

Jody Gruendel

From: DAMATA, JASON [JDAMATA@c-span.org]

Sent: Thursday, August 18, 2005 3:11 PM

To: Jody Gruendel

Cc: Clay T. Whitehead

Subject: Brock's email

Gerald W. Brock [gbrock@gwu.edu]

*GMU professor
author*

Author: Cohen, Elliot D.
Other Author(s): Fraser, Bruce W.
Title: The last days of democracy : how big media and power-hungry
government are turning America into a dictatorship /
Elliot D. Cohen & Bruce W. Fraser.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Mass media--Political aspects--United States.
Democracy--United States.
United States--Politics and government--2001-
Publisher: Amherst, N.Y. : Prometheus Books, 2007.
Description: 333 p. ; 22 cm.
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 317-320) and index.
Call Number: P95.82.U6 C64 2007
Location: AU: LIB Stacks
Status: Charged - Due on 11-16-07

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Washington Research Library Consortium

potential
resources w.
telecom
monopoly /
competition

Other Author(s): BNA International Inc.

Title: World communications regulation report / BNA International.

Variant Title: WCRR.
BNA International world communications regulation report.

Primary Material: Periodical

Subject(s): Telecommunication policy--Periodicals.
Telecommunication--Law and legislation--Periodicals.

Publisher: Washington, D.C. : BNA International, 2006-

Description: v. ; 30 cm.
Monthly.
Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 2006)-

Notes: "Monthly news and analysis on communications law,
regulation and policy from around the world."
Title from cover.

Linked Items: GW Law Library holdings
<http://jacob.nlc.gwu.edu/search/i?=1750-1784>

Call Number: K27 .0752

Location: GW Law: Restricted access policy--Borrowing through ILL onl

Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Crandall, Robert W.

Other Author(s): ebrary, Inc.

Title: Competition and chaos U.S. telecommunications since the
1996 Telecom Act / Robert W. Crandall.

Primary Material: Book

Physical Description:
Computer File

Includes: Computer File

Subject(s): United States. Telecommunications Act of 1996.
Telecommunication policy--United States.
Telecommunication--Deregulation--United States.
Competition--Government policy--United States.
Telecommunication--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Washington, D.C. : Brookings Institution Press, c2005.

Description: ix, 212p. : ill.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.
"Examines how the 1996 Telecommunications Act and its
antecedents have affected the major telecommunications
providers and analyzes the act's effect on economic
welfare in the United States"--Provided by publisher.
Electronic reproduction.

Table of Contents: Introduction
Opening telecom markets : the 1996 Telecommunications Act
The first eight years under the new law
Local competition under the 1996 act
Effect of the 1996 act on incumbent local companies
The death of distance and of the long-distance carriers
The rapid growth of wireless telecommunications
The broadband revolution
Telecom reform in other countries
A look back and a look forward
Appendix. estimates of Bell Company cumulative capital
expenditures across states, 1996?-2003.

Location: GA: UNIV Electronic Book
Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary.

Title: Industry competition and consolidation : the telecom marketplace nine years after the Telecom Act : hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, One Hundred Ninth Congress, first session, April 20, 2005.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Competition--Government policy--United States. Telecommunication policy--United States. Telecommunication--Deregulation--United States. Telecommunication--United States--Evaluation. Telephone companies--Mergers--United States.

Publisher: Washington : U.S. G.P.O. : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 2005.

Description: iii, 94 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

Notes: "Serial no. 109-26." Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche. Shipping list no. unavailable. Includes bibliographical references. Also available via Internet from the GPO Access web site. Address as of 8/17/05: http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109%5Fhouse%5Fhearings&docid=f:20708.pdf; current access is available via PURL.

Linked Items: AU Law Library holdings http://leagle.wcl.american.edu/search/i?=0160749263 http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS62875 http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS62875

Location: AU Borrowing Only - ILL for all other WRLC patrons
Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Katz, Yaron.

Title: Media policy for the 21st century in the United States and Western Europe / Yaron Katz.

Variant Title: Media policy for the twenty-first century in the United States and Western Europe

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Mass media policy.
Globalization.
Mass media and technology.
Local mass media.

Publisher: Cresskill, N.J. : Hampton Press, 2005.

Description: ix, 309 p. ; 23 cm.

Series: The Hampton Press communication series

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 293-300) and indexes.
"New media technologies are growing rapidly with massive investment around the world. Developments over the next few years will take media and telecommunications services to new fields of even greater appeal and diversity. The demand for a wider choice of television programming and advanced services is increasing rapidly along with advances in technology and policy and market changes. The main aspect of these developments is competition. Policy changes are designed to create an open and competitive market in order to significantly increase consumer choice." "The evolving construction of national broadcast and telecom systems demonstrates the trajectory of media policies. It leads to the conclusion that all countries are heading in the same direction of adopting the common goal of a free market approach - according to which global policy objectives dominate the development of media systems and markets. Following the United States and the large media countries of Europe, commercialization spread across Europe and in other parts of the world. The result is that, in general, similar solutions to the development of new media have been chosen to address similar problems and opportunities posed by global policy-making and advanced technology - creating the new concept of global media policy." "The book provides a comprehensive analysis of the structure that should dominate the 21st century, with a detailed explanation of the evolving nature of global issues. The main goal is to analyze the current and future technological and social trends, and data and statistics on the main forces and trends involved in global media policy support this. Although the book does not attempt to forecast the pace of this revolution, it provides the best possible means to examine media and telecommunications policies in different countries."--BOOK JACKET.

Call Number: P95.8 .K38 2005
Location: AU: LIB Stacks
Status: Charged - Due on 11-10-07

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): American Bar Association. Section of Antitrust Law.
Title: Telecom antitrust handbook.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Antitrust law--United States.
Consolidation and merger of corporations--United States.
Telecommunication--Law and legislation--United States.
Publisher: Chicago, Ill. : ABA Section of Antitrust Law, c2005.
Description: xvi, 618 p. ; 23 cm.
Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.
Linked Items: George Mason holdings
<http://magik.gmu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&FT=%22%280CoLC%29ocm60822559%22&CNT=25+records+per+page>
Call Number: KF2765.Z9 T46 2005
Location: GM: Click "George Mason Holdings" for holdings and status
Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary.
Title: Saving the savings clause : congressional intent, the Trinko case, and the role of the antitrust laws in promoting competition in the telecom sector : hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eighth Congress, first session, November 19, 2003.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Antitrust law--United States.
Competition--Government policy--United States.
Telecommunication policy--United States.
Telecommunication--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Washington : U.S. G.P.O. : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 2004.

Description: iii, 94 p. ; 24 cm.

Notes: "Serial no. 62."
Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche.
Shipping list no.: 2004-0154-P.
Includes bibliographical references.
Also available via Internet from the GPO Access web site.
Address as of 5/5/04:
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108%5Fhouse%5Fhearings&docid=f:90546.pdf>; current access is available via PURL.

Linked Items: George Mason holdings
<http://magik.gmu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&FT=%22%280CoLC%29ocm55086373%22&CNT=25+records+per+page>

Location: GM: Click "George Mason Holdings" for holdings and status
Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: United States. General Accounting Office.

Other Author(s): United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy, and Consumer Rights.

Title: Telecommunications wire-based competition benefited consumers in selected markets : report to the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate.

Variation Title: Telecom competition
Telecommunications : wire based competition benefited consumers in selected markets
Wire-based competition benefited consumers in selected markets

Primary Material: Book
Physical Description: Computer File

Includes: Computer File

Subject(s): Competition--United States.
Telecommunication--United States--Evaluation.

Publisher: [Washington, D.C.] : U.S. General Accounting Office, [2004]

Notes: "February 2004."
"GAO-04-241."
Paper version available from: U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G St., NW, Rm. LM, Washington, D.C. 20548.
Title from title screen (viewed on July 27, 2004).
Includes bibliographical references.
Mode of access: Internet from GPO Access web site. Address as of 7/27/04:
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=gao&docid=f:d04241.pdf>; current access available via PURL.

Linked Items: George Mason holdings
<http://magik.gmu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&FT=%22%280CoLC%29ocm56035111%22&CNT=25+records+per+page>
<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS51987>
<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS51987>

Location: GM: Click "George Mason Holdings" for holdings and status
Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: United States. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform.

Title: Will "Networx" work"? : a review of whether a centralized government telecom plan jibes with an ever-evolving market : hearing before the Committee on Government Reform, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eighth Congress, second session, February 26, 2004.

Variante Title: Review of whether a centralized government telecom plan jibes with an ever-evolving market

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): United States. Federal Technology Service. Administrative agencies--United States--Communication systems.

Publisher: Washington : U.S. G.P.O. : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 2004.

Description: iii, 204 p. ; 24 cm.

Notes: "Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Reform."
 "Serial no. 108-149."
 Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche.
 Shipping list no.: 2004-0252-P.
 Includes bibliographical references.
 Also available via Internet from the GPO Access web site.
 Address as of 8/25/04:
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108%5Fhouse%5Fhearings&docid=f:94004.pdf>; current access is available via PURL.

Linked Items: George Mason holdings
<http://magik.gmu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&FT=%22%280CoLC%29ocm56320275%22&CNT=25+records+per+page>

Call Number: KF27 .G6 2004
 Location: GM: Click "George Mason Holdings" for holdings and status
 Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): Illing, Gerhard.
Kluh, Ulrich.
CESifo (Organization)

Title: Spectrum auctions and competition in telecommunications /
Gerhard Illing and Ulrich Kluh, editors.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Telecommunication--Case studies.
Trade regulation--Case studies.
Competition--Case studies.

Publisher: Cambridge, Mass. ; London : CES/MIT Press, c2003.

Description: x, 306 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Series: CESifo seminar series

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

Call Number: HE7631 .S63 2003
Location: AU: LIB Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): Eisenach, Jeffrey A. (Jeffrey August), 1957-
May, Randolph J.
Progress & Freedom Foundation (U.S.)

Title: Communications deregulation and FCC reform : finishing the
job / edited by Jeffrey A. Eisenach and Randolph J. May.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): United States. Federal Communications Commission.
Telecommunication--Deregulation--United States.
Telecommunication--Law and legislation--United States.
Telecommunication policy--United States.

Publisher: Boston : Kluwer Academic Publishers, c2001.

Description: ix, 234 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

Notes: "The Progress & Freedom Foundation."
Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: KF2765.A2 C62 2001
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): International Technology Consultants.
Title: Global wireless competitiveness study : final report /
International Technology Consultants ; prepared for
ITA/TD/TAI/Office of Telecom, Department of Commerce.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Competition, International.
Wireless communication systems--Equipment and supplies
--Marketing.
Publisher: Bethesda, Md. : The Consultants, 1998.
Description: ii, 61, [85] leaves : ill., maps ; 28 cm.
Notes: "June 14, 1998."
Linked Items: George Mason holdings
<http://magik.gmu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&FT=%22%280CoLC%29ocm43734771%22&CNT=25+records+per+page>
Call Number: HE9713 .G53 1998
Location: GM: Click "George Mason Holdings" for holdings and status
Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): Ryan, Daniel J.
David Solomon Communications Collection

Title: Privatization and competition in telecommunications :
international developments / edited by Daniel J. Ryan.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Telecommunication policy.
Telecommunication--Deregulation.
Privatization.
Competition, International.

Publisher: Westport, Conn : Praeger, 1997.

Description: xx, 209 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Series: Privatizing government,

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

Table of Contents: Privatization of telecoms in Asia / John Ure and Araya
Vivorakij
The evolving telecommunications environment in Japan /
Daniel J. Ryan
The Korean telecommunications service industry :
privatization and competition / Jeong-ja Lee
Digital satellite telephony : the right solution in
developing Indonesia / Bruce Rowe
The contribution of foreign investment in China's
telecommunications industry / Meheroo Jussawalla
NYNEX's experiences in Thailand with TelecomAsia : an
example of foreign cooperation in the opening up and
expansion of the telecommunications sector in Asia /
Maureen D. Piche', Ben Park, and Roger Carlson
BT's experience of privatization / Marcus Brooks
Telecommunications in the Czech Republic : the
privatization of SPT Telecom / Maria Michalis and Lina
Takla
Privatization and competition in Hungarian
telecommunications / Anna Canning
Competition rules and regulations in telecommunications :
the case of Poland's intent to join the EU / Piotr
Jasin'ski
Privatization, market liberalization, and regulatory reform
in the Mexican telecommunications system / Lilia Pe'rez
Chavolla and Rohan Samarajiva
The history of privatization and liberalization in
Brazilian telecommunications / Joseph Straubhaar and
Christine Horak
Privatization and liberalization in the developing world :
the need for innovative policies and strategies /
Heather E. Hudson.

Call Number: HE7645 .P753 1997
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

Call Number: HE7645 .P753 1997
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): Keyworth, George A., 1939-
Eisenach, Jeffrey A. (Jeffrey August), 1957-
David Solomon Communications Collection.

Title: The Telecom revolution : an American opportunity / George A
Keyworth II, Chairman; Jeffrey Eisenach, President;
Thomas Lenard, Senior Fellow; David E. Colton, Senior
Fellow and Editor.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Telecommunication--Law and legislation--United States.
Telecommunication policy--United States.

Publisher: Washington, D.C. : Progress & Freedom Foundation, [1995?]

Description: 111 p. ; 22 cm.

Notes: Cover title.
"Working Group who assisted with this report: Robert
Crandall,...James Gattuso, Esq.,...Thomas
Hazlett,...Peter W. Huber, Esq.,...Peter Pitsch, Esq.,
Kenneth Robinson, Esq.,...J. Gregory Sidak, Esq.,...And
Adam Thierer..."
Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: KF2765 .T43 1995
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Search Results: Displaying 541 of 687 entries

**The Changing role of government in an era of telecom
deregulation:**

**report of the Colloquium held at ITU headquarters 17-19
February 1993.**

Availability

Status: No status available

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks

Call Number: On Order

Number of Items:

(Circulating Books and Journal Articles Only)

Details

Title: The Changing role of government in an era of *telecom* deregulation: report of the Colloquium held at ITU headquarters 17-19 February 1993.

Publisher/Date: [Geneva] : ITU, [1993?]

Description: 46 p. ; 21 cm.

Subjects: Telecommunication policy --Congresses.
Telecommunication --Deregulation --Congresses.

Other Authors/Contributors: International Telecommunication Union.
Colloquium on the Changing Role of Government in an Era of *Telecom* Deregulation
(1993 : Geneva, Switzerland)

Primary Material: Book

Online Resources

Google Scholar

- Explore related resources, articles and more with Google Scholar.

Print/Save Options

Select Download Format

Enter your email address:

Save results for later:

Other Author(s): Bradley, Stephen P., 1941-
Hausman, Jerry A.
Nolan, Richard L.

Title: Globalization, technology, and competition : the fusion of
computers and telecommunications in the 1990s / edited
by Stephen P. Bradley, Jerry A. Hausman, Richard L.
Nolan.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): International business enterprises--Management.
Information technology.
Competition, International.

Publisher: Boston, Mass. : Harvard Business School Press, c1993.

Description: vi, 392 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

Table of Contents: Global competition and technology / Stephen P. Bradley,
Jerry A. Hausman, and Richard L. Nolan
How will information technology reshape organizations?;
Computers as coordination technology / Thomas W. Malone
and John F. Rockart
A framework for the design of the emerging global
organizational structure / Robert G. Eccles and Richard
L. Nolan
On the design of global information systems / Benn R.
Konsynski and Jahangir Karimi
The role of IT networking in sustaining competitive
advantage / Stephen P. Bradley
Telecommunications and the restructuring of the securities
markets / George A. Hayter
The coordination of global manufacturing / Ramchandran
Jaikumar and David M. Upton.
(cont.) Quick response in retail/manufacturing channels /
Janice H. Hammond
Information technology and the boundary of the firm: Who
wins, who loses, who has to change / Eric K. Clemons
Being global and the global opportunity / Pierre Hessler
Saturn; The making of the modern corporation / Richard G.
LeFauve and Arnoldo C. Hax
Information technology and the global virtual corporation /
David B. Miller, Eric K. Clemons, and Michael C. Row
The Bell operating companies and AT&T venture abroad while
British Telecom and others come to the United States /
Jerry A. Hausman
Seven technologies to watch in globalization / Alan Hald
and Benn R. Konsynski
Building the broadband society / William Marx, Jr.

Call Number: HD62.4 .G554
Location: AU: LIB Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: British Telecom.
Title: Competitive markets in telecommunications : serving
customers / British Telecom.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): British Telecom.
Telecommunication--Great Britain.
Competition--Great Britain.
Publisher: London : British Telecommunications, c1990.
Description: ii, 49, xiv p. ; 30 cm.
Notes: Cover title.
Call Number: HE8100.B75 B75 1990
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Eward, Ronald S.

Title: The deregulation of international telecommunications /
Ronald Eward.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Telecommunication--Law and legislation.
Telecommunication--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Dedham, MA : Artech House, c1985.

Description: vii, 425 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Series: The Artech House telecom library

Notes: Includes bibliographies.

Linked Items: George Mason holdings
[http://magik.gmu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&FT=%22\(OCOLC\)12750403%22&CNT=25+records+per+page](http://magik.gmu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&FT=%22(OCOLC)12750403%22&CNT=25+records+per+page)

Call Number: KF2765 .E93 1985

Location: GM: Click "George Mason Holdings" for holdings and status

Call Number: KF2765 .E93 1985

Location: GM: Click "George Mason Holdings" for holdings and status

Status: No information available

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 Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Pisciotta, Aileen
Title: Global Trends in Privatisation and Liberalisation: Telecom
Reform: Principles, Policies, and Regulatory Practices
Primary Material: Mixed Material
Linked Items: George Mason holdings
<http://magik.gmu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&FT=%22Global%20Trends%20in%20Privatisation%20and%20Liberalisation%3A%20Telecom%20Reform%3A%20Principles,%20Policies,%20and%20Regulatory%20Practices%22&CNT=25+records+per+page>

Location: GM: Click "George Mason Holdings" for holdings and status
Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Melody, William H.

Title: Interconnection: Cornerstone of Competition: Telecom Reform: Principles, Policies and Regulatory Practices (Session 2)

Primary Material: Mixed Material

Linked Items: George Mason holdings
<http://magik.gmu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&FT=%22Interconnection%3A%20Cornerstone%20of%20Competition%3A%20Telecom%20Reform%3A%20Principles,%20Policies%20and%20Regulatory%20Practices%20%28Session%20%29%22&CNT=25+records+per+page>

Location: GM: Click "George Mason Holdings" for holdings and status
 Status: No information available

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Print Window

The Independent Institute

Commentary

Telecom Mergers are Part of the Competitive Process

September 13, 2005

Benjamin Powell*San Jose/Silicon Valley Business Journal*

Federal regulators are currently reviewing two major proposed telecom mergers. Verizon seeks to merge with MCI, and SBC wants approval to acquire AT&T. Critics claim these mergers would reduce competition and promote monopoly. In reality, these mergers are part of a healthy competitive process and would foster innovation and bring benefits to consumers.

Critics complain that these mergers will concentrate too much market share in land-line telephone communications among too few companies. One industry group has gone so far as to claim that the mergers, "will recreate the monopoly that existed before the government required AT&T to split up." But any claim of market concentration or monopoly depends crucially on how you define the relevant market. Is the relevant telecommunications market the same today as it was 20 years ago when AT&T split up?

Two decades ago there were essentially two technologies for two-way communication: land-line telephone calls and what we refer to today as "snail mail." Some could claim that when AT&T had all the land-line telephone business, they had a monopoly in instant two-way communication technology. Today the situation is much different. Twenty years of innovation has created new technologies that now compete with land-line service.

Cell phones are the most obvious alternative to land-line communication. In the United States there are now more wireless subscribers than land-line phone connections. Wireless calls account for about one-third of all local calls and three-fifths of long distance calls. Other forms of instant voice communication are also available. All major cable companies now offer Voice-over-Internet Protocol. The Internet explosion has brought instant messaging to millions of users. Many instant messengers, including AOL, offer voice communication for free. Even e-mail has become an alternative to land-line phone service.

The communications market today is nothing like what it was twenty years ago. Any definition of the relevant market must include these other forms of communication technology. Verizon, MCI, SBC, and AT&T don't just face competition from other traditional phone companies. They face competition from companies like Comcast, Cox Cable, Microsoft, IBM, Intel, and America Online.

The communications industry innovates because it's highly competitive. Consumers benefit because firms are free to introduce new products and offer new services. When some firms have competencies in areas where others don't, they sometimes find it advantageous to merge to create synergies that lead to more integration and innovation. These combinations are part of the dynamic competitive process.

The Verizon and MCI merger is driven by competitive pressure. Sprint, Motorola, and Intel are working together to provide high-speed wireless communications and other firms are innovating as well. Verizon is a regional telephone service provider and a major competitor in wireless telecommunications. MCI is a long-distance carrier and a major provider of Internet backbone. Nobody can predict what innovations a merged Verizon-MCI will create, but the increasing integration of communications has made the potential synergies between these companies obvious.

The main opponents of the telecom mergers, of course, are their competitors. Qwest Communications, which failed in an earlier attempt to acquire MCI, has petitioned the Federal Communications Commission against the mergers. In addition, a group of smaller communications companies—who ironically call themselves the Alliance for Competition in Telecommunications—also opposes the mergers. Both groups claim they want the government to block the mergers to preserve "competition"—but they are really asking the government to limit the ability of Verizon-MCI and SBC-AT&T to compete by taking away their ability to merge. Protecting these inefficient competitors is not the same thing as protecting competition.

Competition is not a static state of affairs where market share determines whether an industry is "competitive." Competition is a dynamic process where firms discover new ways to innovate and to compete for customers. Businesses merging in order to gain new competencies are a vital part of the competitive process. Consumers will benefit if we preserve the competitive process by allowing these two telecom mergers to proceed.



Benjamin Powell**[Send email](#)**

Benjamin Powell is Research Fellow at **The Independent Institute** and assistant professor of economics at Suffolk University. Dr. Powell received his Ph.D. in economics from George Mason University. He has been assistant professor of economics at San Jose State University, a fellow with the Mercatus Center's Global Prosperity Initiative, and a visiting research fellow with the American Institute for Economic Research.

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Competition in telecommunications-causes and consequences

Davidson, K.
Press Gallery, Canberra, ACT;

This paper appears in: **TENCON '92. Technology Enabling Tomorrow : Computers, Communications and Automation towards the 21st Century. 1992 IEEE Region 10 International Conference.**

Publication Date: 11-13 Nov 1992

On page(s): 504-508 vol.1

Meeting Date: 11/11/1992 - 11/13/1992

Location: Melbourne, Vic., Australia

ISBN: 0-7803-0849-2

References Cited: 0

INSPEC Accession Number: 4617834

DOI: 10.1109/TENCON.1992.272021

Posted online: 2002-08-06 18:28:51.0

Abstract

The author presents a critique of the present structure of Australian telecommunications. He argues that certain specific questions were ignored in an attempt to rapidly introduce network competition in Australia. Among these are: the benefits derived from maintaining the Telecom monopoly; the reasons for and the consequences of the telecommunications reform in the UK, US, Japan, and New Zealand markets; and the impact of competition on development of the Australian network, the Australian equipment industry, and commercial broadcasting

Index Terms

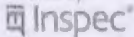
Available to subscribers and IEEE members.

