

# The Kentucky CITIZEN

STRENGTHENING FAMILIES AND THE VALUES THAT MAKE FAMILIES STRONG

Vol. XXII No. 1

January/February 2013

## Dr. Wayne Grudem to lecture in Kentucky

*Recognized for his seminary textbooks, Dr. Grudem's most recent book, "Politics According to the Bible," is creating quite a stir.*

The Family Foundation is pleased to be hosting Dr. Wayne Grudem in a four-site speaking tour focused on his new book, *Politics According to the Bible*. Grudem will be speaking in four locations during his three-day, Jan. 14 through Jan. 16 visit: Lexington twice, Louisville and Princeton.

Each of these events are a kind of "Pastors' Appreciation Gathering," bringing pastors together from all denominations and offering them a brief seminary-level seminar that is sure to enhance their ministry. Three of the events have been scheduled during the day so that pastors might more easily attend. All are open to the public. The first seminar is on Monday night in Lexington and will likely be heavily attended by laymen.



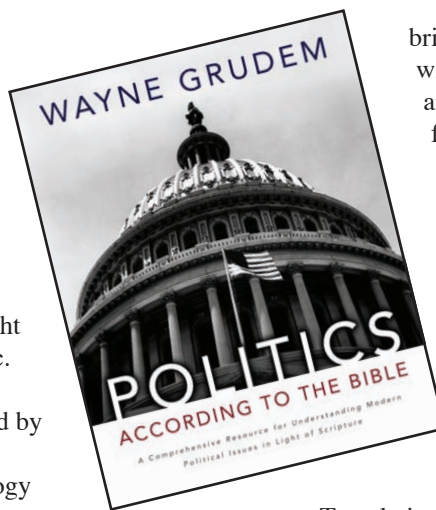
**Dr. Wayne Grudem**

Grudem is Research Professor of Theology and Biblical Studies at Phoenix Seminary in Phoenix, Arizona, and has been best known by theologians and seminary students for his textbook, *Systematic Theology*.

Prior to Phoenix Seminary, he taught for twenty years at Trinity Evangelical Divinity School in Deerfield, Illinois, where he was chairman of the Department of Biblical and Systematic Theology. He received a B.A. from Harvard University, an M.Div. from Westminster Seminary in Philadelphia, and a Ph.D. (in New Testament) from the University of Cambridge in England. He has published sixteen books, including his most recent, *Politics According to the Bible*, which is the topic of his presentation at each of the four locations in Kentucky.

With the rising interest in religious liberty following the abortion and contraception mandates placed on the Catholic Church by Obamacare regulations, many pastors and citizens alike want to learn more about what the Bible teaches in regards to the believer's role in government. It is this quest that Grudem engages as he surveys the Bible and its implications for involvement in governmental affairs.

"We are convinced that there are those in America that want to limit religious freedom much further than has already been attempted," said Kent Ostrander, executive director of The Family Foundation. "How could we better serve Kentucky pastors than by

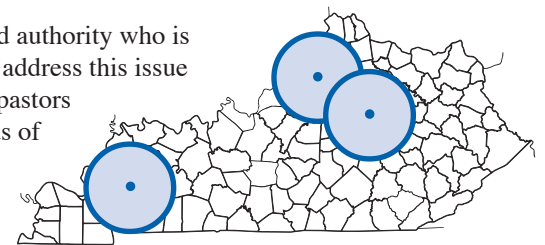


bringing in a recognized authority who is willing to intelligently address this issue and thereby equip all pastors for the likely demands of the future?"

Grudem is a past president of the Evangelical Theological Society, a co-founder and past president of the Council on Biblical Manhood and Womanhood, and a member of the

Translation Oversight Committee for the *English Standard Version* of the Bible. He and his wife, Margaret, have been married since 1969 and have three adult sons.

Kindly RSVP by email, [tffky@mis.net](mailto:tffky@mis.net) or call 859-255-5400 to help us plan for each of the four events. Invite your pastor and treat him to a morning or afternoon "out."



**Lexington - Mon. 7:00 PM Jan. 14**  
*General Public*

**Tates Creek Presbyterian Church**  
3900 Rapid Run Drive

**Lexington - Tues. 10:00 AM Jan. 15**  
*Pastors and General Public*

**Ashland Avenue Baptist Church**  
483 W. Reynolds Road

**Louisville - Tues. 2:00 PM Jan. 15**  
*Pastors and General Public*

**Southern Seminary (in Heritage Hall in Honeycutt Building)**  
2825 Lexington Road

**Princeton - Wed. 10:00 AM Jan. 16**  
*Pastors and General Public*

**Southside Baptist Church**  
205 Nichols Street

## The 2013 Session begins Jan. 8!

The 2013 Session of the Kentucky General Assembly, a 30-day or "short session," will begin on Tuesday, Jan. 8 for a brief 4-day organizational week. It will then recess until Feb. 5 when it will return for the remaining 26 days of the Session. **NOW** is a critical time to let your voice be heard.

