

83024366

Recasting the Bell System

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The telecommunications industry is experiencing extensive changes. With the changes that took effect at the beginning of 1983 and with the restructuring of the Bell System which will occur on January 1, 1984, the telecommunications industry will be radically different than it has been in terms of the way it is organized and the way in which its products and services are provided and priced. There are 2 overriding forces behind the change in telecommunications: 1. political process that shapes public policy, and 2. technology. In this analysis, American Telephone & Telegraph's (AT&T) experience with the process of deregulation is examined, along with some of the technological factors that generated change. AT&T is making every effort to facilitate the transition for its customers. The Bell System will continue its high service standards and concern for the public interest. The company recognizes a responsibility to inform customers what is changing and how the changes will affect them.

DESCRIPTORS: Technological change; Telecommunications industry; FCC; ATT; Organizational; Structure; Case studies
 CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 9110 (CN=Company specific); 2320 (CN=Organizational structure)

83023083

Impact of Deregulation on Marketplace Diversity in the USA

Trauth, Eileen M.; Trauth, Denise M.; Huffman, John L.

Telecommunications Policy (UK) v7n2 PP: 111-120 Jun 1983
 CODEN: TEPODJ ISSN: 0308-5961 JRNL CODE: TCPDOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 10 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: Butterworth Scientific Ltd., PO Box 63, Guildford, Surrey, England GU2 5BH

Both the US Supreme Court and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) are dedicated to a philosophy of diversity which has not previously existed. The fact that a single communication channel is involved is the basis for one model of regulation, with other models based on the possible economies of scale available in a monopoly and the existence of a variety of communication channels. Offering both voice and data creates problems for both the regulators and the information industry. The transmission services of common carriers can be categorized as: 1. voice, 2. basic non-voice transmission of subscriber input, and 3. enhanced non-voice, where the computer acts upon the form and content of the information. Both Congress and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (AT&T) divestiture have influenced communications policy. There are concerns that the policy will result in a greater monopoly over transmission services and facilities and that the content of the message will be

less diverse. Another concern is the court order allowing AT&T to keep its patents private. References.

DESCRIPTORS: Diversification; Deregulation; Impacts; Broadcasting industry; Antitrust; ATT; Communications industry; Telecommunications industry; FCC; Common carriers (TC); Markets

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 4310 (CN=Regulation)

83021635

Interexchange Telecommunications Markets in Transition

Garfinkel, Lawrence

Public Utilities Fortnightly v112n2 PP: 26-33 Jul 21, 1983
 CODEN: PUFNAV ISSN: 0033-3808 JRNL CODE: PUFDOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 8 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Suite 500, 1828 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20036

The explosive growth of technology and the rapidly expanding demand for better and less expensive communications services brought the telecommunications industry to the point that its structure was incompatible with current conditions in terms of the supply of services made possible by the new technology and in the services demanded by consumers. Technology and consumer needs combined to mandate changes in the telecommunications industry. Interexchange telecommunications markets are competitive and regulated. Despite the thrust toward greater competition, the structure of the marketplace has precluded relaxation of many regulatory controls. The forthcoming restructuring of the Bell system will remove the remaining barriers to true competition in interexchange markets within a few years. While the marketplace will protect competition, all competitors will have to watch out for themselves. The transition steps and guidelines must be prepared now so that deregulation can proceed smoothly. Tables. References.

DESCRIPTORS: ATT; Case studies; Telecommunications industry; Deregulation; Impacts; Competition

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 9110 (CN=Company specific); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 4310 (CN=Regulation)

83021445

The Capital Recovery Implications of Telecommunications Deregulation

Ragland, Bernard G.; Wolfenbarger, Robert J.
 Public Utilities Fortnightly v112n1 PP: 25-32 Jul 7, 1983
 CODEN: PUFNAV ISSN: 0033-3808 JRNL CODE: PUF
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 8 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Suite 500,
 1828 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20036

This review addresses the large and growing capital recovery problems that face regulated telephone common carriers in the wake of deregulation in the telecommunications industry. The telecommunications industry has been pervasively regulated for most of its existence, yet since the late 1960s, federal regulators have encouraged competition as a substitute for regulation and as an incentive for innovation and the expansion of consumer choice. Competition has been spawned by technological change, in spite of much obsolescent plant due to decades of low capital recovery rates. However, incentives for decelerated capital recovery are not compatible with the shift away from traditional rate-of-return regulation instead of competition. The decelerated rate of capital recovery in the industry must be corrected, with prompt action needed in 3 areas: 1. ending present reliance upon historical lives as measures of future equipment service lives, 2. recovering investment capital faster via the use of front-end loading depreciation procedures like those used in most competitive businesses, and 3. correcting the decelerated depreciation process of the past. References.

DESCRIPTORS: Telecommunications industry; Deregulation; Capital requirements (FIN); Capital; Recovery; Depreciation; FCC; Competition; Rate setting; Technological change

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 4310 (CN=Regulation); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 3100 (CN=Capital & debt management)

83021444

Managing the Transition to Telecommunications Deregulation

Alessio, Frank J.
 Public Utilities Fortnightly v112n1 PP: 21-24 Jul 7, 1983
 CODEN: PUFNAV ISSN: 0033-3808 JRNL CODE: PUF
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 4 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Suite 500,
 1828 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20036

This study provides a guide for telecommunications company managers and regulators to the largely deregulated mode of operation and unaccustomed degree of competition ahead. Product- and service-specific examples are cited to demonstrate that the competitive challenges can be met successfully by managements of telecommunications companies. The guidelines that evolve include: 1. In the deregulation transition, a market orientation should be the focal point of both management and regulatory decisions. 2. In market management and regulation, substitute and complementary relations in the market must be acknowledged. 3. Market value and book value should not be permitted to diverge

significantly. 4. Market plans should be used to identify regulatory constraints that impede transition before requesting regulatory flexibility or proposing other regulatory mechanisms. 5. Regulatory decisions are not as helpful or as harmful in the market as they may appear. 6. Both time and scope serve to limit the ability to utilize competitive advantage.