References

Available to subscribers and IEEE members.

Citing Documents

Available to subscribers and IEEE members.

Indexed by


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Monopoly and Competition in British Telecommunications: The Past, the Present and the Future (Science, Technology & the International Political Economy) (Hardcover)
by John M. Harper (Author)

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International Trade in Telecommunications: Monopoly, Competition, (AEI Studies in Telecommunications Deregulation) (Hardcover)

by Ronald A. Cass (Author), John R. Haring (Author) "UNFORTUNATELY, ALMOST EVERYONE knows a great deal about international trade that ain't so..." ([more](#))

Key Phrases: [telecommunications equipment trade](#), [restricting nation](#), [telecommunications equipment imports](#), [United States](#), [Cambridge University Press](#), [Jagdish Bhagwati](#) ([more...](#))

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POLICY BRIEF #39

Unleashing Telecommunications: The Case for True **Competition**

by Robert E. Litan and Roger G. Noll
November 1998

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ABSTRACT

The long-awaited transition to a competitive local telecommunications market is mired in regulatory and court proceedings spawned by the implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and proposed mergers among major players in the industry. In this brief, we argue that to accelerate development of **competition** in local access, the recently proposed mergers involving three of the remaining five RBOCs (Baby Bells) should be denied; prices for all telecommunications services should be moved toward cost; and requests by RBOCs for authority to offer long-distance service should be denied until there is more progress on making local access more competitive.

POLICY BRIEF #39

Once upon a time, AT&T—Ma Bell—reigned over virtually all telephone service, until, like Humpty Dumpty, an antitrust settlement broke the company into multiple pieces: seven Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs or Baby Bells) that were allowed to offer only basic local **monopoly** services, and the new AT&T that was given the parts of the business that were expected to be competitive: long-distance service and equipment manufacturing. For a few years, the Baby Bells lived the quiet life of regulated monopolists while AT&T steadily lost market share to companies like MCI and Sprint in long distance, and Mitel and Northern **Telecom** in communications equipment. But despite their state-regulated monopolies, the RBOCs were unhappy with the line-of-business restrictions, and persistently pushed courts, regulators, and elected officials for authority to enter competitive

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markets.

In 1996, Congress passed the Telecommunications Act, which seeks to revolutionize **telecom** markets by: truly opening local telephone markets for the first time in over 80 years; increasing **competition** in long-distance markets by ending the prohibitions against the RBOCs; and promoting more **competition** in cable television by letting telephone companies into that industry. Now, almost three years later, these dreams appear to have been far too bold.

Although competitive local exchange carriers (CLECs) have made modest inroads in delivering the data and voice traffic of businesses in large cities, the RBOCs and other independent local exchange carriers (ILECs) still service 99% of the 180 million local lines in the country. **Competition** has advanced gradually, but much more rapidly in long-distance, but very little, if any, of that progress can be traced to the passage of the 1996 Act. The same is true of cable television, which has been attacked with some success by direct broadcast satellite services, but not by the telephone companies thought to be cable's main source of future **competition**.

Given time, technology eventually will bring about the revolution that sponsors of the 1996 Act envisioned. [Box 1](#) illustrates a few of the most promising technologies that should end the RBOCs' bottleneck control over basic local access, long the major problem in this market which led to the breakup of AT&T in the first place. The key challenge confronting policy makers is to speed up the transition to **competition**. In this brief, we explain how.¹

Box 1: Technologies That Should Transform Local Telecommunications

<i>Technology</i>	<i>Advantages/Key Features</i>	<i>Impediments</i>
Cable television	Prematurely promised as the answer to the copper wire, AT&T's proposed purchase of TCI and possible hook-up with Time/Warner	High cost and complication of making cables true two-way means of communication
Wireless (including satellites)	Cellular calls becoming steadily cheaper, number of users sky-rocketing	Cellular calls still substantially more expensive than landline calls; satellite deployment will take time
Electric companies	Electric wires already run into homes and businesses	Coupling the electric wires with switching technologies has not yet been demonstrated
Packet-switching	The new Internet-protocol technology should transmit both data and voice simultaneously, at far lower costs	Takes time for new technology to be implemented

Why Generating Competition Is So Hard

To find the right policies, it is vital to understand why competitors have such a hard time mounting challenges to the RBOCs in local service. In a nutshell, the answer is that the RBOCs have a near-**monopoly** in most forms of access to the national telecommunications network. With the exception of large

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businesses and a few other lucky telephone customers in areas with access **competition**, the vast majority of telephone users must acquire access from an RBOC or other **monopoly** carrier. As a result, RBOC competitors end up buying key RBOC services:

- Other local competitors must purchase *transport and termination* rights from the RBOCs or they cannot complete calls from their customers to RBOC customers.
- Some local competitors may need to lease pieces of a RBOCs' network, so-called *unbundled network elements* (UNEs), to offer **competition** in other aspects of local service.
- The long-distance companies must pay *access fees* to the RBOCs to connect the calls originating or terminating with most of their customers.

As the only game in town, the RBOCs can discriminate in providing access in various and subtle ways that are difficult for state and federal regulators to detect and monitor: by providing poor interconnections, slowly and/or ineffectively repairing and maintaining leased network facilities, and delaying or denying the use of local network innovations to their competitors. The RBOCs have strong incentives to behave this way, leading customers to reject alternative providers and so preserve their local monopolies.

The slow progress by local service competitors is not surprising. Even if the RBOCs were doing everything in their power to assist competitors, the new entrants still would find the going very rough. Replicating even a portion of the existing local telephone network is expensive, and the business risk is high because the incumbent monopolist (unlike new competitors) has a guarantee from state regulators that it can recover the cost of investments plus a healthy allowance for profit.

The 1996 **Telecom** Act was supposed to facilitate entry by allowing competitors, using some of their own facilities (such as switches) to lease the rest (copper wires leading into homes and residences, the so-called last mile) from the RBOCs' networks. The Act also enabled competitors to resell local service, much as long-distance resellers have been doing for some time. Finally, the Act envisioned prices for unbundled network elements and interconnection (terminating calls on the RBOC network) that reasonably reflected their cost, rather than inflicted a financial penalty on competitors.

The FCC quickly developed pricing rules to implement the Act, but these rules have been tied up in court for over two years. Several RBOCs and GTE have convinced a federal court of appeals that the FCC unlawfully usurped the states' regulatory powers when it announced these rules. The industry now awaits a decision by the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, Southwestern Bell (SBC) challenged the constitutionality of the entire **Telecom** Act, which is also pending before the Supreme Court.

Putting Humpty Dumpty Back Together

To the average American, about the only noticeable events since the 1996 Act are the big **telecom** mergers. In just the past year, two major long-distance marriages have been completed: Worldcom/MCI and Qwest/LCI. AT&T has entered the merger arena with a different aim, gobbling up Teleport and TCI and, just recently, making noises about arranging some kind of deal with Time Warner, all with a view toward cracking the local **telecom** market.

But the most important mergers have been those among the RBOCs that are threatening to put the old telephone Humpty Dumpty back together. In the last three years, the seven RBOCs shrank to five as Southwest Bell (SBC) swallowed Pacific Bell and Bell Atlantic absorbed Nynex. Now SBC wants to add Ameritech to its empire, while Bell Atlantic seeks to absorb the largest non-RBOC local exchange carrier, GTE. If these mergers are approved by the Department of Justice and the FCC, two companies—SBC and Bell Atlantic—each will control access to about one-third of all telecommunications customers in the United States.

The legal hurdles standing in the way of the mergers are lower at Justice than at the FCC. Justice cannot stop the mergers by itself, but bears the burden of proof in court that the mergers are anti-competitive. In contrast, the FCC can halt the mergers first, shifting the burden of proof in court to the merging parties. At the FCC, the test is whether the mergers are in the public interest.

It will be tough for Justice to establish that the mergers would actually reduce potential **competition** in local access that otherwise could have been provided by the merging parties in each of the other's service territory. A more compelling argument against the mergers concerns the magnified incentives the mergers would give to the combined companies to discriminate against other competitors.

Presently, the RBOCs and GTE (which has RBOC-like dominance of its local markets) cannot fully capture the benefits of discrimination against calls that terminate outside their regions. However, the mergers will enable them effectively to double their local market footprints and thus capture more of the benefits of discrimination. This will increase incentives to engage in such practices. Even if this footprint argument does not provoke a challenge to the mergers, it should establish a strong presumption against their approval by the FCC, where the broader public interest test is the legal standard.

SBC and Ameritech argue that after their merger they plan to enter up to 30 new local markets through an ambitious national-local plan, which would make their merger procompetitive. But there is nothing stopping the companies (nor Bell Atlantic and GTE) from doing this now. Indeed, the one certain effect of the merger is to terminate Ameritech's plan to invade SBC's territory.

As a last resort, the merging parties probably will argue that their deals should be permitted to go through with appropriate conditions. The FCC adopted this approach with respect to the Bell Atlantic/Nynex merger, but the condition of moving to much lower rates for competitors based on forward-looking, incremental costs, has proven to be a slow process and meanwhile the merger is already a done deal.

Physicians are governed by the principle of first, do no harm. This is a reasonable principle for telecommunications policy makers to follow with respect to the two proposed RBOC mergers. Doing so would mean rejecting both marriages.

Getting Prices Right

The transition to **competition** requires that prices of local telecommunications services be far more closely aligned with their costs.

First, the access fees that the RBOCs charge long-distance companies must be reduced to cost. The best way to accomplish cost-based pricing is through **competition** itself, but **competition** in access termination charges is very unlikely as long as access customers face a local **monopoly**. In the absence of local **competition**, the FCC can and should reduce long-distance access charges, especially before permitting the RBOCs into long-distance.

Second, the problem of interconnection pricing among local competitors also must be solved in a reasonable manner. RBOCs (and some state regulators) propose that local access competitors should pay the same excessive terminating charge as long distance carriers, or at least pay termination charges that compensate the RBOCs for the cost of capital investments. In either case, these prices are far above cost, and so retard local **competition**.

Economics is clear on the efficient price: to encourage only efficient investment in local service **competition**, interconnection charges should reflect long-run incremental cost. If, for legal reasons, regulators or the courts decide that RBOCs are entitled to recover all of the costs of their inefficient local network investments, the best way to solve this problem is a nondistorting charge that is levied on all **telecom** customers, such as a uniform tax on all services (or the basic monthly access charge) that is used to subsidize the RBOCs.

Third, the thorny battle over the pricing of unbundled network elements (UNEs) needs to be resolved. The FCC and some state regulators have decided that the RBOCs' network elements must be made available to new entrants at their incremental forward-looking costs—approximately the long-run marginal cost of the best available technology. The RBOCs respond that state regulation entitles them to recover the average, historical costs of their existing networks, and that it is especially inappropriate to divine the marginal costs of some hypothetical best-practice technology. The outcome of this fight over UNE pricing is critical. If UNEs are priced either too high or too low, **competition** in local service will suffer.

A sensible compromise can avoid both dangers: establish a presumption that the price of UNEs will be set at the average cost of incremental local access investments during the preceding year. This procedure would avoid looking to hypothetical technologies to assess costs, but would retain the important principle that prices should be set close to marginal cost.

Fourth, state regulators will have to rebalance their entire rate structures. Existing prices provide artificial incentives for CLECs to engage in cream-skimming—competing only for business customers that pay prices that deliberately have been set too high to subsidize rural and small-town customers.

Admittedly, these pricing reforms present perhaps the most difficult set of political challenges facing **telecom** policy makers. Local service customers in small towns and rural areas may find their basic monthly service price increasing substantially in the short run, with the uncertain prospect that more **competition** eventually will arrive to bring them down.

Regulators have two answers to this dilemma. One is that the net effect of all pricing reforms will reduce the entire package of service

costs, and will accelerate development of **competition** in local service, thus reducing future prices. The second answer is that the 1996 Act provides a mechanism for cushioning the impacts on residential customers who are expensive to serve or who make insufficient use of long-distance services to benefit from the overall increase in **competition**. This mechanism, the universal service fund, is paid by a neutral, across-the-board assessment on telecommunications service prices, rather than by distorting rates of certain **telecom** services away from cost.

When Should The RBOCs Be Allowed To Offer Long-Distance?

A major premise of the 1996 Act is that the RBOCs should not be allowed to offer long-distance services in any state within their service territories until local markets are opened to meaningful **competition**. The Act left this judgment to the FCC. It must first certify that the relevant state regulator and the RBOC have satisfied fourteen checklist obligations relating to interconnection with competitors, and then must rule whether granting long-distance authority is in the public interest.

Since the Act became law, the FCC has considered and rejected five RBOC long-distance applications. The Commission has not yet defined how an RBOC entry would satisfy the public interest test, since in each case the state regulator found that the RBOC had not complied with the statutory checklist items.

To break the continuing impasse, we believe that the FCC should take two actions: adopt the realistic choice test for the public interest standard, and invite RBOC applications to provide long distance service from areas that are smaller than an entire state.

The FCC could end much of the uncertainty about the meaning of the public interest test by establishing a presumption in favor of RBOC entry into long-distance where at least half the local service consumers have the ability to choose among two other predominantly facilities-based providers (those who do not heavily rely on the RBOCs for unbundled network elements to provide local service) that offer service at prices and quality comparable to the RBOC. We propose our test of three (two plus the RBOC) because unless customers have meaningful choice among providers, an RBOC will have strong incentives to raise costs and lower the service quality of its long-distance rivals. By doing so it can steal away customers and at the same time charge long-distance prices that are well above its own costs.

The 1996 Act threatens the RBOCs with penalties if they misbehave, and ultimately with revocation of their long-distance authority. But the FCC has limited resources to investigate allegations of discrimination, while any threat of revocation undoubtedly would be challenged in lengthy judicial proceedings. Additionally, forcing an RBOC to withdraw from the long-distance market could disrupt the service of all of its customers.

The Telecommunications Act envisions state regulation as the first line of defense in setting interconnection rules and prices. Thus, RBOC applications for long distance service will be for entire states. In reality, a pro-competitive system of state regulation is likely to cause **competition** to arise at different rates in different places. Rather than waiting until RBOCs can satisfy all state entry requirements, the FCC should invite them to apply on a less-than-statewide basis where they can meet the test of three.

This approach might give Bell Atlantic, for example, an opportunity to enter long-distance in New York, or Ameritech to enter in Chicago, where local **competition** may be taking root. By not giving an RBOC immediate authority to enter throughout a state, the FCC can hold out the carrot of additional approvals if the RBOC shows that it has not discriminated against long distance competitors. This approach is a far better way to assure compliance with the Act than by threatening to drop the equivalent of a nuclear bomb: revocation of the license of a non-complying RBOC.

A Contrary View

Our Brookings colleague, Robert Crandall, proposes a novel way out of the current **telecom** mess. His idea is cold turkey deregulation: let the RBOCs into long-distance right away and quit regulating their prices at the local level. The RBOCs probably would increase the price of local service, but high prices would serve as the strongest possible incentive for competitors to rush into the market and thus discipline the price increase. Meanwhile, the RBOCs would bring more **competition**, and lower prices, to the long-distance market. All this would occur, Crandall argues, without the excessive lawyering that the 1996 Act clearly has unleashed.

The chief problem with this free the RBOC strategy is that even higher prices alone cannot assure or even speed up local service **competition**, because the RBOCs still control all of the means of access. Indeed, precisely because of such control, the RBOCs would be sorely tempted to have their cake and eat it too—to raise prices and engage in various forms of subtle discrimination to slow down competitors.

Crandall might respond that antitrust laws can handle this kind of abuse, but that would take us full circle back to the AT&T case itself: engaging in time-consuming and expensive litigation to sort out the competing claims.

We believe that the better course is to stick with the 1996 Act, hold the line on recreating Humpty Dumpty, and explore innovative ways to resolve the impasses over pricing and long-distance entry by the RBOCs. This may not be nirvana, but no one ever said moving from **monopoly** to **competition** would be easy.

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**Competition and Globalization: Brazilian
Telecommunications Policy at Crossroads***

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* Preliminary Version of a paper to be presented at TPRC 29th Conference
October 27-29, 2001 - Alexandria, Virginia, USA

Introduction

The current pattern of competition of the Brazilian's telecommunication market was defined by a regulatory reform implemented in the second half of the nineties. Before that, there were only a state holding company – Telebras –, which controlled 23 state operators, and a long distance carrier – Embratel. (Section 1) each one with a monopoly in their respective markets.

The demands for more competition in the Brazilian telecommunications market started to make echoes around the early 90s, following the same "liberalization" and "deregulation" rhetoric observed worldwide. The telecommunications' regulatory reform, discussed in Section 2, promoted the privatization of Telebras System and fostered competition in the Brazilian market.

The privatized operators have achieved remarkable results under a duopoly system stricted supervised by Anatel – the new regulatory agency created by the 1997's General Law of Telecommunications (Section 3). The called LGT defined the regulatory framework of the new system.

Notwithstanding, the regulatory Brazilian scheme is now at a crossroads. From 2002, an open market approach will be implemented in telecom arena. In Section 4, we will discuss the possible changes in the pattern of competition in those markets and discuss changes, from the firms' strategy perspective, and also the main influences coming from the international scenario under the World Trade Organization' system.

1. Background

Following the same pattern of most of the countries, until 1997 the State supplied and legally monopolized all telecommunications services in Brazil. That situation only contrasted with the United States' experience, where ATT had never been publicly owned or assured a legal monopoly.

In 1996, the Telebras System (a state holding company¹) was the largest telecommunications company in Latin America. 28 operators were under its umbrella, with 88,000 employees.² Along the years, Telebras utilized a self-financing approach (the candidate user had to buy companies' shares in order to apply for a telephone line), combined with resources coming from National Fund of Telecommunications (FNT). That fund also supported the establishment of Embratel, in 1965, which came to explore long distance telecom services in Brazil.

The process of technology acquisition, adaptation and improvement by Telebras and Embratel evolved to a process of increasing local content and even technological developments along the eighties. Meanwhile, the System faced increasing bottlenecks to finance the huge investments necessary to their expansion. Macroeconomic reasons (massive government deficits), combined with microeconomic ones (low tariffs, the limitations of self-financing) explained the increasing limits to the System's growth.

¹ The Brazilian government controlled 50.04% of common shares and 21.45% of total capital at the end of 1996. 40% of total preferred shares were held by international shareholders.

² Only four operators did not belong to the holding: CRT, Sercomtel, Ceterp. and CTBC.

When tariffs were concerned, the self-financing scheme had perverse effects on consumers. The high price paid to apply to the telephony service was a strong barrier to entry to poor people. Even when the self-financing was abolished, the candidate to a telephone line had to pay more than US\$1.000 (converted in shares of Telebras' subsidiaries) and to wait until two years to have his terminal installed!

As far as local service was subsidized (in the form of low tariffs) by long distance calls and data communication, the elite³ that accessed the services had a double privilege. From one size, they could protect their investments by negotiating the acquired shares in the stock market at higher prices. From the other size, they could get low prices by the use of the telecom services in Brazil.

The tariffs were also an element of dispute between local operators and Embratel, which operate long distance calls and data communications. As far as the last had the monopoly of the most profitable services, the embattles by shared revenues and services were constant.

The demands for more competition in the Brazilian telecommunications market, however, started only in the 90s. In 1997, the unsatisfied demand by telephones was estimated in 25 million terminals, in contrast with the 14.7 million access lines in service. The teledensity in Brazil in the same year (9.1) was below Argentina (21.9 and 17.9), Chile (15.4) and Mexico (9.7).

³ In mid 90s, 98% of the Telebras' subscribers had a monthly income of more than US\$ 1.000. At that moment, the minimum wage in Brazil was below US\$100.

2. The Telecommunication Reform: 1995 to 1998

In the administration of Mr. Sergio Motta, head of the Brazilian Ministry of Communications from 1995 to 1998, the issues of Telebras System's privatization and the liberalization of the market were formally introduced. That position came in the focus of a wider liberal reform promoted by the government of Brazil under Mr. Cardoso' platform.

The main goals were services' universalization and competition between operators. The chosen formula was to privatize the telecom operators, keeping the government control on telecom services through regulation. Meanwhile, neither the financial resources nor the legislation were available at that moment.

Between 1995 and 1997, the major laws concerning Brazilian's privatization and liberalization of the telecommunications market came into effect:

- 1) The *Constitutional Amendment* (8/1995) authorized the break of Telebras' monopoly;
- 2) The *Minimum Telecommunications Law* (7/96) started the "flexibilization" of the model, opening to the private sector new concessions of mobile services, satellite services, data communications and value-added services
- 3) The *General Telecommunications Law* (7/97) was the masterpiece to the reform, defining the guidelines of an autonomous, original and open regulation to the sector. The fundamental principles established by the LGT were:
 - 1) The organization of telecommunications services according to two basic principles (universalization and competition);

- 2) The privatization of the federal companies (those ones under Telebras umbrella and Embratel).
- 3) The reorganization of telecommunications services market according to two basic principles (universalization and competition);
- 4) The creation of the regulatory agency (National Agency of Telecommunications, Anatel).

Regulatory authority has shifted in fundamental ways. Responsibility for the implementation of setorial policies, services and networks' regulamentation and inspection were taken from the Ministry of Communications to Anatel (Table 1). Issuance of authorizations for services in the public regime (subordinated to universalization and continuity principles, tariff control and so on) and authorizations for services in the private regime, monitoring of radiofrequency's spectrum and space, control of economic infractions were among the main roles of Anatel as well.