Pages 2, 3 & 5 have more on the Session, page 6 has **TIMELY ACTION!**

# The 2013 General Assembly will be lively!

*With the shift in the makeup of the House and the volatile issues pending, Kentucky citizens can be confident of serious debate.*

According to many observers, the two most important issues facing the 2013 Kentucky General Assembly are tax and pension reform, but there are political forces pulling this Session in another direction.

Although tax reform has been on the back burner for many years, the state's bad financial condition in recent years has finally caused policy makers to put it higher on their priority list. And in light of the worsening financial condition of the state's pension system for public employees, pension reform too is demanding their attention. But the political air is already abuzz with talk of another grueling fight over expanded gambling.

"We have had to fight the gambling battle almost every year for the past 12 years," said Martin Cothran, senior policy analyst with The Family Foundation.

"With these other issues needing to be resolved, it seems to us a poor use of time and resources to have to go through this fight again."

Cothran said that, like last year, the support is simply not there in either chamber to pass such a bill. "The only way to pass this bill is to load it up with earmarks for individual lawmakers. But if we do that, we use

valuable state resources when those resources are scarce. The more we spend to buy votes to pass gambling, the worse we make the tax and pension crisis."

Cothran said expanded gambling was the "legislative equivalent of snake oil." "Gambling is not a solution for anything," he said. "The people pushing for this are already wealthy, and the people who would be losing money in order to make the wealthy even wealthier can't afford to lose it. It only creates more problems."

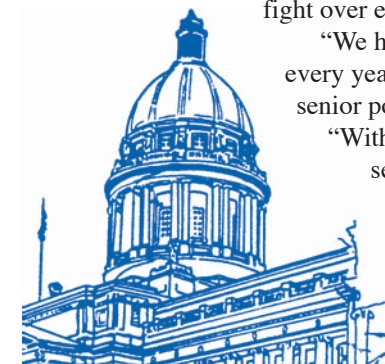
Gov. Steve Beshear is expected to lead the charge for expanded gambling once again, but, according to opponents of such a measure, there is no indication he has any better chance than he did in his previous attempts. "It appears to us that support for a gambling measure is even weaker than last year," said Cothran. He pointed to a number of pro-gambling senators and House members who lost their seats in elections last fall.

Another perennial issue could also attract the attention of lawmakers: abortion. Cothran said The Family Foundation would be asking legislative leaders to let members consider legislation regulating abortions. "This issue is not like casino gambling," said Cothran. "This is an issue that would easily pass on the floor of either chamber if it were allowed out of committee."

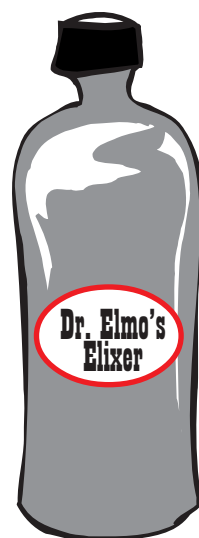
The Republican-led Senate has passed a number of bills that would protect the unborn in recent years, but the Democratic-led House has stifled such bills in every session for the last eight years. Legislation to provide for a woman seeing an ultrasound and to have a face-to-face consultation with a doctor before having an abortion is expected to be introduced.

Another bill that supporters argue would pass easily in either chamber and is expected to be introduced this session is an amendment to the state constitution to bolster religious freedom. The bill is needed, argues Cothran, because of dangerous encroachments on the First Amendment rights of people of faith. "The amendment would raise the legal threshold courts would have to meet and return it back to the level of religious protection before recent court decisions began to erode it," said Cothran.

Like bills calling for reasonable abortion restrictions, a religious freedom amendment would not take time away from the state's other important policy priorities.



## Snake Oil in 1850



"Hurry!  
Hurry!  
Hurry!  
This miracle  
potent cures  
everything from  
dandruff to heart  
attacks. It even  
heals broken  
bones. You can't  
live without it!  
Kills fleas on Fido  
and doubles  
as axle grease.  
Get it while  
it's here!  
Baldness,  
flat feet, . . ."

## Snake Oil in 2013



"Money!  
Money!  
Money!  
This miracle  
plan cures  
everything from  
budget shortfalls  
to pension debts.  
You can't live  
without 'em!  
They'll calm your  
worries and  
double  
as relaxation.  
Get 'em while  
they're here!  
Healthcare,  
education, . . ."

