

Glossary

Funding Agencies

"ONR" - The Office of Naval Research
"DARPA" - Defense Advanced Projects Research Agency
"ITO" Information Technology Office
"IPTO" Information Processing Technology Office
"AFOSR" - Air Force Office of Scientific Research
"ARO" - Army Research Office
"US Army Strategic Defense Command"
"US Army Missile Command"
"Rome Laboratory" - Air Force Research Lab
"LLNL" - Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
"LANL" - Los Alamos National Laboratory
"SNL" - Sandia National Laboratory

Selected List of weapons manufacturers

Lockheed Martin
Boeing
Newport News
Raytheon
Northrup Grumman Corp.
General Dynamics
United Technologies
TRW Inc.
Science Applications International Corp.
General Electric
Dyncorp
Honeywell International Inc.
Computer Sciences Corporation
ITT Industries Inc.
Textron Inc.
The Aerospace Corporation
Applied Signals

Top 100 US Military contractors:
<http://www.fas.org/asmp/profiles/deffirm.html>

A FIELD GUIDE TO WEAPONS INSPECTIONS OF AMERICA'S COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES



Introduction

The American military is the most powerful and destructive force in human history. It has achieved a level of technological sophistication unparalleled by any other state, with an arsenal capable of striking any other nation or nations simultaneously without recourse, and regardless of support. The US armed forces represent the zenith of rationally organized, hierarchical, disciplined power.

And yet this unprecedented force, capable of destroying any opponent on the battlefield has a weakness. The US military is extremely reliant on a permanent technological revolution, a revolution which provides them with the means to use force against all without retaliation, domestic opposition, or consequence.

This technological capacity for warfare evolved out of the Second World War when a permanent partnership was established between America's universities and the warfare state. This partnership has grown more powerful and complex to this day. The military penetration into American universities consists of:

- * Military funding for scientific research and development within universities,
- * Military access to students and faculty,
- * University management of Federally Funded Research and Development Centers,
- * University administration of National Labs such as the Lawrence Livermore*, and Los Alamos* nuclear weapons labs,
- * ROTC* (Reserve Officer Training Corps.) programs,
- * Industry-university collaborative research between weapons manufacturers and campuses,
- * Military-university collaborative research
- * Recruitment of faculty and students by the military and private weapons manufacturers.

* At the end of this field guide we have included a glossary of terms, acronyms, and funding agencies that are referred to in the text. Anything marked with * will be included in the glossary.

Utilize a Diversity of tactics

6.) Use rallies and demonstrations as another way to raise awareness, but be careful not to limit your actions to these tactics, as they are largely expected by the media and public, and are less likely to grab people's attention.

7.) Emphasize coalition building with other organizations in your community, as well as the larger regional area. Coordinate actions. Together we can truly construct a "community of resistance."

Be Careful

8.) Ever since Nixon, and Hoover's F.B.I., "Security Culture," has become an important catch phrase in every activist's vocabulary. Indeed, with the extended capabilities of the C.I.A. and F.B.I. as well as other agencies, under the auspice of the U.S.A. Patriot Act, to ensuring your security from governmental repression is an issue of critical importance. For information on this visit :

www.publiceye.org/eyes/comsense.html
www.midnightspecial.net
or the National Lawyer's Guild.

Through education we can topple the ideological barriers that create the perception that one human's life is more valuable than another's. Through action we can disassemble the structures that coordinate and legitimate this oppression, while organizing our own lives in a manner that is conducive to the health of our communities and greater environment.

For more information, and help with organizing weapons inspections on your campus please contact:

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produced by the demilitarization working group at UC Santa Cruz.

to emphasize is that we must be willing to work with each other even when there are serious disagreements among us, or it is unlikely we will accomplish anything of merit. While we should acknowledge a diversity of tactics, and encourage new and creative models of resistance, these are some ideas on how to pressure your college or university to demilitarize, that is abstain from its role in promoting research and development of weapons of mass destruction.

Become the Media

Whenever possible focus pressure on specific academics engaged in research projects for the military, and on administrators that are in positions of power over these programs.

1.) Conduct massive educational campaigns exposing your school's role in the U.S. weapons complex. Distribute information by flyer, leaflet, drop banners, chalk your message, or organize a "Teach-In." See: www.indymedia.org

2.) Coordinate a press conference (you'll need "a hook," to get the press there, e.g. weapons inspections, days of action, walk-outs, sit-in's etc.) to spread community awareness on issues of U.S. militarism and aggression, and how your school is a component, in the greater military/ industrial/ academic matrix that make these acts of war possible and profitable. Explain how your school is in a unique position to make a powerful stand by absolving itself of its military ties.

Get Focused

3.) Seek media attention on and off campus: write articles, contact T.V. stations, make a video documentary, set up a web site and advertise it etc.

4.) Occupy offices of professors doing weapons research. Tell them to stop. Organize a sit-in in key administration officials' offices to pressure them to support human rights, and get the war mongers out of your school! Pursue faculty members involved in weapons research and make it impossible for them to continue their research on your campus. Once again, be creative.

