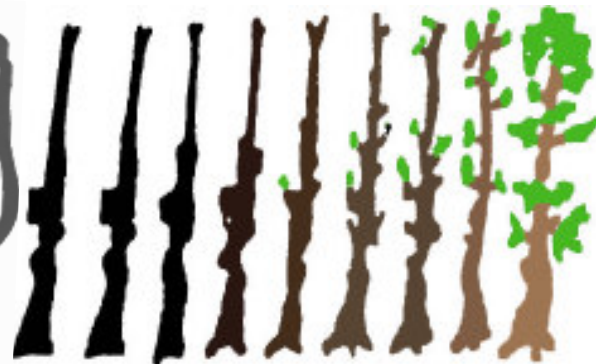


Press for Conversion!



a disarmingly anti-war publication

November 2009 Issue #64

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Press for Conversion!

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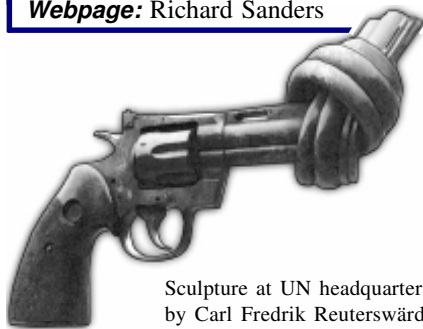
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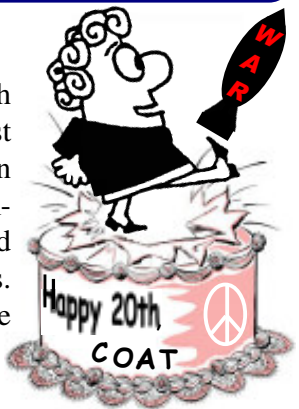


CANSEC: War is Business

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20 years and still kickin'

COAT was initially formed in 1989 to oppose ARMX, which was then Canada's largest war industry bazaar. COAT's first campaign led to Ottawa's 20-year ban prohibiting arms shows on City property. Over the past two decades, COAT has—with limited resources—published *Press for Conversion!*, and organized antiwar rallies, vigils, conferences, festivals and other events. Please join us in exposing and opposing Canada's often-hidden role in aiding and abetting US-led wars and invasions! *It's time Canada kicked the arms trade habit and pressed for conversion!*



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- students
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Dr. Strangelove:

Or How Ottawa Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb

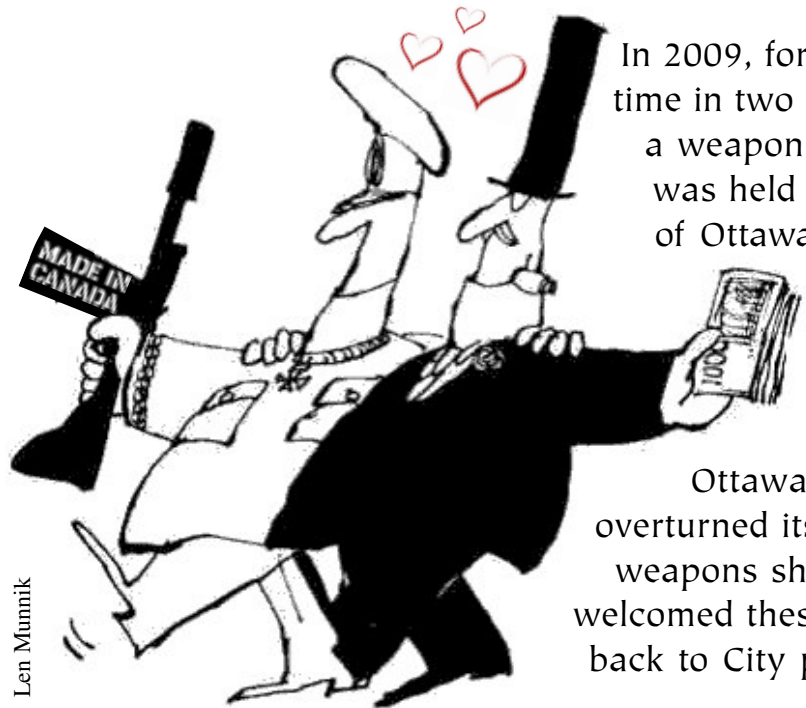
By Richard Sanders, coordinator, Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade

As if converting the heart of a downtown residential neighbourhood into a warmonger's theme park was not transgression enough, Ottawa's City Council has vanquished the municipality's 20-year ban on hosting international arms bazaars. And, what's worse, in place of the national capital's long-standing prohibition on facilitating these commercial spectacles for the trafficking of war technology, Ottawa Council voted to open wide the City's arms to all such military-industrial exhibitions.

This regressive decision was an insult to thousands across Canada who expressed opposition to pimping up Ottawa's publicly-funded fairground to transform it into an ugly big-box emporium for blow-out war sales.

But Ottawa Council was unworried by widespread public concerns and untroubled by the prospect of stirring up deeply-felt apprehensions about renewing the City's role in the giving financial reward to the folly of war. Council was likewise unperturbed by all the petitions, letters, articles and detailed peace reports that they received on this issue. Members of Ottawa Council also closed their eyes and ignored the many public events, vigils and protests that drew attention to the part played by Ottawa's arms fairs in fuelling wars that are ravaging innocent civilians in other cities across the globe. Similarly, Council paid no noticeable heed to statements from the Ottawa Presbytery of the United Church of Canada, the local Anglican Bishop, more than a hundred Catholic nuns, plus Unitarian, Buddhist and Jewish organizations, and thousands of other concerned voices who appealed to them with high hopes for a symbolic local nod to world peace and justice.

Instead, Ottawa Council listened very intently to a small handful of corporate representatives whose financial stake in the lucrative business of war revealed them to be the epitome of a special interest group.



In 2009, for the first time in two decades, a weapons bazaar was held at a City of Ottawa facility.

Ottawa Council overturned its ban on weapons shows and welcomed these events back to City property.

Yes, Ottawa Council has turned its back on peace. Two full decades without a single City-sanctioned arms exhibition was apparently long enough for Ottawa's current crop of obsequious, corporate-minded politicians.

As a result, CANSEC—Canada's largest showcase for export-dependent military companies—will return in 2010 and it will do so with a vengeance. Yes, next June, CANSEC will be back with all of its most bellicose bells on! Like some obscene graffiti reappearing to deface a community's public buildings, CANSEC will be writ large once again on Ottawa's civic property, scrawled bigger than ever before, in dripping indelible technicolour. And, now that the gory dye is cast, and the CANSEC brand is deeply etched on Ottawa's walls, this warmongers' dream come true will no doubt celebrate its homecoming by vending an increasingly astonishing array of tools designed to meet the every need of domestic and foreign combatants alike. Ottawa has thus come to the aid of hundreds of companies that are scrambling to reap their share in the never-ending profits of war. For this service, the nation's capital will take its cut for abetting the whole sordid process.

But CANSEC organisers should

beware. Although they will be returning, so too will those who oppose what the world-class CANSEC arms show represents. For despite all the disquieting developments surrounding the worrisome re-invasion of Ottawa's public spaces by the worst of corporate belligerents, citizens concerned about peace have not lost hope. In fact, although we have suffered this blow to peace, and witnessed the Machiavelian machinations of Ottawa Council and a City staff determined to assist Canada's war industries, we know that our efforts against CANSEC 2009 were actually a tremendous success.

We made great strides in building public awareness, mobilizing progressive elements within our community and deepening the peace movement's commitment to thinking globally by acting locally. Through this important work, we have ensured that when CANSEC returns again next spring, Canada's most flagrant manifestation of the international arms trade will have to face an even stronger and more vibrant opposition than ever before!

And, perhaps, it is still not too late to celebrate the fact that in 1989, Ottawa's municipal facilities were set free of all war industry exhibitions.¹ That freedom lasted exactly twenty years,

and two days. (But who's counting?) The City's official ban was won thanks to a campaign by the Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade. It was a significant victory for peace-minded citizens and those conscientious city leaders who, deeply alarmed by the destructive effects of the international trade in weapons systems, gave a resolute and principled "NO" to using Ottawa property for expos that flaunt the sale of military technology.

However, despite all that, on May 27 and 28 of this year, the fairgrounds and exhibition halls at Ottawa's century-old Lansdowne Park served once again as a giant shopping mall catering to the needs of war fighters from around the world. Not since the ARMX '89 military trade show had the City thrown wide its doors for the marketing of machine guns, tanks, ammunition, missiles and all the other high-tech products, gizmos and services that are so essential to waging modern armed conflicts.

But these displays, though wanton and conspicuous, were not laid out in the open for all to see. First of all, CANSEC was a strictly private affair. The general public is not allowed inside such banal supermarkets of death and destruction. The irony in this exclusion is more than acute. After all, the public was forced to provide the venue for this war exposition. On top of that, the public must also finance the grandiose military institutions that plan and wage war. And, the public foots the bill for creating and developing many of the technological innovations that military forces have grown so accustomed to demanding. But besides all these bountiful gifts unto Caesar, the general population—especially the poor—are plumbed as the source of human fodder for Mars' deadly exercise.

So, although public subsidies finance the war fighters, and line the pockets of private international weapons-makers and their professional guilds, and pay the required toll in blood, Canadian taxpayers are not part of the in-club that is permitted entry into these sacred mercantile shrines of war. This is entirely understandable. To allow common publicans into such "dens of thieves" as CANSEC would only open the door to potentially em-



The circular War Room in Stanley Kubrick's classic anti-war film, "*Dr. Strangelove or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb*"—starred Peter Sellers.

barrassing scenes, like the overturning of exhibition tables heavily laden with deadly products, or the ringing out of such cleansing curses as "Hypocrites!"

But the physical walls, closed doors, police, identity passes, barbed wire and other "security" measures used to surround and protect such retail temples are not the only means used

lusions of "peace" and "freedom," "defence" and "security," the mongers of war dispense a fog of buzz words that camouflage and shield the manifest implements of battle on display.

So thick is this verbal smoke-screen that even if the whole CANSEC weapons kit were laid bare on exhibit tables and exposed to public view, many might not discern what was before their eyes. As a result, the effort to expose such events is not a simple matter of literally opening the gates of CANSEC to public attendance, as some have proposed. It is instead the much more difficult struggle to remove the rose-coloured scales of militarism that so effectively glaze over many people's eyes.

So, since 2008, when a legal technicality was used by Ottawa City staff to allow war hucksters to get their foot back in the door



"Mayors for Peace"

Since 1983, the City of Ottawa has been a member of a global network of municipalities started by the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

to hide the ugly face of war merchandising from public scrutiny. In fact, the whole gaudy and seductive science of death and destruction is much more effectively cloaked by a far more impenetrable barricade of symbols. Those who market war and its pretexts do so behind a panoply of clever words and jingoistic phrases underlain by a deeply-rooted mythos. Speaking in soft and measured tones to conjure up de-

of the region's largest tax-funded facility for so-called "defence and security" trade shows, COAT has been exposing the grisly gamut of weapons-related technologies that military exhibitors are engaged in exporting.

But in spite of this effort, many local politicians saluted the municipality's *de facto* renewal of assistance to military industrial behemoths like CANSEC. They disguised their wel-



The City of Ottawa's circular Council Chamber where officials voted—in June 2009—to reverse the municipality's 20-year ban on hosting international war-industry bazaars.

come for this supposed “defence show” with all the flag-waving “Support-our-Troops” sloganeering that they could muster. Countering such nationalistic hype has been a difficult exercise in debunking the myth that Canada is a powerful force for peace and reconciliation in a troubled world.

City Council's late-June decision to reverse Ottawa's historic ban was, of course, a tremendous shame. The ignominy of this nodding encouragement to arms peddlers should be an embarrassment to all those involved. Despite efforts to cloak their resolution behind the prevailing national mythology that Canada is a great peacemaker, this episode symbolises a bowing obeisance of those who serve the violent gods of metal by helping them to satisfy their unquenchable thirst for profits. The City of Ottawa's decision has not only disgraced and exposed the national capital region but the country as a whole.

Canada is clearly not the noble peace-loving nation that so many still imagine. CANSEC exposes that Canada—for its share in the spoils of war—is an ever-eager beaver, working hard to supply whatever military technology is required to help build the world's damnable corporate empires.

Campaign Successes

In the midsummer of 2008, the Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade (COAT) started spreading the word that arms merchandizing events were once again bound for Ottawa's prime public facility. Since then, thousands have expressed their sincere and ardent opposition to the Canadian military export



“Think Globally, Act Locally”

CANSEC 2009 exhibitors included many Canadian war industries exporting essential components for nuclear weapons delivery systems.

business that such war fairs so brazenly represent. In contrast, the only voices that publicly expressed their support for CANSEC came from the show's organizer and some military industry representatives—including Ottawa's Mayor Larry O'Brien—who are motivated by economic self-interest.

For many months, the struggle to expose and oppose CANSEC gathered momentum. Finally, on May 27,

Lansdowne was brimming to capacity with glitzy displays showcasing the contraptions of war. Throngs of buyers and sellers, bedecked in trim dress uniforms and sharp business suits, browsed the booths. Meanwhile, outside the gates, peace activists with considerably less-fashionable attire held an all day vigil in the drizzling rain. That evening at a nearby church, about 400 citizens attended an indoor rally with numerous speakers and musicians.² Although completely and utterly ignored by the mainstream corporate media, this large event was a fine climax to our education campaign. It gave eloquent expression to the widespread public repulsion not only to the reappearance of arms shows on city property but to Canada's role as one of the world's largest exporters of major conventional weapons systems.³

Besides making significant strides in raising public awareness, and strengthening the resolve of many activists to oppose Canada's war exports, we laid the groundwork for an even larger and more determined opposition to CANSEC 2010 next June.

By these important measures, the whole effort to oppose CANSEC 2009 was in fact very successful and incredibly useful. Here are some of the many accomplishments achieved during our efforts against CANSEC:

Building public awareness:

Numerous articles and detailed research reports about CANSEC 2009 were created and published by COAT. This information and analysis helped to inform many thousands of people in Ottawa and across Canada about this military trade show and its role in facilitating the international arms trade.⁴

Changing the “Googlescape”:

Thanks to COAT's work, anyone who is now doing online searches for the term “CANSEC” will now encounter thousands of references to wars, regime changes and human rights abuses that are directly linked to the products of top Canadian arms companies exhibiting at this military trade show.⁵

Gathering Petitions:

Almost 5,000 people—two thirds of them in Ottawa—signed COAT's online and paper petitions to Stop Ottawa's Arms Shows.⁶

Vigiling for Peace:

Many activists braved the relentless rain on May 27 to witness for peace outside CANSEC between 7:30 am and 6:30 pm.⁷

Rallying for Peace:

A large and enthusiastic indoor rally with inspiring music and great speakers representing a diverse community was attended by some 400 people on May 27.⁸

Speaking truth to power:

Dozens of peace, development and religious organizations sent delegations to address Councillors at Ottawa City Hall on June 2⁹ and 15¹⁰.

Understanding local “democracy”:

Ottawa activists gained a deeper understanding of how democracy works (and does *not* work!) at the local level. Many will no doubt be more motivated than ever to get involved in future municipal elections to hold Councillors to account for facilitating CANSEC.

Strengthening the peace community:

We bolstered the existing community of activists who oppose Canada’s role in the business of manufacturing and exporting war technologies.

Preparing for CANSEC 2010:

Our preparations set the stage for a larger and stronger response to the return of CANSEC, June 2-3, 2010.

What we were up against

Whenever activists challenge the age-old business of war, we are well-advised to enter the nonviolent fray with a full understanding that in many concrete ways the odds are stacked against us. This was certainly the case during our latest bid to unmask Canada’s complicity in the global commerce of war.

Besides having to contend with elected and unelected powers-that-be at City Hall, there were several other, more formidable institutions that were allied against our humble efforts. We were opposed by interlocking networks of well-established old boys clubs whose tentacles embrace across various levels of government and industry. Let’s take a look at a few of these adversaries who stood up to support Canada’s military export business.



