

## **WHY the FCC licensed Major Radio and Television Stations MUST run the ads of Federal Candidates**

The Reasonable Access Law is an essential informational and educational weapon in the arsenal of everyday Americans, but its existence needs to be widely known, and utilized on as wide a scale as possible. That is the purpose and mission of this booklet.

**This is a summary of an upcoming book with the first 5 chapters included entitled:  
“What’s The Reasonable Access Law?”** (Used with permission by the author)

To understand WHY the major radio stations must run these Congressional campaign radio ads, it is necessary to understand the “Reasonable Access Law” and the “Becker vs. FCC” decision in 1996 by the Washington D.C. Circuit Court.

This law is meant to protect freedom of speech for federal candidates (such as congressional candidates) and their supporters — to raise the issues which the candidate and his supporters feel are important. The law requires that FCC (Federal Communications Commission) licensed radio and TV stations must run the ads of Federal Candidates in the day slots, or blocks of time, that the federal candidate specifies. Provided obscenity and profanity are avoided by the federal candidate — the FCC licensed radio station is NOT allowed to censor the campaign ad for content, nor to move it into other day parts (or time blocks) it chooses — it must adhere to the schedule bought by the federal candidate and his campaign. (This last rule was the whole point of the Becker vs. FCC ruling in 1996, in which candidate Becker of Atlanta, Georgia won against the FCC itself and 300 major radio and television stations who came in on the side of the FCC to try and censor Becker’s ads by putting them exclusively between midnight and 5 AM. The D.C. circuit court ruled that the FCC licensed station HAD to run the federal candidate ads IN THE TIME SLOT OF THE CANDIDATE’S CHOOSING. They could not embargo his or her ads to times of the day where there are few listeners, or less listeners, such as between midnight and 5 AM, as the station in Atlanta was trying to do. In other words, this is a solemn legal obligation of an FCC licensed station — which is merely LEASING the PUBLIC airwaves. It is not a merely public service by the station to insure robust and unfettered public debate on the issues of the day — it is the station’s solemn legal obligation.

In other words — if, for instance, a federal candidate buys three one minute radio ads on a drive time show with a local host, and if that candidate buys the time on the last day before the election — then the FCC licensed station cannot alter the content of the radio ad, its management cannot refuse to play the ads, and the station must give the three ads a reasonable spacing throughout the program such as they would extend to any business customer (this reasonably spacing of ads is called

“minimal separation” in the media business), and — MOST IMPORTANTLY — the FCC licensed station can absolutely NOT move such federal candidate radio ads to another time block other than the time slot bought by the candidate, even if they have to bump non-political ads off the air for that day. For instance, the station could not move a federal candidate’s ads bought for afternoon drive time (3 PM to 6 PM), to a non-drive time slot such as 9 AM to noon earlier on the same day.

The law is even stronger than that. The law requires, during the last sixty days before the election, that the radio ads be sold to the federal candidate at the lowest rate such time was sold to any business, any issue group, or any individual in the same time slot for that year. Finally, if the FCC licensed station refuses to play the radio ads as paid for and ordered by the candidate and his campaign — the federal candidate can file for ownership of the station’s FCC license.

This is why the FCC licensed television and radio stations must play federal candidate ads. Based on our experience, and the experience of everyone who watches the major media — these “advocates of free speech” definitely and absolutely censor many ads when they are not forced to play such ads by the Reasonable Access law for federal candidates

The above is a brief explanation of this “Reasonable Access” law and the Becker vs. FCC decision which bolstered its application in 1996. – *Jim Condit Jr.*

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## **Chapter 1: The Reasonable Access Law: An Essential and Unique Tool in the Information Wars of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

Nothing is more exciting in the information wars of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century than for an informed and alert congressional candidate to use the Reasonable Access Law. By using the Reasonable Access Law, a candidate and his citizen supporters go over the heads of the Big Media Gatekeepers to get censorship-busting messages directly to the American people.

And nothing is more abhorrent to the Ruling Elite Mind-manipulators behind ABC, CBS, NBC, CNN, FOX, AP Wire, and IHeart Radio (formerly known as Clear Channel Radio) than to have such censorship-busting ads reach their mass audiences right in the middle of the most popular programs they air.

