

1 The court's given you a second chance. Not
2 everyone gets a second chance. And so you should use
3 it wisely. Don't merely instate the old media
4 ownership and newspaper cross ownership rules. We urge
5 you strengthen them.

6 Thank you very much.

7 (Applause).

8 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you.

9 Mr. Nabavi?

10 MR. NABAVI: Yes.

11 MODERATOR RIVERA: You have two minutes,
12 sir.

13 MR. NABAVI: Thank you. My name is
14 Faramarz Nabavi. I'm an American citizen here in Los
15 Angeles. And as someone with a degree in economics,
16 I would like to comment on the advocacy of the market
17 with respect to media consolidation.

18 The speaker from Stanford mentioned that
19 logic and facts disappear when discussing media
20 concentration versus other industries such as
21 bakeries. However, there is a fundamental difference
22 in the market structures of these two industries. In
23 order for a market to function competitively,
24 suppliers have to be able to enter and exit a
25 marketplace easily. With only a limited number of

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1 broadcast licenses in each media market controlled by
2 a few large conglomerates, competition cannot occur
3 effectively. Because new perspective market entrants
4 cannot obtain easy access. There are only a small
5 number of licenses available per media market.

6 As an example of how the market is not
7 working effectively, none of the major networks have
8 an antiwar anchor in the run up to war in 2003.
9 Indeed, MSNBC removed the only anchor Phil Donahue who
10 expressed criticism of the possibility of war.

11 Media licenses should not be held be
12 default in perpetuity instead of allowing existing
13 market participants to treat their licenses as
14 essentially permanent. Priority should be given to
15 transferring licenses of for-profit to new market
16 entrants to promote a more competitive marketplace and
17 more non-profit broadcast licenses should be made
18 available with an explicit dedication to providing
19 access to a diversity of youth and demographic groups.

20 As an example of why diversity of voices
21 is important, a local schools Academia Semillas del
22 Pueblo has been targeted by a broadcaster with racist
23 and potentially libelist statements. However, a small
24 community school does not have access to the funds
25 necessary to purchase advertising, let alone a station

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1 to be able to respond to these statements. Hence,
2 there needs to be broad access by all groups to be
3 able to participate in broadcast media.

4 And finally, with Congress considering
5 removal of neutrality, the ability of the internet to
6 serve as a means of ease of market entry in the future
7 is questionable and such should not be used as an
8 organ to allow further media consolidation.

9 Thank you very much.

10 (Applause).

11 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you very much.

12 Mr. Trujillo, you have two minutes, sir.

13 MR. TRUJILLO: Okay. Thank you. My name
14 is Apolo Trujillo and I'm a teacher from Academia
15 Semillas del Pueblo. And I'm here representing
16 teachers, parents and especially our children. Okay.

17 I'm here to remind accountability. I'm
18 here to remind accountability from the radio station
19 that use hate speech as a marketing strategy. I'm
20 here to demand accountability especially from KABC 790
21 owned by Disney and especially to the show "McIntyre
22 In the Morning" who launched a series of attacks
23 against our school and using racist commentaries and
24 unfounded lies.

25 Our children were put in danger because of

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1 those commentaries and because of those lies. Please
2 be my guest and listen to some of the commentaries
3 that bring us here. And, please, we ask for your help.

4 (Applause).

5 (Whereupon audio played from
6 "McIntyre In the Morning.")

7 MR. TRUJILLO: Okay. This my last
8 comments. With these commentaries Mr. McIntyre put our
9 school in danger and he made us a target for a lot of
10 troops in the radio listeners. So please help us and
11 do something about it. We want accountability for
12 everybody.

13 Thank you.

14 (Applause).

15 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you.

16 Mr. Schlichting?

17 MR. SCHLICHTING: Yes.

18 MODERATOR RIVERA: You have two minutes,
19 sir.

20 MR. SCHLICHTING: Thank you. My name is
21 Paul Schlichting. I'm from a local town, Redondo
22 Beach. I'm here as a citizen.

23 And I think that being here to talk about
24 consolidation, it's amazing that we're doing this. We
25 really should be here to be talking about more

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1 diversification. We need more access to more people in
2 our society in general. Too many things are being
3 consolidated, not only in this industry but others.

