

Concerned Families of Maryland Coalition

Vote Pro-Family & Pro-Life!



**Active in Our Churches, Communities, Counties & State
Keeping Maryland Families Informed and Involved**

Web Site: <http://US2000.ORG/CFMC>

CFMC is an independent coalition of families located in Southern Maryland.
CFMC is NOT sponsored by any Church or religious institution.



From the Chairman of Concerned Families of Maryland:

Thank you for allowing us to introduce you to our coalition of Southern Maryland families. Concerned Families of Maryland endeavors to provide information and opportunities for families to get involved in furthering family friendly policies and legislation in Maryland. We are a coalition of Maryland families dedicated to helping families, churches and individual citizens in Southern Maryland stay on top of legislation and issues that directly impact their lives and communities. We believe the family is the backbone of our nation and the key to any true progress towards restoring our nation's moral bearings.

Our growing coalition whose membership resides in Southern Maryland is a grassroots coalition within Charles, PG and St. Mary's Counties and dedicated to the preservation of moral leadership and the promotion of sound legislation in our state government.

Areas of Action:

- Monitor Legislation that Impacts the Family and Informs the Community
- Provide Information and Opportunities for Action for Churches & Families
- Work Closely with other Pro-Family and Pro-Life Organizations
- Provide Voter Guide and Election Information to Churches and Families
- Encourage Pro-Life, Pro-Family and Religious Freedom Initiatives

Mr. David T. Woodson, Chairman, CFMCMMD@Hotmail.com
St. Mary's County

Mr. Deran Eaton, Vice Chairman
Charles County

Representative Members of Concerned Families of Maryland

Mrs. Wanda Gardner	Charles County - Coalition Secretary
Mrs. Penny Jameson	St. Mary's County - Coalition Treasurer
Mr. Barry Goodson	St. Mary's County - Ministerial Leader
Mrs. Barbara Bechberger	Charles County - Legal Counsel / Advisor
Mr. Collins Bailey	Charles County
Mr. Joe Crawford	Charles County
Mr. Jim Crawford	Charles County
Ms. Connie Crytzer	Charles County
Mr. William Rogers	Charles County
Mr. Randy Batty,	Charles County
Mrs. Robin Batty	Charles County
Mr. Joe Naymst	Charles County
Mr. Daniel Stine	Charles County



CFMC Position on:

ABORTION

1. CFMC recognizes the sanctity of life and opposes the denial of life to unborn children. We stand united within our churches and communities, actively encouraging our neighbors to condemn the practice of abortion at any stage of pregnancy. CFMC provides information and sound apologetic arguments in defense of the pro-life position. We are committed to promoting laws that limit and ultimately lead to ending abortion.
2. CFMC supports the election, and/or re-election of candidates and officials who affirm a right to life position as guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence. CFMC opposes all legislation that allows for, or increases abortion funding. In addition CFMC will actively work within our places of worship, neighborhoods and surrounding communities against candidates and officials who refuse to affirm the right to life.
3. We believe that this issue is a civil rights issue. We are witnessing in our communities today that abortion is not only the desecration of those least able to protect themselves but also devastating to the women who have found themselves lied to, and have become victims themselves. We encourage candidates to not abandon the high moral ground in the abortion debate. While the issue is certainly not settled, the majority of Americans do morally disapprove of abortion, and this view is indeed growing. CFMC is committed to changing the hearts and minds of our communities on this issue.
4. Gallup polls for CNN and USA Today found that 65 percent of Americans believe that abortions should either be "illegal in all circumstances" or "legal only under certain circumstances". Only 33 percent believe that abortions should be "legal under any circumstances." Our prayer is that our legislators will cherish life and do all they can to protect children regardless of age and /or location.

CFMC Position on:

SAME SEX MARRIAGE

1. CFMC stands behind the definition that only two sexes (one man and one woman) must be present for it there to be a marriage. Those who are trying to radically redefine marriage for their own purposes are trying to impose their values on the rest of the population. Giving same-sex relationships or out-of-wedlock heterosexual couples the same special status and benefits as the marital bond would not be the expansion of a right but the destruction of a principle. If the one-man/one-woman definition of marriage is broken, there is no logical stopping point for continuing the assault on marriage.
2. Past attempts to remove from marriage the restriction that it be limited to one man and one woman have been defeated. The US Supreme Court declared in 1885 that any prospective state had to make law resting on "the basis of the idea of the family, *as consisting in and springing from the union for life of one man and one woman in the holy estate of matrimony*; the sure foundation of all that is stable and noble in our civilization, the best guaranty of that reverent morality which is the source of all beneficent progress in social and political improvement."
3. The state should never be in the business of encouraging unhealthy behavior by granting special benefits for it. The more that homosexual acting out is encouraged and promoted, the more damage will be wreaked among individuals, families and society. When marriage loses its unique status, women and children most frequently are the direct victims. They deserve the truth, not an officially sanctioned lie.



CFMC Position on:

HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR

1. Concerned Families of Maryland understands this is a complex issue. However our position on homosexuality is a simple, and we believe a compassionate one. Compassionate because we understand that by justifying and embracing homosexual behavior we reap the sexual exploitation of our children, the increased sexual confusion of our youth, the denigration of Biblical authority, the redefining of the family and ultimately baring the fruit of misrepresentation, civil disobedience and death. We cannot deny these facts. Homosexual behavior is a public and social health issue. Homosexuality is not genetically normal -- it's medically proven to cause and/or transmit numerous debilitating diseases of which HIV that has caused AIDS in the general public is only one example.
2. Though homosexuals represent less than 5% of the population they are responsible for half the nation's cases of syphilis and 'a phenomenal incidence of venereal disease' generally. (Source: The Atlantic Monthly, Jan 1988). During the first decade that gay rights laws were in effect in San Francisco, the city saw a sharp increase in the venereal disease rate to 22 times the national average. Over a ten year period, the annual rate of infectious hepatitis A increased 100%; infectious hepatitis B 300%; and amoebic colon infections increased 2,500%. Venereal disease clinics in the city saw 75,000 patients every year during the same decade, of whom close to 80% were homosexual males. (Sources: San Jose Mercury News (24 Apr 1980), San Francisco Chronicle Examiner (23 Apr 1979), The Advocate Guide to Gay Health (1983)). The best evidence now is that heterosexuals have not been at substantial risk for contracting AIDS simply because they do not commit the sexual acts most closely linked with AIDS transmission." The original name for AIDS was GRID (Gay Related Immune Deficiency)? (Sources: Journal of the American Medical Association, Newsweek, Principles and Practices of Infectious Diseases, and references therein between 1983 and 1986.) These are clearly not the result of normal sexual relationships.
3. Those who are caught in a homosexual lifestyle can change. Those in the gay rights movement decry any attempt to change the homosexual's orientation should be outlawed, and that a persons sexual orientation or preference can not be changed. In text books such as "Homosexual Behavior Among Males" (Wainwright Churchill, 1967), "The Encyclopedia of Sexual Behavior" (Robert Frumkin, 1967), and "Human Sexuality" (Masters, Brown & Kolodny, i.e., Masters and Johnson 1984) experts have discarded the genetic theory of homosexuality and have shown that persons can change their sexual orientation.
4. CFMC agrees with the polls that have debunked the "10% of the population is gay" mantra coming from Gay Rights Activist. ABC, CBS, NBC, and CNN have found only 2.4% of poll respondents say they were gay, lesbian or bisexual. A 1986 Minnesota public school study reported a 2% homosexual student population. Norwegian and Danish surveys report 3.4%. Clearly, those pushing the homosexual agenda have misrepresented their numbers.
5. Many psychiatrists and psychologists have demonstrated that homosexuality arises from various environmental factors. The majority say that homosexuality's root causes are psychological, not biological. William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson in their work *Homosexuality in Perspective* state: "Providing therapeutic support for a homosexual oriented man or woman who wishes to convert or revert to heterosexuality has been an integral part of the practice of psychotherapy for decades."
6. In addition many other leaders within the ex-gay movement such as Mr. Joe Dallas in his latest work "*Strong Delusion*" are refuting with facts in hand, pro-homosexual researchers such as Boswell and LeVay, and their unproven, unduplicated genetic "experiments."
7. CFMC supports and works with such ministries as Exodus International Parents of X-gays (PFOX), Transformation Ministries and Love in Action, assisting them in witnessing to our communities and State Capital that homosexuality is indeed changeable.



