congress failed to live up to expectations. Legislation anticipated but unaccomplished included a balanced budget, welfare and regulatory reform, revised criminal code, national health insurance, SALT II treaty, youth unemployment bill, fair housing act revisions, greater lobby disclosure requirements, and a domestic violence bill. On the other hand, in late summer Congress passed the major environmental Alaska Lands bill and in late fall created a "superfund" to clean up toxic wastes.

A NEW
CONGRESS
COMING

Noises from Capitol Hill indicate that the economy will have top priority in the 97th Congress. Other issues will take a back seat for a while to cutting taxes and government spending, as Congress and the Administration fight to get inflation under control. Then you can anticipate efforts to produce a constitutional amendment requiring balanced budgets, increased defense spending, and welfare reform which will tighten eligibility requirements and increase benefits to the truly needy, at the same time adding work requirements in many cases.

Few leaders are mentioning issues that galvanized the New Right, such as abortion and school prayer. Even those fighting for these causes realize that they will have to come later. We predict that a sleeper will arise: tuition tax credits for education. This editor just completed an article for NAE's Action magazine on this subject. For an advance, not-for-publication copy, send us a stamped and self-addressed envelope. Evangelicals must think through this issue.

EVANGELICAL
TO BE
CHAPLAIN

The new Chaplain of the U.S. Senate, 50th to serve in that post, will be well-known evangelical Richard C. Halverson. For 22 years pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Bethesda, Maryland, he has long carried on an effective behind-the-scenes ministry among national leaders. Halverson was nominated at a December 2 Republican caucus by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-OR), with support by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC). Others were considered, but Halverson received the most votes. The current Senate Chaplain, Dr. Edward L.R. Elson, has submitted his resignation effective February 1. First order of business when the Senate convenes January 5 will be approval of its officers, including the Chaplain.

CHALLENGE
TO
CHAPLAINCY

Madalyn Murray O'Hair is at it again. Last June, with son Jon and the atheist Society of Separationists, she filed a suit claiming that Congress is barred by the Constitution from having chaplains on its payroll. It is her contention that government funding of the chaplains' activities violates the First Amendment "establishment of religion" prohibition.

NAE is confident that the DC District Court will not hold that this 200 year tradition is unconstitutional. The House appointed its first chaplain July 9, 1779. A similar suit was dismissed in 1973 on the ground that, under the Constitution, both the House and Senate are granted authority to choose their officers and determine the rules of their proceedings. It is possible that the Court might rule that O'Hair as a taxpayer has no standing to bring the suit.

CONSERVATIVE
DEMOCRATS
ORGANIZE

The new philosophical majority in the House, mentioned last month, will be enhanced and developed into a political majority on some issues by a new bloc. Led by Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-TX), 40 majority Members have formed a Conservative Democratic Forum. They hope to nudge Speaker O'Neill to the right and help shape the legislative agenda.

ABORTION
BALANCE
TILTS

Pro-lifers were probably the most successful single-issue advocates last year. They are ecstatic at the outcome of the 1980 elections, estimating that they gained 9-12 votes in the Senate and 19-25 in the House for a Human Life Amendment, designed to protect the unborn. According to the Christian Action Council, "the battle over whether federal funds will be used to subsidize abortions has been won for good." Add to that Sen. Bob Packwood's (R-OR) warning to the National Abortion Rights Action League last January that, "if the anti-choice movement succeeds in defeating only a few -- even one or two -- of those who lead the abortion fight, then we could see their constitutional amendment pass Congress."

TELEVISION
GETS WORSE

Even jaded professional reviewers acknowledge that TV is becoming bolder, apparently daring the public to protest its sex-oriented shows. Biblical morality is mocked in many of the new 1980-81 series. Rather than just wishing that the actors had stayed on strike, certain organizations are gearing up to boycott the products of advertisers sponsoring blatant immorality. Whether you wish to participate in such boycotts or not, at least the networks should know if you find their programming objectionable. Why not write? Candidly, thoughtfully, forcefully.

ABC-TV
1330 Avenue of
the Americas
New York, NY 10019

CBS-TV
51 W. 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019

NBC-TV
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10020

CAUGHT IN
CONTRADICTION

Many church leaders with liberal political views have for months been decrying the New Christian Right's influence upon legislation and the elections. In recent months the National Council of Churches has been urging our government to "open dialogue with the PLO," in effect seeking official recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The NCC has also called for Israel to accept the PLO as a sovereign state. Never mind the fact that most people consider the PLO to be an international terrorist organization. Why did not these same liberal religious leaders denounce the NCC's attempted persuasion as a violation of the separation of church and state? Their silence is a contradiction.

DIALOGUE
URGED

Prominent evangelical theologian Carl F.H. Henry has publicly proposed a meeting of evangelical leadership re: Christian involvement in politics. We strongly endorse his proposal that 100 key evangelicals with long-standing interest in both evangelism and public concerns should convene to discuss many crucial questions. Not the least of these is the tension generated among Christians by the assumption that the New Christian Right speaks for all. Lines of communication and understanding need to be developed on subjects as broad as defining biblical priorities in social justice, or as narrow as so-called Christian voting score-cards. Wheaton College professor Robert Webber has issued a similar call. Whatever transpires, our office will be very much involved.

MISSIONARY
TAXES
UNRESOLVED

The question of whether missionaries serving overseas must pay income taxes on 1979 income had not been resolved at our INSIGHT deadline. NAE made a strong final push to secure the changes in the Foreign Earned Income Act reported over the last year, through strategically placed phone calls from mission executives and nearly 100 hand-delivered letters to key Members of Congress. If the second concurrent budget resolution suddenly passes, as we write, Congress will adjourn and the matter will be omitted. If not, the changes stand a good chance of passing. We feel that 1981 will bring success if 1980 does not, and will continue to press for this tax relief, with your help.

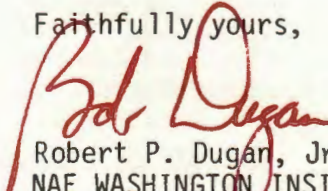
HOMOSEXUAL
FUNDING

In September, INSIGHT reported the House's barring the Legal Services Corporation from using funds for "promoting, defending or protecting homosexuality," by a vote of 290-113. The Senate in mid-November deleted that wording, and a compromise provision was agreed to for the State, Justice and Commerce Appropriations Bill, prohibiting the LSC from assisting in cases that "seek to adjudicate the legalization of homosexuality."

BILL ATTACKS
DRUNK
DRIVING

Although their bills died in the 96th Congress, Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-RI) and Rep. Michael Barnes (D-MD) intended to reintroduce legislation to get drunk drivers off the nation's roads and highways. Their identical 1980 bills required "the establishment of a comprehensive alcohol-traffic safety program in each State aimed at discouraging driving while under the influence of alcohol." They proposed local control of the program, mandatory jail sentences or comparable terms of community service for all convicted while driving under the influence of alcohol, and mandatory suspension of driving privileges even for first-time offenders.

Faithfully yours,


Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Editor
NAE WASHINGTON INSIGHT

January, 1981

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INSIGHT



Prepared by: NAE Office of Public Affairs, 1430 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone 202-628-7911
Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Director/Forest D. Montgomery, Counsel/Richard Cizik, Researcher

Washington, DC / December, 1980
Volume II, Number 12

Dear Evangelical Friend:

Those tremors you felt on November 4 came from a massive shift in the nation's political crust. We think it registered 7.5 on the Richter Scale on Washington's political seismograph. Seriously, only the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912 and of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 can compete with the 1980 elections as the most dramatic ideological shift in this century.

The country wanted new leadership, responding to the Republican admonition to vote "for a change." If public frustration produced just a reactionary vote, 1980 could resemble the Eisenhower victory of 1952. Two years later Republicans lost control of both houses of Congress. On the other hand, if a new political coalition has developed, 1980 could be much like the new era introduced in 1932 under Roosevelt. Time will tell. The ball is in the Republican court.

THE
OUTGOING
PRESIDENT

While millions insisted that Jimmy Carter is a decent man, personally honest, and with good intentions, they deserted him at the polls. Surveys showed that their number one concern was inflation, followed by the loss of world leadership, and voters did not perceive Carter as capable of resolving those problems. Indeed, in over 100 years, only Alf Landon in 1936 and George McGovern in 1972 received less electoral college votes than did Carter in his 489-49 loss. He became the eighth incumbent president to lose in a general election.

Among other factors explaining his defeat, Time magazine hoisted a warning in an August issue. The old Democratic coalition, it wrote, had been "dwindling in numbers and clout." It pointed to declining union membership, a shrinking blue collar work force, and the lower population of most of our major cities. A political consultant stated that "if the coalition voted Democratic by the same percentage today that it did in FDR's era, it would amount to about 35% of the vote." When it was over, did you note the thoughtless blunder of the band playing "Happy Days Are Here Again" immediately after Carter's concession speech? Surely the President and his family need the prayers of Christians during their re-entry into normal patterns of living.

THE
INCOMING
PRESIDENT

President-Elect Reagan has the advantage of a mandate from the American people, with the electoral vote of 44 states in his column. He even garnered a 51% popular vote, in spite of the presence of a fairly strong independent candidate. Labeled by Newsweek "Mr. None-of-the Above," John Anderson was not a factor in Reagan's win. While Anderson's vote did exceed the Reagan/Carter differential in 15 states, had Carter carried all of those states, Reagan would still have been elected.

Reagan and the Republicans will now be in the unaccustomed position of being held accountable by the American public, following his inauguration. His emphasis on lower taxes is expected to produce a 10% tax cut for 1981. His determination to pare down the cost of government is expected to produce a freeze on Federal hiring. His commitment to more U.S. power abroad is expected to increase defense spending, aimed at restoring "a margin of safety."

MAJOR SHIFT
IN SENATE

Perhaps more significant than the presidential election is the Republican seizing of control of the Senate. The 97th Congress will see 53 Republicans and 47 Democrats in the upper body, the largest number of Republicans since 1931. Nine Democratic incumbents were defeated, representing 155 years of Senate service. All Senate committee chairmanships go to the Republicans, along with a majority of committee members and staffs.

LESSER SHIFT
IN HOUSE

Republicans had a net gain of 33 members, bringing the new alignment to 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans. Keep in mind that at least 30 conservative Democrats may frequently combine with the larger minority in a new conservative coalition. In any case, Democratic gains from the 1974 Watergate year have now been erased. Congressional Quarterly calls this the largest gain by an out-of-power party in a presidential election since 1928.