4 I don't think people trust the whole
5 consolidation action. And I do want to trust this
6 panel as a collective panel. However, looking at the
7 people on the panel, and I did go to the website,
8 found some information that Commissioner McDowell
9 worked, I believe, with the Bush/Cheney recount group
10 in Florida. And I believe that recount group basically
11 worked to stop a vote. And in your statement,
12 Commissioner, I have to say you mentioned the vitality
13 of our democracy. I would like to know that we can
14 trust you to support that in the context of other
15 things that have gone on.

16 And then Commissioner Martin, in your
17 statement you mentioned the importance of democracy.
18 You've worked the firm, a legal firm that's apparently
19 been very involved with supporting telecom wireless
20 and internet pipeline industries.

21 So I do have a concern that we have people
22 here, that although you have great depth of experience
23 that your positions are not tainted, are not going to
24 be biased, I believe that the public have seen a lot
25 of in the past few years tell them what they want to

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1 hear, do what you want and then deny what they see and
2 charge.

3 (Applause).

4 MR. SCHLICHTING: And I don't want to see
5 that. I want to know that we can trust our public
6 officials that are appointed and elected and here to
7 do the public job.

8 Thank you.

9 (Applause).

10 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you.

11 Beverly?

12 MS. HUSKISK: I'm going to speak for
13 Beverly Pancake.

14 MODERATOR RIVERA: Yes. You have two
15 minutes.

16 MS. HUSKISK: Yes. My name is Christina
17 Huskisk. I'm a teacher at Academia Semillas del
18 Pueblo and also a parent of two children. And I'm
19 really speaking as a parent.

20 It's kind of hard to speak after hearing
21 that audio file and we see what happens when big
22 corporations own the media. We find that our community
23 doesn't have much of a voice.

24 As most of you know or many of you may
25 know on May 31st Doug McIntyre's program spread some

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1 very hateful things about our school, our students
2 which led to a bomb threat at our school. Our school
3 has over 300 children who needed to be evacuated
4 during that bomb threat.

5 You know, we know it's unlikely they would
6 be harmed by a real bomb, however exiting to the
7 street in our neighborhood to the place where they had
8 to be evacuated to, they could have been hurt. There
9 have been shots fired there only a few months before.
10 That just kept coming to my mind when I knew my
11 children were standing right there at that car wash.

12 This hate radio hasn't stopped. Things
13 have continued to be spread. Our children know that
14 there are cars that park by our school to watch them.
15 There are people who drive by at high speed shouting
16 racial slurs and foul language at them, even at our
17 staff.

18 My daughter tells me when you go to school
19 where I should park so I can avoid, perhaps, those
20 people that we have seen so many times.

21 As a mother it's my job to protect my
22 children and as a teacher it's my job to protect the
23 children in my classroom and in my school. I believe
24 it needs to be your job, Commissioners, to protect our
25 children as well. This station and this personality,

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1 he should have his license taken away. We can't let
2 this kind of speech be on the air.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause).

5 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you.

6 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Before we proceed to the
7 other microphone, I do want to recognize that we've
8 been joined by Congresswoman Watson, who was actually
9 with us for the entire hearing that we had at USC and
10 gave her introductory remarks then. And I wanted to
11 ask if she would like to say a few words before we
12 return to the rest of the public.

13 REPRESENTATIVE WATSON: I would like to
14 thank Chairman Martin and the Commissioners for coming
15 out to Los Angeles and El Segundo. We had a wonderful
16 afternoon hearing with many voices being heard,
17 particularly the people from the creative arts
18 community, from the industry and a cross section of
19 community organizations and their spokesperson.

20 We are hoping and we're entrusting that no
21 changes and no easing up on the taps so that we can
22 have localism return, so that we could fair and clear
23 broadcasting so that we can hear the voices of the
24 people and we could have a target audience of
25 advertising so they can receive this, and it would

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1 relevant.

2 There are so many reasons why we should
3 not consolidate. I think you've heard them today.
4 You're hearing them this evening. Please take heed and
5 come out with the right and fair decision.

6 Thank you so much, Commissioners.

7 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Thank you.

8 MODERATOR RIVERA: Can we have Mr.
9 Caroselli? You have two minutes, sir.

10 MR. CAROSELLI: Thank you for taking the
11 time to do this.

12 My name is Henry Caroselli and I'm the
13 author of *Cult of the Mouse*. It's a book about
14 insular thinking and how it stifles innovation and it
15 uses Disney as a framework for this discussion.