5.) If your healthy, committed, and know what you're doing, you could start a Hunger Strike campaign.

All of these linkages result in the production of war, and the legitimation of the US military as the force of good. As students, faculty and staff of America's universities we are in an important and powerful position to significantly disrupt and resist the military's ability to produce war. ***These are our institutions, and if we chose so we can deny the US military access to the minds and resources they depend upon.***

Does your university serve the United States Military?

Most major American colleges and universities are linked with the military. The largest state schools and private institutions provide the majority of the research and support for the Pentagon, but the size of a school is not always an indicator of its ties to the military. Below are some research methods which will help identify the quantity and quality of service your university provides.

1. The simplest place to start is by searching your school's website. Most university websites have a search option, utilize this by searching for the terms found in the glossary. Combine these terms with departments, faculty names, or specific scientific fields. A search using a basic search engine can also yield results by combining your school's name with glossary terms.

2. A physical inspection of your school's department buildings is vital for uncovering military infiltration into higher education. The LLNL*, LANL*, and SNL* all actively recruit scientists by offering fellowships, and internships available on forms posted in the halls of the physical science and engineering departments, typically outside the department's main office. The Air Force, Navy, and Army also recruit students through job postings on the bulletin boards in department halls. A physical weapons inspection can result in the seizure of dozens to hundreds of posters, letters, and advertisements from the department buildings of most schools. Professors also have the tendency to post their research results, or articles of interests in the halls outside their offices. These can help you become more familiar with a specific researcher's goals.

3. Most of the research funded by the military in American universities centers around engineering, the physical sciences and mathematics.

Compile a list of the faculty for these departments and research their backgrounds, many of them have websites containing their "Curriculum Vitae" - a list of their educational background, past research, papers, and current projects. Search for their names on the ONR*, DARPA*, AFOR*, AOR* websites. Also try a general web search on a search engine by combining their name with any of the terms in the glossary.

4. Most departments openly list the Research Centers, Labs, and Projects established within the school. Funding for these activities is won through grants which are competed for by all universities. 50% of all federal research funds are distributed by the military, making it a necessity for professors to seek out this money to pursue their work. Look through the websites of these programs, there are usually acknowledgements or listings of the sponsoring or funding agencies including military and corporate offices. Many times there are links from campus research centers to their affiliate research groups at other schools. Look through these sites to get the bigger picture of how their work contributes to military goals. There is no one direct path that will lead you to "the answer," follow all leads and branch out your search in many different directions. What you may think is a dead end may lead you to military-related projects you never expected to find.

5. Compile a list of research papers published by suspected faculty and staff at your school. These papers are commonly accessible on the Internet, or you can read them in hard copy at your library. There is usually an "acknowledgements" section toward the bibliography which lists the organizations and agencies which helped fund the researcher's project. Match these agencies with DoD funding agencies, or private weapons manufacturing corporations.

6. Most universities publish listings of grants awarded to researchers in various fields. These listings are commonly available on the Internet by searching for "grants," or "grants awarded" on your campus website. Grant listings or announcements can also commonly be found in a school's official administration newsletter or magazine. These lists are usually full of research projects funded by the military, and or industrial weapons manufacturers. It takes some sifting through, but the results can be shocking.

7. The project descriptions that university researchers give can be vague and unclear about possible military relevance. Try searching military and corporate sites for the project title, or keywords within the title. This way you can grasp an understanding of how the military intends to use specific research or technology for purposes of war. Never trust a researcher's description of their work, especially if it is funded by the military. If you know someone with a competent understanding of a particular field (engineers, biologists, etc.), ask them for their interpretation on a project.

8. The military/university/corporate community is fond of holding symposiums, conferences, and other gatherings where they can network and share their research projects. The perfect example is the "Asilomar Conference on Signals Systems and Computers" held annually in Monterey, CA. This conference is organized by the Mission Research Corp. (a private military technology research corporation), and the Naval Postgraduate School. Events like these allow university professors from MIT, GIT, CalTech, UC, U of Oregon, Washington, Illinois, Texas, USC, Harvard, etc., to rub elbows with DARPA*, ONR*, and other "defense" funding staff members, as well as a plethora of researchers from private military research and development corporations like SRI*, Applied Signals*, Lockheed*, Boeing*, etc. The best way to find out about these events is by searching through postings in your school's engineering and science departments. Professors often list their positions as chairperson, or coordinator of such events on their own websites. You can also find out about these events by reading through research papers which will state if they were presented at one of these events.

Tactics and Strategy

In the context of student resistance, as in many other avenues of struggle, we cannot agree on everything, nor do we want to, for it is our diversity and our flexibility that make us strong. Nonetheless, we must be unified in our dedication to help create a more just and free world, not dominated by the values of the corporate-governmental elite, but rather, united under a principle of community, a principle of peace. We have an opportunity to create a more peaceful community starting in our colleges & universities by infusing the struggle to demilitarize our campuses with a new determination. Perhaps the most important strategic point