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From: indra allen <oneofeach@webtv.net>
 To: K1DOM.K1PO1(BKENNARD),FCCMAIL.SMTPNLM("wifponline"~~@~~Federal Communications Commission
 Date: Sun, Apr 18, 1999 8:07 PM
 Subject: Microradio

Office of Secretary

Dear Mr. Kennard,

As a musical group that has been together 11 years and is now recording our 2nd album, we are very happy that you are offering us all this great opportunity to bring about the microradio band. Not only would that benefit us as musicians looking for ways to get our music out to those who would want it, but it would enrich the lives of a great number of people who: 1)are house-bound, 2)speak and understand best a language other than English, 3)have interests &/or concerns of a local nature or of activities &/or research of a specific nature. The concentration of the bigger media has pushed the individual citizen so far from reach of others who might want or use their information, that our democracy is threatened. The Internet and email, of course, are helping us overcome this to some extent, but microradio would be a priceless tool for us as citizens - and one that will, if we can make it happen, leave a valuable legacy for the generations to come.

One of Each

- personnel: Indra Allen
- Dan Bertolucci
- Patrick O'Connell
- Sean Silverman

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Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

From: Roxx <goddess@micron.net>
To: K2DOM.K2PO1(WKENNARD)
Date: Sun, Apr 11, 1999 12:43 AM
Subject: low power fm comment

As a commercial radio professional for over 20 years, I am extremely hopeful for the passing of legal low power fm radio stations in the near future. I have seen much abuse of commercial radio, especially since the de-regulation process. Low power FM stations would get back to a grassroots, personal and honest approach to radio that has been completely lost in the recent corporate shuffle.

I personally would love the opportunity to create a community radio station in Boise, Idaho. I've heard other similar formats on the west coast, and low power FM would enable our community to hear more diverse music and interviews.

Hopefully the FCC will consider all of the good things that could come from microradio legalization. Many people wanting to do this are good citizens just needing radio access. I hope all of the details can get smoothed out so this is a reality, I would be one of the first to sign up!

Thanks for reviewing my comments.

Rochelle Smith
KFXJ Production Director/midday jock
Boise, Idaho

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APR 29 1999

From: <DHarrisonn@aol.com>
To: K2DOM.K2PO1(WKENNARD)
Date: Mon, Apr 12, 1999 7:11 PM
Subject: Low Power FM

Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary



Der Commissioner,

Having worked both in this country and in developing countries to provide local communications, I am aware of the usefulness of low power broadcast fm radio.

I understand the reservations and potential problems that the FCC faces in allowing low power, but know that your organization has the professional ability to surmount the problems.

Please count me as a firm supporter of low power FM. Please find a way to keep our democratic process and free speech.

Thanks for your work,

Dennis Harrison-Noonan
3633 Alpine Road
Madison, WI. 53704
KA0JYK

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Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary



From: <Kramla@aol.com>
To: K2DOM.K2PO1(WKENNARD)
Date: Tue, Apr 13, 1999 2:45 AM
Subject: Microradio

Dear Chairman Kennard,

I am writing in support of microradio. It will fulfill a great need in our community, and a breath of fresh air from the similar-sounding commercial stations. I urge the FCC to allow low-power radio in the United States. And please don't forget the pioneers of micro-radio, who blazed the way and were broadcasting before its legalization. They should not be punished any further. They should be thanked. And the best way to do that is to legalize microradio and let them return to the air.

I urge you to support this action.

Sincerely,

Mark Helfrich
4213 Tracy Street
Los Angeles, CA 90027

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From: "David W. Goddard" <bark@flash.net>
To: K2DOM.K2PO1(WKENNARD)
Date: Sun, Apr 18, 1999 12:55 PM
Subject: Low Power Fms

Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

Sir,

Im very interested in the Low power Fms.I have some questions for you.I know your very busy,but Id like some info.

Will it be possible to have 500 watt FM stations?

Ive heard of a web site coming up where you can put in a city,and get back open frequencies for that city.When will this site be open,and what is its address?

And finnally,the most important.What fees will be involved,other than hardware on my part?This is asked because Im not of great monetary means,and Im concerned this may hold me back?

Thank you very much.

