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News
Release

SENATOR John
Doolittle

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SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 2, 1983

Contact: John Feliz

(916) 445-5788

SUBJECT: DOOLITTLE CONDEMNS SOVIET AGGRESSION

Senator John T. Doolittle (R-Citrus Heights) today introduced a resolution condemning the Soviets for shooting down KAL Flight 007 with 269 passengers aboard, including 30 Americans and Congressman Lawrence McDonald (D-Georgia).

Doolittle said, "It is not enough for us to limit our remarks just to this latest incident. This act of barbarism is only the latest of a seventy (70) year history of the cold, calculating murder and oppression of millions. That's why my resolution catalogues Soviet assaults on peace, freedom, democracy and simple human decency."

Doolittle's resolution concludes by calling on the President and Congress "to take appropriate action to oppose Soviet aggression."

Doolittle went further in his own statement, "While our own response must be measured, it must involve direct action, not rhetoric, at a time and place of our choosing. Like Senator Wilson, I agree that tongue clucking is not enough. The time for action has come."

#

PETITION DRIVE TO BAN SOVIET UNION FROM 1984 OLYMPICS

Ban the Soviet Union Petition Committee

P.O. Box 10428

Costa Mesa, CA 92627

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BAN THE SOVIET UNION PETITION

SPONSORS OF A NATIONAL PETITION TO BAN THE SOVIET UNION FROM THE 1984 WORLD OLYMPICS

NEWS BUREAU

P.O. BOX 10428 • COSTA MESA • CALIFORNIA 92627 • (714) 535-4777

For Immediate Release

CONTACT: Dave Balsiger

PETITION DRIVE TO BAN SOVIET UNION FROM 1984 OLYMPICS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA--A group of Southern California businessmen have formed the Ban the Soviet Union Petition Committee which is organizing an aggressive national petition drive to ban the Soviet Union from the 1984 Olympics for their murderous attack on Korean Airlines Flight 007.

"The actions taken as sanctions against the Soviet Union have not been strong enough and certainly have not been very effective in condemning the Soviet Union for massacring 269 innocent men, women, and children," says David W. Balsiger, one of three petition committee national coordinators who is Vice-President of Donald S. Smith Associates, an Anaheim-based, high technology advertising agency.

Balsiger is also well known as the author of 18 non-fiction books including the multi-million copy best-sellers In Search of Noah's Ark and The Lincoln Conspiracy upon which major movies were based.

Soviets Exploit Olympics For Propaganda

"But something the Soviet leadership and military establishment prize more than anything else that involves the free world is participation in the Olympic Games," says Balsiger. "The Soviets exploit the Olympics to establish image and credibility, and for numerous other worldwide propaganda purposes."

"We feel that denying the Soviets participation in the 1984 world community Olympic Games is the single most effective sanction and condemnation that can be taken against them for the inhumane destruction of the unarmed South Korean airliner," says Petition Committee Co-organizer Edmond L. Anderson, a financial consultant with Newport Beach based Transamerican Resources Ltd.

Anderson is also a retired U.S. Air Force officer and the recipient of four Distinguished Flying Crosses and eight air medals for combat service in Vietnam.

-More-

Petition is Volunteer Effort

According to Ho Young Chung, owner of a Buena Park (California) State Farm Insurance agency and the President of the Orange County Korean Chamber of Commerce, "The petition drive will be funded by contributions from businessmen. All petition organizers and petition circulators are volunteering their time."

Petition circulators are encouraged to gather signatures at their place of work, at school or college, at their church, at civic or club meetings, at sporting events, at social gatherings, door to door, or at public places such as shopping malls, theaters, airports, and post offices.

For additional petition information, or to be a petition signer or circulator, contact Ban the Soviet Union Petition, P.O. Box 10428, Costa Mesa, CA 92627, (714) 850-0349, (714) 824-3217, or (714) 521-7850.

BAN THE SOVIETS COALITION

SPONSORS OF A NATIONAL PETITION TO BAN THE SOVIET UNION FROM THE 1984 WORLD OLYMPICS

NEWS BUREAU

P.O. BOX 10428 • COSTA MESA • CALIFORNIA 92627 • (714) 937-1703 • (714) 850-0349

HOLD FOR RELEASE UNTIL
OCTOBER 19, 10 A.M.

CONTACT: Dave Balsiger
Anthony Mazeika

SENATOR DOOLITTLE JOINS BAN THE SOVIETS COALITION;
TAKES OFF FOR NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON TO PROMOTE OLYMPIC BAN

LOS ANGELES -- State Senator John T. Doolittle today announced, at a Sacramento airport news conference, that he has agreed to become a national co-organizer with the Ban The Soviets Coalition, (BTSC).

BTSC is a group of California business men and women, who are organizing a national petition drive and other actions to ban the Soviet Union from the 1984 Olympics for the destruction of a South Korean jetliner with 269 people aboard, including 51 Americans.

Senator Doolittle sponsored the California Legislature's unanimously-passed resolution asking President Ronald Reagan and Congress to take appropriate actions to ban the Soviet Union from the 1984 Olympic Games.

"Considering that California is the host state of the 1984 Olympic Games, it took tremendous courage by Senator Doolittle and his colleagues to pass this resolution which we hope will become the model for other states," says Anaheim advertising agency executive David W. Balsiger, a Coalition national coordinating co-organizer.

Coalition Supportive of Doolittle's Trip

According to Balsiger, BTSC is highly supportive of Senator Doolittle's trip, which begins today, to New York City and Washington D.C., where he will attempt to present the California resolution to Soviet U.N. and Embassy officials. In Washington, Senator Doolittle will be meeting with supportive Congressmen to spur on efforts within Congress to ban the Soviets from the Olympics. Also he will be conducting meetings with a number of like-minded political action organizations and individuals to solidify national support for getting the Soviets out of the Olympics.

"I'm becoming actively involved with the Ban The Soviets Coalition because I'm supportive of the group's goals, and the Coalition represents a broad section

of the American business community as well as the general population, who feel the Soviets should not be allowed to use Olympic publicity to further whitewash their dastardly deed," says Senator Doolittle. "I intend to help spearhead any efforts necessary to get the Soviets banned from the 1984 Olympics."

"Having Senator Doolittle's support on our petition drive as well as our other planned actions to get the Soviets out of the Olympic Games is a real asset to our national organizational efforts," says BTSC National Co-Organizer Anthony B. Mazeika, who is the vice-president of marketing for a firm that produces computer medical lab data products. Mazeika is also vice-president of the Baltic American Freedom League.

Efforts To Stop Soviet Contract Signing

Ten days ago BTSC took their first step in a series of actions designed to directly influence Soviet officials to withdraw from the 1984 Olympic Games by urging top Soviet leaders and Olympic officials via mailgrams not to sign the \$3 million radio-television contract with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

"The idea behind this effort is that if the Soviets haven't yet signed their contract nor paid their three million bucks, it's a lot easier to withdraw from the Olympics than if they paid the money and had to leave it behind," says Balsiger.

Senator Doolittle agrees with the BTSC position and is expected to send his own personal letter within days to Kremlin leaders, Soviet Olympic officials, and all member countries of the Eastern Bloc's Organization of International Radio and Television.

"Banning the Soviets from the Olympics is the most effective sanction of any that can be taken, because it hurts the least number of people individually; it doesn't punish American producers; it is simple to impose; and it doesn't hurt the American economy as would other major sanctions," according to BTSC co-organizer Ho Young Chung, president of the Orange County Korean Chamber of Commerce.

BAN THE SOVIETS COALITION

SPONSORS OF A NATIONAL PETITION TO BAN THE SOVIET UNION FROM THE 1984 WORLD OLYMPICS

NEWS BUREAU

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California State Senate, Republican Whip, Third District.
(916) 445-5788, Assistant John Feliz

Ho Young Chung -- National Co-Organizer
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President of the Orange County Korean Chamber of Commerce.
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(619) 298-8845

WE CANNOT FORGET THEM

OUR CONSCIENCE DEMANDS A PETITION. On September 1, the Soviet Union brutally destroyed Korean Air Lines Flight 007, murdering 269 innocent men, women and children. *Aboard the KAL jumbo jet were 51 Americans, including U.S. Congressman Larry P. McDonald. Left behind were American families to face the untold grief of losing their closest loved ones while the Soviets are getting away with an act of war.* We cannot forget them or forgive this killing!

The actions taken as sanctions against the Soviet Union and some of the protests staged by American citizens have not been effective in condemning the Soviet Union for their murderous attack on the Korean airliner.

But something the Soviets prize more than anything else that involves the free world is participation in the Olympic Games. The Soviets use the Olympics to establish credibility, and for numerous worldwide propaganda purposes.

Denying the Soviets participation in the 1984 world community Olympic Games is the single most effective sanction that can be taken against them. They will not be able to use the Olympic publicity to further whitewash their dastardly deed.

The Olympic Games are intended to exemplify the very highest standards of sportsmanship, honor, and fair play. To allow a country to participate that has shown its utter contempt for human life would be the ultimate hypocrisy. We must demonstrate to the world that we have integrity, and recognize the moral obligation not to compete against an adversary as debased as the Soviet Union.

Petition Objectives. The goal of this petition is expressed in five action points. The petition organizers are hopeful that more than a million signatures can be obtained in the shortest possible period of time.

What Will Be Done With the Petitions. Summarized statistical results of the petition will be sent to President Ronald Reagan, all federal legislators; all state governors; all state legislators; all official Olympic Committees, worldwide; Soviet embassies and consulates in North America; all United Nations ambassadors; Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko; Soviet President Yuri V. Andropov; and to major news media outlets.

Who Can Sign. Since both adults and children were killed in the Soviet massacre of Flight 007 passengers, petition organizers are allowing anyone of school age or older to sign this petition. Adults do not have to be registered voters nor is citizenship required to sign this petition.

Give Financial Support. This petition drive is a grass-roots effort organized and conducted by concerned independent business men and women volunteering their time. However, the duplication of petitions, postage, telephone calls, correspondence with petition circulators and elected officials, and the production of reports, news releases, etc., are costs with which the organizers of this petition need your help. Checks should be made payable to Ban Soviets Petition.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Why punish the Soviet athletes? Those who say we would be punishing the Soviet athletes for something they didn't do, have completely forgotten that 269 civilians aboard Flight 007 were punished with death for something they didn't do.

It's impossible to understand the rationale of those Olympic officials who say the Soviet athletes will be punished, when there is no comparison between the degree of punishment received by the 269 men, women, and children, and what might be suffered by Soviet athletes who will miss the Olympics. Unfortunately, when the Soviet military decides to do evil, its effects may rebound on that country's innocent citizens.

Why not use some other sanction against the Soviets? Banning the Soviets from the Olympics is the most effective sanction of any that can be taken, because it hurts the least number of people individually; it doesn't punish American producers; it is simple to impose; and

it doesn't hurt the American economy as would other major sanctions.

Why bring politics into the Olympics? Every time the Olympics are held, it's the biggest nationalistic political event staged. Athletes wear their national colors and symbols, carry their national flag, and even their nation anthem is played during winning circle ceremonies. The total emphasis is on how many medals each country wins, with constant comparisons between the Soviet Union and western nations.

Won't banning the Soviets hurt American athletes? No. For the first time, American amateur athletes would be competing against amateur athletes from other countries, instead of against professional athletes fielded by the Soviet Union in many events.