## Controversial UN treaty nixed

*But one key senator has already promised a re-vote in 2013.*

On Dec. 4, the U.S. Senate failed to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) by a vote of 61-38. Most conservatives across America regarded its failure as a major, albeit temporary, victory.

Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-IA), who voted against ratification, explained his opposition, ". . . treaty unnecessarily includes references to sexual and reproductive health and the best interest of the child." According to Grassley, "These provisions call into question the purpose of the convention regarding abortion rights and the fundamental rights of parents to determine how best to raise their children."

Michael Farris, Founder and Chairman of Home School Legal Defense (HSLDA), argued the same point while testifying before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations where he stated that "Article 7 of the UNCRPD gives government the ability to override every decision of a parent of a disabled child if the government thinks that its views are in the best interest of the child."

If the treaty were ratified, it would become the supreme law of the land. Article VI of the U.S. Constitution – the Supremacy Clause – reads: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

Because the UNCRPD is a treaty, the Constitution requires that it must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate or 67 senators. The treaty has already been signed by President Obama, and Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV) has said that he plans to bring the treaty up for a vote again in the next session of Congress.



To see what **YOU** can do during the critical first four days of the Session, go to pages 6 and 7.

# How A Bill Becomes Law



A law begins its journey toward enactment when it is introduced as a bill. It can be introduced in either the House of Representatives or the Senate, but it must be approved by both in order to be sent to the Governor for his signature, at which point it becomes law.

Once a bill is introduced in one of the chambers (either the House or the Senate), the Committee on Committees (both the House and the Senate have one) decide to which committee the bill will be sent. This is an important decision because it is harder to get a bill through some committees than others.

The Speaker of the House is the chairman of the House Committee on Committees, and the Senate President is the chairman of the Senate Committee on Committees.

When the bill has been received by a committee, the chairman of the committee decides whether the bill should be heard by the committee. If the chairman decides that the bill should not be heard, it simply dies. If it is heard, it is either approved or defeated. If it is approved, it goes to the Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee of each chamber is also a powerful committee. There a bill gets its second reading. The Rules Committee decides when and whether a bill gets to the chamber floor for a vote. It can either send the bill directly to the floor or back to another committee for further review.

When a bill finally reaches the floor, before it can be voted on, it must be announced three times. The Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate can refuse to call the bill for a vote, in which case it will eventually die. If the bill is voted on and passed, it goes on to the other chamber and starts the same entire process for approval there.

If one chamber passes a bill and the other chamber changes it in any way, the bill

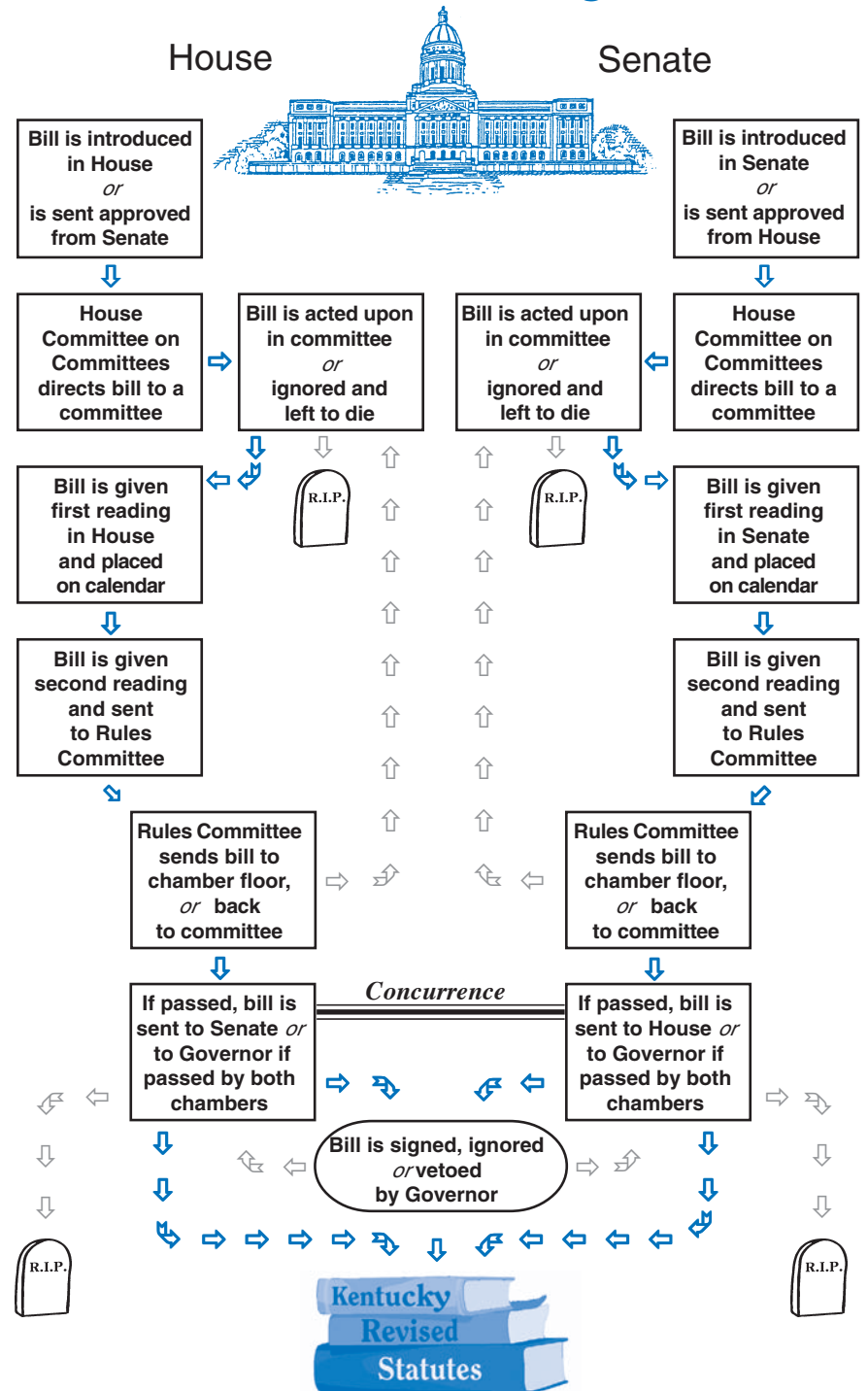
must go back to the chamber in which it originated to approve the change. This is called "concurrency."