16 First of all, I want you to know I love
17 Mickey Mouse just as much as anyone, in fact that's
18 why I wrote the book. But I'm here to tell how
19 oppressive it was to put forth a dissenting voice
20 against such a major conglomerate like Disney, even
21 one that appears to be warm and fuzzy.

22 Here are but a few examples of what I ran
23 into. The influential *Publishers Weekly* gave my book
24 an overtop nasty review. Strange thing is that
25 *Publishers Weekly* is owned by the same corporation

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1 that also owns *Variety* and *Daily Variety*, trade
2 magazines in which Disney is a large advertiser.
3 Obviously a sincere conflict of interest existed here.

4 This PW review was posted prominently at
5 amazon.com. And I contacted Jeff Bezos to discuss the
6 situation. His assistant called me saying they wanted
7 to talk to me. Then strangely I never heard from him.
8 Disney has a major business relationship with
9 Amazon.com.

10 As an aside, my book's customer reviews
11 have the highest five star rating and you'd have a
12 hard time finding the *Boston Globe's* review that said
13 it shines with wit and insight.

14 Of course, I foolishly tried getting my
15 book on Oprah. Duh. Got nowhere there. Disney owns
16 the ABC network that Oprah is on. I have more
17 examples, but in the interest of time I'd better move
18 ahead. And I accept these examples that they may be
19 coincidental. But the question remains that if an
20 entity does business with Disney or worse, is owned by
21 Disney, what motivation do they have to support the
22 dissent viewpoint of a little guy? Obviously, none.

23 (Applause).

24 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you very much.

25 Mr. Urick, you have two minutes.

1 MR. URICK: Okay. My name is Todd Urick,
2 engineer of the UC Davis Radio Station KDVS here to
3 represent community and college radio.

4 Our volunteer radio station produces ten
5 hours a week of local public affairs programming. We
6 also produce daily news with the help of students from
7 the local high school. We teach hands on audio and
8 broadcast engineering. We have no automation. We run
9 24 hours a day, 365 days a year live.

10 Recently we heard the FCC may be opening
11 up opportunity for school supplied for new
12 noncommercial educational or MCEFM licenses. I
13 communicated this to UC San Diego and UC Merced and
14 the students were excited. However, when we consulted
15 with a broadcast engineer regarding applying, the FCC
16 application point system favored local church applying
17 over the UC regents. Upon closer inspection I found
18 that it is very difficult to start any new educational
19 station that is actually educational. The NCEE band is
20 being overtaken by satellite and megachurch stations
21 that broadcast networks of hundreds of stations linked
22 together. And I'm not talking about legitimate
23 independent Christian stations who respectively run
24 one station.

25 And just a thought: How would any normal

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1 person know about a one time only five day application
2 window to apply for a new NCEE station? Basically
3 only lawyers representing those who already own
4 several stations are going to apply. It would be
5 amazing if one student group applied out of the
6 thousands who turned in applications. And one
7 noncommercial religious broadcaster who broadcasts
8 their programming via satellite was just presented
9 their 180th full power noncommercial radio station in
10 the Sacramento area where I live.

11 In conclusion, I think the FCC makes new
12 rules for ownership caps and localism for not only
13 commercial radio, but for noncommercial radio, too.

14 And thanks.

15 (Applause).

16 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you.

17 Mr. Burns, I see you followed us?

18 MR. BURNS: I did.

19 MODERATOR RIVERA: Watch your time, Mr.
20 Burns. Two minutes.

21 MR. BURNS: Okay. My name is Jim Burns and
22 I'm a citizen.

23 And I'd like to say that broadcasting is
24 a lot like driving. It's not a right, it's a
25 privilege. And if I got caught driving recklessly,

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1 endangering the public I'd lose my license. It doesn't
2 matter if I own 1200 cars. Okay? Okay.

3 (Applause).

4 MR. BURNS: Now there is a company out
5 there, they are clearly criminal. They overtook 1200
6 stations. They went on a \$30 billion spending spree
7 after the Telecommunications Act. And they brought up
8 70 media companies and moved the 1200 radio stations.
9 And monopoly is the father of fascism, that's my
10 saying. And fascism divides the public through racism
11 to keep their illegitimate power. That's what's going
12 on. Do you understand what's going on?

