



Arkansas CITIZEN

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Peter, Paul & Mary in 1963



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The following is from Family Council's Assistant Director, David Cox:

Dear Friends,

In the spring of 1959, a 19-year-old engineering student named Leonard "Lenny" Lipton was walking back to his apartment from the Cornell University library. Lenny had read a children's poem by author Ogden Nash called, "The Tale of Custard the Dragon," which tells about a cowardly dragon who fights a pirate. Even though it was exam time at Cornell, Lenny could not help thinking how he would like to write a poem of his own about dragons, pirates, and a far-away fairytale land. Once he got to his apartment, Lenny found a typewriter that his roommate, Peter, owned, and he slid a piece of paper around the roller. Over the next few minutes, Lenny typed a few lines of poetry about a dragon. And then he headed back out to focus on his exams. Lenny left the paper in the typewriter, where his roommate later found it.

For the next few years Lenny forgot all about the poem—until his former college roommate, Peter, contacted him. Peter had edited Lenny's poetry and set it to music for a song, and he wanted to give Lenny credit as one of its writers. Today, Lenny's poem is known worldwide as the song "Puff, the Magic Dragon" by Peter, Paul, and Mary.

What started as a poem written by a college student in an apartment has become one of the most enduring folk songs of the past 65 years. A popular urban legend says the song was secretly about marijuana, but Lenny and Peter regularly denied that. If Lenny Lipton intended to write a classic children's poem, I believe it is safe to say he succeeded. Some of my earliest childhood memories involve sitting next to a record player, listening to "Puff, the Magic Dragon" on vinyl. I was too young to work the turntable, so I could only hear the song as many times as someone was willing to reset the needle for me. I'm sure there were other tunes on that album, but I wasn't interested in them.

The story behind "Puff, the Magic Dragon" is an interesting lesson in integrity. I suppose Peter Yarrow could have claimed he wrote the song all by himself. After all, Lipton had left the poem in his typewriter, and Peter was the one who set the words to music. I'm sure no one would have been the wiser if he had never reached out to his old college roommate about it, and I doubt Lipton could have proven he wrote the poem. As it was, Peter Yarrow did the right thing, and Lenny Lipton received credit—and royalties—for the song until his death in 2022.

We all appreciate honesty and integrity when we see it. I believe it gives us a glimpse of what the Apostle Paul meant in Romans 2:14–15 when he spoke about the laws of God being written on people's hearts. Every parent knows that children don't have to be taught how to lie. Dishonesty just seems to come naturally. And yet deep down we must know that honesty is right, or we would not admire honesty in other people.

One of our goals at Family Council is to communicate honestly about what is happening in our culture. That means sharing factual information about issues facing Arkansas. It also means providing a biblical perspective on what Arkansans should do. And it means standing up for what we believe is right even when it seems like everyone else disagrees. I hope you will keep reading this letter to learn more about how we have been doing that—and how you can too.



Executive Director Jerry Cox

My Thoughts: State of Arkansas Reports No Abortions in 2024

By Jerry Cox, Executive Director

Official reports from the Arkansas Department of Health's Vital Statistics last month show no abortions occurred in the state during 2024. Arkansas law generally prohibits abortion, but it contains exceptions for situations in which the mother's life is at risk. By law, those abortions must be reported to the Health Department. The state publishes annual reports every June documenting the number of abortions performed during the previous year.

On June 3, the Health Department released three different reports showing the number of abortions performed last year, the number of women who experienced complications from abortion, and the number of abortions necessary to save the life of the mother. All three reports show zero abortions during 2024.

These reports are great news. In the past, Arkansas has averaged around 3,200 abortions per year. All in all, our team estimates Arkansas' pro-life laws are protecting thousands of women and unborn children from abortion each year. Earlier this year Arkansas' legislators also rejected measures that would have weakened the state's pro-life laws. And the State of Arkansas has invested millions of dollars to help support women with unplanned pregnancies. All of that is something to celebrate.