David W.Goddard
bark@flash.net

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APR 29 1999

From: Jenn Guitart <jennjenn@brown.edu>
To: K1DOM.K1PO1(BKENNARD)
Date: Mon, Apr 19, 1999 12:16 AM
Subject: Comments to the Chairman

Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary



Jenn Guitart (jennjenn@brown.edu) writes:

Mr. William Kennard:

I am writing in support of low-power radio. I have read several articles on the issue, and believe very strongly that allowing small, non-corporate organizations to broadcast at low wattage is essential if this country is to claim that it is a democracy. I am aware of the proposal currently under consideration to allow such broadcasting, and I urge you to do everything within your power to ensure that this proposal is passed.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Guitart

Server protocol: HTTP/1.0
Remote host: 128.148.175.24
Remote IP address: 128.148.175.24

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From: Tom Mouton <RadioJocks@aol.com>
To: K1DOM.K1PO1(BKENNARD)
Date: Tue, Apr 20, 1999 2:43 PM
Subject: Comments to the Chairman

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Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

Tom Mouton (RadioJocks@aol.com) writes:

Mr. Kennard,

In response to low powered broadcasting. It is ok with me, simply because big radio is taking over and the little guys are getting squeezed out.

I wish they had a station here in Baton Rouge, that would allow a local feel, with local artist and smaller rates for advertisers.

The mom and pop stores can't afford to advertise anymore. Let it happend. Please vote yes so we better serve the local community.

Best Regards,
Tom

Server protocol: HTTP/1.0
Remote host: 152.163.213.178
Remote IP address: 152.163.213.178

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Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

From: Miriana Dodson <gerda@winedeviants.com>
To: K1DOM.K1PO1(BKENNARD)
Date: Tue, Apr 20, 1999 5:36 PM
Subject: Comments to the Chairman

Miriana Dodson (gerda@winedeviants.com) writes:

Re: FCC proposal to issue very low-power licences.
Please do not listen to the NAB/RAB! I am very interested in allowing my community to legally have a low-power (or several) station to serve the community! Like a newspaper, but on air. With so few owners who run many different stations (deregulation), it is imperative that the people of each community have a voice of their own. Not one that is controlled by an owner who lives in another state and who programs a satellite feed into the community.
The small communities are being hardest hit because often the financial resources to own a station in their own community is not feasible! Why should I have to listen to a station with a satellite feed from Atlanta, complain to the owner in Chicago and sit back to listen because I have no other choice in music in San Luis Obispo?
Please allow for low-power licences.

Server protocol: HTTP/1.1
Remote host: 209.162.45.91
Remote IP address: 209.162.45.91

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From: <ecclesrs76@juno.com>
To: K2DOM.K2PO1(WKENNARD)
Date: Wed, Apr 14, 1999 5:59 PM
Subject: ?

Dear Sir:

I would like to tell you that my favorite radio station is KOKF 90.9FM in Oklahoma City. It is to my understanding that the FCC is coming out with low power FM translators for non-commercial stations. It is also to my understanding that KOKF is looking in to getting a license for this type of transmission. I would like to suggest that 91FM would be a perfect candidate. This station has made a major impact on the community and reaches the lives of many teens and adult through its music and ministry. If you would please consider them for this new format I really feel that it would be worth your efforts. This format should be everywhere. If you have any questions you can e-mail me at techie16@juno.com. If you would like to hear the format you can check that out at www.kokf.com. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Ryan Eccles

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Office of Secretary



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From: jdman <jdman@magpage.com>
To: William Kennard <wkennard@fcc.gov>
Date: Sun, Apr 11, 1999 6:33 AM
Subject: (no subject)

Honorable Senators, and Congressman:

US The Department Of Justice Civil
Rights Division:
BILL LANN LEE
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Ed Fritz of The NAB, A Country Bumpkin. Covers his
Pal Trent Lott:

Senator Trent Lott, Rep. Billy Tauzin, Ed Fritz of
The NAB, Belongs to
the
Triangle to Stop the FCC from Provideing, LPFM
RADIO SERVICE
TO
Woman, Blacks, Hispanics, and the Less Fortunate !!!!
As Proposed By
FCC
Docket MM-99-25 LPFM Community Broadcast Service, a
Free
Enterprise for
Community Members:

Trent Lott and the NAB

From the archives.....
http://augustachronicle.com/stories/040798/bus_124-3316.shtml

Lobbyist wins key battles for
broadcasters

Web posted Apr. 07 at 02:34 AM

NAB data

By Jeannine Aversa
Associated Press

LAS VEGAS -- Eddie Fritts, a small-town
broadcaster from
Mississippi, was written off by some as a country
bumpkin

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when he became the broadcasting industry's top lobbyist 16 years ago.