Table 1:
Telecommunications' Regulatory Reform in Brazil - 1997

	Before Reform	After Reform
Policy'		
Formulation	Ministry of Communications	Executive & Legislative
Regulator	Ministry of Communications/Telebras	Anatel
Operator	Telebras, Embratel	Private operators
Owner	Government, shareholders	Private shareholders

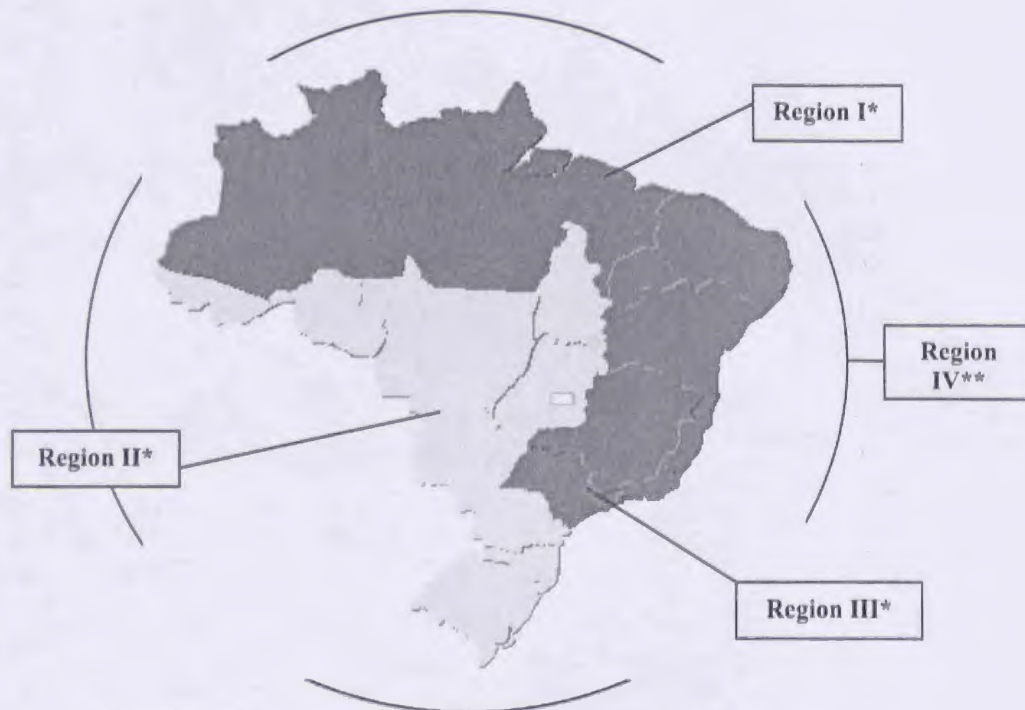
Source: Anatel (2000)

A general restructuring plan was implemented before the privatization of the Telebras' System, as far as the idea of a mere change to a private monopoly was not acceptable:

- 1) Huge investments in modernization of the Telebras' System were implemented, between 1995 and 1997 (US\$ 20 billion), through digitalization of the services, tariff's rebalance, and so on;
- 2) The state operators were spliced in two business units: one for fix telephony and other for mobiles;
- 3) The fixed telephony units passed to the umbrella of three regional fixed telephony holdings (responsible for local and intra-regional long distance services) and one long distance international and inter-regional company (see Figure 1);
- 4) The mobile units were combined in eight holding companies to provide services under the called "A band" (see Figure 2).

The Brazilian model was unique when comparable to other Latin America's experiences. The three-region approach targeted the integration of Brazil's North and Midwest according to the government's regional development policies. The creation of a competitive environment was driven to foment opportunities to attract investments and develop technology. Finally, the goal was to maximize the sale value of the telecommunications companies subject to the achievement of previous objectives. The profile of the Regional Fixed Line Holding Companies soon before their privatization is showed below.

Figure 1:
Brazil: Regional Markets for Fix Telephone Operators, 1998



*Local and intra-regional
** Long distance

Figure 2:
Brazil: Mobile Market, "A Band" and "B Band" - 1998



Source: Anatel

Table 2:
BRAZIL - Operational and Economic Profile of the New Telecom
Holding Companies before Privatization (1997)

	TELESP	TELEST	TELESUL*
Lines in Service	5,704,239	5,642,452	2,742,713***
-rank in LA	3	2	6***
Employees**	24,162	37,106	19,724
Access Lines in Service Penetration	14,7%	6.5%	7.2%
% of Brazil's GDP	36%	39%	25%
1995 GDP per capita	US\$6,411	US\$2,740	US\$4,086
% of Brazil's popul.	22%	54%	24%
% of Pop. Growth (91/96)	1.6%	1.2%	3.6%

*Does not include CRT **includes cellular ***if CRT is included, access lines in service would total 3,694,939 and the company would rank 4th in Latin America.

Source: Restructuring and Privatization of the Telebras System: Overview of the Implementation Program (1997).

Meanwhile, as far as Sao Paulo – the richest state of Brazil – was defined as a single area, the model had a bias in terms of economic and demographic density. In fact, one of the main proposals of the privatization was to attract major international telecom companies to the Brazilian market, through the perspective of the huge growth of the local market and the absence of restrictions to the participation of the foreign capital in the acquisition of those companies.

In the beginning of 1997, the mobile market was open to private investments through the "B band" bid. Ten regions were defined in order that the new operators could compete with the established ones ("A Band"). As a result, the Brazilian government earned more than US\$ 8 billion with the auction (see Table 3), more than two times the defined minimum price.

Table 3
Brazil: Final Result of the Mobile Telephony' Auction, 1997 ("B Band")
- US\$ Million -

Area	Consortium	Minimum Price(A)	Paid Price (B)	B/A (%)
1	BCP	600	2,646	341.25
2	TESS	600	1,326	121.16
3	ATL	500	1,508	201.28
4	MAXITEL	400	0,520	30.0
5	Global Telecom	330	737	134.52
6	TELET	330	334	1.36
7	AMERICEL	270	338	25.37
8	NORTE BRASIL TEL.	-	60	-
9	MAXITEL	230	250	8,69
10	BSE	230	555	141,55
TOTAL		3,700	8,274	123,65

Source: Anatel' Site

In October 1997, the National Agency of Telecommunications – Anatel – was created. After that, the next step of telecom's reform in Brazil was the privatization of the Telebras' System. In order to achieve its mission, Anatel implemented some basic instruments to deal with the fixed telephone system:

1) *General Plan of Outorgs (PGO)*

1.1 According to the PGO, only the fixed telephone system would be explored under a public regime (or even under a public/private one); all others services were under a private regime;

- 1.2 An initial duopoly structure would be established in four areas (three licenses for local services and one national long distance services);
- 1.3 In each area, a “mirror company” would be created to compete with the incumbent ones to be privatized;
- 1.4 All new licenses would be auctioned: weighted score combining price with coverage and expansion targets would select winners.

2) *General Plan of Universalization Goals (PGMU)*

Only the incumbent firms must achieve the goals of the PGMU. Under the Plan, the target number of fixed terminals, at the end of 2001, should be 33 million, two times the 1997's figure. The Plan also target to increase the availability of local services according to the size of the cities and the teledensity of public phones per state and at country level (around 1 million at the end of 2001).

3) *General Plan of Quality Goals (PGMQ)*

Accordingly, this Plan defined the performance indicators related to better technical and operational standards to be achieved by the incumbent operators along the time.

Those instruments were essential steps prior to the privatization and also to the long-term environment of free competition planned to be implemented after 2001. The concession contracts established by the Agency with the incumbent operators – who define rights and obligations of the telecom companies – includes all parameters and indicators from the PGMU and PGMQ.

Along the transition period prior to 2001, several restrictions were defined as well. Each operator – the incumbent firm and its respective “mirror” company would be restricted to their regional and service market until they achieved their universalization and service quality's targets. In order to foment increasing competition, as well, each controller could only own shares of one single operator,

in each services' category (for example one fixed line operator and one mobile operator).

In order to compete in new telecom markets in Brazil, from 2001 on, the operators must anticipate the 2003's targets (including PGMU and PGMQ ones) established in their concession contracts. Wisely, the regulatory agency defined the "carrot" which has motivated the operators to fulfill their universal services and quality obligations until the end of 2001.

Table 4:
Brazil: Privatization Auction of Telebras System, 1998
(US\$ Million)

Company	Consortium	Minimum Price (A)	Paid Price (B)	B/A (%)
Telesp Participacoes (fix)	Telefonica de Espanha, Portugal Telecom, Iberdrola, Banco Bilbao y Viscaya	3,520	5,783	64.29
Tele Norte Leste Participacoes (fix)	Andrade Gutierrez, Inepar, Funcef, A.D.Leite e Alianca da Bahia	3,400	3,434	1.00
Tele Centro Sul Participacoes (fix)	Telecom Italia, Opportunity	1,950	2,070	6.15
Embratel Participacoes (fix)	MCI	1,800	2,650	47.22
Telesp Celular Participacoes	Portugal Telecom	1,100	3,558	226.18
Tele Sudeste Celular Participacoes	Telefonica de Espana, Iberdrola, Itochu and NTT	570	1,360	138.6
Telemig Celular Participacoes	Telesystem, Pension Funds and Opportunity	230	756	228.70
Tele Celular Sul Participacoes	Globo, Bradesco and Telecom Italia	230	700	204.00
Tele Nordeste Celular Participacoes	Pension Funds, Opportunity and Telesystem	225	660	193.30
Tele Centro-Oeste Celular Participacoes	Grupo Beldi (Splice)	230	440	91.30
Tele Leste Celular Participacoes	Telefonica de Espana, Iberdrola	125	428,8	242.20
Tele Norte Celular Participacoes	Pension Funds, Opportunity and Telesystem	90	188	108.90
TOTAL		13.470	22,042	63.74

Source: Anatel' site

Once the Government, with the support of several consultancy firms, developed the desired structure of the new telecom market in Brazil, step by step, the basic conditions to the privatization process were achieved. The auction of the former state companies occurred in July 1998, and their main results are showed in Table 4.

In the first half of 1999, the definition of the “mirror” companies that would start to compete with the privatized incumbents was completed. Four new private operators entered in the Brazilian telecom market (see Table 5), and later some local auctions have been realized by the regulator to define smaller operators into specific “niche” markets (those companies were named “little mirrors”).

Table 5:
Brazil: Main Characteristics of Telecom ‘Mirror’ Companies

Region	Name of the Company /Year Start operation	Controller	-Fix Market-
			Technology/market
I	Vesper S.A./2000	Velocom (bought % of Bell Canada); Qualcomm	WLL/ local, intra-regional
II	Global Village (GVT)/2001		Local, intra-regional
III	Vesper S.P./2000	Velocom (bought % of Bell Canada); Qualcomm	WLL/ local, intra-regional
IV	Intelig/2000	National Grid, France Telecom, Sprint	Local, intra-regional

Source: several sources

As we can see, the ‘mirror’ companies are quite young and, together, they only control less than 7% of the number of fixed lines in the Brazilian telecom market.⁴ The local market is still almost monopolized by incumbent firms. The market where stronger competition was reached until the moment is the intra-regional long distance calls, once until four companies are competing there (local operator, Embratel and their mirrors).

⁴ In mid-2001 the three mirrors represent around 3 million terminals from a total of 43.3 million fix access lines intalled in Brazil.

3. Recent Developments in the Brazilian Telecommunications Market

The 'digital economy' represents today 10% of the Brazilian GDP. Together, the 200 largest private companies in the field of information/communications in Brazil had total sales of US\$ 55 billion in the year 2000.

The largest revenues came from telecom companies (US\$ 30.6 Billion). Among the twelve firms that got sales beyond one billion dollars in that year, seven came from telecommunications market. Telemar – the only incumbent that is controlled by Brazilian shareholders – was the leader with US\$5.5 billion sales (see Table 6). The number of direct jobs by the telecom service operators reached more than 300.000 people in 2000, and the direct investments by those companies in the Brazilian market achieve US\$ 7 billion dollars.⁵

Table 6
Brazil: The Top Ten Telecommunications Firms in 2000

Company	Sales A (US\$M.)	Profits B (US\$M.)	Margin % B/A	Employees	Controller' Origin
Telemar (f)	5,551	363	6.54	39,297	Brazilian
Telefonica (f)	5,025	752	14.97	56,151	Spanish
Embratel (f)	4,581	295	6.44	12,000	American
Brasil Telecom (f)	3,093	210	6.78	23,642	Italian
Telesp Cel. (m)	1,884	78	4.13	4,336	Portuguese
Motorola (e)	1,504	N/A	N/A	3,100	American
Tele SE Cel. (m)	1,014	N/A	N/A	1,326	Spanish
Nokia (m)	941	N/A	N/A	1,260	Finland
BCP (m)	853	-182	-21.34	1,908	Brazilian
Tele CO Cel (m)	578	66	11.45	2,397	Brazilian

f= fix operator

m= mobile operator

e= equipment maker

Source: Info Exame 2001

⁵ The investments in communications in Brazil represented 24% of the total foreign investment until June 2001 (estimated in US\$ 9,345 Billion), followed by financial transactions (16.21%) and chemical industry (9.13%)

The four original incumbents (coming from the fix telephony market) represent 60% of the total sales of the sector (or US\$ 18 billion). Three mobile incumbents are also among the largest firms (with sales of US\$ 3,5 billion). The only new comer in the list (operating in the "B Band") shows huge losses in that period. If we combine the losses of the three mobile operators, which operate in "B Band" in Rio-Sao Paulo ax (the largest markets in Brazil), they will achieve US\$ 500 million in 2000.

The growth of the Brazilian telecommunications market has been quite fast after the privatization. As far as Brazil is the largest Latin-American country, in terms of population and size of the economy, the stock of fixed and mobile followed those trends in recent years.⁶ In 1999, Brazil showed a leader position in terms of the advances of fixed terminals worldwide (with a 25% growth compared with the previous year).

The number of fix access lines installed in Brazil increased more than three times between 1994 and 2001 (see Figure 3), reaching 43.3 million in mid-2001.⁷ Telefonica – the incumbent that operates in Sao Paulo (the largest market in Brazil) - is responsible for 12.5 million lines only in that state.

The increase of the mobile market was already faster (see Figure 4). The number of cellular terminals reached 26 million in mid-2001. In the year 2000, the mobile's growth rate was above 50%, following the market *boom* between 1995/99, when the number of mobiles almost double each year in Brazil.

An important characteristic of the Brazilian telecom growth in recent years was the deeper penetration of the telecom services among poor people. Until 1994, more than 80% of the fix telephones belonged to the rich and middle class in Brazil.

⁶ Brazil represents around 38% of the Region's GDP, and controls 37% of the fix access lines and 40% of mobiles. In contrast, Argentina shows a smaller proportion in both telecom indicators, and Mexico follows the trend with the mobile market. Data quoted by Wohlers, Marcio (2001).

⁷ In 1994, Brazil had only 13.3 million fix telephone terminals already installed.

Figure 3

Brazil : Evolution of the Fix Telephone Lines in Operation - 1995/2001

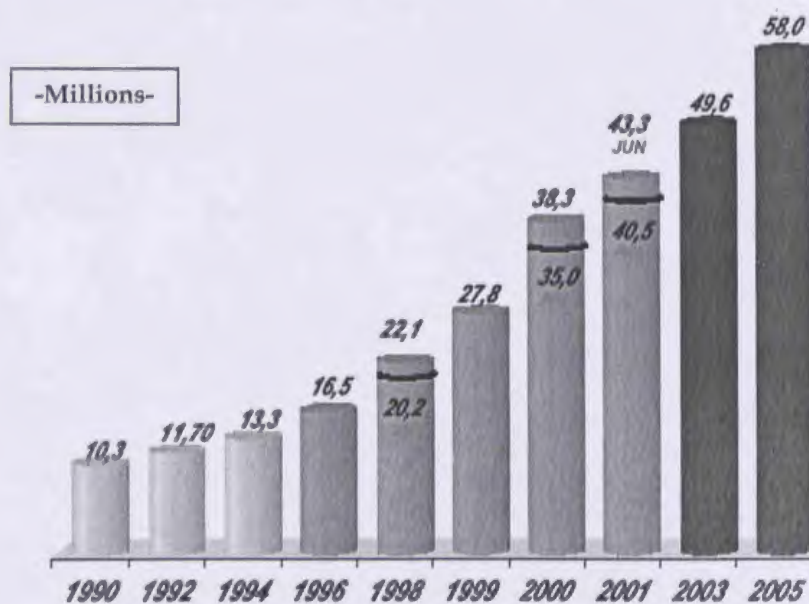
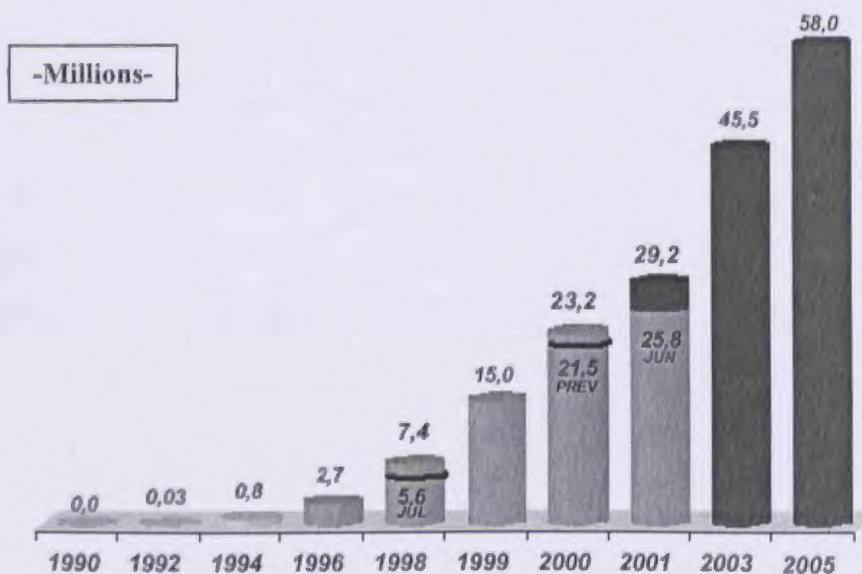


Figure 4:

Brazil: Evolution of Cellular Mobile Services, 1995/2001



Note: 2001 (2nd sem), 2003 and 2005, forecast

Source: Anatel

Today, one quarter of the poorer families had a telephone set (see Figure 5). The public telephones along those years grew three times, reaching more than 1.000.000 terminals in mid-2001. The wide spread of mobiles among the poor in Brazil is quite explained by the huge growth of pre-paid cellular services (that represents 59% of the handsets in operation today in the country).

It is important to remember that corporative services (classified among private services), and particularly data communications services, are offered in an environment of strong competition in Brazil. Anatel gave more than 200 licenses to those operators, but most of the licensed companies are still providing services for their own use. Two to three dozen firms are concentrated in large cities and even in rich neighborhoods providing specialized services.

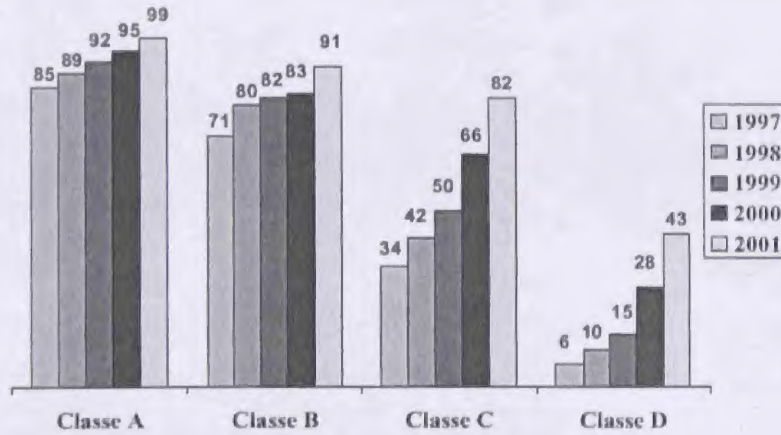
Meanwhile, some companies are reaching a strong growth in that area. AT&T Latin America` revenues increased 1,218%, from US\$2.5 million, in 1999, to US\$ 33 million in 2000. The company operates not only in Brazil, but also in Argentina, Peru, Chile and Colombia. It offers broadband services (including last mile) to corporative clients.⁸

The large incumbents – like Telemar, Embratel and Telefonica are also doing huge investments in this profitable market (like IP network), and promoting the capilarization of those services in their respective areas of concession. Even mirror companies like Vesper are diversifying its operations towards corporative users.

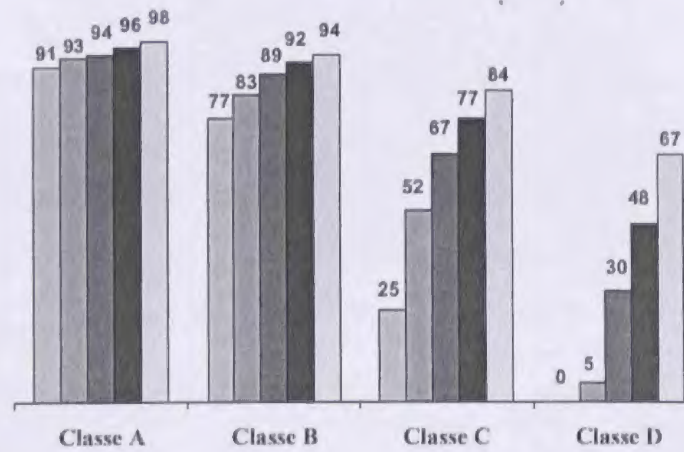
⁸ The firm has more than 1,000 corporative users among very large corporations operating in Brazil – like GM, AOL, Acer and Souza Cruz. Another target is its participation in the Brazilian Payment System (SPB), which will establish a real time link among all banks, including Bovespa stock market.