DESCRIPTORS: Telecommunications industry; Deregulation; Market orientation; Market value; Book value (FIN); Pricing; Competition; Regulatory agencies

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 4310 (CN=Regulation)

83020924

Divestiture, Deregulation and the Local Telco

Jones, S. C.
 Telephony v205n29 PP: 160-166 Jul 18, 1983 CODEN: TLPNAS
 ISSN: 0040-2656 JRNL CODE: TPH
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 4 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

The unique monopoly structure providing a carefully regulated and controlled environment for the telephone industry has been responsible for the ability of the industry to progress smoothly as new technology became available. There is another transition facing the industry today, but the revolutionary processes of competition and deregulation have replaced the former evolutionary processes. Three important issues exist: 1. the opportunity to achieve greater economic efficiency, 2. "normal" regulation, and 3. a new regulation philosophy. Telephone companies must maintain the local network, which means operating as efficiently as possible. However, the environment created by the Federal Communications Commission promotes inefficiency. Improving the rate of recovering invested capital and avoiding the penalty of high cost of certain assets are critical issues for the industry. Providing universal service in light of decisions such as that eliminating cross-subsidies requires action such as a general tax. Usage pricing is another way to provide service.

DESCRIPTORS: Telephone companies; FCC; Telecommunications industry; Regulation; Telephone service; Rates

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 4310 (CN=Regulation)

83020923

Independent Telcos Must Change Quickly and Decisively to Benefit from Deregulation

Snedaker, R. H., Jr.
 Telephony v205n29 PP: 156,158,199 Jul 18, 1983 CODEN: TLPNAS
 ISSN: 0040-2656 JRNL CODE: TPH
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 3 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

There is a real need for telephone companies to improve and increase communications with employees, customers, legislators, and regulators. There is also a real opportunity in the expanding telecommunications industry for both the US Independent Telephone Association (USITA) and the United Telephone System. Growth prospects exist for the telcos in such areas as transmission service and number of telephones. A more certain direction is now apparent for the telcos as a result of the recent orders on deregulation and access charges from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). As the industry implements the access charge plan adopted by the Federal Communication Commission there will be changes in universal service. There must be action on rate increases by the state regulatory commissions as a result of the reduction of subsidies from long distance revenues. Cellular mobile service presents an opportunity for telcos. Management of the telcos will continue to hold down costs. State regulators should adopt a workable and appropriate intrastate access charge plan.

DESCRIPTORS: Independent; Telephone companies; Telecommunications industry; FCC; Deregulation; Access; Charges; Telephone service

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 4310 (CN=Regulation)

83020092

Several Lessons in Deregulation

Berg, Sanford V.
 Telephony v205n27 PP: 38-46 Jul 4, 1983 CODEN: TLPNAS
 ISSN: 0040-2656 JRNL CODE: TPH
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 4 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

While telephone companies may have some doubts about deregulation, it eventually will lead to better use of telecommunications resources and better service to consumers. Deregulation in the airline industry, for example, provided consumers with new opportunities and improved route structure. Equipment was better matched to markets, there were better load factors, and employee productivity increased. Those airlines that are flourishing under deregulation are those whose managements were responsive to new technological and commercial opportunities. Cross-subsidization will be undermined unless regulation is enlarged to handle possible substitutes and self-production. Also, efficiency and consumer choice will be increased under deregulation. Deregulators must provide an environment that lets local service companies benefit from technological and commercial opportunities. Telephone companies must learn from the

deregulation experiences of other industries and must build upon corporate strengths in the new era of telecommunications.

DESCRIPTORS: Deregulation; Airline industry; FCC; Telephone companies; Telecommunications industry

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8350 (CN=Transportation industry); 4310 (CN=Regulation)

83020031

Clear Signal: Deregulation Touches Off a Wave of Bids for TV Stations

Donlan, Thomas G.
 Barron's v63n28 PP: 13,38-39,60 Jul 11, 1983 CODEN: BRNSAD
 ISSN: 0005-6073 JRNL CODE: BAR
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 4 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

The Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) deregulation of the broadcasting industry is decreasing the role of government in the industry. Chairman Mark Fowler and his commission are moving to discard many ownership and programming regulations, including: 1. the restriction on the number of stations a single corporation can own, 2. cross-ownership prohibitions, 3. limits on commercial time and paperwork requirements in television, 4. requirements that cable TV systems retransmit all the locally available TV signals, and 5. the controversial financial interest and syndication rules. The prospect of more freedom in the industry has affected the cash market for TV stations. Better values created by deregulation could cause a rash of takeover bids and an upward revision of price-earnings ratios. Broadcasting stocks continue to do well; Metromedia shares that sold for \$59 in 1979 recently traded at \$550 per share. The stocks of Capital Cities Communication, Cox Broadcasting, and Taft Broadcasting rose 25%-50% since the start of the year. The burst of activity is aided by lower interest rates, and some owners see stations selling today for 5 to 10 times what many are carried for on company books.

DESCRIPTORS: FCC; Deregulation; Telecommunications industry; Many companies; Television; Stock prices

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 3400 (CN=Investment analysis); 4310 (CN=Regulation)

83019461

Going the Distance/The Low-Cal Phone Bill/Telesources

Nelson, Bruce D.; Feldman, Frederick R.
 Management World v12n6 PP: 12-18 Jul 1983 ISSN:
 0090-3825 JRNL CODE: MWL
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 7 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (AT&T) divestiture and deregulation means that the fight for the long-distance dollar will intensify further. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has formulated an access charge plan to enable the local telephone companies to recover the costs of providing access to the long-distance network from end users. The plan, which would relate access charges to use of the long-distance network and levy usage-sensitive charges, is under attack from Congress. A number of firms offer alternatives in long-distance calling, characterized by different service areas and rates. A firm's long-distance usage patterns must be analyzed and used as a basis for carrier selection. Improving the efficiency of a firm's phone system involves checking 9 broad areas of telecommunications waste: 1. trust of billing information, 2. too many private lines, 3. too many telephones, 4. multiple-line phones, 5. telephone ignorance, 6. underestimation of equipment requirements, 7. not understanding the available options, 8. not enforcing contracts, and 9. lines use. Information on references, new equipment, and manufacturers can assist in updating telecommunications. Tables.

