ary of Israel’s second largest weapons maker, Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI). (See “State-owned Israeli War Industries,” pp.48-49.) IAI’s website has numerous references to its reliance on ADI’s “SHARC” DSPs for such military products as:

- “Airborne, maritime and ground based multimode [weapons] fire control Radar, SAR [Synthetic Aperture Radar].”
- “Image and video processing.”
- “Communication, Cryptography, ELINT [Electronic signals intelligence] and COMINT [Communications Intelligence],” and
- “Sonar, Electronic Warfare, Automatic Target Recognition.”

ADI’s wares can also be found in major US weapons systems of the kind transferred to Israel. For example, in 2000, ADI received a worth US$775 thousand contract from US Aviation and Missile Command for applied research related to AH-64 “Apache” attack helicopters. ADI also received US contracts in 2003 and 2007 to supply microcircuits for F-16 “Falcon” fighter/bombers. AH-64s and F-16s transferred to Israel were used in air strikes against Lebanon (2006) and Gaza (2008-2009).

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Spy Scandal and Israel’s Narus
In the mid-2000s, AT&T was at the centre of a scandal linking it to mass surveillance done intelligence companies from Israel. Another telecom caught in this intrigue was Verizon. Both companies turned over their customers’ web communications and phone call records to the US National Security Agency. This huge transfer of data – often done without court orders or legal warrants – amounted to billions of daily messages.

To accomplish this monumental task, AT&T employed the services of Narus, a mass surveillance firm founded in Israel. This was revealed by a 22-year veteran of AT&T named Mark Klein. When Klein blew the whistle on his former employer, his testimony became central to a class-action lawsuit which revealed that AT&T’s-illegal transfer of data to the NSA was done using a Narus supercomputer called the STA 6400. (See “Israeli Spy Companies,” pp.43-47.) The Electronic Frontier Foundation lawsuit met an untimely demise in 2008, when the US Congress passed a law granting retroactive, blanket immunity to telecoms for their complicity in the government’s unwarranted eavesdropping program.

Precedently called the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., AT&T evolved from the American Bell Telephone Co., or “Ma Bell.” When forced by an antitrust lawsuit to break up its monopoly in 1984, AT&T formed seven regional holding companies or “Baby Bells.” One of these, Bell Atlantic, evolved into Verizon Communications. (See table, “CPP Investments,” p.53.)

With assets of US$268 billion, AT&T is still enormous. In fact, besides being the largest telephone provider in the US, AT&T is the seventh largest US firm by total revenue, and the 14th largest company in the world by market value.

Of the US$6 billion in contracts that AT&T had with the US federal government between 2000 and 2009, US$3.4 billion were with military departments or agencies. During six of those years, AT&T ranked within the US military’s top 100 contractors.

**AH-64 Attack Helicopters**

One of the contracts received by AT&T Government Solutions, was to configure automatic data processing equipment for AH-64 “Apache” helicopters. US attack helicopters of this kind were transferred to Israel’s military, which has used them in attacks on Lebanon in 2006, and Gaza in 2008-2009.

**Israeli Military’s Website**

In 2000, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) announced that it had “called upon AT&T after hackers… downed its site.” An article in Israel’s business paper, Globes, explained that the IDF “decided to obtain the assistance of the US communications provider AT&T, which will store a parallel copy of the NetVision server, in order to reduce the pressure on the [IDF] site.”

News of AT&T’s web support for the IDF sparked calls for a US boycott of the company. An action alert for that campaign noted that “the IDF website is being used to propagate justifications for the mass killings and repression of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories.”

**Canada Pension Plan 2011 Investment**

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Links to Amdocs
AT&T has a close working relationship with another Israeli firm linked to the warrantless-wiretapping spy scandal, namely Amdocs. (See pp.5-6.) AT&T is Amdocs biggest customer. Also, when AT&T established an R&D innovation centre in Israel they set up shop on Amdocs’ Israeli premises in Ra’anana. Managing their AT&T Foundry, which works with high-tech start-up companies, is Yigal Elbaz, “a Lieutenant Colonel at the Israeli Reserve Defense Force.”

Aurum Ventures MKI Ltd.
Another link between AT&T and Amdocs is an Israeli investment firm called Aurum Ventures MKI. Bloomberg’s Business News website says “Aurum Ventures MKI Ltd. is a venture capital investment arm of AT&T Inc.” Aurum, which funds fledgling Israeli companies, says it is “the technology investment arm of Morris Kahn,” the founder of Amdocs, and one of Israel’s richest men.

Although Aurum says it “prefers to invest in life sciences and cleantech sectors,” it also invests in military- and surveillance-related firms like Elcom Technologies and Foxcom.

Elcom Technologies:
Elcom manufactures radio frequency and microwave technologies used in unmanned aerial vehicles, military communications, radar and electronic warfare equipment. Its products are marketed in Israel by Elul Technologies Ltd. which calls itself “Israel’s largest aerospace and defense business development and consulting company.”

Foxcom:
This Israeli firm makes fibreoptic links for tactical communication systems, including military satellites. It says its products are “used around the world on numerous different military platforms.”

Foxcom got caught in a 2002 scandal that landed US Republican Congressman Rob Ney behind bars for corruption. Ney pled guilty to awarding Foxcom a suspicious multi-million dollar contract in exchange for campaign contributions and other gifts from disgraced lobbyist Jack Abramoff. Israel’s Globes business paper describes him as a “religiously observant man and a fervid support of Israel …suspected of sending paramilitary equipment to Israeli settlers in Betar Lillit.” Foxcom then paid Abramoff US$280,000 and donated US$50,000 to his charity.

Here’s how former CIA officer Philip Giraldi described the crime: “Congressman Bob Ney…arranged a noncompetitive bid for the Israeli telecommunications company Foxcom Wireless to install equipment to improve cellphone reception in the Capitol and House office buildings…. Telecommunications security experts note that equipment that can be used to enhance or improve a signal can also be used to redirect the phone conversation to another location for recording and analysis. The possibility that someone in the Israeli Embassy might be listening to congressmen’s private phone conversations is intriguing to say the least.”

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BAE Systems
Canada Pension Plan
2011 Investment
$1 million

BAE produces everything from nuclear submarines and nuclear weapons to handcuffs and shackles used at Guantanamo Bay and in Saudi Arabia. And, BAE also churns out artillery, missiles, torpedoes, battle vehicles, aerial drones, and even remote-controlled machine guns.

Of the US$64.7 billion in contracts that BAE had with the US federal government between 2000 and 2009, US$61 billion (95%) were with military departments and agencies. During each of those years, BAE figured among the Pentagon’s top 15 suppliers. And, the company ranked seventh among the top Pentagon contractors for that decade.

BAE also supplies high-tech components for major US weapons systems of the kind sold to Israel, including AH-64 “Apache” attack helicopters, and F-15 and F-16 warplanes. The Israeli Air Force used these aircraft when attacking Lebanon in 2006, and Gaza in 2008-2009. Between 1999 and 2009, the US “Government Contracts Won” database lists BAE Systems and its subsidiaries as having received 265 contracts, worth US$460 million for these three weapons systems alone.

The BAE equipment used aboard Israeli F-15s includes “Head-Up Displays.” These transparent displays of flight and weapons-control data allow pilots to avoid looking down at cockpit instruments.

Isreal was reported to have used BAE’s “Suter” airborne network attack system to bomb Syria in 2007.

In 2005, BAE acquired United