Value of scholarships rise
(continued from page 1)

ROTC scholarships from $6,500 to $8,000 and Air Force scholarships from $6,500 to $9,500.

Society's attitude toward ROTC and the military is a major factor for the rise in enrollment. By Julian Joseph

Bortner commented, "Army is a product of society at the time. During Vietnam, young people were against the war because of the draft but by 1974 Vietnam was becoming a past issue and now there is a new surge of patriotism in the country. Service to the country as an officer is no longer considered unpopular.

Career opportunities are another reason for the increase, especially in the Air Force where the space program is gaining popularity. Dave Martin '84, a four-year Air Force cadet, is interested in ROTC, ".He's off of the space program. If I can become involved with it, I'll stay in the Air Force as a career." Sargent Paul Scheidelberg of Army ROTC confirmed that "training from ROTC is useful in industry and business, and military opportunities are numerous."

Additional effort by the Armed Forces to acquire and retain cadets is another factor involved in the increase. Bortner is working on following up potential Army ROTC students that have not yet been in touch with him. "The [Boston area] enrollment for this year will be approximately the same as last year's," he explained, "but our figures are exact because Harvard just started and there are several prospects that have not contacted us yet." Although the number of students enrolled in MIT's Navy ROTC is decreasing, "we're retaining a higher percentage," said Chief Yeoman Philip Zeman of the MIT Navy ROTC program. "Almost all of our ROTC enrollments are on scholarship." A similar situation is present in the Air Force, according to Bortner. Sargent Scheidelberg explained, "the Army is being built up and needs more officers. 75 to 80 percent of our officers come from the ROTC, we need more recruitment. Scholarship increases are one of the incentives, but the percentage of Army ROTC students on scholarship will not change because the total enrollment will go up also. Bortner concluded, "A combination of many effects present in today's society is what has led to the increases in ROTC."

New patent rule unclear

By Julian Joseph

Congress has passed a bill that grants the ownership of a patent to a university, rather than to the government, in the case of Federally funded research. The new law, which went into effect in October 1980, has drawn praise from universities and researchers. One particular clause is being resisted strongly by MIT and the military is decreasing, "we're retaining a higher percentage," named Chief Yeoman Philip Zeman of the MIT Navy ROTC program. "Almost all of our ROTC students are on scholarship." A similar situation is present in the Air Force, according to Bortner. Sargent Scheidelberg explained, "the Army is being built up and needs more officers. 75 to 80 percent of our officers come from the ROTC, we need more recruitment. Scholarship increases are one of the incentives, but the percentage of Army ROTC students on scholarship will not change because the total enrollment will go up also. Bortner concluded, "A combination of many effects present in today's society is what has led to the increases in ROTC."

New patent rule unclear

By Julian Joseph

Congress has passed a bill that grants the ownership of a patent to a university, rather than to the government, in the case of Federally funded research. The new law, which went into effect on July 1, 1981, has drawn praise from universities and researchers. One particular clause is being resisted strongly by MIT and more than a dozen leading research institutions.

The alternative clause states that a Federal agency may delay the publication of a researcher's findings by three months, and that public announcement of research results can be prohibited for three months after Federal government request. The Office of Management and Budget, the Federal agency that administers the regulations, claims that in many foreign countries public announcement or submission of a paper is regarded as public disclosure of an invention. The researcher who publishes his data and later decides not to patent his work may find that a foreign company has marketed the invention while neither the researcher, university, or the US government may receive any royalties for it. The three month review period gives the government a chance to decide if it will patent the idea if the university chooses not to do so.

Arthur Smith, General Counsel of the MIT Patent Office, says that the required waiting period is an unnecessary delay that will hinder the progress of scientific communication and will be hard with which to live. He also indicated that a small amount of foreign filing has occurred in the past. He believes that patent attorneys think that the government's argument is a very weak one.

'81-'82 Grads!

Get Yourself a piece of the pie!

OPEN HOUSE FOR STUDENTS AND FACULTY

DATE: Oct. 1st Thursday TIME: 7PM-9PM PLACE: Bldg. 4, Room 153

All Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Computer Science students and faculty are cordially invited to attend. Displays and literature about the high technology state-of-the-art programs and products of the Fortune 500 Harris Corporation will be available. Engineers and technical managers from Harris divisions will be present to answer any questions and discuss career opportunities with graduating seniors and advanced degree candidates.

Refreshments will be served. Join us.

On campus interviews will be conducted Friday, Oct. 2nd

Harris
An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/V/H