DESCRIPTORS: ATT; Telecommunications industry; Divestiture; Deregulation; FCC; Common carriers (TC); Telephone companies; Telecommunications systems; Cost control

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 5250 (CN=Telecommunications systems); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 2330 (CN=Acquisitions & mergers); 4310 (CN=Regulation)

83019459

Telecom Update: Tracking the Trends

Kuehn, Richard A.
 Management World v12n6 PP: 8-9 Jul 1983 ISSN: 0090-3825
 JRNL CODE: MWL
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 2 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

Since January 1983, deregulation of the telephone industry has resulted in the divestiture of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s (AT&T) 22 Bell Operating Companies (BOC) and re-formation of 7 regional holding companies. The BOCs will have formidable competition in the struggle for users' telecommunications dollar. Competition in both the carrier and equipment markets has become entrenched in the past 13 years, during which time the telephone systems have evolved through 3 distinct stages: electromechanical, electronic, and computer controlled. The 4th generation is rapidly appearing on the scene: the long-promised "confluence of communications" is beginning to take place. Voice communication is merging with data and office administration functions, and all the items integrating telephone service,

data communications, communicating word processors, and environmental controls indicate a battle among data communications, telecommunications, and office administration forces. The winner will be able to maintain a high profile with management and to apply communication service offerings to the organizations' needs with cost-effectiveness.

DESCRIPTORS: Telecommunications industry; Deregulation; Competition; Divestiture; Spinoffs; ATT; Telephone service; Data communications

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 4310 (CN=Regulation); 2330 (CN=Acquisitions & mergers); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications)

83018402

Value-Added Networks Can Custom-Tailor Communications Services

Anonymous
 Data Mgmt v21n6 PP: 30-33 Jun 1983 CODEN: DTAMBZ ISSN:
 0148-5431 JRNL CODE: DMG
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 3 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

The dramatic increase in the number of public data communications networks is one of the effects of the divestiture of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (AT&T) and the deregulation of the telecommunications industry. Value-added networks (VAN) add value to accessed landlines or satellite transponder space by: 1. providing the client with equipment, or 2. providing such services as designing and installing the network, monitoring transmissions for breakdowns or errors, and maintaining the lines. Some networks will only service a portion of the transmission path, while others will perform systems diagnostics, protocol conversion, maintenance, and error detection over the entire path. Each value-added network serves a different facet of the data communications market. Many VANS offer dial-up service over leased landlines, which is appropriate for low volumes of communications transmitted over short distances. Charges are based on time and distance of transmission. A satellite network is best when distance, volume, and interactive capability are factors. Charges are distance-insensitive and are based on the monthly volume of transmission. The diversity of options allows prospective network users to receive what amounts to a custom-tailored communications service without having to design and set up their own networks.

DESCRIPTORS: Value added; Networks; Communications networks; Data transmission; Data communications; Management; Factors; Satellite communications

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 5250 (CN=Telecommunications systems)

83015436

Does Resale Have an Identity Crisis?

Toth, Victor J.; Dominiak, Mary F.
 Telephone Engineer & Mgmt v87n6 PP: 147-148,150 Mar 15, 1983
 CODEN: TPEMAW ISSN: 0040-263X JRNL CODE: TEM
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 3 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

Resale Common Carriers (RCC) have become the latest entrants in the field of telephony as a result of the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) mandated resale of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (AT&T) public switched network services - MTS and wide area telephone service (WATS). As quickly as the new field was developed, the FCC just as quickly deregulated it. The deregulation has created as many problems as benefits for beginning resellers and their customers. Even though they are relieved of the burdens of applying for certification and filing tariffs, the resellers are also deprived of Section 214 authorization by the FCC. This was the resellers' best means of identification by the public. Even though the resellers are no longer regulated, they are still considered common carriers subject to the duty of nondiscriminatory service offerings to the public at large. Carriers that provide enhanced services must prove that their offerings are totally nonregulated services. Resellers will be hindered by the high cost of marketplace confusion until the uncertainties created by the FCC's deregulation move are resolved.

DESCRIPTORS: Resale; Common carriers (TC); Telephone service ; Deregulation; Telecommunications industry
 CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 4310 (CN=Regulation)

83015237

Bank Telecommunications in the Age of Deregulation

Levine, Henry D.
 Bankers Magazine v166n2 PP: 26-33 Mar/Apr 1983 CODEN: BNMGBD
 ISSN: 0005-545X JRNL CODE: BZE
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 6 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

Banks traditionally have viewed communications as a nonbanking service provided to financial institutions and their customers by others. However, banks are rapidly becoming a series of communications networks over which machines and people talk about money. From the financial community's perspective, the biggest news in communications is the settlement of the US government's antitrust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T), the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) recent deregulatory initiatives, and Citicorp's application to provide data processing and data transmission services through its Citishare subsidiary. Deregulation of telecommunications for US banks and bank holding companies is likely to mean: 1. more choices, 2. opportunities and incentives to become suppliers and consumers of communications services, 3. substantial increases in rates for local service, and 4. the prospect of competing with communications companies in the

provision of financial and related services.

DESCRIPTORS: Banking industry; Telecommunications industry; Deregulation; ATT; Manycompanies; Bank automation; Communications networks; Common carriers (TC); Bank holding companies
 CLASSIFICATION CODES: 4310 (CN=Regulation); 8110 (CN=Commercial banking); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications)

83015188

Regulation-Free Telecommunications

Fowler, Mark S.
 Vital Speeches v49n14 PP: 418-420 May 1, 1983 CODEN: VISPAG
 ISSN: 0042-742X JRNL CODE: VSP
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 3 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

The US telecommunications industry needs to assess what direction is required for its survival and future growth. Through controlled deregulation, creativity and productivity can be generated. A regulation-free telecommunications marketplace would provide: 1. choices of equipment and services, 2. new products, 3. lower costs, 4. more jobs, 5. new sophisticated means for transferring information, 6. convenience, 7. less work, and 8. a high quality of life. Regulation is limiting and costly. At one time, regulation was necessary to control: 1. price, 2. earnings, and 3. entry. Technology, however, has made many of the reasons for regulation obsolete. Still, sudden and total deregulation would be dangerous. A more viable transition plan would involve comprehensive regulatory reform on a systematic basis. Current candidates for deregulation are new services, areas in which no carrier dominates. Making the telecommunications marketplace competitive, an aim of the Federal Communications Commission, requires the efforts and cooperation of: 1. the courts, 2. the state public utility commissions, 3. the regulated companies, and 4. foreign government. The changes made now will set the course for communications policies into the next century.

