

nor said, "I find myself unhappily to support it because of its broad implication." She objected to wording in the bill asking Congress to prohibit any government agency from "dictating, influencing or regulating in any way programming or content of news broadcasts."

The vote in the committee on House Congressional Memorial 2003 was 3 against and 2 affirmative. One refrained from voting. It is reported that she led the opposition to it and was 1 of the 3. Had she voted for it, it would have gone to the full Senate for approval and begun its journey to Washington.

Senator Mathias in the O'Connor Confirmation Hearing stated that the electronic media was "The Press." This House Concurrent Resolution 2003 and attached Senate Judiciary Minutes and the newspaper article indisputedly shows that Senator O'Connor did use her legislative office in an attempt to keep government control on the programming and news content of the electronic media. In reality Senator O'Connor voted to deprive the Broadcaster of First Amendment Rights to a free press. Such action also deprived the public of their First Amendment guarantees, the "right to know" under a free press.

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HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2003—STATE OF ARIZONA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, FIRST REGULAR SESSION

A concurrent memorial relating to American broadcasting; urging congress to enact legislation extending first amendment freedoms to the constitution to broadcasting.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

Whereas, the citizens' right to know requires the free and uninhibited flow of information from the broadcasters as well as from the printed news media to the public; and

Whereas, the First Amendment of the United States Constitution provides that the Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; and

Whereas, American free broadcasting has become in its fifty-year history the practical enlargement of a free American press; and

Whereas, legislation now pending before the Congress would provide needed stability to the broadcasting industry in programming, and technological investment, in turn creating added broadcast service to the citizens.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the President and the Congress give their most earnest consideration to the prompt enactment of legislation prohibiting government or any of its agencies from dictating, influencing or regulating in any way programming or content of news broadcasts on radio and television stations licensed to operate in the United States.

2. That the Honorable Wesley Bolin, Secretary of State of the State of Arizona, transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each member of the Arizona Congressional delegation.

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MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, ARIZONA STATE SENATE, THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, FIRST REGULAR SESSION

Date: April 9, 1973; Time: 9:00 a.m.; Room 309.

To: Senator Roeder, Vice Chairman; Senator Camping; Senator O'Connor; Senator Runyan; Senator Strother; Senator Awalt; Senator Swink; Senator Ulm.

Senators Corbet and Runyan were absent due to their attending the Arizona Town Hall. Senator Roeder conducted the Judiciary Committee meeting

CONSIDERATION OF THE FOLLOWING BILLS

*H.C.M. 2003—First Amendment—Freedoms to Broadcasting*

Mr. F. A. Higgins representing the Arizona Broadcasting Association spoke to the Committee stating that there is legislation before the Congress that would extend the licensing from 3 to 5 years. Senator O'Connor asked Mr. Higgins if this memorial would try to discourage Mr. Vice President Agnew from speaking out on vital issues and that he is trying to have the broadcasting industry give a more objective