Figure 5:
Brazil : Homes with Telephone According to Personal Income

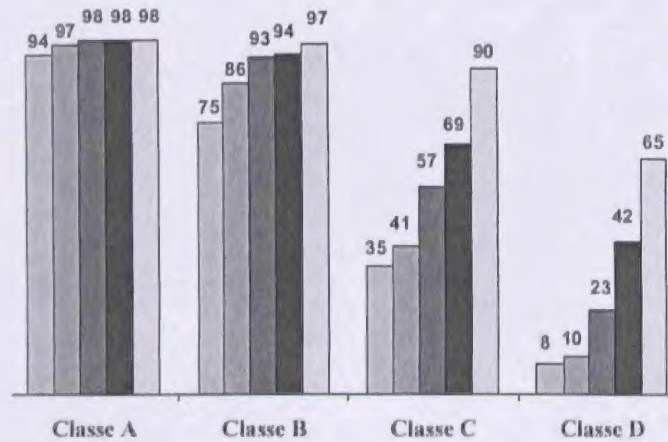
Region I:



Region II:



Region III:

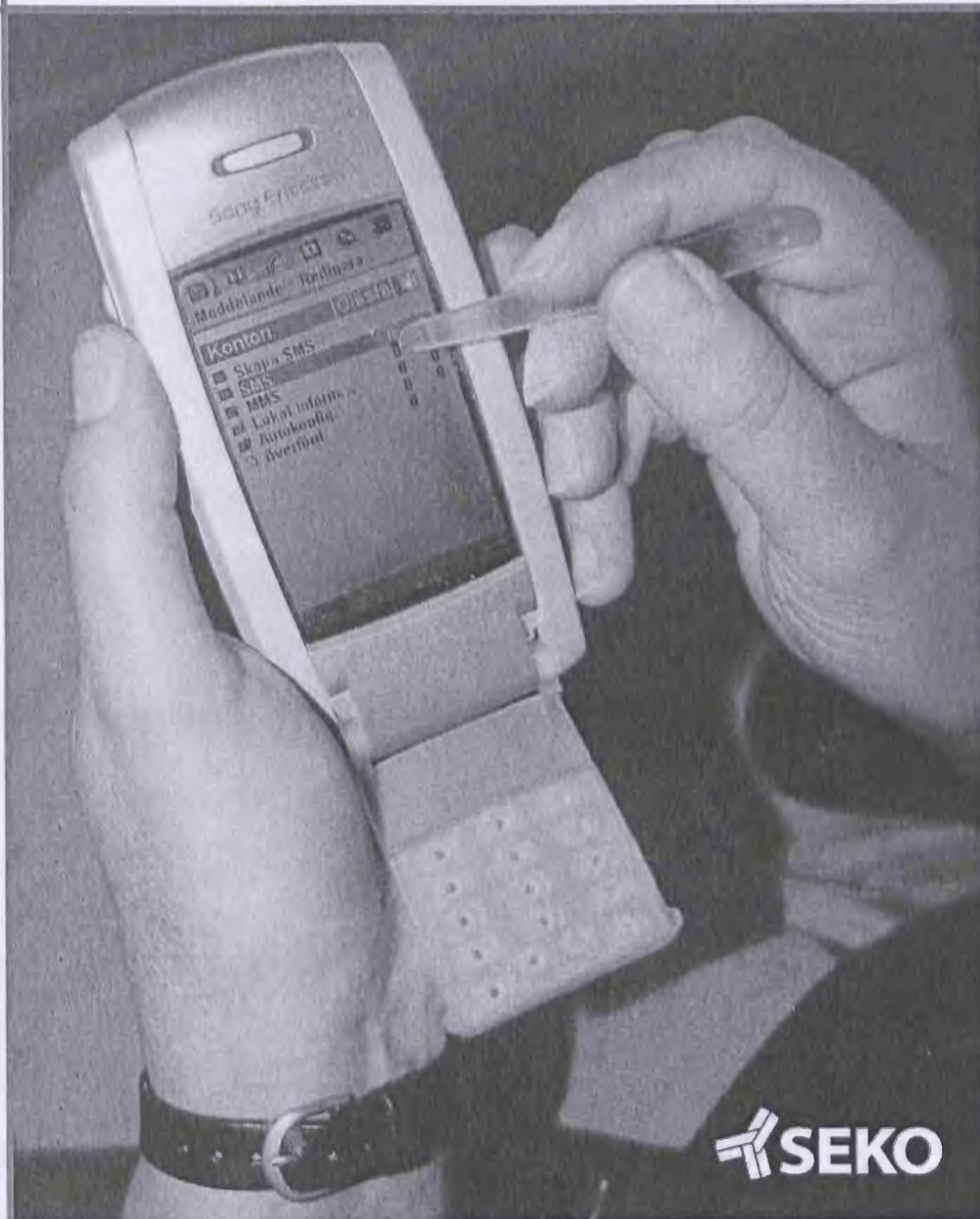


Note: 2001, forecast

Source: Anatel

From unregulated monopoly to regulated telecom competition

The Union of Service and Communication Employees



From unregulated monopoly to regulated telecom competition

Late in the summer of 2000, the period for making applications for the Swedish 3G-licences to Post- and Telestyrelsen (PTS –the Swedish regulator) expired. Four licences were issued in December – to Tele2, Vodafone, HI3G (new name is 3), and Orange. Telia – left without a licence –agreed to co-operate with Tele2 on the expansion of their network. All the 3G companies commitments about the development of their 3G-networks were not credible – They had said that no later than 2003, full coverage should be achieved. Three years later, all companies have asked for respite regarding their claims to the regulator on network expansion. Orange, owned by France Telecom, has partly left the Swedish market.

Also the plans for expansion to achieve “broadband for all”, very ambitious only a few years ago, have had to be delayed. All parties involved, be it state, municipal or private, who were supposed to be supporting the plans for the expansion, begun experiencing difficulties regarding profitability and financing. The investments were strangled and many employees in the branch were affected.

What happened?

For a long time, there was great optimism about rapid development for telecommunication and IT – new technology such as 3G, with new application areas and the development of new services, forced up share prices on the stock market. The trend was, however, broken in the spring of 2000.

Telecom and IT collapsed after having been an important engine of economic growth for some time. The entire sector stopped, which resulted in extensive notices of redundancy and job terminations. Investments in technical development, maintenance, development of new products and services has stagnated with the confidence in the sector declining considerably. This has also meant a falling stock market and additional difficulties regarding financing. Mainly in Sweden – but also globally – all this triggered considerable problems for the entire economy.

The reasons for this were a bad miscalculation of market trends. The interest from the customers to apply ever more sophisticated technology was exaggerated and therefore also the demand for those additional services which are offered by broadband and 3G-technology. Another important factor was the huge debts incurred by the operators, which were caused by, among other things, acquisition of companies and expensive purchases of 3G licences, and which have limited the funds available for investment.

All this has naturally affected SEKO's telecom branch members. But the branch has for several years now lived through many massive and extensive changes.

The branch of telecommunications in Sweden today

Normally, companies producing electronic equipment as well as telecom operators are included in the branch of telecommunications. Telecommunications is actually a part of the larger sector of information and communication technology – the ICT sector. The entire ICT sector involves the electronic manufacturing industry and so called IT-related service enterprises – wholesale and retail trade, telecommunication, and data consultants and computer service.

In the ICT sector, the number of employees exceeds 255,000, which corresponds to 9 percent of the employment in the entire manufacturing and service sectors. The manufacturing part – where companies like Ericsson are found – employs about 70,000. Hence, most employees, about 185,000, work in the IT related

The telephone and data branch according to the SEKO definition and also the SEKO organising structure:

Network owners, operators – owners of telephone, data and TV networks, stationary as well as mobile and satellite based networks, and operators buying and selling traffic and capacities in networks (resellers).

Sales of equipment – companies selling, renting and performing services on equipment intended for information processing, telecommunications and interactive electronic information.

Installation and service – companies as well as selling equipment to end users also install, commission and perform services on equipment intended for information processing, telecommunications and interactive electronic information.

Services production – enterprises marketing equipment and services related to information processing, telecommunications and interactive electronic information.

service sector. The telecommunication branch, using SEKO's terminology, involves mainly those working with network operations, broadcasting and operation of cable TV.

The telecommunications branch in Sweden comprises today some one hundred companies. Most of the companies, almost three quarters, are operators with or without networks of their own. Many companies are small, there are only about 25 companies with more than 20 employees. On the other hand, the overwhelming number of employees are employed by the large enterprises. In 2001 the number of employees totals around 26,500, almost all of whom were employed within network operations. The number of employees and the number of enterprises decreased considerably from year 2000 to 2001.

The SEKO members

The majority of the SEKO members work as technicians with installation, operation and maintenance regarding telephony and operation of data networks. Members are also found in businesses like customer service/call centres and sales.

SEKO has close to 15,000 members in the telecommunications branch. Nowadays, most of the members work outside of the TeliaSonera company because of the acquisition of a number of



companies by Flextronics and Telefon. SEKO also has members among other actors in the market, for instance; Song and Telenor/Utfors, self-contained call centre enterprises, and the radio/TV transmission company Teracom.

International telecom branch

The telecom industry is to a very large extent international. Many foreign telecom operators are active in Sweden. Mergers, both within Sweden and cross border, are permanent elements of the market consolidation – Telia and the Finnish telecom company, Sonera, have now merged to form TeliaSonera.

Within EU, the telecommunications market has been deregulated since 1998. The development of modern information and communication technology has been a central factor in the deregulation in many other branches, not only in the telecommunications branch. IT has to a large extent been the very real catalyst for the internationalisation of the economies.

How did this situation arise - the important driving forces

The significance of technical development and internationalisation within telecommunications can hardly be overestimated as an explanation for the structural changes that the branch has gone through. The changes during the most recent decade have been fast and considerable. The telecom, IT and media sectors have grown together mainly due to digitalisation and standardisation within the Internet field. The result is that the different infrastructures and technologies for transmission of communications and services have merged.

The new technology, together with the ability of users to adopt the new technology, have resulted in the development of a demand, which was not possible to foresee a mere ten years ago. Operators and other companies in the telecom sector must by necessity, keep up

with and participate in the development of new technology in order to survive the strong competition.

Another important factor is the deregulation of the market, or said in a different way, the politics for increased competition that have prevailed in recent years.

The telecommunications sector in Sweden was regulated only very lightly prior to the issuing of the telecom act on 1st of July, 1993. The telecom act meant that new regulations were introduced for the telecom market. Hence, a set of rules was necessary to create the desired competition. Competing companies were deemed, by the political decision makers, as being better than the existing monopolies for producing the services that the citizens were demanding.

The telecom market is characterised more by trends toward concentration than competition, which implied that clear rules were necessary for the different players in the telecom market. In a market, where access to an extensive network for distribution of services is necessary, and where investments to provide that network are very large, competition does not come about spontaneously. A large operator having already invested heavily to provide a network is hardly likely to want to let the competitors in without compensation. Therefore, the set of rules has focused on how to achieve a functioning network for joint services in existing networks.

The telecom law that was formulated was made to meet political goals – in short, it said that all citizens, irrespective of where they lived or worked, should have access to efficient telecommunications facilities at the lowest possible social and economic costs. The State needs, however, rules and instruments to watch that their political goals for the telecom sector are fulfilled in an open market. The tools of the State are, the need to have a licence for those performing telecom business and conditions that have to be fulfilled in order to get those licences – thereby guaranteeing that the basic services required by society are actually supplied.

Sweden was in principle one of the first in establishing its national

telecom market under open competition, which in itself meant an uncertainty as to the result – no experience was available to build on. A result of this is that the rules have needed continual modifications during the last ten years.

Post- och Telestyrelsen (PTS) – the Swedish authority supervising the telecom regulation – estimates that, after ten years with the telecom act, competition has been improved for most parts of the market, the provision of services has increased, the prices have been lowered and the users have gained a stronger position. Especially in mobile and interurban telephony, the competition has resulted

in decreasing prices and an increased offering of services. The pace of change has, though, been slower when it comes to national and local telephony.

As a consequence of the convergence of the telecom-IT-media markets and because a number of EU directives are to be introduced into Swedish legislation, for instance the so called USO – Universal Service Obligation directive – the Government has, during the spring of 2003, presented a bill regarding a law on electronic communication. It replaces the present telecom act and the act on radio communication and involves telephony, data communication (IT), and media (radio, TV) and is expected to be in force during 2003.

The present telecom act stipulates that all Swedish citizens shall have access to basic telecom services at home and at the work place. The new law starts out from the “so called” USO directive, and

Act on electronic communication (the proposal)

“1 The provisions in this act aim at giving private persons and authorities access to safe and efficient electronic communications, at the highest possible level concerning the provision of electronic communication services and their price and quality.

The purpose shall be achieved mainly by the promotion of competition and the international harmonisation in the sector. Universal services shall, however, always be available at equal conditions nation-wide and at reasonable prices for all.”

defines universal services such as the provision of a connection to the publicly available telephone network and access to telephony services to a permanent point of connection. The connection shall allow so called "functional access to Internet", access to a list of subscribers, directory enquiry and payphones and particular measures for users with functional disabilities.



Worth noting is that the new law does not stipulate any lowest transmission capacity for the connection to the public telephone network at permanent points of connection. The meaning of functional access to Internet will be decided by the responsible authority – Post och Telestyrelsen (PTS) – from time to time depending on the technical development etc., the universal services shall be provided at reasonable prices.

If the market operators do not manage to provide of their own accord and within their normal business, the demand for the universal service, the responsible authority – PTS – shall be able to oblige the operator deemed as suitable to provide the service. The universal service can be purchased if the cost for providing the service is considered too large to be offered within the operators regular business.

A question brought to the fore, now that the broadband development has come to a standstill, is whether or not the broadband service should be included in the concept of universal services and, if so, who will be responsible for the financing.

The opening of the telecom market and the increased competition has opened the road for new management theories for the companies. These new ways of managing the companies have meant considerable changes for the employees. Above all, unrest has been created because neither the employees nor the union organisations have been able to completely study the consequences of these trendy

new strategies of the management.

Enterprises earlier united have been split into several, small companies. Focusing on a limited core business has meant the closing of activities such as stores, workshops, office cleaning and telephonists.

During recent years we have seen how TeliaSonera has also sold out their enterprises for installation and service to companies like Flextronic (Orbiant) and Telefos. Within Telefos – jointly owned by TeliaSonera and the venture capital company Industrikapital – there are more activities, for instance Swedia Networks, and, until recently, also the customer service enterprise Respons, now acquired by Eniro. Installation and service is now subject to competition, resulting in the cost pressure being put onto the entrepreneurs.

Worth noting is that regional political ambitions have, for some businesses, played a significant role in the structural changes. Closing of for instance customer services and telephone operator services has sometimes been supported by the possibility of getting subsidies – in this way it has been possible to move the business and at the same time hire new personnel at lower cost. When the subsidy period has expired, close down and further moving to other places often occurs.

How has all this affected the members of the branch

The jobs at the telecom enterprises have been heavily affected by the structural transformation of the branch. The development, which possibly has favoured the consumers in terms of lower prices and more services, has not been favourable for the employees of the branch. Many notices of termination and continual changes in the enterprises have caused concern and insecurity. The strong competition has meant that is necessary for the companies to decrease costs, which in turn increases the work load and strain on the employees. This unavoidably shows up as increased number of illness. Absence due to illness in the branch of telecom, earlier low on average, now tends to increase. This is serious particularly against the background of the restructuring of the work including the work environment and retraining in the companies. The prospects of retraining and personal development have decreased. Let us look at some examples:

Concern and insecurity

- Continual reorganisations and new work organisations have created great insecurity – you never know what to expect. There is an obvious “fatigue” with continual reorganisation, which results in decreasing commitment. Concern for job security is an overriding problem.
- The employees have over and over again experienced companies being divided into smaller companies, which sometimes have been sold meaning that the employees have had to continually adapt to new employment situations – either notice of their employment being terminated or working for a new employer.

- Each restructuring into new company structures has tended to jeopardise the existing working conditions and benefits, such as pensions. The way that company takeovers have occurred has also contained large risks meaning that in the name of competition, there has been an impairment of the terms for the employees. This direction has taken the employees towards ever more impoverished and specialised tasks.
- Short purchase periods increase the insecurity about future for the employees.

Increased strain on the employees

- The need for customer service from the consumers has increased due to the wider use of fixed line telephones, cell phones and use of Internet. A quality customer service is today a competition issue for the companies. For the people providing that customer service, the strain of the work has increased from an already high level.
- In the outsourced call centre enterprises, a work organisation has developed, characterised by permanent control and measurement of performance, individual bonus systems based on the length of the connection time and little influence on working hours.
- The work load has increased and become more irregular, everything must be carried out faster, once it shall be done.
- For certain groups of technicians working with service contracts, the strain has increased due to demand for permanent availability. The customers claim their service also out of office hours.

Working environment and retraining

- Division into narrower and more limited activity fields with economical responsibility of their own – whether they appear as profit centres or small companies – has meant that problems with the working environment and rehabilitation are more difficult to deal with.
- In a situation where the basic circumstances at work places generate increasing numbers of persons on the sick-list, the ability to manage the problem has been deprived of people to alleviate the shortages as well as competence.
- Other safeguards such as safety committees have gone, it is ever more difficult to recruit safety representatives. The regional safety representatives are not consulted. The company health service is not used – for cost reasons.
- The idea of the co-operation agreements, i.e. that the work regarding working environment shall be a natural part of the union work, has disappeared. The working environment has been placed last when the economic factors have been given highest priority.
- The changes have resulted in increased difficulty in spending time on, for instance, union work, because it is necessary for the employees to concentrate on their own work for the purpose of job security. In a technically intense business with fast development, this is emphasised in a restructuring of the kind which has occurred in the telecom branch.

Education – career opportunities

- The split into smaller companies of more concentrated businesses, has reduced the possibilities of changing occupation inside the same organisation. This has meant that the companies have no interest in backing education and improving skills development – to get employment, it is now necessary to have the prerequisite skills from the start.
- The lack of validation of professional skill gained on the job has meant difficulties in showing “papers” proving competence/professional skill to a new employer.

What do we see ahead – the future

The plans for expansion of broadband nation-wide and for the 3G technologies have turned out to be too optimistic. When the general business has recovered and the consequences of the so called IT bubble have stabilised, the work will most probably start again – however, perhaps not at same furious pace as was thought earlier.

The entrepreneur market will certainly last. There is a risk that the development moves toward shorter purchase periods, which further fuels the feeling of insecurity already prevailing among the employees of the telecom enterprises. For union work, such a development emphasises the need for collective agreements not affecting a competitive environment and covering the branch, so that the same conditions are applied regardless of the company where the individual is employed.

SEKO's demands on the working conditions for its members

In a branch strongly driven by technology, change is the normal state. There are many reasons for accepting change – but regardless of political or commercially economic decisions as the basis for that change, a basic request is that the employees can feel secure in the change. SEKO therefore demands:

- Work organisations offering in-service development opportunities and offering a good service to the customers, thereby allo-

wing the employees to have job satisfaction.

- Continuous education/skill development as a natural part of the work so that all get an opportunity of catching up with the technical development and are offered opportunities to move within and between companies.
- Permanent jobs and full-time employment shall be the normal forms of employment.
- Public procurement taking into consideration quality and lasting over reasonably long periods.
- Agreements covering the branch so that the terms of agreement can be transferred in case of change of employer/company.
- Real participation in the placing of the working hours – it must be possible to combine work with family and spare time.
- Good working environment where nobody contracts illness due to, for instance, irregular work loads, excessive supervision or unacceptable requests to be permanently available.
- A working environment based on legislation where the roles and authorities of the safety officers are respected and where access to a good company health service is available.

SEKO's demands on those responsible for the telecom politics

The function of the telecommunication market rests on the framework of rules established by the State in the general legislation on competition. Including more branch specific regulation – the Act on electronic communication. For the development of the branch and the occupation of the employees, SEKO demands:

- Clear and obvious rules creating prerequisites for long term investments from the telecom operators, so that possibilities are created for expansion and maintenance of a high standard of the telephone networks and that venture capital is supplied to the development of services.
- Frameworks of rules, which do not twist the competition – an important task is getting a system for joint service, balancing the costs between the network owners and other parties having access to the networks.
- Political decisions creating incentives for investments in modern technology.
- Measures for market stimulation so that the plans for investments in universal provision of broadband and the establishment of the 3G-network are performed within a reasonable time span.
- Actively encouraging valuable new services – for instance possibilities for the municipalities and county councils to use modern technology in their business.
- Legislation ensuring government responsibility to ensure universal services and the provision of content following technological development.

- That the operators take a joint responsibility for the financing of the universal services and for maintaining good availability, high quality and a high level of service.
- Bring up to date the concept of universal services to make this concept to also include broadband services at reasonable prices.

SEKO will work for:

- Legislation and regulations creating requirements for the continual development of quality services within the field of telecommunications.
- The telecom policy to be drawn up in such a way that it stimulates a requirement in the telecommunications sector to create developing and safe work places.
- Conditions for wages and terms of employment to be included in collective agreements for each branch, for the purpose of combating all forms of social dumping.
- The skills of the employees to be developed so that knowledge, skill, and experience are taken care of and result in assigning highest priority to customer service and development of the tasks for the individual.
- That issues regarding the working environment be strengthened by tougher safety organisation and claims for access to the company health service.

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PATRON CHARGED ITEMS

Patron: Jason Damata
Patron Barcode: 22777003468532
Patron Group: gm fac

Title/Item Barcode	Due Date	Status
A.T.&T.; the story of industrial conquest. 32882013801975	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
After the breakup : assessing the new post-AT&T divestiture era 32882011630335	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Annual report / Federal Communications Commission. 32882004765486	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged+ /14/20
Antitrust and monopoly : anatomy of a policy failure / Dominick 32882015232195	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Banking panics of the Gilded Age / Elmus Wicker. 32882015507828	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Bell telephone system, by Arthur W. Page. 32882003356337	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Bell telephone system, by Arthur W. Page. 32882013866184	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Breaking up Bell : essays on industrial organization and regulati 32882013764751	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Brief history of the future : from radio days to Internet years in a 32882015086500	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Communications deregulation : the unleashing of America's com 32882007412037	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Communications revolution / Frederick Williams. 32882006556537	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Deal of the century : the breakup of AT&T / by Steve Coll. 32882013541084	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Death of the banker : the decline and fall of the great financial d 32882013108371	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Decision to divest : major documents in U.S. v. AT&T, 1974-19 32882000050065	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Decision to divest : major documents in U.S. v. AT&T, 1974-19 32882000050073	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Decision to divest : major documents in U.S. v. AT&T, 1974-19 32882000050057	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Development of separations principles in the telephone industry. 32882003356311	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Disconnecting Bell : the impact of the AT&T divestiture / edited 32882013482099	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Dividing up the phone company : new rules for telecommunicati 32882006933777	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Early history of data networks / Gerard J. Holzmann, Björn Pehr 32882011439158	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Failure of antitrust and regulation to establish competition in lon 32882013172393	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Fall of the Bell system : a study in prices and politics / Peter Te 32882013172393	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200

32882013764454			
Financial history of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882013734846			
Forbes: telephone pioneer.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882013798882			
From the wireless to the web : the evolution of telecommunicati	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882015468286			
Highwaymen : warriors of the information superhighway / Ken	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882012992460			
History of MCI : 1968-1988, the early years / Philip L. Cantelon	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882013735637			
History of television, 1880 to 1941 / Albert Abramson.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882007723144			
History of television, 1942 to 2000 / Albert Abramson ; forewor	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882016182332			
House of Morgan; a social biography of the masters of money.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882003790790			
I.T.T. : the management of opportunity / Robert Sobel.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882013481869			
In one man's life; being chapters from the personal & business c	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882013735538			
Industrial combinations and trusts; ed. by William S. Stevens.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882003307538			
Investigation of the telephone industry in the United States. Lett	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882003356329			
ITT wars / Rand V. Araskog.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882007913703			
Legislative history of the Communications Act of 1934 / edited	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882011604058			
Looking ahead; the papers of David Sarnoff.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882008058102			
Monopoly / Joseph C. Goulden.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882005437168			
Monopoly [by] Joseph C. Goulden.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882013744001			
Natural monopoly and its regulation / Richard A. Posner.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882015557583			
New Deal and the problem of monopoly : a study in economic a	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882012585660			
Papers for the Workshop Conference on the Humanities and Art	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882006735917			
Philo T. Farnsworth : the father of television / Donald G. Godfre	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882015707519			
Political economy of regulation : creating, designing, and remov	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882001484081			
Politics of broadcast regulation / Erwin G. Krasnow, Lawrence	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882015002812			
Prophets of regulation : Charles Francis Adams, Louis D. Brand	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed	/2/200
32882013857100			
Radio networks and the federal government / by Thomas Porter	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882015024162			
Samuel F.B. Morse; his letters and journals, ed. and supplemente	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882008103148			
Slippery slope : the long road to the breakup of AT&T / Fred W.	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged	/14/200
32882007825170			