One question that remains unanswered is how many women from Arkansas are traveling out of state for abortions, and how many are ordering illegal abortion pills online. Nobody knows for sure, but the data paints a mixed picture. The CDC's most recent abortion numbers are from 2022, and they show some women traveling to Kansas, Illinois, and other states for abortion, but *Roe v. Wade* wasn't reversed until halfway through 2022—so those numbers aren't complete. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* conservatively estimates more than 300 children were born in Arkansas in 2023 as a direct result of the state's pro-life laws. That means Arkansas' pro-life laws certainly are saving lives. However, the State of Kansas reports 728 women from Arkansas had abortions in Kansas during 2023. Anecdotally, pregnancy resource center directors have told us stories of young women coming to them after ordering abortion pills online. Based on the numbers that are available, it seems safe to say that far fewer abortions are being performed on women from Arkansas now than five years ago, but at this time there is no way to know exactly how many. All of this underscores that while Arkansas' pro-life laws are doing a lot of good, we need to work hard to make abortion unthinkable as well.

Arkansas Awards Nearly \$2M to Pregnancy Help Organizations in 2025 Budget Cycle

The State of Arkansas awarded more than \$1.9 million in publicly funded grants to pro-life pregnancy help organizations during the 2024–2025 budget cycle, according to the state's official transparency website. The grant funding is part of a \$2 million appropriation the Arkansas Legislature approved last year. The grants promote maternal wellness and help pregnancy resource centers, maternity homes, adoption agencies, and other organizations that provide material support to women with unplanned pregnancies. Arkansas does not give grant funding to abortionists or their affiliates.

Since 2022 Family Council has worked with the Arkansas Legislature and the governor to secure funding every year for pregnancy resource centers. These state-funded grants have helped support dozens of charities that assist women and children in Arkansas. Arkansas' fiscal year ended on

June 30. As of June 2, 35 organizations have received funding this budget cycle. That's something to celebrate!

Pregnancy resource centers and similar organizations give women real options besides abortion. That's why a growing number of states provide these organizations with public funding. It's important to pass laws to prohibit abortion, but we also need to assist women with unplanned pregnancies. When we do that, it makes it less likely that women will cross state lines for abortion or order illegal abortion drugs online.

This year Family Council was pleased to work with lawmakers to secure another \$2 million in grant money for pregnancy help organizations in the state's upcoming 2025–2026 budget cycle. We look forward to seeing that money put to good use protecting women and unborn children from abortion in the coming year.

Survey Says Arkansans Believe Abortion Should Be Illegal

A recent survey by Pew Research Center shows most Arkansans believe abortion should be illegal. Over the years, public opinion polling has shown time and again that most Arkansans are pro-life and strongly oppose abortion on demand. Pew's latest survey reveals how people's views on abortion vary from state to state—and how many states are divided on the issue.

"In states like Nebraska and Utah," Pew writes, "attitudes are split almost down the middle. In Wyoming, Kentucky and Louisiana, 54% say abortion should be legal while 45% say it should be illegal. But these differences are not statistically significant."

According to Pew's article, the survey found 57% of Arkansans believe abortion should be prohibited in all or most cases. Pew notes, "Meanwhile, people in Arkansas are more likely to say abortion should generally be illegal (57%) rather than legal (41%). Arkansas is the only state where the balance of public opinion is against abortion by a statistically significant margin."

It's been three years since the U.S. Supreme Court reversed *Roe v. Wade*. Today, abortion in Arkansas is generally prohibited except to save the life of the mother. The state legislature has passed good measures this year that further clarify those pro-life laws. And Arkansas has given millions of dollars to help support women with unplanned pregnancies and promote maternal wellness. All of this goes to show that Arkansas is a deeply pro-life state when it comes to public policy as well as public opinion.



U.S. Supreme Court Upholds Tennessee Law Protecting Children from Sex-Changes

On June 18, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a 6–3 decision upholding a Tennessee law that prohibits medical professionals from performing sex-change procedures on children or giving them puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones.

This is a victory for families and children everywhere. The court's decision points out there are 'fierce scientific and policy debates about performing sex-change surgeries on kids or giving them puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones. In the past five years, public health experts in Europe and America have begun sounding the alarm about these procedures. The U.S. Supreme Court is doing the right thing by letting Tennessee protect children.

Since 2021, scientific research has continued to show Arkansas was right to pass a law protecting children from sex-change procedures. Children who suffer from gender dysphoria need help from the medical community—not harm.