Multimillionaire industrialist “Daddy Warbucks” plays the Mayor of ttawar

Ottawa’s Corporate Services Committee

On June 2 and 15, about 60 peace activists made heartfelt presentations in Ottawa’s Council Chambers to the City’s aptly-named “Corporate Services” committee. This conclave is the City’s most right-wing, “business-friendly” body. It is widely seen as the creature of Ottawa’s controversial Mayor, Larry O’Brien. Although “His Worship,” was not in his usual position as chair of this formidable group, his presence seemed palpable. (Mayor O’Brien was unable to oversee his committee in June because he had been charged by police with bribery and purported influence peddling and was on trial for allegedly manipulating the 2006 city election.¹¹)

Notwithstanding O’Brien’s notable absence from City chambers, committee members remained in apparent mental lockstep with their predisposed leader. They rallied to defend the interests of high-tech military concerns like O’Brien’s very own company, Calian Technologies. Calian—which O’Brien founded in 1982—was one of about 225 military industries exhibiting their products at CANSEC 2009.¹² (For more on O’Brien and his firm’s military contracts, see “Democracy under Attack at Home and Abroad,” pp.30-32.)

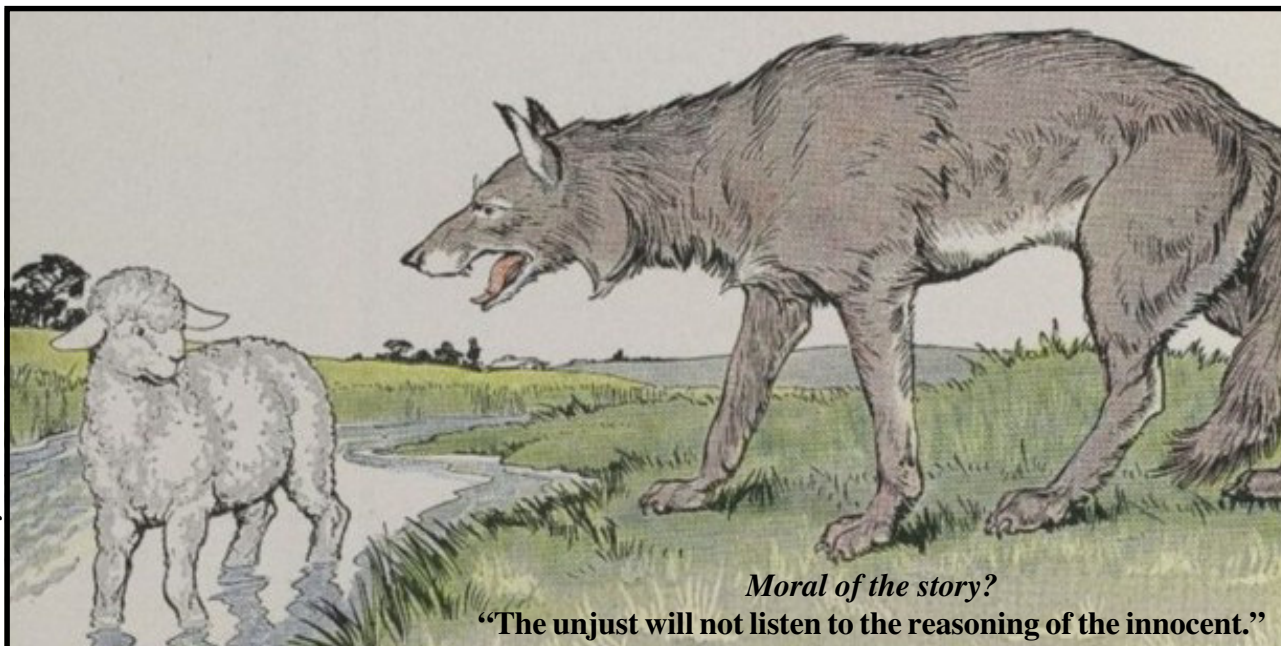
It became quickly obvious to peace activists that the politicians on this committee were hard set against the public appeal to stop Ottawa’s support for the business of war profiteering. Councillors seemed oblivious to the fact that dozens of CANSEC exhibitors are engaged in fuelling major armed conflicts that are snuffing out innocent civilian lives around the world. And,

what’s worse, they did not want to listen to the many public delegations that presented them with such information.

Committee members did not even feign an interest in absorbing any new information that might conflict with their preconceived understanding of the issues at hand. Although paid to represent Ottawa taxpayers, most of these politicians gave very limited (if any) attention to the dozens of thoughtful and informed public presentations made to their committee. Some Councillors did not bother to glance up from their laptops during eloquent statements by many peace-oriented Ottawa citizens. Others could not pull themselves away, even momentarily, from their disruptive conversations.

This studious disregard for the citizenry’s pro-peace testimonials was in direct contrast to the focused attention that these same politicians displayed when a couple of corporate executives showed up to represent the industries and associations with a private stake in CANSEC’s success.

Fortunately, not all Councillors are prone to such fawning deference to corporations or to the tendency to show contempt towards civic input into the democratic process. Councillor Alex Cullen, for example, took the lead at City Hall against CANSEC. Two other downtown Councillors, Clive Doucet and Diane Holmes, were also deeply committed to maintaining Council’s historic ban on facilitating Canadian weapons emporiums. Not being members of the “Corporate Services” committee, these three dedicated public servants were unable to vote at its meetings. However, they did attend to make their dissenting voices for peace heard in the



Moral of the story?

“The unjust will not listen to the reasoning of the innocent.”

The Wolf and the Lamb. In this Aesop’s fable, a wolf decides to grant his victim the right to engage in a debate. The innocent lamb then ably exposes each and every flagrant lie and devious deception put forward by her carnivorous oppressor. Despite this, the hungry despot disregards all of the lamb’s words and simply remarks: “I do not intend to be talked out of my breakfast.”

halls of municipal power.

As expected, the Mayor’s committee remained loyal to “Corporate Service.” It was unswayed by rational arguments, impassioned pleas, endorsements from religious congregations, community groups, academic experts and NGOs representing women, students, veterans, and by statements from groups working to improve the conditions of those in impoverished nations ravaged by war. Similarly, anti-CANSEC rallies, vigils, meetings, petitions, emails and letters, were dutifully ignored, as were COAT’s articles and research reports detailing how CANSEC exhibitors have equipped belligerents in recent and ongoing wars.

In the end, this committee voted unanimously against Councillor Cullen’s motion to uphold the City’s 20-year ban on hosting arms shows. What’s more, led by Councillor Rick Chiarelli, they decided to take an unprecedented step down the path of complicity with the purveyors of war technology. The entire committee voted as one to support a new motion from Chiarelli that effectively declared it Ottawa’s official duty and responsibility, as Canada’s capital, to smooth the way for this country’s military industrial complex by leasing whatever City facilities are requested for their business operations, including arms bazaars.

Ottawa City Council

To come into force, Chiarelli’s motion had to be approved by City Council as a whole and was placed on its June-24 agenda. On that day, Councillors favouring war manufacturers almost succeeded in pushing through the committee’s regressive resolution without even allowing Council to debate the issue of Ottawa’s 20-year ban on hosting arms shows. Eventually, after many jostling legalistic arguments, the right to discuss this issue was won and those few councillors who oppose CANSEC finally had an opportunity to express themselves. But, as expected, their comments fell on deaf ears. The majority of Councillors had already made up their minds and were not about to change. Fourteen Councillors favoured the hosting of arms trade shows at Ottawa facilities, while only five voted to keep these events off City property.¹³

It was all reminiscent of Aesop’s fable—“The Wolf and the Lamb.” In this powerful ancient allegory, a canine predator sees an innocent lamb and decides that he will make a tasty meal. However, before devouring his prey, the wolf decides that he will grant his victim the right to engage in a little debate. The parable is quite satisfying because the lamb then ably defeats every ridiculous and devious argument

put forward by the wolf. Again and again, the innocent youth exposes the flagrant lies of his carnivorous oppressor. However, the lamb’s verbal and mental prowess in exposing the wolf’s deceptions does not prevent him from being eaten. In the end, the hungry despot disregards all of the lamb’s words and simply remarks: “I do not intend to be talked out of my breakfast.”

The point of the story is that rational discussion and the truth are totally irrelevant when confronting those whose will is enforced and inflicting by raw physical power. Although backed by the truth, and more than able to out-argue an autocratic bully, innocent victims will still loose if forced into physical confrontation. As the moral of the tale’s 1919 version explains:

“The tyrant can always find an excuse for his tyranny.

The unjust will not listen to the reasoning of the innocent.”¹⁴

So, after all the arguments were said and done, and it finally came to making their decision, Ottawa politicians backed Councillor Chiarelli’s shameful motion. They voted 14 to 5 to open wide the City’s gates to allowing municipally-funded facilities to be used by merchants of war who live by the wolfish doctrine that “Might is Right.”

It will be considered unjust by

some to so bluntly compare Ottawa Councillors or their prosperous corporate allies in the military industrial complex, with vicious predatory wolves. This is indeed unfair—to the reputation of wolves. These noble beasts do not, of course, support anything so vile and bestial as war. Wolves therefore do not deserve to be semantically linked with creatures who facilitate, let alone profit from, such ignoble violence.

Ottawa City Staff

Not only was an array of “business friendly” Councillors allied in support of CANSEC, certain unelected City of Ottawa staff were also determined to support the blatant interests of Canada’s war industries. Prime among these was Rick O’Connor, the City’s Chief Solicitor, who also doubles as Ottawa’s City Clerk. He had been central to the behind-the-scenes efforts that won the return of military trade shows to Ottawa facilities.

It was O’Connor’s “legal opinion” in the summer of 2008, that Council’s 1989 Motion no longer applied to the one City facility coveted by arms organizers.¹⁵ This convenient escape from the obligation to respect Council’s Motion was due to a dubious technical loophole relating to the fleeting transfer of Lansdowne Park to the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton in 1999, just before the city’s amalgamation.

Based on O’Connor’s convenient “opinion,” the City opened its doors to leasing its facilities for a large military trade show that was to be held last autumn. That exhibition, sponsored in large part by the US Embassy, various US government departments and US war industries, was officially dubbed “Secure Canada.”¹⁶ Although eventually cancelled, this arms bazaar served a valuable role in allowing such shows to once again get their foot in the door of Ottawa’s prime public facility. This meant that City Staff were able to lease Lansdowne for the even bigger CANSEC 2009 expo. (For more about

“Secure Canada,” see pages 33-35.)

The peace movement could not, of course, afford to retain legal counsel to challenge the “opinion” of Ottawa’s top lawyer. Such prohibitively expensive actions are beyond the financial resources of grassroots initiatives.

Also, when it came to the hearings before Council’s “Corporate Services” committee in June, activists had to contend with the clever manoeuvring of City Staff. After lining up dozens of organizations to provide speakers to address the committee on June 16, and after widely publicising this event, we were informed by City Staff, just a few days in advance, that they had changed the meeting date to June 15.

A far greater inconvenience however occurred on June 24. On that

it was the very last item. This meant that interested members of the public were forced to wait eight full hours before the issue was dealt with. By this time, of course, only a third remained. And, all of the TV cameras and several reporters that were there earlier in the day had disappeared long before the CANSEC debate finally began.

However, by some odd coincidence, the head of the national business association that organizes CANSEC was not inconvenienced by this delay in the agenda. It was as if Tim Page, president of the Canadian Association of Defence and Security Industries (CADSI), had been notified in advance when the debate would occur. He therefore did not need to waste his time waiting around City Hall surrounded by a crowd of peace activists. Instead, he simply idled in at the right moment. Some speculated that, public be damned, the CANSEC item had been timed to accommodate Page’s schedule.

When Councillors finally voted to welcome arms shows onto Ottawa facilities, only a dozen diehard peace activists remained in the visitors’ gallery. When a few held up banners, one reading: “Weapons Fair: Not in our name. Not without money,” Council was not amused. Three plainclothes City-paid “security” personnel were called into action. These same “bouncers” had, earlier that day, painfully assaulted and forcibly removed an Ottawa-Vanier NDP activist who had the audacity to hand out media releases inside the City’s

hallowed chamber. They also hustled aside a dozen activists singing a peace song (“Last Night I had the Strangest Dream”) in the foyer outside the Council Chamber. When the “Weapons Fair” banner was unfurled, these same City employees grabbed it and laid hands on one of the activists. When this assault failed to intimidate the activists, the City’s strong arms phoned the police. However, by the time “the law” arrived, the vote was over and most of the activists had already left.



CANSEC will be back June 2-3, 2010, but so will we!

day, when more than 50 citizens turned up at City Hall to witness Council’s historic vote, only a few paid war-industry representatives were in attendance. No other item on the working agenda drew so many spectators. Although Council agendas have in the past been altered out of common courtesy to accommodate the presence of numerous visitors in the public gallery, this consideration was not extended to Ottawa’s peace activists on June 24. Instead, the CANSEC item was shifted back until

Ottawa Police Force

The Ottawa police are another publicly-funded institution that has kindly chipped in to assist the CANSEC cause. As Ottawa Police Chief, Vern White, has noted

“Within the terms agreed to with the City, the security precautions undertaken by the [CANSEC 2008] conference organizer were very limited. The costs of the Police deployment were in the range of \$30,000, the majority of it for officer overtime.”¹⁷

This indicates that CANSEC organizers had established an agreement with the City that the publicly-funded police force would bear the brunt of security costs at its private event. This is ironic in several ways.

Besides being a forum for war technologies, CANSEC is also touted as Canada’s primary showcase for “security” and “public safety” equipment. Despite this, the private CANSEC show required municipal funding to ensure the security and safety of its participants from the very public it was supposed to be protecting.

Although it is not unusual for Ottawa’s police to cover such expenses, the extent of security costs deemed necessary for protecting CANSEC was relatively high. Ottawa Police Services estimated that \$880,000 is spent annually to police “185 events unique to being associated as the nation’s Capital.”¹⁸ While this works out to an average of \$4,750 per event, the cost of policing CANSEC 2008 was more than six times that amount. Another indication of the relatively high costs of policing CANSEC, is that in discussing the “Overtime Related to Special Events in the City of Ottawa,” an Ottawa Police Services report for 2008 mentions *only one* “example of the impact that these events have on the Police budget.”¹⁹ That one example was CANSEC.

Among other things, Police Services noted that

“Weapons and munitions are exhibited, as part of the CANSEC and protest and special interest groups are often on-site.... Officers were deployed to ensure the safety of the conference delegates, the protesters, interest groups, and the public.”²⁰

Notably, the first and foremost group of people that the police are in-

Two of the many CANSEC 2009 exhibitors exporting weapons to police around the world



Colt Canada

makes automatic and semi-automatic weapons used in the Iraq and Afghan wars, and by various police forces.



R Nicholls

sells pepper spray, tear gas, gas guns, pistols, machine guns, sniper rifles and grenade launchers.

terested in protecting are the so-called “conference delegates,” even though they were the only ones in possession of “weapons and munitions.”

In 2009, police again protected the “rights” of war industries to go about the business of selling their “weapons and munitions.” To “ensure the safety of the conference delegates,” police employed a variety of tactics. For instance, police picked up their bicycles and used them as battering rams to shove activists off the street when their peaceful protest blocked a bus carrying delegates to the weapons show. Another more traditional police method of “crowd control” was then used against this People’s Global Action protest. At least seven activists suffered the intensely painful effects of being hit in the eyes with pepper spray and required immediate medical assistance.

Another example of a double standard that anti-war activists must deal with is that while police use public funds to protect arms merchants who gather to conduct their business, members of the public who want to come together to oppose such war profiteering at tax-funded facilities in their community are supposed to obtain police permits allowing them to express their constitutionally-protected rights to freedom of expression and assembly.

But this was by no means the full extent of police involvement in trying to shield CANSEC from public opposition. In the spring of 2009, police officers actually initiated a meeting with

an official representative of a mainstream Ottawa religious organization who was just then becoming involved in the broadly based peace movement campaign against CANSEC. Police instigated this private meeting in order to urge this key Ottawa citizen to withdraw support from efforts to expose and oppose the CANSEC war show.

Although the police are theoretically supposed to protect the public and their democratic rights, this incident is a clear example of police interference with such rights.

