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BOOKSTORE OI' Ma Bell's Divestiture

'Reaching out' for your wallet

Sometime during the first few months of 1984, Pacific Northwest Bell will reach out and touch all of its customers with bigger bills to

The amount of the increase and the date of implementation aren't certain yet, but rates will go up, officials say.

Does this story ring a bell? Well, this time the phone company is passing the buck for the increase.

Breaking up is hard to do

Hiked-up rates, phone company officials say, will result from an anti-trust suit filed by the U.S. Department of Justice against American Telephone and Telegraph in the mid-1970s.

Ruling on the suit, a federal district court judge for the District of Columbia called for deregulation and divestiture of AT&T. In the interest of competition, Ma Bell had to split up.

The Modified Final Judgement of 1982, as it is called, ordered AT&T to relinquish control of local phone companies in 1984. The Bell Company will retain control of its long-distance service, its manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric and its research subsidiary, Bell Laboratories

But the nation's 22 local companies will break away from AT&T, falling under the control of seven regional, independent

Ma Bell's local customers can expect larger phone bills next spring, but in this barrage of rate increases lies one benefit: long-distance rates will go down - eventually.

For example, U.S. West, headquartered in Denver, will own Pacific Northwest Bell (serving Oregon, Washington and Idaho), Mountain Bell (serving the Rocky Mountain states) and Northwestern Bell (serving the Northern Plains states).

So every local phone company now mothered by Ma Bell will be out on its own

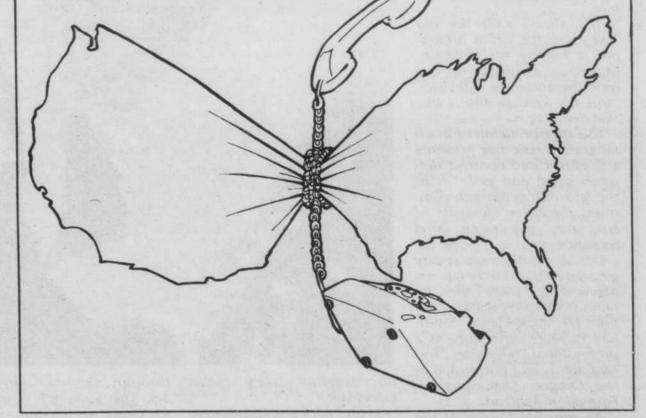
That's where the bigger phone bills come in. Currently, the Bell Company overprices long distance service to subsidize local rates, which then can be priced lower than cost, says Bruce Hall, PNB public relations director.

This benefits most telephone customers by allowing for lower rates on a basic-need service by raising the price on an optional service, Hall says.

After divestiture, local phone companies won't benefit from national long-distance subsidies. They will have to price local service to cover the cost of administration, Hall says. In the meantime, long distance rates should go down because they won't be hiked up to subsidize local service, he says.

"Competition is going to drive prices toward cost," Hall says. Both long-distance and local rates will reflect the actual cost of administration

The phone company doesn't like this, Hall



"We fought very hard (against divestiture) because we felt there was an advantage to the consumers to leave it the way it was," he says.

The high price of competition So the U.S. Department of Justice calls for a free market of competition, AT&T breaks up

and every American who owns a telephone

pays the price. Currently, the price tag is the center of attention at PNB, the Federal Communications Commission and the nation's various Public

Utility Commissions. Hall says the FCC and the PUC have ordered all phone companies to file applications for "access charges," the additional amount customers will have to pay for local service after long-distance revenue subsidies are lost.

The PUC is still considering a rate schedule filed by PNB.

Meanwhile, the FCC is reviewing the whole concept of access charges. Last week, it delayed deciding whether the burden of access charges should be placed on consumers and how much the charge should be, Hall says.

Because of this delay, new rates may not be implemented until April, instead of the earlier Jan. 1 target, he says.

'We're down to just over two months before we're supposed to be splitting up, and we've got the FCC and the PUC and Congress still

changing the rules. It's frustrating," Hall says. 'All we know is that, because of divestiture, access rates will go up," he says.

If the PUC approves PNB's suggested rates - and if the FCC doesn't radically change the whole process - customers can count on a \$5 increase in their phone bill, starting next spring, Hall says.

So the service that now costs customers \$13.05 will later draw \$18 from their pocketbooks, Hall says.

If customers feel they don't make enough local calls to justify this increase, they do have an alternative. That option, called "measured service," works somewhat like long-distance

Callers are billed five cents for the first minute and two cents each additional minute. so an average call of three minutes would cost nine cents, Hall says.

Customers currently pay \$7.65 a month for this service, which includes a \$3 allowance for local calls. Calls adding up to \$3 are free; anything after that will be billed in addition to the \$7.65

Measured service customers who don't make many outgoing calls can choose a budget plan for \$5.65 per month, which doesn't include an allowance. Callers will be billed for each call.

Starting next year, however, these options will cost \$11.90 and \$9.90 if PNB's application is approved, Hall says.

In this barrage of rate increases, however, lies one benefit: long-distance rates will go down - eventually. Because long-distance rates won't be overpriced to subsidize local rates, they will more closely reflect actual cost of administration, Hall says.

But this decrease won't balance out the phone bill for most customers, he says.

Long-distance rate decreases supposedly will

'Competition is going to drive prices toward cost,' - Bruce Hall, PNB public relations director

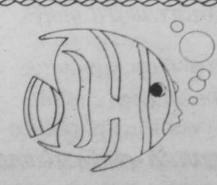
equal local rate increases for people who make the average number of long-distance phone calls per month, Hall says. But the majority of customers don't make that many calls. That figure is just driven up by the people who use long-distance excessively, he says.

Hall says divestiture will cause PNB to beef up advertising for peripheral services, such as telephone stores and special features.

By pushing sales of extras, PNB could createits own subsidy, in a way, Hall says.

'If we can generate more revenue through these services then we will less frequently turn to rate increases."

Story by Michele Matassa Graphic by Shawn Bird



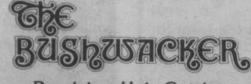
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