Arkansas was the first state in the nation to pass a law protecting children from sex-change procedures. In 2021, the Arkansas Legislature overwhelmingly passed the Save Adolescents From Experimentation Act, sponsored by State Rep. Robin Lundstrum (R – Elm Springs) and Sen. Alan Clark (R – Lonsdale). This good law protects children in Arkansas from puberty blockers, cross-sex hormones, and sex-change surgeries. Since then, roughly half the states in America have passed laws similar to the SAFE Act. Unfortunately, the SAFE Act has been tied up in court since 2021. **Now that the U.S. Supreme Court has upheld Tennessee's version of the SAFE Act, we believe Arkansas Attorney General Tim Griffin can ask the federal court in Arkansas to resolve the case that has prevented enforcement of the Arkansas law.**

Arkansas' lawmakers stood up for children by passing the SAFE Act in 2021. Arkansas Attorney General Tim Griffin has worked tirelessly to defend the SAFE Act in court. Since 2021, scientific research has continued to show Arkansas was right to pass a law protecting children from sex-change procedures. Public opinion polling shows Arkansans support laws like the SAFE Act. Children who suffer from gender dysphoria need help from the medical community—not harm. Since this law only prohibits sex-change surgeries and sex-change hormones, other useful treatment options that do not attempt to change the child's sex will still be allowed.

Arkansas Supreme Court Says Attorney General's Lawsuit Against TikTok Can Move Forward

On May 29, the Arkansas Supreme Court ruled that Attorney General Tim Griffin's lawsuit against social media giant TikTok can move forward. TikTok is a video-sharing platform owned by ByteDance in China. The social network is particularly popular among teens and young adults. With upwards of a billion users worldwide—including somewhere between 135 and 170 million in the U.S.—TikTok is among the most popular social media outlets on earth. But TikTok isn't just a phone app. It's a major corporation, and that has been valued at \$300 billion.

Despite its size and popularity, TikTok has found itself embroiled in controversy for struggling to protect private user data from entities in China—including the Chinese Communist Party. The platform also has been accused of serving users a steady "diet of darkness" and violating laws intended to protect children online.

In March of 2023 the Attorney General Tim Griffin's office filed a lawsuit in state court alleging TikTok violated Arkansas' Deceptive Trade Practices Act by falsely claiming that graphic and mature content on its platform is appropriate for teens. The lawsuit also calls the TikTok app "a Chinese 'Trojan Horse' unleashed on unsuspecting American consumers." Attorneys for TikTok have worked relentlessly to have the lawsuit dismissed, but on May 29 the Arkansas Supreme Court declined to put the case on hold—meaning the A.G.'s office is free to pursue it.

As we keep saying, social media platforms are not just websites or phone apps. These are major corporations owned and operated by investors and other interests. If the Chinese Communist Party can influence TikTok, the CCP may be able to manipulate content, influence users, and harvest data on one of the world's largest social media platforms. That's a serious concern, and we appreciate Arkansas Attorney General Tim Griffin taking a firm stand in court.

Your Local Public Schools Can Offer Released Time for Off-Campus Religious Instruction. Here's How.

During the legislative session earlier this year, there was discussion about released time at Arkansas' public schools. Legally, public schools may set aside released time during the school week for students to voluntarily attend religious classes off-campus.

Released time makes it possible for students to be excused from school so they can attend Bible studies or other religious classes during normal school hours.

Thanks to federal court rulings, released time programs have been in operation for over 100 years across the U.S.—although some states have chosen to enact laws officially recognizing released time and outlining school policies authorizing it. In 1952, the U.S. Supreme Court case *Zorach v. Clauson* affirmed that released time programs in America are constitutional. In a 6-3 decision, the Court found that released time did not violate the First Amendment. As long as these programs are voluntary—with written parental consent—privately funded, and operate off school grounds, they are constitutional.

Unfortunately, Arkansas has no law concerning released time at public schools, but under the *Zorach* decision, public schools in Arkansas can authorize released time as long as the program meets three requirements:

- A church or other organization that wants to fund and conduct a released time program must do it off-campus.
- School board approval for a policy authorizing students to leave campus for released time during school hours.
- Parental consent for the student to participate in the program.

Once a church or other group properly plans and prepares to operate a released time program, they can go to the local school board to seek approval and then collaborate with the school district to set the best time in the day for a released time program.