Even if the Soviets withdraw due to this petition effort, it still leaves athletes from 152 countries — 64 countries more than the number which participated in the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

CLIP AND MAIL

PETITION TO BAN THE SOVIET UNION FROM THE 1984 OLYMPICS

In conjunction with the unanimous resolution passed by the United States Senate and House of Representatives, which condemned the cold-blooded criminal destruction of the Korean Airlines Flight 007 by the Soviet Union, and in support of the California State Legislature's unanimously-passed resolution asking President Ronald Reagan and Congress to ban the Soviet Union from the 1984 Olympic Games, we the people further condemn the Soviet massacre of 269 civilians by strongly supporting the following actions:

- (1) Urge the United States President and the Congress to ban Soviet competition in the 1984 Olympics through executive order, congressional legislation, or by denying visas to Soviet participants.
- (2) Urge the remaining 49 state legislatures to pass resolutions asking that the Soviet Union be banned from the 1984 Olympic Games.
- (3) Urge the Los Angeles, the United States, and the International Olympic Committees to retract or revoke the Soviet Union's Olympic participation invitation.
- (4) Urge the Soviet Union to voluntarily withdraw from the 1984 Olympic Games, as their participation could result in acts of violence against their athletes and innocent spectators.
- (5) If the Soviet Union is allowed to participate in the Olympic Games, we support the boycotting of ticket purchases and game events as well as urging lockouts at pre-Olympic sporting events.

NAME

ADDRESS, CITY, STATE

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Mail Petition to: Ban the Soviets Coalition
P.O. Box 10428, Costa Mesa, CA 92627

(714) 850-0349 — (714) 937-1703

NATIONAL CO-ORGANIZERS

David W. Balsiger	Anthony B. Mazeika
Edmond L. Anderson	Ruth Padgett
Ho Young Chung	Senator John T. Doolittle

JOHN LOFTON'S JOURNAL

Here's a sanction that really hurts!

A group of Southern California businessmen — the Ban the Soviet Union Petition Committee (Box 10428, Costa Mesa, Calif. 92627) — has a great idea: Ban the Russians from the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles because of their murderous attack on Korean Airlines Flight 007.



To accomplish this laudable goal, the BSUPC has launched a national petition drive whose results will be delivered to President Reagan, all federal officials, all state governors, all state lawmakers, all official Olympic Committees worldwide, all Soviet embassies and consulates, all U.N. ambassadors and to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Soviet President Yuri Andropov.

The five action points demanded by the BSUPC include:

- Urging President Reagan and Congress to ban Soviet competition in the '84 games through executive order, legislation or by denying visas to Soviet participants.
- Urging the remaining 49 state legislatures to pass resolutions demanding that the Soviets be banned from the games (California has already done this).
- Urging Los Angeles, the United States and the International Olympic Committee to retract or revoke the Soviets' invitation to participate.
- Urging the Soviets to voluntarily withdraw from the games because their security is jeopardized.
- Urging the boycotting of ticket purchases and game events, and lockouts at pre-Olympic events, if the Soviets are allowed to participate in the games.

Now, there will be those like Paul Ziffren, chairman of the L.A. Olympics Committee, who will argue with a straight face that all of this is a bad idea because the Olympics should not be "politicized." But this has already happened. A 1958 article in the Soviet newspaper Pravda declared:

"An important factor in our foreign policy is the international relations of our sportsmen. A successful trip by the sportsmen of the U.S.S.R., of the people's democratic (sic, sick?) countries, is an excellent vehicle of propaganda in the capitalist countries. The success of our sportsmen abroad helps in the work of our foreign diplomatic missions and our trade delegations."

In other words, as BSUPC Coordinator David Balsiger observes: "Something the Soviet leadership and military establishment prize more than anything else that involves the free world is participation in the Olympic Games. The Soviets exploit the Olympics to establish image and credibility and for numerous other worldwide propaganda purposes."

In his excellent book "The Politics of the Olympic Games," Richard Espy details the ways in which, for decades, the Soviets have politicized international sports. In 1921, in direct competition with the Olympic movement, the Russians set up a "Red sport international" but it achieved little success. In the early 1960s, the Soviets proposed a complete reorganization of the International Olympic Committee which would have made the IOC a government operation — something completely opposite to Olympic principles. This idea failed, says Espy, because of Western fears it would lead to Soviet domination of the games.

In the early 1970s, at the University Games held in the Soviet Union, Espy reports that "Soviet officials did little to restrain the mobs that harassed the Israelis and attacked the Russian Jews" who supported the Israeli team. The Soviets also invited PLO chief Yasser Arafat to these games and ostentatiously publicized his presence. Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon called these Soviet actions "racism and anti-Semitism."

In addition to all this, over the years, the IOC — for political reasons — has discriminated against the Olympic teams of Nationalist China, Rhodesia and South Africa.

The case for banning the Russians from the '84 Olympic games is compelling and succinctly stated by BSUPC Coordinator Balsiger:

"The actions taken as sanctions against the Soviet Union have not been strong enough and certainly have not been very effective in condemning the Soviet Union for massacring 269 innocent men, women and children. . . . When we get done with this petition drive, the message should be clear to the Soviets.

We don't want them practicing here. We don't want them coming here. We don't want them participating in the games. Simply stated, paddle your canoes, bounce your balls and hit your pucks somewhere else. The welcome mat has been rolled up and locked away."

Right on! President Reagan?

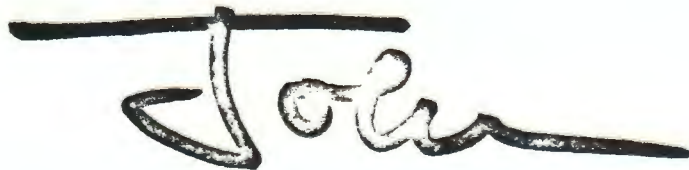
The Washington Times

3600 NEW YORK AVENUE NORTHEAST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 / 202-636-3000

10-6-83

FYI - my
column. And I did
a Mutual Radio
commentary, too.
Keep me informed.

Best regards,



(LOFTON)

BAN THE SOVIET UNION PETITION

SPONSORS OF A NATIONAL PETITION TO BAN THE SOVIET UNION FROM THE 1984 WORLD OLYMPICS

NEWS BUREAU

P.O. BOX 10428 • COSTA MESA • CALIFORNIA 92627 • (714) 535-4777

PETITION QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Why should the Soviets be banned from the Olympics?

A. The one thing the Soviets prize more than anything else that involves the free world is participation in the Olympic Games. The Soviets use the Olympics to establish image and credibility, and for numerous world wide propaganda purposes.

Denying the Soviets participation in the 1984 world community Olympic Games is the single most effective sanction and condemnation that can be taken against them for the inhumane destruction of an unarmed, South Korean airliner.

Q. Why punish the Soviet athletes when they didn't have anything to do with the Soviet killing of the 269 civilians aboard the Korean airliner?

A. Those who say we would be punishing the Soviet athletes for something they didn't do, have completely forgotten that 269 civilians aboard Korean Airlines Flight 007 were punished with death for something they didn't do.

The passengers, including 51 Americans, had absolutely nothing to do with the affairs of international governments, but suffered the punishment of death for being enroute to business or vacation destinations when they were brutally murdered by the Soviet Union.

It's impossible to understand the rationale of those who say the Soviet athletes will be punished, when there is no comparison on Earth between the degree of punishment received by the 269 men, women, and children; and what might be suffered by those Soviet athletes who would miss the Olympics. The difference is definitely worlds apart.

When the leaders at the top choose to do evil, the people below will suffer some of the consequences. Even though Soviet leaders have not been honest with their people about the incident, it's clear from published news reports that the Soviet population, from all walks of life, overwhelmingly approved their country's action in destroying the unarmed Korean airliner.

Q. Why bring international politics into sports, particularly the Olympics?

A. Since when haven't the Olympics been political in nature? Every time the Olympics are held, it's the biggest nationalistic event ever staged. Athletes wear their national colors and symbols, carry their national flag, and even their national anthem is played during winning circle ceremonies. To show just how political the Olympics are, the total emphasis is on how many medals each country wins, with constant comparisons between the Soviet Union and western nations. The winning athletes receive little attention compared to the propaganda being made out of the medals count.

This time, we want the Soviets excluded from this most cherished political event, because they would just use the publicity to further whitewash their dastardly deed.

Q. Most U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union haven't been very effective. Isn't this another ineffective, misdirected sanction?

A. When the Soviet Union commits a dastardly deed such as the invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S. reaction has often been to punish ourselves more than the Soviet Union. We punished ourselves more than the Soviets when we boycotted the 1980 Olympic Games. We punished ourselves more than the Soviets when we instituted the grain embargo. We punished ourselves more than the Soviets when we dumped Russian vodka, because the Soviets had already received their payment. We do agree that these sanctions were well intended but had very limited effectiveness.

However, banning the Soviets from the 1984 Olympic Games is the most effective sanction that can be taken against the Soviet Union because this time we are condemning them for their murderous deed instead of punishing ourselves for their crime.

Q. Won't banning the Soviet Union from the Olympics hurt American athletes?

A. No. The Olympics will go on without the Soviets, and for the first time, American amateur athletes would truly be competing against amateur athletes from other countries, instead of against the professional athletes frequently fielded by the Soviet Union in many events. It would certainly be a fairer competition for athletes from all countries, and no doubt the United States would bring home more medals than in the past.

Q. How much support exists for your petition drive to ban the Soviet Union from the Olympics?

A. We think decent American people of all nationalities are coming together on this issue of banning the Soviet Union from the Olympics.

The world's outrage has not diminished, and when Olympic officials say "keep politics out of sports," they're advocating short-term greed at the expense of human life. It cannot be business as usual, and their insensitivity to the conscience of the American people is beginning to irritate people nationwide.

They should realize what we're doing with this petition drive is not politics, but a response to an act of war!

Q. But a Soviet journalist and a political scientist have recently indicated that their nation made a mistake in shooting down the Korean airliner. Doesn't this change the situation?

A. In another context, it would be like the Soviets admitting that they had the Pope shot, but it was by mistake? We cannot accept such explanations and go on with business as usual in regard to the Olympics.

There has been no remorse on the part of Soviet leaders and no offer to make restitution to the mourning families of the victims, but rather blatant lie after lie to justify why they did this heinous act of murdering 269 adults and children.

Q. The 1980 American-led boycott of the Moscow Olympics in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is believed by many to only have hurt American athletes, rather than achieving any practical end. Won't banning the Soviets from the 1984 Olympics be similarly nonproductive?

A. It's not the same circumstance at all. This time the Americans are not boycotting the Olympics as in 1980. We are seeking to ban the Soviets for murdering 269 airline passengers -- including 51 Americans -- from about 14 countries. Denying the Soviet participation definitely hurts their international image and credibility, and completely takes away their ability to use the Olympics for propaganda purposes. Hopefully, it will teach the Soviets that if you want to be a respected member of the world community, you must act responsibly within the community.

Although the 1980 American boycott did hurt American athletes and may not have achieved the desired political objective, it completely destroyed the massive Moscow show-off propaganda campaign.

Q. Instead of banning the Soviets from the Olympics as a sanction, why not use some other sanction against them?

A. Banning the Soviets from the Olympics is the most effective sanction of any that can be taken, because it hurts the least number of people individually; it doesn't punish American producers; it is simple to impose; and it doesn't hurt the American economy like other major sanctions would do.

Q. Banning the Soviets from the Olympics hurts American athletes because as an athlete they cannot compete against the best athletes in the world, which come from the Soviet Union.

A. If this statement were true, we would only need to have United States vs. Soviet Union games to determine who are the best athletes. There are 153 countries participating in the Olympics, and there are outstanding athletes coming from each country. If they weren't the best athletes from each country, they wouldn't be coming. Beating a Soviet athlete doesn't mean you're the best athlete. Winning against whomever is competing means you're the best athlete. Banning the Soviets still leaves athletes from 152 countries--more than in any previous Olympic competition.