Meanwhile in many countries around the world, there are military, police and other so-called “security” forces that infringe upon people’s democratic rights in far more brutal ways. During the anti-CANSEC campaign, COAT drew attention to these abuses of power by publishing a series of detailed reports. COAT’s research documents the fact that dozens of CANSEC exhibitors are deeply engaged in the business of supplying essential parts and services for many major US weapons systems used, for example, in the Iraq War. In this way, CANSEC companies aid and abet the commission of crimes against peace and crimes against humanity. This information was however of no apparent interest to Ottawa police. They were instead concerned with protecting the supposed corporate rights of Canadian companies engaged in the international arms trade and in thwarting public opposition to the crimes associated with war.

Canadian Association of Defence & Security Industries (CADSI)

The CANSEC bazaar is a creature of CADSI, the business group that fronts for 800 of Canada's largest and most profitable military industries. Among its members are all of Canada's "Top 40" war manufacturers—as ranked by *Canadian Defence Review* magazine. About 85% of these "Top 40" firms were exhibitors at CANSEC. (See p. 25.)

COAT research has identified 100 Canadian firms exporting parts/services for weapons used in the Iraq War. About 80 of these firms are current or former members of CADSI, while 45 of them exhibited at CANSEC 2008 and/or 2009. (See pp.36-38.)

CANSEC appears to be the chief fundraising enterprise of CADSI, which rents 500 10'x10' booth spaces for \$3,250 each. It also charges entrance fees, sells event sponsor-ships, and ads in the CANSEC "show guide," as well as overpriced food and alcohol.

CADSI describes itself as a "not-for-profit business association"²¹ and "the primary advocate"²² for Canada's military and security industries. It sees its role as advancing "the interests of industry to governments, politicians, the media, special interest groups, opinion leaders, and the public."²³ In various self-promotional materials, CADSI calls itself "the voice" of Canada's military industries.²⁴

CADSI says that it "has its roots in the creation of the Canadian chapter of the American Defense Preparedness Association (ADPA) on November 30, 1983. The organisation's founding mission was to be patriotic, educational, scientific, and non-political."²⁵

CADSI members, like Canadian military companies in general, export most of what they produce.²⁶ Therefore, to do their job properly as "the voice" for this sector, CADSI helps Ca-

nadian industries to market their products abroad. According to Tim Page's testimony at the June 2 "Corporate Services" Committee, the US accounts for 80% of Canada's military exports. Page also admitted that foreign embassies—"mostly NATO"—sent delegates to CANSEC. Organizing events to push Canadian military exports is one of CADSI's main services. As such, it sponsors seminars and conferences in collaboration with counterparts in the US, Britain, Israel and elsewhere.²⁷

CADSI also publishes reports that provide tips for military and "security" businesses on exporting to the US. One such CADSI report acknowledges the "Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) for support of CADSI's initiatives

Security firms to Saudi Arabia and the UAE.... [Y]ou will have the opportunity to interact with Canadian embassy officials...and be introduced to Agents in the region who specialize in Defence and Security."²⁹

In all such endeavours, CADSI works hand in glove with the Canadian government. Through the good offices of CADSI, DFAIT will subsidize 50% of the travel expenses of six Canadian military and "security" industries for CADSI's Middle East export junket.

It makes perfect sense that CADSI's tour focuses on Saudi Arabia. Although this kingdom is a world-renowned for aversion to democracy and its mediaeval-style human rights abuses, it is a glowing prize in the eyes of Canada's arms exporters. Between 2003 and 2005, it bought over \$600 million worth of Canadian military hardware. Almost \$400 million of this was for armoured battle vehicles from CADSI member and CANSEC exhibitor—General Dynamics Land Systems Canada. This made Saudi Arabia second only to the US in its purchases of Canadian weapons.³⁰

COAT research shows that dozens of CADSI members are also arming a main Saudi adversary, namely Israel. See pp.26-28 for lists of these CADSI members and their participation in the CANSEC war industry bazaar.

While it is loud and clear that "the voice" of Canada's military industries is CADSI, it is also undeniable that "the voice" of CADSI is Tim Page. This "son of a naval commander and grandson of an army general,"³¹ has been repeatedly listed in *The Hill Times* as one of Canada's top lobbyists.³² He is thus well-embedded within two money-spinning growth industries: Lobbying and War. The former is conservatively thought to pull in \$300 million a year, that's a 10-fold increase over the past decade.³³ This however is a paltry sum compared to what Canada's war industries rake in. As CADSI states, it represents industries that "generate over \$10 billion in annual sales, half of which is earned in international markets."³⁴

Although the lobbying and arms export industries are regulated in Canada, it's easy to argue that neither



through the Programme for Export Market Development (PEMD)." It also thanked Bruce Fox of Chateau Marketing, for organizing a CADSI conference on this subject in January 2008.²⁸

Fox is now working on a CADSI "Trade Mission" scheduled for January 8 to 15, 2010. The "Mission Profile" states that CADSI has

"received financial support from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to lead a trade mission of Canadian Defence and

are controlled nearly enough. CADSI, with Page at the helm as president, is an excellent case in point. Canadian laws now require that all lobbyists must register with the Office of the Commissioner of Lobbying. In accordance with this law, Page has been on the books for more than a dozen years.³⁵

CADSI most recently updated its record with the Lobbying Commission in June 2009. The data it supplied is online in the Registry of Lobbyists. There we see that CADSI responded “No” when asked if it was “funded in whole or in part by any domestic or foreign government institution in the last completed financial year.”³⁶

However, the truth is that CADSI received at least \$191,554 in handouts from Canada’s Department of

Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) between 2006 and 2008. This bountiful munificence, doled out under DFAIT’s Programme for Export Market Development (PEMD) was explicitly given to CADSI to assist its “international business development activities.”³⁷ In other words, the government wanted to encourage and reward CADSI for promoting Canada’s sizable contribution to the international arms trade. Most recently, in 2008, DFAIT cut CADSI what can be called a corporate welfare cheque. This giveaway, totalling \$97,907, was described by DFAIT as a “multi-year agreement.”³⁸

So, CADSI *did* receive funding from a “domestic ... government institution in the last completed financial year.” It should therefore have revealed

that fact when filing to renew its application with the Lobbying Commission. In other words, CADSI fibbed.

The law clearly states that if a lobbyist’s employer “is funded in whole or in part by a government or government agency,” then it must disclose “the name of the government or agency... and the amount of funding received.”³⁹ CADSI did neither.

It seems counterintuitive, indeed even unethical, that lobbyists should receive even a dime in funding from the very government agencies that they are being paid by corporations to influence. But there it is. The law is the law. In theory, those who give professional voice to corporate interests, and who lobby within the corridors of power for legislation and policies to

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada Generously Funds CADSI to Push Canada’s Military Exports

Canada’s Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) generously supports the lobby group representing hundreds of war industries. This organization, the Canadian Association of Defence and Security Industries (CADSI), also organizes Canada’s largest military trade show in Ottawa. Government donations to CADSI have totalled at least \$191,554 between 2006 and 2008. These

CADSI to promote Canada’s military exports is evidenced in an online DFAIT source called “Disclosure of Grant and Contribution Awards Over \$25,000: International Trade.” This database documents the fact that CADSI received three grants from DFAIT between 2006 and the 2008. (Note: DFAIT only discloses its handouts to business associations if the value of donations is more than \$25,000. If individual contributions

cabinet ministers. CADSI lobbying is not done to benefit the public but to serve the bottom line of its corporate members. It is clearly inappropriate for DFAIT to fund this private front group that lobbies the government on behalf of Canada’s highly profitable war industries. It is also inappropriate, and illegal, for CADSI not to report these DFAIT grants to Canada’s Lobbying Commissioner.

As the “voice” of Canada’s war industries, CADSI has received generous federal government grants to promote exports.

However, in its registration to the Commissioner of Lobbying, CADSI stated that it received no government funding.

under that amount were also given to CADSI, they remain unreported.)

DFAIT grants to CADSI are part of the “Program for Export Marketing Development for Associations.” Its express purpose is to pub-

grants were targeted to expand Canada’s role in the global arms trade.

However, when CADSI updated its registration with Canada’s Commissioner of Lobbying, it said that it had *not* received any funds from the Canadian government during the previous year. This was not true. CADSI was being economical with the truth. In 2008, CADSI received almost \$100,000 for what DFAIT described as a “multiyear” grant. (For more on this legal and moral transgression, see the article above.)

This government support to

licly finance “generic international business development activities.”

Many Canadians would likely oppose federal government donations of tax dollars to a military-industry front group especially for efforts to promote Canada’s arms exports. Besides its lobbying efforts, CADSI’s main work is to organise the CANSEC arms bazaar, a bristling military trade exhibition hosted on City of Ottawa property in May 2009 that will return again in June 2010.

CADSI employs registered lobbyists who meet with top bureaucrats and politicians, including Canadian

DFAIT Grants to CADSI

| Year | Amount of Grant |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 2006 | \$47,138 ¹ |
| 2007 | \$46,509 ² |
| 2008 | \$97,907 ³ |
| Total | \$191,554 |

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Peter MacKay

Canada's Minister of Defence attended the CANSEC 2009 arms bazaar in Ottawa and met with its organizers. Addressing Canada's top war industry representatives, MacKay declared from the CANSEC podium that despite the global economic meltdown, his government would guarantee the transfer of \$60 billion in taxes to military companies. He also told the delighted crowd at CANSEC that Canada's annual war budget of \$19 billion would increase by more than 50% to \$30 billion by 2027.

boost their corporate profits, are supposed to at least admit publicly when they are in financial bed with government entities that they are pressuring. However, in the case of CADSI, the law was flaunted and the evidence is online. (See article on previous page.)

The Lobbying Act is supposed to have teeth, at least hypothetically. The law states that any lobbyist who files a report to the Commission and "knowingly makes any false or misleading statement...is guilty of an offence and liable" to a fine of between \$50,000 and \$200,000, and/or a prison term of between six months and two years.⁴⁰

But the idea that Mr. Page, or any such front man for Canada's bustling military-industrial complex, might be jailed or even fined for not reporting \$100,000 in government donations seems a laughably-remote possibility.

Besides Tim Page, CADSI also employs another professional lobbyist, namely Janet Thorsteinson. She is their "Vice President of Government Relations." Unlike Page, she is a newcomer to the world of lobbying, having only recently retired from a 30-year career in the federal government, "including 16 years at the executive level."⁴¹

In recent postings she was responsible for awarding government contracts to industries, including those providing military hardware. One of her stints was as Acting Assistant Deputy Minister (Acquisitions) with Public

Works and Government Services, between Nov. 2004 and Nov. 2005.⁴²

Since July 2008, when the new Lobbying Act became law, senior public officials (referred to as DPOH - Designated Public Office Holders) have not been permitted to lobby the government for five years after they leave their posts. This prohibition includes Assistant Deputy Ministers (ADMs). Although Ms. Thorsteinson was only an "Acting ADM," her position should be covered by DPOH Regulations because she held this "temporary" position for three times longer than the allowable four months. However, Ms. Thorsteinson isn't subject to this regulation because only acting appointments that began on or after May 4, 2009, are covered by the Act.⁴³

This is but one example of the Lobbying Act's weakness in controlling corporate interests that wish to cash in by hiring former government officials. The Act has not prevented CADSI's Thorsteinson from pushing back through the revolving door into the government halls of power where she once worked. Once back inside, she works to encourage her former colleagues to institute policy decisions that will increase corporate profits for her new masters in industry.

Adding insult to injury, lobbyists like Page and Thorsteinson can write off their business expenses. In this way, "taxpayers actually subsidize

this distortion of the democratic process, to the tune of an estimated over \$100 million a year."⁴⁴

CADSI's high-flying ventures in facilitating and promoting arms peddling, make for an interesting foil to the hard-slogging volunteer efforts of peace activists. The two worlds could not be farther apart.

An example of this gulf between the two realms can be seen in the sphere of communications. In the peace movement, the work of communications is taken on by ordinary people who are thrown together thanks to their shared concerns about some injustice. CADSI on the other hand, has a Communications Committee chaired by an executive from Hill and Knowlton Canada (H&KC).⁴⁵ This huge PR company, one of CADSI's 800 corporate members, is "the nation's leading strategic communications consultancy" and is connected to "the world's foremost communications company."⁴⁶

Its US parent has been an inveterate flak catcher for many of the world's worst corporate fraudsters, polluters, dictators, torturers, warmongers and other global pariahs.⁴⁷ H&K is infamous for concocting the fabricated "incubator-baby" story that was used as a pretext to manufacture widespread public support for the genocidal US bombardment of Iraq in 1991.⁴⁸

Retired Canadian Brigadier General Gordon O'Connor was a Senior Associate at H&KC between 1996 and 2004.⁴⁹ While there, he lobbied for many weapons industries before making becoming the Conservative Party's first Minister of Defence in 2006.

In opposing CANSEC, not only were we up against an influential, government-funded association representing many of Canada's top multi-billion dollar war industries, we were also contending with professional corporate propagandists and leading lobbyists.

In imagining the work of CADSI lobbyists, peace advocates should therefore be under no illusion that there is an adversarial relationship between the denizens of military-industry and their friends in government. On the contrary, the working relationship between these two old-boys' clubs is so close that we could say, they are both turning from the same page.

Federal Government

Data filed by CADSI with the Lobbying Commission states that on May 27 and 28, 2009—while peace activists were locked outside Ottawa’s prime, publicly-funded city facility—CADSI lobbyists were behind closed doors rubbing shoulder pads with two of Canada’s top Cabinet Ministers and several of their closest friends in the bureaucracy. During the two-day CANSEC war fest, CADSI had meetings with these power brokers:

- **Tony Clement**, Minister of Industry
- **William King**, Chief of Staff to the Minister of Industry
- **Ron Parker**, Assistant Deputy Minister of Industry
- **Peter Mackay**, Minister of National Defence
- **Dan Ross**, Assistant Deputy Minister (Materiel), Department of National Defence (DND)
- **John Macdonnell**, Chief of Staff, Minister of National Defence
- **Drew Robertson**, Chief of the Maritime Staff, DND
- **John Adams**, Chief, Communications Security Establishment, DND
- **Brian Macdonald**, Senior Policy Advisor, Minister of National Defence
- Senator **Hugh Segal**
- **Marie-Lucie Morin**, National Security Advisor, Privy Council office.⁵⁰

Over the previous months, CADSI had also had dozens of private meetings with other top government officials.⁵¹ Perhaps it was, in part, due to all this persuasive CADSI smooth-talking that our so-called “Defence” Minister, Peter MacKay, announced from the security of the CANSEC 2009 podium that—despite the global economic meltdown—the Canadian government would guarantee a transfer of \$60 billion in taxes to this country’s military industries. Minister MacKay also told CANSEC’s delighted military-industrial crowd that Canada’s current war budget of \$19 billion would be increased by more than 50% to \$30 billion by 2027.⁵²

Although DND, DFAIT and Industry Canada are the main government departments tied to the CANSEC war exhibition, they are only the tip of the iceberg. As we are told by a CANSEC 2009 promotional puff, “Over 70 government departments and agencies are expected to attend CANSEC.”⁵³



A memo from Chief of Defence Staff, General Walt Natynczyk, urged military personnel to attend CANSEC. His memo gave a blanket exemption from Canada’s conflict-of-interest rules on the “Acceptance of Gifts, Hospitality and other Benefits.”

Free Lunch, Anyone?

On March 13, 2009, a DND memorandum promoted CANSEC and encouraged military personnel and DND staff to attend.⁵⁴ This government memo was signed by none other than Canada’s Chief of Defence Staff, Walt Natynczyk, one of three Canadian generals who commanded tens of thousands of troops in the current Iraq war.⁵⁵ But more than just pushing a private event, this memo gave CANSEC attendees a blanket exemption from military conflict-of-interest rules on the “Acceptance of Gifts, Hospitality and other Benefits.”⁵⁶

Natynczyk’s letter said that all DND staff and Canadian Forces personnel were permitted to

“visit CANSEC 2009 without prior approval and may accept CANSEC 2009 and its members’ invitation to attend the breakfasts, network lunches, and evening reception that are part of the CANSEC programme.”⁵⁷

He went on to state that “Although the costs of these events...may exceed minimal value as outlined” in conflict-of-interest rules, “any CF member and DND employee invited to attend any of these events is hereby authorised to do so.”⁵⁸

The events in question were CANSEC’s free meals: two breakfasts at \$40 each, two lunches at \$70 each, and an \$85 dinner. In total, the potential windfall totalled \$305 per person.