As long as the program meets off-campus, obtains parental consent, and is privately funded, then the school board may authorize the program. The private entity that oversees the released time program is encouraged to work with the local school district and school board to set up a mutually agreeable schedule that benefits students. If planned correctly, released time programs generally do not conflict with a student's core courses like math or English.

Students can already participate in multiple programs during the school week that are extracurricular, including activities that are not on school grounds. These can include pursuing career and technical programs, participating in academic clubs, student governments, the arts, and volunteering in community work. In that way, released time is no different from many other extracurricular activities.

Family Council hopes to work with state and local policymakers in the future to promote released time programs and help pass a law formally recognizing released time in Arkansas. If you are interested in starting a released time program in your community, you are welcome to contact our office at 501-375-7000 for more information.

Yet Another Study Shows Marijuana is Bad for Your Heart

Researchers from the University of California, San Francisco, have found—once again—that marijuana is tied to serious heart problems. The study published on May 28 in *JAMA Cardiology* found people who smoke marijuana or use edibles laced with THC suffered from cardiovascular problems “similar to that observed in tobacco smokers.” The study adds to a growing body of research that shows marijuana is bad for the heart and lungs.

More and more, researchers report that regular marijuana use may raise the risk for heart attack, stroke, or heart failure—especially among people with other underlying health issues. On a more general level, experts have found heavy marijuana users face higher risks of paranoia, memory loss, schizophrenia, and other serious problems. Marijuana use during pregnancy also has been shown to hurt unborn children and newborns.

It’s worth pointing out that this year the Arkansas Legislature passed a good law to help protect people from

dangerous drugs like THC—the main substance found in marijuana. Arkansans also have defeated recreation-

The study adds to a growing body of research that shows marijuana is bad for the heart and lungs. More and more, researchers report that regular marijuana use may raise the risk for heart attack, stroke, or heart failure.

al marijuana at the ballot box. And state lawmakers have rejected multiple bills that would have legalized THC and similar drugs.

All of this simply further underscores what we have said for years: Marijuana may be many things, but “harmless” simply is not one of them.

Arkansas “Medical” Marijuana Sales Hit New Highs

In June, the Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration reported that “medical” marijuana dispensaries in Arkansas sold nearly one and a half tons more marijuana during the first five months of 2025 than during the same time period in 2024. DFA estimates that dispensaries are on track to sell record amounts of “medical” marijuana this year. To put it another way, Arkansans are spending more than \$800,000 per day on marijuana, on average.

We said in 2016 that “medical” marijuana would give people an opportunity to use it recreationally—and there is plenty of evidence showing that has been the case. Last year, DFA reported that “medical” marijuana sales surged on April 20—the marijuana’s unofficial, annual holiday. If “medical” marijuana is truly about treating illnesses, why did people turn out in droves to buy it on a day set aside for recreational marijuana?

The truth is all marijuana is harmful—whether it is marketed as “medical” marijuana or “recreational” marijuana. Marijuana has been tied to a number of deadly heart problems—including heart attack, heart failure, and stroke. Experts have found heavy marijuana users face higher risks of paranoia, memory loss, schizophrenia, and other serious problems. Marijuana use during pregnancy also has been shown time and time again to hurt unborn children and newborns. Nationwide, marijuana products are sending kids to the emergency room. And instead of decreasing crime, marijuana legalization has actually emboldened drug cartels and increased the flow of illegal marijuana across America over the past decade.

Some businesses and leaders cheer when Arkansas’ “medical” marijuana sales go up, because they profit from it. Marijuana is a multibillion industry, and the State of Arkansas collects a lot of taxes from “medical” marijuana sales. But the tax revenue the state gets simply does not justify all the harm that marijuana causes. When marijuana sales hit new highs, there really isn’t anything to celebrate.



Nebraska Passes Law Similar to Arkansas' Protecting Fairness in Women's Sports

On May 29, Nebraska's legislature passed L.B. 89 protecting fairness in women's sports. The law is similar to a measure Arkansas passed in 2021. It generally prevents biological males from competing against girls in women's athletics at school.

The debate about letting boys compete in girls' sports at school goes all the way back to the Obama Administration—and it's about more than just letting boys play on the girls' basketball team. In May of 2016, President Obama issued a set of "guidelines" reinterpreting federal Title IX and telling public schools and colleges to let biological males use girls' showers, bathrooms, locker rooms, and similar facilities at school. Title IX is a federal law that governs education and provides equal opportunities for male and female students. It also governs school athletic programs nationwide. President Obama's "guidelines" affected everything from junior high locker rooms to college dormitories.