The Olympic Games are intended to exemplify the very highest standards of sportsmanship, honor, and fair play--and to allow a country to participate that has shown its utter contempt for human lives would be the ultimate hypocrisy.

Our athletes and the Olympic committee should be willing to sacrifice economics for principle, and by so doing, demonstrate to the world that we have integrity, and recognize the moral obligation not to compete against an adversary as unworthy as the Soviet Union.

News
Release

SENATOR John Doolittle

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October 19, 1983

Contact: John Feliz

For Immediate Release

(916) 445-5788

(Sacramento) Today, State Senator John Doolittle (R-Citrus Heights) announced his acceptance of a position as a national coordinator of the drive to ban the Russians from the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

"I intend to spearhead a public effort to ban the Soviet Union from participation in the '84 Olympic Games in keeping with the intent of the unanimously passed resolution condemning the Soviets for shooting down the KAL airliner." stated Senator Doolittle.

"I will be traveling to New York and Washington, D.C. to discuss the Olympic ban resolution with both New York legislators and congressional leaders. It is my hope that a discussion of a ban will encourage a more appropriate response from the Soviet Union," commented Doolittle.

"Up to now, the Soviet Union has stonewalled discussion of the incident and steadfastly refused to apologize. Perhaps denial of a prize like participation in the Olympics will create a serious consideration of apology in the minds of the Soviet leaders."

- More -

"Our goal is threefold: elicit an apology from the Soviet Union for the destruction of the 269 lives, including 51 Americans; make restitution to the victims' families; and finally a move toward opening discussions to protect flights of commercial aviation in the future." Doolittle concluded.

Senator Doolittle has been invited to join a group of Southern California businessmen who have formed the "Ban the Soviet Union" petition committee. The committee is currently organizing an aggressive national petition drive to ban the Soviet Union from Olympic participation.

David Balsinger, one of the petition committee organizers, has applauded Senator Doolittle's efforts in the State Legislature in condemning the Soviet Union for the killing of 269 passengers.

"The Soviet leadership and military establishment prize more than anything else its participation with the Free World in the Olympic Games," says Balsinger. "The Californian Legislature's unanimous vote on Senator Doolittle's resolution indicates a strong public support for stronger sanctions against the Russians."

Senator Doolittle plans to personally deliver copies of the resolution to the Russian mission in New York, and to the Russian Embassy in Washington.

Woodland, CA
(Yolo Co.)
Democrat
(6xW. 12,776)

SEP 3 1983

Allen's P.C.B. 12,776

senator
Felix
D.O.

Lawmakers bicker over condemnation resolution

SACRAMENTO (AP) — The state Legislature unanimously voted to condemn the Soviet Union for "the unprovoked and cowardly attack" on a Korean airliner, but lawmakers bickered over whether the resolution contained enough "virility."

The Assembly voted 68-0 and the Senate 37-0 Friday for AJR84 by Assemblyman Mike Roos, D-Los Angeles.

Roos admitted he needed the swift action because he wanted to present the resolution at a weekend rally of Korean-Americans in his district. He said there are 180,000 Korean-Americans in his mid-Wilshire district west of downtown Los Angeles.

The resolution would ask President Reagan and Congress "to formally condemn the Soviet Union for its willful breach of international law and treaty obligations" and to impose "appropriate sanctions" for shooting down the plane Thursday with 269 people aboard.

Sen. H.L. Richardson, R-Arcadia, who wanted a stronger condemnation of all Soviet acts this century, said Roos' resolution "makes you want to vomit. Where in the hell is the virility of the American male?"

But Senate President Pro Tem David Roberti, D-Los Angeles, whose district also includes the Korean-Americans, replied that "righteous indignation is what this resolution is all about, by the

men and women among us, and it is not a question of our sexual drive."

Two competing resolutions by conservative Republicans were killed in the Assembly Rules Committee, but the Senate approved a strongly worded resolution by a conservative Republican, Sen. John Doolittle of Citrus Heights, that condemned the downing of the plane and also linked Soviet agents to the attempted assassination of the pope.

Doolittle's resolution, SJR31, was approved 37-0 and sent to the Assembly.

The defeated resolutions, by Assemblymen Phil Wyman of Tehachapi and Richard Mountjoy of Monrovia, also strongly condemned the Soviet Union by reciting other "naked and shameless deprivations against human life around the globe."

Wyman asked Roos to include in his resolution "a chronicling of 60 years of Soviet aggression."

But Roos said he wanted to condemn the incident without "a lot of cold war rhetoric."

Mountjoy objected to the wording of Roos' resolution, which called the incident an "unprecedented violation of human rights."

Senator ✓
Feliz —

Torrance, CA
South Bay Daily Breeze
(Cir. D. 86,001)
(Cir. S. 101,543)

SEP 16 1983

Allen's P. C. B Est. 1888

Olympic official condemns state's anti-Soviet vote

455
LOS ANGELES (AP) — State legislators' resolution seeking a ban on Soviet participation in the 1984 Olympics has drawn condemnation from the director of the U.S. Olympic Committee but no comment from Los Angeles Olympic organizers.

The resolution by state Sen. John Doolittle, R-Citrus Heights, calling for action by President Reagan and Congress against the Soviets, was

approved late Wednesday 74-0 in the Assembly and 36-0 in the Senate.

It "condemns the government of the Soviet Union" for the shooting down of a Korean jumbo jet Sept. 1 and urges "appropriate action to oppose Soviet aggression," including banning Soviet athletes from coming to Los Angeles for the Games next year.

F. Don Miller, executive director of the U.S.

Olympic Committee, lambasted the action.

Although the Olympic movement is "one of the strongest social forces in the world," said Miller, "We constantly find narrow-minded people trying to use it."

"Everyone has been invited to Los Angeles and to renege on this at this time would be very, very dangerous to survival of the Olympics and the Olympic movement," he said.

Los Angeles, CA
(Los Angeles Co.)
Los Angeles Times
(Cir. D. 1,081,050)
(Cir. Sun. 1,340,743)

SEP 16 1983

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Senator
Felipe
D.O.

455
536
**Legislature Urges Ban
on Soviet Olympians**

National Director of Games Assails Lawmakers
as 'Narrow-Minded,' Calls Action Dangerous

By KENNETH REICH, Times Staff Writer

Leaders of the U.S. Olympic Committee and the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee had sharply different reactions Thursday to a unanimous vote in the state Legislature for a resolution calling upon President Reagan and Congress to ban Soviet athletes from participating in the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

F. Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee, lambasted what he termed "narrow-minded" legislators for trying to use the Olympics in American foreign policy. He said such an action would be "very, very dangerous" for the Los Angeles Games and the Olympic movement as a whole.

But the Los Angeles Olympic Committee's board chairman, Paul Ziffren, and president, Peter V. Heberroth, said they felt the best response was to say nothing.

Condemns Soviet Union

The resolution by state Sen. John Doolittle (R-Citrus Heights) was approved late Wednesday 74 to 0 in the Assembly and 36 to 0 in the Senate. It "condemns the government of the Soviet Union" for the shooting down of the Korean jumbo jet Sept. 1 and urges "appropriate action to oppose Soviet aggression," including banning Soviet athletes from coming to Los Angeles for the Games next year.

"I think we need to take some concrete actions against the Soviets," Doolittle explained Thursday. "Participation in the Olympic Games is something they prize, I'd say just about more than anything that involves the free world. The Olympic Games are based on the exalted concept of sportsmanship and I feel that the Soviets have by their murderous act demonstrated

the opposite of sportsmanship and disqualified themselves from participating in the Olympic Games."

Miller, however, in a comment that also recalled the American boycott of the Moscow Olympics in 1980, declared: "It's a sorry state of affairs that we do not have men with enough intellect to develop a foreign policy with some meat in it, but go back to the same thing again and again. Isn't there more to our foreign policy than amateur sports?"

The U.S. committee director called the Olympic movement "one of the strongest social forces in the world, dedicated to peace and amity."

"Yet we constantly find narrow-minded people trying to use it," he said. "Everyone has been invited to Los Angeles and to renege on this at this time would be very, very dangerous to survival of the Olympics and the Olympic movement."

Government officials said in Washington last week that in light of letters written to the International Olympic Committee by both Reagan and former President Jimmy Carter pledging that the U.S. government would admit any athletes or sports officials accredited to participate in the Los Angeles Games, the United States believes that it has entered into commitments and will not go back on them.

Doolittle, told of that, responded: "This is a state Legislature speaking. I don't see that we could cause the President and Congress any problems by it. They may decide for that very reason not to take the action we request."

As for Miller's remarks, the state senator said, "I think he speaks with a very narrow perspective."

Senator

Doolittle Condemns Aggression

Senator John T. Doolittle, R-Citrus Heights, Friday introduced a resolution condemning the Soviets for shooting down KAL Flight 007 with 269 passengers aboard, including 30 Americans and Congressman Lawrence McDonald, D-Georgia.

Doolittle said, "It is not enough for us to limit our remarks just to this latest incident. This act of bar-

barism is only the latest of a 70-year history of the cold, calculating murder and oppression of millions. That's why my resolution catalogues Soviet assaults on peace, freedom, democracy and simple human decency."

Doolittle's resolution concludes by calling on the president and Congress "to take appropriate action to

oppose Soviet aggression."

Doolittle went further in his own statement, "While our own response must be measured, it must involve direct action, not rhetoric, at a time and place of our choosing. Like Senator Wilson, I agree that tongue clucking is not enough. The time for action has come."

Riverside, CA
(Riverside Co.)
Enterprise
(Eve. Ed.)
(Cir. D. 99,239)
(Cir. S. 105,680)

SEP 16 1983

Allen's P. C. B Est. 1888

Legislature urges lockout from Olympics

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A resolution by the state Legislature seeking a ban on Soviet participation in the 1984 Olympics has drawn condemnation from the director of the U.S. Olympic Committee but no comment from Los Angeles Olympic organizers.

The resolution by state Sen. John Doolittle, R-Citrus Heights, calling for action by President Reagan and Congress against the Soviets, was approved late Wednesday 74-0 in the Assembly and 36-0 in the Senate.

It "condemns the government of the Soviet Union" for the shooting down of a South Korean jumbo jet Sept. 1 and urges "appropriate action to oppose Soviet aggression," including banning Soviet athletes from coming to Los Angeles for the Summer Olympics next year.

F. Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee, lambasted the Legislature's action.

Although the Olympic movement is "one of the strongest social forces in the world," Miller said, "We constantly find narrow-minded people trying to use it.

"Everyone has been invited to Los Angeles and to renege on this at this time would be very, very dangerous to survival of the Olympics and the Olympic movement."

But the Los Angeles Olympic Committee's board chairman, Paul Ziffren, and president, Peter V. Ueberroth, said they felt the best response was to say nothing.

Recalling the American boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, Miller declared, "It's a sorry state of affairs that we do not have men with enough intellect to develop a foreign policy with some meat in it, but go back to the same thing again and again. Isn't there more to our foreign policy than amateur sports?"

Government officials said last week in Washington that in light of letters written to the International Olympic Committee by both Reagan and former President Carter pledging that the U.S. government would admit any athletes or sports officials accredited to participate in the Los Angeles Games, the United States believes that it has entered into commitments and will not go back on them.

Doolittle, told of that, responded: "This is a state Legislature speaking. I don't see that we could cause the president and Congress any problems by it."

Senator _____
Feliz _____
D. O. _____

Bid would bar Soviet athletes

From News Services

LOS ANGELES — A nationwide petition drive to bar Soviet athletes from the 1984 Olympics was launched yesterday by a group of businessmen angered by the Soviet Union's downing of a South Korean jetliner with 269 people aboard.

"Denying the Soviets participation in the 1984 world community Olympic Games is the single most effective sanction and condemnation that can be taken against them for the inhumane destruction of the unarmed Korean airliner" on Sept. 1, said David W. Balsiger, a leader of the petition effort.

