I. Constellation of Power: Military-Industrial-Intelligence-Security Complex

A. Function:

1. protect and further interests of core

a. resources

“I hereby define the defense of Saudi Arabia is vital to the defense of the U.S.”

b. markets

2. protect and further U.S. strategic interests

a. geopolitical

b. containment

c. “space dominance”

3. surveillance and control domestic civilian population

a. Posse Comitatus Act 1878 vs “Indians” and “Hippies”

b. Homeland Security

4. create an enemy/war

a. Communism, Third World, War on Terror

b. purpose

i. profit

ii. resources

iii. distraction

iv. eliminate dissent

v. shape world view

B. Means

1. military intervention

a. 133

b. Mexico, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Panama, Grenada, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Soviet Union, China

2. covert intervention

a. Central Intelligence Agency

i. established National Security Act 1947

ii. function

b. examples: Iran, Guatemala, Chile, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Congo, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Pakistan

3. support cooperative governments

a. training

i. School of Americas (SOA)

Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation

ii. Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET)

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

iii. El Salvador, Nicaragua, Indonesia

b. aid

i. $10 billion annually

ii. Israel, Egypt

4. Empire of Bases

C. Cost

1. Since WWII $20 trillion

2. Current expenditures

a. annually: 56% of discretionary spending,

b. 2010 $534 billion (+$21 billion)

c. 2010 $1 trillion

i. military part of NASA

ii. military part of Energy Department

iii. foreign military aid

iv. veteran’s benefits

v. portion of interest on US debt

d. “black budgets” or Special Access Programs

3. Comparative

4. Balancing the Books: -$1 trillion

D. Military-Industrial Complex: Composition

1. Military

a. civilian command and administration (669,000)

i. Secretary of Defense

ii. Undersecretaries

b. military command

i. Joint Chiefs

ii. CINC (regional commanders in chief)

iii. Space Command

c. armed forces

i. Active duty 1.3 million

ii. 1.1 million members of the National Guard/Reserves

iii. private military personnel: 180,000 in Iraq

d. bases

i. 6,000 total

ii. 750 in 163 countries

iii. Okinawa

since 1945

38 separate bases

e. operations and education

i.: Pentagon

ii. Universities

f. other assets

i. 250,000 ground vehicles

ii. 15,000 aircraft (largest air force), including

unmanned drones

iii. 1,000 ocean going vessels (largest navy)

iv. 5400 nuclear warheads, 1730 nuclear bombs and cruise missiles, 1670 tactical nuclear weapons (largest)

v. chemical and biological weapons (largest)

vi. intelligence agencies (NSA, NRO, DIA)

vii. satellite system

viii. leisure toys and facilities

ix. PR

2. defense weapons contractors

a. contractors

i. Lockheed-Martin

ii. Raytheon

iii. General Dynamics

iv. Northrup Grumman

v. Boeing

b. weapons systems

i. annually: billions in contracts (2005 $265 billion)

ii. cost +

iii. current overruns $300 billion

c. weapons dealers

i. sell to over 140 countries,

ii. Defense Export Loan

Guarantee Fund $15 billion

iii. DOD has 6500

e. Clinton :"promote peaceful conflict resolution, and arms control, human rights, and democratization”

3. Private Military Contractors (PMCs)

a. security

i. function

ii. contracts

iii. Blackwater, Triple Canopy

b. Support

i. function: logistics, infrastructure

ii. Halliburton, KBR, Bechtel

c. intelligence

i. 70% to PMCs

ii. DynCorp International, CACI International

4. trade groups

a. Aerospace Industry Association

b. $1.5 million AD: “Aerospace and the Defense: The Strength to Lift America”

5. think tanks

a. Center for Strategic and International Studies

b. Middle East Institute (at Columbia University)

6. Congress

a. own stock in defense contractors

b. reelection

i. issue: national security

ii. mi complex as a jobs creation program

c. Lockheed Martine F22

i. 48 states

ii. subcontractors in 46 states

iii. 383 of 435 Congressional Districts

d. Pork: + $8 billion

7. Universities

a. funding for “basic research”: 2005 $7 billion

b. Professors work for think tanks funded by Corporations

E. Problems

1. Standing army and democracy

2. War and democracy

3. Resources

a. MDS, TDS

b. new nukes

c. opiate weapons

4. U.S. as “rogue nation”

a. international agreements

b. international law

c. Bush Doctrine

5. Private military

6. Blowback

II. Military Industrial Complex - Origin

A. WWII

1. weapons contracts to lgst 100 corps huge profits

2. wages frozen but not prices

a. strikes and race riots of the greatest generation

b.

3. huge profits from trading with the enemy

a. Ford

b. GM

c. IBM

d. ITT

e. Chase

f. Insurance companies

4. profits for reparations

B. post-WWII large corporations were given the means of production

that were developed at public expense

1. synthetic rubber plants

2. plants and 92% of funding 1940-44

3. oil reserves

4. public power

5. atomic installations

6. government funding of atomic power

C. Cold War

1. Red menace - Communism

2. Cold War - Containment - Grand Area Strategy

a. Germany and Japan

b. Greece and Italy

c. Iran and Guatemala

d. Indonesia and Vietnam

e. War against communism vs War on Poverty

3. Permanent War Economy

a.50 of every dollar to defense

b. arms race

i. atom bomb

ii. hydrogen bombs

iii. delivery systems

SAC, ICBMs 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty

iv. tactical systems

v. nuclear submarines

vi. space race 1967 Space Treaty

vii. neutron bomb

viii. multi- war

4. Nuclear annihilation

a. MAD vs saturation bombing

b. duck and cover

c. bomb shelters

5. Ike: biggest threat to democracy