When President Trump took office a few months later, his administration began repealing bad executive orders and guidelines like these. That gave Americans a four-year reprieve from radical, pro-LGBT ideology. But when President Biden took office, his administration rolled out more than 1,500 of new executive rules reinterpreting Title IX to let biological males compete in girls' sports at school and use girls' showers, locker rooms, changing areas, and restrooms at school.

Several Americans—including Arkansas Attorney General Tim Griffin—successfully filed lawsuits against the Biden Administration. During his first 100 days in office, President Trump scrapped President Biden's reinterpretation of Title IX.

Right: In this file photo from February 25, 2021, Sen. Missy Irvin presents the Fairness in Women's Sports Act during a press conference in the Old Supreme Court at the Arkansas Capitol Building.

Back in 2021, state lawmakers realized that America's public schools should not be pulled back and forth in a federal tug-of-war between political parties, so they began passing state laws to protect girls' privacy at school and uphold fairness in women's sports. Act 461 of 2021 by Sen. Missy Irvin (R – Mountain View) and Rep. Sonia Barker (R – Smackover) prevents male athletes from competing against girls in women's athletics at school. At the time, only a few states had even tried to pass a law like Act 461, but Arkansas' legislators supported this good law. Since then another 28 states have passed similar legislation. Those laws are on the books, preserving fairness in girls' sports.

In 2023, Arkansas lawmakers passed Act 317 by Rep. Mary Bentley (R – Perryville) and Sen. Dan Sullivan (R – Jonesboro) to protect privacy in public school locker rooms, showers, restrooms, changing areas, and similar facilities at school. And this year legislators passed Act 955 by Sen. Blake Johnson (R – Corning) and Rep. Mary Bentley (R – Perryville) protecting physical privacy and safety in showers, locker rooms, changing rooms, restrooms, and sleeping quarters in government buildings, jails, and in shelters for victims of domestic violence. Taken together, all of these good laws protect children at school and elsewhere around the state.



Court Battle Brews Over Arkansas' New Ten Commandments Law

On June 11, the ACLU filed a lawsuit on behalf of seven families in Northwest Arkansas to block a new state law placing the Ten Commandments in schools and public buildings across the state. Some years ago Arkansas passed a law requiring a copy of the national motto, "In God We Trust" to be displayed in public schools and other public buildings. Act 573 of 2025 by Sen. Jim Dotson (R – Bentonville) and Rep. Alyssa Brown (R – Heber Springs) requires a historical copy of the Ten Commandments to be displayed as well.

Over the years, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that items that are important to our nation's history—like the Ten Commandments or the national motto—may be honored

and recognized publicly without running afoul of the First Amendment. The Ten Commandments are one of the earliest examples of the rule of law in human history, and they have had a profound impact in shaping America's concept of the rule of law as well. Act 573 simply recognizes their significance. The measure received strong support in the Arkansas Legislature earlier this year, and the governor signed it on April 14. Act 573 is slated to take effect on August 5.

However, the ACLU sued the Fayetteville School District, the Springdale School District, the Bentonville School District, and the Siloam Springs School District to block Act 573. The ACLU's lawsuit claims,

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Above: On June 12, Family Council Executive Director Jerry Cox spoke with reporter Caroline Derby from KNWA about the ACLU's lawsuit over placing the Ten Commandments in schools and public buildings.



Above: Cade Daniel from our team (center) was able to connect with other Church Ambassador leaders and ministers at the Southern Baptist Convention in Dallas, Texas, last month.

Court Battle Brews Over Arkansas' New Ten Commandments Law *(continued)*

"Permanently posting the Ten Commandments in every classroom and library—rendering them unavoidable—unconstitutionally pressures students into religious observance, veneration, and adoption of the state's favored religious scripture. It also sends the harmful and religiously divisive message that students who do not subscribe to the Ten Commandments—or, more precisely, to the specific version of the Ten Commandments that Act 573 requires schools to display—do not belong in their own school community and pressures them to refrain from expressing any faith practices or beliefs that are not aligned with the state's religious preferences."

