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Editorial - October 10, 1980

Evangelicals and Jews

Many Jews are perplexed over how to consider Evangelical Christians, particularly those who are now so vocal on right-wing issues. Their call for a "Christian America" threatens the constitutional guarantee of separation of church and state -- a necessity for a pluralistic democratic society which has permitted the American Jewish community to flourish.

Yet their position on "moral" issues, such as abortion, homosexuality and the Equal Rights Amendment, while opposed by the majority of the Jewish community are not so different from those espoused by Orthodox Jews.

At the same time, the Evangelicals are the very Christians who support the drive to convert Jews to Christianity. Orthodox Jews and Jews living in small towns are the ones most upset by these activities.

But we have another anomaly. Evangelical Christians are among the most ardent supporters of Israel, partly for religious reasons and it is an element of their doctrine that Jews must be in control of Israel before there can be the second coming. The Rev. Jerry Falwell, head of the Moral Majority, supports Israel, including its settlement policy on the West Bank.

This support was dramatically shown recently when Evangelical Christians from 20 countries dedicated a "Christian Embassy" in Jerusalem. It was established as a reply to the withdrawal of the 13 embassies from Jerusalem in the wake of the Jerusalem law.

Perhaps the response to Evangelicals by Jews should be to act towards them as they act towards us: join with them when there are grounds for agreement and oppose them vigorously on the issues where we differ.

September 18, 1980

Dear Dr. Billings,

We were excited to get the news of your coming to Idaho Falls Oct. 18th.

Idahoan's have a clear choice between Frank Church's liberal voting record, and Steve Symms conservative one, on key family issues. We feel that your sincere approach to what's happening on basic family issues in the country, will open many eyes and hearts to the type of men we want to represent Idaho.

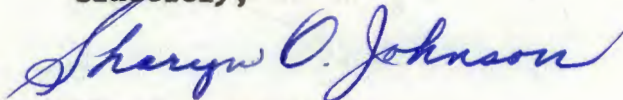
It is truly heart warming to see men of your caliber actively involved in making things happen to re-establish and affirm traditional family values.

I want you to know that I would be happy to do anything in the way of acting as a liaison with other ministers and congregations you are affiliated with here. Perhaps you could send me a list of names, telephone numbers, etc. We also need a glossy picture of you and a biography for advertizing purposes.

It would be a great honor for us to have you, and anyone accompanying you, stay in our home while you are here. Of course we will certainly understand if you have other arrangements.

I will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Sharyn O. Johnson
Route #7 Box 72
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
Tel. 208 523 3087

October 8 1980
3816 Ashley Circle
Wilmington
NC 28403

Mr R J Billings
901 S Highland St
Arlington Va 22204

Sir

I have your form letter dated September 2 and mailed several weeks later.

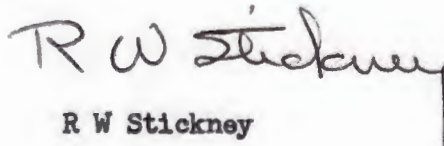
It is quite obvious that you had no intention of answering my letter. I suggested to Mr Reagan that he disassociate himself from self-labelled "Christians for Reagan." My reason apparently either beyond your comprehension or you preferred to ignore it. I suspect that it was the former.

The Constitution protects religion from governmental interference but does not protect government and/or politics from religious interference. If "Christians for Reagan" appreciated that fact they would not take advantage by declining to disassociate themselves from politics,

I therefore suggest to you and your self-styled "Christian" cohorts that you keep your "Christian" hands out of politics and confine them to religion where they belong. I further suggest that you study the effects of religious interference into government in other countries, Iran for example, and in history.

"Christians" are not citizens as you claim. Citizens, as any fair-minded person knows, are people 18 years old and over whatever their religious affiliation.

It thus appears that you are a questionable Christian with whom Mr Reagan could do well without.


R W Stickney

**A Program For
Political Participation
Of Church – Going Christians**

INTRODUCTION

It has become a fact that those individuals who believe in POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF CHURCH-GOING CHRISTIANS are upset with the way things are today. They want to bring about a change within our government and our society. Their lack of political experience and knowledge makes it difficult.

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INTRODUCTION

It has become totally clear that those individuals who believe in the Bible and attend church regularly are upset with trends and conditions in America today. They want to bring about a change within our government and our society. Their lack of political experience and knowledge makes it difficult.