As many Americans know, there are certain subjects the front men and women on the Big Media stations are not allowed to touch. A growing number of Americans realize that the Big Media is controlled, but only a fraction of the people know just how controlled it is. This is why the intelligent use of the Reasonable Access Law is so exciting.

My congressional campaigns have bought radio ads to the public right in the middle of such popular radio shows as Rush Limbaugh, Sean Hannity, Glenn Beck, Bill Cunningham, the American Truckers Network, Mark Levin, Michael Savage, Dave Ramsey, and Coast to Coast AM with Art Bell (now with George Noury).

The Reasonable Access Law applies to all FCC-Licensed Radio and Television stations. (FCC stands for Federal Communications Commission.)

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For instance, in the 1980s I used the Reasonable Access Law to force the story of two whistleblowers onto the public airwaves in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. The Cincinnati Enquirer, the Cincinnati Post, and all local radio and TV stations withheld these whistleblowers' testimony and evidence from the public for over two years, despite repeatedly claiming they were going to do the story.

Finally, one of the whistleblowers, Leonard Gates, who began to fear for his life as only those he was exposing were aware of his attempts to alert the public, saw the wisdom of breaking the story through my City Council campaign utilizing the Reasonable Access Law. Gates was trying to alert the public that he was hired by top officials of Cincinnati Bell to wiretap the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) election computers in the years of 1979, 1981, and 1983.

Here's what happened:

In 1987, as a Cincinnati City Council candidate, I utilized the Reasonable Access Law to air TV ads featuring the only whistleblower who has ever come forth about wiretapping election computers (see depositions and more at The Landes Report, <http://www.thelandesreport.com/GatesDeposition.PDF>). These TV spots were aired on the Channel 12 Local Evening news, anchored then by Nick Clooney, brother of the late singer and movie star, Rosemary Clooney (*White Christmas*), and father of movie star, George Clooney.

These 1-minute television ads ran only three times on the Channel 12 TV News (local ABC affiliate at that time) anchored by Nick Clooney. They aired on Thursday and Friday, October 29 and 30, 1987, a few days before that year's November 3<sup>rd</sup> Election Day. The TV spots cost just under \$3000. One appeared on the 5:30 PM news hour on Thursday evening, the second on the 11 PM news on the same night, and the third on the 5:30 PM hour on Friday night.

Based on these few TV ads, and court documents that were filed immediately before the TV spots ran in a public service lawsuit by my Father, James J. Condit, Sr., anchor Nick Clooney and reporter Mary Krutko did one of the few excellent reports on easily-rigged computerized elections that have ever been carried on a TV news outlet anywhere since the computer election fraud problem began in the 1970s.

After my campaign busted through the Big Media censorship and broke the election wire tapper's story thanks to the existence of the Reasonable Access Law, over 200 stories appeared thereafter in the two big daily newspapers, on the big TV network local affiliates, and on local radio station news, as well as on several prominent local talk shows, including ones hosted by Bill Cunningham and Mike McConnell on WLW.

While the talk shows hit the election fraud issues head on, and the initial stories in the Cincinnati Enquirer and especially the Cincinnati Post were excellent, the editors at the big daily papers and local TV stations contrived to suppress the election fraud aspect of the wiretappers' testimony after that, concentrating on such things as local leaders and groups that were illegally wiretapped, the admissions of Cincinnati Bell that its truck was used for illegal wiretapping without the company's knowledge, the resignation of the Cincinnati policemen who were identified by Gates as part of illegal wiretapping operations, and so on.

The efforts of a local community newspaper, The Mount Washington Press, were significant. Reporter Greg Flannery broke dozens of news stories which kept ahead of the major media organs (except for Flannery's election wiretapping stories, which they basically ignored). And the big press did not give Flannery proper credit.

Eventually, Gates ended up on CBS's 60 Minutes in an Ed Bradley story, in which the election wiretapping aspect of Gate's testimony, unfortunately but predictably, was not spotlighted.

All this happened because the election wiretapping story of Leonard Gates was broken to the public by a candidate utilizing the Reasonable Access law, busting the uniform blocking of the story by the Big Media. And, no, I don't believe this story would have ever seen the light of day without the Reasonable Access Law.