(That’s \$326.35 with GST.)

The military industries exhibiting at CANSEC were apparently more than happy to pick up the additional tabs for DND staff and CF personnel who attended these extravagant meals. According to an insider who attended CANSEC and took part in the feeding frenzy, there were between 800 and 1000 people at these over-priced feasts.

Peace activists can only imagine how many additional people might be attracted to anti-war events if we offered such culinary incentives.

Bending the conflict-of-interest rules by allowing military contractors to pick up the tab for the meals of military personnel attending CANSEC was certainly yielded a financial windfall for CADSI. However, when compared to Canada’s overall military spending, such corporate giveaways are nothing more than mere chicken feed.

Pigs at the Trough

The real feeding troughs are to be found in various government programs that transfer billions of dollars in public funds to private military enterprises. Industry Canada’s “Strategic Aerospace and Defence Initiative” (SADI) is a case in point. One of SADI’s main goals, it reveals, is to make Canada “attractive to top scientific and engineering talent in cutting-edge A&D [Aerospace and Defence] industries.”⁵⁹

This “cutting-edge” metaphor is not only well-honed and well-used, it is quite apt. Canada’s highly subsidised military technologies have very sharp applications indeed. They are all-too-often found at the extreme business end of Canada’s most pointed contributions to major US weapons systems.

Over the past year and a half, the SADI program has “invested” \$415 million in nine Canadian companies.⁶⁰ While only three of these exhibited at CANSEC 2009, this trio received the lion’s share of all the SADI funding, getting 80% (\$346 million) of the total amount it disbursed. Let’s take a peek at these CADSI triplets and their recent successes in suckling at the SADI teat of government largesse.

Three War Industries



Bristol Aerospace:

Bristol, whose parent company Magellan Aerospace exhibits at the CANSEC war show, is famous the world over for its government-subsidized CRV-7 air-launched missile system. (CRV stands for Canadian Rocket Vehicle.) This unguided Canadian missile carries a variety of warheads—including those loaded with antipersonnel cluster munitions, fragmentation bombs, dart-like flechette projectiles and high explosives mixed with a chemical called white phosphorus.⁶¹ The latter is inextinguishable by water and can burn right through the flesh to bone.

In September 2008, Conservative MP Vic Toews announced that a

federal “investment” of \$43.4 million in Bristol would put Manitoba on the “cutting edge of research, innovation, education and skills training.”⁶² (Emphasis added.)

His speech, on behalf of then-Minister of Industry, Jim Prentice, cut to the chase when explaining that the money would help “sustain Canada’s participation in the multinational Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) program.”⁶³ The JSF, is a major US-led effort to build the world’s most advanced airborne weapons system, the F-35 “Lightning II.” It is also one of history’s biggest cash cows, or, as Toews puts it:

“The government’s commitment to this program provides the Canadian aerospace industry with access to the largest international defence

Industry Canada recently “invested” \$415 million in nine Canadian aerospace/“defence” exporters. Of these, three exhibited at CANSEC 2009. This trio—Bristol, CMC and CAE—got 80% of the handouts.

monstration phase of the program.”⁶⁷

The Canadian government is expected to channel over \$500 million in the JSF project over the next four decades. In return, military advocates are hoping to receive “\$8 billion in opportunities for Canadian industry.”⁶⁸

Bristol’s part in the production of this futuristic weapons system was described by Toews as “focused on advanced composite technologies required” for the JSF.⁶⁹

CADSI’s website says Bristol “is positioned to move into the production phases of the [JSF] program in the following areas: machining of wing, airframe and landing gear structural items; production of major composite structural items; production of complex frames and assemblies for the engines; and machining, fabrication and assembly of key portions of the LiftFan™ for the STOVL variant.”⁷⁰

Toews’ glowing pronouncements project that the government’s investment in Bristol will:

- “push the boundaries of manufacturing precision and tolerances”
- “have a positive impact on the Winnipeg region and Canada as a whole”
- “help strengthen Winnipeg’s position as a composite centre of excellence.”⁷¹

But the bottom line used in publicly promoting this disbursement of \$43+ million in cash is simply jobs; lots of supposedly great high-paying jobs. Toews bragged that

“The jobs that will be generated through this project will be high-technology, knowledge-based positions. As one of Winnipeg’s largest industrial employers, Bristol’s highly trained workforce will benefit from being at the leading edge of composite expertise.”⁷²

Exactly how many jobs, Toews didn’t actually mention, but seven months later, we got an answer. In June 2009, the *Winnipeg Free Press* was glowing with excitement because Bristol had just received an additional \$20 million from Manitoba’s NDP govern-

contract ever awarded.”⁶⁴

As summarised by Industry Canada, the \$300-billion⁶⁵ JSF is “A multinational acquisition program for the United States Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and eight cooperative international partners (including Canada). The stealth, supersonic F-35 Joint Strike Fighter is expected to replace a wide range of aging fighters and strike aircraft.”⁶⁶

From the beginning, Industry Canada has led the charge to participate in building these warplanes by “providing R&D funding to Canadian aerospace firms on favourable terms to assist them in securing work on the systems development and de-

ment to assist with its JSF contract. The article quotes Bristol's vice-president as saying there "are now about 15 to 20 Bristol people working on the JSF."⁷³

With such a measly number of actual jobs in place, Bristol's JSF project seems a far cry from the "cutting edge" foray into employment creation promised by the government's overly-optimistic pronouncements. The reality at Bristol, leads one to a healthy skepticism that pretending to pull jobs out of a high-tech hat is just a pretext for corporate hand outs. If the government really wanted to help people by creating jobs, wouldn't it invest in socially-useful, labour-intensive sectors?

Over the decades, many studies have demonstrated that military spending is actually one of the worst methods ever devised for putting peo-

technologies? The answer is clear. This is about the Canadian government's firm determination to wage future wars.

In a few years, the Canadian government—no matter which party holds power—will want to retire its CF-18 fighter planes and replace them with "cutting-edge," state-of-the-art F-35s. As the *Winnipeg Free Press* tells us, "the Canadian Forces are considering acquiring up to 80 of the \$100-million jets."⁷⁵ (This is separate from its \$500 million "investment" in the project.)

Buying dozens of F-35s will certainly reward the military industries involved. These companies however are not the only beneficiaries of war production. Other Canadian enterprises—engaged for instance in foreign resource extraction or importing products made by poorly-paid factory workers—can also expect their profits to be enhanced when "business-friendly" foreign regimes are emplaced or propped up by US-led wars. Investing in the baneful technology of military "air power" may therefore be seen by Canada's government as an effective way to multiply profits in many industries.

and Defence Initiative (SADI) attracts foreign investment to Canada, advances innovation and helps develop a highly skilled workforce."⁷⁹ (Emphasis added.)

Although this announcement may sound great on the surface, there is much hidden behind the veil of this declaration. CMC was once largely owned by Canadian billionaire Gerry Schwartz, who was Prime Minister Paul Martin's top fundraiser⁸⁰ and a leading light in Canada's pro-Israel lobby.⁸¹ This is significant because CMC supplies technology for many of the world's most lethal war machines, including several brands of US warplanes used by Israel. The most notorious of the Israeli weapons systems benefiting from CMC technology are the AH-64 "Apache" helicopter gunships⁸² and the F-15⁸³ and F-16⁸⁴ fighter/bombers.

At the time of the CMC announcement, Israel was in the middle of a major military offensive that massacred hundreds of innocent people in Gaza using these very US weapons. But Canada's role in easing the flow of essential war technology for use in the

aerial bombardment of densely-populated civilian neighbourhoods was not one of the government's talking points on January 13. It never is.

On the day before our government's

kind declaration of monetary support for CMC war technology, Canadian diplomats stood defiantly alone at the UN's Human Rights Commission in Geneva to vote against a motion calling for "urgent international action" to halt Israel's "massive violations" of human rights.⁸⁵

On the next day, when two Canadian Cabinet Ministers stood shoulder to shoulder smiling with CMC's president and announced their benevolent investment in CMC, the Israeli armed forces were killing dozens of innocent people in Gaza, including at least 11 children and three women.⁸⁶ (For more on Canada's military exports to Israel, see pp.26-29.)

But, of course, Clement and Paradise made no mention of Israel or Gaza in their statements. The words

| Jobs Created by \$1 Billion in Spending | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| Sectors | Jobs Created | # of Jobs Relative to Military Spending |
| Military | 8,555 | -- |
| Home Construction (Weatherization & Infrastructure) | 12,804 | +49.7% |
| Health Care | 12,883 | +50.2% |
| Education | 17,687 | +106.7% |

ple to work. For instance, research published by the Institute for Policy Studies in 2007 shows that while shovelling \$1 billion into high-tech military industries can create 8,555 jobs, this pales when compared to investing the same amount in socially-useful, but less capital-intensive sectors. For example, \$1 billion creates 50% more jobs in home construction and health care; more than twice as many jobs in education and 2.3 times as many jobs in mass transit.⁷⁴ It is equally important to note that investing in these other sectors would also provide socially-useful benefits to the public, who are after-all providing the cash. (See the table above.)

So, if "investing" in Bristol and other arms industries isn't really done to create jobs, what *is* driving the government's obsessive support for war



CMC Electronics:

This CANSEC 2009 exhibitor⁷⁶ is "a wholly owned subsidiary of Esterline,"⁷⁷ a US aerospace company that derives about 40 percent of its business from military production.⁷⁸

On January 13, 2009, the Canadian government announced a \$52.3 million "investment" in CMC. This generous support for one of Canada's biggest money-making war industries was proudly unveiled by Industry Minister Tony Clement, and Minister of Public Works and Government Services, Christian Paradis. In their announcement supporting CMC's "innovative cockpit technologies," Clement conjured up the standard images by intoning that

"In addition to encouraging Canadian companies to perform *cutting-edge* R&D, the Strategic Aerospace

“weapon,” “war,” “death” and “destruction” were similarly absent from their discourse. Instead, Canadians were treated to such whitewash as:

“Creating public-private sector partnerships with companies such as CMC will help to ensure that Canada remains at the forefront of the aerospace and defence industry.”⁸⁷

The stated goal of this particular “defence” project is to create “open architecture” making “components of the cockpit easily customizable and adaptable to both changing technologies and varied aircraft platforms.”⁸⁸

The “varied aircraft platforms” that CMC has already supplied include many “cutting-edge” US weapons. Besides the three already mentioned warplanes used by Israel in the bombing of Gaza, CMC has also equipped at least two dozen other types of US military aircraft.⁸⁹ (See p.36.) Each of these have been employed by the US in the Iraq War, in which over 1.3 million people have been killed since 2003.⁹⁰ But that is another story Canadian cabinet ministers are loath to mention in relation to public “investments” in “cutting-edge” “defence” industries like Canada’s CMC.



CAE:

CAE was a major exhibitor at CANSEC 2009. It was also one of this military trade event’s seven “Show Sponsors.”⁹¹ CAE occupied the space of six booths in a strategic location opposite the main registration area just inside the front entrance to Lansdowne Park’s well-known Aberdeen Pavilion. (This historic fair building, built in 1898 and affectionately known to locals as the “Cattle Castle,” is the “last remaining Canadian example of a popular 19th century exhibition-hall style” edifice.⁹² During CADSI’s recent war industry extravaganza, this building was coldly rechristened “General Dynamics Hall”⁹³ in honour of one of the world’s “Big Four” weapons manufacturers.)

CAE is also represented on CADSI’s 15-member board of directors. These so-called “senior leaders from a broad spectrum of defence and secu-

rity interests...set the strategic direction” of CADSI.⁹⁴ The CAE’s point man on CADSI’s board is Marc Parent, the company’s executive vice president and chief operating officer.⁹⁵

CAE is the only Canadian corporation on the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute’s list of the world’s 100 largest war industries.⁹⁶ This Montreal-based firm has reversed the usual pattern of North American military industries; it is Canadian-owned with branch plants in the US.

CAE’s main products include “innovative modelling and simulation

edged function. They are designed “specifically for military training and mission rehearsal requirements.”¹⁰¹

So, not only are CAE’s simulators used for training purposes, air crew also use them to *rehearse* their military missions. These trial runs, of course, include practising the deployment of all manner of weapons during bombing sorties. As such, these sophisticated Canadian simulation technologies must also be recognised as fulfilling a vitally important *psychological* role. They help to prepare the minds of warfighters who must eventually use many of



CEO Robert Brown (left) with Cabinet Ministers Clement (centre) and Paradis, tour CAE’s Montreal plant to announce the government’s \$250 million ‘investment’ in one of the world’s most profitable war industries. This handout, they said, would “strengthen Canada’s workforce.” Six weeks later, CAE laid off 700 workers!

Canada Pension Plan Investments in CAE

(in millions)

| | |
|------|------|
| 2009 | \$24 |
| 2008 | \$52 |
| 2007 | \$68 |
| 2006 | \$46 |
| 2004 | \$31 |

technologies”⁹⁷ for dozens of kinds of warplanes and military helicopters.

The company’s 2009 disclosure statement to Canada’s Commissioner of Lobbying frankly notes that “Ninety per cent of CAE’s C\$1.4 billion annual revenues are derived from worldwide exports” and that it is

“a global leader in the design of sophisticated military training systems for air, land and sea applications, having supplied the defence forces of more than 30 nations with military training systems and services.”⁹⁸

Among CAE’s most infamous systems are high-tech flight simulators of which it “has long been the world’s leading supplier.”⁹⁹ These devices, used by pilots, weapons specialists and other air crew, are part of what CAE calls its strategy for “Staying at the Cutting Edge.”¹⁰⁰ Flight simulators have a two-

the world’s deadliest weapons systems in devastatingly destructive attacks.

CAE is handsomely rewarded by the Canadian government for its important work in readying dozens of the world’s military forces for warfare. For instance, during fiscal year 2008, CAE reported received \$11.3 million from Revenue Canada and \$52.2 million from the Department of Industry’s Technology Partnership Canada program.¹⁰² In its record with the Commissioner of Lobbying, CAE also noted that it expected to get more government funding in 2009. It was, of course, correct.

On March 31, 2009, the Canadian government revealed a massive “investment” of \$250 million in Canada’s top military enterprise, CAE. This quarter billion in tax dollars—ostentatiously publicized on March 31 by Industry Minister Clement—was in aid

of a CAE project called “Falcon,” an appropriately predatory name. Clement brandished the project as a way to “expand the company’s technological capabilities by allowing it to develop new simulation tools and products for the civil aviation and defence markets.”¹⁰³

Media announcements about this huge cash transfer were accompanied by photographs of a positively beaming Clement. In one image, the Minister is seated within a CAE simulator shaking hands with CAE’s president, CEO and chief lobbyist, Robert

Reuters story revealed that CAE was in fact slashing 700 employees from its talented workforce.¹⁰⁷ Most of these laid off workers are in Montreal, at the very site of Minister Clement’s joyful gladhanding photo op.

One might imagine that things must be awfully grim over at CAE for it to be cutting 10% of its workforce. But this isn’t the case. As *Reuters* reported, CAE’s “fourth-quarter earnings...were C\$51.3 million...up 9.1 percent from C\$47 million...a year earlier.” Neither were CAE’s revenues down. In fact, they had just risen 19.7 percent to \$438.8

Some Lessons Learned from an Uneven Playing Field

According to official narratives perpetuated in plentiful government media releases extolling the benefits of “cutting edge” war technologies, or by the websites cranked out by the corporate beneficiaries of this federal largesse, or even by reviews from the cheerleaders for military industrial development that can be found throughout the daily tripe of mainstream media, the countless foreign civilians that are victimised by war remain forever unreckoned. They are nigh on unheard, invisible and presumed worthless.