"The actions taken as sanctions against the Soviet Union have not been strong enough, and certainly have not been effective in condemning the Soviet Union for massacring ... innocent men, women and children," Balsiger said.

The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee reacted to the petition drive — which was announced at press conferences in Los Angeles and Santa Ana — by reiterating a Sept. 16 statement by LAOOC President Peter Ueberroth.

"We remain opposed to any efforts to punish athletes for political purposes," Ueberroth said. "History has

proven that the use and abuse of athletes for political purposes only hurts young individuals rather than achieving any political gain. Sports organization and events should not be involved in disputes between governments."

Balsiger replied: "Those who say we would be punishing the Soviet athletes for something they didn't do have completely forgotten that 269 civilians aboard Flight 007 were punished with death for something they didn't do."

About 10,000 petitions will be sent to various businesspeople, Korean and other ethnic organizations, churches and a variety of other groups nationwide within two weeks, said Balsiger, a vice president at the Donald S. Smith Associates advertising agency in Anaheim.

"A lot of the effort (to collect signatures) will be spontaneous," he added. "The entire effort will be volunteer."

A nationwide goal of one million signatures to be obtained within 60 days has been set. Balsiger said 12 petitions were distributed late Sunday night and had been signed yesterday morning by 1,000 persons.

Signed petitions are to be sent within the next two months to a post

office box in Costa Mesa. Either copies of the completed petitions or summaries of the results will be sent to President Reagan, members of Congress, the governors and legislatures of all 50 states, Soviet officials, all United Nations ambassadors and international, U.S. and Los Angeles Olympic committees.

Balsiger — who also is the author of "In Search of Noah's Ark," "The Lincoln Conspiracy" and other books — said the petition calls for the U.S. government and the Olympic committees to bar Soviet participation, for state governments to endorse such action and for the Soviets to withdraw voluntarily.

It also urges citizens to boycott Olympic ticket purchases and broadcasters to black out pre-Olympic sporting events.

Balsiger said other leaders of the petition drive are Edmond L. Anderson, a financial consultant with Newport Beach-based Transamerican Resources Ltd.; Hyung Kyung Kim, president of the Los Angeles Korean Chamber of Commerce, and Ho Young Chung, a State Farm insurance agent and president of the Orange County Korean Chamber of Commerce.

SAN DIEGO UNION - TUESDAY
27 SEPT 1983

Typical
wire story

PETITION TO BAN THE SOVIET UNION FROM THE 1984 OLYMPICS

Petition Drive Overview

It is the belief of petition drive organizers that some of the actions taken as sanctions against the Soviet Union and some of the protests staged by American citizens have not been very effective in condemning the Soviet Union for their murderous attack on the Korean airliner. For instance, banning Aeroflot ticket selling in the U.S. will not cripple Soviet airline operations, but merely cause a temporary inconvenience. Also, dumping Russian vodka into the streets and rivers doesn't really hurt the Soviets as they have already collected payment for the product.

But something the Soviets prize more than anything else that involves the free world is participation in the Olympic Games. The Soviets use the Olympics to establish image and credibility, and for numerous worldwide propaganda purposes. Denying the Soviets participation in the 1984 world community Olympic Games is the single most effective sanction and condemnation that can be taken against them for the inhumane destruction of an unarmed, South Korean airliner.

Petition Objectives

The goal of this petition drive is expressed in the five action points of the petition. For this petition to be effective as many signatures as possible must be obtained in the shortest possible period of time. The petition organizers are hopeful that more than a million signatures can be obtained within 30 to 60 days.

What Will Be Done With the Petitions

Copies of the signed petitions or summarized statistical results of the petition drive will be delivered or sent to President Ronald Reagan, all federal legislators; all state governors; all state legislators; all official Olympic Committees, worldwide; Soviet embassies and consulates in North America; all United Nations ambassadors; Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko; Soviet President Yuri V. Andropov; and to major news media outlets.

Petition Circulators

You do not have to be a U.S. citizen, a registered voter, or even an adult to circulate this petition. However, you should sign the statement below regarding the validity of the signatures and give your name, address, and telephone number, so petition coordinators can keep you apprised of the petition drive progress. If additional petitions are needed, they can be obtained from Petition Headquarters or can be photocopied. If photocopied, be sure to copy both sides so that people receiving them get all the necessary information.

Be a Petition Drive Endorser

Petition endorsers are the who's who of prominent individuals from all walks of life as well as organizations, clubs, churches, schools, associations, corporations, etc. which will give permission for use of their name on the public promotion of this petition drive. In addition to signing this petition, if you or your organization wish to lend your name to this petition as an endorser, please let the organizers know, as a growing list is being compiled now.

Who Can Sign the Petition

Since both adults and children were killed in the Soviet massacre of Flight 007 passengers, petition organizers are allowing anyone of school age or older to sign this petition. Adults do not have to be registered voters nor is citizenship required to sign this petition.

It's important for authenticity, statistical purposes, and geographic computations, that petition signers add their complete address or at least write their city and state. All signers between ages 6 and 18 should put their age after their name—such as Mary Jones (7).

Where To Get Petition Signatures

There is no end to good ideas on where to obtain signatures. To rapidly acquire signatures you might circulate the petition at your place of work, at school or college, at your church, at civic or club meetings, at sporting events, at social gatherings, or from door to door. Also, ask your civic, service, or social organizations to make the petition drive a project.

Other signature gathering efforts can be made at public places such as post offices, shopping center malls, theaters, airports, and at local, state, or federal office buildings. (You may need permission to solicit signatures at some locations and may be restricted to certain areas such as outside the entrance of buildings.)

Mail copies of the petition to friends, and ask them to participate in the petition drive. Tell them to get the petition signed and mailed back to you within two weeks, or directly to the Petition Office. Also, ask your local merchants to put the petition on a clipboard, and place it on the checkout counter for customers to sign.

Other Ways to Help the Petition Drive

The petition organizers would like to have an active state petition coordinator in each state, as well as area and city coordinators within the states. These petition coordinators will be responsible for the petition drive efforts in their area. They will also forward the signed petitions to Petition headquarters.

Each person participating in the petition drive can be helpful by mailing clippings from the local press regarding the petition drive, as well as related editorials, or any other articles you think might be of interest to petition organizers.

Finally, you can write a letter to your local newspaper, state legislator, federal senator, congressman, or President Reagan, expressing that the Soviets should be banned from the Olympics.

Give Financial Support

This petition drive is a grass-roots effort organized and conducted by concerned citizens volunteering their time. However, the duplication of petitions, postage, telephone calls, correspondence with petition circulators and elected officials, and the production of reports, news releases, etc. are costs with which the organizers of this petition need help.

Any financial contribution, even a single dollar, will help to cover petition drive costs and assure the success of this most important effort. Checks should be made payable to Ban Soviets Petition. Send your contribution to: Ban the Soviet Union Petition, P.O. Box 10428, Costa Mesa, CA 92627.

Circulator's Verification

This Petition has been circulated by me and to my knowledge the Petition contains no fictitious name signatures.

Your signature _____

Name (Print) _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Occupation _____

Home Phone _____

AREA

NUMBER

Work Phone _____

AREA

NUMBER

Senate Joint Resolution No. 31

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 144

Senate Joint Resolution No. 31—Relative to Soviet aggression

[Filed with Secretary of State September 19, 1983.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SJR 31, Doolittle. Soviet aggression.

This measure would memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to take appropriate action to oppose Soviet aggression.

WHEREAS, The California Legislature finds and declares that the Soviet Union is the greatest threat to peace, freedom, and democracy in the world today for the following reasons:

WHEREAS, On August 31, 1983, Soviet war planes shot down a Korean commercial airplane killing United States Representative Larry McDonald (D-Georgia) and 268 other innocent citizens; and

WHEREAS, We have no better example of the barbaric and despicable use of military power without provocation than the destruction of the Korean airplane; and

WHEREAS, The Soviets have suppressed democratic movements in their client states including the use of armed forces in East Germany (1953), Hungary (1956), Czechoslovakia (1968), and Poland (1982); and

WHEREAS, Communist governments in approximately 30 countries have ruled for a combined total of nearly 700 years without a peaceful transition to democracy in any nation; and

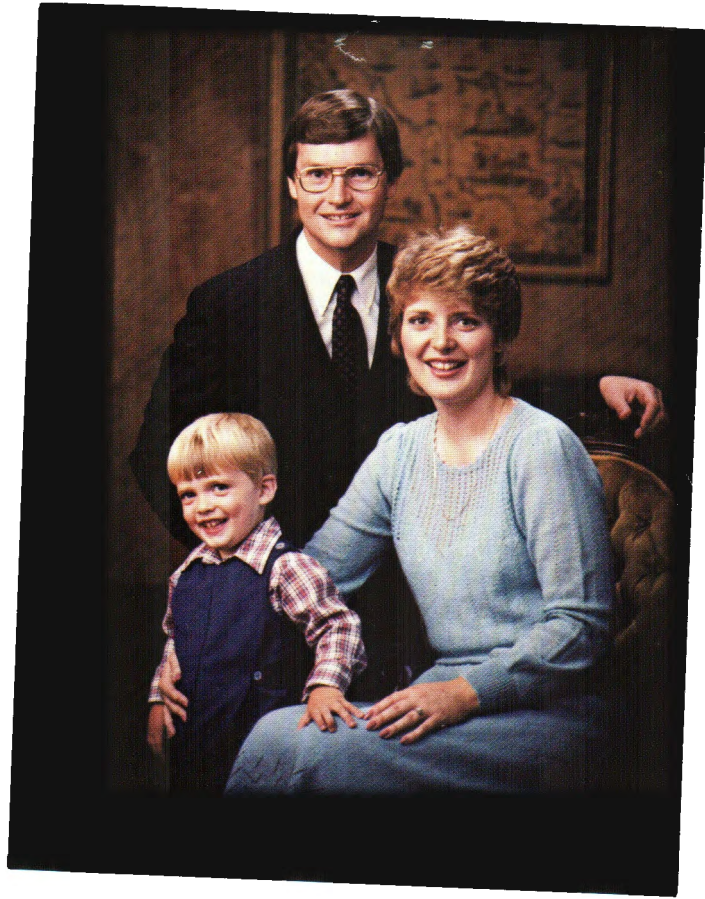
WHEREAS, Of the twelve wars waged in 1982, 10 involved Soviet-backed troops; and

WHEREAS, The Soviets or their client states have destroyed free trade unions everywhere including, most recently, Solidarity in Poland and the free trade union in Nicaragua; and

WHEREAS, The Soviets have continuously and openly violated the Helsinki Accords to permit free immigration and religious and political freedom; and

WHEREAS, The Soviet Union has continued to escalate development and deployment of its military forces; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California condemns the government of the Soviet Union and urges the President and Congress of the United States to take appropriate action to oppose Soviet aggression including, but not limited to, the imposition of trade embargoes, discontinuation of wheat sales, denial of Olympic participation, and elimination of Soviet flights to this country; and be



Introduced by Senator Doolittle

September 15, 1983

Senate Joint Resolution No. 33—Relating to the Monroe Doctrine.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SJR 33, as introduced, Doolittle. The Monroe Doctrine.

This measure would make various statements and declarations, and request the President to follow various policies, regarding the military strategy of the United States in Central and South America, particularly with regard to the Monroe Doctrine.