But under his presidency, the National Association of Broadcasters has gotten each of the 1,600 broadcast companies a second TV channel for free; persuaded Congress to make it easier for TV and radio companies to own more stations and keep their licenses longer; beat efforts to regulate liquor ads; and forced rival cable companies to carry local TV stations on their systems.

Little wonder, then, that Fritts, 57, still president of the NAB, which is meeting here, is considered one of the most effective lobbyists in Washington.

His next challenge: KILL LPFM !!! Stopping the Federal Communications Commission from forcing broadcasters to give political candidates free air time for ads. And he'll be involved in efforts crucial to the industry to get cable TV systems to carry broadcasters' new digital TV signals.

When Fritts became NAB president in 1982, the inside-the-Beltway crowd thought: "This guy is going to be in over his head," recalls Andrew Schwartzman, whose law firm, the Media Access Project, has done battle with Fritts. "In fact, Eddie is crackerjack smart and very effective. ... He'll roll anyone that stands in the way."

His ambitious drive is masked by a folksy, easygoing demeanor. "I think there is a coolness about him, sort of a Caribbean coolness," oh please..... stop! said Rep. Billy Tauzin, R-La., whose House Commerce subcommittee oversees broadcasting policy.

Fritts, who declined to be interviewed, has mastered the Washington insider's role of shepherding his constituents to build grass-roots support for the industry's positions in lawmakers' home states.

"Being a vocal advocate in Washington and across the country -- making noise so to speak -- about our issues is much easier than what our members must do," Fritts said in a speech last year.

He also is able to get member companies whose business interests are widely diverse to present a unified front, lawmakers say.

For instance, television giant NBC, for instance, is big in cable, but doesn't own radio stations. CBS is one of the largest owners of radio stations; the parent companies of ABC and Fox both own movie studios.

NAB's members include the ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox networks, affiliated stations and independent stations covering large and small markets.

Having a unified front was instrumental in getting the industry a major break from regulations in the 1996 telecommunications law.

Back in 1983, NAB's lobbying was so ineffective that Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., a friend of the industry, declared at its convention: "You can't lobby your way out of a paper bag."

Another thing that makes Fritts effective is the power of the media, says Common Cause, which is facing off against the industry in the debate over free air time for politicians.

Broadcasters are successful in Washington in large part because they have the power to shape the news and control how and if politicians get on the air, Common Cause says.

Broadcasters reject this notion, which also has been made by Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., and former FCC Chairman Reed Hundt. Both lost in their efforts to get broadcasters to pay for the valuable second channels, which will be used to provide improved digital TV.

The NAB contributed \$626,165 -- mostly to Republicans -- from 1995 through 1997 in contributions to political candidates and soft money to political parties, according to Common Cause.

Fritts also has friends in the right places. He was a University of Mississippi classmate of Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., and has longtime connections with fellow Mississippian and former Republican Party chairman Haley Barbour, now a lobbyist whose clients include CBS.

Fritts began his broadcasting career in radio. He sold the four AM and four FM stations in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana just after arriving at the NAB.

Now, says ABC's vice president Billy Pitts, by getting radio deregulated "Eddie Fritts has done as much for radio in the last decade as Guglielmo Marconi did in the first decade."

NAB data

Radio broadcasters created the National Association of Broadcasters 1923 to fight having to pay the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, ASCAP,

copyright fees to music publishers when stations
played
their songs on the air.
MWeiss is absolutely right on the money here folks

NAB Staff: 180

Members: More than 5,000 radio stations and more
than
1,200 TV stations.

Budget: \$36 million

President: Eddie Fritts:

FAIR Fairness & Accuracy In
Reporting 130 W. 25th Street
New York, NY 10001

April 12, 1999

**ACTION ALERT: Broadcast Outlets Should Cover
Majority
Leader's Public Scandal**
CNN, New York Times Cover The Story, but Network
News Outlets
Still Silent
on Lott's Racist
Connections

Following a series of FAIR press releases and
syndicated columnists
covering Senate Majority Leader
Trent Lott's associations with the CCC (Council of
Conservative
Citizens),
CNN's Inside Politics
presented a thorough summary of the scandal on
January 13.

The very next day, the New York Times' John Kifner
focuses
considerable
attention on Lott's lies about
his connections to, and knowledge of, the CCC.
("Lott, and Shadow
of a
Pro-White Group.") Kifner was
interviewed by MSNBC as well.