I hope this 1987 election wiretapping story illustrates the power of the Reasonable Access Law. I hope this example in recent political history underlines why a candidate in each major media market in each election should be using the Reasonable Access Law to reach the public with censorship-busting news and analysis.

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Back to the value of running Radio ads under the Reasonable Access Law on the largest AM Talk Radio Stations.

This means that at rush hour in large cities tens of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, of normal Americans riding to and from work, or working at the office, or

working around the house, -- were suddenly surprised with the suppressed information in my controversial congressional radio ads right in the middle of one of their favorite Big Radio shows, on some of the largest AM Talk Radio stations in America.

The subject matter of my radio ads covered only the most controversial subjects – the very subjects that Rush Limbaugh, Sean Hannity, Glenn Beck, FOX, CNN, and MSNBC apparently were not allowed to cover, or were paid to ridicule: the parts of the 9-11 official story that were obviously false, such as the collapse of building 7; that 99% of our votes are “counted” illegally on easily-rigged secret computer programs, with no effective checks and balances; that the organized Jewish Lobby powerfully controls the US Congress through such groups as AIPAC and the ADL, forcing the US military into doing their dirty in illegal, contrived wars in the Mideast since 2003. And so on. Some of these efforts to get such censorship-busting radio ads on the radio are covered in Appendices 2, 3, and 4 at the end of this booklet.

Unbeknownst to the vast majority of Americans, the 5 Big TV Networks and IHeart Radio (formerly Clear Channel) are owned by the same Money Power, i.e., those who control and operate behind the large international banks such as the Federal Reserve Board (FED), Goldman-Sachs, the IMF, etc. (See TargetFreedomUSA.com in the “Media Control” section for proof of this assertion. Also see “The Secret of Oz” documentary, and the “Money Masters” documentary, both by Bill Still on YouTube, for an avalanche of information about how those running these international money-issuing super banks became the Ruling Elite in the United States and the world.)

Because the Reasonable Access Law offers normal Americans the one way to break Big Media censorship on FCC-licensed TV and radio stations, candidates who use this law to break that censorship must be on guard against opposition from the cohesive gang which owns the Big Media stations.

My congressional campaigns clashed with station managements and the dark side of the Federal Communications Commission a number of times. Those stories are told in this book primarily in Appendices 2, 3, and 5.

In any case, few people have even heard of the Reasonable Access Law, or know what it is. And even fewer Americans are using it, or are supporting congressional candidates

who are using it, to reach the public with vital information and/or analysis that is being totally censored, or largely suppressed from public view, or gravely distorted, by these same wirepullers behind the Big Media.

The Reasonable Access Law is based on the Communications Act of 1934. It was strengthened in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, and then elevated to “iron-clad” status by the court decision in *Becker v. FCC* in 1996.

*Becker v. FCC* was a landmark decision from the Federal Appeals Court in Washington D.C., also known as the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. (FCC stands for the Federal Communications Commission.) See Appendix 1 for the full text of the *Becker v. FCC* decision.

In laymen terms, the Reasonable Access Law forces – I said FORCES, as in COMPELS – the FCC-Licensed radio and TV stations to air the campaign messages of Congressional candidates (and other federal candidates, such as US Senatorial candidates and Presidential candidates) without censoring the content of the campaign ads.

The Reasonable Access Law also forces these FCC-Licensed radio and TV stations to give congressional candidates in the last 60 days before a primary or general election the same access to their stations as they give to businesses all year long.

Furthermore, these FCC-licensed stations must give congressional candidates the lowest \$\$ rate for comparable time (i.e., 30 second spots, 60 second spots, etc.) that they have charged any business all year long in the last 60 days before a primary or general election in that time slot (i.e., noon to 3 PM, or midnight to 5 AM, on weekdays).

Internet broadcaster Alex Jones coined or grabbed the term InfoWars – but, in any case, that concept really captures what is going on in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: a titanic struggle for the minds of individuals and the public at large. Alert Americans are not only fighting an information war, but also an attitude war. The Ruling Elite behind the big banks and the 5 TV Networks have developed sophisticated brain manipulation and brain-washing techniques, as well as well-honed psychological warfare methods, which have worked

fabulously for them against everyday people in the USA and around the world since the dawn of the radio era (1930 or so) and the Television age (1953 or so).