This brief document is intended to give some guidance and direction to those individuals who are motivated to help bring about this change.

If the Christian community is going to really make a difference on Election Day, three steps have to be completed:

- 1) Christians must be registered to vote at least in the same percentages as the electorate as a whole.
- 2) Develop a method of communications within the Christian community that points out, without question, those candidates for President, U. S. Senate and House of Representatives and all other positions on the ballot, that deserve the support of the Christian community.
- 3) They must vote on Election Day in greater percentages than those who may have other reasons to select the candidates they vote for.

Because the Christian community has the advantage of physically gathering together on a regular basis, this program is keyed to the church members. In addition, this program needs the active and visible support of the Pastor.

It should be the goal of the national leadership of the Christian community of whatever persuasion to encourage their followers to become politically active.

There are many reasons why voting age adults are not registered to vote. In many states, a person is required to go to a certain place during certain hours of the day in order to register. This can be very inconvenient. Many others have just never been motivated enough to register. They think government and politics cannot be changed or their one little vote really will not make any difference.

The plan you establish within your church has to be organized, so the process used to register each is reasonably simple and easy. Remember, the opportunity has been there all their lives and for whatever reasons, they have never registered to vote. They must be persuaded of the importance of their vote for reasons they can relate to and for reasons that make sense to them. It should be explained so it is easy and convenient for them to register.

GOALS AND THE FIRST STEPS

Any plan has to define its goals first. If the desired result is to produce a large vote for candidates that share your moral values, then we must set forth several goals. Let's establish four goals for the entire program:

- 1) To identify all the members of your church who are not registered to vote this year.
- 2) Assist and encourage each to register.
- 3) Communicate to all members of your church where all the candidates stand on the issues.
- 4) Assist and encourage each to vote on Election Day.

The next four sections of this program will deal with each one of the four goals.

The first step in putting together any registration program within the church suggests the Pastor appoint someone to serve as the Moral Action Chairman. This person is responsible for the overall program and should work closely with the Pastor. The Moral Action Chairman should be a person with both organization and leadership abilities. The success of the program depends on the interest and concern this person has toward the program.

The next step is very important to the success of your program. You must have a complete understanding of your local registration laws. Some local laws make it very simple to register and others make it very difficult.

The Moral Action Chairman needs to appoint someone in your church to serve as Registration Laws Chairman. If at all possible, this person should be an attorney, because such a person can understand what they are being told by local registration officials. If an attorney is not available, it might be well to recruit someone who has been politically active before.

The law must be researched and the local registration officials visited. Many state laws give these officials considerable latitude in how they implement the law. The important facts to determine are:

- 1) Where people may register.
- 2) The qualifications for registering.
- 3) When people may register.

Also, determine the qualifications for casting absentee ballots.

IDENTIFICATION

In developing a plan to identify those members of your church not registered to vote, it is important to understand why they are not registered to vote.

A. Some people believe they are registered to vote when, in fact, they are not. For example:

1) They have been removed from the voting rolls because they have failed to vote in a prescribed number of elections.

2) They have moved.

3) They have married and their name has changed.

B. Many people do not want to admit that they are not registered, because they feel people will somehow think they are unpatriotic and not good Americans. Generally, less than one out of three persons that are unregistered will admit it when asked. It must be made easy and unembarrassing for these people to acknowledge their need before they can be identified and assisted in becoming registered voters.

The most effective time and method of identifying those unregistered voters is during your morning service. At an appropriate time during the service

explain the importance and need for all to participate in the political process. Explain why new registration might be necessary. In addition, place a major emphasis on the need of those who have never registered, to allow themselves to be identified.

At this point have your congregation stand. Then ask all those who are in fact registered to be seated. Those who have remained standing become your identified unregistered voters. Have the Moral Action Chairman and his or her committee to hand those standing a pre-printed card, showing a place for name, etc. (example of information needed below).

Ask each person to return their card before leaving the church. Cards are better because they can be sorted by geography, age, etc., and more easily worked than a long list.

This is the most effective means of identifying those unregistered voters in your church. Other methods include the distribution of the printed cards at some point during the service. Encourage all those needing to register to fill out the printed cards, also develop a method of collecting these cards after the service.

Similar efforts should be undertaken at all other church-related activities so that the most comprehensive list of unregistered people can be developed. This is

especially important in those activities where your youth are involved, because of the high rate of unregistration among this voter group.

