



# VOICE OF REASON

Fall 1982

No. 6

## School Prayer, Abortion, Parochial Battles Continue

U.S. Senate battles raged all summer over proposals to outlaw abortion, permit government-sponsored group prayer in public schools, provide massive federal aid to sectarian and other private schools, and to begin the process of stripping federal courts of their power to defend constitutional rights. Little action took place in the House of Representatives, where Democratic leaders sought to defuse the explosive so-called "social issues."

President Reagan has continued to support the Radical Right agenda in speeches and in pressure on Congress. The White House evidently plans to use the social issues in the fall congressional election campaigns in an effort to elect more ultraconservatives.

### Tuition Tax Credits

The administration's tuition tax credit plan, which within three years would pump an estimated \$2.5 billion annually to parochial and private schools through \$500 per student tuition reimbursement income tax credits, may not come out of Congress this session. Even though supporters of the plan, who make up a majority of the Republican-controlled Senate Finance Committee, are trimming the individual credits down to \$300 per student and putting limits on eligibility, the cost of the program will still make it difficult to pass. The Reagan bill, S. 2673, was also held up by a dispute between the White House and ultraconservatives on the one hand and moderates on the other over the bill's provisions against racial discrimination. Many backers of the bill want to effective restrictions on the right of federally aided nonpublic schools to practice ethnic, religious, ideological, sexual, and other forms of discrimination or to exclude handicapped, disadvantaged, and problem children.

President Reagan is insisting on a Senate

vote on the measure before Congress adjourns, but Republican senators are afraid the bill will lose.

The National Coalition for Public Education—representing more than 50 education, parents, labor, religious, civil rights, civil liberties (including Voice of Reason), and minority organizations—is working to defeat the bill. Member groups of the coalition have testified at Senate Finance Committee hearings, which were stacked to favor the administration, and are collecting signatures on petitions to show Congress that the tax credit plan is opposed by most Americans.

Critics of the Reagan bill point out that the Supreme Court ruled the plan unconstitutional in 1973 (backers say the Court erred and want to pass a bill to force a rehearing), that it would seriously weaken public education and public control over educational spending, that it would provide five to six times as much federal aid per student to nonpublic than to public schools, that nearly all opinion polls have shown strong opposition to the plan, and that it would be public subsidy for religious and other forms of discrimination.

Coalition leaders are urging concerned citizens to continue gathering petition signatures. Completed petitions should be

sent to the VOR national office as soon as possible.

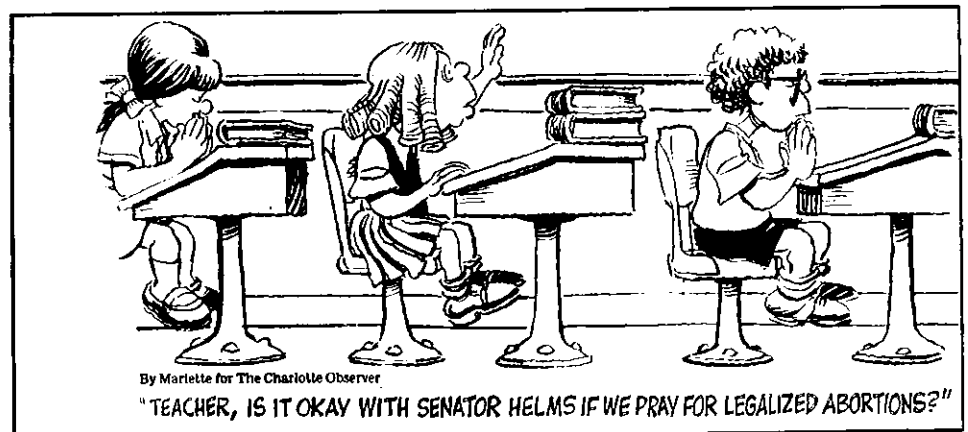
### Abortion Rights

The right of a woman to choose the abortion option in the case of a problem pregnancy appears to be safe for this session of Congress.