CFMC Position on:

EDUCATION

1. CFMC supports local control of public educational institutions directly accountable to parental and locally elected Board of Education authority. In addition CFMC opposes the general exclusion of non-secular instruction from public learning; CFMC supports equal access as afforded by the First Amendment Free Exercise Clause. CFMC opposes the state and federal imposition of outcome based "reforms" tied to promises of greater education funding. CFMC also opposes attempts by an elite educational establishment to presume their authority as civil servants supersedes parental morals and authority.
2. At one time the role of the federal government in education was constitutional: *it had none!* CFMC believes a reduction in the role of the federal government is the first step in education reform. We believe the educational system should be returned to the local state school board and return to teaching students basic skills such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. CFMC supports the repeal of Goals 2000, which subverts education reform with federal regulation and spending.
1. CFMC understands that the concept of national education goals is based on faulty logic. If the federal government is setting goals, it presupposes that it has the authority and ability to ensure the accomplishment of the goals. Reaching national education goals will require an unprecedented federal intrusion in schools.
3. Maryland School Performance Assessment Program (MSPAP) as with other "Outcome Base Education" (OBE) programs, classroom exercises and objectives are subjective. In many cases parents are unable to check or obtain their child's progress in academic areas. Attitudinal outcomes may be inconsistent with home-taught values. Sex education has already been a major source of grief to parents. Advancing MSPAP/OBE programs will undoubtedly lead to an increase in challenges to parental authority. In addition, pilot programs such as the one in Wichita KN have not resulted in higher grades, increased college enrollment or lower taxes. In fact it only resulted in an increase from \$3,093 to \$5,085 per student. Lets get "Back to Basics".

CFMC Position on:

GAMBLING

1. It's an established fact that when casinos arrive in an area teen addictions rise, child and spouse abuse increases, teen suicide and pregnancy rises, bankruptcies skyrocket and violent crime increases. What kind of legacy do we want to leave to our children. Take 5% of a state's population and multiply it by \$10,000. This is the minimum amount pathological gamblers cost the taxpayers each year. The gambling industry knows some people will become addicted to gambling.
2. Operators and lobbyists are pushing hard to break into Maryland. We don't want them despite their fear tactics that the racing industry will close up and people will leave the state to gamble in Delaware. Casinos offer false promises, don't believe them.
3. Gambling interests are tying slots to the need for education dollars and that a tax cut can only be funded by gambling money. The facts are only the casino owners win. Crime increases, people become addicted and families lose. Gambling is regressive form of taxation that people who can least afford it, play it and pay the most.
4. Maryland already has horse racing, lottery, keno, power ball and charitable bingo, we don't need casino gambling. Our Governor, Attorney General and a State Task Force is against gambling.



CFMC Position on:

EUTHANASIA

1. CFMC opposes any legalization of "Assisted Suicide" or passing permissive euthanasia laws. In addition the Churches that our members attends also takes a position that expresses concern over the threat to human life that euthanasia threatens. Such death is not "suicide" and not "mercy-killing." Legalization would give euthanasia increased exposure and legitimacy among a population of extremely vulnerable people, patients and their relatives. It would also deter us from meeting the real needs of the terminally ill.
2. Many questions remain unanswered in regard to this "right to life" civil issue, such as what new definitions will be given for "terminal illness"? Will there be prejudice against the disabled and aged? Add the euthanasia option to the cost of health care and the vulnerability of patients will increase. Greed and aloofness among many in the medical profession will indeed come.
3. CFMC believe that having statutes on the books permitting lawful "physician aid-in-dying" for the terminally ill will create a more tolerant attitude toward the "exceptional cases". Then the question is how far might these "exceptional cases" be extended? What new restrictions will be added to health care provided pain management, and how much pressure will be put on the people who are the most vulnerable (the elderly, the suffering) to take this "option". The right to die could become the duty to die, and then down that slippery slop we will go (again!).
4. In England, over 80% of hospice patients can live pain-free or with only mild pain. They remain alert and often stay at home until they die. The other 20% have moderate pain in spite of efforts to control it. Only \$1 Million of over \$1 Billion spent on cancer research goes to pain control research. The financial side of medical care in America goes contrary to good pain management. No wonder a whole movement would think "Death with Dignity" is better than having to cope with serious, uncontrolled pain. Listen to Proverbs 31:6-7 on pain management, "Give strong drink to him who is perishing, and wine to him whose life is bitter. Let him drink and remember his trouble no more."

CFMC Position on:

TRUE ABSTINENCE

1. CFMC believes that only within the context of family the parents have sole responsibly to promote self-discipline and other prudent approaches to adolescents before they become sexually active including the problem of adolescent premarital sexual relations and pregnancy. However today our leadership thinks parents should not be the primary sex educators of their children, but instead the educational establishment must teach their children about sex. The government has no legitimate role in subsidizing contraceptive programs. If the government is to play any role at all, it should at a minimum sustain and promote self-restraint and marital commitment rather than subverting them.
2. As a number of research studies suggest, couples who engage in sex before marriage are more likely to break up than couples who save sex for marriage. A 1991 review by the National Center for Health Statistics and the University of Maryland found that women who save sex for marriage face a considerably lower risk of divorce than those women who are sexually active prior to marriage.
3. A 1992 random-sample survey of 1993 Christianity Today subscribers found that 78 percent of those who have been divorced engaged in sexual intercourse prior to marriage. Conversely, 64 percent who had never divorced were virgins at marriage. The study also found that those who had engaged in sex before marriage were more likely to commit adultery than those who had no premarital sexual experience.
4. A 1992 Wisconsin study of more than 13,000 adults found that couples who had cohabited prior to marriage reported "greater marital conflict and poorer communication" than marrieds who had never cohabited.



CFMC Position on:

HATE CRIME LEGISLATION

1. CFMC believes that all crimes committed against our fellow man are "Hate Crimes". Legislation that calls for a special class of crime or for special protection for homosexual behavior is openly discriminatory. To make the consequences greater or lesser simply because it was directed against one individual or group rather than another is absurd.
2. To create a special class of punishment based on one's "sexual orientation" and "gender" (defined to include transgender, cross dressing, rest room rights, etc.) would not only be a dangerous precedent, but also unconstitutional. We all deserve equal protection under the law, including equal punishment for criminals as well! To create special protections for such behavior would only lead to a Pandora's Box of legal and ethical dilemmas.
3. We must ask ourselves this simple question: Would you want the person who murders a member of your family to get a **lighter** sentence than someone who murders a homosexual (God forbid), of course not. The person who commits a crime against your family member should get the same sentence as the person who commits the same crime against a homosexual (or anyone else for that matter), regardless of motive. But that would be the result of "Hate Crime" legislation based on "sexual orientation". Crime is crime. **We all deserve "Equal Protection Under the Law" !!!**
4. CFMC believes that if a person commits an assault on your wife, husband or child that person is deserving of the same punishment regardless of motive. We do not need "Mind Police" to determine who will be charged with a lesser crime and who will not. Purely political agendas rather than sound principles are motivating those who are calling for this special class of crime.
5. Now let's ask ourselves another question: Is "Hate Crime" legislation needed? According to the "1997 Hate/Bias Report" issued by the Maryland State Police, Criminal Intelligence Division, (who is charged with tracking hate crimes in Maryland) reported only 37 "incidents" involving "sexual orientation" were identified in 1997. Out of that only two (2) arrests, zero (0) in 1996, and zero (0) in 1995. In other words in the last three (3) years there has been only 2 arrests for "sexual orientation" bias based crime.
6. Epidemic or Agenda driven? In the "Conclusion" of the Maryland State Police report it states for 1997, "The findings suggest a downward trend in the number of reported incidents from 1995 (18%) and 1996 (24.7%). In addition it reports that "Adults are found to be targets of hate bias more often than juveniles" and "hate/bias incidents for both juvenile and adult offenders have decreased" directly contradicting what some sex apologists tell us about "gay youth at risk."

We all deserve equal protection under the law, and that includes equal punishment for criminals as well! To create a special class of punishment based on race, sex or religion would not only be a dangerous precedent but also unconstitutional.

"Nothing should ever be implied as Law which leads to unjust or absurd consequences."