Lott's record is clear: He has misled the public,
and the media,
through
his spokesman. When reporters
raised questions about Sen. Lott's ties to the
Council of Conservative

Citizens (CCC), Lott's press secretary, John Czwartacki, told the L.A. Times (12/13/98) that Lott "vaguely" remembered speaking to the group "over a decade ago" before he was a senator. He added that Lott "doesn't consider himself a member. Nor does he have first-hand familiarity or knowledge of their views."

Here's what's known:

1997: Lott holds a private meeting with the CCC in his DC office

1997: Lott endorsement of the CCC is circulated in the group's literature

1995: Lott addresses the Mississippi chapter of the CCC

1992: Lott praises the group as keynote speaker at the CCC's national convention

1991: Lott addresses the Mississippi chapter of the CCC

1989: Lott appears in CCC publication Citizens Informer with his uncle, a CCC executive, and cousin, a member

1990-1998: The Citizens Informer publishes Senator Lott's column

Though Lott now repudiates the CCC, serious questions remain unanswered.

Given his prominent role in the impeachment hearings, Lott will undoubtedly be fielding questions from the news media. Those pursuing questions of the hypocrisy of elected officials should question

Lott about his own past, especially given his evasiveness on the issue.

ACTION: Broadcast news outlets have a responsibility to cover this story.

Recent reports from the New York Times, Washington Post (12/12, 12/16 &

12/19/98) and CNN are available. The media can also

Mr.D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes,Delaware 19958
302-945-1554

Copy :Nadine Strossen
New York Law School
57 Worth Street, New York, NY 10013-2960
(212) 431-2375; (212) 431-3295 (FAX)
nstrosse@counsel.com

People For the American Way
2000 M Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20036

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From: jdman <jdman@magpage.com>
To: William Kennard <wkennard@fcc.gov>
Date: Fri, Apr 9, 1999 8:46 AM
Subject: (no subject)

Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

I Exercise My Freedom Of Expression, and Free
Speech, Threw My Bill Of
Rights
and My Constitution of The Republic Of The United
States:

The Congress of the United States House of
Representatives:
The Congress of the United States House of The
Senate:
Date: March 4, 1999

Honorable Representatives:
Honorable Senators:

Edited by Mr. D'Alessandro:

NAB is one of the most effective lobbying
organizations in Washington,
thanks to its direct and Un-Ethical lobbying
involvement with lawmakers.

In recent years, NAB has won some significant
battles in Congress,
notably with the Help Of Congressman Billy Tauzin
of Louisiana, and the
Contributions of Several Hundred Thousands of
Dollars, Known as Soft
Money Which is not Reconized by the Federal Ethics
Committee:

Attempting to stop the creation of LPFM Broadcast
Service, as Proposed
By The FCC in NPRM Docket MM-99-25, Consequently to
gain
Insidiously and By Treachery, to Deprive those
Americans who Seek
Free Enterprise, and There Constitutional Rights to
Own an Operate a
LPFM Community Broadcast Service, As Proposed By
NPRM by the
Federal Communications Commission.
*Passage of the 1992 Cable Act and the 1996
Telecommunications
Reform Act *Defeating attempts to create new
spectrum user fees
*Passage of legislation easing the use of auto
lease ads on radio
*Successfully blocking provisions in campaign

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reform legislation that would mandate free or further discounted time for political candidates

*Defeating attempts to limit the tax deductibility of alcohol advertising

*Preventing new performance rights from being applied to radio stations, saving millions in new royalties *Fighting for the spectrum TV

broadcasters will need for the transition to digital television

Your membership in NAB will ensure you have total access and Control of the American Publics Airways, and to the latest information on issues in Washington that will affect your Wallet. Make NAB membership a part of your Corrupt government activities.

As NAB President Edward Fritts told members in 1995: "No one has more sway with Members of Congress than the local broadcaster." HOW TO SHUT DOWN THE SOFT MONEY LAUNDROMAT

Congress must ban soft money now before it overwhelms our campaign finance laws and our political process. Ending the soft money system requires more than changing the labels put on money. It is not acceptable to impose so-called "limits" on soft money which would simply continue to allow soft money to flow into federal campaigns under a new name. The clear lines walling off corporate and union treasury money from political campaigns should not be breached.

