



Willamette Freethinker



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Corvallis Secular Society (CSS) is a Humanist and Freethought society for all nontheists of good will.

CSS is affiliated with the American Humanist Association (AHA) and the Council for Secular Humanism (CSH).

From the Editor

Karl Rove Resigns!

You can pretty much count on the fact that Big Political News will always happen the Monday after the weekend I get the newsletter completed and off to press.

But this time, I tricked fate. It's Monday night, and I'm still working on the newsletter! :)

So His Most Evilness, Karl Rove himself, is jumping ship. Wow! This can only mean one thing — the various Congressional investigations are getting too close for comfort, and the Republicans figure they're better off WITHOUT him (at least, officially).

Of course, he waited till Congress was out of session before making the announcement, so no Congressional response would show up on the news. The coward.

I noticed another news item today, as well:

Toy Company CEO Kills Self

BEIJING, China (AP) -- The head of a Chinese manufacturing company accused of shipping hundreds of thousands of lead-tainted toys later recalled in the United States has committed suicide, a state-run newspaper said Monday.

Zhang Shuhong, who co-owned Lee Der Industrial Company, killed himself at a warehouse over the weekend, days after China announced it had temporarily banned exports by the company, the Southern Metropolis Daily said.

Lee Der made 967,000 toys recalled earlier this month by Mattel Inc. because they were made with paint containing excessive amounts of lead. The plastic preschool toys, sold under the Fisher-Price brand in the U.S., included the popular Big Bird, Elmo, Dora and Diego characters.

[...]

"The boss and the company were harmed by the paint supplier, the closest friend of our boss," a manager surnamed Liu was quoted as saying.

Liu said Zhang hung himself on Saturday, according to the report. It is common for disgraced officials to commit suicide in China.

I wouldn't want to expand this into a full comparison of Chinese and American cultures... but down in a dark corner of my psyche, I *DO* sometimes find myself wishing that our disgraced political and business leaders would borrow a page from their Chinese counterparts...

Reed Byers

Editor, *Willamette Freethinker*

CSS Meetings and Events

Calendar:

Saturday, Aug 18th 2:00-4:00 CSS regular meeting
Saturday, Sep 15th 1:00-4:00 CSS potluck
Saturday, Oct 20th 1:00-3:00 CSS regular meeting

Regular meeting time:

Third Saturday of each month, from 2:00-4:00 pm.

Regular meeting location:

Corl House (3975 NW Witham Hill Dr, Corvallis).

26,000 children will die of starvation today.
Why should God answer YOUR prayers?

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From the President

The Establishment Clause

Introduction

The original Constitution of the United States of America has only one provision *directly* concerning religion: one that clearly separates government and religion. Found in Article VI, Clause 3, it reads:

“No religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.”

Article II, Section I, Clause 8 has a provision *indirectly* concerning religion; it also supports separation. It prescribes the oath or affirmation the president-elect must take before he enters “on the Execution of his Office.” It says:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

This Presidential Oath has no religious phrase, such as “so help me God.” Neither does it direct the President-elect to hold his hand on the Christian Bible or any other holy book. This oath should serve as a model for all other oaths in government.

The very first amendment made to the Constitution concerns, in part, the relation between government and religion. It 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.”

The clause “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion” is called the *Establishment Clause*. The *Free Exercise Clause* follows: “[O]r prohibiting the free exercise thereof.”

Prior to the enactment of the 14th Amendment in 1868, the Supreme Court generally held that the protections of the Bill of Rights (the first ten amendments) applied only to the federal government. By the *Incorporation Doctrine*, the Court has since held that most, but not all, guarantees of the federal Bill of Rights limit state and local governments as well as the federal government through the *Due Process Clause* of the 14th Amendment. States have been required to respect freedom of speech, press, and religion, and most of the other guarantees. (They have not been required to provide jury trials in civil cases or indictment by grand jury.) Hence the Establishment Clause applies to all levels of government in the US.