In September Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) withdrew his proposed constitutional amendment, S.J. Res. 110, which would have declared that abortion is not a constitutionally protected right, thus overruling the Supreme Court's 1973 *Roe v. Wade* ruling, and that Congress and state legislatures could ban or restrict abortion. Hatch admitted that he could not get the two-thirds vote needed for passage.

The other anti-choice measure was proposed by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC) as a rider to the Debt Ceiling bill. It would have defined the constitutional term "personhood" as beginning at conception and paved the way for anti-choice statutes to get quick review by the Supreme Court, in the hope that the 1973 ruling would be reversed. Senate floor action on the rider was held up by a filibuster by Sens. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) and Lowell Weicker

*(continued on next page)*



By Mariette for The Charlotte Observer

"TEACHER, IS IT OKAY WITH SENATOR HELMS IF WE PRAY FOR LEGALIZED ABORTIONS?"

## National Advisory Board Grows

The Voice of Reason National Advisory Board has grown to include 28 people eminent in science and other disciplines. The members are listed below. Affiliations are given for identification purposes only.

James Luther Adams, Professor Emeritus of Christian Ethics, Harvard Divinity School  
 Isaac Asimov, author, Professor of Biochemistry, Boston School of Medicine  
 Francisco Ayala, Department of Genetics, Univ. of California  
 Stephen G. Ball, History of Science Department, Univ. of Maryland  
 Roy L. Bunch, Department of Zoology, Michigan State Univ.  
 Niles Eldredge, Department of Invertebrates, American Museum of Natural History  
 Walter M. Ehlert, Professor of Physiology/Chemistry, Univ. of Wisconsin  
 Mordecai Gordon, Professor of Anatomy, Wayne State Univ.  
 Daniel Harmon, Department of Political Science, Middlebury College  
 David E. Hull, Department of Philosophy, Univ. of Wisconsin  
 Francis Kessler, Executive Director, Center for Bioethics  
 Paul Kurtz, Editor, Free Inquiry, Professor of Philosophy, SUNY Buffalo  
 Alfred McClung Lee, Department of Biology, U.S. Graduate School  
 Elizabeth Lurie, Department of Anthropology, Brown Univ.  
 Anne Lurie, Secretary, Vice President, American United for Separation of Church and State  
 Salvador E. Luria, Nobel laureate, MIT  
 Bernard Malamud, author, Penn. Acad. National Academy of Sciences  
 Harold Morley, Mordecai Gordon, Editor, Free Inquiry  
 Daniel M. Quinn, Director, National Council on Secularism  
 D. Monahan, Department of Anthropology, Univ. of Kansas  
 Ashley Montagu, Department of Anthropology, Univ. of Illinois  
 A.D. Moore, Director of Research, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Univ. of Michigan  
 Lynn C. Olson, Department of Biology, UGA  
 Howard Ross, American Council on Education, President, American Humanist Association  
 Earl M. Sparrow, Editor, Free Inquiry  
 Daniel T. Sullivan, Director, Center for the Study of Ethical Life, Bowling Green State Univ.  
 Philip K. Thomas, Department of Genetics, Michigan State Univ.  
 William H. Wines, Director, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare

## School Prayer, Abortion, Parochial, *continued*

(R-Conn.). Finally, after the failure of repeated attempts to stop the filibuster, the Senate voted 47 to 46 to table the Helms rider.

After the vote, Helms suggested that pro-choice senators would face "retribution" at the polls in November, which would "set the stage for next year." But polls show that being pro-choice will help senators running for reelection more than it will hurt them.

### School Prayer

There is still a danger that a school prayer measure could emerge from the Senate this fall. Uncertainty clouds Sen. Helms' effort to attach a rider to the Debt Ceiling bill which would strip federal courts of jurisdiction over school prayer disputes and thereby, in Helms' opinion, allow states to set up state-sponsored group prayer in schools. But the same senators who blocked action on Helms' anti-abortion rider have also blocked the school prayer rider.