DESCRIPTORS: Telecommunications industry; Deregulation; Competition; Telephones; FCC
 CLASSIFICATION CODES: 4310 (CN=Regulation); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications)

83014608

The Storming of the PTTs

Schiller, Dan

Datamation v29n5 PP: 155-158 May 1983 CODEN: DTMNAT
 ISSN: 0011-6963 JRNL CODE: DAT
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 3 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

In most of the developed world, the public post, telephone, and telegraph (PTT) agencies own and operate the national telecommunication networks. Telecommunications policy is the responsibility of PTTs and a tightly knit group of domestic equipment suppliers. Many countries are interested in the US policy of deregulating the telecommunications industry, as was shown by such developments as the report of the Davidson Committee in Australia in 1982, which paved the way for massive deregulation of the Australian Telecom PTT. Both users and suppliers of telecommunications equipment and services will be affected by such institutional shifts. Companies in regulated countries need deregulation in order to have a market that will repay the investment needed to develop competitive products. A number of mergers and partnerships, such as that of American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T) and Phillips, the Dutch electrical giant, will result from increased competition.

DESCRIPTORS: International; Telecommunications; Telecommunications industry; FCC; Deregulation; Many countries; Satellite communications

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 9180 (CN=International); 5250 (CN=Telecommunications systems)

83014143

Opportunities Abound in Deregulated Telecommunications Field

Higgins, Kevin

Marketing News v17n9 PP: 3 Apr 29, 1983 CODEN: MKNWAT
 ISSN: 0025-3790 JRNL CODE: MNW
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 1 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

The Federal Communication Commission (FCC) decision barring Bell Telephone operating companies from offering enhanced services has led to great competition in the telecommunications field and experimentation with telephones as an advertising medium. For example, Phone Programs Inc. (New York, New York) began bidding against several other firms for rights to the public announcement service, when Bell was ordered out of the business. The firm operates lines for horoscopes, weather, time of day, and other services, and offers 5-second advertisements on these messages. Entrepreneur Mark Guncheon of Chicago, Illinois, provides 30-second soap opera summaries on his line and is also soliciting advertisers. A Chicago consulting firm, PriTec, works with Bell and non-Bell equipment and is helping train people in telecommunications management.

DESCRIPTORS: Telecommunications industry; Deregulation; FCC; Telephone companies; Advertising; Marketing; Services

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 7200 (CN=Advertising); 4310

(CN=Regulation)

83013777

Long Distance Demand: A Point-to-Point Model

Pacey, Patricia L.

Southern Economic Jrnl v49n4 PP: 1094-1107 Apr 1983
 CODEN: SECJAR ISSN: 0038-0048 JRNL CODE: SEU
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 14 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

As the telecommunications industry undergoes sweeping deregulation, and as the effects of the American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T) decision become apparent, the present systems of statewide and interstate averaging to determine toll charges are likely to become outdated. Future toll charges will more likely be priced on a point-to-point basis. Unfortunately, the point-to-point demand models used by AT&T Long Lines use highly aggregated data, making their price and income elasticity estimates of limited value. Because telecommunications services increasingly are pinpointing selected markets, a more inclusive model should be used to consider local variables of demand, such as call and access externalities. Such a model indicates that a 10% increase in the initial-minute price of a toll call produces a 2.6% reduction in the number of calls made. Likewise, a 10% increase in an overtime-minute price decreases the mean duration of a call by more than 3%. The findings suggest that a substantial relative price difference between the Bell System and another common carrier would create a movement to the lowest priced operator. Tables. Equations. References.

DESCRIPTORS: Telecommunications industry; Long distance; Telephone service; Demand; Economic models; Mathematical analysis; Studies; Messages; Microeconomics

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 1130 (CN=Economic theory); 9130 (CN=Experimental/Theoretical); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications)

83013505

Telecom Market Strategy for the 1980's

Bleecker, Samuel E.
 Telecommunications v17n4 PP: 94,102 Apr 1983 CODEN:
 TLCOAY ISSN: 0040-2494 JRNL CODE: TEC
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 2 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

Recent rapid changes in the telecommunications arena mean new marketing strategies must be developed. Technology and applications are the basis for manufacturers' current marketing and advertising strategies. It is unlikely, however, that technology will be the driving force in the telecommunications market in the future. The industry must change its strategy because of: 1. the wide penetration of the desktop computer, and 2. the movement of the telecommunications product into the next phase of its life cycle. Telecommunications is important in attaining the office of the future, the next step in the product life cycle. The focus of marketing the messages of this telecommunications industry will shift to the end user in the next phase. The major concerns of the end user are convenience, ease of use, and power capabilities. Customer support is an important factor, as well as training. References.

DESCRIPTORS: Telecommunications industry; Deregulation; Telecommunications; Communications equipment (TC); Manufacturers; Product development; Vendors; Market strategy; Forecasts

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 7500 (CN=Product planning & development); 8650 (CN=Electrical & electronics industries)

83013163

Access Charges and Rural Rates: Has Universal Service Been Abandoned?

Erickson, Jon C.
 Telephony v204n15 PP: 20-21,38 Apr 11, 1983 CODEN:
 TLPNAS ISSN: 0040-2656 JRNL CODE: TPH
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 3 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

The approach of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to access charges is governed by a narrow economic rationale that ignores the practical impacts on residential and small business consumers in high-cost exchange areas. The rationale is concerned only with economic efficiency, acknowledging only slightly the fact that there are both economic and social benefits to be gained from universal service. In the debate over telecommunication policy, there are 4 crucial questions concerning access charges and FCC Docket 78-72: 1. Does the access charge plan eliminate PURE 2 objections for rural high-cost exchange areas? 2. What is the impact of the access charge plan on exchange network access line rates for rural telephone consumers? 3. Does the access charge plan sufficiently protect the universal service concept for rural America? 4. Are there alternatives open to state regulators which can lessen the impact on high-cost exchange areas? The FCC, Congress, state regulators, and legislators should keep in mind that the main reason there is a regulated

telecommunications system is because of the marketplace's failure to serve the public's needs. There is still time to make adjustments in the access charge plan and jurisdictional separations to save universal service.

DESCRIPTORS: FCC; Telephone companies; Deregulation; Small business; Rural; Telephone service; Telecommunications industry

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 4310 (CN=Regulation); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications)

83012867

Telephone: It Will Never Be the Same

Larkin, Edward P.
 Public Utilities Fortnightly v111n8 PP: 15-18 Apr 14, 1983 CODEN: PUFNAV ISSN: 0033-3808 JRNL CODE: PUF
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 4 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Suite 500, 1828 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20036

Many communication policies put into effect over the last 50 years are no longer viable in the fragmented marketplace of 1983. Dislocations in the operation of the market, marketplace fragmentation, and the controversy raging between the states and the federal regulators have arisen simply and solely from the policies of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). It is suggested that it may not be possible for the telecommunications industry to survive half regulated and half unregulated, which is its current posture. The unregulated sector may be successful in capturing all the profitable portions of the market, leaving only the unprofitable areas to the regulated sector, which could experience serious dislocations and even system breakdowns. Avoidance of such an outcome to the deregulatory action currently being taken will require an uncommon degree of prudence and wisdom in state officials who have the regulatory responsibility for local exchange telephone facilities and service.