13 There's a radio station out there. There's
14 ABC now. They're all feeding off of each other on
15 this frenzy.

16 Clear Channel went after the Dixie Chicks
17 when they spoke out against Bush. Okay. She just
18 said I'm ashamed he came from the same state I came
19 from. That got her in trouble. Okay. Now they've
20 decided hey, let's go after the Mexicans.

21 You know it's not fair. You know, it was
22 like when Newt Gingrich went over after single teenage
23 mothers. They're the most defenseless group in
24 society. You give them a swift kick and they got
25 nobody in Gucci Gulch to, like, defend them. They

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1 don't have lobbyists. They've got the money.

2 So what's going on? What's going on? San
3 Antonio, Texas, that's what's going on. That's where
4 ENRON came from. That's where Clear Channel came from.
5 These guys have been around a long time and they've
6 thought it out. And you're the Supreme Court of the
7 media right there.

8 Martin, you have a chance to be hero. A
9 hero in history. A hero.

10 (Applause).

11 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you, Mr. Burns.

12 Mr. Fife. Bruce Fife? You have two
13 minutes, Mr. Fife.

14 MR. FIFE: Thank you.

15 I'm Bruce Fife and I'm here on behalf of
16 the American Federation of Musicians.

17 Unlike the duty regulation of the airline
18 and the trucking industries, broadcasters didn't need
19 the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to survive or
20 remain competitive. The Act simply allows fewer
21 companies to own more stations and reap greater
22 profits by controlling advertising and market share.
23 This has benefitted the industry, but not the
24 citizenry. Radio has failed to provide program
25 diversity and shutdown access to local artists.

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1 In every city I visit generic radio is the
2 rule, not the exception. It speaks with one face, one
3 voice, one accent. Localism has been cast aside for
4 autonomies of scale.

5 In lieu of relaxing ownership rules and
6 causing further damage, the FCC should implement
7 rulings that:

8 (1) Require companies to divest
9 themselves of stations where they have ignored a
10 standard of local service;

11 (2) Require stations to include a
12 negotiated amount of local music in their daily
13 programming, and;

14 (3) Eradicate payola once and for all.

15 Musicians continue to pay hundreds of
16 thousands of dollars a year to get air time on
17 corporate radio playlists.

18 I live in a community that has more
19 musicians, more musical diversity and more outlets per
20 performance per capita than any city in our nation.
21 Yet none of that talent is mirrored on our airwaves.
22 We know because we checked. For six months volunteers
23 monitored, logged, documented the airwaves for
24 thousands of hours. The results compelled us to file
25 informal objections with the FCC against license

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1 renewal for three of those radio stations. We
2 discovered that all three stations had no history of
3 airing local music, two had no DJs, no local news,
4 weather, traffic updates or any reference to the local
5 community. The only localism they demonstrated were
6 nonbroadcast events for which they sold tickets.

7 If the FCC is serious about radio's
8 obligation to serve in the public interest, you must
9 accept what the communities say about local
10 broadcasters as part of the agency's oversight and
11 enforcement's responsibilities. We are the ones doing
12 the listening, not you.

13 On behalf of hard working musicians
14 everywhere, I urge that you not relax ownership rules.

15 Thank you.

16 (Applause).

17 MODERATOR RIVERA: Jane Dommeyer, you've
18 got two minutes.

19 MS. DOMMEYER: My name is Jane Dommeyer.
20 I'm a concerned citizen and I'm also a member of a
21 Japanese/American community.

22 I'm very concerned that the FCC may or -
23 is attempting to relax the rules which now protect
24 diversity and variety, a broader spectrum of opinions
25 and programming. I think it's important for our

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1 society and for everyone in this country to get
2 exposed to a broad viewpoint. And they can take or
3 choose as they wish.

4 I'm also concerned that at the present
5 time the news that I get from the major networks is
6 filtered and they present the facts only which suit
7 them and suit their purposes. And I would like to see
8 this changed.

9 Thank you.

10 (Applause).

11 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you.

12 Martha? Martha Madison?

13 MS. MADISON: Yes, I am.

14 MODERATOR RIVERA: You have two minutes,
15 ma'am.

16 MS. MADISON: Okay. I'm Martha Madison
17 and I'm a Torrence resident.

18 I feel that the public does not always
19 receive accurate accounting of the local news and
20 media stations. One example is on NPR Radio News and
21 on the local TV news stations before the primary it
22 was crucial for the public to know not to vote early
23 on DIEBOLD electronic touch screen voting machines
24 that have been known to be flawed, have no paper
25 trail, no verification of counting of our votes. The

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1 only messages out there were alerts from progressive
2 radio stations and the internet, via emails and
3 concerned citizen groups' websites.