Abraham Lincoln



CFMC Position on:

CRIME

1. Murderers get out of jail after serving just a few years in prison. Violent criminals cannot be prosecuted because of absurd technicalities. Local State Attorneys cut plea-bargain deals or refuse to prosecute rather than face losing a case, just to keep their record intact, and without regard for the victims' rights. Our own Attorney General has been quoted by the homosexual lobby group "Free State Justice" that he has "agreed to stop enforcing the state sodomy law". CFM sees no justice in such practices. The law is the law and should be upheld and criminals punished.
2. The American people are tired of this lack of justice in our land! The legal profession is one of the least respected, and at times for good cause. Under a morally relative "positive law" doctrine, judicial standards cannot be upheld -- and consequently our legal system has become one of ever-changing and constantly evolving laws. Judges have even written their own laws, under the guise of "interpretation," which become "case law" and they have usurped authority from the legislative branch and juries. Some judges, both federal and state, hold one of the highest concepts of jury responsibility -- that of jury nullification -- in utter contempt, because it weakens their power.
3. Our country was founded on absolute, Godly, Biblical principles -- such as the Ten Commandments and the Levitical Code. But these stopped being taught in our law schools near the end of the last century as liberal, socialistic philosophies were gradually introduced. This is a radical departure from what our Founders gave us. And look where they've taken us. What's worse is that most lawyers and judges don't even realize it and continue to base decisions on erroneously evolved "case law" or even "executive orders" rather than proper state and federally prescribed legislative law. Judges who show such disregard for the system should be held accountable and impeached as originally intended by the Founders.
4. Judges who are weak and lenient on repeat, career criminals or who force criminals to be let out due to overcrowding should be recalled or impeached. Taxpayers should not be saddled with the staggering costs of operating prison systems, which, due to court mandates, are BETTER facilities than our schools or military barracks -- "Club Fed".
6. Instead, we need to take meaningful work into the prisons because working prisoners are able to make restitution to victims, pay part of the cost of their own confinement, and help support their families. Our compassion belongs first with the victims of crime. Compassion for the criminal should correctly take the form of just punishment, required restitution, and then rehabilitation, in that order.
7. CFM also understands that racism can lead to the great injustice of minorities being incarcerated in larger numbers than non-minorities. This is an area we feel the Church needs to become pro-active in their communities and share those Biblical principles that help to straighten the family.
6. American law needs to accept, once again, Biblical law as its absolute standard of justice. Unless this is done at every level of the judiciary and in other branches of government, our republic is destined to become increasingly weakened, dissolving into anarchy or a tyrannical police state.

*"...since the beginning of civilization, millions and millions of laws have not improved on the Ten Commandments one bit." **Ronald Reagan***



CFMC Position on:

TAXATION

1. Nobody likes paying taxes, however they are essential to government functions. At the state level they pay for roads, utilities, police, fire protection, etc. At the federal level, they help pay for national defense and regulation of commerce. However taxes also pay for things the state and federal governments have no Constitutional obligation to pay for such as "pork barrel" projects and unearned entitlements. The founding Fathers knew well that the economic power to tax involve the power to both build and destroy a free people. Today we seem to have forgotten that which our founders intended when it comes to TAXES.
2. **Our families:** The infamous Marriage Penalty Tax, which taxes married couples in a higher bracket than two singles of comparable income, is a perfect example. To pay the taxes and maintain their standard of living, both husband and wife are forced into the corporate workforce. They are forced to work more for less -- less net income, and less time nurturing their families.
Our children: Even with tax credits per child, which are much appreciated, tax credits always come after the fact. This means the government earns interest on withheld tax revenues rather than a child's parents -- interest income that may have otherwise helped fund a college education.
Our livelihoods: Taxes on businesses reduce the amount of available capital for businesses to expand and in turn reduces available jobs in the workplace, and stifles economic productivity.
Our standards of living: The average person pays half of their earnings in taxes -- income, sales, fuel, capital gains, real property, excise, estate, etc. -- just add them up. This leaves little or nothing left to invest for college, a new vehicle, home ownership, and retirement, not to mention leisure time.
3. The Founders also knew that as government increased in size, so too would its need for money. Therefore they favored just enough government to perform essential functions specifically enumerated in the Constitution, with taxation comparable to fund the need. In short, the government was intended to live within its means determined by what its citizens were willing to pay.
4. But this changed with the Sixteenth Amendment and the New Deal. These were coupled with the very flawed Keynesian socialist economic philosophy that government was responsible for generating wealth. (The Keynesian flaw: Government *taxes* wealth. It never *generates* wealth.) Together these measures fueled numerous government programs funded against the national debt. To pay for these expenditures, new taxes were implemented, the most notorious being a progressive income tax. The results are most predictable, a socialist welfare state where economic success, productivity and investment is punished with higher taxation, and economic failure is rewarded with forced charity.
5. What is popularly called "Reaganomics" or "Supply Side Economics" can be reduced to the simple math of taxation, incentive and investment. To understand the math, let's start at the extremes and work our way to the center. Ultimately, the taxation graph will look like a Supply and Demand Curve. There are two conditions when the government of a free society will collect zero tax revenue:
 - a) **Zero taxation.** Unacceptable, since money is needed for roads, defense, schoolteachers, etc.
 - b) **Total taxation.** Also unacceptable, since it would make everyone a government employee (Yipe!) It would also be unconstitutional. We all saw what a miserable failure total taxation was when the Soviet Union collapsed in the span of a human lifetime. Presently, the U.S.A. is halfway towards this condition, and will approach it faster with each new tax increase.
 - c) The happy medium occurs when a free people is sufficiently motivated in their "pursuit of happiness", while not being resource-burdened by government in that pursuit. This makes perfect sense; most people are motivated to succeed, to build their idea of the American Dream through honest labor.


6. Now a math question: Which will earn the government more tax revenue -- taxing a person who earns \$80,000 at 20%, or taxing a person who earns \$40,000 at 35%? **DO THE MATH.** You will find that even at a lower rate, the person who makes \$80,000 will pay \$2,000 more in taxes than the reluctantly charitable soul who earned \$40,000.
7. Now let's assume the \$40K taxpayer had his tax rate reduced to 20%. What will that taxpayer do with the 15% difference, which amounts to \$6,000? Most taxpayers will invest it in stock or mutual funds that pay 20%-30% annual return (Assuming 25%, add \$1,500 to this person's income.) Their small business (base income increases proportional to the increase in productivity -- in a good year, 50% or higher. (Assuming 75%, add \$30K to this person's income.) Paying down a mortgage or other debt early. Income increases by the amount of interest avoided. For a 5-yr old mortgage, this is roughly 80% of the advanced payments. (Assuming the average house payment is \$1,000 per month, add \$4,800 to this person's income.) When the dust settles by the end of next year, the \$40K taxpayer has become nearly as wealthy as the \$80K taxpayer, only now this person is keeping 80% of \$76K instead of 65% of \$40K. And the government shares in his success with more revenue at a lower tax rate.
8. This is precisely what happened when Reagan and Congress implemented a new, lower taxation policy. People paid **MORE** in taxes, but also **KEPT** more of what they worked for, so they didn't mind paying so much. Money was left in the free market where it could reap the biggest return. Consequently, the economy started growing again when the government decided to stop stealing everyone's money. Those in the finance professions call this **COMPOUNDING**.
9. CFMC understands a sound tax policy for a free society can only be based on ensuring government institutions to be fiscally accountable in their stewardship. In addition CFMC encourages the following when writing your legislators and executives:
 - **Always tell legislators to seek efficiencies before increasing spending.** Only the essentials are for government functions should be required. You would be amazed at how much taxpayer money government wastes on useless programs and wasteful procedures.
 - **Always request a tax cut before a tax credit.** Tax credits are nice, but you always see them after April 15 on money you earned the previous year. That's over a year's worth of interest going into the government's pocket, not yours. Tax credits only give the government an interest free loan. By contrast, tax cuts get government out of your wallet up front, so you can do with your money as you see fit before inflation further saps your money's worth.
 - **Always request a smaller, simpler tax code.** Lawmakers enjoy playing with the tax code because the more convoluted it is, the more loopholes can be found to satisfy their special interests. Exploiting the loopholes is one of the biggest yet least productive industries in existence. A simpler tax code would mean fewer litigation expenses, and fewer government resources wasted processing them. It would also mean less paperwork for the average taxpayer.
 - **Always encourage the moral position.** Many government policies use tax revenues to fund abortions, drug needle programs and offensive things such as excrement in a jar touted as art and paid for by the National Endowment for the Arts with your tax dollar. Tax revenues given to the International Monetary Fund and promptly given to countries that routinely default on IMF loans. Public funding for "AIDS Research" when actually its used to fund the Homosexual Lobby, even after its pointed out by mainstream medicine that by stopping promiscuous and homosexual behaviors AIDS transmission would be significantly reduce, if not stop.
 - **Always request fewer big government programs, pushing as much government activity to the local level as possible.** The reasons for this are simple. Local officials are much more accessible and responsive to their constituents. As such, they are much less likely to desire a tax increase without their neighbors' full support. Further, fewer levels of taxation reduces government administrative costs, which in turn motivates lower taxes.



Write and Fax Your Letter to the Editor Today !

"The people who are the authors of this blessing (a nation founded on Biblical commonwealth) must also be its guardians. Their eyes must be ever ready to mark, their voices to pronounce, and their arms to repel or repair, aggressions on the authority of their Constitutions"

James Madison, 1792 AD

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Laplata Indian Head Ledger 7 Industrial Park Dr Waldorf Md 20602-2753 301 645-9480	Capital Gazette 2000 Capital Dr Annapolis MD 21401-3157 (301) 261-2200		

More and more it seems that people of faith must work harder to have their ideas and principles heard and addressed in the public square unfiltered from media slant and bias. CFMC encourages its membership to write letters to the editor regularly. Visit on website for a complete list of Newspapers for your area.