DESCRIPTORS: Telephone companies; Public utilities; Deregulation; ATT; Divestiture; Regulated industries; Telecommunications industry

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 4310 (CN=Regulation); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications)

83012596

Building Cable: Careful Approach Cuts Costs

Bisbee, Frank D., III
 Telephone Engineer & Mgmt v87n8 PP: 60-63 Apr 15, 1983
 CODEN: TPEMAW ISSN: 0040-263X JRNL CODE: TEM
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 4 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

The design and planning of the distribution system becomes more important in a deregulated marketplace. While terminal equipment can be changed easily as it becomes obsolete, a hard-wired distribution system must be flexible enough to avoid obsolescence. With American Telephone & Telegraph's divestiture of its operating companies, the end user has 2 choices: 1. to remove the telephone company's cable and rewire with new PVC cable in the existing conduit, or 2. to use plenum cable - the preferable option. Teflon-coated plenum cable meets all requirements of fire codes and the National Electric Code. Desired specifications for cable in the Master Distribution System environment include strong flexible installation. The system should resist high temperatures. The cable should have the lowest possible attenuation, and its mechanical and electrical properties should not be changed by age. It should display the lowest dissipation factor at all frequencies and temperatures. A prudent choice of cable will ensure that the system will be able to handle technological changes.

DESCRIPTORS: Telecommunications industry; Deregulation; Communications networks; Office buildings; Telephone companies; Cables; Many companies; Communications equipment (TC)
 CLASSIFICATION CODES: 4310 (CN=Regulation); 8650 (CN=Electrical & electronics industries)

83012210

How Can the Independents Become Masters of the New Era?

Pirnie, Robert M.
 Telephony v204n13 PP: 41-42 Mar 28, 1983 CODEN: TLPNAS
 ISSN: 0040-2656 JRNL CODE: TPH
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 2 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

Independent telephone companies as well as the US Independent Telephone Association (USITA) are taking steps to assure the restructuring of the telecommunications industry resulting from factors such as the divestiture of American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T) will offer independents an opportunity to serve, grow, and prosper. The settlement of the federal antitrust suit against AT&T is the most significant structural change in the industry since the advent of regulation. The 22 Bell operating companies (BOC) plan to reorganize into 7 regional holding companies, with the new structure effective in late 1983 or early 1984. Problems for independents in this plan include a need to rewrite all traffic agreements since some will be with the BOCs and some with the new AT&T long distance subsidiary, ATTIX. The access charge system developed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and scheduled to become effective on January 1, 1984, levies flat-rate charges on all customers for access

to the telephone interstate toll network. The FCC's Computer II decision deregulating new terminal equipment and allowing independent telephone companies to offer enhanced services on a deregulated basis under appropriate accounting procedures is the other major part of the deregulation scene.

DESCRIPTORS: Independent; Telephone companies; ATT; Divestiture; FCC; Access; Charges; Telecommunications industry
 CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications)

83011456

T-Net Twins Tested

Johnson, Jan
 Datamation v29n4 PP: 139-148 Apr 1983 CODEN: DTMNAT
 ISSN: 0011-6963 JRNL CODE: DAT
 DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 6 Pages
 AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

Packet switching and the public data network (PDN) market were pioneered by Telenet Communications Corp. and Tymnet Inc., a subsidiary of Tymshare. The "T-net twins" suffered skepticism due to network malfunctions, system redesign, and other problems. However, in the past year the outlook for PDN has brightened due to International Business Machines' (IBM) approval of the microcomputer and the deregulation of the telephone industry. This will mean competition for the T-net twins. The most worrisome opponent is American Bell's AIS/Net 1000. Even though the twins maintain that the Net 1000 is not competition, they point out that Net 1000 does not offer anything new. American Bell says Net 1000 is different from the T-net twins PDN and a step on the ladder to a data network. American Bell has financial and marketing strengths, but experience will count in the T-net twins' favor. Telenet appears to be the stronger of the twins, but both plan to be in the running in PDN. Table.

DESCRIPTORS: Packet switched networks; Competition; Telecommunications industry; Case studies; Pricing; Telephone service; Switching
 CLASSIFICATION CODES: 5250 (CN=Telecommunications systems); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 9110 (CN=Company specific)

83009612

Trimming Off Regulatory Fat: The FCC's Regulation-Free Diet

Fowler, Mark S.

Telephony v204n10 PP: 54-61,112 Mar 7, 1983 CODEN:

TLPNAS ISSN: 0040-2656 JRNL CODE: TPH

DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 4 Pages

AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

The US is heading toward a regulation-free telecommunications marketplace. The benefits of this type of marketplace will include new products and services, lower costs, more jobs, new ways to transfer information, and a higher quality of life. A regulation-free environment would encourage the development of new technologies. The conceptual flaws of regulation are discussed. Developing a regulation-free marketplace will take time. It will involve freeing selected markets and participants within those markets until the necessity for regulation's surrogate function is displayed by the consumer. Comprehensive regulatory reform will be achieved on a systematic basis by approaching the problem by company and by service. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) cannot singlehandedly change the telecommunications marketplace from regulation to competition. Congress must help by redefining the roles of regulation and competition in the industry.

DESCRIPTORS: FCC; Deregulation; Telecommunications industry; Policy; Advantages

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 4310 (CN=Regulation); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications)

Telephone companies; Cable television industry; Deregulation
CLASSIFICATION CODES: 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 9110 (CN=Company specific)

83008199

Tiny Phone Company Uses all the Latest in New Technology

Jacobs, Sally H.

