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Please File For Comments Rule RM -9242 LPFM RADIO

*Entry 45
CIVIL BOOK
A. TH
DIFFERENT
CHAPTERS*

URGENT FOR ORIGINAL

Dear Chairman Kennard:

please file for RM-9242 LPFM RADIO

This is your statement Chairman sounds great but the NAB will not let you proceed, with LPFM RADIO this way they can keep Olga, Woman, Blacks, and Minority's, down, tell the NAB you are going to cut all FM stations down to 3000 kws, then there will be no interference, of any kind, allows a abundance of channels to coexist, the NAB is for community radio correct????????????? i dont think so

Finally, throughout all of our proceedings, we must seek to ensure that our booming communications markets are creating opportunities for participation by all Americans. We must move forward to ensure that we are providing opportunities for employment, access and ownership, particularly for those who remain underrepresented in the ownership and employment ranks of these businesses - minorities, women, the disabled.

The communications and information industries represent the fastest growing sectors of our economy - over \$800 billion last year. We should seek to create and expand opportunities in every sector of the communications marketplace and do all we can to make sure that no one is left behind.

Mr. D'Alessandro
94 angola estates

Thank you

lewes, delaware

1995801ga wants

a
LPFM STATION :: lets make it short: RM-9242
summit comments rm-9242

this is one point of many:

tell this to Mr. Fritz NAB

all **RECEIVED** local so called community stations owned by Conglomerates rates

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all have there 2 3 4 stations they own in one town in one building
hey
man thats COMMUNITY RADIO THEY DON'T EVEN BROADCAST FROM THE TOWN
WHERE
THERE LEGAL I.D. is ,back to Olga, everyone of the station so calle
d
Community stations within 60 miles of Olga(will not give her 2 ho
urs
of air time she has repeatedly said she would do it free there fav
orite
excuse is YOUR DOO_WOP MUSIC DONT FIT OUR COMMUNITY FORMAT AND THI
S
BLACK MUSIC BY TEENAGERS STARTED THE ROCK N ROLL ERA AND THE BRITI
SH
INVASION AND MORE.

Mr.D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes, Delaware 19958
303-945-1554

Dear Senator McCain:

I am i touch with many Constituents due to int
ernet
across america who want LPFM RADIO PASSED we will be watching, and
see
who supports, the Woman, Blacks and Minority's across america, who
legitimately, and within there american rights to have the acess to
ownership of LPFM RADIO. You may get re-elected in November, but thi
s
effort for LPFM will not stop in November but will continue for ev
er
until passed, so next elections several years from now you may have
a
rude awakeing, this effort gets larger every day, please dont let th
e NAB
and Radio Conglomerates tell you how to run our government for the
people not the NAB.

Mr.D'Alessandro Dear Chairman Kennard, and
Commissioner's:

Please File FOR LPFM RULE RM-9242

thank you
Mr.D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates

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Lewes, Delaware 19958

Olga has no problem fileing for 100 watt
or
more, do you no problem she has, the FCC has priced her out of the
market with the Dictatorship type amount of the entry fee only the
rich
with absolute power can apply, and afford, it it is inperative that
you
give her, and Woman, Blacks, and Minoritys a opportunity to own a Rad
io
Station LPFM, Dont let the NAB etc Rule you, and the air ways for
greed, and nothing more.

The Politics of Policy

The FCC has another more subtle reason for its refusal to allow th
e
existence of low-power radio: the near-total policy vacuum regardi
ng
community radio in the U.S. This vacuum has ensured that the
development of community radio in this country has only been allow
ed
within the limits determined by the existing public radio
establishment. This is largely responsible for the legal difficult
ies
low-power radio advocates are now facing. In the late 1970s and ea
rly
1980s, organized political pressure on the FCC regarding community
radio did not come from grassroots activists, but from an institut
ional
alliance between National Public Radio (NPR) and the National
Federation of Community Broadcasters (NFCB). Laboring under the
impression that the available slots on the FM band were rapidly
disappearing, the NPR/NFCB alliance pushed for what they called th
e
"professionalization" of public and community radio. In 1978 both
organizations convinced the FCC to constrict the activities and nu
mber
of 10-watt stations and give preferential treatment to their wealt
hier
higher-wattage counterparts. To accomplish this policy triumph, NP
R and
the NFCB presented a series of recommendations to the FCC regardin
g the
future of community radio. In their 1980 book, Radio in the Televi
sion

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Age, Peter Fornatale and Joshua Mills note the content of these suggestions:

"(1) stations of less than 100 watts will be required to move to the commercial spectrum, if any room is available. If not, they will be allowed to stay in the non-commercial band only if they can prove that they will not interfere with any other stations.

(2) Low-power stations will no longer be protected from interference, in effect losing all practical spectrum-use rights.

(3) Low-power stations must operate at least 36 hours a week and at least 5 hours a day.

(4) Stations broadcasting less than 12 hours a day will be required to share their frequencies in agreements created and enforced by the FCC. As has been noted elsewhere, the FCC has gone well beyond even the most stringent provisions. "

The most unexpected consequence of the attempted consolidation of non-commercial radio in the U.S. has been the low-power radio movement.