Fiscal Committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, El Salvador is only the symptom of
2 American defense problems in our backyard, Central
3 America and in the Caribbean, our home defenses are
4 threatened by Soviet power in Nicaragua and in Cuba,
5 and by a less immediately obvious intent, in Grenada,
6 Surinam, and perhaps in Guyana and Peru; and

7 WHEREAS, After the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, a
8 Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement effectively accepted
9 the legitimacy of a continuing Soviet military presence in
10 the Western hemisphere; and

11 WHEREAS, For sending back a few missiles, the
12 Soviets acquired air and naval bases 90 miles from our
13 shores, and by 1968, the Cubans had completely
14 surrendered its foreign policy to the Soviet Union, with
15 its intelligence services and terrorist training actually
16 headed by the KGB; and

17 WHEREAS, Since 1962, the Soviets have gradually but
18 continuously strengthened its offensive war-waging
19 capabilities in America's "backyard"; and

1 WHEREAS, It may be remembered that during World
2 War II fewer than a dozen German submarines sank two
3 hundred and sixty-three allied ships with 1.5 million tons
4 of supplies intended for the defense of Europe and Pearl
5 Harbor, and that between January 1942 and July 1944, the
6 Germans, operating from bases 4,000 miles from Havana,
7 sank ships and took the lives of American merchant
8 sailors at will in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean and
9 on the Southern Atlantic Coast, including the mouth of
10 the Mississippi, the Panama Canal and the Florida and
11 Carolina coasts; and

12 WHEREAS, In 1983, the Soviets are now openly
13 building four new naval bases, (without the Cuban "fig
14 leaf") in El Bluff, Granada, Corinto and Carique; and

15 WHEREAS, A full Soviet naval task force operated in
16 the Caribbean and in the Gulf of Mexico as recently as
17 November 1982 to February 1983, a practice begun
18 without U.S. objection since 1969, and those operations
19 have received less media attention than American
20 exercises there in 1983; and

21 WHEREAS, With increasing regularity: Soviet nuclear
22 submarines are being serviced out of Cuba's Cienfuegos
23 naval bases; four new bases will add to this capability;
24 Soviet Bear bombers (TV 95's), operating out of Cuba,
25 regularly skirt the edges of United States air space, with
26 77 instances in 1982 according to *Time Magazine*; and

27 WHEREAS, Bears have a range of 5,000 miles and carry
28 missiles with an additional range of 385 miles, and
29 fifty-five important United States cities, with 74 million
30 people, are in range of Soviet missiles, aircraft, and subs
31 operating off our shores; and

32 WHEREAS, The Soviet/Cuban command has long
33 since mapped Caribbean sea bottom trench routes
34 linking four Sovietized countries (Granada, Nicaragua,
35 Cuba, and Surinam); and along those trenches, Cuban or
36 Russian submarines could carry nuclear-missile cargos
37 even less detected than they now are with warm, erratic
38 currents limiting existing sonar detection capabilities;
39 and

40 WHEREAS, In any of the four surrogate base countries,

1 TU-95s (Bears) could be armed with sub-delivered
2 Kangaroo missiles at any time; and

3 WHEREAS, With nukes inside the U.S. early-warning
4 arc, the Kremlin can play a shell-game far more
5 effectively than the costly "racetrack" basing once
6 considered for our unbuilt MX missiles; and

7 WHEREAS, The Kangaroo nuclear warheads are forty
8 times more devastating than the Hiroshima bomb, and
9 loaded on TU-95 Soviet bombers with a range of 5,100
10 miles, these 385-mile range Kangaroo missiles can hit
11 targets in the United States within 5 minutes of launch;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, Two prime targets for the Soviets are
14 Norfolk, Virginia (home of our Atlantic fleet) and
15 Charleston, South Carolina (East Coast base for the
16 nuclear missile submarine leg of our strategic defense
17 triad); and

18 WHEREAS, America has no defense against a Soviet
19 strategic offensive launched from Caribbean-based
20 submarines, airfields, or missile emplacements, and the
21 United States has no coastal artillery, no SAM missiles, no
22 ABMs, few interceptors, and virtually no civil defense;
23 and

24 WHEREAS, This year, Cuba has completed building
25 190 concrete, bombproof shelters for its Soviet-built fleet
26 of 225 MIG fighter-bombers, and at least 40 of these
27 bombers are nuclear capable; and

28 WHEREAS, More than 13,000 Soviet personnel are
29 stationed in Cuba, including a 2,600 combat brigade
30 (motorized rifle regime), and as late as 1980, the United
31 States had less than 1,000 marines stationed in Puerto
32 Rico and Guantanamo Bay; and

33 WHEREAS, Sixty-three thousand tons of Soviet
34 military equipment were shipped to Cuba in 1981, plus
35 another 68,000 tons in 1982, and the Soviet Union is giving
36 20 times more military assistance to Cuba than the United
37 States is providing to all of Latin America; and

38 WHEREAS, Thirty-six military bases (including 2 ports
39 and 3 big air strips) have been created in Nicaragua, and
40 Nicaragua's military buildup is unprecedented in Central

1 America (thirty-nine percent of all males over 18 in
2 Nicaragua are in uniform), and greater than all other
3 Central American military forces combined--25,000
4 regulars and 50,000 reserves (five times the Somoza
5 forces at the height of the Revolution); and

6 WHEREAS, From 1978 to 1983, Nicaraguan support
7 and Soviet and Cuban complicity increased guerilla
8 strength five fold in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras
9 and Costa Rica; and

10 WHEREAS, There are 7,000 to 8,000 Cubans active in
11 Nicaragua in 1983, as well as 150 Soviets, 235 Eastern bloc
12 nationals and as many as 50 Libyan and PLO advisers; and

13 WHEREAS, Sandinista have been trained by the
14 thousands in KGB-run Cuban camps since 1960, Cuba
15 supplied 500 tons of supplies in the Nicaraguan revolution
16 of 1979, Soviet bloc countries have pledged 800 tons of
17 supplies to rebels in El Salvador--160 percent of that
18 needed to topple a well armed Somoza in 1979, with 200
19 tons of supplies used in the unsuccessful "final offensive"
20 in January 1981, including some rifles identified by serial
21 number as American weapons abandoned in America's
22 disorderly escape from Vietnam in 1975; and

23 WHEREAS, The Soviets are preparing a huge drydock
24 in Spain to be towed to the Nicaraguan Pacific port of San
25 Juan del Sur, in connection with the Moscow-Managua
26 agreement for a new trans-isthmian canal, and this action
27 could be used to justify long years of future Soviet
28 presence required to turn over drydock functions and to
29 dig the new canal; and

30 WHEREAS, Seventeen percent of all United States
31 ocean borne commerce passes through the Panama
32 Canal; and

33 WHEREAS, Nicaraguan pilots are currently being
34 trained in Bulgaria, and there are over 5,000 Cuban,
35 Russian, East German, Bulgarian, PLO and other East
36 Bloc advisers in Nicaragua; and

37 WHEREAS, These are now 100 times more numerous
38 than all American military advisers in all of Central
39 America, and in fact, the number of permanently
40 stationed Soviet advisers is seldom mentioned, and in

1 Peru, the 125 to 150 Soviet advisers is greater than all
2 American advisers in Latin America; and

3 WHEREAS, Soviet airbases in Cuba, Nicaragua and
4 Granada will soon enable the Russians to dominate the
5 airspace over Mexico, all of Central America, northern
6 South America, and the entire eastern Caribbean; and

7 WHEREAS, The Granada airport at Point Salinas will
8 be 9,800 feet long and constitute 25% of its national
9 budget; and

10 WHEREAS, Granada's tiny island neighbors are
11 unarmed, and 56% of all United States oil imports pass
12 within range of Granada and 90% of all bauxite in range
13 of Cuba; and

14 WHEREAS, With the Communist take-over of
15 Surinam, Soviet MIGs will be able to reach into Central
16 Brazil from the United States-built airfield in Surinam;
17 and

18 WHEREAS, With Surinam and Granada as
19 Soviet/Cuban bases in the region, it is feared that any or
20 all of the tiny islands in the region could be easily
21 knocked out overnight by 20 or 30 armed Cuban
22 revolutionaries in a boat, just as Granada was taken with
23 Cuban assistance in 1979; and

24 WHEREAS, The Soviets delivered two amphibian
25 assault ships (POLNOCONY-Class) to the Cubans in 1982;
26 now, therefore, be it

27 *Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of*
28 *California, jointly,* That the Legislature of the State of
29 California respectfully memorializes the President and
30 the Congress of the United States, that the United States
31 avoid the four major factors which contributed to
32 America's defeat in Vietnam:

33 (1) A policy of gradualism which prevented decisive
34 application of superior United States forces and
35 capability.

36 (2) A policy of permitting the enemy to retain
37 privileged sanctuaries, such as are now believed to exist
38 in Cuba, and in Nicaragua.

39 (3) A failure to enunciate a clear policy rationale,
40 based on the defense of America's vital interests.

1 (4) A failure to rally the American people behind a
2 policy of victory based on the defense of our vital
3 interests; and be it further

4 *Resolved*, That the Legislature of the State of
5 California, urges that the President adopt, articulate, and
6 seek public support for the following policies, which, in
7 our opinion, are essential to preventing Soviet conquest
8 of the Western Hemisphere:

9 (1) To share with the American people the precise
10 terms of the 1962 Kennedy-Khrushchev Agreement and
11 the full extent of the Soviet Union's disregard for it, as
12 evidenced by Soviet and Cuban nuclear weapons on ships
13 and aircraft operating out of Cuba.

14 (2) To recognize and declare that the illegitimate
15 governments of Cuba and Nicaragua are at war with the
16 United States of America, and that the Kennedy Pledge
17 not to invade Cuba is invalidated by subsequent Soviet,
18 Cuban and Nicaraguan actions.

19 (3) To establish diplomatic relations with anti-Soviet
20 alternative governments in Cuba and Nicaragua, and
21 declare a United States' policy to help install and
22 empower these newly recognized governments.

23 (4) To cede Guantanamo to a duly recognized
24 anti-Communist Cuban leadership to give them a
25 territorial foothold on their island of Cuba.

26 (5) To end harassment of anti-Castro radio stations.

27 (6) To seek popular support and Congressional
28 ratification of action to assist a newly recognized
29 anti-Community Nicaraguan government, including
30 many disaffected former Sandanista leaders, to regain full
31 control of its territory.

32 (7) To institute a naval and air blockade of Cuba and
33 Nicaragua to stop the flow of arms and personnel to the
34 Communists from the Soviet Union, Libya, Bulgaria,
35 North Korea, East Germany, the PLO and other sources.

36 (8) To mine Cuba's harbors to help enforce the
37 blockade.

38 (9) To provide for the defense of Florida and the Gulf
39 states from attack by Soviet or Cuban missiles and aircraft
40 based in the Caribbean, by recalling AWACS aircraft

1 from Europe, Middle East, Egypt and Chad to help
2 defend America.

3 (10) To declare the intention to fully reassert the
4 premise of the Monroe Doctrine that the United States
5 will not permit European imperialism to continue
6 anywhere in the Western Hemisphere.

7 (11) To declare an intent to exercise the Roosevelt
8 corollary that "the adherence of the United States to the
9 Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however
10 reluctantly, in flagrant cases of wrongdoing or
11 impotence, to the exercise of an international police
12 power", as Roosevelt, Wilson and Johnson did.