4 In the June primary election activists
5 have been involved in the mandatory counting of votes
6 and the hand count did not match the machine count in
7 LA County. News of this should be reported by our
8 local TV and radio stations, not only the ten percent
9 progressive radio stations which brings to mind that
10 90 percent of the radio stations are conservative.
11 That is not democratic reporting of the news.

12 Also during the campaign a calendar of a
13 well known incumbent announced her candidacy at an
14 event and did not have representation from our local
15 paper *The Daily Brief*. The congressional
16 representative incumbent had coverage. This to me was
17 not balanced and not fair reporting of local news.

18 I'd like to think with an informed public
19 the people will then be the decision makers to have
20 the best governance by their representatives.
21 Democratic news and fair balance will achieve this.
22 A standard to go by and reenact would be the Fairness
23 Doctrine in an attempt to ensure that all coverage of
24 controversial issues by a broadcast station be
25 balanced and fair. The FCC's view in 1949 that station

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1 licensees were public trustees and as such, had an
2 obligation to afford reasonable opportunity for
3 discussion of contrasting points of views on
4 controversial issues of public importance. The
5 Commission later held the stations were also obligated
6 to actively seek out issues of importance to their
7 community and air programming that addressed those
8 issues. With the deregulation sweep of the Reagan
9 Administration during the 1980's the Commission
10 dissolved the Fairness Doctrine. We need democratic
11 news today.

12 (Applause).

13 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you.

14 Mr. Baily. All right. And you have two
15 minutes, Mr. Baily.

16 MR. BAILY: Thank you. Thank you for
17 coming.

18 I submit that money does not equal free
19 speech. The basis for a right to free speech springs
20 from the inherent desire of every controlling power to
21 limit dissent and the sharing of intellectual thought.
22 To allow these controlling powers to also control
23 speech is to stifle free society. Money buys power,
24 control and it buys speech.

25 When a handful of wealthy corporations are

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1 allowed to control the content of what is placed on
2 the public domain, there's as much a risk to a free
3 society as if it were done by the government itself.

4 The right to free speech is predicated
5 upon equal access to a soapbox for everyone. If
6 someone can afford a taller soapbox, they have the
7 obligation to allow others to use that equally.
8 Otherwise their speech becomes more equal than others.

9 The Fairness Doctrine was at least an
10 attempt to ensure that the networks made an effort to
11 be fair and balanced. Instead we have the Fox News
12 Network using those words as a slogan.

13 I highly recommend the documentary
14 entitled "Out Foxed: Rupert Murdoch's War on
15 Journalism" to illustrate the issues related to media
16 ownership and how it affects content.

17 Since repeal of the Fairness Doctrine
18 media has become replete with partisan talking heads
19 and the soapbox for the masses that the airwaves are
20 supposed to provide is up to you to take back from the
21 grip of the corporate interests that rightfully belong
22 to all of us.

23 I quote "There is nothing in the First
24 Amendment which prevents the government from requiring
25 a licensee to share its frequency with others. It's

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1 the right of the viewers and the listeners, not the
2 right of the broadcasters which is paramount." So
3 said the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality
4 of the Fairness Doctrine in 1969. This message has
5 been lost.

6 I would go on about the Disney 9/11 movie,
7 but I'll submit that in my writing. Suffice it to say
8 broadcast licenses that are reviewed if the broadcast
9 station meets public interest, convenience and
10 necessity the work aired by ABC nationwide satisfies
11 none of these requirements. Rather it stands as a
12 symbol example of how bad things have become.

13 Thank you for your time.

14 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you very much.

15 (Applause).

16 MODERATOR RIVERA: I've got Danny Murphy
17 next. Mr. Murphy, you have two minutes, sir.

18 MR. MURPHY: Thank you.

19 My name is Danny Murphy. I'm a Screen
20 Actors Guild actor, and I also run an organization
21 called FAST that promotes performers with disabilities
22 in the entertainment business, which is not an easy
23 job.