Sovereign state of ITT. 32882013950590	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Spirit of independent telephony : a chronicle of the accomplishm 32882013706034	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Story of the telephone; a history of the telecommunications indu 32882013551828	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Studies in public regulation / edited by Gary Fromm. 32882002125675	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Tales of ITT; an insider's report [by] Thomas S. Burns. 32882013735827	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Telecommunication economics. Foreword by Lionel H. Harris. 32882013790970	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Telecommunication pioneers. [Compiled and edited at Radio En 32882013798841	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Telecommunication policy for the information age : from monop 32882011163147	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Telecommunications in transition : the status of competition in t 32882000877111	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Telecommunications policy and economic development : the ne 32882001787095	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Telecommunications research resources : an annotated guide / Ja 32882013518090	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Telecommunications structure and management in the executive 32882013748309	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Telecommunications structure and management in the executive 32882005910230	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Telephone : an historical anthology / edited by George Shiers ; 32882005558211	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Telephone : an historical anthology / edited by George Shiers ; 32882013553865	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Telephone companies in paradise : a case study in telecommunic 32882010316548	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Television: a struggle for power [by] Frank C. Waldrop and Jose 32882004036136	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Universal service : competition, interconnection, and monopoly i 32882013173896	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Unnatural monopolies : the case for deregulating public utilities 32882011417550	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Renewed /2/200
Who pays for universal service? : when telephone subsidies bec 32882015629085	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Wireless access and the local telephone network / George Calho 32882002820861	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Wiring the world; the explosion in communications. Joseph Ne 32882003764134	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson. 32882008111976	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200

PATRON CHARGED ITEMS

Patron: Jason Damata
Patron Barcode: 22777003468532
Patron Group: po larg

Title/Item Barcode	Due Date	Status
Big business and radio. 32777000442538	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Biggest company on earth : a profile of AT&T / Sonny Kleinfiel 32777001730352	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Chronicles of corporate change : management lessons from AT 32777001857668	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Commissioners of the FCC, 1927-1994 / edited by Gerald V. Fla 32777009343067	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Cyrus Field: man of two worlds. 32777001224380	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Empire of the air : the men who made radio / Tom Lewis. 32777007209393	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
History of broadcasting in the United States. 32777007046522	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Innovation age : a new perspective on the telecom revolution / P 32777010874167	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Lightning man : the accursed life of Samuel F.B. Morse / Kennet 32777013935858	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Making of telecommunications policy / Dick W. Olufs III. 32777011442931	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Natural monopoly and universal service : telephones and telegra 32777011481459	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Selling the air : a critique of the policy of commercial broadcasti 32777009967493	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Syntony and spark : the origins of radio / Hugh G. J. Aitken. 32777000581178	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20
Telephone patent conspiracy of 1876 : the Elisha Gray-Alexande 32777012552084	9/30/2004 11:59 PM	Renewed /28/20

PATRON CHARGED ITEMS

Patron: Jason Damata
Patron Barcode: 22777003468532
Patron Group: gm fac

Title/Item Barcode	Due Date	Status
"Put one idea into action" transcript of NCTA Marketing Works 32882004539626	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Application of social and economic values to spectrum manage 32882006561040	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Cable television : franchising considerations / Walter S. Baer ... 32882004768076	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Cable television : strategy for penetrating key urban markets / Ja 32882005317519	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /10/200
Cable television and the question of protecting local broadcastin 32882003757245	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Cable television bibliography. 32882004178292	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Cable television financial performance model : model descriptio 32882002557695	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Cable television: opportunities and problems in local program or 32882003664136	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Computers and telecommunications; issues in public policy [by] 32882003355529	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Deregulation of cable television / edited by Paul W. MacAvoy. - 32882001791964	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Dividing up the phone company : new rules for telecommunicati 32882006933777	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Framework for the analysis of the regulatory problems of teleph 32882001687444	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /3/2004
Future of cable television; some problems of federal regulation. 32882004322999	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Government use of satellite communications, 1967: Hearings, Ni 32882013510766	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTE 32882009150171	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Papers for the Workshop Conference on the Humanities and Art 32882006735917	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /14/200
Pilot projects for the broadband communications distribution sys 32882006730579	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Radio listening in America; the people look at radio--again. Rep 32882002206160	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /10/200
Regulation of direct broadcasting from satellites : the U.N. invol 32882005268191	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Staff papers, used in preparation of the report, but neither consid 32882000876931	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Staff papers, used in preparation of the report, but neither consid 32882000876923	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200
Talking back: citizen feedback and cable technology. Edited by I	9/30/2004 09:45 PM	Charged /30/200

32882003356170
Toward competition in cable television / Leland L. Johnson. 9/30/2004 09:45 PM Charged /30/200
32882012831676
Toward competition in local telephony / William J. Baumol, J. G 9/30/2004 09:45 PM Charged /30/200
32882013553303
Wireless and satellite telecommunications : the technology, the 9/30/2004 09:45 PM Charged /30/200
32882011777441

DAMATA, JASON

From: Clay T. Whitehead [tom@cw.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 03, 2004 6:55 PM
To: Jason Damata
Subject: books

Jason,

Please see if you can locate these in the library:

American Culture, American Tastes : Social Change and the 20th Century
by Michael Kammen (Author)

Media and Sovereignty: The Global Information Revolution and Its Challenge
to State Power
by Monroe E. Price (Author)

The V-Chip Debate: Content Filtering from Television to the Internet (Lea's
Communication Series)
by Monroe E. Price (Editor)

Thanks,
Tom

deleted

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DAMATA, JASON

From: Voyager Owner [voyager@wrlicsun9.wrlic.org]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2004 1:42 PM
To: jdamata@c-span.org
Subject: Opac Author Search for Brock

Main Author: Brock, Gerald W.
Other Author(s): David Solomon Communications Collection.
Title: The telecommunications industry : the dynamics of market structure / Gerald W. Brock.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Telecommunication--United States.
Telecommunication--Law and legislation--United States.
Telecommunication policy--United States.
Telecommunication--Europe.
Publisher: Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, 1981.
Description: xi, 336 p. ; 24 cm.
Series: Harvard economic studies ; v. 151
Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Call Number: HE 7775 .B68
Status: Available

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Call Number: HE 7775 .B68
Status: Available

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Call Number: HE7775 .B68
Status: Charged - Due on 07-01-04

Location: GW: MT VERNON CAMPUS Stacks
Call Number: HE7775 .B68
Status: Available

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DAMATA, JASON

From: Voyager Owner [voyager@wrlicsun9.wrlic.org]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2004 2:12 PM
To: jdamata@c-span.org
Subject: Opac Command Search for Telephone

Main Author: United States. Federal Communications Commission.

Title: Investigation of the telephone industry in the United States. Letter from the chairman, Federal communications commission, transmitting a report of the Federal communications commission on the investigation of the telephone industry in the United States, as unanimously adopted by the commission.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Telephone--United States.

Publisher: Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1939.

Description: xxv, 661 p. incl. illus. (map) tables. diagrs. (1 fold.) 24 cm.

Series: 76th Cong., 1st sess. House. Doc. 340

Notes: Referred to the Committee on interstate and foreign commerce and ordered printed with illustrations June 14, 1939.

Location: ~~GW: GELMAN~~ Stacks

Call Number: HE 8803 .A5 1939

Status: ~~Renewed - Due on 09-30-04~~

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DAMATA, JASON

From: Voyager Owner [voyager@wrlicsun9.wrlic.org]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2004 2:05 PM
To: jdamata@c-span.org
Subject: Opac Command Search for Telephone

Main Author: Federal Communications Commission.

Title: Federal Communications Commission reports.

Primary Material: Periodical

Subject(s): Radio--United States--Law and legislation.
Telegraph--United States--Law and legislation.
Telephone--United States--Law and legislation.
Telecommunication--United States--Cases.

Publisher: Washington, Federal Communications Commission; For sale by
the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.

Description: v. forms, ill. 24 cm.
v. 1-38 July 1934/July 1935-Jan. 22/July 9, 1965; 2d ser.,
v. 1- July 7/Dec. 27, 1965-

Notes:

SuDoc No. CC 1.12/2:
"Decisions and reports of the Federal Communications
Commission of the United States."
Microfiche. sheets. 11 x 15 cm.
Vols. 25-45 (1st series). 1 v.; Vols. 1-40, 1965-73. 2 v.;
vols. 41-60, 1973-76. 1 v.

Location: GW: GELMAN Microforms Room Fiche (3rd Floor)

Status: No information available

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DAMATA, JASON

From: Voyager Owner [voyager@wrlcsun9.wrlc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2004 2:00 PM
To: jdamata@c-span.org
Subject: Opac Command Search for Telephone

Main Author: Kingsbury, John E.
Other Author(s): David Solomon Communications Collection.
Title: The telephone and telephone exchanges; their invention and development, [by] J. E. Kingsbury ...
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Telephone--History.
Publisher: London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green, and Co., 1915.
Description: x, 558 p. illus. plates, ports. 24 cm.
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center
Call Number: TK6015 .K5
Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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Washington Research Library Consortium

DAMATA, JASON

From: Voyager Owner [voyager@wrlicsun9.wrlic.org]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2004 2:01 PM
To: jdamata@c-span.org
Subject: Opac Command Search for Telephone

Main Author: United States. Bureau of Labor.

Other Author(s): Stewart, Ethelbert, 1857-1936.
Baldwin, Charles E.

Title: Investigation of telephone companies letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor transmitting, in response to a Senate resolution of May 28, 1908, a report showing the results of an investigation made by the Bureau of Labor into telephone companies engaged in the conduct of interstate business ...

Primary Material: Book
Physical Description: Microform
Microform

LAC 10464

Subject(s): Telephone.
Telephone--United States.

Publisher: Washington : Government Printing Office, 1910.

Description: 340 p., plates : ill. ; 23 cm.

Series: Document / 61st Congress, 2d session. Senate ; no. 380

Notes: February 24, 1910. Referred to Committee on interstate commerce and ordered printed.
Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor.
Report prepared chiefly by Ethelbert Stewart and Charles E. Baldwin.
Master microform held by: LrI.
Microfiche. 1 microfiche ; 8 x 13 cm.

Location: GW: GELMAN Microforms Room Fiche (3rd Floor)

Call Number: MICROFICHE
Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

DAMATA, JASON

From: Voyager Owner [voyager@wrlcsun9.wrlc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 17, 2004 1:00 PM
To: jdamata@c-span.org
Subject: Opac Author Search for Telecommunication Law and legislation United States States

Main Author: United States. Congress. House. Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Title: Government Control of the Telegraph and Telephone Systems. Part 4. Index hearings before the United States House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, Sixty-Fifth Congress, third session.

Primary Material: Book
Physical Description: Microform

Subject(s): Telecommunication policy.
Telegraph--Government policy.
Telephone--Government policy.

Publisher: Washington : U.S. G.P.O., 1920.

Description: ii, 439-451 p. ; cm.

Notes: "[pub. 1920]."
Record is based on bibliographic data in CIS US Congressional Committee Hearings Index. Reuse except for individual research requires license from Congressional Information Service, Inc.
Considers (65) H.J. Res. 368.
Contains index to hearings.
Microfiche. 11 x 15 cm.

Indexed In: Indexed in CIS US Congressional Committee Hearings Index Part II.

Location: GT: Click "Georgetown Holdings" for holdings and status.

Status: No information available

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DAMATA, JASON

From: Voyager Owner [voyager@wrlcsun9.wrlc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2004 1:54 PM
To: jdamata@c-span.org
Subject: Opac Command Search for ATT

Other Author(s): American Telephone and Telegraph Company.
United States. President's Task Force on Communications
Policy.
David Solomon Communications Collection

Title: Viewpoints on communications policy.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): American Telephone and Telegraph Company.
Telecommunication systems.
Telecommunication--United States

Publisher: [S.l.] : AT&T, 1968.

Description: 1 v. (various pagings) : charts ; 28 cm.

Notes: Cover title.
Compiled for the use of the President's Task Force on
Communications Policy.
"August, 1968."

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center

Call Number: TK5102.U6 V53 1968
Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Ferguson, Niall.

Title: The cash nexus : money and power in the modern world,
1700-2000 / Niall Ferguson.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Money--History.
Money--Political aspects.
Finance, Public.
History, Modern.

Publisher: New York : Basic Books, c2001.

Description: xix, 552 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 491-532) and index.

Call Number: HJ235 .F47 2001

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks

Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): Baer, Walter S.
Title: Cable television : franchising considerations / Walter S.
Baer ... [et al.]. --
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Cable television--United States.
Publisher: New York : Crane, Russak, [1974]
Description: xii, 293 p. : ill ; 26 cm. --
Series: Rand cable television series
Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

Call Number: HE 8700.7 .C6 C38
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Magnant, Robert S.

Title: Domestic satellite : an FCC giant step : toward competitive telecommunications policy / Robert S. Magnant.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): United States. Federal Communications Commission. Artificial satellites in telecommunication.

Publisher: Boulder, Colo. : Westview Press, 1977.

Description: xviii, 296 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Series: Westview replica editions

Notes: Bibliography: p. [259]-273.

Call Number: HE 9721 .U5 M33 1977

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks

Status: Available

Call Number: HE 9721 .U5 M33 1977

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks

Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Lee, Howard Frederick.

Other Author(s): Public and International Affairs.

Title: Presidential use of satellite television as an instrument
of United States foreign policy.

Primary Material: Book

Publisher: 1971.

Description: v, 97 leaves ; 29 cm.

Notes: Typescript.
School of Public and International Affairs. Public and
International.
Directed by Hugh J. Parry and Ralph K. White.
Thesis (M.A.)--George Washington University, 1971.
Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: AS36 .G3 1971

Location: GW: GELMAN Special Collections
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center (restricted use)

Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

Call Number: AS36 .G3 9171

Location: GW: GELMAN Special Collections
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center (restricted use)

Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Slotten, Hugh Richard.

Title: Radio and television regulation : broadcast technology in the United States, 1920-1960 / Hugh R. Slotten.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Broadcasting policy--United States--History--20th century.
Broadcasting--United States--History--20th century.

Publisher: Baltimore : Johns Hopkins University Press, c2000.

Description: xv, 308 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 245-299) and index.

Linked Items: George Mason holdings
<http://magik.gmu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&FT=%22%280CoLC%29ocm43384789%22&CNT=25+records+per+page>

Call Number: HE8689.8 .S56 2000

Location: GM: Click "George Mason Holdings" for holdings and status

Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Noll, Roger G.

Other Author(s): Peck, Merton J.,
McGowan, John J.,

Title: Economic aspects of television regulation [by] Roger G.
Noll, Merton J. Peck [and] John J. McGowan.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): United States. Federal Communications Commission.
Television broadcasting--United States.
Television--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Washington, Brookings Institution [1973]

Description: xiii, 342 p. 24 cm.

Series: Studies in the regulation of economic activity

Notes: Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: HE 8700.8 .N64
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Noll, Roger G.

Other Author(s): Peck, Merton J.
McGowan, John J.

Title: Economic aspects of television regulation / Roger G. Noll,
Merton J. Peck, John J. McGowan.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): United States. Federal Communications Commission.
Television broadcasting--United States.
Television--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Washington : Brookings, 1973.

Description: xiii, 342 p. ; 24 cm.

Series: Studies in the regulation of economic activity

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

Call Number: HE8700.8 .N793 1973

Location: MU: MARYMOUNT Main Stacks

Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Wolf, Frank.

Title: Television programming for news and public affairs; a quantitative analysis of networks and stations.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Television broadcasting of news--United States.
Television--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: New York, Praeger Publishers [1972]

Description: xiii, 203 p. 25 cm.

Series: Praeger special studies in U.S. economic, social, and political issues

Notes: Bibliography: p. 193-203.

Call Number: HE 8700.8 .W65
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

Call Number: HE8700.8 .W65
Location: GW: MT VERNON CAMPUS Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Johnson, Leland L.
Title: Cable television and the question of protecting local
broadcasting [by] Leland L. Johnson.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Television broadcasting--United States.
Publisher: Santa Monica, Ca[lif.] Rand, 1970.
Description: vii, 27 p. illus. 28 cm.
Series: R-595-MF
Notes: "Prepared under a grant from the John and Mary R. Markle
Foundation."

Call Number: HE 8700.8 .J63 1970
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Ward, John E
Other Author(s): Sloan Commission on Cable Communications.
Title: Present and probable CATV/broadband-communication
technology.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Cable television
Publisher: [New York] Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, 1972.
Description: Rev.
1 v. (various pagings) 21 cm.
Notes: Cover title.
A report prepared for the Sloan Commission on Cable
Communications.
Call Number: HE 8700.7 .C6 W37 1972
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Pool, Ithiel de Sola, 1917-

Title: Talking back: citizen feedback and cable technology. Edited by Ithiel de Sola Pool.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--United States

Publisher: Cambridge, MIT Press [1973]

Description: xii, 325 p. illus. 26 cm.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references.

Table of Contents: Mayer, M. Cable and the arts.
 Mendelsohn, H. The neglected majority: mass communications and the working person.
 Tate, C. Community control of cable television systems.
 Pool, I. de S., and Alexander, H. E. Politics in a wired nation.
 Knox, W. T. Problems of communication in large cities.
 Cranberg, G. Cable television and public safety.
 Ledbetter, T. S., Jr., and Greene, S. C. An overview of pay cable television.
 Ward, J. E. Present and probable CATV/broadband-communication technology.
 Ward, J. E. What belongs on the cable.
 Lemelshtrich, N. Screen feedback from home terminals.
 Sheridan, T. B. Technology for group dialogue and social choice.
 Pool, I. de S. Citizen feedback in political philosophy.
 Kahn, E. Commercial uses of broadband communications.
 Pool, I. de S., Murray, C., and Dobb, K. Prospects for on-demand media.

Call Number: HE 8700.7 .C6 P65
 Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
 Status: Available

Call Number: HE8700.7.C6 P65
 Location: GW: MT VERNON CAMPUS Stacks
 Status: Available

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 Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): Baumol, William J.
Title: A New rationale for corporate social policy [by] William J.
Baumol [and others].
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Industries--Social aspects.
Publisher: New York, Committee for Economic Development, 1970
Description: viii, 70 p. 23 cm.
Series: Supplementary paper (Committee for Economic Development),
no. 31
Notes: Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: HD 60 .N44
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Johnson, Leland L.
Title: The future of cable television; some problems of federal regulation.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Cable television
Publisher: Santa Monica, Calif., Rand, 1970.
Description: xiii, 87 p. 28 cm.
Series: Research memorandum (Rand Corporation) ; RM-6199-FF

Call Number: TK 6675 .J6
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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++++
Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Rheinfelder, William A.
Title: CATV system engineering; how to plan and design modern
cable TV plants, by William A. Rheinfelder.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Television relay systems.
Publisher: Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., TAB Books [1970]
Description: [3d ed.]
256 p. illus. 23 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 249-252.
Call Number: TK6648 .R5
Location: DC: VAN NESS Stacks
Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Phillips, Mary Alice Mayer.
 Title: CATV: a history of community antenna television.
 Primary Material: Book
 Subject(s): Cable television.
 Publisher: Evanston [Ill.] Northwestern University Press, 1972.
 Description: viii, 209 p. 23 cm.
 Notes: A revision of the author's thesis, Northwestern University.
 Bibliography: p. 193-199.

Call Number: TK 6675 .P46 1972
 Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
 Status: Available

Call Number: TK 6675 .P46 1972
 Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
 Status: Available

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 Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Rostow, W. W. (Walt Whitman), 1916-
Title: Concept and controversy : sixty years of taking ideas to
market / by W.W. Rostow.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Cold War.
Statesmen--United States--Biography.
World politics--20th century.
United States--Foreign relations--1945-
Publisher: Austin, TX : University of Texas Press, c2003.
Description: xii, 454 p. : ill., port. ; 24 cm.
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [379]-426) and
index.
Call Number: D843 .R656 2003
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Cable Television Information Center (Urban Institute).
Title: Local government uses of cable television.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Public relations--Local government.
Government publicity.
Cable television--United States.
Publisher: Washington, Cable Television Information Center, Urban
Institute [1974]
Description: iii, 66 p. 28 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 65-66.
Call Number: JS89 .U65
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Kopchik, Charles John.
Other Author(s): Management Science.
Title: Nixon administration and the Fairness Doctrine of the
Federal Communications Commission (1969-1971)/ Kopchik,
Charles John, Jr.

Primary Material: Book

Publisher: 1972.

Description: iii, 109 leaves ; 29 cm.

Notes: Typescript.
School of Govt. and Bus. Adm. Management Science.
Directed by Edwin Timbers.
Thesis (M.P.A.)--George Washington University, 1972.
Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: AS36 .G3 1972
Location: GW: GELMAN Special Collections
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center (restricted use)
Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

Call Number: AS36 .G3 1972
Location: GW: GELMAN Special Collections
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center (restricted use)
Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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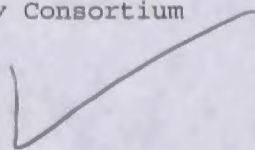
Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: United States. Office of Telecommunications Policy.
Title: Cable television bibliography.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Cable television--Bibliography.
Publisher: Washington, Executive Office of the President, Office of
Telecommunications Policy, 1972.
Description: 27 p. 28 cm.
Notes: "OTP-SP-1."
"Staff research paper."

Call Number: HE 8700.7 .C6 U47
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium



Author: Price, Monroe Edwin, 1938-

Other Author(s): Sloan Commission on Cable Communications.

Title: Cable development and the franchising process / by Monroe E. Price.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--Law and legislation--United States.
Municipal franchises--United States.

Publisher: [New York, N.Y.?] : Sloan Commission on Cable Communications, 1970.

Description: 38 leaves ; 28 cm.

Notes: "September 1970."

Call Number: KF 2844 .P75 1970

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center

Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): Klass, Michael W.
Weiss, Leonard W.

Title: Case studies in regulation : revolution and reform /
editors, Leonard W. Weiss, Michael W. Klass.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Trade regulation--United States
Industrial policy--United States.

Publisher: Boston : Little, Brown, c1981.

Description: ix, 301 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

Table of Contents: The regulatory reform movement / Leonard W. Weiss
Revolution in the regulation of securities markets
an examination of the effects of increased competition /
Hans R. Stoll
The revolution in airline regulation / Theodore E. Keeler
The rise and fall of cable television regulation / Bruce M.
Owen
Equity, efficiency, and regulation in the rail and trucking
industries / Ann F. Friedlaender
The deregulation of natural gas / Ronald R. Braeutigam
Decontrol of crude oil prices / W. David Montgomery
OSHA after a decade / Albert Nichols, Richard Zeckhauser
Federal environmental regulation / Larry E. Ruff
State regulation of public utilities and marginal-cost
pricing / Leonard W. Weiss.

Call Number: KF 1600 .A75 C37
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

Call Number: KF 1600 .A75 C37
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

Call Number: KF 1600 .A75 C37
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): Kalba, Konrad K.
 Harvard University. Program on Information Resources
 Policy.

Title: Executive summary of findings of the state cable television
 regulation project / Konrad K. Kalba ... [et al.].

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--Law and legislation--United States.
 Television--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University, 1978.

