

PEOPLE ARE LEARNING THREW INTERNET!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Congress Steals Our Public Airways Don't Vote for these Congressional Leaders in 2000 and Future Elections!

This List Will Expand ???????????

To All American Citizens " Citizens Alert Group "

Don't Let

Them !!		
Congressman: Billy Tauzin		Louisiana
Congressman: Michael Oxley		Ohio
Congressman: Cliff Stearns		Florida
Senator: John McCain		Arizona
Senator: Conrad Burns		Montana
Congressman: Tom Bliley		Virginia
NAB: Ed Fritz		

Take Our Airwaves

DO NOT VOTE FOR THESE POLITICIANS IN ELECTION 2000 OR FUTURE ELECTIONS

Approve LPFM Community Radio As Proposed By The FCC in Docket MM-99-25

Dear Senators and Congressmen,

Please Discern:

Approve LPFM Broadcast Service As Proposed By The FCC in Docket MM-99-25

Even though you represent the constituents of your state, you also represent all the other people in the country. You belong to committees and sub-committees that pass laws to effect the entire nation. Yes, I live in Delaware, and yes, I do have representatives, Castle, Biden and Roth, but as I stated above, all of you are on committees that have a direct influence on my life and the life of all the other Americans in this country. So when I contact you, I am contacting someone that

is a representative of all Americans. I don't care what state you come from, You are still a federal representative, voted in by the people, for the people of this, United States of America.

Civil Rights and Discrimination: Date 4-9-99

I Exercise My Freedom Of Expression, and Free Speech, Threw My Bill Of Rights

and My Constitution of The Republic Of The United States:

Dear Congressman:

Dear Senators:

The Federal Communication 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

BILL LANN LEE

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Civil Rights Division:

Support LPFM Broadcast Service as Proposed By The FCC Docket MM
99-25

Keep Free Enterprise, as it is a Civil Right!

The American People Have A

Right

To Free Enterprise, Contrary To the Big Money Changers Billy Tauzin, Ed Fritz, and Jeff Baumann Of The NAB and the Radio Conglomerates

Personal liberty includes the right to enter the free market of economic

activity LPFM Broadcast Service, As Proposed By The FCC Docket MM
99-25-and

the free market of ideas. You have the right to participate in the free market and speak your mind freely. You have no guarantee of success in free

enterprise, but you have the right to defend yourself against anyone who

tries to limit or extinguish your right to free enterprise, Such as Congressman Billy Tauzin Of Louisiana and Ed Fritz of the NAB . Free enterprise built this country. Let's keep building.

Citizens Alert

We the American People Elected You to Supervise (our the Americans Peoples

Government) Not Yours we pay you for services rendered.

Give us the Opportunity to own an Operate a LPFM Broadcast Community Business and Service,as Proposed by The FCC Docket MM 99-25

Our nation is, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.- that our nation, under God, shall have freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth,and that Woman,Blacks,Hispanics,and the Less Fortunate,have the right to Achieve Free Enterprise,and earn a Liveing in the United States Of America: As Proposed by the FCC in there Adoption of LPFM Broadcast Service,for those Citizens who want to Achieve a Community Broadcast Service and Business.

Rep. Billy Tauzin of

Louisiana said the Federal Communications Commission plan for so-called microradio would reduce the audience and advertising revenue of current stations and possibly create severe interference.

Look at the above Statement and Tauzin is our Represenative,he flat out tells us and the FCC sorry but you dont have any Civil Rights and you can not Operate a Business in the

United States,because It will take MONEY OUT OF MY POCKETS AND MY GOOD OLD

BUDDIES THE RADIO CONGLOMERATES AND MOST OF ALL MY GOOD OLD BOY ED THE MONEY CHANGER FRITZ OF THE NAB!!

This statement by Tauzin is a Obtrusive and Contrary to laws and customs of

our Nation,Tauzin and the NAB are Stealing my right to Own an operate a Free Enterprise Business in the United States,they are Stealing my Freedom Of Expression,an my Civil Rights and my Free Speech !)