New England Business v5n4 PP: 73 Mar 7, 1983 CODEN:

NENBA3 ISSN: 0164-3533 JRNL CODE: NEN

DOC TYPE: Journal Paper LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 1 Pages

AVAILABILITY: ABI/INFORM

The Waitsfield-Fayston Telephone Co. (Waitsfield, Vermont) and owners Eleanor and Dana Haskin have established themselves as masters of technological diversification. Using technologies far more advanced than most comparable telephone companies, the Haskins have expanded their business to include cable television, computer services, and the retailing of both telephone and computer equipment. The company, with 6,000 customers and \$3.2 million in annual revenues, sees its size as an advantage. Waitsfield-Fayston was computerized long before most other telephone companies. It is one of the few independents in New England to have made the change to digital circuitry. There has not been a rate increase since 1968, when rates were set at a monthly cost of \$7 for residential service and \$14 for businesses. The company ranks first in the state in growth, a fact Dana Haskin attributes to the expanding condominium and second house market in the resort area. As a result of deregulation, the Haskins are exploring the possibility of an electronic mailbox and a fiber optic cable system.

DESCRIPTORS: Telecommunications industry; Case studies;

259908 PUF83G0725

The Capital Recovery Implications of Telecommunications Deregulation.

Ragland, B.G.; Wolfenbarger, R.J.

Public Utilities Fortnightly, Vol.112, No.1, July 7, 1983, P. 25-31, Bibliog. 7, Journal.

The telecommunications industry has always been very capital intensive, and during the years when it was regulated, capital recovery was kept low so that prices could be kept low. Now, during the deregulation of the industry this capital policy will mean that carriers will be unable to meet their capital requirements for the future. Before throwing previously regulated companies to the open market, there are steps which regulators, industry officials and public officials need to take to correct the rate of capital recovery now present in the industry. These include putting an end to reliance upon historical lives as a guide to future purchase expectations, changing the depreciation method to allow capital investments to be recovered more quickly, and correcting the decelerated rate of depreciation which had been used.

Descriptors: Telecommunications; Deregulation; Depreciation; Capital Requirements; Economic Recovery; Economic Implication; 1004; 0188; 0742; 1199; 0700; 1460

259907 PUF83G0721

Managing the Transition to Telecommunications Deregulation.

Alessio, F.J.

Public Utilities Fortnightly, Vol.112, No.1, July 7, 1983, P. 21-24., Journal.

Within the telecommunications industry there are great changes occurring as a result of deregulation. Competition is increasing, and is feasible in many local economies. In order to manage during the time of transition, company executives could look at how other deregulated industries have coped and survived the change from controlled to free industry. Management needs to become receptive to clues from the market and from the competition and should base the orientation of the company on these clues. Pricing of the service needs to be competitive and respond to the market. Especially during a period of transition the market and the competition will have great impact in determining management policy.

Descriptors: Telecommunications; Deregulation; Management Policy; Management; 1004; 0188; 0933; 0605

254323 ECN83D30092

A Magna Carta for Cable.

Anon

Economist, Vol.287, No.7287, April 30, 1983, P. 9-10., Journal.

Britain's new white paper on cable television indicates that British cable channels will not be heavily regulated. In general, light regulation is the proper course to pursue. However, the short-term restrictions mentioned in the white

paper will discourage many investors. But the prospect of long-term deregulation should still attract some investors. Another weakness of the white paper is that it promises the telecommunications industry freedom from competition, but does not grant such protection to the broadcasting industry.

Descriptors: Great Britain; England; United Kingdom; Cable Television; Regulation; Government Regulation; Policy; Government Policy; 0047; 0155; 0047; 1189; 0188; 0188; 0251; 0859

252527 SEJ83D1094

Long Distance Demand: A Point-to-Point Model.

Pacey, P.L.

Southern Economic Journal, Vol.49, No.4, April 1983, P. 1094-1107, Bibliog. 14, Journal.

Technological developments and deregulation have brought changes into the telecommunications industry. A model of the demand for telephone usage is developed. An increase in price results in lowered usage. In a competitive market business will move to the lowest price carrier.

Descriptors: Demand; Modeling; Communication Systems; Technology; Deregulation; Telecommunications; Modeling; Competition; 1391; 0239; 0403; 0433; 0188; 1004; 0239; 0498

230727 BAK80B0090

Deregulation: This Will Be the Year.

Streeter, B.

ABA Banking Journal, Vol.72, No.2, Feb. 1980, P. 90., Journal.

Banks wonder if 1980 will be the year of deregulation. Involved are the giant and closely interwoven data communications and data processing industries. The government is slowly moving toward deregulation of the telecommunications industry. The role of Congress and effects of legislation are difficult to assess accurately.

Descriptors: Deregulation; Banks and Banking; Finance; Telecommunications; Congress; 0188; 0001; 0164; 1004; 0916

229825 PUF82J1417

Deregulation and Divestiture in a Changing Telecommunications Industry.

Johnson, B.; Thomas, S.D.

Public Utilities Fortnightly, Vol.110, No.8, Oct. 14, 1982, P. 17-22, Bibliog. 9, Journal.

State regulatory agencies must keep telephone costs down. Issues are created by commission inquiries. Prices must be kept low going from a regulated to a deregulated state. Principal issues are discussed. Telephone utilities are affected by rate of depreciation. Deregulation of the telecommunications industry is taking place more quickly.

Descriptors: Deregulation; Natural Resources; Telecommunications; 0188; 0858; 1004

223622 REM81C0012

The Telecommunications/Electronics/Computer Industry.

Ellinghaus, W.M.

Research Management, Vol.24, No.2, March 1981, P. 12-14., Journal.

In the past, the telecommunications industry was basically in a regulated monopoly system. It will now be both partially regulated and deregulated. The Bell System will enter the deregulated market of enhanced services through subsidiaries. In spite of the problems accompanying this change, a continued interest in innovation will characterize the industry; these include: continued investments in research and development, good managerial communication and support of the same, and the creation of a positive work environment.

Descriptors: Telecommunications; Computer; Electronic Industry; Regulation; Research and Development; Management Policy; Deregulation; 1004; 0497; 0295; 0188; 0446; 0933; 0188

207449 PUF82C0424

The 1982 Consent Decree and the Future of the Telephone Industry.

Chessler, D.

Public Utilities Fortnightly, Vol.109, No.5, March 4, 1982, P. 24-30., Journal.

