

CONGRESSIONAL ADVISORY MEMBERS

Congressman Randy Forbes Senator James Lankford Congressman Mark Walker Congressman Rick Crawford Congressman Randy Hultgren Senator John Boozman Congressman Robert Aderholt Congressman Brian Babin Congressman Marsha Blackburn Congressman John Carter Congressman Mike Conaway Congressman Kevin Cramer Congressman Jeff Fortenberry Congressman Gregg Harper Congressman Vicky Hartzler Congressman Jody Hice Congressman Richard Hudson Congressman Bill Huizenga Congressman Doug Lamborn Congressman Steve Pearce Congressman Robert Pittenger Congressman Paul Ryan Congressman Chris Smith Congressman Glenn Thompson Congressman Tim Walberg

Congressman Joe Wilson

Congressman Robert Wittman

January 15, 2019

The Honorable Henry McMaster Governor, State of South Carolina 1100 Gervais Street Columbia, SC 29201

Re: Prayer Before News Conferences on Hurricane Florence

Dear Governor McMaster:

I have the honor of serving as the Executive Director of the Congressional Prayer Caucus Foundation. The Foundation serves nearly 100 members of Congress who are part of the Congressional Prayer Caucus (the names of those members of Congress who serve on the Congressional Prayer Advisory Team are listed on the left). In addition, the Foundation serves a network of Legislative Prayer Caucuses in over 32 states, including South Carolina, which has over 1,000 state senators and state representatives as members. These leaders are working together to preserve the integrity of our founding principles and to protect First Amendment rights for all.

We recently learned that the co-presidents of Freedom from Religion Foundation ("FFRF") sent you a letter dated January 9 in which FFRF complained that two news conferences concerning Hurricane Florence were opened in prayer. In one prayer, Chaplain Denny asked God to give South Carolina officials dealing with the Hurricane sound judgment and wisdom, and Chaplain Denny furthered asked God to strengthen the bonds of unity in the State, and use the Hurricane as a "rallying point for unity." FFRF claimed that this prayer was offensive to atheists and agnostics and was an endorsement of religion that violates the First Amendment. We are writing to thank you for using your First Amendment freedom in positive ways that encourage the citizens of South Carolina.

Public officials in their official capacity speak about religion, quote Bible verses for various purposes, and offer prayers almost every day throughout our nation. Weekly when Congress is in session, the Congressional Prayer Caucus meets in Room 219 of the U. S. Capitol to pray. Before the U.S. House and Senate start their sessions, a publicly paid chaplain prays in the publicly

supported Capitol asking for God's blessing. The same practice, though not normally with a publicly paid chaplain, occurs in most state capitols, as well as many cities, towns and counties throughout our country.

On the National Day of Prayer, many official government proclamations, prepared by paid government staff, cascade out of government offices -- from the White House all the way down to local city halls. They frequently are placed on public websites. From the earliest beginnings of this nation, we have honored the role of prayer and depended upon it in good times and bad.

On national holidays, inauguration days, and on other momentous occasions, presidents and governors often have presented the nation with a message from Scripture or have called upon the nation to seek God's favor, protection, and mercy. Nationally, it began with President George Washington, but such religious messages from public officials had long been part of American history since colonial times.

President Washington, as an example, proclaimed a day of Thanksgiving and urged all Americans to honor God. Acting officially as the President, he issued a presidential proclamation asking all Americans to devote themselves "to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be," to "unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation," and "to pardon our national and other transgressions" This proclamation was printed by government printing presses and distributed by government employees, as were similar proclamations of other presidents to our present day.

During the depths of the greatest crisis our nation experienced, President Lincoln implored American citizens to confess their sins and seek God's mercy through prayer:

[I]t is the duty of nations as well as of men to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord.

[Presidential Proclamations for Thanksgiving and Prayer can be found at http://www.whatsoproudlywehail.org/curriculum/the-american-calendar/thanksgiving-day-proclamations-1789-present]

As the Supreme Court stated in *Zorach v. Clauson*, 343 U.S. 306, 313-314 (1952), "We find no constitutional requirement which makes it necessary for government to be hostile to religion and to throw its weight against efforts to widen the effective scope of religious

influence." Nothing in the history of this nation has ever required elected public officials to separate their religious viewpoint from their public persona and official communications.

If we can be of any service to you on this issue, feel free to contact us. We have First Amendment lawyers on staff who will work with you, without charge, if you need their services. To protect our freedom, we must exercise that freedom, and it is encouraging to see your leadership in this.

For Faith and Freedom,

Lea Carawan

Lea Carawan

Executive Director

Congressional Prayer Caucus Foundation