SOME
INTERESTING
DATA

There will be 74 new faces in the House and 18 in the Senate. Of incumbents seeking re-election to the House, 361 out of 392 were successful. Nine of Virginia's 10 Representatives are Republicans, and Virginia is a southern state. Women achieved their highest total in Congress, with 19 in the House and two in the Senate. The 16 black Members are all Democrats. Republican Joe Skeen won a rare write-in victory in New Mexico, which hasn't been done anywhere since 1958. The oldest freshman in the House is George Crockett (D-MI) and the youngest is John Hiler (R-IN), at 71 and 27 respectively. Of the six House Members convicted or awaiting trial on FBI Abscam related charges, only Raymond Lederer (D-PA) escaped defeat. His trial comes in January.

HOW IMPORTANT
WERE THE
CHRISTIANS?

The New Christian Right claimed registration of several million new voters and motivation of millions of others to participate knowledgeably. Still, with results in, these organizations realistically are not claiming that they swung the presidential election. Research will soon document the actual role they played. An analogy from baseball will help. When a

team wins an 8-7 game, technically any player scoring or batting in a run could claim that he was responsible for the margin of victory. On the other hand, that single run or RBI would of course have been totally in vain without the other runs. Political analysts will certainly have to acknowledge that the New Christian Right did either bat in or score a run in Reagan's winning the Oval Office.

Certain House and Senate races may have more specifically felt the impact of these conservative Christian organizations. The press attributes to the Moral Majority two Senate victories, that of Republican Jeremiah Denton of Alabama and Republican Don Nichols of Oklahoma. Yet, there were other factors. The Knights of Columbus backed Denton as well. Nichols built an exceptionally impressive statewide campaign organization. Assigning responsibility for political triumphs is tricky business, not an exact science.

COURT ON SIDE Hark! The herald angels will be heard in school classrooms this Christmas, as a result of the November 10 OF ANGELS action of the Supreme Court. The High Court let stand a Court of Appeals decision allowing the use of religious materials in public school observances of holidays such as Christmas and Pass-over. The case, Florey v. Sioux Falls School District 49-5, arose when Roger Florey objected to the religious content of a kindergarten Christmas program involving his son.

With the advancement of the Christian Legal Society, a citizens committee formulated guidelines permitting the observance of religious holidays with religious symbols, music and literature. Students could be excused if they chose. The Court rejected Florey's contention that the guidelines violated First Amendment protections against Church-State entanglement. The Court held that the school board's adoption of the guidelines was not an attempt to advance or inhibit religion; the primary effect of the rules was the advancement of a secular program of education, not a religion; the rules did not unconstitutionally entangle the school district in religion; and the rules did not violate the Free Exercise clause of the First Amendment.

INAUGURATION If churches respond to a call from the American Festival COULD BE of Evangelism, the January 20 Inauguration Day will be DAY OF PRAYER a Day of Prayer for national leaders. The Festival is developing materials to assist Christians in forming small groups to respond meaningfully to the biblical admonition to pray for "all who are in authority." The Festival, incidentally, is scheduled for July 27-30, 1981, in Kansas City.

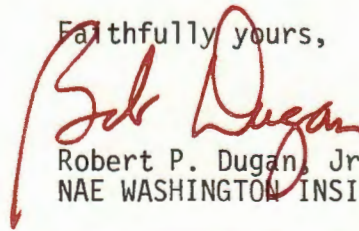
IRS The Internal Revenue Service reversed itself in early REVERSAL October, by indicating that tax-exempt organizations may publish "report cards" on Congressional votes after all. The issue came into focus when a constitutional challenge was filed by an arm of the United Church of Christ, after the IRS failed to rule that such a publication was not the "political participation" prohibited by its ruling on 501(c)(3) groups. Prior to the October

ruling, such score cards, on issues of special interest to a religious group, were suspected of being overtly political, and thus jeopardizing the tax-exempt status of the church. Although such voting analyses are now legal for churches, we should emphasize that churches are not allowed to call for candidate's election or defeat.

ELECTION DAY TO SUNDAY? One bill that went nowhere in Congress was introduced last summer by Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-NY). It would have changed the day of national elections from Tuesday to Sunday for a six-year trial period. Biaggi was motivated by a desire to increase voter participation by holding elections on a day when most citizens do not work. Many Western European democracies do hold Sunday elections, with excellent turnouts. If the idea surfaces again in the 97th Congress, we predict that opposition will quickly develop. Certain fearful politicians will see Sunday elections as a mechanism for the Moral Majority and Christian Voice to bus voters straight from the pews into the polls. Hmmm. Biaggi did not have that in mind.

RUMOR DEPARTMENT We think this wild rumor was generated on a late-night radio talk show, but cannot be sure. Reports are coming to us that Social Security checks were mailed to many recipients with strange instructions. Brace yourself. To cash them, an identification mark was needed on the right hand or forehead. The implications of such a procedure, for those who have read the book of Revelation, are obvious. Supposedly, the Federal Agency replaced the checks with the embarrassed explanation that "these were not to be mailed out until 1984." The facts? Social Security denies that any such checks were ever issued and we find no factual basis whatsoever for these reports. We won't hold our breath, but if anyone has photocopy documentation, by all means mail it to our Washington office.

Faithfully yours,



Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Editor
NAE WASHINGTON INSIGHT

December, 1980

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INSIGHT



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Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Director/Forest D. Montgomery, Counsel/Richard Cizik, Researcher

Washington, DC / November, 1980
Volume II, Number 11

Dear Evangelical Friend:

Foiled again. Printing deadlines and the time required for mail delivery precluded our commenting on election day results in our November issue. We assure you of some post-election observations that will make December's INSIGHT extremely interesting.

Congress did not finish its work, but adjourned October 2 so that Members might return home to campaign. Most major controversies have been put off for post-election consideration, November 12ff.

LAME DUCK CONGRESS The venerable title "lame duck Congress" was popularized in the 1920s. According to William Safire, the term originally was an 18th century import from Britain where it meant a bankrupt businessman. Thence it came to label politically bankrupt politicians. In 1910, election day casualties were described as "lame ducks in the sense that they have been winged, but hope to preen their plumage again."

The Washington Post editorialized that a lame duck session is a "marvelous device for escaping political responsibility." institutional procrastination. Democrats claim that Republicans would have obstructed certain legislation for political purposes, if it had been considered before the election. Republicans claim that Democrats wanted to avoid charges that they had not changed their big-spending ways, prior to the election.

The lame duck session could drag on for weeks, with apparently open season on any bills left on the agenda. Top priority goes to ten unfinished appropriations bills and the final budget resolution. Ironically, some Members will traipse back to legislate after voters at home said "No thanks, we've had enough of your services." Some committee chairmen, closing out their careers, would have nothing to lose by advancing radical legislation. If the Democrats win the White House and keep strong control of Congress, Republicans would gain nothing by parliamentary stalling. If the reverse is true, expect to see stalling to hold major decisions over for the new Congress.

PRAYER BATTLE The struggle to restore to local communities the right
NOW OVER to allow voluntary prayers in schools has come to an
 end in the 96th Congress. Enabling legislation, S 450,
is "going nowhere" according to Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (D-WI), chair-
man of the subcommittee which held five days of hearings on prayer
last summer. Without a favorable committee report, only a successful
Discharge Petition could permit the House to consider the bill during
the lame duck session. With elections behind and the pressure of
other legislation ahead, that seems highly unlikely.

Why was this cause lost, when 76% of Americans favor voluntary
prayer in the schools? First, the issue was widely misunderstood by
some politicians and religious leaders, in some cases deliberately,
we feel. Then, informational networks like ours are not yet fully
developed. A new marketing push for INSIGHT is currently underway.

PENSION LAW An opponent once mocked ERISA as Every Ridiculous Idea
IS AMENDED Since Adam. The real ERISA, however, stood up as the
 Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The
President recently signed into law amending legislation, including a
"church plan" allowing denominational workers not in local church min-
istries to continue in their pension plans. NAE supported these chan-
ges, adopted 324-1 in the House and by voice vote in the Senate.

THE National polls did not necessarily help to predict the
PRESIDENCY outcome of the presidential election. When a split of
 43/41 percent was reported, for example, the poll did
not indicate how the electoral college would be divided. As readers
in California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, Ohio, Michi-
gan, New Jersey and Florida know, the candidates spent the final weeks
of the campaign seeking support in these nine largest states. Their
combined electoral vote totals 245, whereas 270 votes are needed to
win the Oval Office. No candidate since 1948 has become president
without carrying at least half of those states. In 1976 Carter took
five and Ford carried four but neither triumphed in any of the "big
nine" by more than six percentage points.

Here were some miscellaneous intriguing factors at mid-October.
A president can create news while a challenger can only react. John
Anderson was not likely to carry a single state, but he remained Jimmy
Carter's biggest problem. It was mandatory for Anderson to stay in
the race, in order to pick up matching federal funds to wipe out his
campaign debt. There was an exceedingly high proportion of noncommit-
tal, closed-mouth voters, historically a danger-sign for an incumbent.

Columnist David Broder advanced a novel thesis in his Newsweek
column. He contended that the lucky party in this presidential elec-
tion would be the losing party, because the problems facing government
are well-nigh insoluble: budget deficits, high inflation, energy de-
pendence, low productivity, and military vulnerability. The party
that loses, he predicts, will leapfrog the opposition by changing per-
sonnel and seizing leadership for the next political generation.

THE NEW
CHRISTIAN
RIGHT

Jerry Falwell and his Moral Majority have almost seemed ubiquitous in the media this fall. Would they, the Religious Roundtable, Christian Voice, and the National Christian Action Coalition involve enough conservative Christians in campaigns to determine outcomes? That is the question. The answer, in some cases, is yes, because they understand that organization is the key. Politicians like Robert Kasten know that. He won the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate in Wisconsin this year, having spent just \$70,000, in contrast to opponents spending \$700,000 and \$1,300,000 respectively. These stunning figures are correct. Kasten organized thousands of volunteers to work for him while the others bought expensive media, polling, and heavy consultant fees.

Some of the New Christian Right groups are extremely well organized in some areas. Moral Majority has shown clout in Alabama, Indiana and Alaska. Christian Voice planned a blitz of church parking lots on the Sunday before the election, with voter report cards in several dozen targeted House and Senate campaigns. Such a blitz was a real factor in helping evangelical Roger Jepsen (R) upset incumbent Sen. Dick Clark (D) in Iowa's 1978 U.S. Senate race. The new Christian Right is a phenomenon to be discussed and dissected, pilloried or praised, for a long time to come. It will not be ignored. Its influence in some states might have tipped electoral votes to Reagan.