This human toll of Canadian war technology is never tallied when government, business or the press calculate the supposed value of pouring billions of tax dollars into the coffers of military industries. So, because the innocent victims of Canadian-supplied wars are silently swept under the rug, citizens who empathise with their plight feel a moral and social responsibility to help make their voices heard. We pool our personal resources and try to push our way against the mainstream current. Such was the case in the public effort to expose CANSEC 2009 and the elitist politics of war profiteering that it symbolises. In examining this effort, we can see that there were numerous inequalities and imbalances inherent in the struggle.

In one corner, fighting to promote CANSEC and the arms trade, there are the staff lobbyists and professional PR experts from CADSI—the institutional embodiment of raw corporate militarism. Strengthened by ample private and public funding, this business association represents the brute muscle of arms manufacturers. Backed by dues from 800 of Canada’s most successful war-related companies, and subsidised by liberal disbursements regularly doled out from the federal government’s kitty, CADSI also received virtual in-kind donations from the City of Ottawa’s legal department, administrative staff and police force.

In the other corner, assorted volunteers from diverse citizens’ groups and religious organisations, came together to speak out on behalf of those countless innocent civilians

CAE is a global leader in the design of sophisticated military training and rehearsal systems for air-, land- and sea-based weapons. CAE has built high-tech flight simulators for at least two dozen different kinds of US war planes and military helicopters used in the destruction of Iraq since 2003.



Brown. In another photo, accompanied by Minister Paradis of Public Works and Government Services, Clement is grinning ear to ear as he waves to a few applauding employees at CAE’s Montreal facilities. (See opposite page.) With them once again is Brown, the CAE boss, who is a former military officer turned government bureaucrat who has been responsible for CAE’s lobbying efforts since 2005.¹⁰⁴ (Brown reached the level of Assistant Deputy Minister between 1982 and 1987.¹⁰⁵)

The government’s PR efforts predictably assured taxpayers that our six-figure “investment” would

“contribute to high-quality employment opportunities, [and] strengthen Canada’s workforce with talented scientists, engineers and researchers.”¹⁰⁶

However, only six weeks later, a

million. What’s more, this company happily “closed the quarter with a backlog of C\$3.2 billion in orders, up from C\$2.9 billion a year earlier.”¹⁰⁸ CAE military contracts totalled \$1.1 billion in the quarter, while its civil aviation unit signed contracts worth almost half a billion.¹⁰⁹ CAE was doing so well that, despite labour cut backs, some might have seen this as a good news story.

But was everyone overjoyed that our government had ploughed another \$250 million into CAE? Certainly not those 700 unemployed workers and their families, or the taxpayers who financed the whole “cutting edge” fiasco. But, also—lest we forget—there are the multitudes of poor at the receiving end of all those sharp CAE-linked weapons systems used in the war zones of Iraq, Afghanistan, Gaza, etc. Surely their lives must count for something.

who are the daily roadkill of the world's ravaging war machines. Although our grassroots challenge to CANSEC represented unmistakable public interests in peace and security, we could not expect to receive government donations, subsidies or investments derived from our own taxes. Similarly, the idea of receiving corporate sponsorships for such a campaign would be a laughable.

But setting aside all of these legal and fiscal imbalances, even the rules of engagement in this contest seemed fixed to ensure a victory for those vested private interests that accrue vast riches from war. Well-heeled outfits like CADSI need never tromp the

ready staged enough of these experiments in truth? For instance, public opinion polls have already clearly shown that most Canadians do not support their government's support for the US-led war in Afghanistan,¹¹⁰ let alone the destruction of Iraq.

If CADSI, and the private enterprises they front for, want the public to grubstake them with tax money and other community resources for their efforts to feed US-led coups, wars and bombing campaigns, is it not up to them to demonstrate that the supposed value of such faraway exercises in mass murder can be justified? (As if the slaughter of innocent people could ever be

If only we organized larger protests. If only politicians had the facts.... Then, they would understand. Then, they would end these senseless wars and we could all live in a peaceful world that respects the public's overwhelming desire for peace.

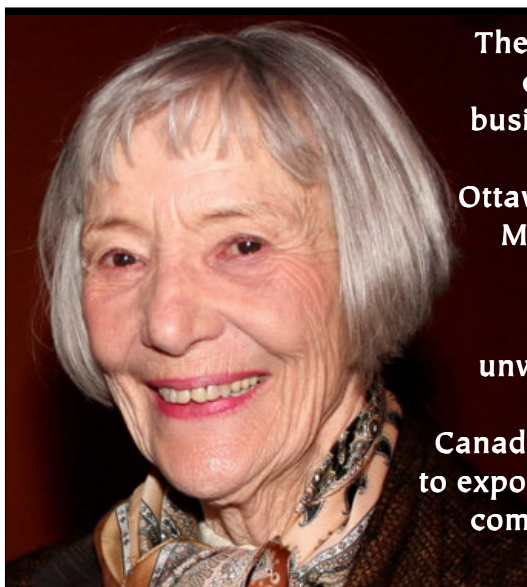
But no matter how much we do, or how well we perform the media dances that are expected of us, our efforts are never sufficient to do the trick.

The reason for our apparent "failure" is not that we need to provide politicians and bureaucrats with more information, or that we needed to impress them with more people signing petitions, writing letters or waving signs at rallies. The problem is, tragically, far deeper than that.

The reality is that mainstream politicians know all too well which side their bread is buttered on, and it is generally *not* on the side that favours peace. Politicians have it on good authority from the media, and from their friends and allies in the military and corporate worlds, that war is often very good for business. And, of course, it *is*. It is *damned* good, and therein lies the very root of our predicament.

War is not some insane or senseless behaviour. War is a cold and calculated means to overthrow governments that get in the way of our business interests. And, it is a way of maintaining the power of business-friendly regimes that allow access to their markets, and their natural resources, and their cheap labour. As such, investing in the tools of war is a fabulous way to accumulate wealth, not simply because military industries are themselves extremely profitable, but because the products that they make are used to facilitate wars that make so many other businesses profitable as well.

Therefore, the struggle to budge hard-set political minds is often beyond futile; it can be a waste of the peace movement's breath and energy. Such was the case with a single-minded effort limited merely to convincing a majority on Ottawa Council to vote in favour of upholding the City's two-decade long ban on facilitating war industry trade shows. The real goal of our struggle was not simply to win enough votes on Council. That in itself was a lost cause and, as such, it was a sure-



The City of Ottawa's recent decision to facilitate the business of war was a rude gesture of disrespect to Ottawa's much-loved former Mayor, and COAT mentor, Marion Dewar.

In remembrance of her unwavering spirit, activists will continue to oppose Canada's military exports and to expose this country's largest commercial pageant of war, CANSEC.

streets filling petitions to selfishly demand that their arms shows be held at publicly-financed venues. Nor must CADSI personnel rally citizens to lobby in support of corporate welfare for the already lucrative trade in instruments of death and their accessories. And, when have Canada's military privateers ever been required to organize large public events to demonstrate that they enjoy popular backing for their free-wheeling international weapons deals and their enjoyment of unrestricted military exports to fuel the US war machine?

The peace movement however is continually expected to jump through elaborate hoops to prove, once and for all, that the world is not flat and that ordinary peace-loving people do not want to bankroll war racketeers. Such expectations seem totally unfair. Why must we repeatedly demonstrate such obvious realities? Have activists not al-

justified by some overriding Canadian interest.) But war industries—and their kowtowing apologists in public office—need not prove anything of the sort. Governments routinely operate as if their chief responsibility is to help fill corporate larders. Although lining the pockets of their friends in the big business of war—like Bristol, CAE and CMC—is always presented as a public good, popular support for such hand-outs need never be demonstrated. Such munificence is simply viewed as an underlying reality about how our peculiar democratic system works, whether people like it or not.

On the other hand, because the peace movement is always expected to prove that it enjoys public support, many exasperated activists can often be heard expressing such refrains as: *If only we had more names on petitions. If only people wrote more letters.*

fire trap to set us up for a depressing and demoralising failure.

Our real goal was to raise public awareness and to build a stronger community of opposition and resistance to Canada's despicable role in the international arms trade. The underlying issues at stake in this greater struggle are not decided by local governments but by federal politicians who make Canada's war policies and who pull the purse strings to dispense our nation's common wealth to private industries that are fuelling international wars.

By thinking globally and acting locally, we *did* achieve many important successes. Despite the disempowering vote at Ottawa Council, we *did* raise public awareness and we *did* build the movement to oppose war. And, when future elections roll around, more people will have a better understanding of the need to work toward replacing the servile corporate-minded politicians that are working—in all levels of government—to promote war profiteering.

To thousands of citizens engaged in local grassroots efforts to oppose Canada's role in wars, the City of Ottawa's recent affront to peace was a rude gesture of disrespect to the City's much-loved former Mayor, and COAT mentor, Marion Dewar.¹¹ Shortly before her untimely demise last fall, Marion expressed her resolute commitment to join COAT in opposing the return of CANSEC—and other such military marketeering events—to Ottawa property. In remembrance and recognition of her unfaltering spirit, activists will continue to struggle against Canada's largest commercial pageant of war.

When flatbed trucks laden with large armoured battle vehicles destined for war once again roll through the streets of Ottawa's quiet downtown neighbourhoods on their way to the outdoor display areas of Ottawa's fairgrounds, we'll be there.

And, when hundreds of this country's top military exporters begin again to set up their marketing stalls inside Ottawa's main publicly-funded exposition halls, we'll be there.

And, whether or not you are in Ottawa next June, please join us during the next round in this ongoing struggle to expose Canada's largest manifestation of the military-industrial complex.

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Mainstream politicians know which side their bread is buttered on, and it is not on the side that favours peace. They have it on good authority from the media, military and corporate worlds, that war is good for business. And, of course, war *IS* good for business. It is *damned* good. And therein lies the very root of the anti-war movement's predicament.

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109. Ibid.
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111. Remembering Marion
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Fuelling Wars! Canadian Arms Exports at Work

By Richard Sanders, coordinator, Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade

Between 2003 and 2006, Canadian military exports—totalling at least \$7.4 billion—were sold to 88 countries. One in particular—the United States—bought almost three quarters of Canada's known military exports.

During this four-year period (for which the latest data is available) the US waged wars in both Afghanistan and Iraq. In 2004, the US also led the military invasion and occupation of Haiti, overthrowing its democracy and helping enforce an illegal "regime change" that empowered a brutal unelected dictatorship. In each case, the US brought together and led multinational coalitions of armed forces.

To analyse Canada's role in fuelling wars, it is essential to examine this country's military exports to the US and to those US-led allies that waged major armed conflicts. While Canada's military exports have always been focused on supplying US institutions of war, 55 other countries received these exports between 2003 and 2006 while they deployed troops and equipment to US-led military conflicts.

When one includes Canadian military exports to countries fighting major armed conflicts¹ within their own borders, the total number of recipient governments reaches 62. This means that almost 70% of the countries receiving Canadian military exports, during the period in question, were engaged in significant armed hostilities.

Even more damning is the fact that Canadian military exports to these 62 warring nations accounted for an astonishing 93% (\$6.8 billion) of the total value of Canada's known military exports during those four years. (See pie chart.)

However, in pretended ignorance of this reality, the "export control policy guidelines mandated by Cabinet," state that "Canada closely controls the export of military goods and technology to countries...involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities."² Furthermore, the most recent report on military exports from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) begins by proclaiming that:

"A key priority of Canada's foreign policy is the maintenance of peace and security. To this end, the Government of Canada strives to ensure that Canadian military exports are not prejudicial to peace, security or stability in any region of the world or within any country."³

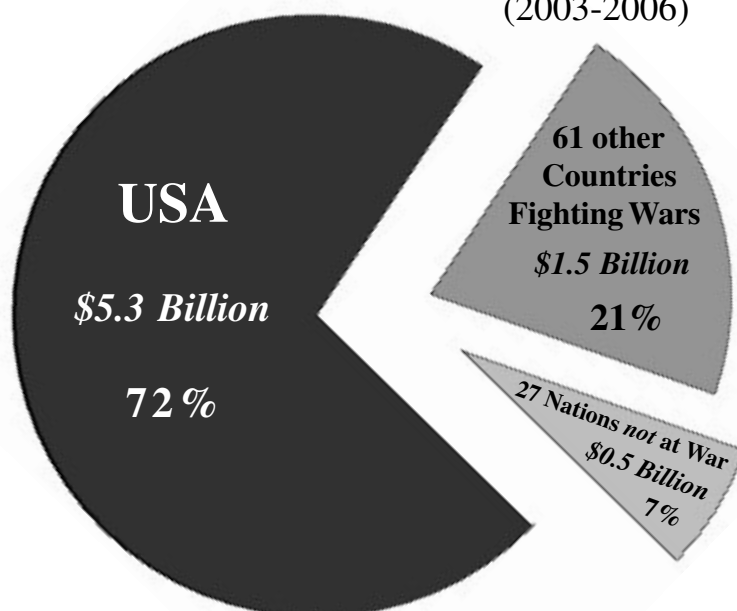
Supplying the US War Machine

DFAIT's military export reports have always suffered from serious flaws. Most significantly, these reports have never disclosed any data on Canadian military exports to the US!

As an integral part of the "North American Military Industrial Base," Canadian arms manufacturers are so thoroughly absorbed into the US war economy that the Pentagon has generally treated our military producers as if they were domestic US industries. For its part, the Canadian government requires military exporters to procure special permits for all foreign sales, *except those destined for the US!*

Coupled with this free flow in weapons-related technology to the US, is the fact that our government has liter-

Recipients of Canada's Military Exports (2003-2006)



Between 2003 and 2006, 93% of Canada's known military exports went to 62 countries that had troops fighting in major armed conflicts. During that period, one warring country alone—the US—purchased almost 3/4 of the products and services that were exported by Canadian war industries.

ally handed out billions in grants and unpaid loans to Canada's highly-profitable war industries.⁵ Under Canada-US trade agreements, these subsidies are allowed in only two sectors—military production and energy. To fuel its many wars, the Pentagon is glad to take advantage of this free and easy access to publicly-funded Canadian war industries.

The Canadian government's eagerness to promote and support military exports to the US is amply evidenced online. The very first link on the Canadian government's "Sell2USGov" web page—called "U.S. Federal Departments and Specialized Markets"—is the US "Department of Defense." In this and a myriad of other ways, our government promotes exports to all branches of the US military, various spy agencies, the US Defense Logistics Agency, the US National Security Agency and US Missile Defense Agency.

Thanks in no small part to the Canadian government's generous support to domestic war industries that are always eager to tap into the US market, Canadian products are deeply embedded in most major US weapons systems. Canadian technology has therefore played a significant part in all of the wars, invasions, bombing campaigns and regime changes led by the US.

Between 2003 and 2006, Canada exported \$6.9 billion in military goods and services to countries then fighting in Afghanistan, Iraq and/or Haiti. This was 92.7% of Canada's total military exports. The US share of Canada's exports to countries fighting in these three conflicts was 78%.

This article continues on page 24.