Let's take a look at a passage written circa 1935:

At all periods in the world's history, good men have been maneuvered into wrong camps, but the machinery for deceiving people, or at least for preventing them from getting an accurate view of the real struggle going on in the world, has never, it would seem, reached the perfection of the present day.

Nowadays, the vast majority of human beings in all countries are at the mercy of the newspapers for information about the world. And the newspapers mislead them atrociously. "Journalism," writes G.K. Chesterton, "is a false picture of the world, thrown upon a lighted screen in a darkened room so that the real world is not seen and the unreal world is seen. . . . We live under secret government, conducted by a secret process called Publicity."

For the newspapers are more and more at the beck and call of the financial forces which control the machinery of publicity. (Taken from the Introduction to *The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World* by Fr. Denis Fahey; note that this was written as radio broadcasting to the public was just in its infancy, and almost 20 years before the television age.)

By years 2015-2016, when this pamphlet is being written, it's now the "peasants with pitchforks" on the internet against the mega-billionaires who control the TVs that are in almost every home, and the radios that are in almost every car.

BUT! With the Reasonable Access Law we can step onto the stage of Big Radio and Big TV, place our messages right in the middle of (for instance) the Rush Limbaugh Show, the Sean Hannity Show, or the Glenn Beck Show and directly compete with the Ruling Elite for the minds of our fellow Americans.

It is often true that a big balloon of lies, inflated with much effort and over a long period of time, can be burst in an instant by a sharp pinprick from a needle of truth. By analogy, a sixty second radio ad aired by a congressional candidate can give the listeners a

website to visit. The censorship-busting radio ad plus the website, and the links at the website, can open a whole new world of information to the listener, and often burst Big Media deceptions that have been woven around the minds of the public for years.

As stated above, the vast majority of our fellow Americans are being maneuvered in certain directions, without being aware that they are being so maneuvered. When airing informational ads under the Reasonable Access Law, we are fighting to get out KEY information that is being suppressed, analyze such information properly, give our fellow citizens the tools to form healthy ATTITUDES, encourage them to regain the confidence to THINK FOR THEMSELVES, and, on each TV or radio ad, include a website that can potentially open up an heretofore unknown universe of facts and commentary to the listener or viewer.

To almost repeat myself: A big, bloated balloon of lies inflated by the Big Media over years of deception can be popped in a moment with one pinprick of truth, i.e., one radio ad forced on the air in the middle of the Sean Hannity Radio Show by a congressional candidate using the Reasonable Access Law.

Example of psychological warfare: For instance, a panelist on a TV show says that the IRS should be ended. Then some establishment TV BigWig on the same panel says: "You know that'll never happen."

Now, that's vicious psychological warfare. 97% or so of the American people HATE the IRS and would end it immediately if they only knew how. (See Appendix 6 on the Precinct Strategy which deals with how to end the IRS and fix everything else about our hi-jacked government.) That establishment TV Poobah saying, "You know that'll never happen", is an attempt to weaken you, to cause you to distrust your own sound instincts, and to cause you to stop thinking and give up the fight before it even starts. That's sophisticated psychological warfare.

Another example: the Radio Ad of an alert Congressional Candidate could point out that the 16<sup>th</sup> amendment which supposedly authorized the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) was never passed in the first place (see the book, "The Law That Never Was" by Bill Benson), and that the IRS and all abuses being imposed on us by our hi-jacked government can be remedied by intelligently using the Precinct System. The end of

such a radio ad could give the website [www.NetworkAmerica.org](http://www.NetworkAmerica.org) where each person could go to join the fight to take back the US government at all levels via the Precinct System.

To re-emphasize, every radio or TV ad aired by a congressional candidate under the Reasonable Access Law should offer a website address to which the listener or viewer could go. That website often will open up a whole new world of information for the truth-seeking person – a new world of information that had heretofore been hidden from them by the mainstream media. Two excellent websites for good information are: [www.WorldNewsDirectory.com](http://www.WorldNewsDirectory.com) – often referred to as “Drudge on Steroids”, and [www.TargetFreedomUSA.com](http://www.TargetFreedomUSA.com) – Hidden History

My working assumption is that at all times there are a group of people newly awakening to the suspicion that they aren’t getting the whole story from the “mainstream media” and Big Talk Radio; it is these people that I am aiming to reach with congressional ads via the Reasonable Access Law.

