

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

viewpoint of the news. Mr. Higgins stated that Mr. Agnew or anyone else has a perfect right to speak out against the press.

Mr. Jonathan Marshall, editor of the *Scottsdale Progress*, stated that there is a new executive agency headed by Mr. Whitehead who have instituted some tight regulations on the broadcasting industry and they are using scare tactics on the broadcasters.

Senator Swink moved the bill with a DO PASS recommendation. The bill failed  
*SENATE BILL 1303—Reporter's Privileged Communication*

Mr. Jonathan Marshall stated that with the provisions in this bill a reporter could not have a subpoena served against him if he were to leave the employ of a media service. Senator O'Connor asked Mr. Marshall what would have happened in the case of the Kennedy and Wallace shootings if the reporter did not wish to turn over the films of these shootings to the authorities. After a brief discussion, Senator O'Connor moved the bill and proposed amendments to the bill. The amendments pass. The bill was moved with a DO PASS recommendation as amended and passed.

*SENATE BILL 1267—Implied Consent—License Suspension*

This bill had been in subcommittee chaired by Senator Roeder. John Jones of the Attorney General's Office spoke to the committee in regard for the need for the implied consent legislation. Senator Roeder introduced amendments that had been prepared in the subcommittee. Senator Roeder moved the bill with a DO PASS recommendation as amended. His motion passed.

*SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1022—Recall Election*

Senator O'Connor moved this bill stating that this was a companion bill to House Bill 2020, initiative, referendum and recall. Without any discussion, the bill was moved with a DO PASS recommendation. The bill passed.

*HOUSE BILL 2194—Destruction of State Property*

Senator O'Connor moved this bill with a DO PASS recommendation. The motion passed.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:10 a.m. with the committee having completed their agenda.

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INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES,  
*Collingswood, N.J., August 11, 1981.*

President RONALD REAGAN,  
*The White House,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Your nomination of Judge Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court has projected afresh the question of broadcasters' First Amendment rights into the entire religious broadcasting world. The First Amendment guarantees, or it should, the protection of all religious activity and the free speech of all radio broadcasters. This Amendment reads, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech. . . ."

No judge, who will take an oath to support the Constitution, should ever sit on the Supreme Court of the United States who has not been in favor of, and who does not have an unbroken record of full support of the rights of radio broadcasters in the free exercise of religion, including their programming.

This Judge O'Connor has been guilty of, tragically guilty, at a moment when the whole question of broadcaster's rights to the full protection of their speech and religious activity has been before the country. In presenting this judge for the high bench, you have invaded an area of religious life and free speech in our country which has caused untold controversy, suffering and loss, and even the right of the people to know has been limited.

I am enclosing a copy of a Memorial to the President and Congress of April, 1973. This passed the lower house in Arizona and it was Judge O'Connor's leadership that defeated it in the Arizona Senate. The committee to which it was referred for approval and recommendation, voted 4 against it, 3 for it, and one abstained. She led the opposition to this, and was one of the four. Had her vote been in the affirmative, this resolution would have been approved. You will see it is actually headed "House Concurrent Memorial 2003. A concurrent Memorial relating to American broadcasting; urging Congress to enact legislation extending First Amendment freedoms of the Constitution to broadcasting." Its request is: "1. That the President and the Congress give their most earnest consideration to the prompt