CHRISTIAN
SCHOOLS
NOT GUILTY

NAE has been supporting Ashbrook-Dornan amendments to appropriations legislation, to prohibit the IRS from removing tax-exempt status from certain private schools on presumption of racial discrimination. The IRS regulation would infer guilt based on percentages of minority student enrollment, and NAE has maintained that innocent schools would be damaged or destroyed should IRS proceed with its intentions.

Fascinating research by University of Wisconsin scholars now exonerates the Christian school movement generally. Last February Phi Delta Kappan magazine reported the study, stating that the factors producing this new wave of schools have little to do with racial discrimination and in fact "are more complex than previously supposed." Not particularly friends of private Christian schools, authors Nordin and Turner even studied twenty Louisville, Kentucky schools "frequently asserted" to be havens to avoid forced busing. The analysis did not support that assumption. Instead, as NAE testified in December, 1979, Christian schools have been precipitated by "poor academic quality of public education, a perceived lack of discipline in public schools, and the fact that public schools were believed to be promulgating a philosophy of secular humanism that these parents found inimical to their religious beliefs."

CAMPUS
CHRISTIAN
RIGHTS UPHELD

Christian student groups have been encountering problems in recent years as they attempted to secure facilities for Bible studies or other religious meetings. At last, in August, a federal appeals court in Kansas City upheld the right of such student groups at public universities to organize

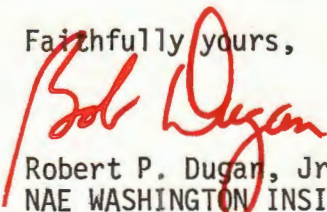
and hold meetings on campus (Vincent v. Widmar). The decision overturned a lower court ruling that had prohibited the religious groups from meeting. The Christians contended that they were denied both freedom of religion and equal protection, since other student groups were permitted. The court declared that university policy prohibiting such meetings was not required by the constitutional prohibition against "establishment of religion," and was in fact an impermissible burden to the "free exercise" of religion.

ASK ZIP CODE BE DELAYED A letter from 122 Members of the House, dated October 2, requested that the Postmaster General delay implementation of the expanded ZIP Code program. The Postal Service plans to spend almost \$1 billion for automated new mail-sorting equipment and other changes. The Congressmen expressed concern that the Postal Service had not adequately considered the cost to mailers, had failed to justify the need for additional ZIP digits, and had not studied alternatives. NAE is heartened by this letter, now tangibly manifested in H Con Res 446, because our Office of Public Affairs testified of its concern in a September hearing.

MISCELLANY According to Rep. Dan Quayle (R-IN), "Unelected bureaucrats make many more laws through rules and regulations than does the elected Congress. In any given year, he says, there are 15,000 rules and regulations adopted by federal agencies, whereas only 365 new laws are passed by the Congress.

After military draft registration was reinstituted, it was disclosed that for the last five years, while we have had neither registration nor a draft, the Selective Service System has maintained a staff of 93. The top five officials earned over \$50,000 per year and the remaining 88 averaged \$24,674. Wonder what they were doing?

Faithfully yours,


Robert P. Dugar, Jr., Editor
NAE WASHINGTON INSIGHT

November, 1980

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NAE
WASHINGTON
INSIGHT



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Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Director/Forest D. Montgomery, Counsel/Richard C. Cizik, Researcher.

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Volume II, Number 10

Dear Evangelical Friend:

As these non-immortal words are being strung together, the outcome of the Presidential election is anybody's guess. The polls are swinging mildly, not wildly. The debates are an unknown quantity. Will two or three be gathered together? The Reagan camp is fearful of an "October surprise" produced by incumbent President Carter.

Will evangelicals be a major factor in the election? We feel that evangelicals are not yet the political force that many seem to fear. There is no hard evidence that Bible-believing Christians will vote in much greater numbers than in prior elections, although it is likely that they will. Most evangelicals still are not very knowledgeable about candidates and issues. Further, the September research of pollster George Gallup proves that evangelicals are divided in political loyalties, and not at all a monolithic bloc.

Having admitted that, it should be acknowledged that evangelicals could swing the election. We did in 1976. Consider. That year, if less than 7000 votes had been switched in Ohio and less than 3000 in Hawaii, Gerald Ford would have won their electoral votes and remained in the Oval Office. It was that close. Does anyone doubt that at least 7000 evangelicals switched to Carter in Ohio, and 3000 in Hawaii, because of his profession of faith as a born-again Christian?

WHO WERE THE
CONVENTION
DELEGATES?

Both parties discovered that it was extremely difficult to balance delegate selection for their national conventions. Republican Chairman Bill Brock was "very much troubled" at having 60% of his delegates white males.

The GOP was accused of being weak in representation from urban, minority and labor constituencies. While Democratic counterpart John White proudly pointed to a diversity of delegates, especially of minorities and women, TIME magazine's computers turned out some fascinating information about New York. Public school teachers were 10% of the delegates although less than 2% of the populace. More surprisingly, 40% of the delegates were public office holders or government employees, while only 7% of Americans are employed by government at all levels.

POLITICAL ISSUES IN PLATFORMS Those who repeat the old bromide "there's not a dime's worth of difference between the parties" have not even taken a cursory look at this year's platforms. Republicans, convening in July, declared themselves in favor of a balanced federal budget, tax cuts to stimulate the economy and thus to produce additional jobs, energy production rather than conservation, and development of nuclear power. On those issues, Democrats differed.

In August, Democrats supported guaranteed jobs through federal programs, continuation of the Department of Education, ratification of SALT II, national health insurance, gun-control, busing to achieve racial desegregation, and the Equal Rights Amendment. On those points, Republicans begged to differ.

MORAL ISSUES IN PLATFORMS On many issues of special interest to evangelicals, the two parties took opposing positions as well. Republicans supported efforts to restore voluntary prayer to public schools, a constitutional amendment banning abortion, the death penalty, and tuition tax-credits that would allow parents greater choice in affording Christian schools. In its most controversial section, the Republican platform even pledged to nominate federal judges who oppose abortion. On the other hand, Democrats committed themselves to the drive for homosexual rights, supporting anti-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. As a matter of objective reporting, the Republican party has sought input from evangelical leaders over the past year, and its platform evidences a clear response to their articulated concerns.

Let us insert a caution. While Carter and Reagan concur almost entirely with their party platforms, congressional candidates may not. Voters should be careful to do research, and not to make assumptions about candidates for the House or Senate. Some Republicans, for example, may repudiate their party's pro-life stance. Some Democrats, by the same token, may disagree with their party on gay rights.

RUMOR DEPARTMENT Fund-raising appeals are alleging that ABC/TV plans to unveil a drama about a homosexual couple named "Adam and Yves." Fortunately, the rumor is unfounded. ABC assured our office that, although such a theme was once discussed, the network has dropped the idea entirely and does not intend to air such a show this fall, next spring, or at any future time.

AND ANOTHER RUMOR Several sensationalist newspapers have published articles claiming that Ronald Reagan is a staunch believer in astrology, so influenced by it that it determined the actual time of his inauguration as Governor of California and his selection of George Bush as vice-presidential running-mate. Aides have been denying the story, and last month Reagan himself put the rumor to death. He responded to an inquiry from the Federation of American Scientists, saying that astrology charts and horoscopes "have never played a part in decisions I have to make nor will they."

SOVIET The Vashchenko and Chmykalov families have been trapped
PENTECOSTALS in the basement of the American embassy in Moscow for
STILL TRAPPED 27 terribly long months. They have been refused per-
mission to emigrate and fear to turn themselves over to
government officials. Jewish organizations have almost exclusively
maintained the pressure to secure their release, causing Sen. Mark O.
Hatfield (R-OR) to urge Christians to exert their influence and at
last to free the Pentecostal brothers and sisters. Hatfield visited
the Russian embassy September 8, had a cordial conversation about the
stalemate, and as things turned out was the first member of Congress
to be briefed on the matter by the Counsel at the embassy. Both the
President and Congress need to know of our concern.

UNPUBLICIZED NAE has just learned that the Employment Opportunities
HEARING ON Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee
GAY RIGHTS has quietly announced a hearing on HR 2074 for October
10. This bill would forbid discrimination based on
sexual orientation. Not very subtly, Chairman Augustus Hawkins (D-CA)
will hold his hearing in San Francisco. While the committee's purview
is limited to employment practices, the majority party has invited
testimony from seven groups, all but one expected to favor gay rights.
Could this bill emerge in a lame-duck session of Congress, following
the election? It is unlikely, and sponsors admit that serious con-
sideration of HR 2074 is probably at least two years off. Trust us
to keep evangelicals informed and to sound the alarm when necessary.

MORE THAN Believe it or not, a bill allowing this city's Foundry
MEETS THE EYE United Methodist Church to import six bronze bells duty
free contains the omnibus tax cut legislation for 1981,
as an amendment. Carried by Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell
Long (D-LA), the \$39 billion tax cut package in turn surprisingly con-
tains several issues that INSIGHT has been following.

Changes in the Foreign Earned Income Act are there, to relieve
overseas missionaries of income tax obligations as has been the case
until 1979. Sen. Long is pushing for a tax deadline even later than
the October 15 postponement that he earlier procured, believing that
this change will definitely be accomplished. A reduction in the so-
called marriage penalty is there, to help correct the tax-rate sched-
ules by which working married couples pay heavier taxes than single
individuals living together. Perhaps to be included is the Hatfield-
Packwood Gleaning Amendment, embodying Sen. Hatfield's National Glean-
ing Act, based on the Old Testament. Positively, these amendments
are attached to a major bill which will get attention. Negatively,
they may stand or fall with the tax cut legislation, which currently
is opposed by the Administration and majority party leadership.