Information Needed on Printed Cards:

1. Name
2. Address/Including County
3. Phone Number
4. Do you work?
5. What hours?
6. Do you need transportation?
7. Other assistance needed.

It is important to have a list of names of people who are not registered in the church. Because of the importance of this list, it is suggested that a list of names be made of people who are not registered in the church. This list should be made of people who are not registered in the church. This list should be made of people who are not registered in the church.

At this time, the church is in a position to ask each person who is not registered in the church to fill out a card. This card should be filled out by each person who is not registered in the church. This card should be filled out by each person who is not registered in the church. This card should be filled out by each person who is not registered in the church.

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METHODS OF REGISTRATION

NOTE: SELECT ONLY THE METHOD OF REGISTRATION THAT APPLIES TO YOUR LOCAL AREA. PLEASE DO NOT CONFUSE YOURSELF WITH ALL METHODS PRESENTED.

Now that you have identified all your church members that have not registered to vote, the next step is to assist and encourage each to register.

Generally, the methods of registration fall into five categories:

1) MAIL REGISTRATION

This method of registration is the easiest situation available. If the local registration laws allow it, your Moral Action Chairman may go to the proper election official and acquire a sufficient number of cards. Then on each Sunday for at least four weeks urge your identified unregistered voters to fill out these registration cards. As we discussed earlier, use the method of asking your congregation to stand, then ask those registered to vote to be seated. You can then register each person identified as unregistered. You have accomplished two of your goals at once, 1) Identification and, 2) Registration. Include in your plan a method of collecting the mail registration cards before

each leaves the church. Some locales require that the registration cards be mailed, rather than hand delivered. If this is the case, still collect all the cards to insure that they are mailed. This method might require a provision be made in order to pay for the postage especially if there are several hundred cards involved. This process should be repeated for four Sundays in a row, well in advance of your closing date to register.

2) DEPUTY REGISTRARS AVAILABLE TO REGISTER AT CHURCH SERVICES

This method is as easy as postcard registration, but with some potential complications. If the elected official cannot or will not appoint a member of the congregation as the Deputy Registrar, then you have to arrange for an existing Deputy Registrar to agree to be present on each of the four consecutive Sundays. Additionally, this makes it more difficult to take advantage of other church-related activities, such as weekday meetings and youth activities.

The bigger problem with this method is making sure the people in your congregation identified as unregistered voters remain after the service to register. If only one Deputy Registrar is present the line to register will be quite large. Make a special effort to urge all the identified unregistered voters to stop

by the Deputy Registrar's table after the service. These are small problems and over a four-week period, a very high rate of success can be realized.

- 3) SATELLITE LOCATION REGISTRATION; and
- 4) SPECIAL LOCATIONS AND PERMANENT LOCATIONS

This method of registration requires the church member to leave home and travel to some specified location in order to register. Under this method of registration, the plan will require more people to assist the Moral Action Chairman, if it is to be successfully executed.

The first two methods of registration did not require a list of unregistered voters to be developed, but it is essential to do so under this method. The list should be developed from the information gathered from the cards used to identify your unregistered voters.

When this list is being prepared, be sure and include such information as transportation needs, baby sitting requirements, if they are employed, and the hours and days they work.

If this plan is going to be effective, the ability to talk with each identified unregistered voter by telephone is necessary. Your church probably has a

telephone committee that can handle this project. If not, please recruit one immediately to help with this important program.

First, the Moral Action Chairman must determine:

- a) What locations are available for registration.
- b) What days and hours are these locations open for registration.

The next step for the Moral Action Chairman is to select the registration locations that seem most convenient to the greatest number of people needing to register.

The third part of the plan is making sure all those identified unregistered voters know when and where to go to register. Use all the ways possible within your church to do this: Announcements in church, the church bulletin and make sure the telephone committee is geared up for an all-out effort. Remember, this is a special effort to register as many of your identified unregistered voters as possible, at once. Each person needs to know the exact time and place for this special effort. The Moral Action Chairman and the Pastor should indicate they plan to be at the registration location or locations to help and assist in any way they can. This will help persuade each to make the effort to register and will ease the minds of many knowing you are there to help.

After the day, time and place have been established for the effort, each person on the list should be called and reminded that the Pastor is counting on them to be present and register. Those who show up for the first effort should have their names scratched off the list. This effort should be repeated two or three more times and could last more than four weeks.