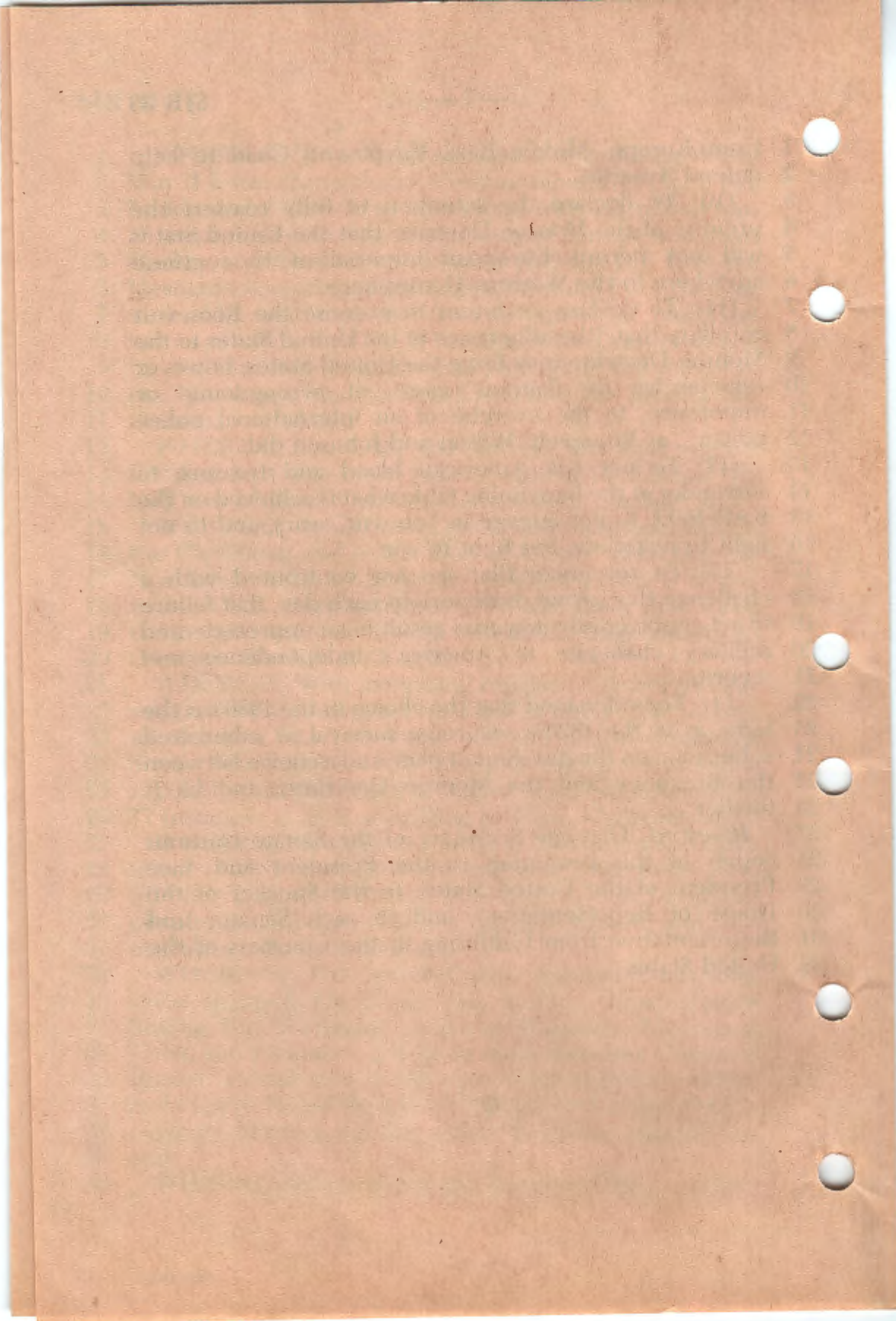
13 (12) To not risk American blood and treasure to
14 surrender at the bargaining table what is achieved on the
15 battlefield, to not engage in "no win" wars, and to not
16 fight to negotiate, but fight to win.

17 (13) To recognize that we are confronted with a
18 challenge that grows more serious each day, that failure
19 to act courageously now may result in an unprecedented
20 military challenge to America's independence and
21 security.

22 (14) To understand that the choice in the 1980's is the
23 same as in the 1820's: sovereign survival or subjugated
24 submission on the installment plan, and a choice between
25 the Brezhnev and the Monroe Doctrines; and be it
26 further

27 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit
28 copies of this resolution to the President and Vice
29 President of the United States, to the Speaker of the
30 House of Representatives, and to each Senator and
31 Representative from California in the Congress of the
32 United States.

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Introduced by Senator Doolittle

September 15, 1983

Senate Joint Resolution No. 34—Relative to encouraging suppressed peace movements in Eastern Europe.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SJR 34, as introduced, Doolittle. Peace Movements: Eastern Europe.

This measure would make various statements and declarations, and would request the President and Congress to take various measures, to encourage suppressed peace movements in Eastern Europe.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Soviet and Marxist-Leninist regimes have
2 systematically violated the following ten principals of the
3 Helsinki Accords:
4 (1) Sovereign equality.
5 (2) Refraining from the threat or use of force.
6 (3) Inviolability of frontiers.
7 (4) Territorial integrity of states.
8 (5) Peaceful settlement of disputes.
9 (6) Nonintervention in internal affairs.
10 (7) Respect for human rights and fundamental
11 freedoms including the freedom of thought, conscience,
12 religion, or belief.
13 (8) Equal rights and self-determination of people.
14 (9) Cooperation among states.
15 (10) Fulfillment in good faith of obligations under
16 international law; and
17 WHEREAS, The Soviet Union, without American
18 government intervention, has actively and indirectly
19 encouraged and supported peace movements, protest

1 groups, and terrorists in the free world while at the same
2 time consistently suppressing independent peace groups
3 within the Marxist-Leninist world in direct violation of
4 the Helsinki Accords; and

5 WHEREAS, The United States indictment of Helsinki
6 Accord violations in the Eastern Bloc was joined by
7 Britain, West Germany, Netherlands, France, and
8 Ireland in Madrid in March 1983; and

9 WHEREAS, There are numerous, specific, and
10 documented violations of the rights of peace activists in
11 the Eastern Bloc, while Western nations have continued
12 their commitment to free speech for peace movements;
13 and

14 WHEREAS, Bulgarians, and possibly Soviets,
15 participated in the plot to murder the Pope, whose
16 aspirations for peace are recognized worldwide; and

17 WHEREAS, The KGB forcefully stopped seven West
18 European disarmament activists from distributing
19 leaflets in Red Square in Moscow on April 19, 1982, while
20 leaflets are freely distributed in Western countries; and

21 WHEREAS, In 1982, East German police stripped
22 peace emblems from the jackets of hundreds of students
23 and threatened them with summary dismissal from their
24 schools; and

25 WHEREAS, The Czech government has forced Czech
26 Catholics, against the Pope's guidance, to participate
27 involuntarily in the Czech government controlled peace
28 movement, "Pacem in Terris," which actively opposes
29 only Western "militarism"; and

30 WHEREAS, About 250 Czech religious activists were
31 subjected to night raids on their homes in March 1982
32 both for their refusal to endorse "Pacem in Terris" and
33 for unspecified subversive acts (activists Barta, Gondova,
34 and Novojavsky were jailed for "obstructing state
35 supervision of religion"); and

36 WHEREAS, East Germany has advanced on a path of
37 militarism by: moving from a compulsory universal draft
38 of 18 months to three years; condemning Western
39 "aggression"; jailing conscientious objectors and pacifists;
40 harrasing the Independent East German Peace

1 Movement; arresting 17 peace activists in Jena for a
2 "Moment of Silence for Peace" on Christmas Eve 1982;
3 forcibly removing independent peace activists and their
4 signs from a government controlled peace rally on March
5 18, 1983; and requiring government permits for all public
6 events, including large private parties; and

7 WHEREAS, Hungarian authorities prohibited
8 Hungarian student peace activists of an independent
9 organization, "Peace Group for Dialogue" from
10 attending a Western peace activist conference in West
11 Berlin in May 1983; and

12 WHEREAS, The Soviet government has suppressed
13 expressions of pacifism among the 88% of young people
14 in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics who are forced
15 to serve in the Soviet armed forces, at 1% the pay of
16 American military forces; and

17 WHEREAS, Peace activist Andre Sakharov remains
18 under house arrest and in forced isolation in Gorkiy; and

19 WHEREAS, Forty-seven members of various groups
20 inside the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics monitoring
21 compliance with the Helsinki Accords have been
22 suppressed and imprisoned for terms totaling 384 years,
23 with 10 of a Moscow group serving 97 years in prison, 26
24 of a Ukrainian group serving 222 years in prison, five of
25 a Lithuanian group serving 17 years, and six of other
26 groups are serving 48 years; and

27 WHEREAS, Five Jehovah Witnesses, conscientious
28 objectors, were imprisoned for 25 years in January 1983
29 and one hundred seventy-one Baptists were imprisoned;
30 and

31 WHEREAS, Soviet authorities are attempting to
32 destroy an unofficial peace movement, the "Group to
33 Establish Trust Between the USSR and the USA"; and

34 WHEREAS, The Western press is actively hindered
35 from contacting members of this genuine, grass-roots
36 peace movement inside the Union of Soviet Socialist
37 Republics; and

38 WHEREAS, Amnesty International has documented
39 300 cases of psychiatric abuse of political and religious
40 activists; and

1 WHEREAS, Various sources confirm the use of up to
2 4,000,000 persons in 1,100 slave labor camps in the Soviet
3 Union, at least 10,000 of whom are political or religious
4 prisoners; and

5 WHEREAS, Some signatories to an independent peace
6 proposal seeking to add Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania to
7 a nuclear weapon free zone in Northern Europe have
8 been arrested, as in the case of Pesti, Ahönen and Colitis
9 in April 1983; and

10 WHEREAS, The United States and its European allies
11 have done virtually nothing to suppress peace activists,
12 many holding elective office, and have passed peace
13 proposals in free world legislative bodies and in referenda
14 presented to free peoples; and

15 WHEREAS, Even known Soviet agents promoting
16 "peace" on Soviet terms have had free access to public
17 and private groups in the United States; and

18 WHEREAS, Soviet spokesmen have had frequent use
19 of America's free press and media, despite Soviet limits
20 on Western journalism in the USSR; and

21 WHEREAS, Marxist radio stations have freely
22 broadcast propoganda to most of the non-Communist
23 world, while jamming free world radio stations such as
24 the BBC, Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio
25 Marti; and

26 WHEREAS, The Soviets have used active measures to
27 propagandize, deceive and disinform the world about
28 Soviet peace policies; now, therefore, be it

29 *Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State*
30 *of California, jointly,* That the Legislature of the State of
31 California respectfully memorializes the President and
32 Congress of the United States as follows:

33 (1) That the Congress support the President's
34 "Democracy Project" to promote the ideals held by all
35 Americans and free peoples everywhere.

36 (2) That the President in the interest of truth have
37 published in five major newspapers of general circulation
38 the facts of Eastern Bloc violations of the Helsinki
39 Accords, particularly the suppression of non-violent
40 peace activists now isolated inside the Marxist world.

1 (3) That the President and the Congress substantially
2 increase funding for public and private publications and
3 broadcasts of information about America's voluntary
4 society, representative government and free enterprise
5 system, an example being the AFL-CIO promotion of
6 free trade union movements.

7 (4) That the President and the Congress provide
8 moral and financial support for Democratic groups
9 seeking peaceful change within the Marxist-Leninist
10 world.

11 (5) That the President and the Congress actively
12 support a program of technical assistance whereby
13 scholars and experts on representative governments and
14 free economies assist third world countries in establishing
15 constitutional governments and free economies.

16 (6) That the Congress allocate sufficient funds for
17 overt and covert economic, political and military
18 operations in areas of the world of vital strategic and
19 fundamental humanitarian interest to the United States.

20 (7) That the United States government sponsor an
21 exchange program of peace activists.

22 (8) That the California Legislature, believing in
23 freedom of speech and religion, is sympathetic to the
24 voluntary, independent efforts of the people of the
25 Marxist world to persuade their governments to adopt a
26 policy of peace, freedom and Democracy.