ZIP CODE NAE's Washington office offered the only testimony from
HEARINGS the religious community concerning the Postal Service
plans to expand the ZIP code from five to nine digits.
Counsel Forest Montgomery expressed evangelicals' desire to cooperate

with progress and increased efficiency, but documented the financial impact on religious non-profit organizations. Changing and updating lists will be expensive. Montgomery appealed for a three-year grace period before the system becomes mandatory, and the use of discount incentives in the intervening voluntary period. He testified before the Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights of the House Committee on Government Operations, September 17. A copy of his statement is available for a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

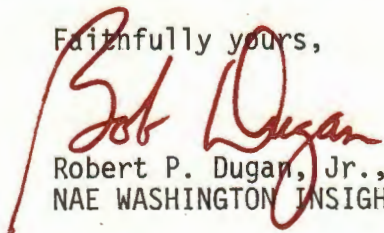
SCHOOL PRAYER
MAY BE DOOMED

Efforts to restore voluntary prayer to the nations's schools may be dead in this Congress, unless Discharge Petition No. 7 gets an incredible push in the last few days of the 96th Congress. Misunderstanding of the issue, lethargy, and cleverly scheduled hearings have combined to hinder the almost-successful effort. As they say, close only counts in horseshoes and hand grenades. The House Judiciary's subcommittee for the most part was unconvinced by testimony favoring the legislation and will not report S. 450 out of the committee. The attempt is being made by some Members to secure a "sense of Congress resolution" stating that the Constitution does not preclude a short period of silence to be used, at the discretion of individual students in public schools, for silent prayer, meditation, contemplation, or introspection. Such a resolution would be only slightly better than nothing. It would have no legal effect whatsoever.

MISCELLANY

A congressional study committee reported that the government awarded a research grant of \$102,000 to determine "whether fish getting drunk on tequila are more aggressive than fish getting drunk on gin." Will they discover what "to drink like a fish" means? To us, the reasons for the grant are unfathomable.

Faithfully yours,


Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Editor
NAE WASHINGTON INSIGHT

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**WASHINGTON
INSIGHT**
National Association of Evangelicals

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NAE
**WASHINGTON
INSIGHT**



Prepared by: NAE Office of Public Affairs, 1430 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone 202-628-7911.
Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Director/Forest D. Montgomery, Counsel/Richard C. Gzik, Researcher.

Washington, DC / September, 1980
Volume II, Number 9

Dear Evangelical Friend:

Summer's political conventions produced no major surprises, and the Main Event between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan begins in earnest after Labor Day. We'll comment on party platforms next month.

To reiterate, where election information is concerned, we only function as reporters. NAE does not advocate the election of specific candidates for political office at any level. In the Office of Public Affairs, we constantly seek to submerge our personal biases, but we are committed to giving our readers meaningful comments.

WHO WILL
CONTROL
THE CONGRESS?

Some may not be convinced, but we contend that the outcome of congressional elections is as important to the future of the nation as is the presidential election.

Given the current national mood, surely not an upbeat one, Republicans are fond of pointing out that Democrats have been in control of both houses of Congress for the last 25 years. House minority leader John Rhodes (R-AZ) refers to this one-party domination as a "tarnished silver anniversary." Rebounding from their 1974 low point, created by the aftershocks of Watergate, Republicans expect big gains in November.

Still, only the most depressed Democrats and the most sanguine Republicans expect to see party control change in the House and Senate. Why not? Presidential coattails don't pull as they used to, and incumbents carry tremendous advantages. Only 34 House members and five Senators are not seeking re-election, the lowest number retiring since 1970. Nine of the Representatives above seek higher office.

CHANGE IN
SENATE MORE
FEASIBLE

Congressional Quarterly surprised us in a study of the 17 biennial elections since World War II. To summarize, since 1946 House incumbents running for another term were successful 91% of the time, while Senators seeking re-election were victorious only 68% of the time. We would have been inclined to guess that Senators, with their six-year terms, were less vulnerable. Several reasons were suggested to explain why Senators

have been unseated more often than Representatives. Senators are more visible, and more likely to be perceived as responsible for what is wrong in terms of national events. Then, media treat challengers to the Senate with more attention. Finally, one defeated Senator argued that "A lot of Senators vote like statesmen for the first four years of their terms and in the process alienate a lot of people. Then, in the last two, they vote like politicians. A House member is more apt to be political the entire time in office, since he is always running."

Add to this background the data that 24 Democratic seats are being contested this year, against only ten Republican seats. There is a chance then, however slight, for Republicans to wrest control of the Senate from the majority party. The Democrats currently enjoy an edge of 58-41, with Harry Byrd of Virginia as an independent.

Evangelicals should be involved in political campaigns. Most do not understand that campaign organizations, comprised mainly of volunteers, are the most important factor determining winners. The preceding paragraphs form helpful conclusions. An incumbent Senator who, in your opinion, ought to be retained in office, will need more help than a House member. Conversely, working for a challenger to an incumbent Senator yields a higher possibility for success than working for a challenger to an incumbent Representative.

USA HAS
TERRIBLE
VOTING RATE Rep. Don Bonker (D-WA) has pointed out in the Congressional Record that this country ranks at the bottom among the world's democratic nations in actual voter participation. In 1978, a case in point, over 90 million Americans did not vote, the sharpest decline in turn-out since 1942. On the other hand, we recently heard election analyst Richard Scammon, one of the best in the business, report that Italians vote at a 92% rate. He facetiously added, "and their government changes every other Thursday." The other poorest voting record? It belongs to Switzerland, the most stable government in Europe.

Whatever one deduces from these facts, this much is clear. If half of the Americans eligible to vote fail to do so, while 90% of evangelical voters do cast a ballot, evangelical influence upon the 1980 elections will be much greater than our percentage of the population would ordinarily warrant. Has your church tried an anonymous survey to discover how many members are registered to vote, and then used those statistics to urge registration before the deadline?

HOMOSEXUALS
BACK DOWN From San Francisco comes word that gay rights advocates have withdrawn their appeal of a superior court decision allowing a Presbyterian Church to fire its organist, on discovering that he was an avowed, practicing homosexual. Fighting the historic principle of church autonomy in worship was impossible.

In the House, on July 22, an amendment prohibiting the use of funds by the Legal Services Corporation to promote, defend, or protect homosexuality was agreed to by 290-113. You might check on the 113.

TAX RELIEF The national political debate on tax cuts is holding
STALLED hostage changes in the Foreign Earned Income Act that
 otherwise would be expected to pass. HR 1319 would
 return missionaries in developing countries to an exempt status as
 far as income taxes are concerned. Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-GA) has
 been pressing for floor action on the bill, but majority leadership
 is unwilling, lest tax cut legislation be appended to it. Urge your
 Representative and Senators to see that foreign missionaries are re-
 leased from the burden of income taxes before this Congress adjourns.

WILL ZIP CODES If the Postal Service has its way, ZIP codes will grow
GET LONGER? from five to nine digits in 1981. The cost of changing
 and maintaining mailing lists would be very high for
 churches and other bulk mail users. Congress is currently holding
 hearings on the subject and NAE is hoping to give input. Compliance
 would be "voluntary" but "expected." In the opinion of many, without
 financial incentives multitudes of organizations will not cooperate
 in the changeover, intended to enhance mail-sorting. No need to get
 irate yet. We're working on the problem and will report to you.

SUPREME COURT During its 1979-80 term, the Supreme Court accepted for
AND RELIGION oral argument and formal opinion 156 of the 4781 cases
 it handled. Litigation over religious issues seems to
 be increasing, evidenced partly by the fact that more than a dozen of
 the 156 cases touched directly or indirectly on religion.

 Among the most significant are these decisions. The so-called
Hyde Amendment establishing a congressional ban on public funding for
most abortions was upheld. By an 8-1 majority the Court struck down
a Schaumburg, Illinois ordinance requiring charitable groups, inclu-
ding churches, to obtain permits to solicit for funds and to prove to
town officials that not more than 25% of the money raised was used
for administrative costs. The State of Ohio was not permitted to con-
trol disciplinary procedures in parochial schools. Kentucky's state
board of education may not regulate teacher certification and textbook
use in non-public schools.

 There are more interesting decisions. Pacifists may not refuse
to pay income taxes which go to the Pentagon. The city of Chicago
was justified in firing a Jehovah's Witnesses teacher who refused to
teach her pupils the pledge of allegiance to the flag. A Seventh Day
Adventist may keep his job in spite of his refusal to pay union dues.

 Further, the Justices decided to let the Worldwide Church of God
case be tried in California courts first, although the case probably
cannot miss future review by the Supreme Court. Along with most major
religious groups, NAE filed an amicus brief to convince the high court
 to reject the California attorney general's procedure in placing that
 church under state receivership. NAE makes no brief for the doctrine
of the WWCOW and is not sure of the merits of the case, but the prin-
ciple of state intrusion into churches is at stake. Bluntly, if it
 could happen to them, someday it could happen to us.

PRAYER ISSUE
STILL ALIVE

Congressional restoration of the possibility for voluntary prayers in public schools is being strangled, but it may yet survive in spite of a House committee and hostile media. The success of this effort lies in continued pressure for Discharge Petition No. 7, to force S. 450 into the full House, as INSIGHT has been advocating for many months.

We have seen in print the admission that the current hearings are designed to "stretch out" the debate until time runs out on the 96th Congress. When NAE gave supportive testimony on July 30, media chose pretty much to ignore it in favor of sensationalizing part of another testimony. Factual observers noted that three of the four major segments of testimony, that of Rep. Philip Crane (R-IL), ours, and that of Notre Dame Law Professor Charles Rice, argued on substantive constitutional grounds. The case had to be made there. Opponents continually attempt to portray the support for prayer as being generated only by a few electronic media preachers, rather than acknowledging the desire of 76% of the American people.

SOVIET
PENTECOSTALS

There is fresh interest in the seven Pentecostals wanting to emigrate from the USSR, but trapped for two years in the American embassy in Moscow. House Con. Res. 397 calls upon the President to convey to the Soviet government the deep concern of Congress about the deprivation of these Christians' rights. It was introduced by Reps. Lester Wolff (D-NY), John Buchanan (R-AL), and Benjamin Gilman (R-NY) and already has 50 cosponsors. Would your Representative sign on? The resolution will be most useful if passed before the next Helsinki Accords negotiations in Madrid.

MISCELLANY

Senate Joint Res. 192, introduced by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-SC), passed on August 5. House action awaits. The resolution calls for September 21 to be "National Ministers Day."