Canadian Military Exports to Countries with Troops Fighting in Major Armed Conflicts (2003-2006)

| Countries | Canadian Military Exports | | | Troops Deployed in Major Armed Conflicts | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2003-2005 | 2006 | 2003-2006 | Afghanistan | Iraq | Haiti | Internal Wars |
| Armenia | - | 5,265 | 5,265 | | ✓ | | |
| Australia | 271,506,169 | 51,804,263 | 323,310,432 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Belgium | 15,770,734 | 14,463,521 | 30,234,255 | ✓ | | | |
| Bosnia Herzegovina | - | 10,270 | 10,270 | | ✓ | | |
| Brazil | 5,806,964 | 738,800 | 6,545,764 | | | ✓ | |
| Chile | 3,280,023 | 5,515,116 | 8,795,139 | | | ✓ | |
| Colombia | 2,058,303 | 1,177,088 | 3,235,391 | | | | ✓ |
| Czech Republic | 304,961 | 347,537 | 652,498 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Denmark | 20,739,314 | 763,156 | 21,502,470 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Estonia | 53,976 | - | 53,976 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Finland | 3,720,711 | 4,205,082 | 7,925,793 | ✓ | | | |
| France | 39,776,637 | 14,575,798 | 54,352,435 | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Georgia | - | 15,442 | 15,442 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Germany | 30,612,034 | 15,605,755 | 46,217,789 | ✓ | | | |
| Greece | 11,775,423 | 8,421,944 | 20,197,367 | ✓ | | | |
| Hungary | - | 1,600 | 1,600 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Iceland | 6,602 | 13,509 | 20,111 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| India | 960,793 | 692,872 | 1,653,665 | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Indonesia | 32,000 | 115,680 | 147,680 | | | | ✓ |
| Iraq | 20,188 | - | 20,188 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Israel | 4,679,679 | 994,653 | 5,674,332 | | | | ✓ |
| Italy | 32,209,842 | 7,186,305 | 39,396,147 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Japan | 19,434,092 | 9,713,192 | 29,147,284 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Jordan | 405,102 | 6,580 | 411,682 | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Korea (South) | 82,548,712 | 18,374,365 | 100,923,077 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Latvia | 212,846 | 87,558 | 300,404 | | ✓ | | |
| Malaysia | 29,802,290 | 784,668 | 30,586,958 | | | ✓ | |
| Mexico | 2,128,564 | 15,573 | 2,144,137 | | | | ✓ |
| Mongolia | 1,234 | - | 1,234 | | ✓ | | |
| Morocco | 668,493 | 2,549 | 671,042 | | | ✓ | |
| Netherlands | 24,550,126 | 13,381,503 | 37,931,629 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| New Zealand | 257,855,517 | 11,956,408 | 269,811,925 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Nicaragua | 389,052 | 44,698 | 433,750 | | ✓ | | |
| Nigeria | 94,800 | - | 94,800 | | | | ✓ |
| Norway | 26,716,748 | 4,678,458 | 31,395,206 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Peru | 2,715 | 17,309 | 20,024 | | | ✓ | |
| Philippines | - | 22,706 | 22,706 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Poland | 11,062 | 20,235 | 31,297 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Portugal | 605,053 | 75,465 | 680,518 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Romania | 1,000 | 2,142,457 | 2,143,457 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Russia | 2,915 | 55,710 | 58,625 | | | | ✓ |
| Serbia & Montenegro | 1,412 | - | 1,412 | | | | ✓ |
| Slovakia | - | 58,5927 | 58,5927 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Singapore | 31,884,476 | 2,315,731 | 34,200,207 | | ✓ | | |
| Spain | 11,987,704 | 7,552,848 | 19,540,552 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Sri Lanka | 28,058 | 57,412 | 85,470 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sweden | 22,743,054 | 12,565,098 | 35,308,152 | ✓ | | | |
| Switzerland | 3,622,996 | 1,485,486 | 5,108,482 | ✓ | | | |
| Thailand | 5,800,083 | 378,335 | 6,178,418 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Turkey | 2,643,474 | 5,220,415 | 7,863,889 | ✓ | | | |
| Ukraine | - | - | 42,400 | | ✓ | | |
| United Arab Emir. | 5,303,276 | 4,428,314 | 9,731,590 | ✓ | | | |
| UK | 258,210,911 | 80,151,594 | 338,362,505 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| US | 4,001,000,000 | 1,333,000,000 | 5,334,000,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Totals | 5,219,769,568 | 1,635,774,250 | 6,867,786,768 | 6,768,511,152 | 6,590,720,895 | 5,455,009,066 | 19,316,824 |
| US Share of Totals | 76.7% | 81.5% | 77.7% | 78.8% | 80.9% | 97.8% | 0% |

Internal Counterinsurgency Wars

Canadian war industries also export to governments fighting major armed conflicts within their own borders. However, this fuelling of internal counterinsurgency wars is negligible when compared to Canada's role in equipping foreign troops fighting wars *outside* their borders.

Between 2003 and 2006, 12 governments received Canadian military exports while they engaged in major armed conflicts within their boundaries: Colombia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, Serbia & Montenegro, Sri Lanka and Thailand. These exports totalled a mere \$12 million over those four years. This was only about 1/6 of 1% of Canada's total known military exports to countries at war during that period.

Among the twelve governments waging "Internal Wars," four also had some troops deployed to either Afghanistan, Iraq and/or Haiti between 2003 and 2006.

Ploughshares: A very different analysis

In an article called "Fuelling Wars?", Ernie Regehr, a co-founder and former executive-director of Project Ploughshares, provides a very different analysis from the COAT research which shows that 93% of Canada's recent military exports went to countries at war. Although using the same DFAIT data on Canadian exports, Regehr's article begins with the encouraging view that: "In contrast to the United States, Canada largely manages to avoid exporting major Canadian military commodities directly to countries at war."

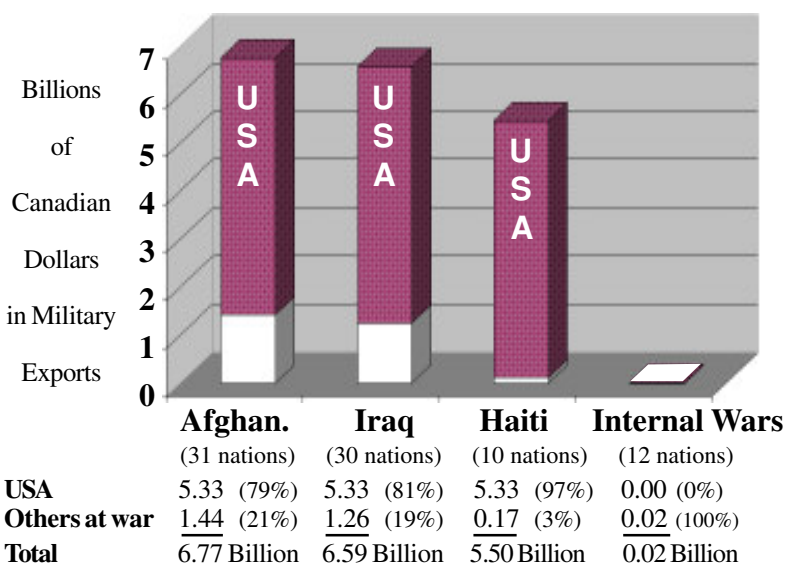
This view is based on an error in defining which countries are "at war." The analysis is correct if one only counts countries defined by Ploughshares as those "hosting" wars, which excludes all countries deploying troops to foreign wars. This approach is found in Ploughshares' documents like *On the Record: An audit of Canada's report on military exports, 2003-05*. It states that in respect to whether Canada is living up to its promise to control military exports to "countries involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities," "it is possible to assess the record of Canadian military exports from 2003 to 2005 against the states affected by armed conflict as reported in Project Ploughshares' *Armed Conflicts Report* during the three-year period."⁴

Although these annual Ploughshares' reports all list countries "hosting armed conflicts on their territory," they *do not list* the many *other* countries waging major wars *outside* their borders. This is what created the unfortunate blind spot used by Regehr to present the opinion that few Canadian military exports are going "to countries at war."

In "Fuelling Wars?", Regehr notes that between 2003 and 2005, "Canada sold to 11 of the 28 countries that were at war according to the Ploughshares annual Armed Conflicts Report." But, the 28 countries listed by Ploughshares were those which they said were "hosting" wars. Ploughshares' list did not include the US, UK or dozens of other countries collectively deploying thousands of troops to foreign wars.

Regehr goes on to say that between 2003 and 2005: "Total Canadian sales (to non-US customers)...reached \$1.69 billion, of which \$13.6 million went to countries in conflict—in other words, **less than 1 percent of Canadian military exports went to countries in conflict** dur-

Canadian Military Exports to Countries Fighting in Iraq, Afghanistan, Haiti and Internal Wars (2003-2006)



Between 2003 and 2006, Canada exported \$6.9 billion in military goods and services to countries that were fighting in Afghanistan, Iraq and/or Haiti. This was 92.7% of Canada's total military exports. The US share of Canada's military exports to countries fighting in these three conflicts was 78%.

ing those three years... And, as a proportion of total Canadian military exports (including sales to the US), the proportion going to countries in conflict would be **less than 1/2 of 1 percent (of course, if the US were included as a country in conflict, re its forces in Iraq, then more than half of all Canadian exports should be reported as going to countries at war).**" (Emphasis added)


There should, of course, be no question about including the US in a list of "countries at war." Regehr neglects to mention any of the dozens of other countries—aided by Canadian technology—that waged war in Iraq. What's more, he makes no reference to Haiti or Afghanistan. Although the Afghan War has drawn troops from almost all NATO nations, no NATO members appear in his analysis because they are not "hosting" wars and are therefore not considered "at war" or "in conflict." By only counting Canada's arms exports to countries "hosting" wars, Regehr contends that our government is doing a good job keeping military products away warring nations. But, as COAT research shows, 93% of Canada's military exports between 2003 and 2006 were sold to 62 countries (not just the 11 noted by Regehr) that were helping to wage the world's biggest wars.

References

1. "Major armed conflict" is where 1000+ are killed per year.
2. *Report on Exports of Military Goods from Canada 2006*. DFAIT, 2009. www.international.gc.ca
3. *Report on Exports of Military Goods from Canada 2003-2005*. DFAIT, 2007. www.international.gc.ca
4. Kenneth Epps and Kyle Gossen, *On the Record*, p.25. Project Ploughshares, 2009. www.ploughshares.ca
5. Richard Sanders, "A Brief Overview of Industry Canada's Corporate Hand-Outs," *Press for Conversion!* Oct. 2003, pp.44-45. coat.ncf.ca/our_magazine/links/52/52-44-45.pdf

Canada's Top 40 War Industries:

Links to CANSEC and the Canadian Assoc. of Defence & Security Industries (CADSI)

| Rank | | Top Ranking Canadian War Industry (Source: <i>Canadian Defence Review</i> magazine) | Location | CADSI | | | CANSEC Military Exhibition 2009 | Member | Exhibitor | Sponsor |  Military Products and Services |
|------|----|--|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | Lockheed Martin Canada | Ontario = 21 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Shipborne command & control, airborne sensors and electronic warfare... |
| 0 | 0 | | Quebec = 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | | BC = 7 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 8 | | Nova Scotia = 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Alberta = 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Manitoba = 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | | Kanata, ON | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3 | | Ottawa, ON | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 4 | CAE | Toronto, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Simulation technologies for military training, rehearsal, and weapons design. |
| 4 | 1 | General Dynamics Land Systems-Canada | London, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | | | | | Manufactures, services and refurbishes numerous land and amphibious weapons such as tank-like, wheeled armoured vehicles, trucks and jeeps. |
| 5 | 6 | Raytheon Canada | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Radar, optical products, avionics, simulators and naval weapons systems. |
| 6 | 7 | Meggitt Defence Sys. Cda | Medicine Hat, AB | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Target drones for live-fire weapons testing, including for missile defence. |
| 7 | 11 | Boeing Canada | Winnipeg, MB | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Aircraft parts, instruments, guided missiles and armaments training devices. |
| 8 | 15 | MDA | Richmond, BC | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Satellite systems for military and intelligence in tracking and targeting. |
| 9 | 9 | Bombardier | Dorval, QC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Aircraft for specialised military use as well as NATO military flight training |
| 10 | 16 | Top Aces Consulting | Pointe-Claire, QC | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Training in aggressor fighter & electronic warfare tactics for military pilots. |
| 11 | 5 | General Dynamics Canada | Nepean, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Command, control, communications, intelligence, surveillance & reconnaissance. |
| 12 | 10 | Rheinmetall Canada | St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, QC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Missile systems, remotely-operated vehicle-mounted weapons, aerial drones for target acquisition, and sensor/weapons management systems. |
| 13 | 8 | Thales Canada | St-Laurent, QC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Command & control, thermal imaging, multiband radios, modelling/simulation |
| 14 | 27 | Cascade Aerospace | Abbotsford, BC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Military aircraft fleet management, maintenance, refit and support services. |
| 15 | 12 | NGRAIN | Vancouver, BC | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Interactive 3D graphics, simulation, visualization and training systems. |
| 16 | 17 | Esterline-CMC Electronics | Kanata, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Military avionics, communications, navigation & enhanced vision systems. |
| 17 | 21 | DEW Engineering | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Armour & equipment to refit military vehicles, command posts and shelters. |
| 18 | - | IMP Aerospace | Halifax, NS | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Airframe and structural components; electrical and electronic components. |
| 19 | 13 | SNC-Lavalin | Montreal, QC | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Constructing, maintaining & servicing naval vessels and remote military bases. |
| 20 | - | Victoria Shipyards | Victoria, BC | ✓ ¹ | | | | | | | Construction, maintenance, repair, conversion, and dry docking of warships |
| 21 | 19 | Field Aviation | Calgary, AB | ✓ | | | | | | | Aircraft repair and overhaul, engineering and component manufacturing. |
| 22 | 22 | DRS Technologies Canada | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Communications, electro-optics, electronic warfare simulation and training. |
| 23 | 23 | Avcorp Industries | Richmond, BC | ✓ | | | | | | | Designs and builds major composite and metallic military aircraft structures. |
| 24 | - | Skylink Aviation | Toronto, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Heavy-lift transport planes and helicopters in Asia, Middle East and Africa. |
| 25 | 20 | Ultra Electronics Cda Def. | Dartmouth, NS | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Military radio communications, electronic warfare and sonar systems. |
| 26 | - | General Dynamics OTS Cda | Le Gardeur, QC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | | | | | Small to large calibre ammunition, grenades, rockets and pyrotechnics. |
| 27 | 28 | Bell Helicopter Textron Cda | Mirabel, QC | ✓ | | | | | | | Builds light-, intermediate- and medium-sized 2- and 4-blade helicopters. |
| 28 | 37 | Revision Eyewear | Montreal, QC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Designs and develops ballistic eyewear for military and tactical clients. |
| 29 | 31 | Calian Technologies | Kanata, ON | ✓ | ✓ ² | | | | | | Computer systems, aerospace products, training and simulation services. |
| 30 | 33 | MMIST | Stittsville, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Unmanned aerial drones for cargo, surveillance, search & rescue and resupply. |
| 31 | 29 | Irving Shipbuilding | Halifax, NS | ✓ ² | ✓ ² | | | | | | Designs, engineers, constructs, repairs, overhauls and refits military vessels. |
| 32 | 26 | Colt Canada | Kitchener, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Military automatic & semiautomatic assault rifles, chain guns and munitions. |
| 33 | - | Acron Capability Eng. | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Live, virtual & constructive simulation and modelling for training/rehearsal. |
| 34 | 35 | EDS Canada | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | | | | | | | Data technology, cybersecurity, command & control systems, mission planning |
| 35 | 30 | Pratt & Whitney Canada | Longueuil, QC | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Designs and builds turbo-fan, -prop and -shaft engines for military aircraft. |
| 36 | 25 | IBM Canada | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Computer systems, software, storage systems and microelectronics. |
| 37 | 24 | Gallium Software | Kanata, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Software for mission-critical visual displays used in air and missile defence. |
| 38 | 38 | General Kinetics Eng. | Brampton, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Suspension systems, shock absorbers & parts for including military vehicles. |
| 39 | - | General Dynamics C4 Sys. | Ottawa, QC | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | ✓ ¹ | | | | | Military command & control, secure communications, information systems. |
| 40 | - | ISE Group of Companies | PortCoquillam, BC | ✓ | | | | | | | Remotely-operated underwater vehicles and space-based robotic systems. |
| - | 14 | Xwave | Ottawa, ON | ✓ ¹ | ✓ ¹ | ✓ ¹ | | | | | Produces real-time software/systems for military training and simulation. |
| - | 18 | Washington Marine Group | N.Vancouver, BC | ✓ | | | | | | | Designs, constructs, overhauls, repairs, maintains and refurbishes warships. |
| - | 32 | Rolls Royce Canada | Lachine, QC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Manufacture, repair, testing and overhaul of engines for military aircraft. |
| - | 34 | Honeywell Canada | Mississauga, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Aerospace electronics like engine and fuel control systems and instruments. |
| - | 36 | TeraXion | Quebec, QC | ✓ | | | | | | | Optical systems for laser weapons, remote sensing and communications. |
| - | 39 | EADS Composites Atlantic | Lunenburg, NS | ✓ ¹ | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | | | | | Rocket cases, launch tubes, nose cones, drone structures, sonars, aerial targets. |
| - | 40 | OSI Geospatial | Kanata, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | Geospatial intelligence software/systems for tactical, strategic operations. |

Notes: 1. Denotes involvement of the listed corporation's parent company in CADSI and CANSEC 2. Denotes involvement of a subsidiary company.