The 1982 consent decree between AT&T and the United States Justice Department settled a seven-year antitrust case and will reshape the company into a high technology competitive segment and a low technology monopolized segment. The effects of the consent decree on the public utility segment of the divided AT&T are focused upon. Access pricing beginning in 1984 will lower local service rates and there is little reason to expect that interstate access rates will differ, even though the FCC has the authority to regulate interstate operations. Interstate toll rates will rise as there will no longer be any other means to make up the loss in revenue. Problems for the transition period include asset transfer accounting, determination of an accurate rate base, settlements on customer premises equipment and sharing of joint operations of switches and other equipment between AT&T

and the Bell companies. Bell Telephone Laboratories will cease research for the Bell operating companies after 1987; because of the resulting massive loss of revenue, Bell Labs would have to cutback basic research and development, thus inhibiting or drastically slowing the development of innovative services and technology, allowing Bell competitors an unfair advantage and making all United States electronic firms less competitive worldwide. Many other future implications in the areas of rate setting, research and development and reorganization of the telecommunications industry are discussed.

Descriptors: Antitrust Laws; Monopolies; Telecommunications; Utilities; United States; Public Utilities; Deregulation; FCC; Rate Setting; Research and Development; Competition; Competitive Advantage; 0016; 0016; 1004; 0623; 0528; 2047; 0188; 0840; 1073; 0446; 0498; 1289

117117 CHA76K0047

THE REGULATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS: PANDORA'S TELEPHONE BOX.

WAVERMAN, L.

CHALLENGE, VOL.19, NO.5, NOV/DEC 1976, P. 47-48.

THE FCC HAS BEGUN TO DEREGULATE THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY BUT HAS BEEN CHALLENGED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. PRESENT REGULATIONS RESTRICT AT&T'S COMPETITIVE RESPONSES WHILE ALLOWING OTHER FIRMS TO PROVIDE PRIVATE LINE SERVICES.

Descriptors: COMMUNICATION INDUSTRY; ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY; ECONOMICS; DEREGULATION; MONOPOLIES; GOVERNMENT REGULATION; FCC; 0012; 0793; 0677; 0188; 0016; 0188; 0840

1940984 DATABASE: LRI File 150

Interexchange telecommunications markets in transition.

Garfinkel, Lawrence

Pub. Util. Fort. 112 26-33 July 21 1983

table; table

JURISDICTION: United States

GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 4800; 4800

CAPTIONS: Interexchange markets in 1987.; Long-distance messages and revenues.

DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication-rules and regulations

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1940981 DATABASE: LRI File 150

The capital recovery implications of telecommunications deregulation.

Ragland, Bernard G.; Wolfenbarger, Robert J.

Pub. Util. Fort. 112 25-32 July 7 1983

JURISDICTION: United States

GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 4800; 3661

DESCRIPTORS: telephone-economic aspects; depreciation allowances-law and legislation

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1940977 DATABASE: LRI File 150

Managing the transition to telecommunications deregulation.

Alessio, Frank J.

Pub. Util. Fort. 112 21-24 July 7 1983

JURISDICTION: United States

GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 4800

DESCRIPTORS: delegated legislation-evaluation

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1933539 DATABASE: LRI File 150

Commissioners paint gloomy picture of telecommunications future.

Pub. Util. Fort. 111 45 April 14 1983

JURISDICTION: United States; states

GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 4800; 4800

DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication-law and legislation

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1914365 DATABASE: LRI File 150

Deregulation and divestiture in a changing telecommunications industry.

Johnson, Ben; Thomas, Sharon D'Amario

Pub. Util. Fort. 110 17-22 Oct 14 1982

JURISDICTION: United States

GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 9631; 3661

DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication policy-analysis; United

States. Federal Communications Commission-investigations; American Telephone and Telegraph Co.-management; telephone-rates

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1900845 DATABASE: LRI File 150

Deregulation in the telecommunications industry: a status report. (1981 annual meeting of A.B.A. Section of Antitrust Law) (transcript)

Trienens, Howard J.

Antitrust L.J. 50 409-425 Spr 1982

ARTICLE TYPE: transcript

JURISDICTION: United States

GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 4800

NAMED PEOPLE: Trienens, Howard J.-addresses, essays, lectures

DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication-rules and regulations; antitrust law-analysis

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1890956 DATABASE: LRI File 150

Stacked competition and phony deregulation for AT & T: the proposed "Telecommunications Competition and Deregulation Act of 1981."

Schwartz, Louis B.

COMM-ENT 3 411-423 Spr 1981

JURISDICTION: United States

GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 4800; 9111

NAMED PEOPLE: Reagan, Ronald-commercial policy

DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication-law and legislation; American Telephone and Telegraph Co.-litigation; antitrust law-litigation; presidents-commercial policy

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1890104 DATABASE: LRI File 150

AT & T lobbying hard to block bill deregulating telecommunications. (includes other business law items)

Low, Charlotte

L.A. Daily J. v95 p5 April 5 1982

col 1 028 col in.

JURISDICTION: United States

GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 4800

DESCRIPTORS: American Telephone and Telegraph Co.-political activity; telecommunication-law and legislation; Grumman Corp.-litigation

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1888600 DATABASE: LRI File 150
AT & T settlement reshapes telecommunications picture.
 Pub. Util. Fort. 109 41-42 Feb 4 1982
 JURISDICTION: United States
 GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 4800; 3661
 DESCRIPTORS: American Telephone and Telegraph Co.-litigation;
 ; telecommunication-rules and regulations; antitrust
 law-litigation; telephone-management
 IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1885716 DATABASE: LRI File 150
**The effect of the second computer inquiry on
 telecommunications and data processing.**
 Lambert, R. Bradley
 Wayne L. Rev. 27 1537-1573 Summ 1981
 JURISDICTION: United States
 Communications Act of 1934 U47 U.S.C. 151-609
 GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 4800; 7374; 9631
 DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication-law and legislation;
 electronic data processing-law and legislation; American
 Telephone and Telegraph Co.-management; United States. Federal
 Communications Commission-rules and regulations; industry and
 state-law and legislation
 IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-law and legislation

1885250 DATABASE: LRI File 150
Major telecommunications bill introduced.
 Pub. Util. Fort. 109 32 Jan 7 1982
 JURISDICTION: United States
 GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 4800; 9121
 DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication-law and legislation; industry
 and state-law and legislation; United States.
 Congress-commercial policy
 IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-law and legislation

1881666 DATABASE: LRI File 150
Congress faces another long season.
 Nelson, Steven
 Legal Times Wash. v4 p1 Jan 25 1982
 col 1 158 col in.
 illustration; table
 JURISDICTION: United States
 GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS SIC CODE: 9121
 DESCRIPTORS: United States. Congress-forecasts; industry and
 state-forecasts; banking law-forecasts; United States.
 Congress. House. Subcommittee on Telecommunications-forecasts
 IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-forecasts