Faithfully yours,

Bob Dugan

Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Editor
NAE WASHINGTON INSIGHT

September, 1980

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NAE
WASHINGTON
INSIGHT

National Association of Evangelicals

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MEMBERSHIP

MEMBER DENOMINATIONS

Assemblies of God
Baptist General Conference
The Brethren Church
(Ashland, Ohio)
Brethren in Christ Church
Christian Catholic Church
(Evangelical Protestant)
Christian Church of
North America
Christian & Missionary
Alliance
Christian Union
Church of God
(Cleveland, Tenn.)
Church of the United
Brethren in Christ
Churches of Christ in
Christian Union
Conservative Congregational
Christian Conference
Elim Fellowship
Evangelical Church of
North America
Evangelical Congregational
Church
Evangelical Free Church
of America
Evangelical Friends Alliance
Evangelical Mennonite
Brethren
Evangelical Mennonite
Church
Evangelical Methodist
Church
Fire Baptized Holiness
Church of God of
the Americas
Free Methodist Church of
North America
Full Gospel Fellowship of
Churches, International
Full Gospel Pentecostal
Association
Greater Emmanuel
Apostolic Faith
Tabernacles, Inc.
International Church of the
Foursquare Gospel
International Pentecostal
Church of Christ
International Pentecostal
Holiness Church
Mennonite Brethren
Churches, USA
Midwest Congregational
Christian Fellowship
Missionary Church
Missouri State Association of
Free Will Baptists
Oklahoma State Association
of Free Will Baptists
Open Bible Standard
Churches, Inc.

Pentecostal Church of God
of America
Pentecostal Evangelical
Church
Primitive Methodist Church,
USA
Reformed Presbyterian
Church of North America
The Wesleyan Church

LOCAL CHURCHES FROM THE FOLLOWING

Advent Christian Church
American Baptist Churches
in the USA
Association of Free
Lutheran Congregations
Berean Fundamental
Churches
Bible Churches
Bible Baptist Churches
Christian Churches &
Churches of Christ
Christian Reformed Church
Church of God (Anderson,
Ind.)
Church of the Brethren
Church of the Lutheran
Brethren of America
Church of the Nazarene
Community Churches
Conservative Baptist
Association
Evangelical Covenant
Church
Free Baptist Churches
General Association of
General Baptists
General Conference
Mennonite Church
Grace Brethren Churches
Independent Churches
Independent Baptist
Churches
Mennonite Church
National Association of
Free Will Baptists
North American Baptist
Churches
Presbyterian Church in
America
Presbyterian Church in
the US
Reformed Church in
America
Southern Baptist
Convention
United Church of Christ
United Methodist Church
United Presbyterian Church
in the USA
United Zion

In addition, some two hundred evangelical associations, organizations, and schools hold membership in the National Association of Evangelicals.

NAE

NAE

THE STORY OF EVANGELICAL COOPERATION

Cooperating
together



For the Faith
of the Gospel

Philippians 1:27

Cooperating Together for the Faith of the Gospel 2

The incentive for cooperative effort that Paul gave the Philippian Christians is the same compulsion that has caused evangelicals of this century to "stand fast in one spirit, with one mind (cooperating) together for the faith of the Gospel" (Phil. 1:27).

Evangelicals—Pioneers in Cooperating

Over a century ago—in 1846—evangelicals took the initiative in inter-church cooperation and organized the World Evangelical Alliance in England. Individual Alliances were organized in several countries, including the United States.

But active evangelical cooperation declined with the rise of the old Federal Council of Churches and its "social gospel." Theological liberals had gained control of most of the old-line denominations and were exerting political pressures to curtail or eliminate an evangelical voice in their churches. Evangelicals needed a united voice to safeguard their freedoms.

In 1929 Dr. J. Elwin Wright and others organized the New England Fellowship, consisting of evangelicals from churches in many different denominations. Out of this success in New England came a concern for a national fellowship of evangelicals. At the Hotel Coronado in St. Louis, Mo., April 7-9, 1942, 150 delegates assembled for the National Conference for United Action Among Evangelicals. A movement of Bible-believing Christians was born, and was formally named the National Association of Evangelicals.

What Is NAE?

The National Association of Evangelicals is a voluntary fellowship of evangelical denominations, churches, schools, organizations and individuals. Its purpose is not to eliminate denominations, but protect them; not to force individual churches into a mold of liberal or radical sameness, but provide a means of cooperation in evangelical witness; not to do the work of churches, but stand for the right of churches to do their work as they feel called of God.

Based upon the affirmation of a common faith resting securely in God's Word, the Bible, NAE provides evangelical identification for

36,000 churches and 3.5 million Christians; with a service constituency of more than 10 million through its commissions, affiliates and service agencies. Thirty-eight complete denominations and individual churches from other groups currently enjoy evangelical partnership and witness in NAE.

In What Does NAE Believe?

The ongoing strength and vitality of NAE is explained, in part, by its seven-point statement of faith descriptive of the true evangelical. In a sense, the statement is exclusive—but only of those who do not accept the Bible as the written Word of God. Indeed, Bible-believing Christians of almost every denomination have unreservedly rallied around this unchanging statement of faith since its ratification in 1942.

1. We believe the Bible to be the inspired, the only infallible, authoritative Word of God.
2. We believe that there is one God, eternally existent in three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
3. We believe in the deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, in His virgin birth, in His sinless life, in His miracles, in His vicarious and atoning death through His shed blood, in His bodily resurrection, in His ascension to the right hand of the Father, and in His personal return in power and glory.
4. We believe that for the salvation of lost and sinful man, regeneration by the Holy Spirit is absolutely essential.
5. We believe in the present ministry of the Holy Spirit by whose indwelling the Christian is enabled to live a godly life.
6. We believe in the resurrection of both the saved and the lost; they that are saved unto the resurrection of life and they that are lost unto the resurrection of damnation.
7. We believe in the spiritual unity of believers in our Lord Jesus Christ.

What Does NAE Do?

Serving as no one church can serve, NAE provides its membership the three-fold benefit of positive identification, united witness and extended national outreach. Among its services are regular and periodic publications; a purchasing agency for member churches and

organizations; and seminars and workshops on such wide-ranging subjects as biblical counseling, preaching and new age cults, scheduled throughout the year under the supervision and assistance of NAE's Field Services Department.

Sponsored annually are the "Scriptures to Live By" reading program, the World Day of Prayer observance, NAE Sunday, the Thanksgiving Offering for NAE's World Relief ministry, the Washington Student Seminar and a national convention. In addition, NAE sponsors special campaigns and programs as occasion demands. Examples include the registration of evangelical protest on TV permissiveness; a "Competent to Counsel" program to teach laypeople how to counsel from the Bible; and a first of its kind National Congress on Christian Education.

Acknowledging its obligation to society and the world, NAE has also taken a firm stand relative to current issues. It speaks as directed by its constituent members on matters of common agreement. Resolutions approved at NAE conventions in recent years have covered such issues as: homosexuality, persecution of Christians, local action on pornography, gifts to charitable institutions, abortion, capital punishment, humanitarian concern, Church-State separation and racial minorities.

Together, in cooperative witness through the programs, services and activities of NAE, evangelicals are making it clear that it is possible to have a spiritual unity and vital action without organic union.

Publications

From NAE's Information Department comes assorted publications designed to keep evangelicals abreast of issues and events pertinent to their Christian faith. The award-winning quarterly magazine, **United Evangelical Action**, has offered readers hard-hitting prose on such topics as Christian social responsibility, Christian education and the role of media in the Church; and the bi-monthly review, **Profile**, presents an evangelical viewpoint to current issues and updates readers on the latest NAE news. Other periodic publications include the directory, **National Evangelical**, and the report of statewide evangelical activities, **Dateline**.

Field Services

The Field Services Department correlates the NAE supporting membership with the present and projected ministries of NAE; provides the services of NAE to its constituent member churches, organizations, and individuals; and provides counsel and assistance in organization and programing for state and local evangelical associations. Hospital and police chaplaincy programs, and premarital seminars are among the projects sponsored by the local evangelical associations. Besides program assistance to its local and state associations, this department plans and helps conduct a number of practical workshops in conjunction with NAE commissions and affiliates.

Governmental Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs in Washington, D.C. keeps watch on legislation and works to correct any infringement of religious liberty. Evangelicals are periodically updated on these legislative developments in the publication, **NAE Washington Insight**. By maintaining liaison with the U.S. and foreign governments, this office has become an effective voice in behalf of evangelicals in this country and those in missionary service overseas.

Commissions and Affiliates

Through its commissions and affiliates, the National Association of Evangelicals provides a wide range of ministries.

FOREIGN MISSIONS: The Evangelical Foreign Missions Association, the foreign missions arm of NAE, is the largest missions association in the world with 79 member mission boards comprising over 9,000 missionaries serving in every part of the world. EFMA provides diplomatic contact, government representation and information services through its Washington, D.C. office, and defends the religious liberty of minority groups in foreign lands. Regional missions seminars are also conducted on such subjects as "A World View of Missions Today" and "Making Missions Live in the Local Church."

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION: Through the NAE Christian Education Commission evangelicals share together in the coordination of ideas, programs, research and promotion of Christian education at the local church level as expressed in Sunday schools,

youth programs and Christian day schools. NAE continues to seek ways and means to best serve churches, denominations, publishers and Christian education professionals in this highly important area.

BROADCASTING: The National Religious Broadcasters has over 850 member organizations, including religious station owners, religious program producers and associates. NRB works to effect religious freedom in broadcasting, and has established a code of ethics which has raised the standards of evangelical broadcasting. National and regional conventions and the review of pertinent legislation are among other activities.

CHAPLAINS: The Commission on Chaplains acts as a liaison between NAE member denominations/NAE member churches and the Armed Forces and Veteran's Administration by providing ecclesiastical endorsement to evangelical chaplains in accordance with service and commission criteria. Moreover, it functions as an evangelical agency of support and encouragement for its chaplains.

HIGHER EDUCATION: Composed of presidents of colleges, seminaries and Bible institutes, the Commission on Higher Education serves as a medium for interaction and the probing of common problems such as financing, governmental regulations, legislation, etc. In addition, NAE's affiliated American Association of Evangelical Students is active in providing leadership, communication and resources to student governments in Christian colleges and individual membership to evangelical students in secular colleges.

LAY MINISTRIES: The Evangelical Churchmen Commission and the Women's Fellowship Commission encourage lay people to witness and assist in the spiritual ministries of their local churches and participate in the work and functions of NAE and its affiliates.

HOME MISSIONS: The purpose of the Evangelism and Home Missions Association is cooperative action to accelerate missions in North America. EHMA interests include lay witness, spiritual revival, church planting, and work among immigrants, underprivileged communities, inmates of penal institutions, and foreign language groups.

SOCIAL ACTION: The Evangelical Social Action Commission serves as an education medium on social needs, maintains contact with evangelical welfare agencies and encourages the application of biblical principles to the social needs of the day.

STEWARDSHIP: The Stewardship Commission promotes total stewardship of the Christian's resources of time, talents and finances through seminars, publications and work among member churches.

