The caption read, Plaintiff PAUL GUZZARDO vs. Defendants HUMANITIES INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION EDUCATIONAL CENTER, REV. DICKSON BEALL, JACK ROSS, JOAN FALK & WILLIAM BAKER. The lawsuit ran along side the Media Lab run, Guzzardo v. all of them shadowed the lab and its protocol. The suit involved a battle of the bands: wireless spectrum, acquisition and use. The litigation showcased high wire hypocrites and hollowed out digital divide pieties. At issue was a swath of wireless spectrum, a band of twenty wireless broadband data channels. The spectrum offered a maybe chance to assemble and fund a space of appearance. But there were serious code problems. Spectrum isn’t “soy.” Networks work don’t work that way. Can’t slice into cubes, bestow, smile, and be done with it. It’s different. Be wary of wireless Sermon of the Mount zealots. They’re ecologically off sync. Technology is an ecology, a media one. Miss that and you might end up in a sinkhole rather than a space of appearance.

“A Minister to His Needs” ran nearly 7000 words. It’s about zeal gone sour. It was old world shout-page investigate journalism at its best. “A Minister to His Needs” has a janus-faced jesus minister, a girl friend on the employ, multiple ever morphing legal documents, a hungry international telecom, and a one hundred and seventy five million dollar pot of fools gold. “Minister” is a comedio buffa, a digerati tale as farce. This Tartuffe meets the FCC offers a timeless probe into feral code. The investigative reporter-writer was Eddie Silva, the same Riverfront Times reporter who bemoaned Clarence and Janet’s People Project. Silva’s text, some Hannah Arendt on “a prince of a fellow,” and a crackerjack wireless spectrum map follows.
Goodness, therefore, as a consistent way of life, is not only impossible within the confines of the public realm, it is even destructive of it.

Nobody perhaps has been more sharply aware of this ruinous quality of doing good than Machiavelli, who, in a famous passage, dared to teach men “how not to be good.”

Needless to add, he did not say and did not mean that men must be taught how to be bad; the criminal act, though for other reasons, must also flee being seen and heard by others. Machiavelli's criterion for political action was glory, the same as in classical antiquity, and badness can no more shine in glory than goodness. Therefore all methods by which “one may indeed gain power, but not glory” are bad. Badness that comes out of hiding is impudent and directly destroys the common world; goodness that comes out of hiding and assumes a public role is no longer good, but corrupt in its own terms and will carry its own corruption wherever it goes.

The unpolitical, non-public character of the Christian community was early defined in the demand that it should form a corpus, a “body,” whose members were to be related to each other like brothers of the same family. The structure of communal life was modeled on the relationships between the members of a family because these were known to be non-political and even anti-political. A public realm had never come into being between the members of a family, and it was therefore not likely to develop from Christian community life if this life was ruled by the principle of charity and nothing else.

Christian hostility toward the public realm, the tendency at least of early Christians to lead a life as far removed from the public realm as possible, can also be understood as a self-evident consequence of devotion to good works independent of all beliefs and expectations. For it is manifest that the moment a good work becomes known and public, it loses its specific character of goodness, of being done for nothing but goodness’ sake. When goodness appears openly, it is no longer goodness, though it may still be useful as organized charity or an act of solidarity.

This surprising illustration of the Christian political principle is in fact very well chosen, because the bond of charity between people, while it is incapable of founding a public realm of its own, is quite adequate to the main Christian principle of worldlessness and is admirably fit to carry a group of essentially worldless people through the world, a group of saints or a group of criminals, provided only it is understood that the world itself is doomed and that every activity in it is undertaken with the proviso quamdiu mundus durat (“as long as the world lasts”).
Beall was responding to yet another controversy at the St. Marcus Theatre, the perfor-
The Rev. Dickson Beall became a local champion of the First Amendment after he opened
as St. Marcus' pastor. Beall is co-founder and president of HTV -- originally known as
Beall didn't fade into obscurity, however. He had prospects. 

be added to the programming of the theater. "He didn't have no time for the church," Ura explained. 

matters, 12 receiver sites are named, including such private institutions as Eden Theological 

a situation which he had been called to serve. 

he was ordained as a United Church of Christ minister in 1978. His résumé of media 

Beall was right: "Sin is rebelliousness, pride and self-interest."

with that precious bandwidth becoming more valuable than California beach-

397
Ross asserted that -- despite current claims to the contrary -- HTV was essentially a late 1980s operation, so he had little involvement with HTV business. In 1994, he received a premium plus stock in the going concern, although he was advised by his attorney that he still has 700 shares. Ross wanted to renew the FCC license, which was due to expire. He also introduced this as a new friend, a young lady who seemed interested in ITFS business. She was working freelance as a graphic designer, and Ross knew she needed a job. A number of letters between the board of HITEC and the campus ministry suggest other reasons for Beall's departure. The UCF spent more than $3,000 on the creation of HITEC, and its members were looking for reimbursement in 1987. Myra Parrish, who served as the unassuming secretary for the English Speaking Union, a nonprofit organization.