Once it passes in both chambers, it goes to the Governor for his signature.

When the Governor receives the bill on his desk, he can do one of three things: he can sign it, veto it, or simply not act upon it. If he signs it, it becomes law. If he does not sign it, it still becomes law. Not signing a bill but letting it go into effect is a way for the Governor to express disapproval without actually stopping the bill.

If the Governor vetoes the bill, the bill can only become law if the General Assembly overrides the veto. A veto can be overridden only by a constitutional majority of both chambers. In the House, a constitutional majority is 51 votes (one more than half of 100). In the Senate, it is 20 votes (one more than half of 38). If the veto is overridden in this way, the bill becomes law. If it is not overridden, it does not become law.

## The Road to Passing a Bill



## Calendar

for the 2013 General Assembly

January 8-11

Four-day Organization period

February 5

Session re-opens for legislation

February 8

Last day for bill requests

February 15

Last day for new Senate bills

February 19

Last day for new House bills

March 8 & 11

Concurrence

March 12-22

Governor's veto period (10 days)

March 25-26

Veto override period and *Sine Die*

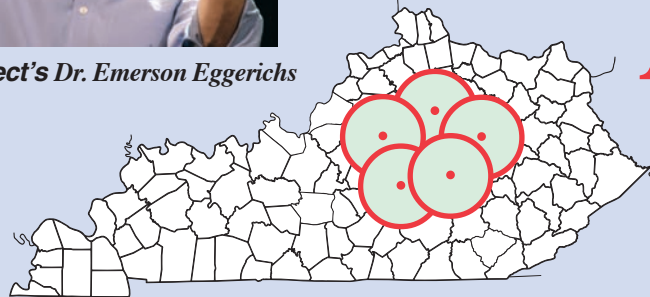
Kentucky  
Revised  
Statutes



Love & Respect's Dr. Emerson Eggerichs



Love & Respect's Sarah Eggerichs



# The Kentucky Marriage

# Movement

Various regional events listed below

## Nicholasville, March 8-9

The Art of Marriage video conference - FamilyLife  
Catalyst Christian Church  
4000 Park Central Avenue, Nicholasville, KY 40356

## Lexington, March 15-16

The Art of Marriage video conference - FamilyLife  
Weodford Community Christian Church  
420 Hope Lane, Versailles, KY 40383

## Lexington, March 22-23

Love and Respect video conference - The Eggerichs  
Broadway Christian Church  
187 North Broadway, Lexington, KY 40507

## Lexington, TBA

Love and Respect video conference - The Eggerichs  
Lexington First Assembly of God  
2780 Clays Mill Road, Lexington, KY 40503

## Wilmore, April 19-20

Love and Lordship Retreat - Greg Williams  
Shiloh Baptist Church held at Asbury Seminary  
204 North Lexington Avenue, Wilmore, KY 40390

For more or to register, call **(859)255-5400** or go to **[www.kentuckymarriage.org](http://www.kentuckymarriage.org)**

## “Calling all marriage counselors . . .”

The Kentucky Marriage Movement (KMM) is currently working to promote marriage counselors across the Commonwealth. “We regularly receive emails and calls from those desiring marriage counseling, pre-marital guidance or redemptive marriage intervention,” said Greg Williams, Director of Marriage Outreach for The Family Foundation. “We know that all marriages need support, and making marriage counselors easily accessible just makes sense.”