There are two main interpretations of the Establishment Clause. One is the “accommodationist” or “non-preferentialist” interpretation, and the other is the “separationist” or “no aid” interpretation. The accommodationist position is that government may not favor one religion over others (or, originally, one Christian denomination over others), but that it is not forbidden to aid religion in general. The separationist position is that government must be strictly neutral on all religious issues, including neutrality between religious and nonreligious beliefs.

The Accommodationist Interpretation of the Establishment Clause

Government may support religious activity as long as the involvement is conducted nonpreferentially. This accommodation is permissible in order to achieve the purposes of the Free Exercise Clause.

This position was stated by Associate Justice William Rehnquist (a year before he became Chief Justice) in his dissent to *Wallace v. Jaffree* (1985). The majority struck down an Alabama moment-of-silence statute which was shown to be intended to reintroduce state-sponsored public-school prayer. He argued that the Founders never intended the First Amendment to require government neutrality between “religion and irreligion.” He noted that Jefferson was in France when the Bill of Rights was adopted, so, he claimed, had little influence on the evolution and adoption of the Establishment Clause. Jefferson’s “wall of separation” metaphor, coined thirteen years after Congress proposed the Bill of Rights, was misleading.

Rehnquist also examined some (but not all) of the versions of the First Amendment that were proposed. He argued that Madison viewed the amendment only as a means “to prohibit the establishment of a *national* religion...” (See Reference 1 for the historical context.) He also argued that neither Madison nor anyone else stated specifically that the amendment was designed to require governmental neutrality between believers and nonbelievers. Rehnquist concluded that the amendment did not prohibit governmental endorsement of prayer or other aspects of religious belief.

The Separationist Interpretation of the Establishment Clause

Free exercise of religion does not require governmental (taxpayer) support. In fact, involvement by government in the affairs of religion could interfere with “the free exercise thereof.”

Rehnquist ignored versions of the First Amendment that were rejected in the Senate that *would* have allowed for nonpreferential aid to religion. But this was an explicit

rejection of governmental aid to religion. He also ignored the background to this amendment. In Virginia, as elsewhere, there were vigorous debates over religious freedom. Both Madison and Jefferson played leading roles. Later, while in France, Jefferson regularly corresponded with Madison.

Jefferson was elected governor of Virginia in 1779. Soon he had introduced into the state legislature a bill to establish religious freedom. Under it, a person's civil and legal rights would not depend on that person's opinions on religion, and everyone would be free to hold any view on religion. Further, "no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever." Madison helped oversee this bill's eventual enactment into law. This took seven years, by which time Jefferson was in France. Madison later used the bill as a model for the First Amendment. Hence Jefferson's influence on the First Amendment, exercised through Madison, is indisputable, and Rehnquist's argument to the contrary is not historically valid.

In 1786, this *Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom* became the first major enactment of any legislative body in the world for protecting freedom of conscience against the tyranny of any religious majority. This was one of three achievements Jefferson had noted on his tombstone. This statute had a very great influence on establishing religious freedom in the nation.

Rehnquist's implication that Madison did not support separation is contradicted in Madison's *Memorial and Remonstrance*, which was written in opposition to a measure that would have imposed a tax to support Christian clergy in Virginia, without distinction as to denomination.

In *Federalist No. 52*, Madison wrote that public office should be open to "merit of every description" without regard to any "profession of religious faith."

As an aside, it is worthy of note that the delegates gathered to draft the original Constitution specifically refused suggestions that they pray for guidance.

The Position Paper referenced below (Reference 1) notes: "The final language of the amendment contains the most sweeping restrictions on the government of any of the versions considered by either house. Significantly, it forbids any law respecting, that is relating to, an establishment of religion; therefore, it forbids any law that promotes (or disfavors) religion in any way. Obviously, this would include laws that give aid to religion generally, even on a nonpreferential basis."

Conclusion

In *Everson v. Board of Education* (1947), Justice Hugo Black held:

The "establishment of religion" clause of the First Amendment means at least this: Neither a state nor the federal government can set up a church. Neither can pass laws which aid one religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion over another.