Although the Justice Department has serious doubts about the constitutionality of the Helms plan to allow state and local government to sponsor and design school prayers, White House sources would say only that "We neither oppose nor support" the Helms plan. President Reagan, however, is pushing hard for a Senate vote on his own proposed constitutional amendment, S.J. Res. 199, which would authorize state-sponsored group prayer in public schools.

Radical Right groups, the National Association of Evangelicals, and the Knights of Columbus testified in support of the Reagan prayer amendment at hearings during the summer, but mainstream religious and educational groups strongly opposed it. More than 70 religious, educa-

## Parochial Petitions

Many VOR members have sent petitions against the administration's tuition tax credit plan for federal aid to parochial schools. One member in Massachusetts, Xeroxed the petition and got more than 100 people to sign it. VOR along with other groups is still collecting petition signatures. More petition forms are available from VOR in Washington.

tional, and civil liberties organizations—including The Voice of Reason—signed a statement opposing the amendment. The statement declares "that it is impossible to devise a prayer that is acceptable to all groups and that any effort to do so trivializes prayer by robbing it of depth and meaning." The statement also said that a school-sponsored prayer cannot be "voluntary" in any meaningful sense. The statement signers, most of them religious groups, added that, "Religion does not need, and should not have, the sponsorship or support of government," that "religious practice should never be made a matter of majority decision."

The Rev. Dean Kelley, representing the National Council of Churches, summed up objections to the amendment when he told the committee that the Reagan proposal would seriously damage our "heroic constitutional experiment" with church-state separation and would restore the pre-Enlightenment European policy of letting local majorities dominate religion.

Religious liberty and church-state separation may win in the Senate before election day, but Radical Right forces are expected to try to elect more right-wing radicals to Congress and to campaign for their agenda when the new Congress convenes in January. ■

## The Voice of Reason Newsletter

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# Editorials

## Critical Needs

School prayer, abortion rights, federal aid for parochial schools, and the political activities of the secular and religious Radical Right dominated the domestic news throughout the summer.

As the leaves begin to turn and the fall election campaigns get into full swing, these issues daily command increased attention. The Reagan administration is making the so-called social issues dear to Radical Right hearts—abortion, school prayer, tuition tax credits—key themes in the 1982 congressional elections. And although the end of summer saw bills and amendments to provide massive federal aid to parochial and private schools, to outlaw or severely restrict abortion, to legalize government sponsored prayer in public schools, and to restrict the role of the federal courts to protect basic constitutional rights still held up in committee by courageous senators, this session is not over yet. President Reagan even wants a lame-duck session after the elections. There remains time for assaults on the Bill of Rights to succeed.

The outlook cannot be described as either good or bad, but somewhere in between. The outcome of the struggle to defend the Bill of Rights and basic democratic values will depend on the efforts of many concerned citizens and public interest groups, and, obviously, on the November elections. Defenders of freedom have won many battles in the courts, in Congress and state legislatures, in referenda, and in the political process, even though often outspent and outorganized.

The nation's critical need now, this fall, is for concerned citizens and groups to redouble their efforts to defend the ideal of religious, intellectual, and personal freedom in a secular democratic state. The critical need is for voices of reason to join in effective action. A number of organizations, of course, share much or all of The Voice of Reason's principles and merit support, but none has precisely our focus, not too broad and not too narrow.

Our young organization, The Voice of Reason, has its critical needs which must be met if VOR is to live up to its promise.

First, and of vital importance, VOR needs financial resources to implement its program. No national organization can accomplish anything without funds. VOR receives no money from religious groups with national TV followings or from fat-cat special interest foundations. It is dependent solely upon the generosity and concern of its individual members and supporters. If VOR members and supporters will contribute to the same extent that Moral Majority members do, we will be able to attract grants from public interest groups and other sources.

