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From: "Joseph D'Alessandro" <jdman@magpage.com>  
To: A4.A4(FCCINFO)  
Date: Fri, Oct 2, 1998 12:31 PM  
Subject: ?

Date: October 01, 1998 at 15:15:37  
From: Joey D JoeyDeRicoD'Alessandro,  
Subject: NEWS FLASH Speech By Mr.Chairman Kennard Oct.1

( Dear Chairman Your Speech Starts Out  
Great,It States what i have been saying for several months)  
INSERT

Date: August 15, 1998 at 10:05:49

From: Mr.Joseph D'Alessandro  
Subject: To put on Public Record,A Lawsuit Aganist the FCC, for the  
following:

A.Violations Of My Civil Rights,and Civil Liberties:And Bill Of Rights,And  
My Constitution:

- 1.To make Distinctions in Treatment:
- 2.To show Partiality:
- 3.To show Prejudice:
- 4.To Discriminate:
- 5.Dictatorship:
- 6.Ethnics Violations

The Above Violations are do because The FCC,Has

taken the  
Communications Act's Of 1927 & 1934,Which Where Established for the  
American People,All The People,not Just The Rich and Wealthy,Radio  
Conglomerates,The NAB,or Investment Firms.The Act's where created for all  
people to have an Opportunity,to Compete,on a JUST AND HONEST,PRINCIPAL  
FOUNDATION.The FCC has Taken the Communications Act's of 1927 & 1934,and  
used it with Total Disregard Aganist 99.9 % of the Peoples Democracy.

Are You Scared of the NAB,and Congress,you never mention LPFM Broadcast  
Service,in any of your Speeches:

Why dont you Pray for Courage,i have been Praying for all 5 of you:)

Remarks of William E. Kennard  
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission  
Georgetown University Law Center Continuing Legal Education Seminar  
"The New FCC"  
Washington, D.C.  
October 1, 1998  
Good morning.

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List A B C D E



Today I am going to address the future of the Federal Communications Commission and how we should prepare to face the challenges of competition, digitization and convergence.

The FCC's immediate job is to foster and encourage the transition of the communications industry from a regulated to a competitive environment. In Section 1 of the Communications Act, Congress said it created the Commission "for the purpose of . . . making available to all the people of the United States, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex, a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide and world-wide wire and radio communications service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges, for the purposes of the national defense, [and] for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communication."

We must faithfully carry out the mandate that Congress gave us for competition, universal service, and efficient spectrum use in a manner that ensures fully competitive markets on a permanent, sustainable basis.

#### Six Key Responsibilities of the FCC

Let me highlight six key responsibilities as we move to a competitive environment:

1. Eliminate or mitigate bottlenecks and maintain a competitive market structure. The key to a "pro-competitive, deregulatory" communications policy is competition rather than monopoly. We must act to remove bottlenecks where the exercise of market power permits them to appear and we must maintain a competitive market structure. This means establishing interconnection standards for telecommunications technologies where warranted, overseeing compatibility standards, and establishing the obligations, where necessary, of firms to extend services to others.
2. Deregulating communications services when consumers can choose the best combination of price, service and quality for their needs. This is the "de-regulatory" part of the "pro-competitive, deregulatory" approach. This means writing fair rules of competition, eliminating and discarding regulations no longer necessary (like we're doing in the Biennial Review currently underway), and finding sensible ways to regulate non-competitive services that remain -- and having the wisdom to distinguish between the two.
3. Protecting consumers. As we move towards a competitive marketplace and encourage wider entry, we need to acknowledge that not all competitors are scrupulous, and not all means of garnering competitive advantages are fair to consumers, especially those consumers who are used to obtaining telecommunications services from regulated monopolists.
4. Promoting efficient use of the electromagnetic spectrum. Assuring that the spectrum is used efficiently and flexibly, and that those licensed to use it can do so free of unwarranted interference. Promoting efficient use

does not, however, mean micromanaging that use. Experience has shown us that broad flexibility for licensees enhances efficient use of the spectrum, and permits licensees and the marketplace to develop the products that consumers want.

5. *Strengthening the community.* Our communications laws have never reflected only economic efficiency. They have always embraced more: that communications services should be widespread, tie our communities together, and help us build a stronger, more prosperous, and safer world with greater opportunity for all and opportunities for a wide range of voices to be expressed publicly. We must ensure that communications embodies the American values in the law: universal service to promote ubiquitous phone service and economic opportunity for all Americans, including rural areas, classrooms, and rural health centers; access for people with disabilities; spectrum for public safety needs; elimination of market entry barriers for small business and new entrants; and diversity of ownership and employment.

6. *Advancing our guiding principles world-wide.* Even in 1934, Congress recognized that we needed world-wide communications services. The communications industry is truly global today. As the world leader in communications services and innovation, the U.S. sets the standard for promoting open and competitive markets.