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Sommario/riassunto	Indian peoples made some four hundred treaties with the United States between the American Revolution and 1871, when Congress prohibited them. They signed nine treaties with the Confederacy, as well as countless others over the centuries with Spain, France, Britain, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, Canada, and even Russia, not to mention individual colonies and states. In retrospect, the treaties seem like well-ordered steps on the path of dispossession and empire. The reality was far more complicated. In Pen and Ink Witchcraft, eminent Native American historian Colin G. Calloway narrates the hi

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-- Second Generation Reforms-Choices and Challenges -- 2. Crafting Regulation for Privatized Infrastructure -- The Emergence of Post-Privatization Regulation -- The Evolution and Elements of Effective Regulation -- The Structure of Regulatory Institutions -- The Importance of Regulatory Commitment -- Getting the Economics Right -- Mechanisms to Regulate Prices -- Moving toward More Practical Regulation -- 3. Restructuring Electricity Supply -- Background to Electricity Reform -- Addressing the Problems of State Ownership -- Regulatory Challenges -- Reform Experiences and Lessons -- 4. Managing Private Participation in Transportation -- Railroads: Restructuring Regulation for the Public Interest -- Ports: Alternatives for Organizing a Multiproduct Activity -- 5. Reforming the Water Sector -- Economics of Water Supply -- Options for Competition and Market Structure -- Choosing Regulation -- Reform Experiences and Lessons -- 6. An Agenda for Action -- Assessing Reform's Effects on Performance and Distribution -- Pricing Reform-Balancing Efficiency and Equity.

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Sommario/riassunto

Network utilities have a significant share in the national product and disproportionately influence its growth. These "infrastructure" industries - including electricity, telecommunications, transportation, gas and water - provide services that are critical to economic development and to improving the lives of poor people. This book focuses on infrastructure regulation that both promotes efficient markets and corrects for market failures. Each sector demands unique regulatory solutions that balance the goals of growth and efficiency with those of social equity and service access for the poorest. It explores the history of public utilities, the trend towards privatization and liberalization, and the ways in which fundamental principles of regulation can help navigate the promises and perils of service delivery.
