DPU rules in favor of MIT

By Marcus Smith
The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has ruled in favor of MIT in a suit against New England Telephone, significantly lowering the costs of the phone system MIT plans to install in 1988, according to Morton Berlin, director of Telecommunications Systems.

MIT fought American Telephone and Telegraph's #1ESS telephone system, rather than one supplied by New England Telephone, in order to lower costs, Berlin said. New England is Telephone, however, penalizes customers who provide their own equipment, he added. The FCC has ruled that customers can buy their own phone systems.

MIT won the right to be billed on a residence rate rather than the business-bill rate, according to Berlin. "Historically, educational institutions have been billed only on a business rate, which ends up being more expensive." But the dollars are evidence: they have kitchens, lounges, and are homes for the students. (New England Telephone) was afraid that if they let us get our way, other rivals would try to do the same, Berlin said. Other apartment buildings, house phone services are issued as a credit.

The decision came in August: MIT fought the decision, Berlin said. MIT gave New England Telephone written certification that it would not act. However, MIT also certified that business calls would be barred on residential lines, not dormitory lines. At present it is not possible to place an outside call on a dormitory line.

New England Telephone was not satisfied by MIT's pledge. Berlin, backed up by Symonds and Boston University, agreed.

Money MIT won, Berlin speculated, was the fact that the MIT phone system was not designed for profit, which is the case at some other universities. Berlin said the DPU decision took the case to the DPU and rejoined a decision.

The decision came in August: MIT found that MIT did not win the rate, and MIT can now use its own system. The case is pending.

No action taken in suit against MIT

By Natty Davis
A former graduate student who is suing MIT for $11 million in lawsuit to continue his suit, although there have been few developments in the 17 months since he began it. Jeffrey W. Buckholz, a former graduate student in civil engineering, charges that the Institute did not allow him to withdraw a disciplinary proceeding brought against him in April 1985. In his suit Buckholz alleges breach of contract, defamation of character, and invasion of privacy.

On May 7, 1983, Buckholz brought suit against MIT and the following individuals: President Paul E. Gray '50, Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. Metz, Associate Dean for Student Affairs Robert M. Randolph, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Leo Osgood, former COD Chairmen Elias P. Gyftopoulos PhD '45, and David F. Lyons '87, assistant dean for student affairs.

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By Robert E. Potter
P. E. Kail, India's ambassador to the United States, Monday night addressed three basic areas of change which the Indian government has targeted to improve economic conditions.

Specific changes have been made in Indian economic policy giving more decision making power to the entrepreneur in order to allow business in factories on a level that is viable, he said. Buckholz accused the UIT and the following individuals: President Paul E. Gray '50, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. Metz, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Robert M. Randolph, Associate Dean for Student Affairs Leo Osgood, former COD Chairmen Elias P. Gyftopoulos PhD '45, and David F. Lyons '87, assistant dean for student affairs.

Kail reviewed Indian economic aims

India's Ambassador to the United States P. E. Kail discussed India's economic situation Monday in Huntington Hall (10-25).

"There are incentives provided in the system for those who invest in the private sector," he said. As a result, he reported savings increased considerably and increased by over 200 percent in 1986.

Changes have also been introduced to the agricultural system, Kail continued. India raised its overall sugar from 100 to 150 million tons, he explained, With 30 million tons of food stores, India does not have large famines. Kail described how food distribution give restaurants a choice of ingredients, Kail said. Kail said that the new system not only helped Indian farmers, but also helped the process of economic development. Kail said that the new system was a major step forward in dealing with India's economic situation.

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