A movement was created comprised of precisely those operations whose existence the public radio establishment aimed to prohibit, founded by those whose interests this same establishment repeatedly claimed to serve. Most interesting is the adoption by the FCC in the Dunifer case of the core concept which propped up the arguments used by the public radio alliance in their palace coup: spectrum scarcity. Representatives of NPR and the NFCB argued that since FM frequencies were scarce, the limited space in the noncommercial portion of the FM band should not be taken up by "unprofessional" operations with the kind of range and (implicitly) limited appeal of low-power radio. Of course, spectrum

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scarcity, where it can be said to exist at all, is not a natural condition, but an imposed one. It has been created by the spectrum management and use policies of the FCC, not by the activities of 10-watt broadcasters.

More specifically, it has been the deregulatory policies the FCC has followed since 1980 which have put the most pressure on remaining frequencies.

Deregulation has resulted in drastic over-licensing of the FM band and a subsequent and predictable wave of station bankruptcies. These are convenient facts those who are now building continental networks by scooping up large number of stations at bargain-basement prices from overextended entrepreneurs trying to get out of a business in which monstrous economies of scale predominate. The most important fact to understand in relation to the arguments of spectrum scarcity adopted by the NPR/NFCB alliance is that, as deregulation began in earnest in 1980, those claiming to represent public and community radio did not fight the policy or offer any practical alternatives for the independent development of non-commercial radio, but instead entered into a tactical alliance with the FCC and in the end became beneficiaries of a disastrous policy. The legal inadmissibility of low-power radio is not due to any potent interference problems that might arise or a crowded radio spectrum. It is due to the self-interest of those who are most able to divide non-commercial spectrum space between themselves and influence policy-makers to transform this self-interest into law.

In contrast the Canadian experience with unlicensed and low-power radio has been made possible only by an arduous decades-long process of policy development, refinement and implementation, a process that early unlicensed experiments helped to initiate. The result has been a community radio sector which has steadily expanded from a few stations

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the late 1960s to several hundred today. More importantly true public access community radio has been legitimized by the state as despite the occasional factional domination of one station or another and the chronic financial difficulties many stations face, community radio is legally recognized, clearly defined, and firmly established in almost every region of the country. The process of policy development has not occurred in the United States and recent developments have made any possibility of a workable policy defining and solidifying the limits of the community radio even more remote.

The main lesson for U.S. activists to take away from Canadian community radio is that nothing is as important as a clear and practical working definition which sets the terms through which community radio can find its voice and govern its everyday operations. This definition does not necessarily have to be sanctioned by the state nor must it be enshrined in law, but it must exist and it must sooner or later come to define the agreed-upon limits of the form. The kind of collective definition found in Canada has allowed for change based on consensus, not force and this, in turn, has built solidarity between stations. All stations who have accepted the general definition of community radio are now implicitly allied with one another. If one station is attacked all stations are attacked; what happens to one can happen to all. The range of possible responses to the inevitable encroachment of blind power and destructive capital is wider and stronger. With this in mind it becomes less difficult to imagine a series of low-power storefront radio operations across the U.S. whose only responsibilities are to register for the use of regional frequencies set aside for community access and

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to reflect and record the needs and desires of their participants,
listeners, or detractors. Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion
, or
prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of
speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to
assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of
grievances. Application for Broadcast License
To Chairman Kennard:, and The FCC Commissioner's

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph L. D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes, Delaware 19958
Phone 302-945-1554

We exercise and or put in to action our Legal, and Civil Rights, and
abide by the Law Of a free Democracy, Governed by and for the
people, with fair, responsible, and, accountable representation by ou
r
Elected Officials, and Independent Government Branches as noted The
FCC, .:

1. From the Bill of Rights: "Congress shall make
no
law respecting
an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise
thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press..."

2. Article 19: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and
expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without
interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ide
as
through any media and regardless of frontiers."

We Request a Immediate FM frequency Broadcast Lic
ense
and or, Freedom to deviate from abuse of liberty. :, and civil
rights, under the Democracy that we live in and under.

1. License A.88.3 FM Frequency, 24 hours per day 50 Watts.
to be Non-Commercial, and Educational, to play music
, and
teach about, Black American Rythem & Blues Doo-WOP Music, which is a
n

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American Cultural, A Music Art Form, and A Part of American Heritage, which was abused and Denied Air Play During the 1950's because the Boys and Girls and i mean Pre-Teenagers and Teenagers, where Black, and the Radio Station back then where Predominately White, you know what it is 1998 and it still the same as a matter of knowledge it is worse extent.:

2. License B.88.3 FM Frequency. Special Event License 6 Hours per-week 24 hours per-month for 1 year. Non-Commercial, Educational same As Above for License A.

please send License .

thank you sincerely
Mr. & Mrs. D'Alessandro

U.S. Department of Justice
Americans with Disabilities Act
ADA HOME PAGE

<Picture: bar>

I Also file for a License through the ADA

The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in employment, programs and services provided by state and local governments, goods and services provided by private companies, and in commercial facilities.

The ADA was signed into law on July 26, 1990. It contains requirements for new construction, for alterations or renovations to buildings and facilities, and for improving access to existing facilities of private companies providing goods or services to the public. It also requires

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that State and local governments provide access to programs offered to the public. The ADA also covers effective communication with people with disabilities, eligibility criteria that may restrict or prevent access, and requires reasonable modifications of policies and practices that may be discriminatory.

The ADA gives the Department of Justice (DOJ) authority to issue regulations for title II and III of the ADA and to provide technical assistance and enforcement. The Department also has authority to certify that a State or local accessibility code is equivalent to the ADA's requirements for new construction and alterations.

Mr. D'Alessandro

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mr. D'Alessandro". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a long, thin horizontal line that spans across the width of the signature.

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