VOR needs contributions at least annually from all of its members. And it needs additional support from all who can afford it. Surely a large percentage of our membership can manage \$50 or \$100 per year, and some can afford even more.

Incidentally, we will not be able to continue sending the newsletter and other mailings to members who do not renew their dues. Each member's expiration date (month and year) is shown on the newsletter mailing label on page 6.

Second, VOR needs to expand its membership greatly. Members can help in three ways—by providing us with funds to send out prospect letters and advertise in various publications, by sending us the names and addresses (with zip codes) of people who might be interested in supporting our efforts, and by ordering and distributing copies of the VOR introductory brochure "Who Speaks for the Real America?" (Copies are available free, but a donation to help defray costs would be helpful—about 3¢ per brochure.)

Third, VOR needs to step up its educational campaign. Members are needed for our growing number of chapters. Information on chapters is available from our national office. Members can distribute extra copies of the newsletter and/or copies of our research reports. The first four reports, on tuition tax credits, abortion rights, school prayer, and "creationism," are available now (see ad elsewhere in this issue) and others are in preparation.

Fourth, VOR members can send us clippings of news items, editorials, etc. from newspapers and magazines. Members can also help by writing letters to editors. Samples and other information can be obtained from VOR headquarters. VOR can also supply speakers for meetings, conferences, churches, synagogues, professional associations, etc.

The Voice of Reason can make a significant impact in the battle to defend our basic freedoms if its members and supporters will do their part. "Let Joe do it" or "Let the Supreme Court bail us out" will not do. Your help is critically needed now. ■

## Of Unitarians and Baptists

Two religious bodies with strong traditions of support for religious liberty and church-state separation pulled in different directions at their conventions in June.

The Unitarian Universalist Association General Assembly, held in Brunswick, Maine, passed with almost no opposition a strong resolution reaffirming support for church-state separation, public education, and religious pluralism. The resolution opposed tuition tax credits and all other forms of tax aid for sectarian private schools; government sponsored or mandated prayer or indoctrination in public schools; the intrusion of "scientific creationism" in public school classes; efforts to deny federal courts jurisdiction over school prayer, abortion rights, or other church-state disputes; and all efforts to restrict abortion rights or to impose by law a "theology of fetal personhood." The resolution clearly identified abortion rights as a church-state and religious liberty issue.

The Southern Baptist Convention, the nation's largest Protestant body, meeting in New Orleans, on the other hand, departed from its historic stand for church-state separation by passing resolutions favoring passage of school prayer and anti-abortion amendments and inclusion of "creationism" in public school classes. Moderate Southern Baptist leaders who attended the meetings report that the swing away from traditional Baptist positions on religious liberty was largely the work of Ed McAteer, one of the main organizers of the Radical Right in both politics and religion. Reagan administration special aide Morton C. Blackwell has confirmed that the White House conferred with McAteer, a Southern Baptist, to devise strategy to divert the SBC from its traditional support for church-state separation.

We believe that the White House is totally out of line in seeking to involve itself in the internal affairs of a religious body. Indeed, such activity violates the spirit if not the letter of the First Amendment. But this administration has demonstrated that it has very little regard for the First Amendment's guarantees of religious liberty.

We hope that the mainstream of Southern Baptists will be able to return their denomination to the correct course it has long held. ■

# Public Opinion and Public Schools

Schools are right in the middle of the crossfire between the powerful forces of the Radical Right and the relatively less well organized majority of mainstream America. Advancing behind barrages of criticism of our public schools, Radical Right and traditional parochial school pressure groups are pushing hard to get Congress to pass President Reagan's bill, S. 3673, to provide massive federal aid to parochial and private schools under a tuition reimbursement tax credit scheme. At the same time, the Radical Right is working to get government sponsored prayer into the public schools, via either Reagan's proposed constitutional amendment or Senator Helms' bill to deny parents and children access to federal courts to challenge such practices, to censor school texts and library books, and to get "equal time" in science classes for the sectarian pseudoscience of "creationism."

