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either the reports of those years or from the Provost's Office. The report is also the source for the other tables report is not widely distributed at MIT, but copies can be obtained from the office of Mr. James NIH

were listed according to net 'value subsi

Total Federal

rose from 47th to 44th. almost $30 million to $127.3 million, and IN

year. In Fiscal 1971 MIT had been of History at MIT. -Editor) MIT's ranking in the top 1-0 accordingly

MIT's real competitors are the high-

technology weapon makers whose posi-

tion in the military market depend in part

on their ability to maintain the sophisti-

cated scientific and technological has by required modern weapons systems. has its military research is also aimed at maintaining this same base -

even if thinly as explicitly related to a single weapons system as a national research - it is not surprising that there is a good deal of convergence between MIT's research interests and those of the huge aerospace and elec-

tronics corporations, a convergence that the promoted and financed by the Pentagon. This impact of the channeling of re-
nearly a decade by the military. Several cases have been seen in Table 1, on the Sources of Research Funding at MIT for Fiscal 1972. The table shows the continued pre-

ponderance of military sponsored re-

search at the top 10-20% of the student population. The present student body is more than 80% research-oriented. This is more than a decade and a half after the peak of the military research funding. In 1962, the peak year for DOD funding, the proportion of students involved in military research was over 20%. Even today, the proportion is around 10-15%, which is considered high in comparison to other universities. However, this proportion may decrease in the future as the defense budget is expected to decrease.

The decline in DOD funding, however, is much less real than it seems. The first point to remember is that the present decline is measured from an all-time high for on-campus DOD funding of $17.5 million in 1971. The second point is that it wasn't until 1962-3 that DOD funding on campus went higher than the $10 million level, so that a reduction to the $13 million level is hardly a major achievement historically, however difficult it may have been to get there.

Furthermore, the substitution principle that transfers more than $3 million in DOD money from the Magnet Lab and the Materials Science Center to the NSF leaves virtually unmodified the DOD siphoning off all the rest of the projects sponsored by the military on campus. A department-by-department, laboratory-by-laboratory comparison of this year's funding with that of Fiscal 1971 reveals that DOD funding levels have remained essentially the same. DOD funding for the School of Engineering was $4.4 million in Fiscal 1971; in 1972 it rose slightly to $4.7 million. The departments in the School of Science were funded by the DOD in 1971 for $2 million; in 1972 the total dropped slightly, to $3.9 million.

(See note on page 6)

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