WORLD RELIEF: Through World Relief, NAE's con-

stituency ministers to the needy of the world through emergency relief in times of war and natural disaster and with long-range self-help rehabilitative programs. Working with evangelical missionaries, it provides both physical aid and a spiritual witness to millions of people each year.

Who May Join NAE?

Affiliation with the National Association of Evangelicals is open to denominations, churches, organizations and individuals on the basis of affirmation to and practice of the biblical doctrines expressed in NAE's Statement of Faith.

YES, I want to do my part for cooperative evangelical action.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP: (Members receive a membership card, official NAE publications and other mailings to alert and inform.)

- ☐ I have read the Statement of Faith of the National Association of Evangelicals and believe it without mental reservation. I hereby apply for membership in the Association.
- ☐ Annual Membership \$20.00
- ☐ Gold Star Membership \$50.00
- ☐ President's Club \$100.00

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: Local congregations may affiliate with NAE by application and payment of minimum fee based on church membership as follows:

Membership	Minimum Fee
1-150	\$ 35
151-250	100
251-350	200
351-450	300
451-550	400
551-up	500

ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP

Local	\$ 50
National	150

____ Please send further information and application forms for my church or organization.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

CLIP AND MAIL TO:

NAE, Box 28, Wheaton, IL 60187
(All membership fees or gifts are tax deductible.)



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
EVANGELICALS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS/1430 K STREET NW/WASHINGTON DC 20005/(202) 628-7911

March 25, 1981

Mrs. Elizabeth Dole
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

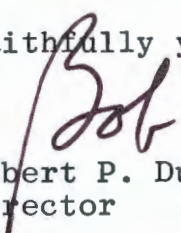
Dear Elizabeth:

Your gracious spirit and personal warmth made my visit with you last week a great delight. Thank you for being so generous with your time, and for demonstrating strong interest in evangelicalism as well as the total religious community.

In our April NAE WASHINGTON INSIGHT, I have attempted to defuse the potential protest that could arise from your inability to appoint a Reagan Administration counterpart to Bob Maddox. Since the issue is currently being printed, I have enclosed a photocopy of the relevant page. We will place you and Morton Blackwell on the mailing list for our monthly newsletter, so that you may be able to read the evangelical pulse.

I very much look forward to assisting the President through you and Morton Blackwell. My 1976 run for Congress in Colorado enables me to include a political dimension in my appraisal of evangelical concerns.

Faithfully yours,


Robert P. Dugan, Jr.
Director

RPDJr:pasl
Enclosures

3/26

THE TIMING
COULDN'T
BE BETTER

Put theologically, a remarkable new evangelical concern for the poor seems literally providential. Many charge that President Reagan will not be able to balance the budget without balancing it on the backs of the poor.

In that light, a burgeoning evangelical social concern could become part of the national solution. A blue ribbon group of major evangelical leaders seemed unanimously supportive of plans being pushed by the new Foundation for the Poor, in a by-invitation meeting on the afternoon of the National Prayer Breakfast, February 5.

Whether the President adopts their recommendation of a National Commission on the Poor or not, evangelicals will move ahead in seeking alternative solutions to the problems of the nation's ghettos. Under the leadership of Dr. E. V. Hill, a black Baptist minister from Los Angeles, the Foundation intends to combine the resources of suburban congregations with the needs of assigned blocks in inner cities. The entire effort will use private resources, and not cost the government any money. INSIGHT will report developments in this gratifying broadening of evangelical social and political interest.

HOW TO
INFLUENCE
WASHINGTON

Our ideal is government "of the people." To have it, we must provide basic information showing the people how to communicate with the Federal government. Our office is distributing a 32-page booklet, in cooperation with other religious bodies, "Register Citizen Opinion, 1981." It lists the leading figures in the White House, Congress, and the Judiciary, with Members of Congress shown by state and committee assignment. An introductory section shows how to write effective letters, with proper form and addresses provided. INSIGHT readers may have a single free copy by writing our Washington office and enclosing a self-addressed business-size envelope with 35¢ postage attached. We must charge for quantities, unfortunately, but ten will cost just \$5.

WHITE HOUSE
RELIGION
LIAISON

The White House announced on March 17 that Morton Blackwell would be Special Assistant to the President with duties including religious affairs. He also is responsible for liaison to veterans, native Americans, limited government groups, and fraternal organizations. Many religious leaders have expressed disappointment at the apparent diminishing of attention to the religious community by the Reagan Administration. After all, former President Carter had a staff of three devoting full time to religious liaison.

Religion need not feel snubbed. Elizabeth Dole, Assistant to the President for Public Liaison, explained the situation to us in a March 18 conversation in her White House office. Under Carter, her counterpart had a staff of 78, while she was allotted a total of 16 persons for all liaison, as part of the Reagan commitment to reduce Federal spending. Obviously it was impossible to assign one of those slots exclusively to religious liaison, in spite of the fact that Mrs. Dole perceives and appreciates the importance of the religious community. She intends to keep Administration doors open to evangelicals.

A PROPOSED
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE POOR

A. URBAN FAILURE

Despite huge appropriations the problems of our urban poor continue to escalate. This creates huge fiscal drains on our economy, damage to our image among the nations of the world and becomes a judgment against our spiritual commitment.

B. THE CRITICAL FLAW

The basic flaw rests within our urban institutions. Despite massive appropriations they have failed. These activities are characterized by lack of coordination, low aspiration and too many hand-outs. These structures have not freed a people. They have created dependency.

"Only Utopians believe that it is possible to create political institutions that will guarantee personal integrity among those in power or always produce a just result. But in any society there are unhealthy practices to be discouraged. There are institutions that can be improved in timely fashion or allowed to decay beyond the point of recovery."

--New York Times

C. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE POOR

Thus the whole matter of the poor, their needs and resources should be addressed by a concerned and knowledgeable blue-ribbon commission of citizens and religious leaders ably staffed but privately funded.

We are proposing that a Commission be created by the President. Its work would involve an analysis of the present plight of our poor and seek alternative solutions to bring new resources and strategies to the ghetto.

D. ASSETS OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

The religious institutions of our nation represent an enormous resource for helping the poor.

1. They already have a commission to help the poor. They would not have to change their charter.
2. Hundreds of congregations exist in every major city in America and they have vast manpower and resources.
3. They meet each week and have the capacity to systematically organize and motivate large efforts to help the poor.
4. So many of the problems of urban America are a problem of the spirit. The task of religious institutions is to minister to the spirit of the people - both those who give and those who receive.
5. Religious institutions have enormous capacity to influence the structures of our society. Members of corporations, the political structures, the unions and the universities sit in the pews of our congregations in massive numbers.

It is not that the congregations of America have not helped the poor. It's that they have not even begun to help to their potential. If they ever consolidate their resources around a meaningful plan, their urban impact will be awesome.

E. GOALS OF THE COMMISSION

1. To make the poor an important issue. The religious leaders of the nation must begin to make the poor a national priority.
2. To analyze existing urban programs. Massive national resources are now being spent on the poor. Not enough has resulted--the ghettos attest to that.
3. To develop new resources for the poor. These new resources would represent the skills and resources of millions of gifted laypersons.
4. To recommend new urban strategies. The Commission would not just hear problems, it would forge new solutions. These answers would come in the form of the development of urban prototypes.

The time has come when the nation must act. We must challenge our urban institutions to do better at developing human potential. That can only happen when we first build a meaningful prototype.

Let us take 10 or 20 blocks of Harlem or 10 or 20 blocks of Watts and make them work. Let us take a couple of neighborhoods and pour life back into their streets. Let us mobilize the best brains to figure out how to renew those institutions.

What makes a great grade school? What makes a great hospital? What makes a great police precinct? A great post office? A great welfare structure? A great high school? Park? Sanitation? Probation Office? Housing Project? Junior High School? Small business on the corner?

Laypersons from all over the country. Come give your answers. Your insights. Your experience. Teachers, police officers, welfare workers, social workers, probation officers, nurses, people who live in the neighborhood, come give your ideas to these blocks.

Managers, administrators, come tell us how it should all fit together. Produce a holy grid.

Let us start. Let us begin. Let us call an end to this urban paralysis. Let us start somewhere. Make a beginning. Let us make a small neighborhood work. Let us capture some of the ghetto. Launch an urban beachhead. Let us shout to the country that the poor are no longer helpless. We are coming. We are bringing our best brains. Our best workers. Our finest urban citizens. Our finest systems experts. We will make these institutions work. We will demonstrate to the nation what can be done. We will make the streets clean, the schools teach, the hospital heal.

Then we will take our successful model and transplant it into every ghetto in America. And reproduce them over and over again until we have reached every ghetto block.

Let a Presidential Commission seek those answers and recommend to the President and to the nation new urban directions.

F. STRUCTURE OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE POOR

1. It would need to be commissioned by the President. The needs of the poor are that important.
2. All funding would come from the private sector. Religious institutions could mobilize millions of volunteers.
3. It is recommended that E. V. Hill, from Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church in Los Angeles, would chair the Commission and a committee of prominent Americans would be selected to serve as members.

4. A small staff funded by the private sector would coordinate the activities of the Commission.

G. BENEFITS OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE POOR

1. The Commission could become a national focus for the frustration of millions of Americans about the inability of the government to significantly help the poor despite huge appropriations of resources.
2. Creates an opportunity to speak to new strategies and new resources. The message of the Commission must be hope and not despair.
3. The Commission will forge a plan which would call for the potential involvement of millions of Americans to help solve the problems of urban America.
4. Most things about the ghetto have been negative and derisive; the Commission could be a great cohesive force in the life of the nation.
5. The Commission will not cost the government any money. The entire effort will use private resources.
6. The Commission has enormous capacity for political good will.

H. OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSAL

1. It won't work. Nothing else has worked very well. The ghetto attests to that. Let the religious institutions try. If it doesn't work, it will soon become apparent. If it does fail, it will not have wasted government resources.
2. The concepts violate the separation of Church and State. The framers of the Constitution did not suggest that people of faith not help the poor. They also could not have imagined what government by the people and for the people would look like in the ghetto. If they were alive today, they would write a new institutional bill of rights.

The separation of Church and State should not be an issue. The church members come by profession, not just by confession. If Mr. Smith, President of a bank, comes to the ghetto, he comes bringing his skills. Mr. Smith is also an elder in his church. He brings that to work with him every day. Why shouldn't he bring it to the ghetto with him?

The church becomes that place where people organize and energize but they come to the urban institutions as professionals giving the poor their skills and resources.