If after the third effort, you still have identified unregistered voters that have not registered, mail them a letter including the information they need to know, in order to register.

5) REGISTRATION ONLY IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES DURING REGULAR WORKING HOURS

This is the most restricting situation to deal with and means it will be very difficult to set up an organized effort, urging everyone to appear on a set day and time to register.

There is a possibility that the election official might be willing to stay over some evening or come in on a Saturday morning. Especially if they understand a special effort would be made to persuade unregistered voters to come in during that period of time.

Follow the same method used in Satellite Location Registration. Develop a list of unregistered voters, appoint a strong phone committee along with a transportation committee.

You may find it difficult to organize a special effort to register each unregistered voter at a single time and place. If this is the case, make sure each person needing to register under this method is notified of the following information:

- a) The exact location of the government office.
- b) The days and hours they are open for registration.
- c) The last day you can register before the election. (This is normally 30 days before Election Day).

The Moral Action Chairman should meet with the registration official at least once a week to check the list of new people who have registered against the master list developed by the church. It is then important to urge the people not checked off the master list to please make the effort to register to vote.

This effort should last four or five weeks, but due to the difficulty you might have with this method, you should continue the effort up to the time registration closes. In most areas of the country, registration closes approximately 30 days before the election.

COMMUNICATION

This part of the program must consist of two steps:

- 1) Identify those candidates that share your basic moral values.

- 2) Communicate that information to each member of the congregation.

It is vitally important that you follow these two steps for each person seeking public office in your community, as well as the candidates for higher office.

There are several ways to gather information about the candidates you will find on the ballot Election Day:

- 1) Check the Actual Record

- a. Federal Offices

If the candidate now holds public office or if the candidate ever held public office, their record will not lie and will tell you how they voted on the issues that came up. For example, if you want to find out how members of your United States Congress voted on many moral issues, you can write two

Washington, D. C. organizations for this information:

- 1) Christian Voice
Suite 300
418 "C" Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Ask for the Congressional "Report Card," how your Congressman voted on 14 key moral issues, 96th Congress - 1st Session, January-December, 1979.

- 2) National Christian Action Coalition
Suite One
418 "C" Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Ask for the "Family Issues Voting Index." If that candidate ever served in the Executive Branch of government, how laws were interpreted and carried out are all a matter of public record.

b. State or Local Offices

Attempting to find out how a person holding a state or local level office voted or stands on issues can be very difficult. Gaining access to this record may be impossible, even though it is all a matter of public record. Many legislative bodies do not want the people to look back and see how they voted, so they make the process very difficult. However, the following procedures might be helpful in finding the necessary information:

- 1) Determine the issues you are concerned with.
- 2) Contact the State Senate or State House Majority Leader's office at the State Capitol,

talk to a legislative staffer (rather than a secretary) and ask the following questions:

- o Of the issues I am concerned with, were there any recorded votes on them taken in the last session?
- o What were the votes? What did they signify? (Get an explanation of the vote and what a "yea" or "nay" vote meant.)

- o What was the recorded roll call vote number?
- o What was the date of the recorded vote?
- o Where can I find these recorded roll call votes?

-- Is there a digest that contains all roll call votes, and what is the name of that publication?

-- Or, must I find these votes by looking through the proceedings usually called a daily journal, of the State House and the State Senate?

- o Where can I find such a publication or daily journal? Can I find it in my local library, a state university library, or at an office or library in the State Capitol building?

-- If I must go to the State Capitol to find this information, where do I go - State Library or some other state office? Who would be the best person at this office or library to help me when I get there?

b. State or Local Offices (cont'd.)

Along with recorded legislative roll call votes, bills sponsored and co-sponsored by a member of a state legislature can also be very important in determining whether they are concerned with the same issues you are. In the same telephone conversation, find out from the legislative staffer the the following information concerning legislation introduced in the State House or Senate:

- o Was there any legislation introduced on the issues I am concerned with?
- o If yes, (or if the staffer does not know because of the amount of legislation that could have been introduced) where can I find a listing of the bills introduced with an explanation of the bill itself?
 - Is there a digest which lists and explains all bills introduced in the session - what is the name of this publication?
 - Or, must I go to the State House or State Senate Clerk's office to find these bills?
- o Where can I find such a publication, if there is one? Can I find it in my local library, state university library, or at an office of library in the State Capitol building?