1875427 DATABASE: MI File 47
How to deregulate AT and T.

Utta1, Bro
 Fortune v104 p70(6) Nov 30 1981
 CODEN: FORTA
 illustration; photograph; portrait; table
 CAPTIONS: The AT and T structure and the proposed
 reorganization by the U.S. Senate.
 NAMED PEOPLE: Olson, James E.-management; Brown, Charles
 L.-quotations
 DESCRIPTORS: American Telephone and Telegraph Co.-management
 ; Telecommunications Competition and Deregulation Act-economic
 aspects; United States. Department of Justice-commercial
 policy; United States. Federal Communications
 Commission-commercial policy; antitrust law-litigation;
 telecommunication-litigation; industry and state-rules and
 regulations
 IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-law and legislation

1865281 DATABASE: LRI File 150
**White House Special Task Force on deregulation.
 (telecommunications industry)**
 Util. Sect. News1. 21 6-7 July 1 1981
 JURISDICTION: United States
 GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS
 DESCRIPTORS: industry and state-evaluation; American
 Telephone and Telegraph Co.-management
 IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-evaluation

1864865 DATABASE: LRI File 150
**White House supports telecommunications deregulation.
 (Washington and the utilities)**
 Pub. Util. Fort. 108 36 July 2 1981
 JURISDICTION: United States
 GEOGRAPHIC CODE: NNUS
 DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication-rules and regulations;
 industry and state-political aspects
 IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-political aspects

1850890
**International telecommunications: proposed deregulation of
 overseas services - Overseas Communications Services, 45 Fed.
 Reg. 76,498 (1980).**
 Palenberg, John C.
 Harv. Int'l L.J. 22 214-219 Wntr 1981
 n1 col in.
 DESCRIPTORS: United States. Federal Communications
 Commission-commercial policy; telecommunication-rules and
 regulations; competition, international-rules and regulations

1629075 DATABASE: LRI File 150

The proposed deregulation of domestic common carrier telecommunications. (Student symposium: Communications regulation)

Hutton, Thomas J.

Calif. L. Rev. 69 455-496 March 1981

JURISDICTION: United States

DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication-law and legislation;
telephone-law and legislation; industry and state-law and legislation

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-law and legislation

1644468 DATABASE: MI File 47

"If it works...." (Tim Wirth)

Massengill, Reed

Forbes v132 p208(1) Sept 12 1983

CODEN: FORBA

SIC CODE: 9631; 3662

NAMED PEOPLE: Wirth, Tim-political activity

DESCRIPTORS: United States. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection and Finance-investigations; United States. Federal Communications Commission-rules and regulations; television industry-rules and regulations

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-rules and regulations

1584287 DATABASE: MI File 47

Higher price phone bills ahead; as the Bell empire splits apart, consumers face steep rate hikes for local service.

Newsweek v101 p59(1) April 4 1983

CODEN: NSWKA

illustration; cartoon

SIC CODE: 3661; 4800

DESCRIPTORS: telephone-rates; American Telephone and Telegraph Co.-management; United States. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Telecommunications-investigations; Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.-rates; MCI Communications Corp.-management; telecommunication

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telephone

1511066 DATABASE: MI File 47

Telecommunications: everybody's favorite growth business, the battle for a piece of the action.

Business Week p60(5) Oct 11 1982

CODEN: BUWEA

illustration; chart

SIC CODE: 4800; 4800; 3661

CAPTIONS: New ways of communicating are changing the patterns of competition.

DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication-management; telecommunication equipment industry-management

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1468031 DATABASE: MI File 47

Telecommunications bogs down in Congress.

Connolly, Ray

Electronics v55 p72(1) May 19 1982

CODEN: ELECA

SIC CODE: 4800; 3670

NAMED PEOPLE: Wirth, Timothy-political activity; Jasper, Herbert N.-political activity; McGowan, William-political activity

DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication policy-political aspects; electronic industries-political activity; American Telephone

and Telegraph Co.-political activity; MCI Telecommunications Corp.-political activity; Ad Hoc Committee for Competitive Telecommunications-political activity; antitrust law-cases

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-telecommunication

1402064 DATABASE: MI File 47

How to deregulate AT and T.

Uttal, Bro

Fortune v104 p70(6) Nov 30 1981

CODEN: FORTA

illustration; photograph; portrait; table

SIC CODE: 9222; 9631; 4800

CAPTIONS: The AT and T structure and the proposed reorganization by the U.S. Senate.

NAMED PEOPLE: Olson, James E.-management; Brown, Charles L.-quotations

DESCRIPTORS: American Telephone and Telegraph Co.-management; Telecommunications Competition and Deregulation Act-economic aspects; United States. Department of Justice-commercial policy; United States. Federal Communications Commission-commercial policy; antitrust law-litigation; telecommunication-litigation; industry and state-rules and regulations

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-law and legislation

1397295 DATABASE: MI File 47

House report swipes FCC's dereg express.

Variety v305 p47(2) Nov 4 1981

CODEN: VARIB

SIC CODE: 9121; 9631; 4833

NAMED PEOPLE: Wirth, Tim-law and legislation

DESCRIPTORS: United States. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Telecommunications-reports; television broadcasting policy-rules and regulations; United States. Federal Communications Commission-rules and regulations

IDENTIFIERS: deregulation-political aspects

1182484 DATABASE: MI File 47
The FCC turns Ma Bell loose. (deregulation of telecommunications industry)

Sheils, Merrill

Newsweek v95 p73(2) April 21 1980

CODEN: NSWKA

SIC CODE: 9631; 4800

DESCRIPTORS: United States. Federal Communications Commission-rules and regulations; American Telephone and Telegraph Co.-rules and regulations; telecommunication-rules and regulations; administrative agencies-rules and regulations

1065849 DATABASE: MI File 47
Shift in telecommunications deregulation?

Dun's Review v113 p7(2) June 1979

CODEN: DURVA

NAMED PEOPLE: Van Deerlin, Lionel-political activity

DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication systems-rules and regulations

0970084 DATABASE: MI File 47
Deregulation seen as easy by Justice. (telecommunications industry)

Electronics v51 p50(3) Aug 3 1978

CODEN: ELECA

SIC CODE: 4800; 9222

DESCRIPTORS: telecommunication-rules and regulations; United States. Department of Justice-rules and regulations

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