Neither can force nor influence a person to go to or to remain away from church against his will or force him to profess a belief or disbelief in any religion. No person can be punished for entertaining or professing religious beliefs or disbeliefs, for church attendance or non-attendance. No tax in any amount, large or small, can be levied to support any religious activities or institutions, whatever they may be called, or whatever form they may adopt to teach or practice religion. Neither a state nor the Federal Government can, openly or secretly, participate in the affairs of any religious organizations or groups and vice versa. In the words of Jefferson, the clause against establishment of religion by law was intended to erect "a wall of separation between church and State."

Jefferson's "wall of separation" metaphor is a valid summary of the intent of the Establishment Clause. The idea itself was also expressed by Madison, who wrote of "total separation of the church from the state," "perfect separation between the ecclesiastical and civil matters," "line of separation between the rights of religion and the civil authority...entire abstinence of the government," and "practical distinction between Religion and Civil Government as essential to the purity of both, and as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States."

As noted in Reference 1, if the Accommodationist position triumphs, we may see coercive prayer, religious instruction, and the teaching of creationism in public schools; religious symbols and ceremonies in public places; and government funds (your tax dollars) given to religious organizations. We may also have expanding censorship.

So far, the Court has supported the Separationist position, keeping government neutral between believer and nonbeliever. This position is under constant assault, however, by those who seek governmental aid to religion and endorsement of religious beliefs. The current Administration's relentless packing of the Supreme Court, and of lower courts, with right-wing theocrats could tip the balance toward accommodation of religion, which has already increased substantially, by the Executive Branch especially, in spite of Separationist Court decisions and interpretations of the Establishment Clause.

Nonbelievers in this country are in real danger of becoming permanent second-class citizens. If there was ever a time to defend the Establishment Clause, and the Constitution in general, this is it.

References:

1. "The True Meaning of the Establishment Clause." A Position Paper from the Center for Inquiry Office of Public Policy, by Edward Tabash, Esq., March 2007.
<http://www.cfidc.org/opp/Tabash-position-paper-07.pdf>
2. Answers.com, "Establishment Clause of the First Amendment."
<http://www.answers.com/topic/establishment-clause>

John Dearing
President of CSS

Voice of an Angel

A Voice from the Past...

We've been cleaning out my office. While sorting through all the boxes I found a stack of handwritten notes, stories, musings and other wittings I did during my years in college (1987-1992). (I majored in Political Science.)

One of the items I found amusing was written while contemplating things that would make the world a better place. I wrote:

Communication is the key. There needs to be some sort of world wide communication network. Something that would allow for the free exchange of ideas. This would help different cultures understand each other better.

Well, now that we HAVE it, I wonder if the Internet actually helps communication between different cultures like I had imagined. How much have cultures been changed because of the net. Has it been for the good?

As I read further into my notes I can see my idea was that EVERYONE would be a part of this communications network. Yet, when the Internet (technology) is introduced to places of the world that don't even have electricity, could this very thing change their culture forever? In reality, as they say, you can't stop progress.

Hmm... I think I liked pondering these things when I was young and naive. It was easier. There was so much I did not even think to take into account. Still I found it interesting to see that I've had a Humanist point of view for a very long time.

A Voice

A voice is crying out.
Listen closely and you'll hear.
Your mind is full of doubt.
Your heart is full of fear.

A voice rings through the night,
As we hang here out in space.
Bringing messages of warning
On what may soon take place.

It cautions all of man
Who walk upon her face
To live in peace and unity,
One single human race.

A voice is crying out.
We must understand her worth.
A voice is crying out.
Her name is Mother Earth.