A useful corrective to the propaganda attacks on public education is the extensive Gallup Poll of public attitudes toward public schools. Each year for the past 14 the survey results have been published in the *Phi Delta Kappan*, the journal of the professional educators association.

In 1982, as every year since the polls began, Gallup found that 80% of the parents of public school students rated the schools from OK to excellent, with 77% of nonpublic school parents concurring. Only 68% of respondents with no children in school agreed, but they are surely in a poorer position to judge than the parents of students. Dissatisfaction with the public schools is concentrated among minorities (though more blacks give the schools an "A" rating than whites) and in urban cores, which our society neglects.

An interesting result of the Gallup poll is that people tend to rate the schools in their own communities higher than they do schools nationwide. This suggests that people are more likely to believe bad propaganda about schools outside than inside their communities, with which they are personally more familiar.

Public and nonpublic parents have similar rankings of the problems with which public schools must deal, such as lack of discipline (28%, 25%), inadequate financial support (26%, 19%), and drug use (20%, 19%). However, while 5% of public parents regard integration and busing as problems, 10% of nonpublic parents consider them problems, suggesting that a fair number of children are

placed in nonpublic schools to avoid public school racial integration.

## No Demand for Public School Religion

The presence of sex education in and the absence of government sponsored prayer or religious instruction from public schools are not problems of any significance for either public or nonpublic parents. In response to a question about how public schools could be improved, less than 1% of public parents felt that religion should be stressed and only 1% wanted sex education removed. On the same question, only 2% of nonpublic parents wanted more religion or less sex education in public schools.

As for school funding, Gallup found that more respondents listed public education as their top priority for additional federal aid, ranking it above health care and defense spending.

Public school parents greatly exceed nonpublic parents (47% to 29%) in wanting additional funds spent on special instruction for children with learning problems. This could be accounted for by the fact that nonpublic schools tend to "select out" children with learning problems while public schools must accept nearly all children.

With regard to selection of books for school use, both public and nonpublic parents, by a margin of 3 to 1, believe that selection should be made by teachers rather than by parents, school administrators, or school boards.

Education emerged as a top national priority in the poll, with 84% rating as "very important" the development of "the best educational system in the world," to 68% rating developing the best industrial production system and 47% rating building the strongest military force as "very important."

Although nonpublic schools tend to be academically selective, public school parents edge out nonpublic parents in wanting their children to attend college by 87% to 84%.

Of particular importance is Gallup's finding that 45% of parents would prefer a private over a public school for their eldest child (why only the eldest?) if—and this is a very significant "if"—the private school were completely free of tuition charges. This is not, as some might think, a putdown of public schools: after all, the same poll showed that 80% of public schools parents give the schools favorable ratings. What it means is that if parents,

without apparent cost to themselves, could place their children in private schools which everyone knows are academically selective and which tend to keep out handicapped and problem and disadvantaged children, a large number would prefer such schools over public schools, which are not allowed to be selective. Conversely, and significantly, more than half of parents would under these circumstances still prefer public schools! This finding shows that a government policy of subsidizing parochial and private schools would wreck public schools as we know them and would move us toward a two-tiered school system of underfunded, unappreciated public schools for the poor, the handicapped, and others not wanted by private schools, and a growing multiplicity of sectarian and ideology oriented selective private schools for those who can qualify for admission—and all at the taxpayers' expense. A person may love his or her spouse, but how many people would resist the temptation to trade him or her in for a Raquel Welch or Robert Redford?

Americans in general appreciate our public schools, and other polls and referenda have consistently shown strong opposition to any form of tax aid for nonpublic schools, but if the Radical Right succeeds in getting Congress to pass and the court to approve massive federal aid for nonpublic schools, our pluralistic democratic secular state will be in very serious trouble.