A letter to the Editor of your local newspaper is a great way to have your voice heard. A sound, reasoned and well articulated response to the issues and events in today's world is in short supply. But it doesn't have to stay that way. We, the faith community have answers, believe in absolute truth and hold a moral bases for are values. Why not share your clear and reasoned opinion on an issue in the marketplace of ideas this week.

**There is no shortage of issues and the community needs to hear
an unfiltered pro-family/pro-life prospective.
Write Today !**

"But in your hearts set apart Christ as Lord. Always be prepared to give an answer to everyone who ask you to give the reason for the hope that you have. But do this with gentleness and respect, keeping a clear conscience, so that those who speak maliciously against your good behavior in Christ may be ashamed of their slander"

1 Peter 3:15-16



Writing of Faxing Your Legislator(s)

Yes, you can influence your legislators by writing to them.

BE LOGICAL. An emotional appeal is not enough. Back your arguments with facts and substance. Show how proposed legislation will effect your business, your community, the state, or the nation.

BE SPECIFIC. If you are writing about a bill, refer to its content as well as giving its number. Don't assume that your legislator can recall full details of all legislation filed in a session.

BE BRIEF. If you write on more than one topic, write more than one letter.

BE POSITIVE AND CORDIAL. Your tone should be business-like, clear and concise, but not curt. Don't threaten to vote for someone else. A letter saying, "Well done" could make a legislator feel more positive about your next request.

IDENTIFY YOURSELF. Sign letters and include your address and telephone number. When expressing an organization's views, use its letterhead.

USE THE PROPER FORMAT. Address mail to, "The Honorable (full name). In the greeting, address the official by his title and last name, as Dear Senator Smith. Never spell a name wrong. Type or write legibly.

To Your Senator:

The Honorable _____ James Senate
Office Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

To Your Delegate:

The Honorable _____
Lowe House Office Building Annapolis, MD
21401

REQUEST A REPLY. Ask your legislator to let you know how he or she feels about the issue, but don't be demanding.

Calling Your Legislator(s)

IDENTIFY YOURSELF. Most likely you will only be talking to an Office Assistance or Aid, but it's important to identify your self, example:

Hello, My name is __ (your name) __ and I'm calling to encourage Delegate/Senator __ (their name) __ to vote for/against bill(s) number(s) ____ concerning __ (issue) __. Can you tell me his/her position on this issue? Thank You.

BE BRIEF. When calling it's ok to call on one or two topics or bills but keep it brief (see example above). The Assistant or Aid may or may not ask you for your address.

BE POSITIVE AND CORDIAL. Again, your tone should be business-like, clear and concise, and friendly. Be encouraging. If the Delegate/Senator is not in agreement with your position ask them to explain their position but don't be curt. Don't threaten to vote for someone else but encourage them to reconsider the issue. Also thank them for a "job well done" it may make a legislator feel more positive about your next request.

Don't wait until the bill is out of committee, call, write and/or fax your representative(s) early & often !



Charles County	St. Mary's & Calvert County	P.G. & Calvert County
Maryland State Senate		
<p>Honorable Thomas M. Middleton Senator, Maryland State Senate James Senate Office Building 110 College Ave Room 210 Annapolis, MD 21401 – 1991</p> <p>thomas_mcclain_middleton@senate.state.md.us</p> <p>(410) 841-3616 - (301) 858-3616 District office: (301) 870-1747 fax (301) 645-6358</p>	<p>Honorable Roy P. Dyson Senator, Maryland State Senate James Senate Office Building 110 College Ave Room 215 Annapolis, MD 21401 – 1991</p> <p>roy_dyson@senate.state.md.us</p> <p>(410) 841-3673 - (301) 858-3673 fax: (301) 858-3928, (410) 841-3928 District office: (301) 994-2826 fax (301) 994-2826</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">PG & Calvert</p> <p>Honorable Thomas V. Mike Miller President, Maryland State Senate State House H-107 State Circle Annapolis, MD 21401 – 1991</p> <p>thomas_v_mike_miller@senate.state.md.us</p> <p>(410) 841-3700 - (301) 858-3700 1-800-492-7122 District office: (301) 868-6931 fax (301) 856-4209</p>
Maryland House of Delegates		
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<p>Honorable Van Mitchell Maryland House of Delegates Lowe House Office Building 84 College Ave Room 216 Annapolis, MD 21401 – 1991</p> <p>van_mitchell@house.state.md.us</p> <p>(410) 841-3247 - (301) 858-3247 fax: (301) 858-3252, (410) 841-3252 District office: (301) 934-4665</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">St Mary's & Calvert</p> <p>Honorable Anthony J. O'Donnell Maryland House of Delegates Lowe House Office Building 84 College Ave Room 217 Annapolis, MD 21401 – 1991</p> <p>anthony_odonnell@house.state.md.us</p> <p>(410) 492-3314 - (410) 841-3314 fax: (410) 841-3252 District office: (410) 326-0081 fax: (410) 326-0081</p>	<p>Honorable James E. Proctor, Jr. Maryland House of Delegates Lowe House Office Building 84 College Ave Room 206 Annapolis, MD 21401 – 1991</p> <p>james_proctor@house.state.md.us</p> <p>(410) 492-3083 - (410) 841-3083 fax: (410) 841-3085 District office: (301) 888-9353 fax: (301) 888-1589</p>
<p>Honorable Samuel Linton Maryland House of Delegates Lowe House Office Building 84 College Ave Room 216 Annapolis, MD 21401 – 1991</p> <p>Charles_county_del@house.state.md.us</p> <p>(410) 841-3247 - (301) 858-3247 fax: (301) 858-3252, (410) 841-3252 District office: (301) 246-4922</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">St Mary's & Calvert</p> <p>Honorable John Slade III Maryland House of Delegates Lowe House Office Building 84 College Ave Room 217 Annapolis, MD 21401 – 1991</p> <p>john_slade@house.state.md.us</p> <p>(410) 841-3314 - (301) 858-3314 District office: (301) 475-5151 Fax: (301) 475-3611</p>	<p>Honorable Joseph Vallrio Maryland House of Delegates Lowe House Office Building 84 College Ave Room 121 Annapolis, MD 21401 – 1991</p> <p>(410) 841-3488 - (301) 858-3488 1-800-492-7122 ext. 3488 fax: (301) 970-5080, (410) 946-5080 District office: (301) 423-8100</p>



MARYLAND GOVERNMENT

Maryland government is based on a written compact known as the Constitution of Maryland. The State has had four constitutions, each containing a declaration of rights - the State's bill of rights. Maryland's first constitution was adopted during the Revolutionary War in 1776, the second in 1851, and the third in 1864. The fourth and present constitution was adopted in 1867. It consists of a declaration of rights, the Constitution proper, and those amendments ratified to date.

The source of all power and authority for governing the State of Maryland lies with its citizens. The Constitution's Declaration of Rights makes clear "That all Government of right originates from the People, is founded in compact only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have, at all times, the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their Form of Government in such manner as they may deem expedient." (Art. 1)

While responsibility for promoting the public interest is vested in specific officers and agencies of State government, actual governing authority remains with the registered voters of Maryland. A registered voter must be eighteen years of age or older, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Maryland thirty days prior to the date of an election.

Believing that it would be too cumbersome for all persons to participate directly in the operation of government, framers of the Constitution of 1867 followed precedent established in earlier Maryland constitutions by delegating power to elected representatives. They also continued to separate powers of government into three distinct branches which exercise certain checks and balances on each other.

The three branches of State government - executive, legislative, and judicial - act to preserve, protect, and extend the privileges and obligations provided to the citizens of Maryland by the State Constitution. All three represent the interests of the citizens of the State in their relations with other states and the federal government, and each works closely with and supplements the services of municipal and county administrations. Checks and balances provided by the Constitution of Maryland ensure a certain beneficial degree of tension and proprietorship among the three branches of State government, and each carefully guards its prerogatives. The fundamental goal of State government as a whole, however, is to serve the public interest. Through periodic elections, referenda, and amendments to the Constitution, citizens ultimately determine the policies, functions, and extent of the government of the State of Maryland.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Executive Branch implements and enforces Maryland's laws and provides executive direction to government. It consists of various constitutional and statutory officers and agencies. Its chief executive officer is the Governor, elected by the voters to a four-year term each even-numbered year that is not a presidential election year. The Governor is responsible for ensuring that Maryland's laws are executed effectively; that certain appointments as provided by the Constitution or by law are made; and that a budget is presented annually to the legislature. As commander in chief of the military, the Governor sees that the armed forces of the State are able to meet any emergency. The Governor appoints judges to the State judiciary and may veto legislation passed by the legislature. The Governor is assisted by the Lieutenant Governor, who is elected on a joint ballot with the gubernatorial candidate. Duties of the Lieutenant Governor are limited to those assigned by the Governor. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor each must be at least thirty years old and a resident and voter of Maryland for the five years immediately preceding election.