According to Williams, the purpose of KMM is: 1) To encourage and strengthen individual marriages and families, and 2) to partner with churches, ministries and couples who are passionate about marriage in order to reach out and help others in their marriages. “Marriage counselors are a vital and necessary component in this mission,” said Williams.

KMM seeks to gather information from any/all marriage counselors who desire to

see marriage strengthened and encouraged across Kentucky. This info will be offered as a resource from KMM to refer counselors in regions across Kentucky. Placed on KMM’s regional Kentucky map on [www.kentuckymarriage.org](http://www.kentuckymarriage.org), there will be easy access for individuals and couples desiring help, direction or encouragement in their marriage.

KMM does not set counseling guidelines, nor specifically endorse any particular counselor or counseling method. It simply is attempting to make available those counselors who desire to help strengthen marriage throughout Kentucky.

**If you ARE a marriage counselor, or if you KNOW a marriage counselor, call us at (859)255-5400 so we can have / share the contact information.**

# KY Religious Freedom Amendment needed

*Given the current anti-religious climate in the court system, clarifying this fundamental freedom is essential.*

The Kentucky Religious Freedom Amendment, introduced in last year's Session by Sen. Jimmy Higdon (R-Lebanon), was crafted to restore religious liberties lost to Kentuckians in the last few decades. The amendment passed the Senate overwhelmingly, 34-4. However, the House committee did not give the bill a hearing, forcing supporters to reintroduce the bill this year, effectively starting the process all over again.

Observers say the Religious Freedom Amendment is a reasonable response by Kentuckians to the significant loss of religious liberty protection across America. More importantly, it will help deter the ever-increasing efforts to infringe that fundamental freedom.

Before 1990, the courts used the "compelling interest test" when deciding religious liberty claims. Courts understood that the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution

guarantees citizens the freedom to practice their religion. Government could only limit religious liberty if it could prove it had a "compelling interest" to do so. A "compelling interest," as defined by the courts, includes

things such as the protection of life. For example, clearly the government has a compelling interest in protecting life so no religious freedom defense would justify human sacrificial ritual killings. Life must be protected. In addition, if the government proved it did, in fact, have a "compelling interest" to protect, a citizen's religious freedom can only be restricted *as little as necessary* to achieve that specific protection.

However, in 1990 the U.S. Supreme Court threw out the "compelling interest test" in the controversial *Employment Division of Oregon vs. Smith* decision, Congress acted to correct the decision and reinstated the test in 1993 by passing the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA). The bill was sponsored by Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-MA) and Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT), was passed by a 94-3 vote in the Senate and a voice vote in the House, and was signed into law by President Bill Clinton.

In response, the Supreme Court ruled in 1997 that the Religious Freedom Restoration Act *only* applied at the *federal* level and that Congress could not require *states* to use the test. Therefore, it was left to each individual state to re-establish the "compelling interest test" for everything other than federal matters.

Since then, more than half of the states have acted to re-establish the "compelling interest test" for their state and local courts. The full Kentucky legislature, however, has *NOT* yet acted. Unfortunately, the Kentucky Supreme Court has.

In an October 2012 ruling – "*Gingerich, et al., v. Commonwealth*" – the Kentucky Supreme Court rejected the "compelling interest test." Since Kentucky has no statute like RFRA or a Religious Freedom Amendment, Kentucky citizens have less protection at the state and local level than they do at the federal level.

The recent attempt by the federal government to

force Catholics to violate their moral beliefs regarding contraception and abortifacients has resulted in multiple lawsuits filed in federal court. Catholic and other religious groups claim the federal government has no "compelling interest" to violate their conscientiously-held religious convictions. This situation underscores the need to clarify and strengthen this area of law in Kentucky.

Most Kentuckians are aware that in recent years around graduation time there is always a story of a valedictorian who is told that in their commencement address they can thank their parents and teachers for their success, but they cannot thank God. Clearly, this is a breach of the young student's freedom of religious expression after his faithful scholarship has earned him the platform from which to speak.

Similarly, in 2011 the Kentucky Department of Education urged the Bell County school board to discontinue the tradition of prayer before the Bell County football team played on its home field. As long as it is student-led and not required by the local school authorities, students and the spectators should have the freedom to pray publicly.

