

THE FREEDOM FOR RELIGION ACT

The first amendment was ratified to prevent the Federal Government from establishing a national religion (as many countries In Europe had so established). The saying of prayers in Congress, at sporting events or in schools is not establishing a religion, but allowing the free exercise of one's religion.

The First Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America states:

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, . . .

The Ninth Amendment of the US Constitution reads:

“The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”

Many decisions of the Supreme Court fly in the face of the First and Ninth Amendments by prohibiting prayer in public buildings and places. All such decisions, being forbidden by the First Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America, are therefore null, void and of no effect, and it shall be left to the people of ____(this state)_____ to decide upon whether prayer should be offered in whatever meetings which are held in public places and buildings.

This act shall become effective 60 days following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.