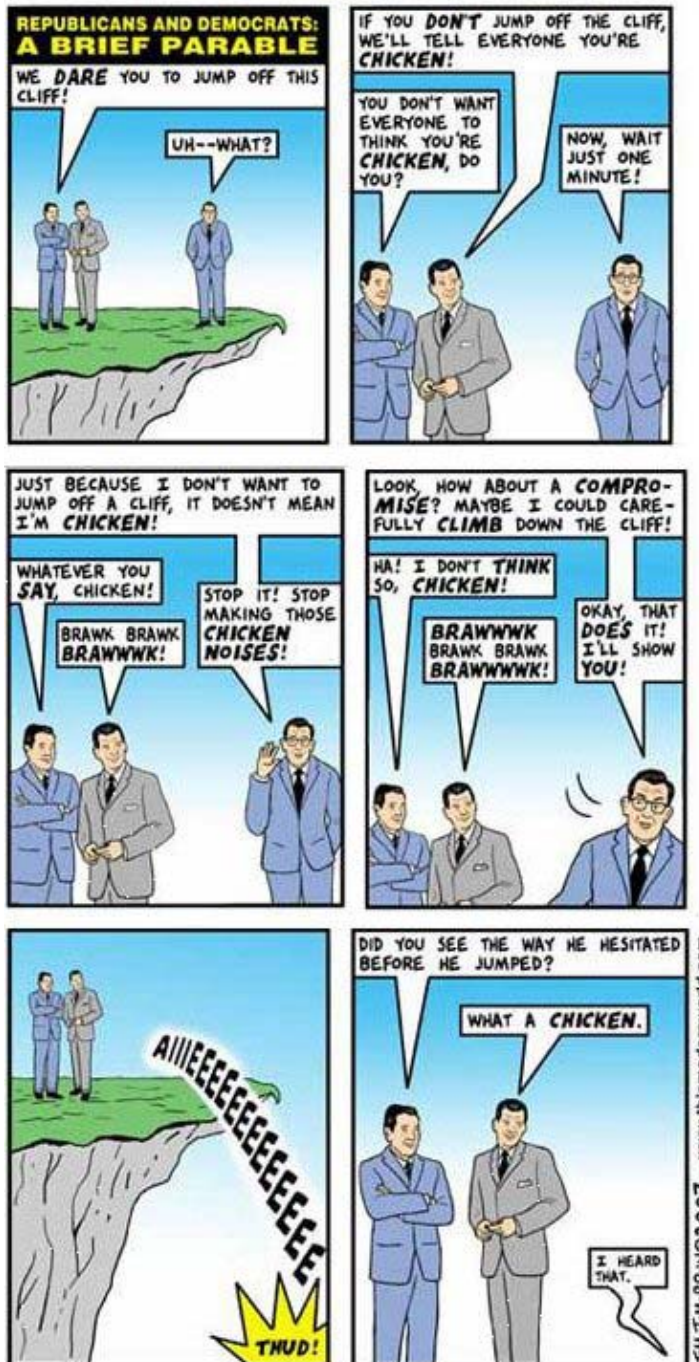
— Angela Shilling (Byers), 1992

Angela Byers

CSS Webmaster / Assistant Editor

THIS MODERN WORLD

by TOM TOMORROW



"The church says the earth is flat, but I know that it is round, for I have seen the shadow on the moon, and I have more faith in a shadow than in the church"

— Ferdinand Magellan, 1480–1521

Newspaper Letters

Corvallis Gazette-Times, 8/6/07

Founders wise to limit churches' power

Who wants a theocracy? Some argue that the popular understanding of the wall of separation between church and state is misguided. Of course, they're wrong. Our constitutional democracy was set up specifically to keep the power and influence of the Church of England out of government affairs. For instance, in colonial times, a person who wanted to become an official (such as a judge) was required to be a member of the church.

The framers recognized the problem, and had the wisdom to create a secular government free from the intrusion of the church. The original Constitution, before the Bill of Rights was added, had the "No religious test" clause. This created a wall to protect the state from the church.

Isaac Backus, a Baptist preacher and a delegate to the First Continental Congress, was a leading orator of the pulpit of the American Revolution.

In 1773, he articulated his desire for religious liberty and a separation of church and state. Backus stated: "Now who can hear Christ declare, that his kingdom is, not of this world, and yet believe that this blending of church and state together can be pleasing to him?" He also argued that when "church and state are separate, the effects are happy, and they do not at all interfere with each other: but where they have been confounded together, no tongue nor pen can fully describe the mischiefs that have ensued."

Let's keep church and state separate, and stick with the framers' intentions.

Scott Burress
Corvallis

Corvallis Gazette-Times, 8/13/07

Smith's old centrist game looked forced

Sen. Gordon Smith is at it again — the same old slippery game of claiming to represent mainstream Oregonians, but his party-line pro-Bush voting record tells another story.