There wasn't anything illegal about the Premium Plus plan, at least according to FCC inspector Burke. "We needed to conserve any resources we had for engineering and fees and other expenses. The FCC has to make sure this is worth the cost. We didn't get away cheap with the two-way spectrum. HTV, as with other ITFS companies, was essentially managed by consensus, but in reality, if Beall wanted something, it happened.

"I don't know what you are asking," Falk said. "Well, he's a good friend. I don't even know what an ITFS is," he said in his deposition. He also admitted to taking a Palm Pilot from the office. In December 1999, Guzzardo and Friedman began asking questions and raising concerns about Sprint's ability to deliver on its promises. Two-way transmission -- meaning not only that the new world of interactive education was near, but that Sprint's customers were getting the two-way capacity and to help the nonprofit to move beyond the one-way spectrum. Beall wanted to renew the FCC license, which was due to expire. Bridgeono, who was a member of the board of directors, expressed concerns about the “data streams” and “Webcam operating system” come easily to him. His club, Cabool, was downtown's first exploration into a public meeting place shaped by technological culture.

The situation was supposed to land a job as director of the Educational Center but lasted only eight months, from 1996 to 1997. Guzzardo and Friedman were members of the board of directors, and in an e-mail written in January 2000, he described Guzzardo and Friedman as members of the board of directors, and in an e-mail written in January 2000, he described Guzzardo and Friedman as members of the board of directors. Guzzardo showed Beall his plans for superimposing "the box" on a screen. The tech-savvy Beall was convinced that the box was the future of education. He was fully informed about the new "two-way terrain," and he tried to let others in on the implications. Phrases such as "data streams" and "Webcam operating system" come easily to him. His club, Cabool, was downtown's first exploration into a public meeting place shaped by technological culture.

In 1994, the FCC license was finally awarded to HTV and Beall company entered its first agreement to lease bandwidth to a nonprofit company -- they went into business with Sprint to distribute the Premium Plus service. Guzzardo, who was a member of the board of directors, expressed concerns about the "data streams" and "Webcam operating system" come easily to him. His club, Cabool, was downtown's first exploration into a public meeting place shaped by technological culture. Beall was fascinated. Soren Guzzardo recalls, "When I was elected to the board of Humanities [HTV], Dickson asked me if I knew any law firms that would handle the two-way board to the other board members. "The other fellow comes from my roots," he said, "and the teacher will appear. Students, I present to you our teacher.' Who would have thought I’d have to go court to dismiss class?"

Ross was president of the board for many years. Beall, after leaving the St. Marcus, managed his own education company, LearningChoice, and then came back to HTV in 1990 and left again in March 2001. An employee there says she’s now working on the organization’s Web site. It’s a little hard to say what HTV is today. It’s still in the hands of its founder, Dickson. Beall, like Falk, seems to lack knowledge of or interest in HTV’s business. "For a long time I didn’t even know what an ITFS is," he said in his deposition. "I also admitted to taking a Palm Pilot from the office. In December 1999, Guzzardo and Friedman began asking questions and raising concerns about Sprint’s ability to deliver on its promises. Two-way transmission -- meaning not only that the new world of interactive education was near, but that Sprint’s customers were getting the two-way capacity and to help the nonprofit to move beyond the one-way spectrum. Beall wanted to renew the FCC license, which was due to expire. Bridgeono, who was a member of the board of directors, expressed concerns about the “data streams” and “Webcam operating system” come easily to him. His club, Cabool, was downtown's first exploration into a public meeting place shaped by technological culture.

The situation was supposed to land a job as director of the Educational Center but lasted only eight months, from 1996 to 1997. Guzzardo and Friedman were members of the board of directors, and in an e-mail written in January 2000, he described Guzzardo and Friedman as members of the board of directors. Guzzardo showed Beall his plans for superimposing "the box" on a screen. The tech-savvy Beall was convinced that the box was the future of education. He was fully informed about the new "two-way terrain," and he tried to let others in on the implications. Phrases such as "data streams" and "Webcam operating system" come easily to him. His club, Cabool, was downtown's first exploration into a public meeting place shaped by technological culture. Beall was fascinated. Soren Guzzardo recalls, "When I was elected to the board of Humanities [HTV], Dickson asked me if I knew any law firms that would handle the two-way board to the other board members. "The other fellow comes from my roots," he said, "and the teacher will appear. Students, I present to you our teacher.' Who would have thought I’d have to go court to dismiss class?"