Many other examples, and MANY MORE CONTROVERSIAL examples of past and potential radio ads, could be given. (Again, see Appendices 2, 3 and 4 at the end of this book.)

Again, the owners of the Big 5 TV Stations and iHeart Radio HATE when alert congressional candidates and their supporters utilize the Reasonable Access Law to reach the public.

I know. I’ve “been there” – and I’ve fought toe to toe with some of these stations, and with some officials at the FCC, AFTER we’ve paid for the TV and/or radio ads. (!!!!!!!!!!!) More on that Appendices 2, 3, 5, and 6 at the end of this book; and appendix 5 on the Kentucky write-in Senate Campaign of Robert Ransdell in 2014.

The Reasonable Access Law is an essential informational and educational weapon in the arsenal of everyday Americans, but its existence needs to be widely known, and utilized on as wide a scale as possible. That is the purpose and mission of this booklet.

## **Chapter 2: The Reasonable Access Law applies to Whom?**

The Reasonable Access Law actually applies to all federal candidates. This includes candidates for the US House of Representatives, the US Senate, US federal judgeships, and for the President of the United States. This includes those candidates who qualify to be on the ballot, and those candidates who choose to run as write-in candidates.

While Presidential candidates must qualify in 5 or so states to qualify under the Reasonable Access Law, candidates for the US House of Representatives and the US Senate must only qualify as candidates in their own district or state.

For the purpose of this pamphlet, brevity, clarity, and word economy, we will usually be talking in terms of candidates for the US House of Representatives, i.e., congressional candidates.

Furthermore, the Reasonable Access Law can apply to all candidates for public office, even state and local candidates, under a certain set of circumstances. IF – if – if a radio or TV station runs an ad for ANY of the candidates in a particular race, then they must accept ads from ALL the candidates in that political contest (even when it is not a federal race).

For instance, if you are running for Governor of Texas, you are not a federal candidate and cannot force the radio or TV station to run your ad – unless . . .

. . . Unless that FCC-licensed station runs ads for ANY of the candidates for Governor in your race. Then they MUST run your ads also. In other words, the ONLY way that a station can refuse your ads when you are running for a non-federal office, is if they refuse the ads for ALL candidates in your race. This standard also goes for local races for City Councils, state offices, and so forth.

### **Chapter 3: Which are the FCC-licensed Stations?**

The Reasonable Access Law only applies to stations that are licensed by the FCC (Federal Communications Commission). So it applies to ABC, CBS, NBC, FOX (the entertainment portion) and all their local affiliates. It applies to all AM and FM radio stations.

In sharp contrast, it does not apply to Cable Networks like CNN, FOX Cable News, MSNBC, the History Channel, and the E! Entertainment Channel, etc. etc. etc. These stations are NOT licensed by the FCC.

The Reasonable Access Law does not apply to internet websites, internet radio stations, or internet TV stations. These stations are not licensed by the FCC. These stations (such as CNN, FOX Cable News, History Channel, internet TV stations, etc.) can accept candidate ads if they wish – but they can also refuse them. And, if they refuse your ads, you have no way to force them to air them. Whether these cable stations can choose to run the ads of one candidate in a political race while refusing the ads of his/her opponent, is unknown to me at this time. As far as I know, such a case has never arisen, and has never been litigated.

Again, in sharp contrast, if you are paying to air your (federal) candidate ads on an FCC licensed station, such as WLW (700 AM) in Cincinnati, Ohio, or WHO (1040 AM) in Des Moines, Iowa – then they cannot refuse to air your ads. If they do refuse to run your ads, then you, the federal candidate, can force them to do so by immediately alerting the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

(With that said, the world doesn't always work as it should. One FCC official, Mr. Robert Baker, has at least twice blatantly participated in violating the Reasonable Access Law by telling radio stations that he would support them if they did so, once in 2006 against this writer's congressional campaign, and once in 2014 against the US Senate Campaign of Robert Ransdell in Kentucky. More on this in Appendices 3 & 5.