Description: 20 p. ; 28 cm.

Notes: "This report was prepared for Kalba Bowen Associates, Inc.,
 in fulfillment of a subcontract to the Harvard Program
 on Information Resources Policy..."
 "Publication P-78-11."
 Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: KF 2840 .E94
 Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
 Status: Available

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 Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Birinyi, Anne E.

Other Author(s): Kalba, Konrad K.
Harvard University. Program on Information Resources Policy.

Title: Chronology of cable television regulation : 1947-1978 /
Anne E. Birinyi.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--Law and legislation--United States.
Television--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University, 1978.

Description: 20 p. ; 28 cm.

Notes: "This report was prepared for Kalba Bowen Associates, Inc.,
in fulfillment of a subcontract to the Harvard Program
on Information Resources Policy..."
"Publication P-78-10."
Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: KF 2840 .B58
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: National Cable Television Association.

Title: Regulation and copyright ... where we stand / National Cable Television Association, Inc.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--Law and legislation--United States.
 Television broadcasting--United States.
 Copyright--Broadcasting rights--United States.

Publisher: Washington, D.C. : NCTA, 1970.

Description: 127 p. in various pagings ; 28 cm.

Notes: Cover title.
 Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: KF 2844 .N27 1970
 Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
 Status: Available

Call Number: KF 2844 .N27 1970
 Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
 Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center
 Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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 Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Mitchell, M. R. (Michael R.), 1941-

Title: State regulation of cable television [by] Michael R. Mitchell.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--Law and legislation--United States
--States.

Publisher: Santa Monica, Calif., Rand, 1971.

Description: xi, 65 p. maps. 28 cm.

Series: Rand report ; R-783-MF

Notes: "A report prepared under a grant from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation."
Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: KF2844 .M57

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center

Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Rivkin, Steven R.

Other Author(s): National Science Foundation (U.S.)

Title: Cable television: a guide to Federal regulations [by] Steven R. Rivkin.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Santa Monica, Calif., Rand, 1973.

Description: xiii, 343 p. 28 cm.

Series: [Rand Corporation. Rand report] R-1138-NSF

Notes: "Prepared for the National Science Foundation." Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: KF 2844 .R58

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center

Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

Call Number: KF 2844 .R58

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center

Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

Call Number: KF 2844 .R58

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center

Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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 Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Kalba, Konrad K.

Other Author(s): Levine, Larry S.
 Birinyi, Anne E.
 Harvard University. Program on Information Resources Policy.

Title: Regulatory politics : state legislatures and the cable television industry / Konrad K. Kalba, Larry S. Levine, Anne E. Birinyi.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--Law and legislation--United States.
 Television--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University, 1978.

Description: 121 p. ; 28 cm.

Notes: "This report was prepared for Kalba Bowen Associates, Inc., in fulfillment of a subcontract to the Harvard Program on Information Resources Policy..."
 "Publication P-78-2."
 Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: KF 2840 .K35
 Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
 Status: Available

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 Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the
 Judiciary. Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly

Title: Communications : hearings before the Subcommittee on
 Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the
 Judiciary, United States Senate, Ninety-fourth Congress,
 first session, on pay cable television industry.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Washington : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1975.

Description: xxviii, 583 p., [3] fold. leaves : ill. ; 24 cm.

Notes: Hearings held May 21-June 25, 1975.

Call Number: KF 26 .J835 1975d

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
 Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center

Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: United States. Congress. House. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Subcommittee on Communications and Power

Title: Cable antenna television (CATV). Hearing, Ninety-second Congress, first session. July 22, 1971.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--Law and legislation--United States.

Publisher: Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972.

Description: iii, 51 p. 24 cm.

Notes: "Serial no. 92-109."

Call Number: KF 27 .I5538 1971i

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center

Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Baumol, William J.

Other Author(s): Sidak, J. Gregory.
David Solomon Communications Collection.

Title: Toward competition in local telephony / William J. Baumol,
J. Gregory Sidak.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Telephone--United States--Deregulation.
Telephone companies--United States.

Publisher: Cambridge, Mass. : MIT Press ; Washington, D.C. : American
Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, c1994.

Description: xiv, 169 p. ; 24 cm.

Series: AEI studies in telecommunications deregulation

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [149]-157) and
indexes.

Call Number: HE8819 .B38 1994

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks

Status: Available

Call Number: HE8819 .B38 1994

Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks

Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Pelton, Joseph N.
Title: Global communications satellite policy: INTELSAT, politics,
and functionalism [by] Joseph N. Pelton. Foreword by
Eric Burgess.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): International Telecommunications Satellite Organization.
Publisher: Mt. Airy, Md., Lomond Books, 1974.
Description: xi, 183 p. charts. 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 163-176.

Call Number: HE 9719 .P4
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

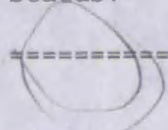
Call Number: HE9719 .P4
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks (GW Circ. Only)
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Network Project.
Title: OTP.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): United States. Office of Telecommunications Policy.
Publisher: [New York] 1973.
Description: 38 p. illus. 22 cm.
Series: The Network Project. Notebook no. 4
Notes: Cover title.
Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: HE 7781 .N48 1973
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available



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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): Malarkey, Taylor & Associates.
United States. Office of Telecommunications Policy.

Title: Pilot projects for the broadband communications
distribution system / prepared by Malarkey, Taylor &
Associates [for Executive Office of the President,
Office of Telecommunications Policy]

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Telecommunication--United States.
Television--Transmitters and transmission.
Broadband amplifiers.
Cable television--United States.

Publisher: [Washington, D.C. : Office of Telecommunications Policy] ;
Springfield, Va. : distributed by NTIS, 1971.

Notes: "PB208 913."
Includes bibliographical references.

Call Number: HE 7777 .P55
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Other Author(s): Afflerbach, L.
United States. Office of Telecommunications Policy.

Title: Cable television financial performance model : model
description and detailed flow diagram / L. Afflerbach
... [et al.].

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Cable television--Economic aspects--United States.

Publisher: McLean, VA : Mitre Corporation, 1974.

Description: ix, 189 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.

Series: MITRE technical report ; MTR-6719

Notes: "July 1974."

Call Number: HE8700.72.U6 A44 1974
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: American Academy of Political and Social Science
Other Author(s): King, Clyde Lyndon, 1879-1937,
Title: State regulation of public utilities.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Public service commissions.
Publisher: 1914.
Description: 357 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
Series: The annals of the American Academy of Political and Social
Science ; vol. 53
Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.
Call Number: H1.A4 v.53
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Lavey, Warren G.
Title: A framework for the analysis of the regulatory problems of
telephone separations/settlements procedures / Warren G.
Lavey.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Telephone--Law and legislation--United States.
Telephone--United States--Rates.
Publisher: Cambridge, MA : Harvard University, Program on Information
Resources Policy, 1978.
Description: 57 p. : charts ; 28 cm.
Series: Working paper ; W-78-13
Notes: Includes bibliographical references.
Call Number: KF2780 .L383 1978
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Wood, Harvey E.

Other Author(s): United States. Courts.
William S. Hein & Company.

Title: Public utility law, state and federal, 1926 a complete
brief on every phase of the law of public utilities, as
decided by both the state and federal appellate courts /
[by] Harvey E. Wood.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Public utilities--Cases.
Public utilities--United States.

Publisher: Kansas City, MO : Vernon law book Co., [c1926]

Description: xxi, 772 p. ; 24 cm.

Notes: Also available in print.
Microfiche. 9 microfiches : negative ; 11 x 15 cm.

Linked Items: AU Law Library holdings
<http://leagle.wcl.american.edu/search/t?=Public%20utility%20law%20state%20and%20federal%201926>

Location: AU Direct Borrowing Only - ILL for all other WRLC patrons

Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Garnet, Robert W.

Title: The telephone enterprise : the evolution of the Bell System's horizontal structure, 1876-1909 / Robert W. Garnet.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): American Telephone and Telegraph Company--History. Telephone--United States--History.

Publisher: Baltimore : The Johns Hopkins University Press, c1985.

Description: xxiii, 210 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Series: The Johns Hopkins/AT&T series in telephone history.

Notes: Includes index.
Bibliography: p. 197-200.

Linked Items: Georgetown holdings
<http://library.georgetown.edu/search/i?=0801826985>

Location: GT: Click "Georgetown Holdings" for holdings and status.
Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Dill, Clarence C. (Clarence Cleveland), b. 1884.

Title: Where water falls [by] Clarence C. Dill.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Dill, Clarence C. (Clarence Cleveland), b. 1884.
 Grand Coulee Dam (Wash.)
 United States--Politics and government--1901-1953.
 Washington (State)--Politics and government--1889-1950.

Publisher: [Spokane, Wash., 1970]

Description: iv, 276 p. illus. 24 cm.

Notes: Includes index.
 1-30-92 mnjdtty.

Linked Items: Georgetown holdings
<http://library.georgetown.edu/search/t?=Where%20water%20falls>

Location: GT: Click "Georgetown Holdings" for holdings and status.
 Status: No information available

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 Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Wilcox, Delos F. (Delos Franklin), 1873-1928.

Title: Municipal franchises a description of the terms and conditions upon which private corporations enjoy special privileges in the streets of American cities.

Primary Material: Book

Physical Description: Microform

Subject(s): Municipal franchises.

Publisher: Chicago : University of Chicago Press, c1910-11.

Description: 2 v.

Notes: Microfiche. 2 microfiches ; 8 x 13 cm.

Table of Contents: v. 1. Introductory. Pipe and wire franchises
v.2. Transportation franchises. Taxation and control of public utilities.

Call Number: MICROFICHE

Location: GW: GELMAN Microforms Room Fiche (3rd Floor)

Status: No information available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Spurr, Henry Clifford, 1869-
Title: Guiding principles of public service regulation, by Henry
C. Spurr.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Public utilities.
Public service commissions.
Publisher: Rochester, N.Y., Washington, D.C., Public utilities
reports, inc., 1924-
Description: v. 24 cm.
Call Number: HD 2766 .S6
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
v.1 Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center
v.2 Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center
v.3 Temporarily Shelved at WRLC Center
Status: Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above
Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above
Off-site storage: for delivery, click Request button above

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Author: Lavey, Warren G.
Title: A framework for the analysis of the regulatory problems of
telephone separations/settlements procedures / Warren G.
Lavey.
Primary Material: Book
Subject(s): Telephone--Law and legislation--United States.
Telephone--United States--Rates.
Publisher: Cambridge, MA : Harvard University, Program on Information
Resources Policy, 1978.
Description: 57 p. : charts ; 28 cm.
Series: Working paper ; W-78-13
Notes: Includes bibliographical references.
Call Number: KF2780 .L383 1978
Location: GW: GELMAN Stacks
Status: Available

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Washington Research Library Consortium

Telecom Books:**Decision to Divest: Major Documents in U.S. V. At&T, 1974-1984**

by Christopher H. Sterling, Jill F. Kasle, Katherine T. Glakas

Telecommunications Research Resources/Mass Communications Research Resources (Communication Series)

by James K. Bracken (Editor), Christopher H. Sterling (Editor) (Hardcover - August 1999)

Telecommunications Research Resources: An Annotated Guide (Telecommunications)

by James K. Bracken, Christopher H. Sterling (Hardcover - September 1995)

Anytime, Anywhere: Entrepreneurship and the Creation of a Wireless World

by Louis Galambos (Author), Eric John Abrahamson (Author) (Hardcover)

History of Telecommunications Technology

Christopher H. Sterling, George Shiers

Broadcasting Books**The History of Television, 1880 to 1941**

by Albert Abramson

The History of Television, 1942 to 2000

by Albert Abramson, Christopher H. Sterling

in some of the many private stations in North Rhine-Westphalia. Since 1987 Stock has helped to formulate such statutes as a representative of labor unions and works councils. The last comparable overview about such statutes in the press was published in 1991 by Karl Hans Arnold (see CBQ 23:385). (Wilbert Ubbens)

33:327

DIE TRENNUNG VON WERBUNG UND REDAKTIONELEM PROGRAMM / THE SEPARATION OF ADVERTISING AND PROGRAMMING by Arne Wieben (Münster: Lit Verlag, 2001—DM 69,80, ISBN 3-8258-5536-8, 359 pp., notes, bibliography) is a thesis from the University of Hamburg on the status and authority of the laws separating all kinds of advertising from programs in both radio and television. In that 2000 reforms of broadcasting law in Germany regulated many new forms of advertisements (e.g., day-long advertising, bartering, new forms of merchandising, self-advertisements) in addition to traditional forms of advertisements (commercials, spot ads, product placement, TV-shopping, etc.), this legal study provides badly needed information about the details of these new laws and their relevance in German (and European) rights. A chapter on supervisory boards of public and private broadcasting and their efficiency in times of media convergence leads finally to some suggestions for self-regulation. This is an informative, clear, and exhaustive description and systematic analysis of existing German laws and regulative practice. Compared to Oliver Schaar's **PROGRAMMINTEGRIERTE FERNSEHWERBUNG IN EUROPA** (see CBQ 33:321, earlier), Wieben offers more details and a focus on German and Pan-European law. (Wilbert Ubbens)

3. HISTORY

33:328

A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE MEDIA FROM GUTENBERG TO THE INTERNET by Asa Briggs and Peter Burke (Cambridge: Polity/ Malden, MA: Blackwell, 2001—\$62.95/27.95, ISBN 0-7456-2374-3 hard, 0-7456-2375-1 paper, 374 pp.—photos, chronology, further reading, index) begins with impressive authors (Lord Briggs authored the magisterial five-volume history of the BBC; Burke is a senior faculty member at the University of Cambridge). They have taken on that all-but-impossible job of relating the story of media within society over the past several centuries—clearly a survey. Burke largely wrote the first three chapters (taking the story to the early 19th century), while Briggs drafted the remainder and both worked on editing the results. While there is something of a British (or certainly an Anglo-American) bias here, as might be expected given the authorship, the attempt is to provide a broad survey of the topic in developed nations. What sets this survey history ahead of others is the authors' ability to mix theory and practice, placing technologies and specific media and people within the larger social trends of a given era. On the other hand, it may confuse some readers as the authors move back and forth across media (they argue few media developed sequentially anyway) and countries fairly quickly making it harder to follow some trends. Finally, media are defined broadly—there is some material here on telegraph and telephone which are usually not thought of as media. Unfortunately, the appended chronology is far too telegraphic or cryptic to be of value to the uninitiated (and sometimes wrong—it claims

a Disney and Fox merger in 2001 that somehow escaped my notice!) and yet a good one is really needed in a book with such reach. Entries are almost entirely lacking in any description or context. Typical is "1925: New Yorker" without any sense of what this is or why it is important (or assuming the reader already knows). Likewise, the "further reading" is both good and bad....good in that the narrative format with recommendations are most helpful—more so than a typical bibliographical listing—but bad in the shocking number of spelling errors in author names and citing of old editions. It simply can not be relied upon. The British material cited is generally quite good, but the American books are often not the best or even the most up-to-date. These are sad drawbacks in an otherwise challenging book by two fine authors. (Chris Sterling)

33:329

HISTORIES OF THE ELECTRON: THE BIRTH OF MICROPHYSICS edited by Jed Z. Buchwald and Andrew Warwick (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press "Dibner Institute Studies in the History of Science and Technology," 2001—\$55.00, ISBN 0-262-02494-2, 514 pp., notes index) offers "both a biography of the electron and a history of the microphysical world that it opened up." Its 16 papers appear in four sections. The first, **corpuscles and electrons**, reviews in four papers the work of J. J. Thomson at Cambridge in the late 19th century which led to the discovery of the phenomenon. **What was the newborn electron good for?** is the question posed in the second part. Here papers review the Zeeman effect and the discovery of the electron, the electron and the unity of matter, the work of O.W. Richardson, and electron gas theory of metals. Part three, **electrons applied and appropriated**, reviews the electron and the nucleus, the electron and the transistor, the electron in organic chemistry before World War II, and the physicists' electron. Finally, **philosophical electrons** reassesses who really discovered the electron, the reality of "spin" in such discoveries, what philosophers of science can learn from this story, and the role of theory in the use of instruments. The papers derive from two 1977 meetings, one in London, and one in Cambridge, to celebrate the centennial of the electron's discovery. Buchwald heads the Dibner Institute and teaches at MIT, while Warwick teaches history of science at Imperial College in London. While their volume may seem a mite far from CBQ's interests, in fact the electron discovery lies at the base of much of modern telecommunications. (Chris Sterling)

33:330

CAPITAL MOVES: RCA'S SEVENTY-YEAR QUEST FOR CHEAP LABOR by Jefferson Cowie (New York: The New Press, 2001—\$16.95, paper, ISBN 1-56584-659-1, 279 pp., photos, charts, notes, bibliography, index) is a reprint of the well-reviewed Cornell University Press title of 1999 with a new epilogue by the author. The subject matter is fascinating—the evolving labor policies of the Radio Corporation of America from 1929 to the 1960s as it sought to make its radios, televisions, and other products at the lowest possible labor cost—eventually ending up in Mexico. The author teaches history at Cornell's school of industrial and labor relations, and tells his tale in roughly chronological fashion. He notes that RCA searched among domestic locations before heading overseas, always seeking the lowest overhead expenses, moving from Camden, NJ, to Bloomington, IN, to Memphis, and finally to Ciudad Juarez in Mexico, just opposite El Paso, TX. Each city welcomed the employment and payroll—and badly missed it (especially Camden) when

the wars. One final chapter focuses on "white soap" and black consumer culture. This is an entertaining and informed slice of American life—some of which will surprise you. (Chris Sterling)

33:87

INVESTIGATING COUPLES: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE THIN MAN, THE AVENGERS, AND THE X-FILES by Tom Soter (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2002—\$39.95, paper, ISBN 0-7864-1123-6, 239 pp., photos, appendices, notes, bibliography, index) takes three media male-female detective pairs—the first from the movies and the second two from television—over more than six decades, to compare their differences and similarities. *The Thin Man* series of the 1930s and 1940s starred William Powell and Myrna Loy, was based on a book, and resulted in a short-lived television series in the mid-1950s. The British television series *The Avengers* ran in the 1960s for several years (and more in syndication), while the cult hit *The X-Files* ran in the 1990s and involved investigations of extra-terrestrial beings among other bizarre features. Appendices provide an episode guide to each series. (Chris Sterling)

33:88

RULING THE WAVES: CYCLES OF DISCOVERY, CHAOS, AND WEALTH FROM THE COMPASS TO THE INTERNET by Debora L. Spar (New York: Harcourt, 2001—\$27.00, ISBN 0-15-100509-5, 403 pp., notes, selected bibliography, index) is a fascinating read. A member of the Harvard business school faculty, Spar tells a good story—and her several narrative chapters on the development of several communication technologies are the strong point of this volume. She argues that most new technologies go through cycles beginning with initial pioneering and the seeming awesome impact of the new breakthrough, to fascination (and profit seeking) and wide acceptance, to becoming part of the accepted norm subject to formal rules that define property rights. Her theme closely parallels Brian Winston's *MEDIA TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY* (Routledge, 1998), though he provided graphic models to guide readers though his more sophisticated approach (Spar does not cite him). Relying almost totally on secondary sources, Spar reviews (in a chapter each) the rise and growing use of the maritime compass, telegraphy, early radio broadcasting, Murdoch's satellite television service in Britain, modern-day computer encryption systems, Microsoft's expansion and the pending antitrust case, and digital music distribution over the Internet (Napster and its record industry enemies). Of all the case studies included here, only the last one, as Spar notes, does not yet have an ending despite the fact that, as she concludes, "the advent of cyberspace is nothing but another arc along technology's frontier" (p. 368). Given its narrative readability, this should appeal to educated general audiences as well as academics. (Chris Sterling)

33:89

STAY TUNED: A HISTORY OF AMERICAN BROADCASTING by Christopher H. Sterling and John Michael Kittross (Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates "LEA's Communication Series," 2002 [3rd ed.]—\$59.95, ISBN 0-8058-2624-6, 975 pp., tables, photos, appendices, glossary, boxes, notes, statistics, bibliography, index) is the most comprehensive single-volume history of American

entury, up to 1920, and the period between "white soap" and black consumer culture. The role of American life—some of which will sur-

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE THIN MAN AND THE X-FILES by Tom Soter (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2002—\$39.95, ISBN 0-7864-1123-6, 239 pp., photos, appendices). Three media male-female detective pairs—two from television—over more than six decades and similarities. *The Thin Man* series of the 1930s and Myrna Loy, was based on a book, and *The X-Files* in the mid-1950s. The British television series ran for several years (and more in syndication), the 1990s and involved investigations of extraterrestrials. Appendices provide an episode guide.

