## SECOND REGULAR SESSION

## **House Concurrent Resolution No. 22**

## 91<sup>ST</sup> GENERAL ASSEMBLY

4588L.01I

Relating to memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass a constitutional amendment to the Constitution of the United States to allow for voluntary school prayer and the protection of public religious speech.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Whereas, our Country was founded on the precepts of freedom, liberty, diversity, and the right of people to acknowledge God according to the dictates of conscience; and

Whereas, from the very beginning of our nation to the founding of our first national government in 1774, and from the Continental Congress to the Constitutional Convention and the years after the establishment of our Constitution, voluntary prayer has been a unifying and consoling force; and

Whereas, statements of belief in a Supreme Power and the virtue of seeking guidance, strength, and protection from that power are prevalent throughout our national history and appear in our national documents as well as in virtually every state constitution; and

**Whereas**, the framers of the Constitution, recognizing free exercise of religion as an inalienable right, secured its protection with the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, every session of Congress, and of many other legislative and public bodies across the nation, begins with the comfort and encouragement of voluntary prayer; and

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20 21 22	Whereas, our government has a constitutional obligation to protect religious freedom; and
23 24 25	Whereas, one of the purposes of education is to prepare students to be good citizens; and
26 27 28 29	Whereas, instilling an appreciation and respect not only for the beliefs and traditions of others but also for the longstanding beliefs and traditions of the nation forms a part of good citizenship; and
30 31 32 33 34	Whereas, voluntary student prayer formed a part of American public schools from their origination in 1642 for over three hundred years afterward until the United States Supreme Court in a 1962 ruling it said was "without precedent", struck down what it described as "voluntary, nondenominational school prayer"; and
35 36 37	<b>Whereas</b> , in 1985 the Supreme Court even struck down voluntary, silent student prayers; and
38 39 40 41	Whereas, an increasing number of recent religion-hostile court decisions now prohibit the overwhelming majority of Americans from participating in the very same religious expressions their parents, grandparents, and generations before them enjoyed; and
42 43 44 45	Whereas, an increasing and ever-widening hostility against voluntary prayer and public religious speech has produced a public atmosphere of fear, intimidation, and confusion about school prayer and religious speech; and
46 47 48	Whereas, an overwhelming majority of Americans now favor giving specific protections to these traditional religious expressions; and
49 50 51 52 53 54	Whereas, House Joint Resolution No. 81 has been offered in the United States  House of Representatives proposing a constitutional amendment for ratification by the people:  "To secure the people's right to acknowledge God according to the dictates of consciences.  'Neither the United States nor any State shall establish any official religion, but the people's right to pray and to recognize their religious beliefs, heritage, and traditions on public property, including schools, shall not be infringed.

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"The United States and the States shall not compose school prayers, nor require any person to join in prayer or other religious activity.":

**Now, therefore, be it resolved** that the members of the Missouri House of Representatives, Ninety-first General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, urges the United States Congress to pass House Joint Resolution No. 81 proposing a "School Prayer Amendment" to the Constitution for a ratification by the people and reinstating protection for voluntary school prayer and other public religious speech; and

**Be it further resolved** that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare a properly inscribed copy of this resolution for the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and each member of the Missouri Congressional Delegation in order that they may be apprised of the sense of this matter; and

**Be it further resolved** that this resolution be sent to the Governor for his approval or rejection pursuant to the Missouri Constitution.