Before the Asian Financial Crisis of 1998, Daewoo Group was South Korea’s second largest conglomerate. When Daewoo’s chairman masterminded an accounting fraud worth US$43.4 billion and “borrowed” US$10.3 billion in 1999, the company went bankrupt and was dismantled by the government.

But even after all this, Daewoo Engineering & Construction (DEC) – which spun off from the Daewoo Group in 2000 – is still one of South Korea’s largest construction firms.

Daewoo, which means “Great Universe,” created a fine motto to rebuild its image: “Creating Better Human Life.” But not everyone sees Daewoo so positively. To some, Daewoo means death and inhumanity. For example, in 2005, staff and volunteers with the Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions watched as a “Daewoo bulldozer systematically demolished” two Palestinian homes, leaving piles of rubble and homeless families in its wake. These buildings, in the occupied West Bank town of Anata, are among the 26,000+ Palestinian homes demolished by Israel since 1967.

Nick Dearden, with the British group War on Want, reported that he “saw Volvo, Daewoo and JCB bulldozers or cranes being used, on a contractual basis, in the construction of the Separation Wall.” The group’s 2006 report, “Profiting from the Occupation,” quotes a member of a UK group called The Olive Project: “Daewoo has no business selling equipment to someone who will use it for criminal purposes. Daewoo has made aware of the use of its equipment.”

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With assets of $190 billion in 2010, this German firm is the world’s thirteenth-largest car maker, and second-largest truck manufacturer. Largely through its role as the top truckmaker in Europe, much of Daimler’s business is military-related. The company had at least US$1.7 billion in contracts with the Pentagon between 2000 and 2009. These sales put the company into the Pentagon’s top-100 military suppliers for the last three years of that decade.

Being a leading war industry has not stopped Daimler from extolling the company’s contributions to what it calls “world peace and prosperity in the future.” Daimler says it respects and supports compliance with internationally accepted human rights,” and “condemns all forms of forced and compulsory labour.” Even if this were true now, it certainly was not always the case.

During World War II, Daimler’s predecessor, DaimlerBenz, made engines for Nazi warplanes, tanks and subs. It also produced parts for Germany’s Mauser rifles. Michael Moore’s website, The Awful Truth, reveals that DaimlerBenz began using “foreign workers and Soviet and French POWs as forced labor in early 1941… Many of the Soviet workers refused to work, and engaged in strikes. DaimlerBenz sent the ‘ring-leaders’ of these strikes to concentration camps.”

Daimler used tens of thousands of forced foreign workers, POWs, and concentration camp inmates “to build the Luftwaffe [air force] and other weapons of the Nazi war machine.”

Since WWII, the Mercedes-Benz division of Daimler has been making heavy-duty military trucks, such as four-wheel drive “Unimog 437s” used by Israel’s military forces.

Daimler’s predecessor, Daimler-Chrysler (D-C), sold “Sufa [Storm]”
jeeps to Israel’s military. (Chrysler is now largely owned by Fiat. See p.33.)

Between 2000 and 2001, D-C sold US$5.3-million worth of airframe structural components for US F-16s. The US has transferred F-16s to Israel, which used them to bombard Lebanon in 2006, and Gaza in 2008-2009.

Daimler also makes engines through Germany’s MTU Friedrichshafen, which is owned jointly by Daimler and Rolls Royce. (See table “CPP Investments,” p.53.) For example, MTU engines power Israel’s:

- **Tatra T815 heavy, off-road trucks**
- **Dolphin class subs,** which are widely believed to carry nuclear weapons

The “off-highway” division of Detroit Diesel (DD) is also owned by Daimler and Rolls Royce. It makes engines for these Israeli military vehicles:

- **M106:** DD’s 6V53T engines power US-made M106 mortar carriers. Starting in 2003, 54 of these tracked, self-propelled artillery vehicles were transferred to Israel. Although equipped with M2 Browning .50 calibre heavy machine guns, the M106’s main weapon is the M30 107 mm heavy mortar.
- **EE-11:** DD engines power these armoured vehicles made by Brazil’s state-owned arms company, IMBEL. Israel’s military received 24 of these wheeled, amphibious vehicles in 2002.
- **Achzarit:** These heavy, armoured troop carriers are also powered by DD engines. They have been used by Israel’s military since 1988.

Daimler owns 22% of European Aeronautic Defence and Space Co. (EADS), the world’s 7th largest war industry. Eurocopter, the world’s largest helicopter supplier, is wholly-owned by EADS. Israel’s Air Force flies Eurocopter’s AS565 “Panthers” Israel’s navy has its own version of these Eurocopters, called HH-65 “Dauphins.” These were probably the aircraft that Israeli commandos used during their deadly 2010 attack on the “Mavi Marmara,” an aid ship trying to deliver aid to Palestinians in Gaza.

Daimler also sells vehicles to an Israeli company called Philcar, which describes itself as “a leading provider to the Israeli Army, Police, Special Forces and other governmental agencies.” This firm says “all of our products have gone into battle and are combat proven.” Philcar armours vehicles sold to it by Mercedes and Unimog (owned by Daimler AG), International Truck-brand vehicles (by Navistar), as well as Toyota and Volvo vehicles. (See table “CPP Investments,” p.53.)

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