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY, CHAOS, AND THE INTERNET by Debora L. Spar (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002—\$24.95, ISBN 0-15-100509-5, 403 pp., notes, selected bibliography). A member of the Harvard business school, Spar reviews several narrative chapters on the development of technologies. Her strong point of this volume is the transition through cycles beginning with initial pilot projects, to the new breakthrough, to fascination with the technology, to becoming part of the accepted norm, to the loss of novelty rights. Her theme closely parallels Brian Stroh's *THE INTERNET SOCIETY* (Routledge, 1998), though Spar's approach is more sophisticated and based totally on secondary sources. Spar reviews the use of the maritime compass, telegraphy, and radio in the development of the telegraph, and the expansion of the telegraph service in Britain, modern radio, and the pending antitrust case against the Internet (Napster and its record industry). Spar notes, only the last one, as Spar notes, that, as she concludes, "the advent of the Internet is the new technology's frontier" (p. 368). Given the book's appeal to educated general audiences as well as

AMERICAN BROADCASTING by Michael Kittross (Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2002 [3rd ed.]—\$59.95, ISBN 0-89603-900-0, 400 pp., appendices, glossary, boxes, notes, statistics, and index). A comprehensive single-volume history of American

broadcasting available in print. What Erik Barnouw achieved in his definitive three-volume history of broadcasting, Sterling and Kittross have accomplished in their single-volume edition. While its formidable physical bulk may intimidate some prospective users, it is important to note that its size is an accurate reflection of its intrinsic substance and value. In this case, quantity and quality are expertly melded to render a work of profound and lasting significance. This edition improves on the previous two by enhancing support materials (reorganized and expanded statistical data, glossary, chronology, and so forth) as well as a new chapter updating events in the field since 1988. As the coauthor of a broadcast history myself, I have long been a fan of *STAY TUNED*, and this new edition reaffirms to me that there is no better place to seek knowledge and information about the broadcast century and beyond. It is suitable for undergraduate or graduate courses in mass media, broadcasting, and electronic media, but perhaps its foremost value is that of a reference source for communication academics and scholars. (Michael C. Keith)

33:90

EARLY BROADWAY SHEET MUSIC: A COMPREHENSIVE LISTING OF PUBLISHED MUSIC FROM BROADWAY AND OTHER STAGE SHOWS, 1843-1918 compiled by Donald J. Stubblebine (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2002—\$75.00, ISBN 0-7864-1139-2, 408 pp., illustrations, appendices, bibliography, indexes) is another of those labors of love by a true collector. Indeed, Stubblebine has done three earlier and related music compilations for the same publisher: *BRITISH CINEMA SHEET MUSIC, 1997*; *BROADWAY SHEET MUSIC: A COMPREHENSIVE LISTING...1918 THROUGH 1993*; and *CINEMA SHEET MUSIC, 1991*. This period was chosen largely because it was an era when sheet music was published in a large page size (the change to smaller format came right after World War I). The main body of the book is an alphabetical listing with extensive annotation; this is followed by a chronological list and several different indexes to make access easier. Illustrations of sheet music cover pages—great period pieces—brighten the presentation. This is not a book for reading, but rather a valuable reference to part of America's musical heritage. (Chris Sterling)

33:91

REBELS ON THE AIR: AN ALTERNATIVE HISTORY OF RADIO IN AMERICA by Jesse Walker (New York: New York University Press, 2001—\$24.95, ISBN 0-8147-9381-9, notes, index) takes a look behind the commercial "front" of radio to the stations and programs that are not so well known. A free-lance journalist and associate editor of *Reason*, the author focuses on radio at the fringe—operations other than mainline commercial stations. Chapters discuss the first broadcasters (amateurs), Siberia (meaning the 1940-60 period of rising Cold War tensions and the few—including Charles Siepmann and Lew Hill and Lorenzo Milam—who tried to tout a broader view of radio than just music and comedy), the '60s (and the expansion of FM, and thus more opportunities for different kinds of programs, especially underground and community radio), into the '70s (with case studies of a number of broadcasters), money from Washington (the government support for noncommercial stations from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and community broadcasters, many of them not so supported), free radio abroad (the explosive growth of FM in Italy, various pirate broadcasters operating from off-shore ships), American pirates (several attempts at unlicensed radio operation), micro radio—

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Variety we

le of the business, this is important read-
ware of. The author tells us that back files of
all this chicanery. (Chris Sterling)

5. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

34:223

INTELLIGENT NETWORKS: PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS by John Anderson (Stevenage, England: Institution of Electrical Engineers "IEE Telecommunications Series 46," 2002—\$84.00, ISBN 0-85296-977-5, 226 pp., diagrams, photos, references, appendices, glossary, index) is designed "to give some practical insight into how public telecommunications networks have advanced from the old days of offering just simple telephony services to becoming today's 'intelligent' networks." It is designed for a broad though technically-savvy audience, whether or not they have the specific technical background to fully understand the complexity of IN structures. After an introduction to such networks, chapters discuss the foundations of IN, signaling intelligence, international standards for intelligent networking, call party handling, distributed intelligence, a variety of service examples, and a concluding summary. The author is a freelance consultant who also works at British Telecom's laboratories (he was with BT for three decades). (Chris Sterling)

34:224

HANDBOOK OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS ECONOMICS: VOLUME 1: STRUCTURE, REGULATION, AND COMPETITION edited by Martin E. Cave, Sumit K. Majumdar, and Ingo Vogelsang (Amsterdam: North-Holland, 2002—\$134.00, ISBN 0-444-50389-7, 726 pp., tables, diagrams, notes, references, index) is impressive—but far too massive to be a "hand" book for anyone—especially as this is but volume 1 of a multi-volume series. Its 15 original contributed chapters appear in three main sections. The first, **structure**, includes an overall survey of the subject by the editors, an historical overview, and then discussion of network effects, customer demand analysis, econometric cost functions, and representation of technology and production. Section 2 focuses on **regulation** and includes chapters on price regulation, the theory of access pricing and interconnection, interconnection practices, and universal residential telephone services. Section 3 turns to **competition** with discussion of competition policy in telecommunications, competition in the long distance market, mobile telephone competition, spectrum auctions, and local network competition. The authors are an impressive array of (primarily academic) economists from the U.S. and Europe and the chapters are each lengthy surveys of what is known, assessing the research literature. Some of the material here requires more than a bit of economic background, but a good deal is readily accessible to an informed (but not necessarily economics-trained) readership. The editors are at the University of Warwick, Imperial College-University of London, and Boston University, respectively. This is an impressive start (there are to be two or three further volumes) of a landmark reference work. Its price will likely limit most buyers to libraries. (Chris Sterling)

ow and why the company developed news business—I found no Internet

le: **REUTERS: THE STORY OF A** ham Storey (London: Max Parrish; Good Press, 1970—out of print, 276 history of the British news agency, ve). The 20 chapters appear in two (assing the private firm) and the sec- he steadily more public firm and its g both world wars).

3 FACILITIES OF MASS COM- 2), 1947-1951, seven vols; reprinted "opaganda and Communications," 95 each volume or \$116.95 for the 1,500 pages, tables, maps, index) countries and colonies of the world I. It fits in this essay review as for of the news agency (or agencies) des a detailed country-by-country This began as a study of war-dam- over the world. The sub-title var- of the Commission on Technical it in several volumes) with more of them having since disappeared

ND OPERATION by UNESCO Press, 1970—out of print, ISBN s, charts, maps, appendix, index) orld survey of news agencies pro- ary old, the volume provides an t-war news agency world. Some of world media discussed imme- l of which range over the world, istorical review, assess the legal ble detail the world's telegraph- those which had by 1953 ceased ion of news, the international dio broadcasting, and how the

34:206

TRANSMITTING WORLD NEWS: A COMMUNICATIONS AND THE PRESS by Francis William Williams (London: Arno Press "International Propaganda and Communications," 1953; reprinted by Ayer Publishing—out of print, ISBN [for title], 0-405-04770-3, 95 pp., maps, tables, references, index) is a study of news organizations (news agencies), the economic factors, and the varied means (wireless) used to transmit news, and how closely they were then linked, even a half century ago. Williams, the former newspaper editor and later highly respected British communications academic (1903–70), here undertakes a post-war survey including background, world and national news agencies, needs of the press, the cost of transmitting news, leased wire services, multiple address newscasts, and facsimile and telephoto services.

34:207

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY HISTORY (website) (accessed 3 March 2003) is a long page providing background on the official news agency of the People's Republic of China, sometimes called the New China News Agency (though the name officially changed back in 1937).

3. HISTORY

34:208

THE HISTORY OF TELEVISION, 1942 TO 2000 by Albert Abramson (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2003—\$75.00, ISBN 0-7864-1220-8, 309 pp., photos, diagrams, notes, bibliography, index) is the long-awaited sequel to the author's **HISTORY OF TELEVISION, 1880-1941** (McFarland, 1987). A long-time network television engineer in Los Angeles, the author now lives in active retirement in Las Vegas. Over the years he has written some of the most useful articles and books on television and its inventors and innovators, including the only biography of **ZWORYKIN: PIONEER OF TELEVISION** (Illinois, 1995). Presented in a larger two-column page format, his new study is perhaps the best technical history of television over the six decades noted in its title. In 14 chapters, Abramson relates the rise of broadcast television, first black-and-white and then color, and then the ancillary developments in cable, video recording and high-definition television. His 14 chapters review the role of television during the war, the excitement and planning of the post-war era (including the FCC freeze on new stations that lasted from 1948 to 1952), the development of electronic color television, the Ampex videotape revolution, the decision of European nations to develop their own road to television color, improvements in videotape devices, solid state cameras, the role of television in the first landings on the moon (1969–72), the rise of electronic journalism and the equipment that made it possible, television in film studio production, introduction of the camcorder, the decline and death of RCA, the Grand Alliance of HDTV technologies, and electronic cinema. All is clearly presented, much based on the author's conversations with the inventors and innovators over the years as well as his own extensive files. There are far more photographs in this volume than the first—fitting given the subject matter! This is an important book that belongs in any serious collection on television. (Your reviewer provided a short foreword.) (Chris Sterling)

PHY OF CHET HUNTLEY by Lyle —\$35.00, paper, ISBN 0-7864-1502-9, phy, index) surveys the life of the NBC ith David Brinkley, anchored the net- w up in and returned to the mountain in broadcasting and, after a number of on the East Coast. Chapters trace the e-anchor) television (to 1955), The to 1970, how the team covered politi- s (the space program, Vietnam, various rsonal life and family, retirement and Montana, and early death from cancer nclude some of the documentaries he e of his speeches and radio commen- e of this appears to be his first book. He as interviews. (*Chris Sterling*)

ARTS, 2002: FILM, TELEVISION, ANIMATED CARTOONS AND POP CULTURE ed, 2003—\$35.00, paper, ISSN 1087- series and includes brief obituaries of ngement is alphabetical, with photos nn pages. Some of the folks included nor players. The series becomes more)

T IN TWO WORLD WARS by 29.95, ISBN 0-304-36545-9, 288 pp., d index) focuses on the "beginning" eception and collection of informa- ld War II British story has been told y of other nations, and that of World . What the British called "Y services" the airwaves (or, in some cases, tele- o copy down so that codebreaking s about the war, Macksey's chapters ir I, the interwar years and develop- initial British wartime efforts in es and Bletchley Park codebreaking ean and in the Pacific theaters, and or Europe. While the emphasis here rformation on radio interception by r allies. The author's final warning otal lack of privacy! (*Chris Sterling*)

34:408

THE RISE OF CABLE PROGRAMMING IN THE UNITED STATES: REVOLUTION OR EVOLUTION? by Megan Mullen (Austin: University of Texas Press "Texas Film and Media Studies Series," 2003—prices not given, ISBN 0-292-75272-5 hard, 0-292-75273-3 paper, 229 pp., tables, notes, references, index) is by one of CBQ's own reviewers. A member of the University of Wisconsin-Parkside faculty, Mullen directs their interdisciplinary humanities program. This volume is revised from her Texas dissertation, and she notes that little remains today from the earliest days of cable programming, making archival records that much more important. Chapters relate cable history to television theory, and then discuss the first two decades of cable (then "community antenna") television when there was little cable-specific programming (to about 1968), new directions for cable (distant signals, program origination) from 1968 to 1975, the rise of satellite cable distribution in the late 1970s, and two long chapters assessing cable programming from 1980 to 1995—initially as "broadcast television's resource-starved imitator," and then as a scheduling and programming innovator later in that period, and finally a chapter assessing cable's role. The author's particular focus is on the early 1990s, a crucial time in this industry as it increasingly broke away from total reliance on broadcast product to develop its own program approaches. There is amazingly little historical information on cable television programs thus far, odd given how pervasive the medium has become. That dearth makes this study that much more important as a pioneering attempt to record the dramatic changes that expanded cable's role to become a true alternative to broadcast television. (*Chris Sterling*)

34:409

THE EROTIC HISTORY OF ADVERTISING by Tom Reichert (Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books, 2003—24.00, paper, ISBN 1-59102-085-9, 403 pp., photos, index, notes) sees a University of Alabama professor of advertising review the development over the past century of the use of sex in advertising campaigns. Wonderfully illustrated with examples from past and present, the book appears in two parts. After an introduction that makes clear the author's conclusion that sex works in advertising (and that 90 percent of it focuses on the image of women), part one, **age of innocence—the early years** traces the rise of sexual themes in advertising from about 1850 to the 1970s in four chapters. The key message here—there is little that is new! Some fairly blatant uses of sexual imagery appear early in the story (as in the use of nudes by a varnish company in trade periodical advertising from the 1930s into the 1970s). The second part, **reaching maturity—contemporary campaigns**, offers seven chapters that focus on the last 25 years in discussions centered on type of product or image. Thus we have coverage (uncoverage!) of packaged goods, designer jeans and other clothing, lifestyle apparel and high fashion, fragrances, drinks of all kinds, condoms and videos, and Internet advertising. What is especially interesting in this day of litigious interaction is that the advertisers provided permission to use many of the ads pictured (they are often very cautious about cooperating with critical academics). The book is engagingly written, more descriptive than critical of trends. (*Chris Sterling*)

34:410

TOKYO CALLING: JAPANESE OVERSEAS RADIO BROADCASTING, 1937–1945 by Jane M. J. Robbins (Firenze, Italy: European Press Academic

programs. Author of several other popular books on television programs, the author divides his presentation into a chapter on syndication in a nutshell, then a long directory of programs divided by decade. The decade sections are further divided by program genre. Each program (and both off-network and first-run programs are found here) gets about a paragraph of description. See also our review of *Adir* (CBQ 33:262) and especially the last line which fits here as well! (Chris Sterling)

33:265

FILMED TELEVISION DRAMA, 1952-1958 by William Hawes (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2002—\$45.00, paper, ISBN 0-7864-1132-5, 294 pp., photos, appendices, notes, select bibliography, index) is an important study—made more so by the fact that it is the third in a series of historical analyses. A longtime member of the University of Houston faculty, Hawes began this series with *AMERICAN TELEVISION DRAMA: THE EXPERIMENTAL YEARS* (Univ. of Alabama Press, 1986) that carried the story up through 1946, and continued it with *LIVE TELEVISION DRAMA, 1946-1951* (McFarland, 2001) just a year ago. This third volume takes the story of filmed, live (and a few videotaped) series through 1958, covering the all-important shift of virtually all network dramatic programs from New York and Chicago out to Hollywood where they have been based ever since. This is really the transition from the “golden age” of live drama to the more series-based television familiar to us today. So the book has a somewhat divided content—the classic anthology dramas of often very high quality, and the weekly filmed series of drama and comedy programs that often still appear on reruns today. Chapters trace the “critical transition” in production location and technology, principal anthologies and specials, the rise of filmed dramas, the complexities of change, and the cultural legacy of the period. While Hawes assesses many specific programs, the importance of his volume is the long-view survey of what makes this period important even today. Appendices (seven of them), list a number of the programs by episode, including a full list of DuMont network series. This is a very useful addition to the historical literature on the rise of television program genre. See also Sturcken, CBQ 33:270. (Chris Sterling)

33:266

RADIO READER: ESSAYS ON THE CULTURAL HISTORY OF RADIO edited by Michele Hilmes and Jason Loviglio (New York: Routledge, 2001—\$29.95, paper, 0-415-92821-4, 569 pp., photos, references, index) is surely the most hefty book on radio in years, and probably in decades. Hilmes, of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Loviglio (at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County) have pulled together a host of authors—many well-known authorities on radio, to build a 24-chapter (all but two of them original to this volume) survey of radio's historical impact on American culture. The book was hugely popular at the recent annual convention of the American Studies Association in Washington where many radio panels were on the program. Just some of the topics covered here will give you an idea of the volume's breadth: radio in the Depression, public intellectuals decry Depression-era radio, university radio in Wisconsin in the 1920s, *Vox Pop* as one of the very earliest man-on-the-street interview programs, *Lutheran Hour* as an early religious program, regulation and “irregular sexuality” in golden-age comedy programs, *Suspense* and gender roles in the 1940s, radio and the political discourse of racial equality, race and *The Green Hornet*, American broadcasters in the service of the wartime Axis powers, the influence of the U.S. occupation on

Japanese radio, the radio precedents of the quiz show genre, relocating radio in the age of television, the rise and demise of commercial underground radio, American public radio in a world of infinite possibilities, the death and resurrection of low-power radio, Christian Right radio, talk radio and political discourse in the 1980s, and radio's digital future and preserving the public interest in the age of new media. There is a lot of meat here—considerably more than you will find in any other single book on radio. This should help prompt further work by others—and some interesting classroom discussions. (Chris Sterling)

33:267

RADIO PATENT LISTS AND INDEX, 1830-1980 by David W. Krauter (Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, 2001—\$129.95, ISBN 0-7734-7520-6, 608 pp.) is not a work designed for casual reading! Reference librarian at Washington and Jefferson College for more than three decades, the author has written several books and articles on radio communication history. This large compilation pulls together four previous works and updates and integrates them making for easier reference. Krauter has selected 100 of the major American and British (and a handful of other nationality) inventors in radio communication (and closely related fields—telegraphy and telephony, for example) and, based on careful searches through official American and British patent records, has listed all of their American or British patents in the order they appeared. One multi-page table lists all the inventors, showing the date of their first and last patent, whether American or British. The patent listings would be useful in themselves (as only a few inventors—Edison and Tesla being the key examples—are the subject of their own full published patent lists), but the compiler goes a crucial step farther. He adds an immense (easily a third of the book) keyword index, making it *vastly* easier to find out who worked in what technical area (each entry there shows the patent number, year, and inventor, allowing reference back to the main listings). To make it even easier, this includes patent titles listed in several ways to “get at” all of the possible key words that might be searched. This must have been a mind-destroying process, but here it is in one handy package, compared to the four volumes from which it originated (**RADIO AND TELEVISION PIONEERS: A PATENT BIBLIOGRAPHY** [Scarecrow, 1992], **BRITISH RADIO AND TELEVISION PIONEERS: A PATENT BIBLIOGRAPHY** [Scarecrow, 1994], **RADIO AND ELECTRONICS PIONEERS: A PATENT BIBLIOGRAPHY** [University Microfilms Research Abstracts, 1994], and **INDEX TO RADIO AND ELECTRONICS PATENTS** [University Microfilms Research Abstracts, 1995]). Further, while not an inexpensive volume, this comes at a fraction of the combined cost (or shelf space!) of the titles just listed. One minor quibble—it would have helped greatly to have running page headers in such a book—for as it is, one must leaf forward or back several pages to find where you are in the inventor listing (in alphabetical order by name). Any library holding important collections on the development of telecommunications technology must add this volume to its shelves for it will save researchers considerable time and effort. Recommended! (Chris Sterling)

33:268

KENTUCKY FARMER INVENTS WIRELESS TELEPHONE: BUT WAS IT RADIO? FACTS AND FOLKLORE ABOUT NATHAN STUBBLEFIELD by Bob Lochte (Murray, KY: All About Wireless, 2001—\$16.95, paper, ISBN 0-9712511-9-3, 230 pp., photos, diagrams, appendices, references) appears to be the

first book-length treatment on Nathan Beverly Stubblefield, the Kentucky farmer (1860-1928) who some think invented radio before Marconi. A member of the Murray State University faculty, Lochte has gotten behind the local community hype to find out just what the man did and did not accomplish in a series of 1890s and early 1900s demonstrations. Bottom line—Stubblefield did invent a type of conduction point-to-point wireless service, but it was most assuredly NOT broadcasting. What makes this volume so useful is that Lochte has gathered more photos, patent reprints, and other information in one place than anybody else has managed over the years. While his findings won't please some of the Murray Chamber of Commerce types (who love to tout their town as the real birthplace of radio), they surely do place Stubblefield where he belongs—as an early telephone entrepreneur who pursued a wireless dead end. While purists might argue with Lochte's reference to his subject as "Nathan" throughout (they obviously did not know one another), that is a minor complaint for what is really a very well done biographical survey separating wheat from chaff. The peak of Stubblefield's fame came in 1902 when his experiments were written up in several papers. But the story after that is all downhill...to his death from starvation in 1928. Lochte goes an important step further, however, and relates how the myths have grown since 1928, including reprints of oft-cited speeches and articles on which others have drawn. Fascinating stuff. (*Chris Sterling*)

33:269

WOMEN AND RADIO: AIRING DIFFERENCES edited by Caroline Mitchell (New York: Routledge, 2000—price not given, ISBN 0-415-22070-X hard, 0-415-22071-8 paper 290 pages, charts, tables, notes, directories, index) provides 21 papers, most of them original, on the role of women both in and on British and European radio. Growing out of a 1994 conference the editor (who teaches at the University of Sunderland) has focused especially on women and community radio in Britain, but takes a broader view in the three sections. The first, **gendered radio—hidden histories and the development of programming by and for women**, offers eight papers ranging from early BBC pioneering figures, to women's radio in Germany from 1924 to 1935, the Women's Airwaves Collective, and a history of contemporary women's radio stations in Britain. Part two on **radio texts and audiences and the rise of feminist radio** adds seven more contributions including the gendered meaning of early radio in the home, programs and personalities in the working day, broadcasters' accounts of inequality in radio, Galway's pirate station women, and defining women's radio space in European women's community radio. And the final section, **women working in radio** offers six papers on women and radio management at the BBC, the participation of women in Irish independent stations, how women became music presenters in British radio, and finally some "sound advice" for women seeking work in radio. Several lists of British contacts and resources wraps up a useful collection that helps to fill out existing histories with some of the "other side." (*Chris Sterling*)

33:270

LIVE TELEVISION: THE GOLDEN AGE OF 1946-58 IN NEW YORK by Frank Sturcken (Jefferson, NC: McFarland "McFarland Classics," 2002—\$20, paper, ISBN 0-7864-1213-5, photos, notes, appendices, index) reprints the 1990 book without change (see also Adir, CBQ 33:262, and Erickson, CBQ 33:264 for two others in the same series—compare this title with Hawes, CBQ 33:265). A video pro-

Series," 2002—price not given, ISBN 1-58053-3-6-X, 249 pp., references, glossary, index) explores "how governments can best achieve a competitive telecommunications market, the impact of the failure to do so, and how new entrants can evaluate a market and structure a successful strategy for market entry." An attorney with WordCom, Manner provides chapters on overall global telecommunications regulation, the foundation for competition, the historical evolution of global telecommunications markets, difficulties of opening markets to effective competition and domestic remedies for same, international market opening and leveling tools, creating a basic corporate strategy for market access, evaluating individual market opportunities, structuring global telecommunications ventures, structuring a market to attract investors, and a brief conclusion concerning what is likely to come. Her book is thus an interesting combination of policy and marketing and how the former impacts the latter. (Chris Sterling)

34:121

© **THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY** by Susan E. McMaster (Westport, CT: Greenwood "Emerging Industries in the United States," 2002—\$39.95, ISBN 0-313-31601-5, 191 pp., photos, notes, glossary, index) offers a brief historical survey of how the American industry developed. The senior managing economist at Criterion Economics, a consulting firm, McMaster breaks the story into chronological chapters—the invention of the telephone and development of the network and industry to 1913, the move to regulation from 1913 to 1934, federal regulation to 1956, the beginnings of competition from 1956 through the breakup of AT&T, the development of long-distance competition in the years since, and the 1996 telecommunications act and competition. A study of such a broad topic restricted to so few pages is bound to show signs of short cuts. Some are minor (misidentifying a photo showing the inventors of the transistor [p. 72] and citing a 1910 book to support a 1922 fact [see middle of p. 39]), and misspelling the Carterfone [p.95], but others are more serious. The first communication-specific legislation was most certainly not the Radio Act of 1927 (see p. 75: there were many important communications-specific laws earlier than that one). The FCC's investigation of AT&T was neither its first official act, nor was nothing done about it (p. 76). The universal service advocated by AT&T in the early years of the 20th century was a very different thing from our conception of the term today (pp. 116-117). And so on. The overall story is here and clearly told, but some details need to be looked at carefully. (Chris Sterling)