24 I wasn't quite sure. I was alerted about
25 this meeting through email. I didn't hear about it

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1 through the other media outlets, as was mentioned
2 earlier today and tonight. But I wasn't quite sure if
3 it applied to the type of mission that I have taken
4 on. But after listening to the very powerful and
5 compelling witness testimony this afternoon and again
6 tonight, I feel like it really does apply. And I
7 thought I would just come to remind the Board, the
8 Panel of some statistics that you may or may not be
9 aware of.

10 Number 1, according to the latest U.S.
11 Census data that people with disabilities represent 58
12 million people in this country or roughly 20 percent
13 of the population which is the largest minority group
14 in the country. And you don't hear that. I didn't
15 hear that at all today. And I just wanted to remind
16 folks, not to compete with all the other minorities
17 fighting for attention today. But we also are the
18 greatest cross section of the population because we do
19 not discriminate against anybody. Anybody can become
20 disabled at anytime, and will eventually as well.

21 So with that in mind, another statistic
22 that's really poignant is according to a Screen Actors
23 Guild sanctioned study by USCLA National Arts and
24 Disability Center statistically performers with
25 disabilities appear in television and feature films or

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1 films in general .5 percent of the time. So those
2 numbers are a little bit wacky.

3 I never knew what I was getting into seven
4 years ago when I moved out here in LA to become actor
5 full time. I knew it was crazy. Everybody knows you
6 have to be crazy. But I believe that there is a wall
7 here, and what I heard today is testimony to that.

8 Diversity does not include disability
9 necessarily in the entertainment business.

10 Thanks a lot.

11 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you.

12 (Applause).

13 MODERATOR RIVERA: Susan Joyce?

14 MS. JOYCE: A revered Laker's broadcaster
15 Chick Hearn once said that two minutes is a lifetime
16 in the NBA. I don't think he was talking about the
17 FCC hearings.

18 I would like to thank Jim Joyce and Dr.
19 Mark Cooper and support their remarks. I am a proud
20 member of the American Federation of Television and
21 Radio Artists. Our members ask that we represent them,
22 and in many, many instances they ask that we keep
23 their identity confidential. There are so few
24 participants in the media landscape that our members
25 are afraid to speak out publicly in a way that would

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1 displease the five multinational conglomerates who
2 create the cultural output of our country. We are
3 losing our voices.

4 So I'm here to represent those members who
5 asked to be heard but who are afraid to step forward.
6 Here's some of what they said.

7 An actor member observed consolidation
8 hurts minorities. Look at the CW, the result of the
9 merger of UPN and WB. Out of 17 minority shows, only
10 2 survived the merger to stay on the air.

11 A recording artist tells this story. Two
12 years ago I had a song on country radio that was
13 becoming a national hit. In the old days I would call
14 the local station and tell them about my song and
15 being a local myself, they would often add my song to
16 the play list. On this last song, however, I was told
17 that all songs were now being programmed from out of
18 state and they could no longer add local material.
19 This is consolidation gone terribly wrong.

20 AFTRA has filed comments in every FCC
21 proceeding related to these rules in the past 20
22 years. In those comments we have articulated with
23 specific concrete examples how our members' interests
24 in secured jobs that earn a living wage is perfectly
25 aligned with the public's interest in diverse sources

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1 of news, information and entertainment programming.
2 Our over 70,000 AFTRA members are concerned that these
3 concerns are falling on deaf ears. We urge you hear
4 what we're saying this time and to retain and craft
5 new meaningful rules related to ownership of media in
6 this country.

7 Thank you.

8 MODERATOR RIVERA: Thank you.

9 (Applause).

10 MODERATOR RIVERA: Mr. Sabbagh, you have
11 two minutes.

12 MR. SABBAGH: My name is Mansoon Sabbagh
13 and I have co-founded organization, it's called Global
14 Voices for Justice. We do local radio programmings.

15 I would like to talk about diversity.
16 Diversity of conglomerate corporations monologue to a
17 smaller monologue corporation is not really the
18 diversity that I am looking for. I'm looking for, and
19 I hope that you are looking for, diversity on radios,
20 medias and diversity of ideas, diversity of discourse,
21 diversity in dialogue and language.

22 And as you mentioned earlier that Los
23 Angeles, it's a multicultural city but on radio and TV
24 we don't see that. It's not represented on the media.

25 One of the major researchers on media is

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