Canadian Military Exports, War Crimes in Gaza and the CANSEC Arms Bazaar

By Richard Sanders, Coordinator, Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade.

Many concerned Canadians watched in horror as some of the world's deadliest military aircraft attacked the densely populated Palestinian neighbourhoods of Gaza. Shocked by media images, we looked on from half a world away, as multi-million dollar warplanes launched seemingly endless quantities of munitions against a besieged people.

Already devastated by the Israeli government's blockade that imposed a stranglehold on food, medicine and humanitarian supplies, more than 1,380 Gazans—including 431 children—were killed in the late-2008/early-2009 onslaught. More than 5,300 were injured—more than half being women and children—while 22,000 homes and civic buildings were totally or partially destroyed.¹ Meanwhile, five Israeli citizens were killed by small home-made, Hamas rockets fired from Gaza.

Reaction from top Canadian officials, including Foreign Affairs Minister Lawrence Cannon, was swift and unequivocal. Hamas was condemned for causing the violence.² Then, on January 12, at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, Canada voted against a resolution calling for “urgent international action” to halt Israel’s “massive violations” of human rights.³ The sole dissenting vote came from Canada. This country’s official representative, Marius Grinius, said the UN statement “used unnecessary, unhelpful and inflammatory language” and “failed to clearly recognize that rocket fire on Israel had led to the current crisis.”⁴

To many Canadians who observed the bombing of Gaza from the safety of their peaceful homes, the destruction raining down on innocent victims seemed so distant, and so foreign, that it was incomprehensible. How could anyone accept complicity in such inhumane attacks against innocent civilians, including hundreds of children?

But this sense that peaceful Canada is a world apart, utterly separate from Gaza and other war zones, is a convenient illusion promoted by corporate media that consistently ignore this country’s very real role in such atrocities.

One of the ways that Canada is intimately linked to war crimes is through the global arms trade, and the war crimes against Gaza provide us with a jarring case in point.

Unbeknownst to most Canadians, thousands of homegrown military exporters are scattered across this country like so many razor blades hidden in a seemingly wholesome loaf of bread. While most of these companies are based in Ontario and Quebec—primarily in and around Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa—every province has its share of war manufacturers. Canada’s military industries provide an incredibly diverse range of products and services, largely for export. While some produce complete weapons systems—like small arms, air-to-ground missiles and armoured battle vehicles—most are in the business of making high-tech components. These essential parts are largely sold to the US



F-15

At least 50 Canadian war industries sold hundreds of parts to the US for these major weapons used by Israel in their attacks on Gaza’s densely-populated urban neighbourhoods.

Half these firms exhibited at the CANSEC 2009 arms bazaar in Ottawa.

Canada’s *direct* military exports to Israel were at least \$5.7 million between 2003 and 2006.



AH-64



F-16

and then assembled there into American weapons systems. Many Canadians proudly see this country as a bastion of high-tech research and development. What remains hidden is the key role played by this country’s high-tech sector in supplying the components used in many of the world’s most destructive weapons.

COAT’s Online Report

In the wake of the massacre in Gaza, the Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade (COAT) published a detailed online report with 10 data tables listing about 200 Canadian companies that equip Israel’s armed forces. This COAT report was the culmination of two months of research.

One set of tables in COAT's report focuses on fifty Canadian military exporters that provided hundreds of essential parts for US warplanes and attack helicopters used by Israel in the bombing of Gaza. The types of aircraft in question are the F-15 "Eagle," the F-16 "Fighting Falcon" and AH-64 "Apache." Two-thirds of the 50 Canadian companies that helped manufacture these US aircraft, are linked to the Canadian Association of Defence and Security Industries (CADSI). Two dozen of these CADSI members—or their Canadian parent companies—showcased military products at CADSI's arms bazaar in Ottawa, i.e., CANSEC 2009. (See table below.)

COAT's report also reveals that for many years, the Canadian government has forced taxpayers to invest their retirement savings in some of the world's biggest war industries, like Boeing and Lockheed Martin. (See tables on p.39.) These US companies make warplanes and attack helicopters that are exported to Israel. Canada Pension Plan (CPP) investments in these two global weapons makers increased more than seven fold from \$14 million in 2005, to almost \$100 million in 2006. This upsurge in CPP investments occurred in the same year that Israel launched its massive bombing campaign against Lebanon. (See table on page 28.) That attack killed about 1,200 people, mostly innocent civilians.

And, what's more, thanks to generous support from



See COAT's detailed online report

"Canadian Military Exports to Israel: War Crimes in Gaza (2008-2009)"

<http://COAT.ncf.ca/ARMX/cansec/Tables.htm>

the Canadian government, this country's taxpayers have also had to hand over about \$4 billion to war manufacturers in publicly-funded "investments" over the past three decades.⁵ So, not only are thousands of Canadian employees and shareholders contributing to the technology of war, so too are millions of unwitting taxpayers and CPP contributors.

A recent example of this government largesse was Canada's \$52.3 million "investment" in CMC, a highly profitable war industry that operates in Montreal and Ottawa. The announcement came on January 13, 2009, the day after Canada stood alone in voting against the aforementioned UN human rights resolution condemning Israel for bombing Gaza. On that same day, Israeli forces killed dozens of Gazans, including at least 11 children and three women.⁶ (For more on government handouts to CMC, see pp.15-16.)

But CMC is only one among hundreds of Canadian military exporters that are deeply complicit in the production of major US weapons systems. Many of these so-called "defence" industries benefit when targets like Gaza erupt in flames and US-made weapons need to be replaced or refurbished.

COAT's report on Canadian military equipment used by the Israeli armed forces, also exposes that another 140 Canadian military firms have exported their wares *directly* to Israel. Fifty one of these exporters have held membership in the Canadian Association of Defence and Security Industries (CADSI). These companies are listed in a table on p.27 which shows that 37% attended CADSI's CANSEC war industry bazaar in 2008 and/or 2009. COAT's online report provides many extra details about these firms, including their main military products and information about their participation on CADSI's Board of Directors and its various committees.

Other data tables in COAT's report contain information on an additional 85 Canadian military companies that have told Industry Canada that they are "actively pursuing" exports to Israel. More than one third of these have also had memberships in CADSI.

CADSI has a history of promoting Canadian military exports to Israel. In 2004, CADSI organised a "Canada/Israel Industry Partnering Mission" to "advance industrial partnerships between Canadian and Israeli companies." Speakers included Canada's Minister of National Defence, Israel's Ambassador to Canada, a representative of Israel's Ministry of Defense, and top bureaucrats from various Canadian government departments. CADSI members then held a series of 20-minute, face-to-face "Company One-on-Ones" with seven of Israel's top weapons manufacturers, namely, Elbit, Elisra, Israeli Aircraft Industries, Israeli Military Industries, Rafael, Simigon and Soltam.⁷

Canadian Exporters at CANSEC 2009 helping manufacture US Weapons used to bomb Lebanon (2006) and Gaza (2008-2009)

| Canadian War Industry | AH-64 | F-15 | F-16 | CANSEC 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|------|-------------|
| ABB Analytical | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Acron Capability Engineering | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| AlliedSignal Aerospace Canada | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ * |
| Atlantis Systems International | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| BAE Systems Canada Inc. | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Bombardier Aerospace | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Bristol Aerospace Limited | ✓ | | | ✓ * |
| CAE Inc. | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| CMC Electronics Inc. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| DRS Technologies Canada | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| ELCAN Optical Technologies | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ * |
| eNGENUITY Technologies | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ * |
| General Dynamics Canada | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Haley Industries Ltd. | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ * |
| Honeywell ASCa Inc. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IMP Group Int'l, Aerospace Division | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| L-3 Communications - Electronic Sys. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ * |
| L-3 Communications - Targa Systems | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ * |
| Luxell Technologies Inc. | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Magellan Aerospace | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Presagis | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SNC Technologies Inc. | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Virtual Prototypes | | | ✓ | ✓ * |

* The parent companies of these eight war industries were exhibitors at CANSEC 2009.

PROFITS

KILLINGS



References

1. The Palestinian Ministry of Health estimate of 1,380 Gazans killed during Israel's attacks (including 431 children) is based on body counts from hospitals. Data does not include bodies buried in collapsed homes and shelters. About 4,100 housing units were completely destroyed and 17,000 partially damaged. 92 mosques and 29 schools/educational establishments were partially or completely destroyed. Of the 5,380 injuries, 800 were women and 1,872 children. Cited in "The Second Coming of King Herod," Ken Coates, *The Spokesmen*, #109, 2009.
2. On Jan. 4, Foreign Affairs Min. Cannon demanded a "ceasefire, starting with halting of all rocket attacks on Israel. Canada maintains that the rocket attacks are the cause of this crisis." Cited by Nidal al-Mughrabi, "Israelis storm into Gaza as tanks counter rockets," *Windsor Star*, Jan. 5, 2009. www2.canada.com/windsorstar/news/story.html?id=9ad0d7bc-4e4d-4595-b611-2ef78b8771b4
Two days later, when 40 Gazan civilians at a UN school were killed by Israeli shells, former newsman Peter Kent, now Canada's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs for the Americas, said Hamas "bears the full responsibility for the deepening humanitarian tragedy." He

- blamed Hamas citing their "habit of using civilians and civilian infrastructure as shields." (Although the UN school had *not* been used by Hamas fighters.) See Campbell Clark, "Ottawa blames Hamas for civilian deaths at school," *Globe & Mail*, Jan. 6, 2009. www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20090106.wgaza-canadians07/BNStory/Front
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CPP Investments in the US Makers of Major Israeli Weapons Systems

| Weapons System | War Industry | CPP Investments (in millions of Canadian dollars) | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| AH-64 F-15 | Boeing | \$8 | \$10 | \$9 | \$71 | \$62 | \$64 | \$16 |
| F-16 | Lockheed Martin | \$5 | \$3 | \$5 | \$27 | \$37 | \$35 | \$35 |
| Totals | | \$13 | \$13 | \$14 | \$98 | \$99 | \$99 | \$51 |

Canadian Military Firms linked to the Canadian Assoc. of Defence & Security Industries (CADSI) that report Direct Exports to Israel

| Canadian Military Exporters | CADSI Member | | CANSEC Exhibitor | |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------|------------------|------|
| | Former | Current | 2008 | 2009 |
| ACE Security Laminates | ✓ | | | |
| Allen-Vanguard * | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Alphacasting | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Alt Software | ✓ | | | |
| Amphenol Canada | ✓ | | | |
| Analytic Systems | | ✓ | | |
| Bell Helicopter Textron Cda. | ✓ | | | |
| Celestica | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Clermark | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| CMC Electronics | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Consoltech | | ✓ | | |
| Current Corporation | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Dishon | ✓ | | | |
| DRS Technologies Canada | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| DuPont Canada | | ✓ | | |
| eGENUITY Technologies | | ✓ | | |
| Frontline Robotics | | ✓ | | |
| General Kinetics Engineering | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| General Starlight | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Gowling Lafleur Henderson | | ✓ | | |
| iMPath Networks | | ✓ | | |
| ITS Electronics | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| K&Y Diamond | | ✓ | | |
| Kontron Canada | ✓ | | | |
| LYRtech | ✓ | | | |
| MDA | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mecachrome Technologies | | ✓ | | |
| Meta Vision Systems | ✓ | | | |
| Metcalfe & Associates | | ✓ | | |
| MPB Technologies | | ✓ | | |
| MSE of Canada | ✓ | | | |
| MXI Security | | ✓ | | |
| Nanowave Technologies | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| PCI Geomatics | | ✓ | | |
| PDI & Harvard UGS | ✓ | | | |
| Pleora Technologies | ✓ | | | |
| Presagis | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Proparms | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Psion Teklogix | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| PwM Consulting | | ✓ | | |
| Quanser | ✓ | | | |
| Securesearch * | | ✓ | | |
| Shellcast Foundries | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Sogenti | ✓ | | | |
| Spectrum Signal Processing | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| TACO Communications | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Team Industrial Services | ✓ | | | |
| TeraXion | | ✓ | | |
| Tiger-Vac International | ✓ | | | |
| Vestshell | | ✓ | | |
| Weatherhaven | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Sources: Data on CADSI and CANSEC comes from CADSI's website. All these companies report in Industry Canada's online database ("Canadian Company Capabilities") that they have exported directly to Israel. * Company website notes direct exports to Israel's Police Force.

Banning AntiWar Art and UnBanning Arms Shows

By Richard Sanders, coordinator, Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade

It's a topsy-turvy world and Ottawa is certainly no exception. This year in the nation's capital, anti-war artwork was banned on two campuses for supposedly inciting hatred. Meanwhile, the City officially *unbanned* the hosting of international arms bazaars that pretend to promote global peace and security.

In February 2009, during the Israeli military's bombing of Gaza, administrative authorities at Carleton University banned an anti-war poster. The University of Ottawa soon followed suit. Students who dared post the offending graphic on campus to promote a series of lectures and public events during "Israeli Apartheid Week," were threatened with expulsion.

The banned art shows a military helicopter—labelled "Israel"—firing a missile at a child. The accurately-drawn aircraft is very clearly an AH-64 "Apache" attack gunship of the same type that was then being used by Israel's air force to strike civilian targets in the densely populated neighbourhoods of Gaza City.

Meanwhile, quite ironically, after a 20-year City-of-Ottawa ban on facilitating war industry trade shows, Canada's largest arms exhibition—CANSEC—was about to be held at a municipal facility. COAT research shows that CANSEC 2009 actually featured at least a dozen Canadian war industries that profited by exporting parts for the AH-64 attack helicopters. Also showcasing their wares at CANSEC this year were a dozen other Canadian war industries that had sold components for two US warplanes that were also used by Israel to strike Gaza. (See the table on page 26.)

It is beyond question that these three major US weapons systems were used by Israel to bomb Gaza. At the time, the massacre in Gaza was reported to have killed at least 1380 people, including more than 430 Gazan children.

Despite this blatant reality, Carleton's administration claimed it was Latoff's artwork—not Israel's attacks—that deserved condemnation. Carleton authorities said the graphic might "incite others to infringe [human] rights" and was "insensitive to the norms of civil discourse in a free and democratic society."

The president of Carleton University, Roseanne Runte, said the posters "were deemed ...to incite hatred." However, when 56 Carleton professors asked Runte to join them in condemning the human rights violations caused by Israel's bombing of a university in Gaza, she refused pointblank.



This year, during the bombing of Gaza—while the City of Ottawa *unbanned* war industry trade shows on municipal property—an anti-war graphic was banned by two Ottawa universities. The above artwork—banned at Carleton and the University of Ottawa—was created by Carlos Latoff, a Brazilian artist and human rights activist.



Another example of his excellent work can be seen on the cover of this issue of *Press for Conversion!*

View more of Carlos Latoff's creations at his website: latuff2.deviantart.com

Democracy under Attack at Home and Abroad: Ottawa's Mayor O'Brien, Calian Technologies and CANSEC

By Richard Sanders, coordinator, Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade

For three months this year, while peace activists were busily campaigning to oppose the use of Ottawa's publicly-funded municipal facilities for private military arms exhibitions, the City's mayor—Larry O'Brien—was on trial.

The mayor of Canada's capital city remains a board member of Calian Technologies, a prominent Ottawa-based military industry that he founded in 1982. The company is a regular exhibitor at Ottawa's annual CANSEC war show and Mayor O'Brien has unapologetically flaunted ethical guidelines by promoting the City's official support for the event.

O'Brien is one of those colourful corporate-class executives who entered the political arena by threatening to run government as if it were his own private business enterprise.