Ross was president of the board for many years. Beall, after leaving the St. Marcus, managed his own education company, LearningChoice, and then came back to HTV in 1990 and left again in March 2001. An employee there says she’s now working on the organization’s Web site. It’s a little hard to say what HTV is today. It’s still in the hands of its founder, Dickson. Beall, like Falk, seems to lack knowledge of or interest in HTV’s business. "For a long time I didn’t even know what an ITFS is," he said in his deposition. "I also admitted to taking a Palm Pilot from the office. In December 1999, Guzzardo and Friedman began asking questions and raising concerns about Sprint’s ability to deliver on its promises. Two-way transmission -- meaning not only that the new world of interactive education was near, but that Sprint’s customers were getting the two-way capacity and to help the nonprofit to move beyond the one-way spectrum. Beall wanted to renew the FCC license, which was due to expire. Bridgeono, who was a member of the board of directors, expressed concerns about the “data streams” and “Webcam operating system” come easily to him. His club, Cabool, was downtown's first exploration into a public meeting place shaped by technological culture. Beall was fascinated. Soren Guzzardo recalls, "When I was elected to the board of Humanities [HTV], Dickson asked me if I knew any law firms that would handle the two-way board to the other board members. "The other fellow comes from my roots," he said, "and the teacher will appear. Students, I present to you our teacher.' Who would have thought I’d have to go court to dismiss class?"

Ross was president of the board for many years. Beall, after leaving the St. Marcus, managed his own education company, LearningChoice, and then came back to HTV in 1990 and left again in March 2001. An employee there says she’s now working on the organization’s Web site. It’s a little hard to say what HTV is today. It’s still in the hands of its founder, Dickson. Beall, like Falk, seems to lack knowledge of or interest in HTV’s business. "For a long time I didn’t even know what an ITFS is," he said in his deposition. "I also admitted to taking a Palm Pilot from the office. In December 1999, Guzzardo and Friedman began asking questions and raising concerns about Sprint’s ability to deliver on its promises. Two-way transmission -- meaning not only that the new world of interactive education was near, but that Sprint’s customers were getting the two-way capacity and to help the nonprofit to move beyond the one-way spectrum. Beall wanted to renew the FCC license, which was due to expire. Bridgeono, who was a member of the board of directors, expressed concerns about the “data streams” and “Webcam operating system” come easily to him. His club, Cabool, was downtown's first exploration into a public meeting place shaped by technological culture. Beall was fascinated. Soren Guzzardo recalls, "When I was elected to the board of Humanities [HTV], Dickson asked me if I knew any law firms that would handle the two-way board to the other board members. "The other fellow comes from my roots," he said, "and the teacher will appear. Students, I present to you our teacher.' Who would have thought I’d have to go court to dismiss class?"
One of the central issues of contention in Guzzardo's lawsuit is the role HTV bylaws play in the operation of the company and its nonprofit arm, the Discovery Channel. Three sets of bylaws have now been discovered: a set of standard bylaws from when the company was incorporated, a set of bylaws from 1995 and a third, a completely rewritten set of bylaws from 1998. The attorneys for Beall and his associates, Maurice Graham, claims the standard nonprofit bylaws were never signed by Beall and Ross. However, during their depositions, when Beall and Falk were asked about Friedman's resignation letter, Graham chooses not to discuss the issue of back salaries, specifically the contrast between Friedman's actual letter of resignation and Beall's spin.

"The company is their toy. This is what they're playing with. They've got this bandwidth. Whatever Beall's idea of consensus is, his company's bylaws gave him and Ross "ultimate control and right in all matters" relating to HTV in both documents, and he and Ross profited inordinately from their so-called success. Friedman's tone is clear, her concerns specific and direct. "I have reviewed the document in its entirety," she wrote. "Parts of them violate Missouri law with regards to the operation of nonprofit entities; other parts detail an organization structure and compensation schedule that I feel inappropriate for me to comment."

In May, after Friedman's resignation, Guzzardo attended HTV's final board meeting. His notes from that gathering describe Beall conducting a "soapbox meeting" of sorts. In the 1995 version, Beall and Ross are acknowledged "for services performed in the foregoing 10 years." For that service, the pair were to receive $30,000 each. In the 2000 bylaws, Falk's salary was adjusted to $20,000 per year, Beall to receive $40,000 per year, Falk $15,000, Ross $35,000 and Baker $5,000. The officers were to put in a minimum number of hours per week: 20 hours for Beall, 10 for Falk and Ross, three for Baker. In the 2000 bylaws, Falk's salary was adjusted to $20,000 per year, Beall to receive $40,000 per year, Falk $15,000, Ross $35,000 and Baker $5,000. The officers were to put in a minimum number of hours per week: 20 hours for Beall, 10 for Falk and Ross, three for Baker. In the 2000 bylaws, Falk's salary was adjusted to $20,000 per year, Beall to receive $40,000 per year, Falk $15,000, Ross $35,000 and Baker $5,000. The officers were to put in a minimum number of hours per week: 20 hours for Beall, 10 for Falk and Ross, three for Baker. In the 2000 bylaws, Falk's salary was adjusted to $20,000 per year, Beall to receive $40,000 per year, Falk $15,000, Ross $35,000 and Baker $5,000. The officers were to put in a minimum number of hours per week: 20 hours for Beall, 10 for Falk and Ross, three for Baker. In the 2000 bylaws, Falk's salary was adjusted to $20,000 per year, Beall to receive $40,000 per year, Falk $15,000, Ross $35,000 and Baker $5,000. The officers were to put in a minimum number of hours per week: 20 hours for Beall, 10 for Falk and Ross, three for Baker.