## Falwell Nixes Prayer

The best argument against state-ordained prayer in the public schools comes from the Rev. Jerry Falwell himself.

While attending a meeting of the Religious Newswriters Association in New Orleans, Falwell was asked why the meeting was not opened with a prayer. His response:

"If we ever opened a Moral Majority meeting with prayer, silent or otherwise, we would disintegrate."

When asked for an explanation of the remark, his aide, Cal Thomas, national director of communications for Moral Majority, said his group did not open meetings with prayer because it is a political organization that includes Jews, Catholics, Mormons, Protestants and some non-religious members.

"What kind of prayer would we use?" he asked.

Herman Harbo, Jr.  
Boon, Raoul, Tu

# VOR in Action

## In Washington

VOR executive director Edd Doerr testified at a hearing of the Senate Judiciary Committee on August 11 against the appointment of Robert Destro to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. VOR objected to the appointment on the grounds that Destro has spent most of his working career with a sectarian pressure group which has campaigned against abortion rights and for tax aid for parochial schools. Destro's group, the misleadingly named Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights, has also sought to promote sectarian caucuses in Congress and has attacked as "anti-Catholic" senators, including Catholics, who have voted against tuition tax credits. VOR Advisor Frances Kissling also testified against the Destro appointment.

VOR's Washington office also submitted testimony to the Senate Finance Committee against the Reagan tuition tax credit bill and to the Senate Judiciary Committee against the administration's school prayer amendment proposal.

In August VOR's Doerr appeared for 3½ hours, discussing VOR and the Radical Right, on radio station WLVA in Lynchburg, Va., headquarters of the Moral Majority organization. Most of the callers were sympathetic to the VOR point of view. Doerr also appeared for two hours on the Fred Fiske Show on WAMU-FM in Washington.

## Chapter Activities

Dr. Sol Gordon will speak on "Sex Education versus the New Right" at a VOR-sponsored meeting on Tuesday, October 19, at 8:30 p.m. at the Birmingham Temple, 28611 W. 12 Mile Road, Farmington Hills, Michigan. (Admission \$3.50. Tickets available at the door. For information, write VOR, P.O. Box 16, Franklin, MI 48025.) Gordon is one of the country's leading authorities on sex education.

The Washtenaw County Chapter (Ann Arbor and University of Michigan) has been very active in recent months. David Treece and other chapter officers have appeared on twelve radio and TV shows and had several letters to editors published. The chapter had a display of VOR literature and circulated petitions at the Ann Arbor Art Fair in July. Chairperson Treece is developing an organization manual for VOR chapters.

On September 20 the Wayne-Macomb County (Mich.) Chapter sponsored a lecture on "Academic Freedom" by Dr. Richard Gornick at the Henry Ford Centennial Library.

On September 9 the Chicago VOR Chapter co-sponsored a teach-in on "Constitution in Crisis: Threats from the New Right" at the Unitarian Church of Evanston. Featured speakers included Sen. George Mitchell (D-Me.), Marquette University Professor of Ethics Daniel Maguire, ABC "Of Cabbages and Kings" host Rev.

Jack Lundin, and Rabbi David Saperstein, executive director of the Religious Action Center in Washington, D.C.

## Speakers

In recent months VOR co-founder Sherwin T. Wine has addressed audiences and worked on developing chapters in Miami, Kansas City, and Chicago. Co-founder Edward L. Ericson spoke at a conference on the New Right in Harrisburg, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Press Association. Executive director Edd Doerr conducted a workshop on VOR concerns at the Unitarian Universalist Association General Assembly in Maine in June.

VOR chapters and members interested in getting VOR speakers for conferences, church or synagogue services, or other meetings should contact the national office for details, P.O. Box 6656, Silver Spring, MD 20906.