27 (9) That only these policies in the expansionist Marxist
28 states will move the world from the brink of war to a
29 condition of peace and mutual respect among peoples;
30 and be it further

31 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit
32 copies of this resolution to the President and Vice
33 President of the United States, to the Speaker of the
34 House of Representatives, and to each Senator and
35 Representative from California in the Congress of the
36 United States.

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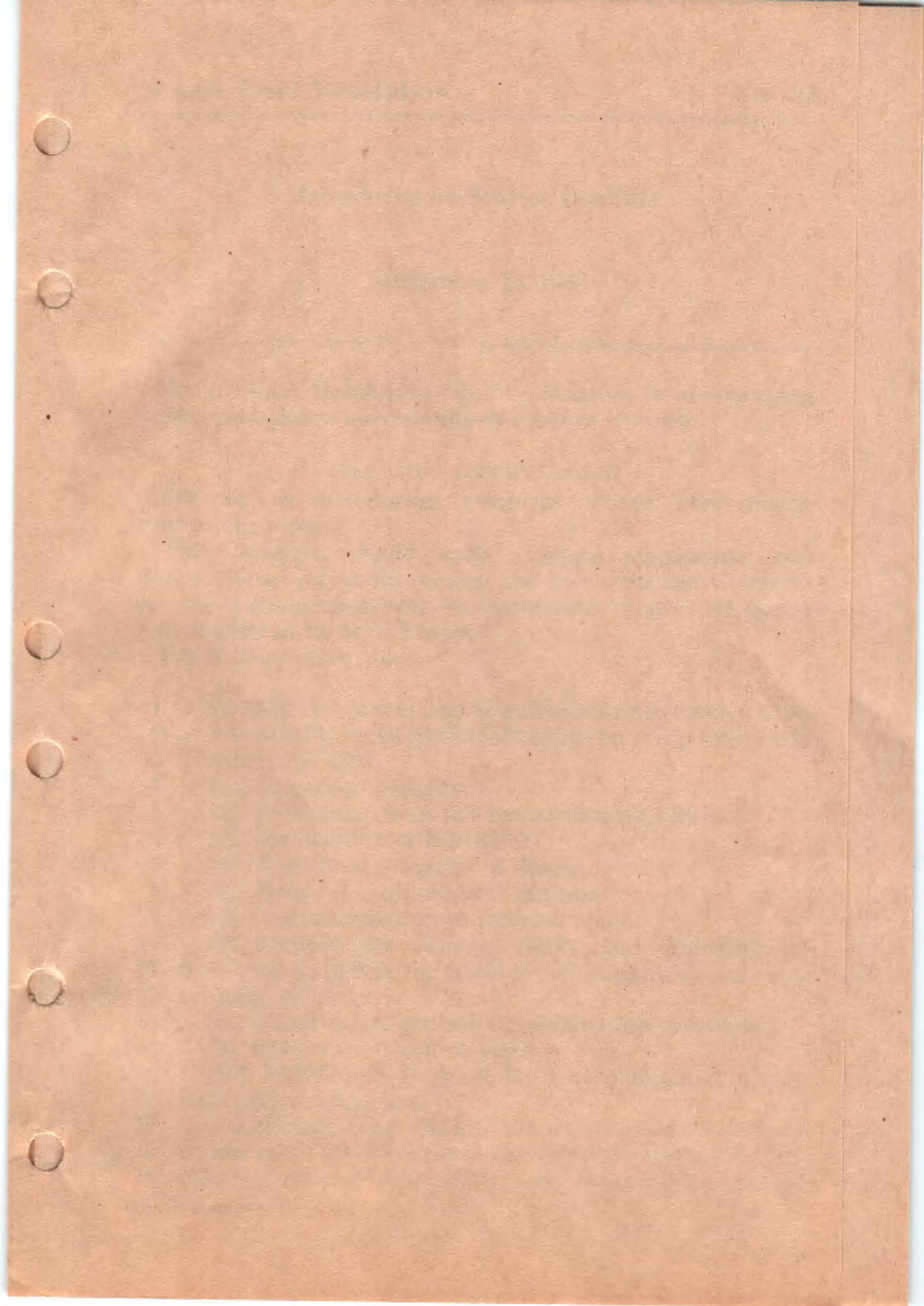
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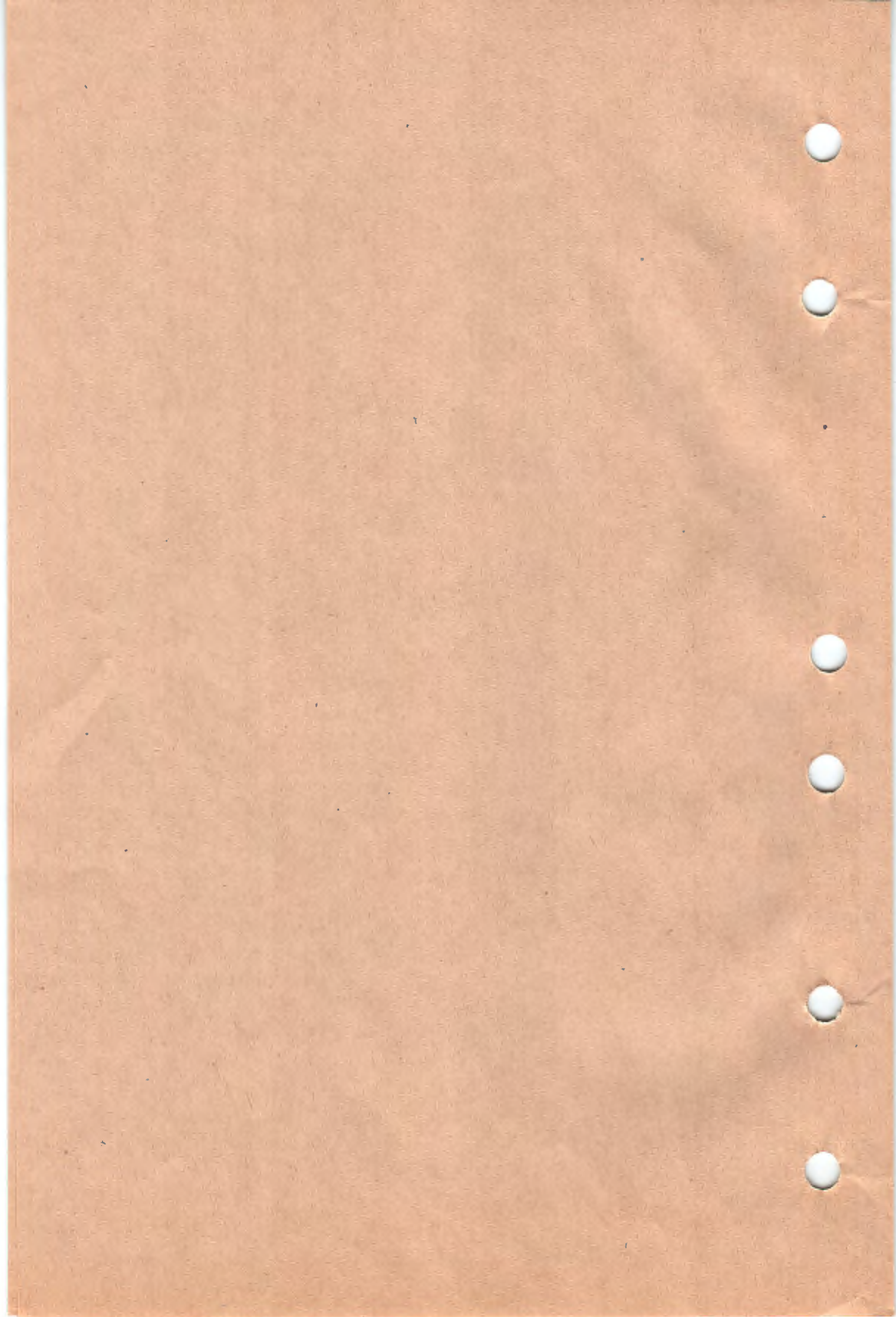
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Introduced by Senator Doolittle

September 15, 1983

Senate Joint Resolution No. 35—Relative to restoring passive self-defense of the continental United States.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SJR 35, as introduced, Doolittle. Defense of the United States.

This measure would make various declarations regarding restoring passive self-defense of the continental United States.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, America's entirely peaceful intentions are
2 starkly demonstrated by our conscious nuclear policy
3 of *Mutual Assured Destruction* (MAD) and the pervasive
4 influence of MAD upon America's basically inactive and
5 passive means of conventional weapons defense; and

6 WHEREAS, Pacifistic policies have submissively and
7 passively left our shores, sea lanes, skies, and virtually our
8 entire civilian population defenseless and open to Cuban
9 and Soviet attack; and

10 WHEREAS, America's inoffensive policies have done
11 virtually nothing to provoke the Soviets into believing we
12 intend to defend ourselves or attack the Soviet Union;
13 and

14 WHEREAS, In response, the Soviets have developed
15 and deployed massive military forces not only to protect
16 their homeland, but to wage nuclear and conventional
17 war; and

18 WHEREAS, The Soviets have implemented a broad
19 policy to insure the survival of their military forces,
20 political leaders and most of its civilian population, while
21 America has weakened defenses of our civilian

1 population inside the United States; and

2 WHEREAS, The Soviets have the world's only
3 operational ABM System, a very sophisticated ABM
4 system to defend Moscow; and

5 WHEREAS, In contrast, except for shelters to protect
6 a few top government leaders, neither our nation's
7 capitol nor any other American city has any ABM
8 defense, and, in 1976, the United States dismantled a
9 Safeguard ABM System, only half the size of Moscow's
10 present ABM system (now approaching the 100 missile
11 limit of SALT I); and

12 WHEREAS, The Soviets have greatly expanded the
13 deployment of SAM air defenses to about 5,000 missiles,
14 are rapidly replacing older SAM's with low altitude
15 SA-10's, and are moving toward a completely mobile SAM
16 system covering all weather conditions and all altitudes;
17 and

18 WHEREAS, American POW's and the widows and
19 children of MIA's can testify to the effectiveness of older
20 SAM systems in Vietnam; and

21 WHEREAS, The United States has fewer than 1,000
22 SAM air defense missiles in Europe and a handful in
23 Florida, since hundreds of U.S. based SAM's were retired
24 by 1970 except for 4 SAM batteries, while the Cubans
25 have 24 SAM batteries; and

26 WHEREAS, The Soviets have long distance, all water
27 artillery capabilities, while the United States has no such
28 coastal defenses; and

29 WHEREAS, American artillery defenses are minimal
30 and intended only for short distances, fair weather and
31 daylight use; and

32 WHEREAS, The Soviets have 4,500 interceptor aircraft
33 to defend its homeland, compared with a total of 1,500
34 American interceptors, mostly assigned to defend
35 Europe; and

36 WHEREAS, There are only about 250 interceptors
37 assigned to defend the continental United States (153
38 F106's, 90 F-4's, and 18 F-15's assigned to six USAF
39 squadrons and ten weekend reserve units), compared to
40 1,400 interceptors for U.S. air defense in 1961; and

1 WHEREAS, All American interceptors are over 20
2 years old and none defend against low altitude cruise
3 missiles; and

4 WHEREAS, The Soviets have begun deployment of
5 advanced "Look-Down, Shoot-Down" Foxhound
6 interceptors and sophisticated cruise missiles; and

7 WHEREAS, Cuba has 50 Samlet coastal defense
8 missiles and America has none; and

9 WHEREAS, The Soviets have deployed GALOSH
10 ABM interceptor missiles, and the United States has
11 nothing comparable; and

12 WHEREAS, The Soviets have tested high energy laser
13 systems for land- and sea-based air defense, and has had
14 killer satellites for a decade, and in response, the United
15 States is still only researching such modern air defenses;
16 and