A civil right is an enforceable right or privilege, which if interfered with by another gives rise to an action for injury. Examples of civil rights are freedom of speech, press, assembly, the right to vote, freedom from involuntary servitude, and the right to equality in public places. Discrimination occurs when the civil rights of an individual are denied or interfered with because of their membership in a particular group or class. Statutes have been enacted to prevent discrimination because of a

persons race, sex, religion, age,
previous condition of servitude, physical limitation, national origin
and
in some instances sexual
preference.

The most important expansion of civil rights in the United States was
the
enactment of the Thirteenth and
Fourteenth Amendments. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery
throughout the United States. See
U.S. Const. amend. XIII. In response to the 13th amendment, various
states
enacted "black codes" which
were intended to limit the civil rights of the newly free slaves. In
1868
the 14th amendment was passed to
counter the "black codes" and ensure that no state "shall make or
enforce
any law which shall abridge the
privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States . . . [or]

deprive any person of life, liberty, or
property without due process of law, [or] deny to any person within its
jurisdiction the equal protection of
the laws." See U.S. Const. amend. XIV. The Congress was also given the
power by section five of the
Fourteenth Amendment to pass any laws needed for its enforcement.
During
the "reconstruction era" that
followed Congress enacted numerous civil rights statutes. Many of these
statutes are still in force today
and protect individuals from discrimination and from the deprivation of
their civil rights. Section 1981 of
Title 42 (Equal Rights Under the Law) protects individuals from
discrimination based on race in making
and enforcing contracts, participating in lawsuits, and giving evidence.

See 42 U.S.C. =A7 1981. Other
statutes that protect against discrimination that are derived from acts
of
the reconstruction era include:
Civil Action For Deprivation of Rights (see 42 U.S.C. =A7 1983)
Conspiracies
to Interfere With Civil Rights
(see 42 U.S.C. =A7 1985); Conspiracy Against Rights of Citizens (see 18
U.S.C. =A7 241); Deprivation of
Rights Under Color of Law, (see 18 U.S.C. =A7 242); The Jurisdictional
Statute

for Civil Rights Cases (see
28 U.S.C. =A7 1443); Peonage Abolished (see 42 U.S.C. =A7 1994).

The most prominent civil rights legislation since the reconstruction is
the

Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Decisions of the Supreme Court, at the time, limited the Congressional power to enforce the 14th Amendment to the prohibition of state action. (Since 1964 the Supreme Court

has expanded the reach of the 14th amendment in some situations to individuals discriminating on their own). Therefore, in order to reach the actions of individuals who were violating the civil rights of other Americans, Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1964 under its power to regulate interstate commerce. Discrimination based on "race, color, religion, or national origin" in public establishments that had a connection to interstate commerce or was supported by the state is prohibited. See 42 U.S.C. =A7 2000a. Public establishments include places of public accommodation (e.g., hotels, motels, trailer parks), restaurants, gas stations, bars, taverns, and places of entertainment in general. The Civil Rights Act of

1964 and subsequent legislation also declared a strong legislative policy against discrimination in public schools and colleges which aided in desegregation. Title VI of the civil rights act prohibits discrimination in

federally funded programs. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act prohibits employment discrimination where the employer is engaged in interstate commerce. Congress has passed numerous other laws dealing with employment discrimination. See Employment Discrimination.

The judiciary, most notably the Supreme Court, plays a crucial role in interpreting the extent of the civil rights. A single Supreme Court ruling can change the very nature of a right

throughout the entire country. Supreme Court decisions can also affect the manner in which Congress enacts

civil rights legislation, as occurred with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The federal courts were/are crucial in mandating and supervising school desegregation programs and other programs established to

rectify state or local discrimination.

State constitutions, statutes and municipal ordinances provide further

protection of civil rights. See, e.g.,
New York's Civil Rights Law.

The existence of civil rights and liberties are recognized
internationally
by numerous agreements and
declarations. Often these rights are included in agreements in which
nations pledge themselves to the
general protection of Human Rights. The United States has recently
adhered
to the most notable
international agreement on civil rights: The International Covenant on
Civil and Political Rights.

Citizens Alert
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