-- If I must go to the Clerk of the State House or State Senate, where is that office located, and who would be the best person for me to see once I get there?

c. Newspaper Files

Most newspapers keep a file of past news stories, especially on those people who hold public office. This is an excellent source of information for researching a person's stand on the issues.

In addition, there are other methods of helping you make your decisions about all the candidates:

1) Small Delegation

Take a small delegation and meet with the candidate personally to discuss those issues of particular concern to the group. This gives you the opportunity to understand the sincerity and depth of commitment of the candidate to those issues; to understand whether the candidate would be a forceful supporter or just an inactive supporter of those issues important to you.

2) Questionnaire

Send a questionnaire to each candidate where they can respond to specific questions dealing

with specific issues. Be sure to cover a broad area of issues and to include those issues of major concern to your group. (See sample.)

3) Public Statements/Printed Materials

If nothing else is available, then the candidates' public statements and printed materials must be reviewed. Try to determine what positions if any are being taken on key issues. Oftentimes, the same candidates who will not return the questionnaire are those who are not taking any public position on the moral issues.

It should be noted that in some situations there would be no reason to discuss certain races. For example:

- 1) When all candidates are "right" on the issues.
- 2) When all candidates are "wrong" on the issues.
- 3) When limited information about the candidates exists. (Although this does not mean an equal amount of information is needed on each candidate.

3) (cont'd.) If one candidate agrees with your group on moral issues but no information is available on the other candidate, then support the candidate that has made his or her views known.)

The next step is to let everyone in your church know the results of your research, for example:

*1) Prepare a "sample" ballot showing the candidates that have acceptable positions on the moral issues. These ballots should be passed out two or three Sundays before Election Day. (If the church draws members from more than one legislative district, it would be necessary to set up the ballot in such a way to include more than one candidate for some of the offices.)

NOTE: Have your Registration Laws Chairman check the laws regarding "Sample Ballots". Some states have guidelines that must be followed, such as the color of paper they are printed on, etc.

*2. Staying within the legal guidelines attached, you should consider sending a letter to each church member, outlining the candidates' positions on the moral issues. This letter could help support the sample ballot.

* It is suggested you read the legal guidelines entitled "Pastors' Political Activity: A Positive Perspective". This part of the manual deals with the do's and don'ts of political activity in the church.

-12-13-

ELECTION DAY: TURNING OUT THE VOTE

It is unfortunate but true that approximately one-half of all Americans do not vote on Election Day.

We have talked a great deal previously about how to stimulate people to register and to vote. But if we are to have a maximum impact, more must be done. People need all the encouragement possible and sometimes help and assistance if they are to vote in maximum numbers and thus have maximum impact.

The most effective way to provide this encouragement or identify those who need assistance is by using the telephone. In many churches a telephone committee will be already set up which can be utilized; in others such a committee will have to be established.

The membership roster for the church (the same one that the mailing was sent to) will have to be reviewed to assure that it has all the phone numbers available. The list should then be divided so that no one person has more than 20 calls to make.

The first call should be made the night before the election. The purpose of this call would be three-fold:

1) Remind them that the following day is Election Day and if at all possible to vote early.

2) Remind them to take the sample ballot with them and if they have misplaced it, encourage them to take down the list of candidates being supported over the phone.

3) Determine if anyone in the household needs any assistance (baby sitter or transportation usually). (If so, that name should be called in to the person who has agreed to coordinate this kind of assistance for follow-up.)

The second call should be made mid-day on Election Day to determine if they have voted yet. If so, thank them and cross their names from the list. If not, remind them how important their vote is and remind them that there are unlikely to be any lines during the afternoon.

The third and final call should be made about an hour and a half before the polls close to all those whose names were not crossed off at noon. Again, the message is the same one of thanks if they have and one of urging if they haven't.

Such programs on a much broader scale are run by candidates of both parties in all elections with the

big difference that they don't care who's voting for them as long as they get enough votes to win.

Such a program run through the churches can produce those votes for the candidate of your choice and after the election, it will be easy to show that candidate why he won and perhaps make the level of commitment even greater to those fundamental moral issues which are so important in our country today.

Pastors are concerned about the legal effects of political activity on themselves and their churches. Churches are exempt from Federal tax only so long as they do not participate in political campaigns. Federal election law also places restrictions upon political activity by individuals and institutions, particularly corporations, both profit and non-profit. The scope of proper political activity varies from case to case, but the following do's and don'ts are applicable in many cases.