In the sixties we had the Kernan Commission. It was an expression of despair. May the Commission for the Poor speak to some remarkable hope for the Eighties - "a critical mass" bringing significant help to the ghetto.

The great potential of religious institutions is the skills, ideas, and influence its laymen possess. If these resources could be applied to the institutions that serve the poor, the impact would be awesome.

"I want you to share your food with the hungry and bring right into your own homes those who are helpless, poor, and destitute....Your sons will rebuild the long-deserted ruins of your cities, and you will be known as "The people who rebuild their walls and cities."

Isaiah 58:7,12

File



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
EVANGELICALS

450 E. Gundersen Drive/P.O. Box 28, Wheaton, Illinois 60187 312/665-0500

April 14, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

I wish to express my appreciation for the special day you planned for us with the President. It was a delightful experience and that was the most representative group of religious leaders I have seen together in some time.

Congratulations and be assured that we will do what we can to encourage initiatives in the private sector.

Cordially,

Billy A. Melvin
Executive Director

BAM/lt



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
EVANGELICALS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS/1430 K STREET NW/WASHINGTON DC 20005/(202) 628-7911

February 10, 1982

Mrs. Maiselle Shortley
The White House
Office of Morton Blackwell
Washington, D.C. 20050

*Room 450 booked
for Tues, April 27
3/10/82*

Dear Maiselle:

I wanted to thank you for all your efforts on our behalf. This Federal Seminar was our best yet and you played a significant role in making this possible. Simply, your hard work brought together many of the details needed for such a seminar.

• The White House briefing is always one of the highlights. And for me, I can sit and listen to someone like Morton speak for quite a while. We so appreciate his leading off until Ken could make it and picking up the last hour, as well. Morton's a pro.

As well, I want to confirm the date for a similar briefing we hold for pastors and laymen. The dates for our annual Washington Insight Briefing are April 26-29, 1982. Via phone, we decided that Tuesday, April 27th from 2:00-4:00 P.M. would be the slot for the White House Briefing. The size of the group will probably be a bit over 100, so I assume 450 will have to handle our group, if possible. Just let me know what works out. Again, thank you for your tenacity in trying to get 450 for the Federal Seminar. We understand the difficulty involved in using that room since it's the only large room for meetings in the White House complex aside from the manse rooms.

I'll talk with you soon about possible speakers and look forward to working with you all on what we're sure will be a fine briefing for these Christian leaders. Two of our participants from our last WIB have become state legislators. And, Dan Coats (R-Indiana) was a Federal Seminar participant when he attended Wheaton College. The seminar was his introduction to Washington and the political scene. And, we hope that even more of these people will get involved not only locally, but statewide or nationally.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Patricia Strunk Landrum
Office Manager

PSL:jdk
Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1982

TO: Charlotte

FROM: Morton 

RE: April 26 - 29 Meeting of the National Association of Evangelicals

Bob Dugan of the National Association of Evangelicals spoke to Mrs. Dole about this. We are holding a briefing for these people on April 27, in room 450. Dugan invited Mrs. Dole and the Senator to make a joint appearance.

She did a lovely job for them at their convention in Chicago recently. They don't want to impose on her time too much, but they would love to have the Doles there at a dinner session.

I think that it is a fine group and a good occasion but it surely is a personal preference call for EHD.

STATUS:

P - Proposed
T - Tentative
S - Scheduled

DATE SENT: 3/18

BY: CE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULING INFORMATION RE: EHD

STATUS

S

EVENT & LOCATION: Annual Washington Inauguration Briefing -
100 evangelists from across country meeting in
D.C. (Bob Dugan - NAE - contact)
Holiday Inn

DATE SCHEDULED: Apr. 26-29

S

EHD INVOLVEMENT: Would like Sen. and EHD to appear
together and jointly address group at one of
the dinner sessions - perhaps Monday night session.

?

MEDIA COVERAGE: _____

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION: _____

ACTION OFFICER: Morton Blackwell

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 29, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR RED CAVANEY

THRU: DIANA LOZANO

FROM: MORTON BLACKWELL 

RE: National Association of Evangelicals Convention

Attached is the schedule of events for the NAE.

As I told you by phone, they would be delighted to have the President address them anytime from Tuesday evening, March 2nd through Thursday evening, March 4th.

You have our schedule proposal.



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
EVANGELICALS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS/1430 K STREET NW/WASHINGTON DC 20005/(202) 628-7911

January 28, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Morton:

First of all, this letter comes to thank you for your kindness in putting together a fine White House briefing for our 125 evangelical college students. Your own presentation about political involvement was the highlight, in terms of a comprehensive overview combined with an urgent challenge to the students to become activists. We are indebted to you -- again.

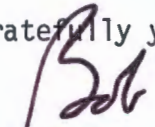
To keep my letter homiletical, I'll have three purposes. The second is to enclose a copy of our convention program outline for you, to anticipate the encouraging and gratifying possibility of the President's speaking to NAE. Obviously we are keeping your preliminary word to ourselves, but our handful of evangelical leaders is excited.

My third purpose in writing is to comment on my enclosed list of over fifty suggested names for people to review grant-requests for HHS. I talked with Jerry Regier this morning, and discovered that I might have submitted the same list he did, had we not conversed. So, there is probably no overlap with his list in mine, taken primarily from NAE leadership. These folks will give you the kind of evaluation HHS ought to have.

In light of the fact that lower-level officials might weed out certain names if they could be identified as evangelical, I have used more ambiguous phrases to identify most of them: "minister," "college dean," "interdenominational leader," "homemaker," etc. It might help to mix this list with others, in order not to show a preponderance of clergy-types in a row. You could code my submissions and Jerry's, to evaluate who is or is not included.

Again, we are all deeply appreciative of our visit to the Executive Office Building and the informative program -- Forest, Rich, Pat, students and faculty, and . . .

Gratefully yours,


Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Director

■ NAE COMMISSIONS ☐ Christian Education Commission ☐ Commission on Chaplains
☐ Evangelical Churchmen Commission ☐ Evangelical Social Action Commission ☐ Evangelism and Home Missions Association
☐ Higher Education Commission ☐ Stewardship Commission ☐ Women's Fellowship ■ AFFILIATES
☐ American Association of Evangelical Students ☐ Evangelical Foreign Missions Association
☐ National Religious Broadcasters ■ SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS ☐ Encounter Ministries, Inc. ☐ World Relief Corporation
■ SERVICE AGENCIES Evangelical Child and Family Agency, Chicago ☐ Evangelical Family Service, Syracuse, NY
☐ Evangelical Purchasing Service ☐ Family Ministries, Carritos, CA ☐ Universal Travel Service
■ NATIONAL OFFICE: 450 E. Gundersen Drive/P.O. Box 28/Wheaton, Illinois 60187/(312) 685-0500

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 6, 1982

TO: Ed Rollins
FROM: Morton Blackwell
RE: Schedule Proposal

May we add your name to this proposal
next to RECOMMENDED BY:

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 6, 1982

TO: Herb Ellingwood
FROM: Morton Blackwell
RE: Schedule Proposal

May we add your name to this proposal
next to RECOMMENDED BY:

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1981

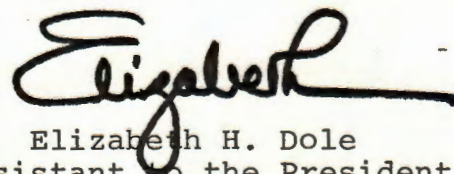
Dear Bob:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to President Reagan inviting him to address the 1982 convention of the National Association of Evangelicals.

I think your convention would make an excellent forum for the President to speak and have most heartily recommended his participation to Mr. Greg Newell, Special Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling, for his direct response to you.

The warmest holiday wishes to all of you.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth H. Dole
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Mr. Robert P. Dugan
National Association
of Evangelicals
1430 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

cc: Greg Newell ✓

NOV 13 1981



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
EVANGELICALS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS/1430 K STREET NW/WASHINGTON DC 20005/(202) 628-7911

*Walter - not
I mean to
to send!*

November 11, 1981

The Honorable Elizabeth Hanford Dole
Assistant to the President for Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Elizabeth:

We wanted you to have a copy of our invitation to President Reagan to address the 1982 convention of the National Association of Evangelicals.

It goes without saying that we would love to have you encourage the President to respond favorably to our request. I cannot imagine a better forum in which he could speak to the religious community in the United States. While evangelicals are not unanimously conservative in their politics, research demonstrates that a substantially higher percentage of evangelicals is conservative than is the case in the general population. At the same time, NAE is not identified with the New Christian Right, for it is entirely a religious organization, celebrating the 40th anniversary of its founding next spring. I conjecture that it might not be politically feasible for the President to address a New Christian Right organization, even if he might like to.

Perhaps it would be helpful for me to clarify ecclesiastical terminology. All fundamentalists would be included under the umbrella of evangelicalism. In turn, a great number of evangelicals would not consider themselves to be fundamentalists. The two groups hold similar theological views, but evangelicals are more broadly cooperative and manifest a larger social concern.

Our assurance of prayer support to the President is not limited to him. You also play a major role in our nation as you serve the President, and we include you in our prayers as well.

Faithfully yours,

Robert P. Dugan, Jr.
Director

■ NAE COMMISSIONS □ Christian Education Commission □ Commission on Chaplains
□ Evangelical Churchmen Commission □ Evangelical Social Action Commission □ Evangelism and Home Missions Association
□ Higher Education Commission □ Stewardship Commission □ Women's Fellowship ■ AFFILIATES
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□ Evangelical Purchasing Service □ Family Ministries, Cerritos, CA □ Universal Travel Service
■ NATIONAL OFFICE: 450 E. Gundersen Drive/P.O. Box 28/Wheaton, Illinois 60187/(312) 885-0500

Elizabeth H. Dole

page two

November 11, 1981

RPDJr:pasl
Enclosure

Copy to: Edwin Meese III
James A. Baker III
Michael K. Deaver
Elizabeth Hanford Dole
Franklyn C. Nofziger
Herbert E. Ellingwood
Morton Blackwell



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
EVANGELICALS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS/1430 K STREET NW, WASHINGTON DC 20005/(202) 628-7911
November 11, 1981

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Evangelical Christians thank God for the great gifts of leadership and communication that you have brought to the office of the Presidency, and for the manner in which you are using them for the good of all the people. More specifically, we are grateful for your political commitment to biblical moral values.