Rep. Brown said "the Ten Commandments without a doubt will pass this longstanding history and tradition test." We believe our federal courts ultimately will agree and uphold Act 573 as constitutional.

Hanging a copy of the Ten Commandments on the wall of a school or library does not "pressure" anyone, and it certainly is not "harmful" or "divisive." Besides being culturally and historically significant, copies of the Ten Commandments have often appeared in artwork at courthouses and similar locations around the country. During her testimony in support of Act 573 last April, Rep. Alyssa Brown pointed out that the U.S. Supreme Court uses a "longstanding history and tradition test" to decide if it is constitutional to display something like a copy of the Ten Commandments. Rep. Brown said "the Ten Commandments without a doubt will pass this longstanding history and tradition test." We believe our federal courts ultimately will agree and uphold Act 573 as constitutional.

Family Council's Church Ambassador Network Attends Southern Baptist Convention in Dallas

In June, Family Council's Church Ambassador Network sent staff member Cade Daniel to the annual Southern Baptist Convention. The Church Ambassador Network of Texas had a booth in the exhibit hall, where Cade represented Arkansas alongside Church Ambassador staff from Iowa. Collectively, we interacted with hundreds of attendees—including many pastors from Arkansas.

There are some problems—like the breakdown of families—that church ministries are better at addressing. That's where the Church Ambassador Network can help connect our leaders with good ministries.

Church Ambassador Network is an initiative Family Council launched to help bridge the gap between church leaders and community leaders. It's part of a broader, nationwide movement happening in states across the country. Our goal is to help elected officials understand how churches can help address issues that families face.

There's an old saying that goes, "If all you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail." It means if you only have one tool, you'll try to use it to fix every problem. For many elected officials, the only tool in their toolbox may be passing a new law or creating a new government program. But there are some problems—like the breakdown of families—that church ministries are better at addressing. That's where the Church Ambassador Network can help connect our leaders with good ministries that are already at work, serving families in Arkansas. **If you are interested in learning more about our Church Ambassador Network, please call (501) 375-7000 or email jim@familycouncil.org.**

FAMILY COUNCIL RESUMES INTERCESSORY PRAYER MEETINGS IN ARKANSAS CAPITOL BUILDING

On June 11, Family Council resumed its monthly intercessory prayer in-person meetings at the Arkansas Capitol Building. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Family Council organized prayer meetings at the capitol every month. COVID disrupted public gatherings and prompted us to begin organizing virtual prayer meetings online. Those meetings were excellent, but there is simply no substitute for prayer gatherings at the capitol itself. We plan to continue gathering for prayer on the second Wednesday of every month. These meetings are free and open to any believers who want to join us for prayer. **If you are interested in learning more, please contact our office at (501) 375-7000 or email charisse@familycouncil.org.**



We Need Your Help

Summer is often a “lean” time for us at Family Council. Our friends have a lot going on, and many people aren’t in a position to give during July and August. But summer is still a busy time for us. My team and I have spent many hours mapping out what we hope to accomplish in the coming months. We’re looking ahead to the rest of this year, to 2026, and beyond. I’m often reminded that Proverbs 16:9 tells us a man’s heart plans his way, but the Lord directs his steps. We set goals, but we work to follow the Lord’s leading.

The State of Arkansas just started its 2025–2026 budget cycle, and soon it will begin offering \$2 million in new grant funding to pregnancy resource centers. Our team plans to be there to help eligible organizations apply for funding and put it to use serving women and children in Arkansas. We don’t get a dime of grant funding from the State of Arkansas, but we want to make sure other pro-life groups are able to apply for it and receive the funding.

I hope you will send a generous, tax-deductible gift to Family Council, if you are able—not just so that we can fund an organization or accomplish a lot of really good work, although that’s important. We want to fulfill the calling that God has placed on each of us. When you give, you and I both get to be part of that mission together. That’s the heart that drives what we do.

I want you to know I treasure your friendship and support. Last month, Family Council turned 36 years old. We simply could not have made it this far without friends like you. Thank you. Please let me know if there is ever anything we can do for you.

Sincerely,

Jerry Cox, President

Thank you!!

P.S. We are working very hard to grow Family Council. Our statewide network has expanded to include thousands of families and churches across Arkansas. It’s hard to believe we’re more than halfway through 2025. We have big plans for the future. I hope you will stay tuned to learn more about them in the coming months.