Instead, a real ban on soft money must have three components:

*The national political parties and their congressional campaign committees should be prohibited from soliciting or receiving any money that does not comply with federal law. *Federal candidates and officeholders should be prohibited from raising, soliciting or directing any money that does not comply with federal law. *State parties should be required to spend only money permitted under federal law on any federal election activities.

The last point is of critical importance to an effective soft money ban. The soft money system cannot be banned at the national level and left to thrive at the state level, for doing so will simply leave the same abuses in place, just shifted down one level.

If state parties are left free to spend soft money on activities which benefit federal candidates, they will become the repositories of soft money and allow wealthy contributors, as well as corporate and union donors, to continue to give money to influence federal campaigns, and in return to get credit with the federal candidates they benefit. The effect will be that the soft money system we have today will be substantially left in place.

To answer the worn-out defense of the corrupt system, ending soft money is clearly constitutional. A letter released by the Brennan Center for Justice signed by 126 constitutional scholars stated that "Congress clearly possesses power to close the soft money loophole by restricting the source and size of contributions to political parties, just as it does for contributions to candidates, for use in connection with federal elections." The Supreme Court consistently has upheld contribution limits - to parties and multi-candidate PACs, as well as to candidates - as justified to prevent corruption or the appearance of corruption. Soft money donations clearly meet the Court's test: they are contributions which create corruption and the appearance of corruption.

It is perhaps not possible to address all the problems in the campaign finance system at once, but Common Cause's ongoing investigation has clearly illuminated the core problem of soft money. That problem can be addressed. Soft money can be banned. We know how to do it, and we know it can be done constitutionally. Taking action to end the corrupt soft

money system will be a enormous step to restoring
public respect and
honor for this institution and for our democracy

Citizens Alert:
Mr.D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes,Delaware 19958
1-302-945-1554

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Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary



From: joseph dalessandro <jdman@magpage.com>
To: William Kennard <wkennard@fcc.gov>
Date: Wed, Apr 21, 1999 8:25 PM
Subject: (no subject)

Subject: Docket FCC MM-99-25
Date: Wed, 21 Apr 1999 20:05:17 -0400
From: joseph dalessandro <jdman@magpage.com>
To: John_McCain@mccain.senate.gov

Congressman Tauzin and Commerce Committee Please Read and Discern !

Approve FCC Docket MM-99-25.

To Congressman:
To Senators:
To Federal Communications Commission:
To: US The Department Of Justice

Anti-Trust
Division
JOEL I. KLEIN
950 Pennsylvania Avenue,NW
Washington,DC 20530-0001

US The Department Of Justice Civil Rights Division:
BILL LANN LEE
950 Pennsylvania Avenue,NW
Washington,DC 20530-0001

ED FRITZ and NAB & CBS At There Best !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Subject: News Release: CBS Sued for Giving Hispanics Half Pay Under Guise
of

Aff. Action
Date: Tue, 13 Apr 1999 17:44:42 EDT
From: RACEBLIND@aol.com
To: undisclosed-recipients,;

PASS LPFM FCC Docket MM 99-25 Community Radio:

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CAMPAIGN FOR A COLORBLIND AMERICA
LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION
www.equalrights.com

NEWS RELEASE

Campaign Blasts CBS for Giving Hispanics Half Pay Under Guise of
Affirmative
Action: Blacklisted Hispanic Writer Files Landmark Lawsuit Against CBS
and
Writers Guild for \$138 Million

April 13, 1999 Contact: Marc Levin, (713) 626-0943 or (713)
906-1833

Houston, TX - The Campaign for a Colorblind America today blasted CBS
for
running a so-called "special access" program by which all Hispanic
writers
were forced into trainee positions which paid only half of the writers'
minimum wage that CBS negotiated with the Writers Guild of America west
(WGAW).

Migdia China-Varela, founder of the WGAW Latino Writers Committee, has
filed
suit against CBS and the WGAW for \$138.6 million dollars under the Equal

Protection Clause of the United States Constitution and Title VII of the
Federal Civil Rights Act.

Despite the fact that Varela had twenty years of writing experience and
credits on such well known programs as "Facts of Life, "Incredible
Hulk,"
and
"What's Happening Now," CBS automatically relegated her and other
Hispanic
writers to "trainee" positions that paid only half of the minimum wage for
writers specified in WGAW's contract with CBS.