Unfortunately, Kentucky does not have the "compelling interest test" that would have limited the government's infringement of the students' liberties.

"Last November Kentuckians ratified a Constitutional amendment that affirmed our Second Amendment right to bear arms. We need our legislators to act this year so that in November 2014 Kentuckians can vote to protect their *First* Amendment rights by ratifying a religious liberty amendment," said Martin Cothran, policy analyst for The Family Foundation.

When passed and ratified, the Religious Liberty Amendment will restore, at the state and local level, the standard that has historically protected American religious freedom and will help stem the rising tide of infringement.



**"We need our legislators to act this year so that in November 2014 Kentuckians can vote to protect their *First* Amendment rights by ratifying a religious liberty amendment."**

– Martin Cothran  
The Family Foundation

## Kentucky Supreme Court unravels religious liberty protection



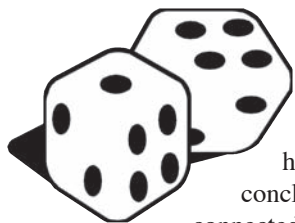
*The Court rejects "compelling interest test" for a weaker standard.*

- 1990** - US Supreme Court vacates "compelling interest test" in religious freedom cases, disregarding many decades of legal precedent.
- 1993** - US Congress reinstates "compelling interest test."
- 1997** - US Supreme Court rules Congress can only reinstate "compelling interest test" at *FEDERAL* level. States must act individually for state and local courts.
- 1997-2011** - More than half of the states pass or sustain a "compelling interest test."
- March 15, 2012** - Kentucky Senate overwhelmingly passes Religious Freedom Amendment *with* "compelling interest test" – 34 to 4.
- March 15, 2012** - During hearing, Kentucky Supreme Court Justice Abramson points out need to clarify the use of the "compelling interest test" in Kentucky law.
- April 12, 2012** - The 2012 Session ends with the KY House denying a hearing of the Religious Freedom Amendment, thus killing it until the next Session.
- October 25, 2012** - KY Supreme Court decides *against* the "compelling interest test," thus setting legal precedent for state and local religious freedom cases in Kentucky.

# Gambling: Likely a “divide and conquer” effort

*They have a number of different strategies they are considering, but the one thing we absolutely know is that they will push one!*

The gambling advocates have been pushing casinos since 1994 when horse racing advocates approached The Family Foundation to assist them in their effort to protect the horse industry from being run over by the casino industry. Because casinos devastate families and family businesses, The Foundation joined them and worked together with them until 2000, when the horse industry said to itself, “If you can’t beat them, *OWN* them.”



Since that time, they have used all kinds of strategies, some very sleazy, to pass casino gambling legislation. All of them, however, end up with the same conclusion: a small handful of people connected to the horse industry end up with the big money, and Kentucky citizens will lose hundreds of millions annually.

Here are the suggestions already brewing:

1) Run a constitutional amendment in the House to change the state Constitution to allow casino gambling. (The Senate voted on this last Session and will likely want the House to take their turn on this controversial issue.)

2) Expand gambling as a part of Speaker Greg Stumbo’s effort to make University of Pikeville a part of the state university network. (“We need more money to educate eastern Kentucky and the best way to get it from the people is through gambling.”) This would likely be a statute, *NOT* a constitutional amendment.

3) Do a “divide and conquer” approach, giving each community the “option” of deciding whether it wants

gambling or not via a constitutional amendment. (Sounds nice, even “democratic,” but you only need a few key communities to say “Yes,” and the whole state would be drawn into the gambling net.)

Citizens can thwart these efforts by engaging legislators during the Jan. 8-11 organizational week. They are not expecting calls then, so they will be surprised!

## *Make Two Calls - **NOW!***

Call the toll-free message line ***TWICE*** - Jan. 8-11: 800-372-7181 Leave these messages with the receptionist for your State Representative – she will know who he/she is. Leave these two kind, but firm messages ***using two different calls*** . . .

- #1 ***“Vote AGAINST ANY expansion of gambling.”***
- #2 ***“PASS pro-life legislation! Eight years is enough!”***

As you close each call, ask the receptionist to “copy” your message to both “House and Senate Leadership.” (Husbands and wives should ***BOTH*** call.)

If you can, call 8 am - 5 pm EST between Jan. 8 thru 11. Any calls before Feb. 5 are important, but Jan. 8 thru 11 is optimal.

**For bulletin inserts, publications and emails, see yellow box pg 7.**

## Eight IS Enough!

*It has been eight years since House Leadership has allowed a pro-life bill on the House floor. It has been way, way too long!*

Once one of the nation’s leading states when measured by sanctity of life legislation, Kentucky has dropped several places in recent years. The reason? Simply because the House of Representatives is controlled by the Democrat Party and their current leadership is manipulating things to follow the Democratic National Convention Platform instead of following the will of Kentucky citizens.