## Resources

Edward E. Ericson's new book, *American Freedom and the Radical Right*, is available from VOR's East Coast office, 2 W. 64th St., New York, NY 10023 (\$9.95 hard cover, \$4.95 paperback. Add \$1 for postage and handling.)

VOR is developing a series of short research reports on areas of concern. The first four—"Tuition Tax Credits: Threat to  
(continued on page 6)

## THE VOICE OF REASON, P.O. Box 6656, Silver Spring, MD 20906

YES, I want to do my part to help The Voice of Reason halt the threats to religious, intellectual, and personal freedom. I enclose a check for my tax-deductible contribution of:

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(The VOR newsletter will be sent to all contributors of \$10 or more.)

# News Briefs

## Parochial Referenda

California and Massachusetts voters will have to decide in November whether or not their state constitutions will be amended to allow state aid for parochial schools. The California proposal would allow the legislature to provide tax-paid textbooks to parochial schools, thereby overturning a recent state supreme court ruling that a previous textbook loan law violated the state constitution. The proposed Massachusetts amendment would replace the state constitution's strong church-state separation language (Art. XLVI, Sec. 2 of the Articles of Amendment) with language to permit whatever looser federal constitutional standard the courts might apply.

A dozen similar parochial referenda have been held in nine states and the District of Columbia in the last 15 years (New York, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington State, Alaska, District of Columbia). In every case the parochial amendments or bills were soundly defeated. In the most recent referendum, in the District of Columbia in 1981, a tuition tax credit plan was voted down 89% to 11%.

VOR supporters in California or Massachusetts wanting further information on the referenda in their states should contact VOR executive director Edd Doerr, P.O. Box 6656, Silver Spring, MD 20906.

## Abortion Rights Survey

Two thirds of the 250,000 women

surveyed by *Family Circle* magazine this year oppose a constitutional amendment to outlaw abortion. A further breakdown of responses to the two-page abortion questionnaire shows that 64.9% oppose any government role in the abortion decision-making process, and that 70% would change their vote if they disagreed with a candidate's stand on abortion.

## Alabama Prayer

A federal judge in Alabama has granted a preliminary injunction against the state's school prayer law. In September the clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court refused on procedural grounds to accept a petition from Alabama Gov. Fob James seeking to overturn the injunction. The state law allows teachers to lead "willing" students in prayer and includes a suggested school prayer composed by the governor's son.

## Postal Piety

In October the U.S. Postal Service is issuing its controversial commemorative stamp honoring St. Francis of Assisi. Issuance of the stamp resulted from several years of intense pressure on the Postal Service by sectarian groups. Critics of the stamp harbor no ill will toward the 13th century Catholic saint but point out that it is objectionable, on both constitutional and public policy grounds, because it constitutes government preference for and involvement in the affairs of one religious tradition and because it may trigger waves of pressure from many religious groups seeking similar honors from the Postal Service for important figures in the histories of their traditions.

## VOR in Action, continued

Public Education and Religious Liberty," "Prayer in the Public Schools," "Abortion: A Constitutional Right Endangered," "Creationism, Evolution, and the Public Schools"—are available from our national office, P.O. Box 6656, Silver Spring, MD 20906 (single copies 25¢, 15 for \$2, 100 for \$10).

## New Evolution Books

Three prominent scientists on VOR's National Advisory Board have recently published significant books on the subject of evolution: Isaac Asimov's *In the Beginning* (Crown, \$10.95) is a fascinating examination of the Biblical accounts of origins; Niles Eldredge's *The Monkey Business: A Scientist Looks at Creationism* (Washington Square Press, \$2.95) takes a critical look at the campaign to intrude the nonscientific and sectarian doctrine of "creationism" into public school classes; Ernst Mayr's *The Growth of Biological Thought: Diversity, Evolution, and Inheritance* (Harvard University Press, \$30) is an important work on the history of biology that, according to science historian Horace Freeland Judson, "will make a difference in the philosophy of science and the teaching of biology."

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