Varela filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission
(EEOC) on July 6, 1994. According to Ms. Varela's testimony before
Congress
in October 21, 1997, after the EEOC office in Los Angeles tentatively
ruled

that there was "cause," the EEOC's files were "whisked away" to
Washington,

D.C. "due to the 'sensitive nature' of her charges and the 'controversy
surrounding affirmative action in California.'" This shift came shortly
after
a communication between CBS and/or the WGAW and the EEOC.

Following the EEOC's ultimate failure to act, Varela filed a class action suit (No.98-10064JSL) in the Central District of California United States District Court against CBS and WGAw on December 15, 1998. According to the

suit, since complaining that the so-called CBS "special access" program is discriminatory and filing her grievance with the EEOC, Varela has been blacklisted by the Hollywood establishment. After having received scores of

assignments for nearly twenty years, she hasn't received a single offer since filing her complaint with the EEOC.

Campaign for a Colorblind America Chairman Edward Blum stated, "This is a groundbreaking case, as it is one of the first in which a minority has challenged an affirmative action program. The Campaign for a Colorblind

America is outraged that CBS evidently subjected minorities to lower pay under the guise of affirmative action. This case shows that, rather than creating 'special access' programs, governments and corporations should simply treat all people equally without regard to race or ethnicity."

Campaign for a Colorblind America Executive Director Marc Levin added, "We applaud Ms. Varela for having the courage to stand up for equal employment opportunity."

The defense offered by CBS and WGAw is summarized in an April 6, 1999 letter from WGAw lawyer Mel Reich. It claims, "Varela does not have standing to challenge the affirmative action program since she is a member of the protected class."

However, Levin pointed out, "It is preposterous to argue that Ms. Varela should not be able to challenge a program that discriminates against her

and other qualified Hispanics simply because the program's architects label it 'affirmative action.' While CBS, WGAw, and the EEOC may believe that insidious wage discrimination on the basis of ethnicity is permissible if it is billed as an affirmative action program, we are confident that the courts

will conclude that the CBS "half pay" program for Hispanic writers violates

civil rights law."

Although the Campaign for a Colorblind America seeks to raise awareness about

this landmark case, it is not involved in the legal representation of Ms.

Varela. She is represented by Scott D. Myer of the Myer Law Firm. He can be

reached for comment on this case at (310) 277-3000 or at myerlaw@bestlawyer.com.

The Campaign for a Colorblind America is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. Its Board of Directors includes nationally prominent civil

rights activists, social scientists and legal scholars. The goal of the organization is to challenge race-based public policies and educate the public about the injustices of racial preferences. Since 1993, the Campaign

has challenged racially gerrymandered voting districts and race-based admission policies in public schools.

For further information regarding the Campaign for a Colorblind America's

views concerning this case, please contact Marc Levin at (713) 626-0943 or

(713) 906-1833.

Citizens Alert:
Mr.D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes,Delaware 19958
302-945-1554

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From: joseph dalessandro <jdman@magpage.com>
To: William Kennard <wkennard@fcc.gov>
Date: Tue, Apr 13, 1999 6:27 AM
Subject: (no subject)

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Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

To Congress:
To The Federal Communications Commission:
To Ed Fritz and the NAB:
To Jeff Baumann NAB:
To US The Department Of Justice
Anti-Trust Division
JOEL I. KLEIN
950 Pennsylvania Avenue,NW
Washington,DC 20530-0001

US The Department Of Justice
Civil Rights Division:
BILL LANN LEE
950 Pennsylvania Avenue,NW
Washington,DC 20530-0001

When the Framers of the Constitution settled that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech," it is unlikely that they foresaw the protection applying to any form of communication other than print or oral speech. While the Framers could not have predicted the emergence of radio and television broadcasts, telephone communications,

cable television, and
*LPFM Broadcast Service as Proposed By The FCC in Docket MM-99-25*Forms

of mass communication, it does not necessarily follow that they would have denied these unforeseen mediums First Amendment protection. To the contrary, the Framers would have encouraged free speech and the open exchange of ideas in any new form of communication that might develop over time.*LPFM Broadcast Service*

In recent years, the rapid emergence of LPFM Community Broadcast Service has brought with it the most accessible, dynamic, and democratic form of mass communication in history. In many ways the LPFM Service embodies the democratic ideals underpinning the United States' constitutional framework.It provides an outlet for a cacophony of ideas with virtually no , economic, social, or

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political restraints, giving a voice to the People in a way the Constitution's Framers could only have dreamed possible.