“There are pro-life Democrats within the Democrat House caucus, but their voices are silenced because their Leadership controls the Chamber as well as the flow of bills that are allowed to be voted upon,” said Kent Ostrander, executive director of The Family Foundation. “They will say, ‘The bills didn’t get out of committee,’ but House

Leadership builds the committees and then assigns the bills to those committees. If they wanted the bills heard, they would be heard!”

During each of the last eight General Assembly sessions, the Kentucky Senate has sent one kind of pro-life bill or another to the House only to have it deliberately assigned

to a graveyard committee, which is a committee purposely stacked with representatives from politically “safe” districts who will do exactly what House Leadership desires. House Leadership knows it does not have the votes to pass.

Interestingly, the Senate generally passes the bills with a 34 to 4 majority – including many Democrat votes – only to have the bill languish in the House committee, never to have a vote by the full House.

“What most citizens don’t realize is that their opinion means so much to a legislator – the legislator truly knows that it is his constituents that sent him to Frankfort,” said Ostrander. “My task is simply to encourage folks to make the call and literally make the difference.”

With every phone call to the Legislative Message Line (800-372-7181) a legislator receives a note from the operator on green notepad paper, known as a “green slip” in Frankfort. A legislator’s position will generally change after receiving numerous messages and having a stack of green slips on his desk. The question ultimately is about whether the citizenry decides to get involved.

“We laugh about this process, but, in truth, it is very significant,” said Ostrander. “I can confirm the fact that ‘Once the legislators feel the heat, they see the light.’”



**“We laugh about this process, but, in truth, it is very significant. I can confirm the fact that ‘Once the legislators feel the heat, they see the light.’”**

– Kent Ostrander  
The Family Foundation

# “Fairness” ordinance brings discrimination

*The bottom line is that they are using the force of law to impose their view of sexuality on everyone else.*

When Lexington’s so-called “fairness ordinance” was passed July 8, 1999, supporters of the law did not bother to tell the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Council that it might be used to prosecute religious owners of businesses for refusing business that would violate their religious convictions. But a Christian-owned t-shirt company found out the hard way just what such laws may mean for Lexington and any other community that might be contemplating such a law.

When Hands On Originals was asked to print t-shirts with a promotional message for the “Lexington Pride Festival,” a gay celebration event, it declined to do so on the grounds that the message violated the company owner’s clearly stated religious beliefs. The refusal prompted the Gay and Lesbian Services Organization (GLSO) to file a complaint with the Lexington Human Rights Commission, charging that the business was in violation of the city’s “fairness” ordinance.

On Nov. 28, six months after the complaint was made by GLSO, the Human Rights Commission found that there was probable cause to believe that the t-shirt company was violating the ordinance. Bryan Beaman, the attorney representing Hands On Originals, said it would continue to fight the charge.

“American small business owners do not surrender their freedom at the marketplace gate,” said Beaman, who is handling the case on behalf of the Alliance Defending Freedom, a religious liberty legal advocacy group. “The government cannot make Americans choose between their faith and their livelihood just because activist groups make such demands.”

According to Martin Cothran, senior policy analyst for The Family Foundation, this ruling should serve as a warning to other communities who are considering such ordinances. “The state ‘Fairness’ Alliance is now going around the state promoting similar ordinances, only they are not informing these communities that these laws will force businesses owned by religious believers to promote causes that violate their religious beliefs.”

Beaman says that discriminating against someone for being gay is far different than declining to promote activities which violate religious principles. “Hands On Originals declined this order because its owners did not want to communicate the message of the requested shirt—that people should be ‘proud’ about engaging in homosexual behavior or same-sex relationships—nor did they want to promote the Pride Festival or the

ideology conveyed at that advocacy event.”

But religious owners around the state should be on alert when gay rights groups come to their communities wanting to pass similar ordinances, says Cothran. “We have long said that what many of these groups are after is not equal rights. They already have those rights. Now what they want is to impose their views on sexuality on everyone else. That is exactly what is going on here.”

*For your information . . .*

## How Kentucky ranked in the Nov. 8 election

Probably because we are a pro-life state . . .  
Probably because we are a traditional marriage state . . .  
Probably because we are a religious freedom state . . .  
and probably because, though we are a poor state, we pay our bills, Kentucky voted itself into a tie for the *seventh least supportive state* of President Obama and his Washington, D.C. policies.