Smith insisted at Wednesday's GOP picnic (Aug. 9.) that he's been in the GOP forefront co-sponsoring a Democratic amendment ordering troop withdrawal — an amendment that he knew would fail.

Beyond the talk, what is Smith really doing about the war in Iraq? No other U.S. senator has voted so consistently to support our Iraq occupation while "opposing" it.

From 2002 to 2007, Smith has voted 20-plus times to continue funding. And in the six months after Smith began speechifying his "opposition" last December, he continued to fund it two more times! Sounds pretty slippery to me.

The real clincher is how could someone flip-flop so publicly by supporting John McCain, the most unyielding

proponent for staying in Iraq, for president? As in every election cycle, Gordon Smith is again the master of election-year flip-flops designed to fool Oregon voters: what Gordon Smith SAYS when he's up for re-election is not what Gordon Smith actually does the rest of the time. Healthcare? Jobs? Environment? Huh?

Smith may tout his healthcare record but don't ask him about his votes AGAINST low-income drug subsidies for seniors, against "fallback" plans to make drug coverage more available, and against Medicare price negotiation.

Smith may talk the talk now, but it's deliberately aimed at fooling mainstream Oregonians. Please, folks, look at Smith's voting record and call a spade a spade!

Louise Owens
Lebanon

Corvallis Gazette-Times, 8/13/07

Why wouldn't Smith take questions?

I attended the Aug. 9 Republican picnic because I wanted a chance to speak with Sen. Gordon Smith.

I'm not a Republican, but I but this was an opportunity I couldn't pass up — I knew people had been arrested attempting to speak with him.

Smith left the podium without taking questions from the audience. My heart sank.

I hurried to walk beside him to his car and asked, "You co-sponsored an amendment that would force Bush to begin withdrawing U.S. troops from Iraq in 120 days. But your choice for President is John McCain, the most unyielding proponent of staying in Iraq. How do you explain this?"

Sen. Smith flashed his trademark grin and dodged my question with another question: "Have you ever had a good friend?"

I said, "But the war in Iraq is such an important matter." He shrugged, "I'm just not ready to give up on my very good friend." The answer seemed specious, and left me feeling a bit disconcerted, but I was nonetheless mesmerized: I actually had a chance to talk with Gordon Smith — without risking arrest!

I spotted a friend whose wounded husband just returned from Iraq, and relayed the conversation. She looked at me, aghast.

"If you have a friend who is responsible for 3,700 American deaths, 27,000 Americans wounded, and 75,000 civilians confirmed killed, would you continue to support him so even more people will be killed and wounded, just because he's your friend?"

She was right, of course.

Diane Safford
Corvallis

Yet Again, The Democrats Roll Over

by Helen Thomas, Hearst Newspapers, 8/9/2007

WASHINGTON — President Bush has the Democrats' number on Capitol Hill. All he has to do is play the fear card and invoke the war on terror and they will cave.

What's more, the president has found out that he can break the law and the rubber stamp Democratic Congress will give him a pass every time.

The fear of being branded "soft on terrorism" was enough to make the Democrats capitulate once again to the Bush administration's demands. Or was it simply a looming vacation and beckoning campaign travel that led them to desert the nation's capital after giving the National Security Agency the power to expand its eavesdropping program without a warrant.

The Orwellian measure allows the federal government — without a court order or oversight — to intercept electronic communications between people in the U.S. and people outside the U.S.

The old rule required that a special court give its approval for that kind of surveillance. The new law bypasses the court and empowers the director of national intelligence and the attorney general to authorize the surveillance.

Oversight by the special foreign intelligence surveillance court is now severely limited to examining whether the government's guidelines for targeting overseas suspects are appropriate.

The administration said the new law is designed to bring the Foreign Surveillance Act of 1978 "in step with advances in technology by restoring the government's power to gather information without a warrant on foreign intelligence on targets located overseas."

Mike McConnell, the director of National Intelligence, asserted that he needed the expanded spying authority because "the government is significantly burdened in capturing overseas communications of foreign terrorists planning to conduct attacks inside the United States."