The LPFM Broadcast Service is still in its nascent stages, and like print, , telephone, and cable before it, it is a developing form of mass communication that will require First Amendment protection.

Contact Congress and Ask for there Support of LPFM Broadcast Service.
FCC Docket MM-99-25

Citizens Alert:
Mr.D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes,Delaware 19958
302-945-1554

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APR 29 1999

Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

From: "Elijah Waterman" <akaoni@hotmail.com>
 To: K2DOM.K2PO1(WKENNARD)
 Date: Thu, Apr 8, 1999 3:57 AM
 Subject: ?

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year

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"headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

Elijah Waterman

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APR 29 1999

From: Kevin Haake <kevin@dsndata.com>
To: K2DOM.K2PO1(SNESS,WKENNARD),K2DOM.K2PO2(HFURCHTG)
Date: Mon, Apr 5, 1999 2:07 PM
Subject: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25

Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

4/5/99

RE: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:

(I apologize for any duplicates of this message (possibly two). Was having problems with my email program.)

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

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6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

Sincerely,

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Kevin Haake
1115 S. 48th Street
Lincoln, NE 68510
kevin@dsndata.com

CC: K2DOM.K2PO1(GTRISTAN,MPOWELL),K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO)

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From: "erik rath" <xxwrathxx@hotmail.com>
 To: K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO),K2DOM.K2PO1(gtristan,mpowell,...
 Date: Mon, Apr 12, 1999 8:22 PM
 Subject: NPRM #Fcc 99-6, MM docket #99-25 & #99-25

Federal Communications Commission
 Office of Secretary



ATTN: NPRM # FCC 99-6
 445 12 Street, S.W.
 Washington D.C. 20554
 (202) 418-0260

To Whom It May Concern:

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM that allow the integration of private citizens into the commercially dominated field of radio broadcasting. Your office has the power to give the general public the long denied right to freedom to let their voices be heard on our airwaves. I am confident that you agree that the citizenry of America deserve a fair shake at expressing the views that would otherwise be suppressed by commercial radio stations.

To support this, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

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5. Micro broadcast pioneers who have received fines or been subjected to government seizures in the past should receive amnesty, and their equipment be returned.
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8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Sincerely,

Erik Rath
 226 S. 7th Ave.
 LaGrange, IL 60525
 XxWrathxx@hotmail.com

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From: "erik rath" <xxwrathxx@hotmail.com>
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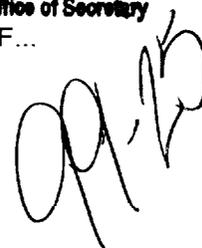
Erik Rath
226 S. 7th Ave.
LaGrange, IL 60525
XxWrathxx@hotmail.com

APR 29 1999

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

From: Andy Opel <andyo@email.unc.edu>
To: K2DOM.K2PO1(MPOWELL, SNESS, WKENNARD), K2DOM.K2PO2(HF...
Date: Tue, Apr 20, 1999 3:55 AM
Subject: Statement of support for Microradio



To The Commissioners,

I am a communication researcher at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and I would like to add my thoughts to the calls for public comment on the proposed rules for low power FM.

I support the 10 items outlined by the Microradio Empowerment Coalition listed below. As a scholar, I have and will continue to speak at conferences about this issue in hopes of raising further support for the democratic use of our public airwaves.

I have been encouraged by statements from a number of you and I realize the FCC is only one part of the law making process. Please continue to work toward expanding the marketplace of ideas.

Thank You,

Andy Opel

MEC's Basic Proposal for the Legalization of Low-Powered FM Stations

1. The microradio service will be non-commercial.
2. There can be only one station per license holder
3. There be local license holding , no absentee licensees.
4. Stations shall be primarily locally programmed.
5. Licensees must be unincorporated not-for-profit associations or non-profit organizations.
6. Equipment shall be "type accepted" which meets basic technical criteria.
7. Problems, whether technical or otherwise, be referred first to a local or regional voluntary microradio organization and the FCC be a forum of last resort.
8. Amnesty and return of property for microbroadcasters who suffered government seizure of property and fines.
9. Licensing fees be affordable to all communities.
10. Low powered stations be allocated space when the transition is made to digital radio.

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Andy Opel
Graduate Student
School of Journalism and Mass Communication
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
919-942-9360

I believe it is my job as a scholar and a citizen to show how we are surrounded by "messages," products of political and economic power, and to say that we must know how to analyze and criticize them." -- Umberto Eco
