

TO:
Chairman Kennard of The FCC
Commissioners of The FCC:
Roy Stewart of The FCC MMB:

I applied for a Special License Where is mine! " Kennard ordered the
FCC
staff to allow Texas
racetrack owner Billie Meyer to keep his three unlicensed stations on
the
air so that the businessman could broadcast NASCAR race events in April
at
"
his track in Ennis, Texas.

Insert:
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 our Elected Officals,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
ideas
through any media and regardless of frontiers."

We Request a Immediate FM frequencey Broadcast License
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 Frequencey,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 an 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 knowlege it is worse extent.:

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

November 6, 1999

FCC Chief Interfered in Pirate Station Case, Complaint Alleges
Regulation: A senior official claims chairman blocked move to shut down Texas track owner's unlicensed broadcasting.

By JUBE SHIVER JR., Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON--A senior Federal Communications Commission official has alleged that FCC Chairman William Kennard prevented agency enforcement officials from shutting down the broadcast operations of a Texas businessman who ran unlicensed AM, FM and TV stations near Dallas.

In an eight-page complaint filed with the U.S. Office of Special Counsel on Tuesday, Richard Lee, chief of the FCC's Compliance and Information Bureau, said Kennard ordered the FCC staff to allow Texas racetrack owner Billie Meyer to keep his three unlicensed stations on the air so that the businessman could broadcast NASCAR race events in April at his track in Ennis, Texas.

After the temporary license extension, Kennard helped secure a permanent broadcast license for Meyer in September so he could operate legally, the complaint alleged.

Neither Lee nor Kennard could be reached for comment.

But FCC officials interviewed this week said it was unusual, but not unheard of, for commissioners to intercede in agency enforcement actions. They also noted that the Compliance and Information Bureau itself has discretion in how it metes out punishment to violators.

An official close to Kennard said that Meyer allegedly used a low-powered radio set-up to transmit race events over a loudspeaker to a race track audience in an adjacent parking lot.

"It was no big deal," said the official, who admitted he had no explanation for why Meyer was also allegedly operating an unlicensed television station at the racetrack.

Under FCC regulations, most AM, FM and TV stations transmitting beyond roughly 100 feet must obtain an FCC broadcast license. The government established the licensing regulations in 1934 to prevent radio interference which could potentially disrupt signals from ships and aircraft as well as police and fire department radios.

The Communications Act of 1934 provides for civil fines up to \$11,000 and forfeiture of broadcasting equipment. Violators could also be subject to federal criminal fines of up to \$100,000 and/or imprisonment for

up to one year.

Lee's complaint alleges that when officials from the FCC's Dallas office went to shut down Meyer's broadcasting operations, the Texas businessman boasted "he would contact his congressman and would also contact FCC Chairman William Kennard."

Meyer's congressman, Republican Joe Barton, who serves on the House

Commerce Committee that oversees the FCC, acknowledged through an aide that

he was contacted by Meyer but declined to comment further.

"We haven't seen the complaint," said Samantha Jordan, Barton's press secretary. "And we don't comment on constituent contact with the congressman unless we have explicit permission."

Meyer's stations were shut down for one day.

Since August 1997, the FCC has shut down more than 500 unlicensed radio stations. But recently, the FCC has indicated a willingness to relax its hard line against radio pirates.

In January, agency officials proposed a rule change that would give

hundreds of unlicensed broadcasters a spot on the dial, legally.

The proposal is fiercely opposed by the National Assn. of Broadcasters, which represents the nation's radio and TV station owners.

"We support efforts by the FCC to close down unlicensed radio operators," said Dennis Wharton, a vice president at the NAB. "You have to have a license to go fishing in this country, the least you could do is to have a license to be a radio operator."

Meyer did not return several calls to his Ennis office.

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From Member:
Republican Party

Date: 11/8/99
From: Mr. Joseph D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes, Delaware 19958
302-945-1554
Subject: Member # 8512 7568 1596 4858 ACLU