Other statewide executive officers also are provided for in the Constitution. The Comptroller of the Treasury superintends the fiscal affairs of the State. The State Treasurer accounts for all deposits and disbursements to or from the State treasury. The Secretary of State attests to the Governor's signature on all public documents and oversees all executive orders, commissions, and appointments. The Attorney General serves as legal counsel to the Governor, the legislature, and all State departments, boards, and most commissions. The voters elect the Comptroller and Attorney General. The Treasurer is selected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and the Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor. Each of these executive officers serves a four-year term.

An important agency of the executive department is the Board of Public Works, composed of the Governor, the Comptroller, and the Treasurer. The Board approves all sums expended through State loans, most capital improvements, and the sale, lease, or transfer of all real property owned by the State.

Until recently, Maryland, like most states, had experienced a steady proliferation of governmental agencies, boards, and commissions as the need for public services increased. Between 1969 and 1972, the executive branch of government was reorganized to bring agencies with related functions together under a new departmental structure. The General Assembly created twelve cabinet-level departments, encompassing nearly 250 separate governmental entities. In order of their creation, the twelve departments were: Health and Mental Hygiene, Budget and Fiscal Planning, Natural Resources, State Planning, Personnel, General Services, Human Resources, Public Safety and Correctional Services, Licensing and Regulation, Economic and Community Development, Transportation, and Agriculture. The State Department of Education became a principal department in 1976, and in 1983, the Department of Employment and Training was created.

A second major reorganization of government was enacted by the General Assembly in 1987. The Departments of Economic and Community Development and Employment and Training were abolished. Their functions were reorganized under the Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Department of Housing and Community Development. At the same time, the Department of the Environment was created to assume those environmental responsibilities previously overseen by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the Department of Natural Resources.

Over the past ten years, governmental reorganization has continued. The General Assembly in 1989 reassigned duties of the Department of State Planning to other agencies and formed a new Department of Juvenile Services. In 1994, the Maryland State Police became the Department of Maryland State Police and, in 1995, the Department of State Police. In 1995, the Division of Employment and Training transferred from the Department of Economic and Employment Development to the Department of Licensing and Regulation. Restructured, the latter became the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation. The same year, the Department of Economic and Employment Development reformed as the Department of Business and Economic Development, and the Department of Juvenile Services was renamed the Department of Juvenile Justice. In 1996, the Department of Personnel was abolished. Its functions were assigned to the Department of Budget and Fiscal Planning, which reorganized as the Department of Budget and Management. In 1998, the Office on Aging reformed as the Department of Aging and, in 1999, the Department of Veterans Affairs was created.

Within the executive branch now are seventeen principal departments. Each, except for Education, is headed by a secretary, who serves at the pleasure of the Governor and is appointed by the Governor with Senate consent. Each secretary carries out the Governor's policies pertaining to that department and is responsible for the department's operation. The State Department of Education is headed by the State Board of Education, which appoints the State Superintendent of Schools to direct the department.

Certain State agencies whose purpose or functions do not permit easy integration into one of the seventeen cabinet-level departments have remained independent. Examples of such independent agencies include the State Department of Assessments and Taxation, the Public Service Commission, and the University System of Maryland. Executive departments and independent agencies are augmented by special study commissions and task forces at the discretion of the Governor.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Legislative Branch consists of the General Assembly and its supporting agencies. The General Assembly is the Maryland legislature. Sometimes, the General Assembly is considered the "popular" branch of government, because its members more directly represent the electorate than do officials of either the executive or judiciary. Legislators are elected to both houses of the General Assembly from districts redrawn every ten years after the federal census to ensure equal representation based on the concept of "one person, one vote." Geographical size of the districts varies according to population density.

Like all states but Nebraska, Maryland has a bicameral legislature. The lower house is the House of Delegates and the upper house is the Senate. Representatives to both houses are elected in each gubernatorial election year for four-year terms. Candidates for the House of Delegates must be at least twenty-one years of age and those for the Senate at least twenty-five. The House of Delegates consists of 141 members, while the Senate has 47 members. Both houses convene annually on the second Wednesday in January for a 90-day session. Sessions may be extended by resolution of both houses, and special sessions may be called by the Governor. The General Assembly passes all laws necessary for the welfare of the State's citizens and certain laws dealing with the counties and special taxing districts; determines how State funds are to be allocated; and adopts amendments to the State Constitution, subject to ratification by the voters. Bills may be introduced in either house, and when passed by both houses and signed by the Governor, they become law. Current laws are compiled in the *Annotated Code of Maryland*.

To facilitate its work during and between sessions, the General Assembly refers work to various committees - statutory, standing (or continuing), and joint. The legislative branch also encompasses several State agencies. The Department of Legislative Services assists in the preparation of legislation and maintains information services essential for legislators and the public. The Department also prepares financial impact statements and monitors fiscal functions for the General Assembly.

One of the single most important tasks of the General Assembly, and one that requires close coordination and consultation with the Executive Branch, is adoption of the annual budget for Maryland State government. The Constitution specifies that it is the responsibility of the Governor to present the annual budget to the General Assembly within five days of the beginning of each legislative session. The budget of Maryland must be balanced - it must not exceed anticipated revenues. This requirement prevents deficit spending and accounts in large part for the excellent bond rating enjoyed by the State. Reflecting the principle of separation of powers within State government, the Governor must incorporate into the budget unchanged requests from the legislative and judicial departments, as well as the estimated expenses required for operating the public schools. Beyond these items and other obligations for certain State debts and the salaries of officials specified in the Constitution, the Governor has considerable discretion in determining what programs and agencies to fund in the budget. The budget process thus is a major policy-shaping tool for the Governor. Supplemental budgets may be submitted by the Governor after adoption of the annual budget, but all requests for such funds must be matched by additional anticipated revenues.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Judicial Branch is responsible for the resolution of all matters involving civil and criminal law in the State of Maryland. Judges base their decisions on statutory law, common law, or equity. Maryland has a four-tiered court system consisting of the District Court of Maryland, Circuit Courts, the Court of Special Appeals, and the Court of Appeals.

The District Court of Maryland was created in 1971 on a statewide basis in each county and Baltimore City. As a court of limited jurisdiction, it replaced local justices of the peace and county trial magistrates. District Courts have jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal matters and in virtually all violations of the Motor Vehicle Law. District Court judges are appointed by the Governor for ten-year terms.

In each county and in Baltimore City is a Circuit Court. The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over more serious criminal and civil cases and also hears appeals from decisions in the District Court. Circuit Court judges are nominated by special judicial selection commissions and appointed by the Governor, or they may be elected by the voters. At the first statewide election occurring at least one year after their appointment, Circuit Court judges must successfully stand for election to continue in office for a term of fifteen years.

The Court of Special Appeals is the second highest court in Maryland. Like the State's highest court, the Court of Special Appeals is an appellate court. It was established in 1966 to ease the caseload of the Court of Appeals and to facilitate resolution of cases requiring appellate adjudication. The thirteen judges of the Court of Special Appeals are appointed by the Governor with Senate consent for ten-year terms, subject to approval of the voters at the next election after their appointment. The Court of Special Appeals has exclusive initial appellate jurisdiction over any reviewable judgment, decree, order, or other action of a circuit court, except for appeals in criminal cases in which the death penalty is imposed.

The Court of Appeals has a long history in Maryland, dating from the seventeenth century and reformed by the first State constitution of 1776. As Maryland's highest court, the Court of Appeals reviews cases of major importance where the decisions rendered are based on constitutional interpretation of the law. The seven judges of the Court of Appeals are appointed by the Governor with Senate consent. They serve ten-year terms. Like judges of the Court of Special Appeals, judges of the Court of Appeals must win approval of the electorate at the first election occurring at least one year after their appointment.