"POLITICAL" OR "ELECTORAL" ACTIVITIES

A Pastor may individually and personally endorse candidates for political office.

A church may not endorse candidates for political office, and a Pastor may not endorse candidates on behalf of his church.

A Pastor's personal endorsement may be made from the pulpit if it is made clear that it is his personal view and not that of the church itself.

-52- -22-

PASTORS' POLITICAL ACTIVITY: A POSITIVE PERSPECTIVE

Prepared for the Moral Majority
By Attorney Alan Dye

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A church may not endorse candidates for political office, and a Pastor may not endorse candidates on behalf of his church.

A Pastor's personal endorsement may be made from the pulpit if it is made clear that it is his personal view and not that of the church itself.

A Pastor may allow his name to be used as a supporter of a candidate in the candidate's own political advertisements. In this connection, the Pastor may be identified as Pastor of a particular church.

Churches may engage in non-partisan voter registration and voter education activities so long as such activities are not intended to benefit any political candidate or party.

A church may allow political candidates to speak on church premises on the same basis that civic groups and other organizations are allowed to. If civic groups and other organizations are required to pay some rent for using the church property, the political candidate should be charged the same amount.

A candidate should not be allowed to appear to a church congregation at a church service for support or funds to be used in his political campaign.

Lists of members of the church congregation may be provided to candidates for use in seeking support or raising funds only on the same basis that such lists are made available to other individuals and organizations. If a charge is normally made for such a list, the candidate should pay the same amount. No favoritism should be shown among candidates in providing a list of congregation members.

A church may not establish a political action committee.

Pastors and other like-minded individuals may establish a political action committee, but care should be taken that the committee is separate from the church.

"LEGISLATIVE" ACTIVITIES

A church may not engage in "substantial legislative (as opposed to electoral) activities." The substantiality of legislative activities is usually measured by reference to church expenditures. Expenditures of less than 5% of an organization's total budget are generally not considered substantial.

A church may give its mailing list to a legislative organization on the same basis that such a list is made available to other organizations. If a legislative organization is given more favorable terms for receiving a mailing list than other organizations, the cost of the list would be considered a legislative expenditure.

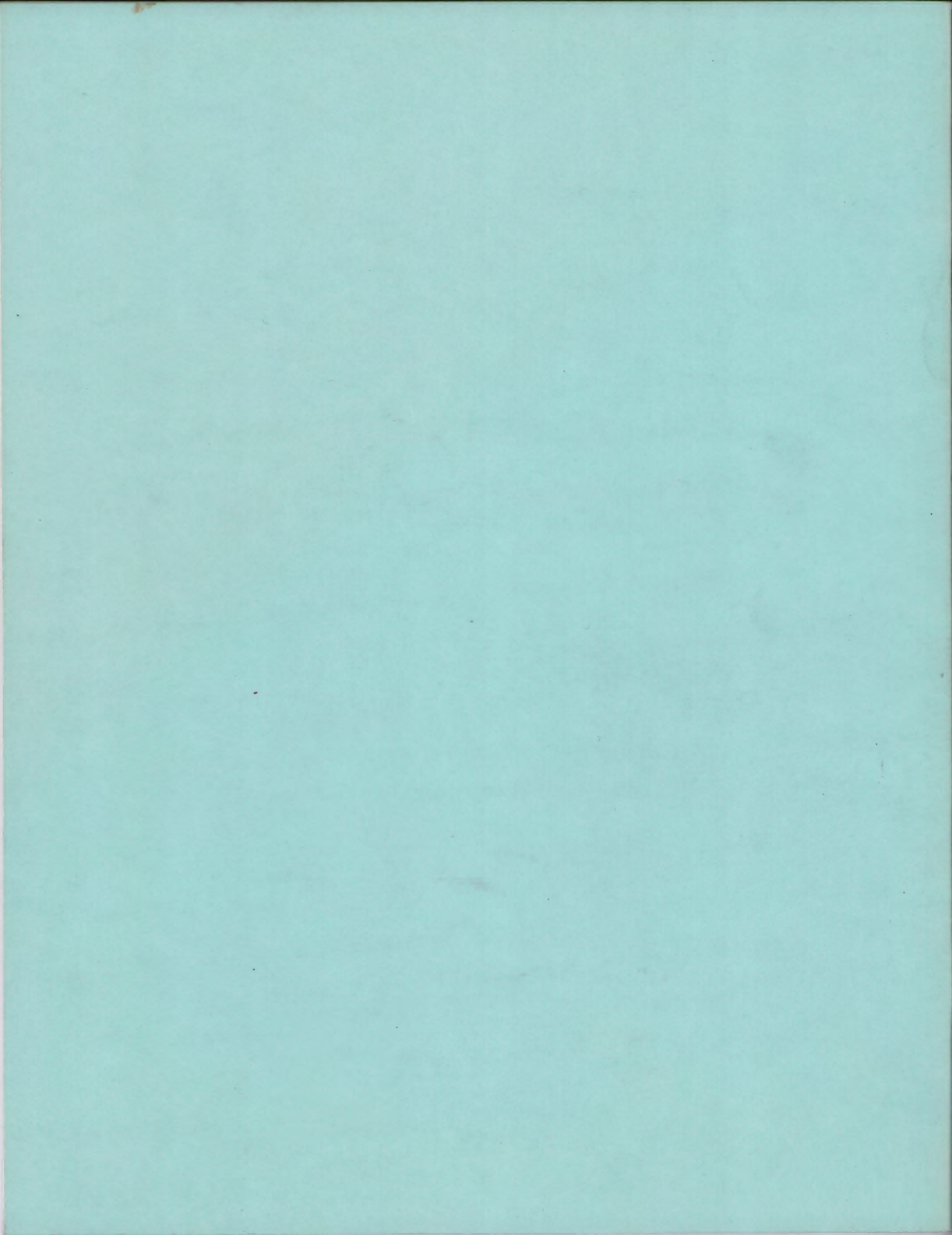
A Pastor may engage in lobbying activities in his individual capacity without adversely affecting the tax-exempt status of his church.

SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you believe that abortion on demand should be legal?
2. Do you favor using Federal dollars to pay for abortions?
3. Do you favor a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the right to life of unborn children?
4. Do you favor private Christian schools free from Federal taxation and regulations?
5. Do you favor a constitutional amendment permitting prayer in public schools?
6. What is your position on ERA?
7. Do you favor allowing homosexuals the right to teach in public schools?
8. Do you believe pornographic films and literature should be permitted for general distribution?
9. Will you make an effort to stop or control pornography?
10. Will you support pro-family legislation?
11. Do you favor military superiority for national defense?
12. Would you support the budget increases necessary to restore this?
13. What is your position on SALT II?
14. Do you favor more or less Federal government?
15. In what special areas would you restrict the power of the Federal government to make regulations?

These are only suggested kinds of questions you might want to consider asking.





10/7 - 11/3SPOT TVLOUISIANAAlexandria

KALB-TV	3	SUN 7 AM - 8:30 AM
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Baton Rouge

WRBT-TV	1	SUN 7:30 - 8:30 AM
	2	SUN 9 - 10 AM
	1	SUN 11 - 11:30 AM

WAFB-TV	3	SUN 7 - 11:30 AM
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WBRZ-TV	2	SUN 10:30 - 11:30 AM
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Lafayette

KATC-TV	2	SUN 8 - 9 AM
	2	SUN 11 AM - 12 NOON

KLFY-TV	2	SUN 11 AM - 12 NOON
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Lake Charles

KPLC-TV	3	SUN 7:30 - 11:30 AM
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Monroe/El Dorado

KTVE-TV	2	SUN 7:30 - 8:30 AM
	1	SUN 11:30 AM

KNOE-TV	2	SUN 8 - 8:30 AM
	1	SUN 9 AM

KLAA-TV	2	SUN 9 - 10 AM
	1	SUN 10 - 11 AM

LOUISIANA cont.

New Orleans

WGNO-TV	2	SUN 10 - 11 AM
	2	SUN 8:30 - 9:30 AM
WVUE-TV	1	SUN 7 - 7:30 AM
	2	SUN 7:30 - 8 AM
WDSU-TV	2	SUN 7:30 - 8:30 AM
WWL-TV	2	SUN 8 - 8:30 AM
	1	SUN 8:30 - 9 AM

Shreveport

KTBS-TV	1	SUN 7 - 8 AM
	1	SUN 8 - 9:30 AM
	1	SUN 9:30 - 10:30 AM
KTAL-TV	1	SUN 8:30 - 9 AM
	1	SUN 9 - 10 AM
	1	SUN 10 AM - 12 NOON
KSLA-TV	3	SUN 7:30 - 10:30 AM

