

ROTC feels edge of Gramm-Rudman cuts

(CPS)--Air Force ROTC students felt the sharp edge of the Gramm-Rudman act this Spring when the service canceled 300 scholarships.

The ROTC reductions, imposed at a time when campus military programs are enjoying renewed popularity, threaten the scholarships the program uses to recruit students and restrict the kinds of schools at which students can use those scholarships, sources say.

The Air Force, Navy and Army reported 30 percent increases in freshman enrollment at the end of last year--swelling their ranks to the highest levels since the military draft was suspended in 1973.

Though one reason for ROTC's new popularity is a general rise in American patriotism, many students are attracted by generous scholarship programs that provide full tuition.

But now Air Force scholarships now will be tougher to win and, in many cases, less generous, says Lt. Les Kodlick of the AFROTC headquarters. The Navy and Army, however, say that their programs will remain status quo for at least another semester.

Currently, 11,812 Air Force cadets enjoy full-ride scholarships at the colleges of their choice, courtesy of the officer training program, which also pays \$100 a month for living expenses and picks up incidental fees.

But the new budget-balancing law--named after co-author senators Philip Gramm (R-Tex.), Warren Rudman (R-Why.) and Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.)--forced budget cuts on most federal programs.

AFROTC's share of the cuts mandated that it reduced the number of new scholarships to 6,200 in 1985-86, compared to 7,500 in 1984-85.

In addition, all but the top scholarship winners will be told to attend schools where annual tuition costs \$7,000 or less.

"In the past, a successful high school graduate would get a letter from the commander saying, 'Congratulations, you've received an ROTC scholarship and you may go to the school of your choice,'" says Kodlick.

But no more. "Now the emphasis will be on high-quality, but not necessarily

high-cost education," Kodlick says.

Duke University, for example, will be hit hard by the new restrictions on the number of scholarships and where students can spend them. Ninety percent of its Air Force cadets are on scholarship.

At this time, the Air Force has no plans to close any campus detachments, but rumors of closings worry some smaller schools, says Lt. Randy Bliss of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a top choice of ROTC cadets.

"Some schools are aggressively

recruiting" new cadets, he says, trying to fill their ranks by playing up the non-scholarship advantages of ROTC.

Such recruiting usually emphasizes that cadets have a guaranteed job after graduation, and that flying itself can be a thrilling experience.

the campus club report

ROTC

Barrett K. Parker
Collegian Staff Writer

On the 18, 19, and 20th of April the Reserve Officers Training Corps Cadets attended exercises at Fort Indiantown Gap, located about twenty-five minutes East of Harrisburg. For cadets in their first two years, this entailed a taste of barracks living. Training activities included a night compass course, live-firing a M-16 rifle, physical training, and even how to throw a hand grenade.

Third year cadets ran night operations both nights. Ambushes, patrolling, and similar activities were executed. These were performed in preparation for the six week long "Advanced camp" held this summer at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Seniors ran the show. Their tasks include teaching classes to other cadets, issuing and checking equip-

ment, and other jobs which they are likely to encounter after their commissioning later this semester.

There were three separate competitions run at Fort Indiantown Gap. Of the ten Penn State campuses that had rifle teams, Behrend took first place. This included two perfect scores turned in by Lori Beals and Rich Wills.

Our drill team took second place only to University Park, in a very close race.

Behrend Cadet Don Bucksaw took first place in an individual drill competition.

Throughout the weekend, the Penn-State Behrend cadets demonstrated to the entire Nittany Lion Brigade composed of all the commonwealth campuses plus University Park that they are well trained and highly motivated.

Comet viewers gather at Behrend cont'd from page 1

travelling close to the horizon. Then the real treat; seven people saw one of nature's smaller miracles. They beheld, for the second time in their lives, Halley's Comet.