Various units, boards, and commissions exist within the judiciary to facilitate the judicial process and assist judges of the different courts. The Administrative Office of the Courts, for example, assists the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in carrying out administrative duties. The Judicial Nominating Commissions present names to the Governor when vacancies occur on any of the appellate or circuit courts. The State Law Library is the principal law reference library in the State. Also within the Judicial Branch are the State Board of Law Examiners, which conducts examinations for prospective members of the State Bar, and the Attorney Grievance Commission, charged with supervising and administering the discipline of attorneys.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Senate President: **Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr.**, (410) 841-3700

House Speaker: **Casper R. Taylor, Jr.**, (410) 841-3800

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

- Investigation Committee
- Protocol Committee
- Organization & Procedure Committee

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

- Budget & Taxation Committee
- Economic & Environmental Affairs Committee
- Executive Nominations Committee
- Finance Committee
- Judicial Proceedings Committee
- Rules Committee

Presently, the Senate has four standing committees to review bills: Budget and Taxation; Economic and Environmental Affairs; Finance; and Judicial Proceedings. Two additional standing committees are Executive Nominations, and Rules.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES

- Appropriations Committee
- Commerce & Government Matters Committee
- Economic Matters Committee
- Environmental Matters Committee
- Judiciary Committee
- Rules & Executive Nominations Committee
- Ways & Means Committee

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

- Drug & Alcohol Abuse, Special Committee on
- House Facilities Committee

To review proposed legislation today, the House of Delegates has six standing committees: Appropriations; Commerce and Government Matters; Economic Matters; Environmental Matters; Judiciary; and Ways and Means. Two additional standing committees, assigned other duties, are Rules and Executive Nominations, and Consent Calendars.

LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE

Report to General Assembly on bills, resolutions, & recommendations intended for submission at next session.

Report to General Assembly updating matters before Committee due periodically.

The Legislative Policy Committee originated in 1939 as the Legislative Council (Chapter 62, Acts of 1939). The Council was reorganized under its current name in 1976 (Chapter 362, Acts of 1976). The Legislative Policy Committee coordinates and supervises the work of the standing committees of the General Assembly. The Committee studies the rules and procedures of the Senate and House of Delegates, and appoints special committees and subcommittees to study legislative matters. During the interim between sessions of the General Assembly, the Committee refers any recommended subject matter it receives to interim committees, holds hearings on any subject matter, and subpoenas witnesses and records as required. The Committee may prepare its own legislative recommendations and may endorse a legislative program in the form of bills, resolutions, or other proposals to be submitted to the General Assembly.

The Committee consists of twenty-six members: thirteen from the Senate, thirteen from the House of Delegates. Representing the Senate are the Senate President; President Pro Tem; Majority Leader; Minority Leader; and the chairs of the standing committees on Budget and Taxation, Economic and Environmental Affairs, Finance, and Judicial Proceedings. The Senate President appoints five additional senators as members. Representing the House of Delegates are the House Speaker; Speaker Pro Tem; Majority Leader; Minority Leader; and the chairs of the standing committees on Appropriations, Commerce and Government Matters, Economic Matters, Environmental Matters, Judiciary, and Ways and Means. The House Speaker appoints four additional delegates as members. The Senate President and House Speaker serve as co-chairs (Code State Government Article, secs. 2-401 through 2-410).

MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

The Management Subcommittee of the Legislative Policy Committee was initiated informally in 1979 to consider certain in-house legislative issues, such as legislative agency budgets and staff, and expense guidelines for district offices and travel. The Senate President and House Speaker appoint the Subcommittee's members.

JOINT STATUTORY COMMITTEES

- **LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE**
 - Management Subcommittee
 - SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, & TASK FORCES**
 - Legislative Data Systems, Joint Advisory Committee on
 - Maryland Laws on Rights of Crime Victims, Task Force to Examine
 - Pensions, Special Joint Committee on
 - Program Open Space & Agricultural Land Preservation, Joint Subcommittee on
- Administrative, Executive & Legislative Review, Joint Committee on
- Audit Committee, Joint
- Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas, Joint Committee on
- Children, Youth, & Families, Joint Committee on
- Fair Practices, Joint Committee on
- Federal Relations, Joint Committee on
- Health Care Delivery & Financing, Joint Committee on
- Legislative Ethics, Joint Committee on
- Management of Public Funds, Joint Committee on the
- Spending Affordability Committee
- Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program, Special Joint Committee on
- Welfare Reform, Joint Committee on
- Workers' Compensation Benefit & Insurance Oversight Committee

Presently, the General Assembly has twelve joint statutory committees: Legislative Policy; Administrative, Executive and Legislative Review; Budget and Audit; Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas; Federal Relations; Health Care Delivery and Financing; Legislative Ethics; Management of Public Funds; Spending Affordability; Vehicle Emissions Inspection; Welfare Reform; and Workers' Compensation Benefit and Insurance Oversight.

DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

Karl S. Aro, *Executive Director*

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(301) 970-5200

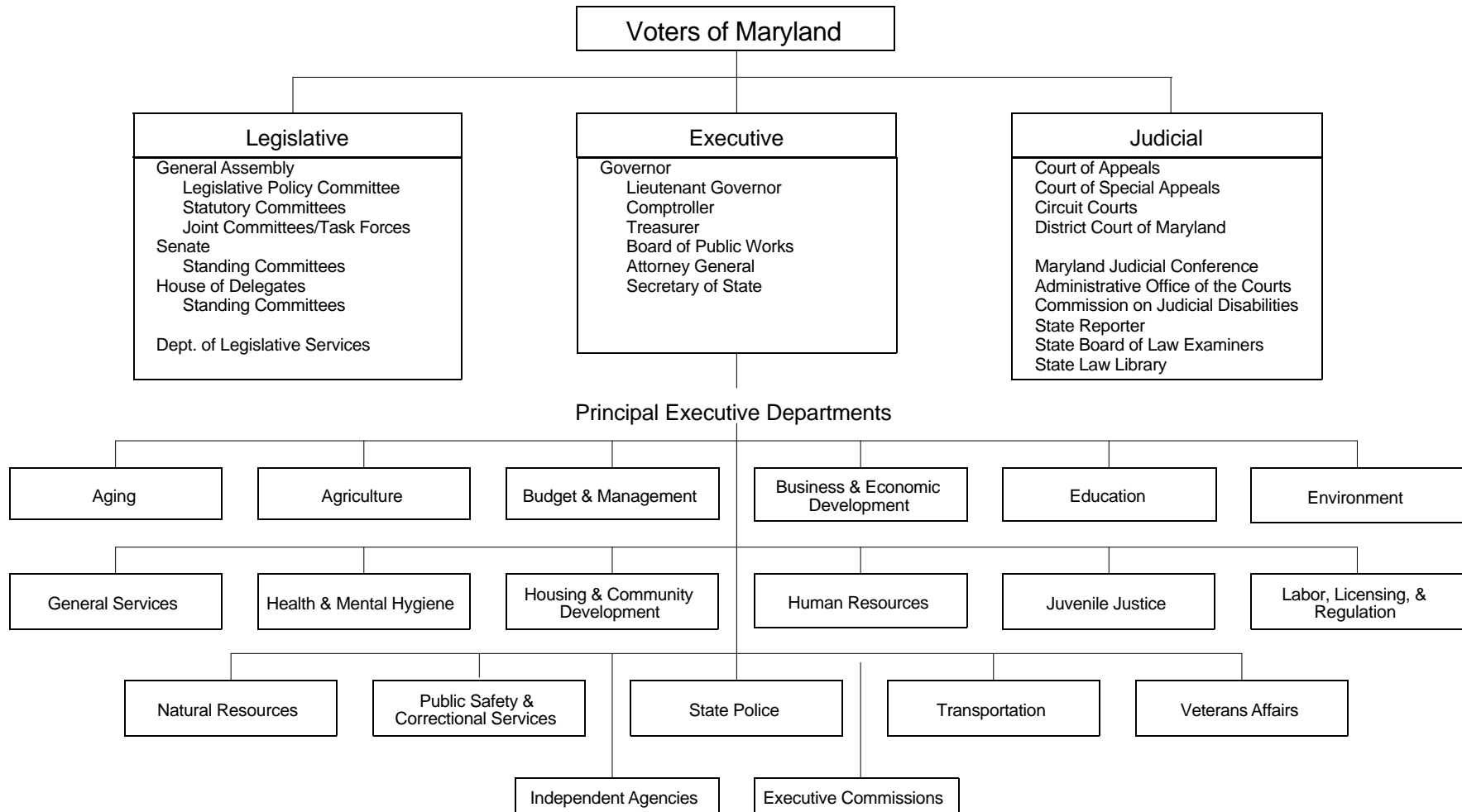
1-800-492-7122 (toll free)