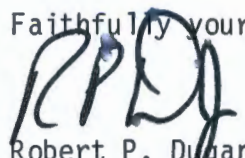
The National Association of Evangelicals warmly invites you to address its annual convention in March, 1982, at the Arlington Park Hilton Hotel in the Chicago suburb of Arlington Heights. It would be a high honor to have you challenge the 1200 evangelical leaders who will participate in that convention.

Obviously you would be welcome to speak on any subject that you consider important. The convention's theme "Save the Family" would allow you to share your concerns for the family as the essential unit in society. On the other hand, your admonition to "let the church be the church" would be timely and appropriate, in the light of the great needs of our society. The evening of March 2 or 3 would be available to you, or we could adjust the convention schedule if a daytime appearance would be more convenient.

The National Association of Evangelicals is to evangelical Christians what the National Council of Churches is to ecumenical Christians. As you know, Gallup research indicates that there are approximately 45 million evangelicals in the nation. NAE membership is found in 38,000 churches from 74 denominations, and the Association serves a constituency of 10-15 million through its commissions and affiliates.

Mr. President, whether you can address us or not, please be assured of our prayers for you as you fill the most demanding and responsible office in the world.

Faithfully yours,


Robert P. Dugan, Jr.
Director

RPDJr:pas1
Enclosure

■ NAE COMMISSIONS ☐ Christian Education Commission ☐ Commission on Chaplains
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■ NATIONAL OFFICE: 450 E. Gundersen Drive/P.O. Box 28/Wheaton, Illinois 60187 / (312) 665-0500

INSIGHT



Prepared by: NAE Office of Public Affairs, 1430 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone 202-628-7911
Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Director/ Forest D. Montgomery, Counsel/ Richard Cizik, Researcher

Washington, DC / November, 1981
Volume III, Number 11

Dear Evangelical Friend:

Congressional leaders have hoped to recess for the year by November 20 at the latest, but it appears that this first session will drag on into December. Why? Many issues had been held back in favor of single-minded devotion to debate on economic issues. Now that the economic recovery program has been passed, the dam has burst.

Evidence of congressional discipline lies in these revealing statistics. Through September 30, the House took just 211 roll call votes, compared to an average of 600 the prior five years. Comparable figures for the Senate were 301 in '81, and 475 average in 1976-80.

ADDITIONAL BUDGET CUTS? Capitol Hill will endure the anguish of more spending reductions, as the Administration struggles to reduce deficits and finally balance the federal budget. Here is the problem faced by members of Congress. Two-thirds of the federal budget is comprised of defense, social security, medicare, and interest on the national debt. Take them in reverse. Interest is fairly well set and non-adjustable. Social security and medicare are politically untouchable, judging by the outcries. President Reagan contends that defense expenditures cannot be cut more than \$2 billion, without jeopardizing national security. Thus, any further spending reductions must come from the remaining one-third of the budget, which is largely social programs. That's why defense costs are under such intense debate, in the proverbial "guns versus butter" confrontation.

DEDUCTIONS FOR CHARITY Churches and religious organizations will do well to explain the new law relating to deductions for charitable contributions starting next year. People who don't itemize will be able to deduct some of their gifts, and the deduction will get bigger each year, through 1986. On 1982 and 1983 returns, givers will be able to deduct 25% of donations, to a maximum deduction of \$25. In 1984, the ceiling will rise to \$75. In 1985, half of all donations will be deductible, while in 1986, total donations will be deductible, with no ceiling. Meantime, it should be emphasized that most tithers will benefit by itemizing deductions. Failure to take time to compute one's tax liability both ways could result in poor stewardship.

O'HAIR
REBUFFED

Early in its 1981-82 term, the Supreme Court rejected two more of Madalyn Murray O'Hair's quixotic attempts to erase any vestige of religious observance from public life. In refusing to hear the cases, the Court left in effect a lower federal court ruling that allowed the Austin, Texas city council to open its meetings with an invocation, delivered by a local clergyman, but not prepared or reviewed by city officials. It also declined to review a ruling that permitted Texas state legislators to display a nativity scene at Christmas and a menorah during Hanukkah, in the state capitol. The Court obviously recognizes that separation of church and state has nothing to do with keeping the influence of Christianity out of government.

COURT WILL
CONSIDER

On the other hand, the Court happily is considering two other cases involving important religious freedom issues. As reported last month, NAE filed an amicus curiae brief urging the Supreme Court to hear the Bob Jones University case. On October 13, the Court agreed to review that case in combination with another. One of the best constitutional lawyers in the country, Attorney William Ball, will argue the case, probably early next year. In its first week, the Supreme Court heard arguments in Widmar v. Vincent, in which the 8th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals had held that a University of Missouri regulation prohibiting religious student groups from meeting on campus for worship and religious teaching violated the First Amendment rights of the students. NAE is also involved in this case with a friend-of-the-court brief, entreating the High Court to uphold the lower court's decision.

POLITICAL
TREND
OBSERVED

Long-time political consultant Mark Shields, a columnist now, revealed some statistics that haven't received much attention. In the last three presidential elections, the Republican candidates received a combined total of 24.5 million more votes than their Democratic counterparts. Even more startling is the difference in electoral votes. Of the composite 150 states in those three elections, the Democratic contenders carried just 30, while the Republicans carried 120.

WITH FRIENDS
LIKE THIS...

Not everything is what it appears to be. A new national organization called "Friends of the Family" may not seem that to you, when you understand its purpose. Proposing its creation, Dr. Michael P. Lerner insists that "the definition of family now be expanded to include single-parent families, extended families, gay families and kinship networks." His goal is "to take this issue out of the hands of the Right and show that the best defense of what people really want in family life will come through a progressive restructuring of the economic and political fabric of American society." Lerner is director of the Institute for Labor and Mental Health, a non-profit federally funded organization that works with trade unions around the nation. He floated his proposal in a September address in San Antonio, Texas, predicting that "'Friends of the Family' will provide intellectual and political force which could destroy the base upon which Right-wing ideological dominance now rests."

VIOLENCE
THAT COULD BE
CURTAILED

Drunken driving has claimed the lives of about 250,000 Americans in the last decade. In our opinion, this is as appalling a manifestation of violence as are the crimes tabulated by the FBI. The major difference is that drunken driving violence is in significant measure preventable, given the national will to act. NAE took early leadership on this issue and will continue to do so. In January, we called attention to preventive legislation introduced by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-RI) and Rep. Michael Barnes (D-MD). You responded heavily to our article re: Christian responsibility on this subject, and it has been reprinted in several denominational magazines. Then, last month, in a commentary over 125 Christian radio stations in which this editor has a weekly by-line, we endorsed the idea of a President's Blue Ribbon Commission to investigate ways to prevent further deaths from alcohol-related driving. Your help in building momentum is now crucial.

Why not write the President, urging him to appoint such a Commission? It should be a top priority. Write to The President, The White House, Washington, DC 20500, Dear Mr. President. Additionally, nothing will happen in the House of Representatives re: HR 2488, the Alcohol-Impaired Driver Act, unless hearings are held on the bill. Thus far, Rep. Glenn Anderson (D-CA) has not given priority to this legislation, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation. Hundreds of letters to him, with a copy to your Representative, would give an added incentive to hold hearings on HR 2488.

A GOOD SOURCE
OF REVENUE?

The Reagan Administration is seeking additional sources of revenue, for budget-balancing purposes, but does not wish to renege on its tax cuts for businesses and individuals. We think that certain excise taxes should be a popular possibility. Raising the tax on cigarettes, suggested last month, is a simple matter of justice, since those funds would cover medicare costs from smoking-caused diseases. Likewise, raising the excise tax on alcoholic beverages seems just, in terms of the article above. Further, there's fiscal justice to such an increase. The federal tax per unit of alcohol has remained the same since 1951. If it had kept up with inflation, the government would have been \$77 billion richer by 1981. The difference would have been \$15 billion last year alone. And . . . neither alcohol nor tobacco is nutritionally necessary!

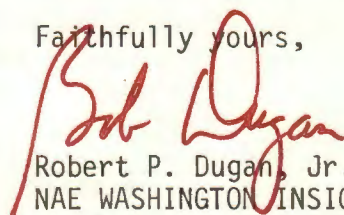
HUNGER BILL
NEEDS SUPPORT

The "Hunger Elimination and Global Security Act," which we reported in August, was finally introduced on September 28 by Sen. Ted Stevens (R-AK) for Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-OR). With 25 cosponsors, almost evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats, S 1675 has been assigned to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It contains a new section with special emphasis on alleviating hunger in sub-Saharan Africa. Evangelicals looking for a governmental vehicle to aid the hungry around the world will find this legislation to be the best available. In spite of the strong early cosponsorship, grassroots support is needed from those who believe that a prosperous United States has some responsibility for the desperately needy of the world. Letters to Senators are in order.

BRIEFINGS Our annual Federal Seminar and our Washington Insight
LOOKING GREAT Briefing invariably draw praise from participants. In
January, students from more than fifteen Christian colleges will have the high privilege of hearing and questioning Justice Sandra Day O'Connor at the Supreme Court, in one of the few engagements she has accepted. They will also hear Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-SC), Judiciary Chairman, in a breakfast at the Senate. Similar high caliber leaders will address the April 26-29 Washington Insight Briefing for pastors and lay people. The cost is reasonable, and we will occupy a new Capitol Hill hotel. Write us immediately for a brochure and then mail in your registration. We predict a superb week.

MENTIONING Almost every issue of INSIGHT mentions money, in terms
MONEY of budgets and taxes. This month I mention finances again, but this time in terms of NAE's financial need. Since this is only the second such low-key appeal to be found among 33 issues thus far, I write without apology. Our office has not been immune to the economic crunch that the whole nation has felt. If you have found INSIGHT helpful, and if you appreciate the importance of our office to evangelicals and to the entire country, you might consider a contribution. We need your help now. A check for \$10, for \$100, or in any amount, will be extremely important to us in the next few days. Please mail your tax-deductible contribution to the National Association of Evangelicals, Box 28, Wheaton, Illinois 60187. Mark it for the Office of Public Affairs. I will be most grateful.

Faithfully yours,



Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Editor
NAE WASHINGTON INSIGHT

November, 1981

P.S. If we needed confirmation of our strategy, CQ's Congressional Insight just provided it. Speaking of the best way to influence Congress, it states that "Members put much more stock in spontaneous citizen input than in formal lobbying." In short, your communication with your Representative and Senators is our success -- or failure.

■ Please notify NAE of any change of address (each change returned by the post office costs NAE 25¢). ■



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