Here is election information from some of the other “least supportive states” (those supporting Romney):



	<i>Romney</i>	<i>Obama</i>
1 Utah	72.8%	24.9%
2 Wyoming	69.3%	28.0%
3 Oklahoma	66.8%	33.2%
4 Idaho	64.5%	32.6%
5 West Virginia	62.3%	35.5%
6 Alabama	60.7%	38.4%
7 Arkansas	60.5%	36.9%
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>37.8%</b>
Nebraska	60.5%	37.8%
8 Kansas	60.0%	37.8%
9 Tennessee	59.5%	39.0%
10 North Dakota	58.7%	38.9%



It's all about  
**YOU!**

*(You are the salt and light)*

- #1 Do you want to receive a weekly emailed *UPDATE* regarding legislation in the 2013 General Assembly?
- #2 Do you want bulletin inserts to activate your church?
- #3 Do you want to help distribute other materials about legislation to churches in your area?

If so, call or email us: (859)255-5400  
tffky@mis.net

*Opinion: What they are saying is NOT what they mean . . . or do.*

# “Gay rights” means anti-religious discrimination

When conservative groups were warning that so-called “fairness” ordinances could lead to anti-religious discrimination, some people thought that was overstating the case. They said these ordinances were only about making sure that gays would be treated fairly, that’s all.

But now we know better.

When a T-shirt company in Lexington decided that it couldn’t print T-shirts that advertised a gay pride event because the message violated the owner’s religious beliefs, it

found out very quickly how far gay rights groups want to take these laws—and how far the new diversity

bureaucracy was willing to let them be taken.

Soon after the company refused to print the shirts, the Gay and Lesbian Services Organization (GLSO) filed a complaint. After six months (at least the diversity bureaucracy can’t be accused of being efficient), the Lexington Human Rights Commission, which was given power to oversee anti-gay discrimination, found that the charge had merit.

Now the T-shirt company has to fight the government, a government that is now in the business, not of protecting against discrimination against gays, but that is itself in the business of anti-religious discrimination.

Let’s be clear: the business wasn’t refusing business to a gay customer, the kind of activity backers of the law said it was directed at. It refused to print the T-



**Martin Cothran is the senior policy analyst for The Family Foundation**

shirts because it didn’t want to contribute to a message that contradicted the owner’s

religious beliefs. Those are two entirely different things; although the Lexington Human Rights Commission apparently

thinks they are one and the same.

The Lexington Human Rights Commission is also responsible for enforcing laws against racial discrimination. If the T-shirt company had been asked to print a T-Shirt that advertised a White supremacist event and refused, would the Human Rights Commission respond by finding that it had discriminated against what is now a racial minority in this country? If it did, it would be acting on

the same rationale as it did in responding to the gay rights complaint.

It is exactly the same reasoning.

Remember when it was liberals who were always charging conservatives with “imposing their morality”? Now it’s the liberals doing it—with impunity.

In finding that the GLSO complaint was legitimate, the Human Rights Com-

**The irony is that the free exercise of religion is explicitly protected by the First Amendment . . . But the new diversity bureaucracy is clearly not going to let that get in the way.**



**The Kentucky  
CITIZEN**

**Executive Editor**  
*Kent Ostrander*

**Editor**  
*Sarah Roof*

**Contributing Editors**  
*Martin Cothran*     *Greg Williams*  
*Ivan Zabilka*     *David Moreland*

**The Family Foundation**  
P.O. Box 911111  
Lexington, KY 40591-1111  
859-255-5400  
e-mail: [tffky@mis.net](mailto:tffky@mis.net)  
Web site: [www.kentuckyfamily.org](http://www.kentuckyfamily.org)

*The Kentucky Citizen* is published by The Family Foundation, a Kentucky nonprofit educational organization that works in the public policy arena on behalf of the family and the values that make families strong.

The Family Foundation  
P. O. Box 911111  
Lexington, KY 40591-1111

Non-Profit Org.  
U. S. Postage  
Paid  
Lexington, KY  
Permit No. 555

mission has essentially become the Lexington Thought Police, enforcing laws they have now interpreted to mean that some religious views — views that have been believed by virtually everyone throughout the history of Western civilization — are unacceptable.

The irony is that the free exercise of religion is explicitly protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. But the new diversity bureaucracy is clearly not going to let that get in the way.

Now, gay rights groups like the Kentucky Fairness Alliance are traveling the state trying to impose these laws on other communities. When they come calling in your town, ask them whether

they intend to force businesses owned by Christians to violate their religious beliefs the way they have done in Lexington.

Make them do what they didn’t do in Lexington: Say just how far they intend to push these laws.

**“You are the salt of the earth.”**  
**“You are the light of the world.”**

**To spread a little salt  
and to shed a little light,  
go to the yellow box on page 7.**

**(Your precious grandchildren will be glad you did.)**