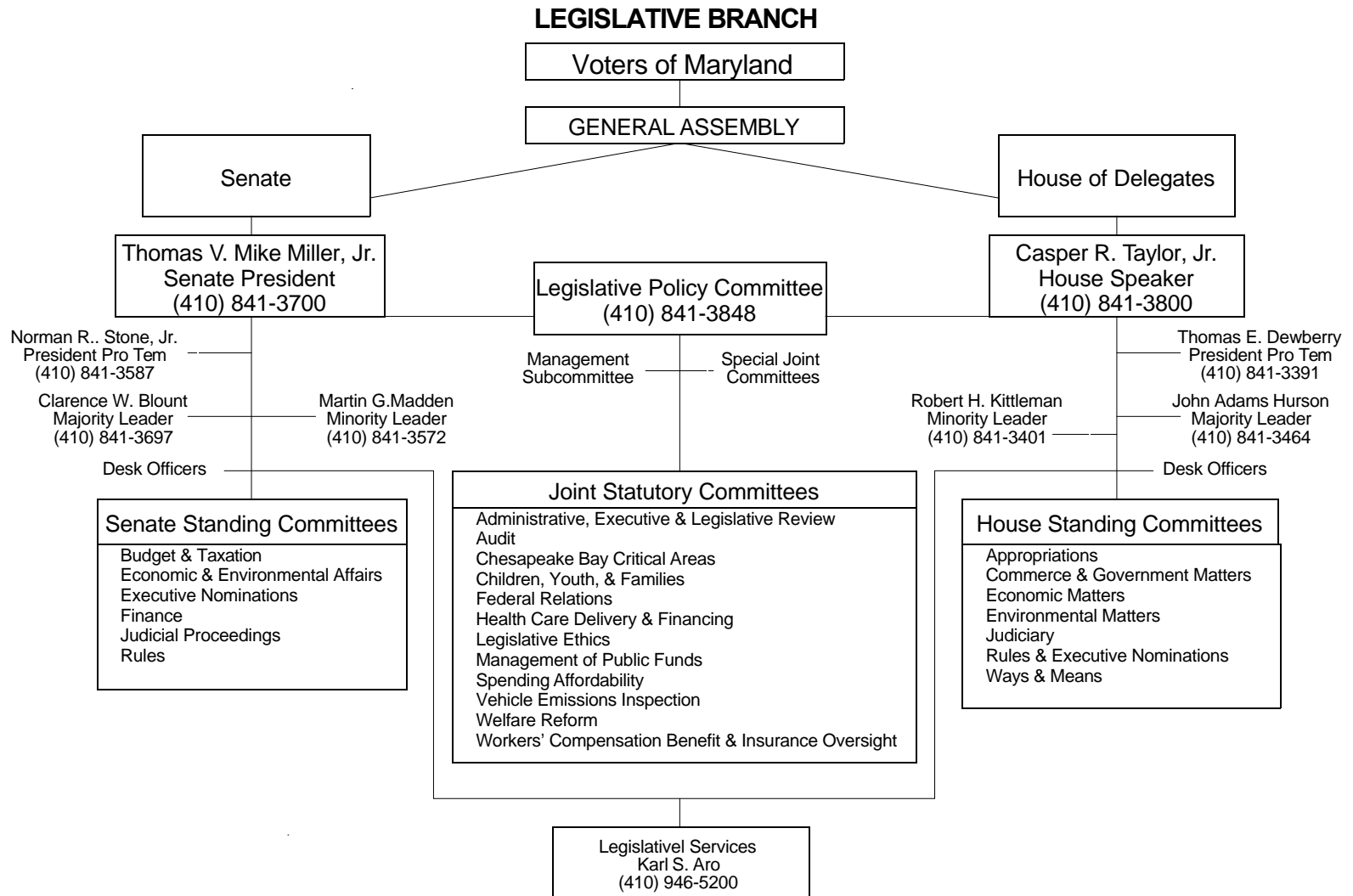
e-mail: libr@mlis.state.md.us

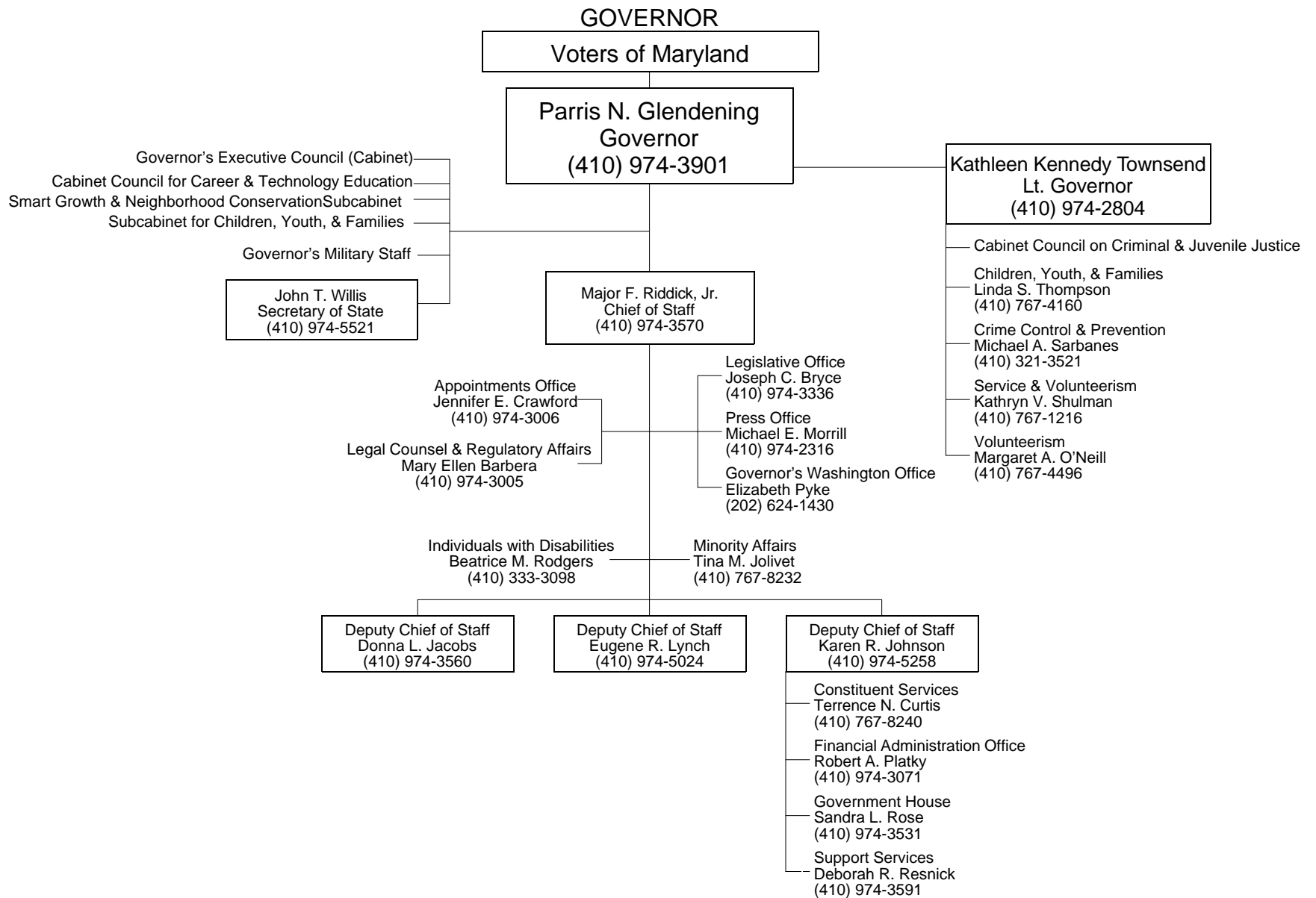
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OVERVIEW OF MARYLAND STATE GOVERNMENT







DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

Governor Parris N. Glendening

(appointments subject to Senate confirmation)

Robert M. Bell
Chief Judge
Court of Appeals

Martha F. Rasin
Chief Judge
(410) 260-1525

Chief Clerk
Patricia H. Platt
(410) 260-1235

Coordinator of Commissioner Activity
David W. Weissert
(410) 260-1230

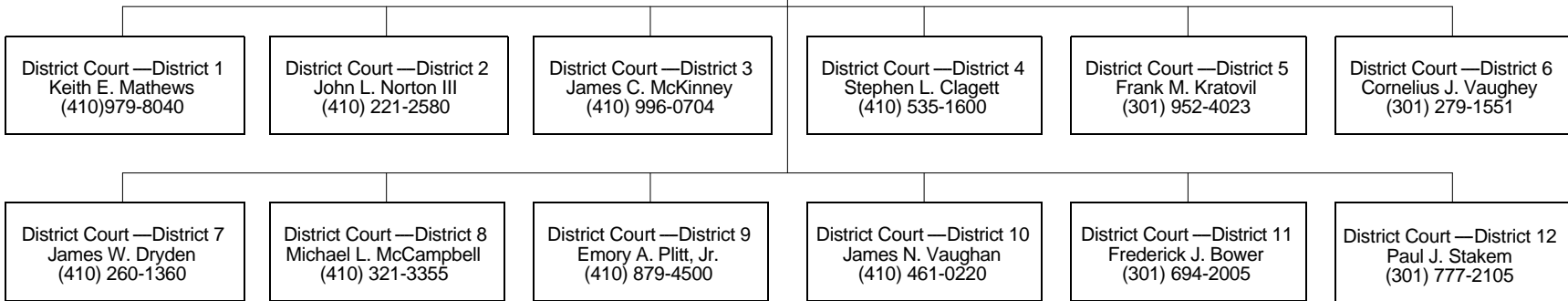
Administrative Judges Committee
Martha F. Rasin
(410) 974-2412

Commissioner Education Committee
Theodore B. Oshrine
(410) 878-8014

Committee on Civil Procedures
Neil F. Axel
(410) 461-0220

Committee on Criminal & Motor Vehicle Matters
Barbara B. Waxman
(301) 878-8014

Judicial Education Committee
Paul A. Hackner
(410)260-1367





United States Senate:

Maryland's U.S. Senators

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The 100-member U.S. Senate consists of two members from each state.