MISSISSIPPI

<u>Biloxi</u>	1	SUN 7:30 - 8:30 AM
<u>WLOX</u>	1	SUN 8:30 - 9:30 AM
	1	SUN 9:30 - 12 NOON

<u>Columbus</u>	1	SUN 8 - 8:30 AM
<u>WTVA</u>	1	SUN 9 - 10 AM
	1	SUN 10 - 11 AM

WCBT	1	SUN 7 - 9 AM
	1	SUN 9 - 11 AM
	1	SUN 10 - 12 NOON

Greenwood

WABG	1	SUN 7 - 9 AM
	1	SUN 9 - 10 AM
	1	SUN 10 - 12 NOON

Hattiesburg, Laurel

WDAM	1	SUN 8:30 - 9 AM
	2	SUN 11 - 12 NOON

MISSISSIPPI cont.

Jackson

WLBT-TV	1	SUN 7 - 8 AM
	1	SUN 8 - 9 AM
	1	SUN 10 -11 AM
WJTV	1	SUN 7 - 8 AM
	1	SUN 9 - 9:30 AM
	1	SUN 10 -11 AM
WAPT	3	SUN 7:30- 10 AM

Miredia

WTOK	1	SUN 7 - 8 AM
	1	SUN 8 - 9 AM
	1	SUN 11 -12 NOON

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga

WTVC-TV	3	SUN 7 - 12 NOON
WDEF-TV	1	SUN 8 AM
	1	SUN 11 AM
	1	SUN 12 NOON
WRCB-TV	3	SUN 6 - 11 AM

Jackson

WBBJ	1	SUN 6:30 - 8 AM
	1	SUN 8 - 9:30 AM
	1	SUN 9:30 - 12 NOON

Knoxville

WBIR-TV	1	SUN 10 AM
	1	SUN 10:30 AM
WATE-TV	1	SUN 8 AM
	1	SUN 9:30 AM
	1	SUN 10:30 AM
WTVK-TV	1	SUN 7:30 AM
	1	SUN 8:30 AM
	1	SUN 9:30 AM
	1	SUN 10 AM

TENNESSEE cont.

Memphis

WMC-TV	1	SUN 8 AM
WREG-TV	1	SUN 8 AM
	1	SUN 9:30 AM
WPTY-TV	1	SUN 8 AM
	1	SUN 9 AM
	1	SAT 9 AM
WHBQ-TV	1	SUN 7:30 AM
	1	SUN 9:30 AM
	1	SUN 10:45 AM

Nashville

WTVF-TV	3	SUN 7 - 11 AM
WNGE-TV	1	SUN 7:30 AM
	1	SUN 8 AM
	1	SUN 11:30 AM
WSM-TV	3	SUN 7 - 11 AM

Tri Cities

WCYB	1	SUN 7:30 - 9:30 AM
	1	SUN 10 -10:30 AM
	1	SUN 11 -11:30 AM
WKPT	1	SUN 7 - 8 AM
	1	SUN 9 -10 AM
	1	SUN 10:30 - 11:30 AM
WJHL	1	SUN 7 - 8:30 AM
	1	SUN 8 - 11 AM
	1	SUN 11:00 AM - 12:30 PM

VIRGINIA

Harrisonburg

WHS�-TV	3	SUN 7 - 12 NOON
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Norfolk

WVEC-TV	1	SUN 8 AM
	1	SUN 9 AM
	1	SUN 10 AM

TENNESSEE, Norfolk cont.

WTAR-TV	1	SUN 7:30 AM
	1	SUN 8:30 AM
	1	SUN 11 AM

WAVY-TV	1	SUN 9 AM
	1	SUN 10 AM
	1	SUN 10:30 AM

Roanoke

WSLS-TV	1	SUN 6:30 AM
	1	SUN 9 AM
	1	SUN 10 AM
	1	SUN 12 NOON

WDBJ-TV	1	SUN 11 AM
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WSET-TV	1	SUN 7:30 AM
	1	SUN 9 AM
	1	SUN 10 AM
	1	SUN 11:30 AM

Richmond

WXEX-TV	3	SUN 7:30 AM - 12 NOON
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WWBT-TV	3	SUN 6:45 - 8:30 AM
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WTVR-TV	1	SUN 8 AM
	1	SUN 8:30 AM
	1	SUN 11 AM