McConnell — who is pushing for more spy power — and Attorney General Alberto Gonzales — who has huge credibility problems — will decide on the targets. Both will also have charge of oversight of the program. Figure that!

In recent weeks, administration officials have warned that the United States is under a heightened terrorist threat.

Senate Democratic leader Harry Reid denounced the new legislation, saying it authorizes warrantless searches and surveillance of American phone calls, e-mails, homes, offices and personal records.

Civil liberties advocates and most Democrats warned the law will allow the government to monitor communications between U.S. residents and people living outside the country — without first getting approval from the secret foreign intelligence court.

Rep. Jerrold Nadler, D-N.Y., said the lawmakers were "stampeded by fear-mongering and deception."

The White House stampeded members of Congress and they wilted. The question is who is going to protect the privacy rights of the U.S. citizen? Certainly not Bush and not Congress.

The legislation has a six-month expiration date, but critics are concerned that it may become permanent.

Rep. Rush Holt, D-N.J., a member of the House Intelligence Committee

said: "I'm not comfortable suspending the Constitution even temporarily."

Holt added: "The countries we detest around the world are the ones that spy on their own people. Usually they say they do it for public safety and security."

When Bush took the oath of office he swore to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

But after the 9/11 terrorist attack, he authorized a secret warrantless wiretapping program that allowed the NSA to intercept communications between individuals in the United States and others overseas when there is suspicion of a link to terrorism.

Full details of the program have never been revealed.

In ordering wiretapping without a warrant, Bush seemed to think that the laws did not apply to him. The compliant FISA court has turned down only one request for a warrant in the past two years. So what's his problem with obeying the law?

He seems to be giving credence to President Nixon's famous quote: "If a president does it, it's not illegal."

It boggles the mind to imagine what secret executive orders the next president will uncover after Bush leaves office and what the American people will eventually learn about the secret infringement of their rights.

The fear of being branded "soft on terrorism" was enough to make the Democrats capitulate once again to the Bush administration's demands.

"There ain't no answer. There ain't going to be any answer. There never has been an answer. That's the answer."

— Gertrude Stein, American journalist and women's rights activist, 1874–1946

I Know What You Did Last Summer

by Jonathan Alter, Newsweek, 20-27 August 2007

I hate to sound melodramatic about it, but while everyone was at the beach or “The Simpsons Movie” on the first weekend in August, the U.S. government shredded the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, the one requiring court-approved “probable cause” before Americans can be searched or spied upon. This is not the feverish imagination of left-wing bloggers and the ACLU. It’s the plain truth of where we’ve come as a country, at the behest of a president who has betrayed his oath to defend the Constitution and with the acquiescence of Democratic congressional leaders who know better. Historians will likely see this episode as a classic case of fear — both physical and political — trumping principle amid the ancient tension between personal freedom and national security.

Congress had good reason to amend the 1978 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA). After the shift from satellites to fiber-optic cable for most international phone calls, the statute was as out of date as disco. With Congress, the courts and President Bush squabbling over his illegal wiretapping program, the government was actually conducting less surveillance of foreign nationals than before 9/11, which was crazy. We had to do more listening in, especially with scary new intelligence “chatter” suggesting an unspecified attack on the U.S. Capitol this summer. Congressional sources who attended the late-July classified intel briefings, but won’t talk about them for the record, say these threats didn’t sound like spin. After all, we’re not talking here about trumped-up Iraqi WMD, but Al Qaeda terrorists who have already tried to kill us.

So members of Congress are legitimately afraid that they and their families will get blown up this summer. Fair enough. But then they lost their heads and sold out the Constitution to cover their political rears while keeping the rest of us mostly in the dark. The reason we don’t know more about what happened is that the United States has moved sharply in recent years from legitimate secrecy — regarding sources and methods — to the bogus kind the late senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and others warned will wreck democracies. For instance, the abstract legal arguments used by the shadowy FISA court to strike down Bush’s surveillance program are secret. Why? Because they might be politically embarrassing.