U.S. Senators are elected to serve six years per term.



United States Congress:

5th Congressional District

<http://www.house.gov/>



Wayne T. Gilchrest (R)

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Website:

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Website:

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MD 20901
(301) 588-7328



<p>Steny H. Hoyer (D)</p> <p>Md. 5th District: Calvert, Charles & St. Mary's counties & parts of Anne Arundel & Prince George's counties.</p> <p>Washington DC Office: 1705 Longworth House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-4131 FAX (202) 225-4300</p> <p>E-mail: Web-site: http://www.house.gov/hoyer/</p> <p>District offices: U.S. District Courthouse, 6500 Cherrywood Lane, Suite 310 Greenbelt, MD 20770 (301) 474-0119</p> <p>21A Industrial Park Drive, Suite 101 Waldorf, MD 20602 (301) 843-1577</p>	<p>Roscoe G. Bartlett (R)</p> <p>Md. 6th District: Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett and Washington counties & part of Howard County.</p> <p>Washington DC Office: 322 Cannon House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-2721</p> <p>E-mail: Web-site:</p> <p>District offices: 5831 Buckeystown Pike, Suite E, Frederick, MD 21701 (301) 694-3030 FAX (301) 694-6674</p> <p>100 West Franklin St. Hagerstown, MD 21740 (301) 797-6043 FAX (301) 797-2385</p> <p>15 East Main St., Suite 110, Westminster, MD 21157 (410) 857-1115 1-800-705-2385 FAX (410) 857-1329</p> <p>50 Broadway Frostburg, MD 21532 (301) 689-0034 1-800-889-3012 FAX (301) 689-1871</p>
<p>Elijah E. Cummings (D)</p> <p>Md. 7th District: part of Baltimore City & Baltimore Co.</p> <p>Washington DC Office: 2419 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-4741 FAX (202) 225-3178</p> <p>E-mail: Web-site:</p> <p>District office: 2300 North Calvert St., Suite 100 Baltimore, MD 21218 (410) 367-1900</p>	<p>Constance A. Morella (R)</p> <p>Md. 8th District: part of Montgomery County.</p> <p>Washington DC Office: 106 Cannon House Office Building Washington DC 20515 (202) 225-5341</p> <p>E-mail: Web-site:</p> <p>District office: 51 Monroe St., Suite 507 Rockville, MD 20850</p>

The United States House of Representatives consists of 435 members. The state's population in the federal census determines the number of members from each state. Based on the 1990 federal census, Maryland has eight U.S. Representatives elected to serve two years per term. The Legislature of each state prescribes when elections are to be held for U.S. Representatives. Maryland elects its U.S. Representatives on the first Tuesday in November of each even-numbered year.



CFMC Voter Guide Project

Concerned Families of Maryland is dedicated to providing fair and non-partisan voter guides. Prior to voting CFMC knows how important it is to see exactly where a candidate stands on the moral issues that people of faith so deeply care about. We make every effort to present the candidate's responses to our questions, and their voting records clearly and accurately.

During the 1998 general elections CFMC produced and distributed over **18,000** copies of it's first Charles County voter's guide and over **2,000** of it first St. Mary's County voter's guide. Our Maryland State guide was printed on the reverse side of each. In addition we promoted and posted the guides on our web site. Next election we hope to add a Calvert and P.G. County voter's guide.

As a coalition of Maryland families dedicated to educating families, churches and individual citizens in Southern Maryland we found this to be a valuable tool in the hands of voting people of faith. Please contact us today to add your household and/or place of worship to our distribution list.

We are excited about all the positive feedback we received. We've been told by several folks that our guide was not only one of the fairest & easiest to read, but that it was the "nicest looking guide they've ever seen." That's a great encouragement. **Thank You!**

Currently we are making an appeal to the faith community to tell us what questions they would like to ask the candidates. Were looking for suggestions related to the environment, minority issues, area growth, Christian persecution and/or other moral & community issues.

E-mail Your Suggestions Today & Visit Our Website for Your Legislators Voting Record

e-Mail: CFMCMd@hotmail.com

Web address: <http://US2000.org/CFMC>

Questions under consideration for the next election cycle:

- The American Medical Association has stated that Partial Birth Abortion is never necessary. Do you Oppose or Support Partial Birth Abortion?
- Do you Oppose Abortion on Demand?
- Do you or Opposes or Support Same Sex Marriage (even if performed in another State)?
- Would Opposes or Support legislation giving Homosexuals Special Rights to Employment Preferences?
- Would you Support Private and Home School Vouchers, and a Parents right to School Choice?
- (?)
- (?)
- (?)
- (?)

Mail Your Suggestions To:
Concerned Families of Maryland Coalition
P.O. Box 752
Charlotte Hall MD 20622

Questions we asked each Candidate in the 1998 elections:

- The American Medical Association has stated that Partial Birth Abortion is never necessary. Do you Oppose or Support Partial Birth Abortion?
- Do you Oppose or Support Euthanasia?
- Do you or Opposes or Support Same Sex Marriage (even if performed in another State)? (Asked in the State race only)
- Would Opposes or Support legislation giving Homosexuals Special Rights to Employment Preferences?
- Would you Oppose or Support legislation to expand Gambling & Slots
- Would you Support Private and Home School Vouchers, and a Parents right to School Choice?
- Do you Support or Oppose the Retirement Tax?



CFMC Legislation Alert Network (LAN)

CFMC reviews current social, moral, media and political issues impacting the family. As we monitor bills and legislation under consideration in our Nation's Capital, and our own Maryland Legislature, we see the battles increasing over such issues as abortion, taxes, the environment, same sex marriage, gambling and homosexuality. L.A.N. is designed to keep you informed and active in the debate on these issues. In addition we will add you name to our distribution for our informative Voter Guide & Scorecard Project.

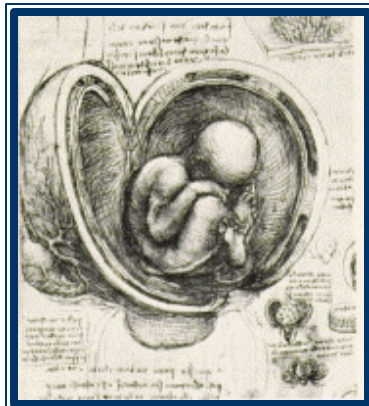
<p>To Join CFMC's Legislation Alert Network (LAN): Send us an e-mail with the information requested below and your be contacted when issues & legislation at the national, state or local level is being considered that impacts the family, Church or community and instructed on what action you can take to <i>Let Your Voice Be Heard.</i></p> <p> First Name: Last Name: Street Address: City: State: Zip: E-mail Address: Place of Worship: </p>	<p align="center">Join LAN Today ! E-mail: CFMCMd@Hotmail.com </p>
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Family Protection Lobby

Stay on top of what's happening in YOUR State Capital. Subscribe today to receive the Family Protection Lobby New Letter. FPL also sees the need for the Church and family to increase its role in encouraging our State Leadership to introduce and support sound, family friendly policies.

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Other Pro-Family/Pro-Life Organizations



Freedom of Religion Coalition FORC
7915 Allentown Road
Fort Washington Maryland 20744-1744
www.FORMCMD.org

Maryland Christian Coalition of Maryland
P.O. Box 278 (301) 724-2992
Ellerslie Maryland 21529
www.CCMD.org

Concerned Women for America of Maryland
6980 Pindell School Road (410) 531-0651
Fulton Maryland 20759
www.cwfa.org

Concerned Families of Maryland Coalition
P.O. Box 752
Charlotte Hall MD 20622

<http://US2000.ORG/CFMC>

**CFMC is an independent coalition of families located in Southern Maryland.
CFMC is NOT sponsored by any Church or religious institution.**