34:122

WIRELESS HORIZON: STRATEGY AND COMPETITION IN THE WORLDWIDE MOBILE MARKETPLACE by Dan Steinbock (New York: Amacom, 2003—\$32.95, 0-8144-0714-5, 494 pp., charts, photos, maps, diagrams, tables, glossary, notes, index) is "designed to serve as a managerial roadmap for industry practitioners, policy authorities, technology observers, trade specialists, investment analysts, market researchers and general business readers in the United States and worldwide." The data-filled volume appears in four main sections. The first, *quest for wireless horizon* offers two chapters on the drivers of globalization, and globalization of technology innovation. With useful historical background and effective use of maps, the author demonstrates the changing role of technical standards with the different generations of mobile communication. Part two offers five

3. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

34:517

MANAGING IP NETWORKS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

edited by Salah Aidarous and Thomas Plevyak (New York: Wiley-Interscience "IEEE Press Series on Network Management," 2003—\$89.95, ISBN 0-471-39299-5, 360 pp., tables, charts, references, acronyms, index) sees two long-time experts review the current and likely future state of Internet Protocol networking. The late Salah Aidarous long worked for NEC and Nortel, while Plevyak edits the *IEEE Communications Magazine*. Chapters contributed by a host of authorities discuss current practices and their evolution (co-authored by Vint Cerf, one of the Internet's founders), eCommerce, quality of service questions in IP networks, a survey of charging Internet services, IP security, and the future of the optical Internet as an integration of optical and IP technologies. Some of this presumes a pretty strong grounding in electrical engineering, but parts are accessible by those lacking such background. (Chris Sterling)

34:518

BROADBAND: TRENDS IN COMMUNICATION edited by Harry Bouwman (Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2003—\$10.00, paper, ISSN 1383-8857, 95 pp., tables, charts) is actually Volume 11, number 1 of this European-based quarterly that publishes subject-specific issues. This includes five scholarly papers on different aspects of broadband service provision: adoption in the U.S. and Korea, broadband in Singapore, diffusion and policy issues in Japan, a study of Korean college students' private and public use of computers and the Internet, and non profit organizations and Internet bandwidth connectivity. (Chris Sterling)

34:519

THE SECOND INFORMATION REVOLUTION by Gerald W. Brock (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2003—\$39.95, ISBN 0-674-01178-3, 322 pp., references, index) is the latest from the George Washington University telecommunications professor who has two prior telecom policy books from Harvard to his credit (*THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY: THE DYNAMICS OF MARKET STRUCTURE*, 1981; and *TELECOMMUNICATION POLICY FOR THE INFORMATION AGE: FROM MONOPOLY TO COMPETITION*, 1994). An acknowledged authority (and one-time chief of the FCC's then Common Carrier Bureau), this new effort takes a very broad historical look at what has happened in the increasingly converged information marketplace. Brock bases his work on the first information revolution (FIR, or the mid-19th century combination of mail, telegraph—and later telephone and radio transmission choices) with the post-1950 rise of the second information revolution (SIR) which combined the power of computers and telecommunication links. Heavily supported by Cold War-driven military expenditure (such as the SAGE air-defense system), the SIR really took off in the 1980s as rapidly changing and converging digital technologies demonstrated what could be accomplished with lowly desk top and later laptop computers linked into networks. The book appears in four parts, the first three chapters providing a brief review of the FIR's long development ending with a chapter on the SAGE

precedent for the SIR. Part two, **the separate worlds of computers and communications, 1950–68**, details the early semiconductor industry, the early commercial computer manufacturing industry, and the continuing regulated monopoly telephone business. The third part, **boundary disputes and limited competition, 1969–84**, relates the basis of the revolution going on still with chapters on changing data communications, from mainframes to microprocessors, the computer-communications boundary, fringe competition in long distance telephone service, and the divestiture of AT&T. The final part, **interconnected competition and integrated services, 1985–2002**, demonstrates the increasing pace of development in chapters discussing mobile telephones and spectrum reform, local competition and the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and the rise of the Internet and related World Wide Web. A brief conclusion pulls all of this together assessing the roles of technological progress and (usually slower) policy evolution and institutional change. This is a most insightful volume, inter-relating the role of computer and telecommunication industries unlike any other. By taking the long view (really the past half century) and placing it in the context of what had gone before, Brock opens a very useful window with which to better understand the short-term changes of today. Recommended! (Chris Sterling)

34:520

THE TELECOM MANAGER'S SURVIVAL GUIDE: THE ESSENTIAL REFERENCE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS, SOLUTIONS, AND COST CONTROL (New York: AMACOM, 2003—\$75.00, ISBN 0-8144-0719-6, 354 pp., diagrams, charts, glossary, appendices, index) just might be enough—especially the opening scene—to keep anybody out of this field! An Arizona-based telecommunications consultant, Medcroft offers chapters on the four primary roles of telecommunications management (if you are curious: trouble resolution, project management, billing audit and review, and strategic planning), the purchasing process, local and long-distance telephone service, business telephone systems, data lines and the Internet, personal wireless communications devices, and (are you ready?) working with consultants. Appendices survey industry publications and organizations. Various boxed features throughout offer further advice to the overly-busy manager. (Chris Sterling)

34:521

THE CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO THE AIRWAVES by J.H. Snider (Washington: New America Foundation, Spectrum Policy Program [1630 Connecticut Ave NW, 7th Floor, Washington DC 20009] 2003—\$10.00, paper, with fold-out chart attached, no ISBN provided, charts, diagrams, notes—for information see www.spectrumpolicy.org) is a very handy introduction to a host of complex spectrum management concerns. Available free online, or for a price for hard copy, the chart alone is a most useful teaching tool, offering clear color diagrams on two sides of a large wallet-size fold-out. The 52-page booklet describes what is on the chart in greater detail. The cited website URL above includes a number of other related publications and FCC documents, most of them free for downloading. None of this new publication presumes any background and that is its real value—as a clear explanation for those needing to know what the policy shouting is all about. The author (a senior research fellow with the foundation) makes strong arguments for more public participation in

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To: Tom@cw.com
From: KENNETHGROBINSON@cs.com
Subject: Books.
Date: Thu, 11 Nov 1999 13:29:17 EST

Date: Thu, 11 Nov 1999 13:29:17 EST
From: KENNETHGROBINSON@cs.com
Subject: Books.
To: Tom@cw.com

For Mr. Tom Whitehead:

"Heritage & Destiny" (a history of the Bell System through the breakup) is around here somewhere. In that regard, there also are a number of videotaped programs which were made by AT&T. Mr. Mike Beilis has them all (727.367.1770). I have the John Brooks book, "Telephone," at home -- AT&T described in the 1970s before the case was filed.

In my office I have Peter Temin, "The Fall of the Bell System," plus Steve Coll, "The Deal of the Century -- the Breakup of AT&T" (Coll talked to all sorts of folks on that, and might be flattered by an academic referral. I don't have a number, or email -- it's probably steve@twp.com (that's their inside system, I think).

Then, there is "Wrong Number -- the Breakup of AT&T," by Alan Stone. That's a 1989 Basic Books. Coll's is 1986 and Temin's, 1987.

Keep up your interest.

Ken Robinson
202.463.4117

Deal of the Century

Heritage & Destiny

The Fall of the Bell System

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78 Censoring in the public interest dates back to 1922 when WOR bleeped out Olga Petrova when she began a discussion on birth control by reciting the lines from Old Mother Hubbard who "had so many children because she didn't know what to do." See Barnouw, *A Tower of Babel*, 86.

79 Rivera-Sanchez, "The Origins of the Ban of 'Obscene, Indecent or Profane' Language in the Radio Act of 1927," 11. The "morally offensive content of motion pictures and plays" also was being censored in the 1920s.

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82 As Louise Benjamin has pointed out, an Illinois court used a public interest standard in establishing court precedent before passage of the Radio Act. See Louise Benjamin, "The Precedent that Almost Was: A 1926 Court Effort to Regulate Radio," *Journalism Quarterly*, 67(3): 579.

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Sample Review

A HISTORY OF COMMUNICATION STUDY: A BIOGRAPHICAL APPROACH by Everett M. Rogers (New York: Free Press, 1994, paperback reprint with new introduction, 1997—price not given, ISBN 0-684-84001-4, 576 pp., photos, diagrams, appendix, references, index) is the reissue of an important study which did not receive the notice it should have on its original appearance (copies are found in few Washington-area libraries, for example). For this is nothing less than the first detailed attempt at a study of the origins of the study of communications as seen through the lives and work of key figures up to about 1960. Too many of these men (and all of these figures are males) are nearly forgotten today, their pioneering work seamlessly integrated into what we think we know about the process of communication in human life. After an introductory chapter on the life of Wilbur Schramm, Rogers divides his work into three parts: European beginnings of communication study (chapters on Darwin's evolutionary theory, Freud's psychoanalytic approach, and Karl Marx and the critical school); the growth of communication study in America (the Chicago school, Harold Lasswell and propaganda analysis, Paul Lazarsfeld and mass communication effects, Kurt Lewin and group dynamics, Carl Hovland and persuasion research, Norbert Weiner and cybernetics, and Claude E. Shannon's information theory); and establishment of the communications field (a 50-page chapter devoted to the seminal position and impact of Wilbur Schramm as the real father of the field). What makes these in-depth profiles especially compelling is Rogers' useful and insightful way of integrating both their personal and professional lives and how each affected the other. Kurt Lewin, for example, despite his renown, never held a tenured university post and was thus constantly on the outlook for financial support for his research. Wilbur Schramm was drawn to communications in part because he stuttered. Paul Lazarsfeld did pioneering work with CBS to develop audience analyzers in the 1930s, but then lost interest in communications research in his later life—the list goes on. As important is Rogers' tracing of the students of these pioneers which brings us down to the present and helps our understanding of where current research trends got their start. A useful appendix briefly summarizes the professional contributions of about 100 other researchers. The study is well documented and results from several years of research work and a year of actual writing. Rogers, author of a number of key books (including the standard study of innovation diffusion), chairs the communication and journalism department at the University of New Mexico. He knew many of the figures about which he writes and was able to study many of their own papers and records as well as draw on the memories of their key students. The result is a book both important and fascinating at the same time. (Chris Sterling)

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 10. US Federal Trade Commission, *Supply of Electrical Equipment*, pp.164-65.
 11. For an example of the process in Chicago see F. McDonald, *Insull* (Chicago, 1962), Ch. III.
 12. N.S. Buchanan, 'The Origin and Development of the Public Utility Holding Company,' *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 44 (Feb. 1936), pp.33-34.
 13. In 1925 the ten largest electric utility holding companies controlled just under half of total generating capacity in the US. US Federal Trade Commission, *Supply of Electrical Equipment*, p.175.
 14. For a discussion of the origins of the various holding companies see US Federal Trade Commission, *Control of Power Companies*, 69th Cong., 2nd Session, Senate Document No. 213 (Washington, DC, 1927).
 15. Some holding companies also engaged in what came to be regarded as notorious financial abuses (involving leverage). They, and other holding companies, paid the price both financially and politically in the 1930s. For a discussion of the events leading up to passage of the very restrictive Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 see P.J. Funigiello, *Toward a National Power Policy: The New Deal and the Electric Utility Industry, 1933-1941* (Pittsburgh, 1973), Chs. II-IV.
 16. US Census, *Light and Power Stations, 1902*, p.7.
 17. A movement to municipalise electric service was successful recently in Gilbert, Arizona, where voters approved the sale of bonds to purchase the local distribution system from the privately-owned Arizona Public Service Co. Controversies also have occurred in Albuquerque, New Orleans, and Chicago. See 'Pulling the Plug on a Private Utility,' *Washington Post* (24 Oct. 1988).
 18. These early studies, which focused almost entirely on street lighting, are discussed and criticised in V. Rosewater, 'Cost Statistics of Public Electric Lighting,' *American Statistical Association Journal*, Vol. 4 (March 1893), pp. 293-303.
 19. US Bureau of Labor, *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor*, 1899 (Washington, DC, 1900), p. 12. In order to assure the accuracy of the data, the Commissioner guaranteed that individual firms would not be identified in the study. While commendable in terms of assuring the accuracy of the responses, this decision also turns out to have been unfortunate for the modern researcher. It would be very useful to know the location of the plants. The original manuscripts apparently no longer exist.
 20. A.D. Chandler, Jr., *The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business* (Cambridge, MA, 1977). Chandler discusses briefly the electric utility industry in a chapter on urban infrastructure (Ch. 6), but his major point is that no public enterprise rivaled the railroad in terms of size and complexity of operation (p.204).
 21. Very little electricity was metered in the early days. Most prices were based on the number of lights connected or a suitable proxy. This means that records of kilowatt-hours produced were not kept.
 22. S.Insull, 'Twenty-Five Years of Central-Station Commercial Development,' *National Electric Light Association Proceedings* (1910), p.216.
 23. D.C. Jackson and A.W. Richter, 'Tests of a Combined Electric Light and Electric Railway Central Station,' *American Society of Mechanical Engineers*, Vol. 16 (1895), pp.1142-3.
 24. The largest firm in the Report had a total investment of \$9.5 million and was more than twice the size of the next largest firm. Twenty-four firms had a total investment over one million dollars. By comparison the total investment in General Electric in 1898 was \$28 million. US Federal Trade Commission, *Supply of*

- Electrical Equipment*, p.59.
25. Although the Commissioner's report contained information on total wages and salaries paid, it unfortunately did not include wage rates, salaries, or number of employees. The lack of information on labour input prices, the wide variety of fuels used, and the inherent difficulty of measuring the cost of capital limits the choice of cost models that can be estimated. We have addressed elsewhere economic efficiency issues by limiting our interest to those utilities which generated electricity using bituminous coal and by using a proxy for wage and salary rates. W.J. Hausman and J.L. Neufeld, 'Property Rights versus Public Spirit: Ownership and Efficiency of US Electric Utilities Prior to Rate-of-Return Regulation', unpublished paper.
 26. See Neil, 'Seventh Decade', for a summary of growth in generator size and technology.
 27. The traction load was not differentiated from other types of motors in the figures on connected load, hence we chose to use revenue percentages as a substitute measure.
 28. The model was estimated using SAS on an IBM mainframe computer. The test for heteroskedasticity is based on Halbert White, 'A Heteroskedasticity-Consistent Covariance Matrix and a Direct Test for Heteroskedasticity,' *Econometrica*, Vol. 48 (May 1980), pp. 817-38. In every case the chi-square value was significant at the .0001 level.
 29. In a recent study of the British gas industry in precisely the same time period, Millward and Ward could find no significant cost differences between public and private firms. R. Millward and R. Ward, 'The Costs of Public and Private Gas Enterprises in Late 19th Century Britain,' *Oxford Economic Papers*, Vol. 39 (1987), pp. 719-37.
 30. We tried several alternative specifications of the cost model to check the robustness of this result. We estimated unweighted unit cost (quadratic) and log-linear models. The sign and significance of the ownership coefficient was consistent with the original result in every case. Privately-owned utilities had a cost disadvantage of approximately 17 per cent over municipal utilities in the log-linear specification. Heteroskedasticity remained a problem in these specifications.
 31. Most municipally-owned firms supplied street lighting and other services to the city free of charge, hence this service generated no revenues. In addition, the goals of a publicly-owned firm may differ from those of a privately-owned firm. Hence, the rate of return analysis is restricted to the privately-owned firms.
 32. F.R. Macaulay, *The Movements of Interest Rates, Bond Yields and Stock Prices in the United States since 1856* (New York, 1938), p. A152.
 33. Comparisons with other time periods are more difficult to evaluate because it is not always certain that comparable total investment figures are being used. However, Leonard Hyman cites a figure for 'rate on average capitalisation' for 1912 of 5.24 per cent, and the Federal Trade Commission cites a figure for 'return on total net investment' in the mid-1920s of approximately 8 per cent, indicating that improvement may have come with time. See L.S. Hyman, *America's Electric Utilities: Past, Present and Future* (Arlington, VA, 1985), p.70, and US Federal Trade Commission, *Control of Power Companies*, p.xxiii.
 34. For a detailed discussion of these models see M. Waterson, *Economic Theory of the Industry* (Cambridge, 1984), particularly Ch. 10, and I. Domowitz, R.G. Hubbard, and B.C. Petersen, 'Business Cycles and the Relationship between Concentration and Price-Cost Margins,' *Rand Journal of Economics*, Vol. 17 (Spring 1986), pp.1-17. A large number of empirical studies are reviewed in L. Weiss, 'The Concentration-Profits Relationship and Antitrust,' in H.J. Goldschmid, et al., *Industrial Concentration: The New Learning* (Boston, 1974), pp.184-233.
 35. The chi-square statistic was significant at the 2 per cent level or better in each case.
 36. US Census, *Light and Power Stations, 1902*, p.17.

Notes

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potential source?

Metro riders outside the Farragut North Metrorail station on Connecticut Avenue in the District from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. - Joe Rogalsky

NSA historian to speak at American University

James Bamford, author of two books on the National Security Agency and the agency's premier historian, will lecture at American University on Monday at 8:10 p.m. Bamford's lecture will analyze his book, "A Pretext for War: 9/11, Iraq and the Abuse of America's Intelligence Agencies," and examine the relationship between Congress, the media and Iraq war. The event is sponsored by American University's School of International Service and is open to the public. - Paula Vasan

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Alexandria

By David Francis
Examiner Staff Writer

Alexandria Mayor Bill Euille is expected to tell residents in his speech of the City tonight that Alexandria is strong but faces a difficult economic environment this year.

Euille delivered the speech at the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce last week. Tonight, he is delivering the speech to residents at the George Washington National Memorial near the



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Sources

Celebrating ways, historians think, noting passing of the Modern Age

AT THE END OF AN AGE

By John Lukacs,
Yale University Press, \$22.95,
225 pages

REVIEWED BY STEPHEN GOODE

John Lukacs' new book, "At the End of an Age," is a celebration of the historian's way of thinking and the wisdom history offers when it's done the right way. It's also — but this is a secondary theme — about the end of the era called the Modern Age that began 500 years ago with the Renaissance and endured up through much of the 20th century, during which it began to crumble.

These are subjects Mr. Lukacs, a very prolific historian, has taken up before in such books as "Historical Consciousness," first published in 1968 and reprinted two times since, and his 1970 "The Passing of the Modern Age." His new work presents a splendid riff on these themes and more: "At the End of an Age" is the product of a great historian who distills for us in this superbly lucid book the thoughts and what he calls the "indiscriminate reading" of a lifetime.

What characterized the Modern Age that Mr. Lukacs sees rapidly drawing to a close? It was a time of European domination of the globe, for one thing. But it can also be called, in Mr. Lukacs' opinion, the Bourgeois Age, the Age of the State, the Age of Money, Industry, and Cities, the Age of the Book, and the Age of the Family.

These are categories familiar to anyone who has studied modern history, but each of them are "fading and declining fast" as the Modern Age comes to its end, Mr. Lukacs argues. Only two characteristics of modernity show signs of enduring into the new age and these are science and what Mr. Lukacs calls mankind's "evolving historical consciousness." Of the two, historical consciousness — at times, Mr. Lukacs calls it historical thinking — is by far the more important because it offers the only authentic means for human beings to understand reality.

Of course science has scored impressive successes. It has made us healthier and longer-lived. It's made life easier and more comfortable in significant ways for large numbers of people. Mr. Lukacs acknowledges all that. His beef with science is its narrowness, given the breadth of

see AGE, page B6

Sorting through world War diplomat, seeking

INTERVIEWS WITH GEORGE F. KENNAN
Edited by T. Christopher Jespersen
University Press of Michigan

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MASTER OF THE SENATE: THE YEARS OF LYNDON JOHNSON

By Robert Caro

Knopf, \$35, 1,167 pages, illus.

REVIEWED BY HUGH
AYNESWORTH

fairs he didn't try to hide.

Mr. Caro explains how LBJ, in one of his first Senate endeavors, out-demagogued Joe McCarthy (who was to come to prominence a few months later with similar tactics) in helping to destroy Leland Olds as the Senate held hearings on Olds' re-nomination to a third term as Federal Power Commission chairman.

Olds was anathema to LBJ's strong oil company connections in Texas, particularly Herman and George Brown, who had funneled hundreds of thousands into Lyndon's campaigns. The Browns owned Texas Eastern Transmission, a huge pipeline firm in Houston, and after Lyndon helped them buy two government-built pipelines, the "Big Inch" and "Little Inch," for a fraction of their worth, the Brown firm stood to make billions out of linking the nation's major metropolitan cities to the Southwest's natural gas fields. Their only problem: Olds and his FPC allowed gas producers to make only a profit of 9.5 percent. They knew they could make five, maybe ten times that much if the government didn't regulate the industry. Hundreds of millions were at stake — all coming out of the pockets of consumers.

After a furious campaign and strong backing of a deregulation bill sponsored by Oklahoma Sen. Robert S. Kerr (a major stockholder in Phillips Petroleum Corp.), the Senate passed the bill, but President Harry S. Truman — partly, he admitted, because of Olds' Senate testimony against it, vetoed the bill. The Browns and their lobbyists and lawyers told Johnson that Olds had to go; that he was costing them too much.

"Olds was the symbol of everything they (the oilmen) hated," former Texas legislator Posh Oltorf told the author. John Connally, the former Texas governor who was a



strong adviser and aide in formative years in Texas, at the outset of his Senate years, campaigned against Olds' ascended philosophy. They had something in their pockets: the real bread-and-butter of these oilmen."

It was 1949, the era of Chambers, Alger Hiss, House Un-American Activities Committee — the pervasiveness of the communist-under-every-bed. The fact that Olds had been a member of the American Party (designated by HUAC as a communist) gave the oil and

ual disgust, and misogyny, are reflections of the Eliots' deeply unhappy marriage.

But it's not quite clear if this biographer means thereby to argue that contributing to a writer's misery qualifies a person for honorific muse status. (That would be rather like giving credit to Death for inspiring Tennyson's "In Memoriam.") And although Vivienne may have had a hand in naming and running her husband's literary magazine "The Criterion," the reviews she wrote for it are strident and mean-spirited. She was caught up in the polemical spirit of the Modernist movement, but could not summon up the lofty tone or the erudition of her spouse's magisterial critical voice.

If there has been a serious imbalance that needs to be redressed, the problem would not seem to be that critics have grossly underestimated the first Mrs. Eliot's contribution to literature, but rather that this hapless woman has been unfairly maligned as a human being. Most of Eliot's friends and biographers have viewed Vivienne as a dangerously hysterical, difficult woman who made the poet's life

thing Tom told me to. Not to say so. . ."

Perhaps because she be- deck has been stacked so overwhelmingly in favor of Lyndon against Vivienne, the biographer tends to go a bit overboard in the other direction, downplaying Vivienne's erratic behavior and leaning hungrily upon any evidence against Tom. While the overall case against him is more or less correct (the marriage he married was deeply insular, repelled by women's bodies, homophobic, riddled with guilt, and psychologically crippled by his formidable mother's relentlessness of her desire for him is often counterproductive when we're told, for the first time, that he wore green powder).

At the outset, the Eliots' marriage was a case of mutual mistakes. In his eagerness to rise to self to upper echelons of society, Eliot seems to have overestimated both his own and financial resources of his family. And Vivienne's