Here’s what we do know. We know that the Democratic leadership rightly conceded to Adm. Michael McConnell, the once widely respected director of National Intelligence, to allow eavesdropping on foreigner-to-foreigner communications routed through American phone companies (no biggie; we’ve always spied on foreigners). We know that the Democrats thought they had a deal until McConnell, who is supposed to be nonpartisan, went back to the White House and got fresh marching orders to squelch reasonable judicial oversight by the FISA court.

And we know that the administration’s new position was that the attorney general (the disgraced Alberto Gonzales) should have the sole authority to spy without a warrant on any American talking to a foreigner, even if it’s you and the guy from Mumbai fixing your printer.

Then the Democrats said: “Wait a minute! That’s unconstitutional!” Right? Actually, no, they didn’t. Even liberals like Rep. John Conyers, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, argued in two heated, closed-door meetings on Aug. 3 that the Democrats might as well cave. Otherwise, they would be pounded during the August recess for ignoring national security and destroyed as a party if the country were actually attacked. Even though the leadership and 82 percent of House Democrats voted against the bill, they did not block it, delay the recess and hold the Congress in session. The private excuse was that the liberal base wouldn’t be satisfied no matter what they did, and that Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid couldn’t make the more conservative Senate go along anyway. Apparently, there’s always an excuse for leaving for vacation on time.

Afterward, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi said publicly that many provisions were “unacceptable” and the House would revisit the newly signed legislation “as soon as possible.” Democrats obtained a sunset clause that requires the whole thing to be reauthorized in six months. But real damage has been done. At a minimum, we have suspended the Fourth Amendment for the time being. Doing so might conceivably be excusable if we’re likely to catch terrorists this way. But with a tiny number of Arabic speakers asked to translate thousands of transcripts, there’s little chance we’ll find a needle in the haystack. If our snooping technology were so terrific at nabbing bad guys, we’d brag to Al Qaeda about it as a form of deterrence instead of keeping it secret. “Secrecy is for losers,” Moynihan liked to say, in a time before we began losing freedom and security simultaneously.

“The atheist, agnostic or secularist... should not be cowed by exaggerated sensitivity to people’s religious beliefs... Those who advocate a piece of folly like the theory of an ‘intelligent creator’ should be held accountable for their folly; they have no right to be offended for being called fools until they establish that they are not, in fact, fools.”

— S.T. Joshi,
Indian-American literary scholar

Heaven

Fish (fly-replete, in depth of June,
Dawdling away their wat'ry noon)
Ponder deep wisdom, dark or clear,
Each secret fishy hope or fear.

Fish say, they have their Stream and Pond;
But is there anything Beyond?
This life cannot be All, they swear,
For how unpleasant, if it were!

One may not doubt that, somehow, Good
Shall come of Water and of Mud;
And, sure, the reverent eye must see
A Purpose in Liquidity.

We darkly know, by Faith we cry,
The future is not Wholly Dry.
Mud unto mud! — Death eddies near —
Not here the appointed End, not here!

But somewhere, beyond Space and Time.
Is wetter water, slimier slime!

And there (they trust) there swimmeth One
Who swam ere rivers were begun,

Immense, of fishy form and mind,
Squamous, omnipotent, and kind;
And under that Almighty Fin,
The littlest fish may enter in.

Oh! never fly conceals a hook,
Fish say, in the Eternal Brook,
But more than mundane weeds are there,
And mud, celestially fair;

Fat caterpillars drift around,
And Paradisal grubs are found;
Unfading moths, immortal flies,
And the worm that never dies.

And in that Heaven of all their wish,
There shall be no more land, say fish.

— Rupert Brooke, "Heaven," 1913



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Contacting Us:

President / Treasurer John S. Dearing
President@CorvallisSecular.org

Use this address for:
• Questions about CSS.
• Membership or subscription payments.
126 NW 21st St.
Corvallis, OR. 97330
(541)754-2557

Vice President / Editor Reed H. Byers
Editor@CorvallisSecular.org

Webmaster / Asst Editor Angela C. Byers
Webmaster@CorvallisSecular.org

Use this address for:
• Newsletter submissions.
• Comments about the CSS web page
3035 SE 24th Ave.
Albany, OR. 97322
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