A Comet "Trekie" and four-time veteran of Behrend's previous attempts to locate the Comet, Jack Thompson related some of the superstitions that people harbored back in 1910. "I was five when saw it in northern Ohio. People were very superstitious. They were crying and praying. They thought the Comet would crash into the earth and burn it up," Thompson relayed. He also knew a great deal about the

Comet's makeup, facts he attained at three Behrend lectures. "It's a million miles out. Made up of water, ammonia, methane and carbon dioxide. The tail precedes it because solar wind pushes it forward."

The senior citizens from the Sarah Reed Home saw a slide presentation earlier this year from a member of the Erie Planetarium. When Carol Pella of News 35, a PSU grad, interviewed them about their previous experience with comet she informed them about Behrend's Comet Series hosted and coordinated by Dr.'s Jircitano and Marande.

Colleges join in arms race by accepting Pentagon funding

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this year.

In an interview, AFSC researcher Tom Conrad clarified that, while the Pentagon didn't actually spend \$39.3 billion on research this year, the long-term contracts it awarded to schools and others ultimately would be worth that much over the following years.

The Defense Department says its research budget this year is \$1.024 billion--just 2.6 percent of what "Uncle Sam Goes To School" claims it is--and probably won't exceed \$986 million for the next fiscal year.

And the number of schools involved in military research, rather than "skyrocketing," has remained about the same during the past five years, according to previous AFSC reports.

"Uncle Sam Goes To School" is one of a slew of recent studies warning of a renaissance in war-related research at colleges and universities.

For instance, petitions to keep Strategic Defense Initiative research off campus have been signed by physics professors at most major engineering schools, with scientists in other disciplines joining the drive.

And liberal arts scholars last year urged their schools to refuse Pentagon intelligence contracts for classified research on Africa and Latin America.

Students have yet to enter the debate in a large way. And many

of the recent reports seem to be aimed at educating them about the "campus-Pentagon connection."

"We have to remember that the Pentagon is not a vast, neutral work-placement agency," Conrad says. "It's still military oriented. And people are starting to raise that issue."

Students in particular, the Friends report says, should note "the DOD has stepped up controls on its campus projects by excluding foreign students from some facilities and from certain research presentation conferences."

But Conrad, the report's research director, could not specify any colleges where such bans on foreign students were in effect.

The report's source of information, a *New York Times* editorial, did mention Carnegie Mellon University in connection with DOD plans to prohibit foreign students from supercomputer facilities, Conrad says.

But Braden Walter, dean of student affairs at Carnegie Mellon, says no one has asked his school to restrict foreign students' access to such facilities.

The government, which is funding the supercomputer centers, has asked other schools to impose such restrictions, says Brown's Wonderlick. The National Science Foundation, which distributes

much federal research money, wants to deny foreign students access to the supercomputer Brown shares with Princeton.

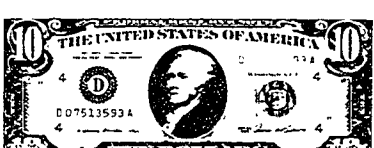
"We're arguing this point," he says. Brown has yet to gain access to the Princeton computer because of such policy disputes.

The Pentagon itself says its classified contracts also may stipulate that students from "non-allied countries" be excluded from research teams.

But "if it's not classified (research), we have no reason for excluding foreign students," says DOD spokesman Glenn Flood. "We can't get involved with monitoring students."

Though the degree of escalation remains disputed, military research has grown during the past decade and may once again become a heated source of conflict on campus.

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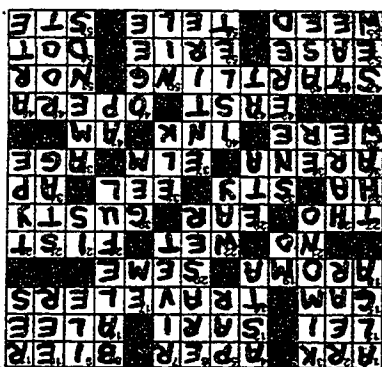
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