In both instances, Mr. Robert Baker and the FCC, and the radio stations involved (WLS in Chicago, Illinois and WKRC in Cincinnati, Ohio), should have been sued immediately

for violating the rights of the candidate and his supporters, but in neither case was the candidate in a position to do so.

Hopefully, in any future instance of the FCC or its officials breaking the law, a lawsuit will be filed by the candidate and/or his supporters immediately.)

## **Chapter 4: What does “Equal Access” mean under the Reasonable Access Law?**

The FCC-licensed stations must give political candidates (in the last 60 days or so before a primary election or general election) the same access to their station’s air time as they give to businesses throughout the year.

So, for instance, WKRC (550 AM) in Cincinnati, Ohio had rule that a business could only air one ad per hour during the Rush Limbaugh Radio Show, which aired from noon to 3 PM EST. So – likewise, WKRC must give the same deal to congressional candidates in the 60 days before a primary or general election. If the candidate can pay for the radio spots, WKRC must allow that candidate to buy one radio ad per hour, or three per day, on the Rush Limbaugh Radio Show – the same deal they give to businesses or any other non-political advertiser throughout the year. (Note: the candidate has the right to this access all year long, but it is only the last 60 days or so that the FCC-licensed station must give the candidate the lowest rate which they have charged businesses in that year.

Another example: WKRC Radio (550 AM) is a 50,000 watt station that sells one hour blocks of time to businesses on Sunday. Therefore, they must sell one hour blocks of time to congressional candidates on Sundays (again, in the last 60 days before an election day the station must sell that hour block of time at the lowest rate that they charged any business for that time slot).

Under the Reasonable Access Law, my congressional campaigns have bought one hour blocks of time on the Sundays before the election. On these hour programs I have hosted as guests such highly censored notables as author and radio host, the late Michael Collins Piper; author, lecturer and historian Michael Hoffman, former reporter for the Associated Press; the late author and attorney, Edgar J. Steele; author and podcaster Mark Glenn; USS Liberty Survivor Phil Tourney; Gordon Duff, editor of *Veterans Today*; author and lecturer Mark Weber; author and investigator Christopher Bollyn; and the former Congressman from Youngstown, Ohio, the late, great Jim Traficant. (Please note: all the guests that I had on my congressional 1-hour radio programs using the Reasonable Access Law – have been or had been all but totally

banned from mainstream radio and TV shows; thus, the value of the Reasonable Access Law should again be clear.)

What if there are so many candidates trying to buy time near the end of a campaign that the station has no more time left to sell? In that case, the station could announce that each candidate could only buy 2 spots per day on the Rush Limbaugh Show or some other comparable period, or whatever. In fact, this situation often happens near the end of a campaign, and I admire the stations' sales people who have to referee the candidates with money who are trying to buy as many radio or TV ads as possible in the final hours before Election Day in a very tight race.

Remember, it is REASONABLE ACCESS. I might add that to my knowledge this "glut of political advertising" has rarely if ever happened, except in the last few days before the spring/summer primary election, or the November election.

Another important point: most "well-listened to" radio stations seem to sell about 20 minutes of advertising for each hour of time. It isn't in anyone's interest for the radio stations to sell more than 20 minutes of ads in a given hour, for if people don't get the regular programming they are tuning in for, they will turn the station and thereby not hear any of the ads at all.

## Chapter 5: The Stations Must Give the Federal Candidates the Lowest Rate in the 60 Days Before Election Day

In the last 60 days before each primary election (usually held in the spring or summer) and each November election, the FCC-licensed TV and radio stations must give the congressional (and other federal) candidates the lowest rate they charged any businesses during that calendar year.

So, for instance, I have bought 60 second radio ads on the American Trucking Network (ATN), based at WLW AM radio in Cincinnati, Ohio for only \$5 !!! And in other years for only \$25 !!!! And these ads aired in 38 states and half of Canada between midnight and 5 AM EST for those listening to the American Trucking Network. What a bargain!

ATN is, obviously, heavily listened to by truckers, and truckers get around. Each of my radio ads always gives a website at the end of the radio spot, so that the listener has the option to go there where a whole new world of information may be opened up to him or her.

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**The full book: “What’s The Reasonable Access Law?” is coming soon.**

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