17 WHEREAS, The Soviets have developed new, very
18 large phased array radars capable of detecting low level
19 cruise missiles, and have 7,000 other operational radars
20 throughout the U.S.S.R.; and

21 WHEREAS, The Soviet radar system is a layered,
22 redundant system including over-the horizon
23 capabilities, launch detection satellites, and "hen house"
24 radars on their borders, as well as the newer phased array
25 radars (the size of football fields on end) with 360 degree
26 protection; and

27 WHEREAS, In contrast, the United States has
28 systematically reduced its obsolete distant early warning
29 (DEW) radars and our technically sophisticated AWAC
30 and satellites are now matched by the Soviets; and

31 WHEREAS, 77 aircraft violated United States air space
32 in 1983, and American proposals for High Frontier or
33 other purely self-defensive capabilities in space are
34 derisively called "star wars" in our press; and

35 WHEREAS, The Soviets have over 400 mine laying and
36 sweeping warships, and in response the United States has
37 22 mine sweepers, with the capacity to keep only two
38 American coastal ports open; and

39 WHEREAS, The Soviet defense program for civilian
40 populations has equal military ranking with offensive

1 military preparations, and requires civil defense facilities
2 in the construction of all new buildings; and

3 WHEREAS, In contrast, the United State's civil
4 defense ranks below preparations for a hundred year
5 earthquake and civil defense facilities are the rare
6 exception in the construction of any United States
7 buildings (except for members of Congress); and

8 WHEREAS, The Soviets have assigned 35-40 active
9 general officers, 100 thousand full-time personnel, and 20
10 million part-time workers to civil defense, while the
11 United States has assigned lower level officers and few
12 personnel to civil defense; and

13 WHEREAS, The Soviets have a three year officer
14 school devoted exclusively to civil defense, has made civil
15 defense compulsory learning for its children in the 2nd,
16 5th, and 9th grades, and in summer camps, while the
17 United States discontinued civil defense training in its
18 schools in the 1960's; and

19 WHEREAS, The Soviets believe they can save 110,000
20 of their top leadership and plan to save all but 5 to 8
21 percent of their civilian population even in an all-out
22 nuclear war, while America finds even passive defenses,
23 except for members of Congress, unthinkable; and

24 WHEREAS, The Soviets practice mass evacuation
25 exercises twice every year, while the United States has
26 encountered opposition from Congress, small towns, and
27 peace activists even to the idea of civil defense; and

28 WHEREAS, The Soviets spent \$4.80 per capita on civil
29 defense in 1980 while the United States spent 45¢ per
30 capita; and

31 WHEREAS, After the Cuban Missile Crisis, President
32 Kennedy requested \$209 million for low cost shelters, but
33 Congress rejected a lesser program of \$175 million, and
34 the California Legislature rejected use of Federal funds
35 for civil defense in 1983; now, therefore, be it

36 *Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of*
37 *California, jointly,* That the Legislature of the State of
38 California finds and declares as follows:

39 (1) The United States is by the nature of its people a
40 pacifist and isolationist country which has proven its

1 commitment to peace, even at the expense of an America
2 open to attack by land, air, and sea;

3 (2) The Soviet Union is by the nature of the actions of
4 its government an aggressive and expansionist nation
5 which has talked peace and practiced mass murder and
6 war for nearly 70 years;

7 (3) The government of the United States of America
8 has an obligation to preserve the life, liberty, property,
9 and the pursuit of happiness of its citizens;

10 (4) Appeasement and unilateral reductions in passive
11 defenses as well as offensive weapons have neither
12 stopped Soviet aggression and expansion nor brought
13 peace in our time;

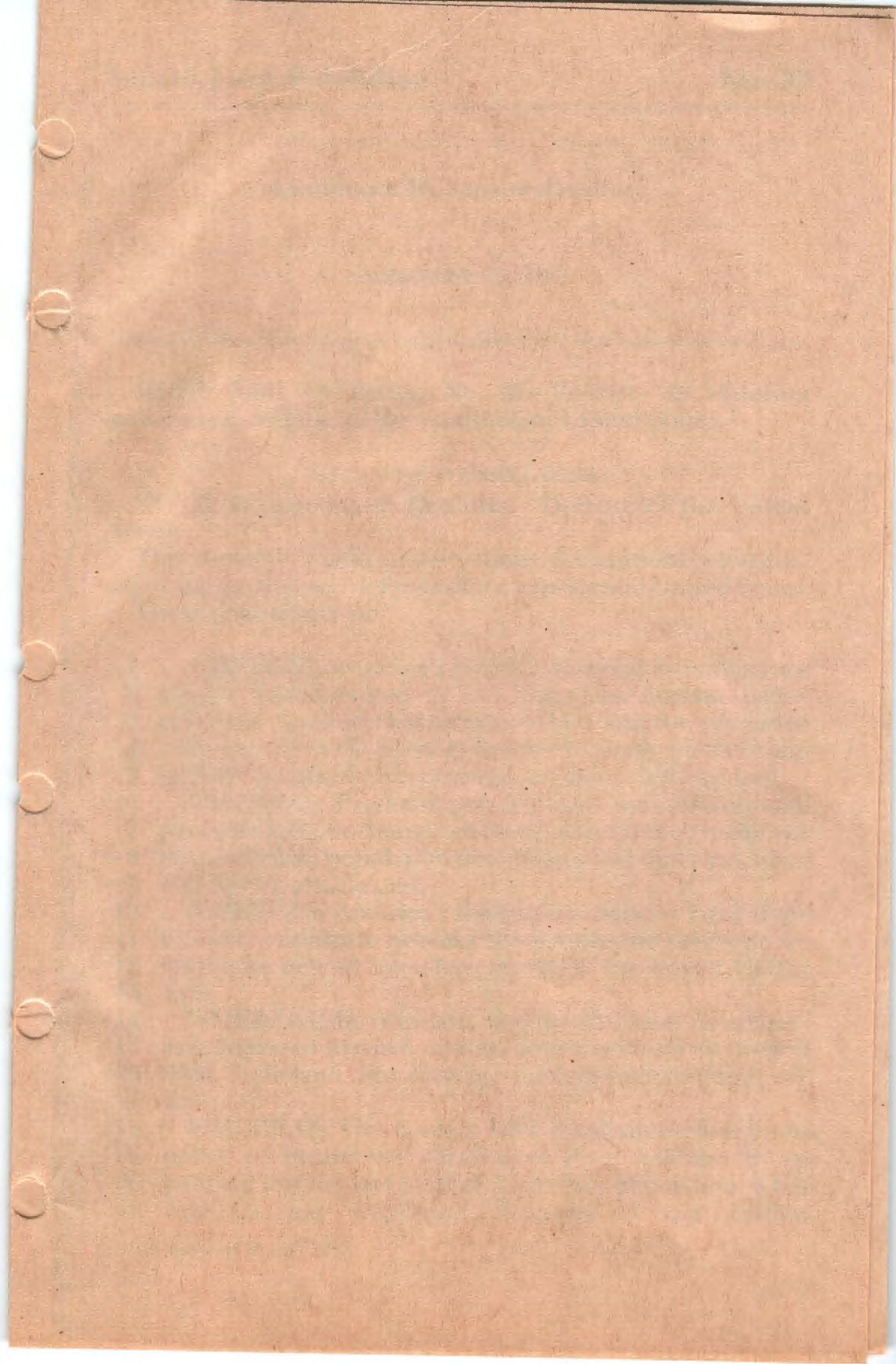
14 (5) The government of the United States should no
15 longer support a national defense policy of pacifism
16 proven by our woefully inadequate coastal defenses, air
17 defenses, and civil defenses;

18 (6) We must at a minimum substantially increase our
19 military expenditures for purely defensive purposes such
20 as radar, sonar, AWACS, satellite surveillance, coastal
21 artillery, interceptor aircraft, SAMS, ABM's, laser and
22 particle beam weapons and civil defense; and

23 (7) To do less would be to submit the American people
24 to blackmail, appeasement, and ultimately a whimpering
25 surrender not worthy of our free, decent, and peace
26 loving citizens; and be it further

27 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit
28 copies of this resolution to the President and Vice
29 President of the United States, to the Speaker of the
30 House of Representatives, and to each Senator and
31 Representative from California in the Congress of the
32 United States.

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SENATOR JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

Senator John Doolittle has brought a new generation of leadership to the California State Senate.

A Native Californian, John Doolittle graduated with Honors from the University of California, received his law degree from McGeorge School of Law, and engaged in private practice and government service until 1979.

In his first attempt at elective office, John Doolittle defeated an entrenched liberal Democrat Senator in the major upset of the 1980 election year.

Senator Doolittle's rapid rise in the Senate has been no less dramatic. In his first two years in office, Senator Doolittle was appointed Chairman of the Senate Constitutional Amendments Committee and was selected as Republican Whip, the third highest position within the Senate GOP leadership.

Senator Doolittle strongly believes that government's number one responsibility is to preserve order and he is recognized by Republicans and Democrats alike as an author of tough anti-crime legislation. A principal co-author of the Victims' Bill of Rights, Senator Doolittle has also introduced legislation toughening sentences for juvenile felons and requiring parolees to register with local law enforcement authorities.

Senator Doolittle has also authored or co-authored legislation on a variety of other subjects ranging from judicial reform and infectious waste disposal to water development and the easing of agricultural regulations. He has taken tough stands opposing the Peripheral Canal, handgun control, and is a firm supporter of the death penalty.

Senator Doolittle strongly believes in limited, constitutional government, the free enterprise system, and greater fiscal and personal responsibility. A supporter of equal educational and economic opportunity, Senator Doolittle advocates a realignment of state spending priorities so limited government resources can effectively serve the needy and encourage greater self-reliance in those capable of their own support.

In addition to his other leadership responsibilities, Senator Doolittle is Vice-Chairman of the Business and Professions Committee and serves as a member of the Agriculture and Water Resources Committee, the Judiciary Committee, the Local Government Committee, and the Insurance, Claims, and Corporations Committee.

Senator Doolittle, his wife Julie Harlow Doolittle, and their son, John Jr., currently reside in Citrus Heights.

Background and Education

- Born 1950, a native Californian
- Education
 - B.A. (with Honors) University of California, Santa Cruz, 1972
 - J.D., McGeorge School of Law, the University of the Pacific Sacramento, 1978
- Married Julie Harlow, 1979
- Father of one son, John Jr.
- Northern California resident since 1964

Professional Experience

- Private law practice, 1978-Present
- Consultant, California Legislature
 - Drafted legislation to triple the length of rape sentences, which has dramatically decreased the incidence of rape in California.

Political History

- Elected State Senator in his first attempt at elective office, unseating the incumbent Democratic Dean of the Senate in the major upset of the 1980 election year.
- Appointed Senate Republican Whip during his first term in office, the third highest position in the Senate GOP leadership.
- Named Chairman of the Senate Constitutional Amendments Committee, one of the first freshmen Senators ever awarded a committee Chairmanship.
- Serves as Vice-Chairman of the Business and Professions Committee, member of: Agriculture and Water Resources Committee, Judiciary Committee, Local Government Committee, and Insurance, Claims, and Corporations Committee.

Key Legislation

- John Doolittle was a principal co-author of the Victims' Bill of Rights.
 - John Doolittle authored California's infectious waste disposal law, the toughest and most comprehensive of any state in the nation.
 - John Doolittle is recognized by Democrats and Republicans alike as an author of tough anti-crime legislation toughening sentences for juvenile felons and requiring parolees to register with local law enforcement authorities.
 - John Doolittle introduced a Constitutional Amendment to make California's judiciary more accountable and responsive.
-