



Citizenship '93

VOTER'S GUIDE

Governor

of Virginia



Go Vote Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1993

| George Allen | ISSUES | Mary Sue Terry |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Will veto sales or income tax increases. Says budget increased 143% in past 12 yrs & taxes too high. Proposes action to identify waste/duplication... to balance budget by cutting state expenditures. | TAXES/DEFICIT | Does not rule out tax increases. Plans to cut spending by \$500 million over 4 years; tier tax debt collection... audit state agencies. Proposes special lottery fund for capital improvements only. |
| Favors amendment to cap rate of growth in state spending... term limits... push economic development... ethics rules for elected/gov'l officials... bonds for new prisons. Opposes excess gov'l regulation... giving school boards power to tax. | GOVERNMENT | Expands funding for expanding port facilities. Did not answer questions on revenue sources for major initiatives proposed, capping growth in state spending, giving school boards power to tax, or term limits. |
| Expands parental choice in education (local option) for public or private. Opposes Va's Outcome Based Edu (OBE/WCE) proposal... state-mandated RLE/Sex Ed... mandatory age-4 schooling... School Based Clinics with full control or abortion referral. | EDUCATION | Expands pre-kindergarten schooling. Did not answer questions on: parental choice in education, Outcome Based Education (OBE/WCE), the state's K-10 RLE/Sex Ed mandate, School Based Clinics, or mandatory age-4 schooling. |
| Proposes Workfare-based welfare reform plan. Favors Learnfare... HIV/AIDS notification, other HIV restrictions. Opposes state regulation and licensing of church-run day care. | WELFARE/HEALTH/CHILD CARE | Plans cabinet level coordination of services to children... services delivery at local schools. Did not answer questions on welfare reform, Workfare, Learnfare, HIV safeguards, or state regulation. |

Banned in Virginia: This flier, put out by the Family Foundation and Concerned Women for America, drew complaints from the Democratic Party.

2 groups sue judge over voter-guide ban

Injunction called unconstitutional

By Lorraine Woellert
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Two pro-family groups yesterday filed suit against a Fairfax County judge, charging that his order quashing a voting guide violates their First Amendment rights.

"If a policeman . . . violates somebody's constitutional rights, you sue them," M. Miller Baker, attorney for the groups, said in explaining why he filed the suit against Circuit Judge J. Howe Brown.

"You cannot enjoin speech with this sort of restraining order," Mr. Baker said. "Absent some extraordinary circumstances, there cannot be prior restraint of speech."

The suit, filed late yesterday in U.S. District Court in Alexandria,

asks that Judge Brown be prevented from enforcing the injunction he extended Wednesday.

That order prohibited the two groups, the Family Foundation and Concerned Women for America of Virginia, from distributing more copies of the voting guide until they register with the state as political organizations.

"This injunction constitutes an egregious violation of the constitutionally protected free speech rights of the plaintiffs," Mr. Baker wrote in his brief. "Political speech, in general, and issue-oriented voter guides in particular . . . are entitled to full free-speech protection."

With Virginia elections less than
see SUIT, page A16

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10/29/93

Appointment of judges ignores voters, critics say

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

It is argued that Virginia's judicial appointment process is flawed because it is dominated by Democratic politicians and leaves out voters.

"It is purely based upon political power. There's no supreme authority beyond what the governmental unit says it is," said Neil Markva, a Springfield lawyer associated with

the Family Foundation, one of two educational groups whose voting guide has been banned by a Fairfax County judge.

Under state law, Fairfax County judges are selected from a pool of candidates that the Fairfax Bar Association submits to the Northern Virginia delegation to the General Assembly.

The delegation then makes a

recommendation to the Assembly's ruling party, traditionally the Democratic caucus. That group votes on submitting a name to the full Assembly for approval. The governor then makes the formal appointment. Appointments must be reaffirmed through this process every six to 12 years, depending upon the bench. — Lorraine Woellert

A few years later he ordered a man to continue making alimony payments to his ex-wife even though she had bought a house with another man and was living with him. That

case was overturned on appeal last year.

Last Friday, Judge Brown issued a temporary restraining order barring distribution of the flier-style

voting guides after the Virginia Democratic Party charged that the material was biased and misrepresented the views of the three statewide Democratic candidates.

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choices, Judge Brown said in 1992 as he sentenced Wright to the electric chair. Wright apparently was the first juvenile sentenced to death in Virginia.

"Judge Brown is one of the most competent judges we have on the Circuit Court bench," said lawyer Mark Yeager, who defended Wright. "He is driven by the rule of law and not political persuasion."

Another criminal lawyer, who asked not to be identified, called Judge Brown "a very tough sentencer."

"Nobody likes to appear in front of him in criminal court," the lawyer said.

In a 1985 civil case, Judge Brown ruled that churches must abide by county zoning laws.

SUIT

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a week away, the case is scheduled to be heard at 10 a.m. today.

Anne Kincaid, Family Foundation spokeswoman, called Judge Brown's ruling "a blatant attempt to censor."

Judge Brown, 55, did not return telephone calls seeking comment yesterday.

The judge was appointed to the Circuit Court bench 10 years ago. His high-profile criminal cases include the 1991 trial of Dwayne Allen Wright, a teen-ager convicted of robbing and killing a 34-year-old Annandale woman he followed home in 1989. The defendant made his own