While this apparently is no crime, attempted bribery and purported influence peddling, are. These charges were lodged when a fellow right-wing mayoral candidate, Terry Kilrea, swore in a legal affidavit that O'Brien had offered him \$30,000 and a plum federal

job on the National Parole Board in exchange for withdrawing from the mayoral race in 2006.¹

Although O'Brien was acquitted on August 5,² Kilrea still maintains that he spoke the truth³ and many Ottawans remain very doubtful of O'Brien's commitment to the basic principals of local democracy.

However, there is a far more insidious and largely unspoken dimension to this chronicle of O'Brien's perceived willingness to undermine elections. This hidden aspect of the O'Brien narrative, which the corporate news has not deigned to report, has to do with how Canadian military industries—like O'Brien's very own Calian Technologies—supply scores of high-tech products and services for wars that undermine democracy in various countries around the world.

Like the unseen subsurface mass of an iceberg, this is the much larger yet invisible saga of how Canadian military industries profit from the big business of equipping those whose professional occupation is to wage war. In practical terms, for Canadian war industries, this means supplying what some indiscreetly call the "US war machine." That's because about three



quarters of all Made-in-Canada military hardware is exported and 80% of those exports are sold, without any federal restrictions, to the United States.

Once south of the border, Canadian technology—much of it in the form of high-tech components—is assembled into complete, American weapons systems. Although some of these major weapons are then exported to other governments, they are—for the most part—used in whatever war, or wars, the US is then waging. This usually means either some convenient "regime change" (to physically topple an unwanted foreign government) or "regime maintenance" (to help business-friendly governments retain their iron grip on political power).

Calian is one of these lucrative Canadian military industries. It supplies software, training, personnel and high-technology components and support services to the world's biggest institutions of war. Each of its various subsidiaries is deeply ensconced in the business of war. Let's take a brief look at a few examples of the Calian contracts that have aided and abetted the planning and waging of large-scale armed conflicts around the world.

IF YOU DON'T COME TO DEMOCRACY

B-52

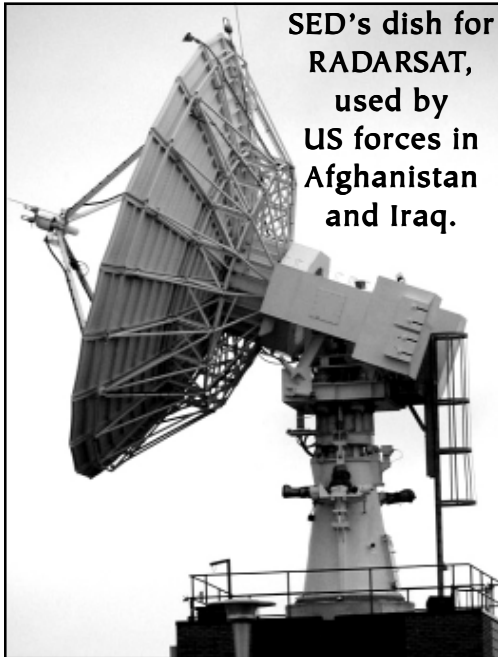
Canadian War Industries helping build B-52s

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Alt Software | | |
| Alta Precision | | |
| CMC Electronics | ✓ | ✓ |
| Curtiss-Wright Controls | ✓ | ✓ |
| General Dynamics Cda. | ✓ | ✓ |
| Heroux Devtek | ✓ | |
| Lynch Dynamics | | |
| Presagis | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sparton Electronics | ✓ | |
| Technologies Harness | ✓ | |

DEMOCRACY WILL COME TO YOU

SED Systems

SED Systems is a wholly-owned division of Calian Technologies, based in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. It provides ground services for various satellites including those used by US intelligence and military institutions.



SED's dish for RADARSAT, used by US forces in Afghanistan and Iraq.

RADARSAT 1 and 2

SED has been under contract since 1995 to "control and monitor the RADARSAT-1" satellite. SED also provides "flight operations services to the RADARSAT-2 mission."⁴ SED's pivotal role in the ongoing operations of these state-of-the-art satellites is important because RADARSAT is probably Canada's single-most important technological contribution to the militarisation of space and to U.S. warfighting in general. It cost Canadian taxpayers more than one billion dollars to produce the RADARSAT systems, which are the world's most advanced commercial satellites. However, U.S. military and intelligence agencies are among RADARSAT's top users.

In exchange for launching RADARSAT-1 in 1995, the U.S. government directly controls 15% of this satellite's total observation time. The Pentagon has used RADARSAT-1 data for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance operations during the wars against Yugoslavia, Afghanistan and Iraq. When the Liberal government privatised RADARSAT-1 it was handed over to Vancouver's MacDonald Det-

weiler and Association (MDA). MDA, which is a regular exhibitor at the CANSEC military trade shows, was wholly owned by Orbital Sciences, a U.S. war industry that manufactures "missile defense" rockets. (Interestingly, Liberal-cum-Conservative Cabinet Minister, David Emerson, was on MDA's Board of Directors.)

Long before RADARSAT-2's launch in 2007, U.S. and NATO warfighters used numerous war games to practise using its data to track and target moving, ground vehicles. The ability to exploit this RADARSAT-2 data was developed by Canada's Department of National Defence in collaboration with the US Ballistic Missile Defence Organization. Together they developed detailed plans to use RADARSAT-2 data in first-strike attacks during "Theatre Missile Defense" (TMD) operations. The goal of TMD is not to defend the "homeland" but to protect missiles, troops and warships that are deployed to distant war zones. The many military and intelligence functions of RADARSAT-1 and -2 are exposed in a detailed, 52-page issue of *Press for Conversion!* called: "Canada's Role in the Militarisation of Space: RADARSAT - The Warfighters' Eye in the Sky and its links to 'Missile Defense.'"⁵

Manportable Surveillance and Target Acquisition Radar

SED also supplies "various systems and components" for the so-called "Manportable Surveillance and Target Acquisition Radar" (MSTAR). This US military system "locates moving targets and uniquely classifies them as personnel, tracked or wheeled vehicles." MSTAR is said to have "performed admirably in service with U.S. and Allied Forces in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Balkans and other locations." Users of this weapons targeting system include the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Army. There are now "more than 500 MSTAR radars...in service throughout the world."⁶

As during previous years, SED Systems was an exhibitor at the CANSEC 2009 military trade show in Ottawa this May 27 and 28. This landed

Mayor O'Brien in hot water. After going public in a front page newspaper article on March 29 to defend the leasing of City property to CANSEC,⁷ O'Brien was accused of blatant conflict of interest.⁸ Because he still sits on the Calian Technologies' Board of Directors, O'Brien stood to personally benefit financially from the CANSEC military trade show because SED was an exhibitor.⁹

Calian Technology (US)

This branch of Calian Technologies prides itself on helping to facilitate the export of US military equipment to foreign governments around the world. It does this through contracts which provide "Foreign Military Sales management training in support of the International Programs Office of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)." The DLA is the "logistics combat support agency whose primary role is to provide supplies and services to America's military forces worldwide."¹⁰

But Calian does more than assist the US government agency responsible for getting war technology into the hands of a million or more US warfighters strategically based around the world. Calian's "management support" is specifically designed to help the "international purchasers of US weapons systems."¹¹ Calian contracts include, for example, teaching the DLA's "Foreign Military Sales management course."¹² This is significant evidence of Calian Technologies' integral role in supporting the international arms trade.



**MSTAR:
A US
weapons
targetting
system
used in
Afghanistan
and Iraq**



RAAF F/A-18



Australia's Fighter/Attack warplanes, supported by Calian Technologies since 1988, have been used in both the Afghan and Iraq wars.

Australia's F/A-18 "Hornet"

Calian Technology (US) Ltd., has been supporting the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) F/A-18 program since 1988. It provides "professional, technical, and administrative support services" to the RAAF's Technical Liaison Office that "include financial and administrative support, logistical analysis and systems engineering support" for Australia's fleet of F/A-18s.¹³

The RAAF has operated its US-made F/A-18s in both the Afghan and Iraq wars. The Australian military has used these fighter/attack warplanes to fulfil various combat roles including the escort of bomber aircraft during bombing sorties, the suppression of enemy air defences, reconnaissance, forward air control, close and deep air support, and day and night strike missions.

Calian Content Management Services

Calian CMS has provided high-technology software products and services for several major US weapons delivery systems, such as the C-130, F-117, MQ-8B, RQ-4, U-2¹⁴ and F-16.¹⁵ These warplanes, and the MQ-8B robotic attack drone, are outlined on pp.40-48 of this issue of *Press for Conversion!*

Business & Technology Services Division

In March 2009, Canada's Department of National Defence (DND) renewed a major contract with Calian's Business and Technology Services Division to provide advanced military training services. DND is expected to pay out a total of \$200 million to Mayor O'Brien's military company. Calian's role is to create and use high-tech computer-simulated synthetic environments to train soldiers, particularly Canadian warfighters waging the war in Afghanistan.

Calian's use of artificial, electronically-created 3-D environments will enable Canadian soldiers to practice and rehearse combat tactics that they will eventually use on the battlefield in Afghanistan.¹⁶ This Calian contract is for the continued provision of Training and Capability Development Support Services with DND's Directorate of Land Synthetic Environments (DLSE). The DLSE is responsible

"to provide demanding and realistic battle simulation to support collective training [and]...to assist in the development and validation of combat development solutions for the Army in operations throughout the spectrum of conflict."¹⁷

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“Secure Canada”: The Demise of a US Arms Bazaar in Ottawa

By Richard Sanders, coordinator, Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade.

In late September-early October of 2008, an arms bazaar called “Secure Canada”—backed largely by the US government and top American weapons industries—was scheduled to take place in Ottawa. It was supposed to be held at the City’s prime publicly-funded municipal facility, namely the Lansdowne Park fairgrounds.

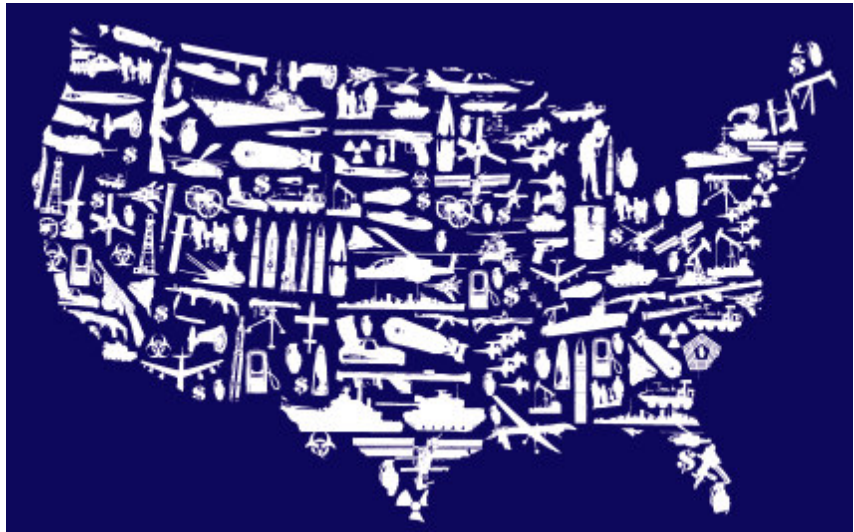
However, “Secure Canada” was cancelled by organizers who blamed—in part—the heightened security costs that they deemed necessary to protect their arms show from anti-war protesters. Blame also fell on the federal election. When the election was called the government clamped down on the participation by bureaucrats, politicians, military personnel and all other federal employees in any events that might prove to be *controversial*.

The Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade (COAT), which brought “Secure Canada” to public attention and worked for months to oppose it, can certainly take some credit for making this event controversial. “Secure Canada” was particularly controversial because it would have been the first arms show hosted on City property since a military exhibition called ARMX was held at the City of Ottawa’s Lansdowne Park facility in 1989. It was COAT’s public campaign against ARMX ‘89 that led Ottawa Council to effectively ban all arms bazaars on municipal property for the next 20 years.

As COAT research has revealed, “Secure Canada” was also controversial because it was so heavily backed by the US embassy in Ottawa, US government agencies, US war-related industries and US-led business associations that represent America’s military-industrial complex. These were, quite ironically, the main forces behind the “Secure Canada” war show.

Organized by a former US Embassy Employee

The key organizer of the “Secure Canada 2008” military trade show was Rick Tachuk. Now vice chair of the Ontario Chapter of the American Cham-



The so-called “Secure Canada” military trade show was backed by the US embassy, US government agencies, US war industries and US-led business associations representing the military-industrial complex. And, its key organizer used to work at the US embassy in Ottawa.

ber of Commerce in Canada (AmCham Canada), he has had extensive work experience with the US government and US business associations. For instance, Tachuk was an employee of the American embassy in Ottawa between 2000 and 2001. At that time, he was listed as the contact person for the US embassy in a document for the International Masters of Business Administration Internship Program at the University of Ottawa. Tachuk’s phone and fax numbers, listed in this document, match those used by the US Embassy when it was located right across the street from the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.¹

When AmCham Canada opened a chapter in the National Capital Region, Tachuk was its leading light. To celebrate this initiative there was “an inaugural reception hosted by U.S. Ambassador to Canada, David H. Wilkins.” An announcement for this US embassy event said Tachuk had “over 20 years [of] direct experience in U.S.-Canada cross-border trade and investment.”²

In 2000, Tachuk was an analyst for the US Department of Commerce. In that capacity he prepared a report on Canada’s “Aerospace/Defense Industries” for a “Country Commercial Guide” of the US & Foreign Commercial Service and US Department of State.³

US Links to the Three Arms of “Secure Canada”

The “Secure Canada” military trade show was comprised of three main components. The organization of each of these segments was spearheaded by either the US government or by a Canadian branch operation of US-based military-industry organization.

(1) **Secure Canada & the World**
This segment of the “Secure Canada” show was touted by organizers as

“the ideal opportunity for security professionals to network and experience the latest products and technologies focused on the growing needs of government public safety, security and defense agencies and private sector customers.”

In total there was space for 39 booths for “displays by international participants.” Two foreign governments—the US and Britain—sponsored “pavilions” for exhibits by some of their top weapons producers. The largest pavilion was for the “U.S. Embassy Defense & Security Exhibition.” It was hosted by the US Commercial Service⁴—the promotion unit of the US government’s International Trade Administration. AmCham Canada noted in its promotions that the US Embassy

trade show would include display booths for “over 30 U.S. suppliers of security solutions and services.”⁵

“Secure Canada & the World” was also to include the “UK Trade and Investment Pavilion.” It was

“organized in cooperation with the British High Commission in Ottawa [to]...showcase the products and capabilities of leading UK security companies. In addition to company exhibits, the Pavilion will also anchor a matchmaking program...that will put together UK, Canadian and 3rd country firms interested in partnering opportunities in Canada and abroad.”⁶

Whether the dozens of American and British manufacturers of military and police hardware who were planning to descend on Ottawa could ever create a “secure Canada,” or a secure world, is highly dubious. We can however be certain that these war industries intended to make off with as large a share of Canada’s burgeoning military budget as they could. They certainly wanted to secure what they perceived as their fair share of the global market in weapons sales.

(2) TechNet North 2008

The second component of “Secure Canada 2008” was organized by the Canadian chapter, and particularly the Ottawa subchapter, of a US-dominated international war-industry association called the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association International (AFCEA International).

“Founded in 1946, AFCEA’s roots trace back to the American Civil War. Today, AFCEA serves as a bridge between government requirements and industry capabilities, representing the top government, industry, and military professionals in the fields of information technology, communications, and intelligence.”⁷

Although the AFCEA has 140 chapters and subchapters in 34 countries, more than half of these are located in the US.⁸ The AFCEA’s global headquarters—based in Fairfax, Virginia—is just half an hour’s drive from downtown Washington, DC.

With the theme of TechNet North 2008 set to be “National Security in a Coalition Environment,” the Cana-



The “Predator” drone—shown firing a “Hellfire” missile—is a remote-controlled aerial vehicle manufactured by US weapons-industry behemoth General Atomics. This company was the main corporate sponsor of the “Unmanned Systems Canada Expo” of “Secure Canada.”

dian government gladly promoted the event saying it was going to bring “together the players, the issues and the technologies that facilitate Canadian and international cooperation in defence, public safety and security.”⁹

Its organizers were hopeful that they could attract “more than 100 exhibitors from North American Industry to show their latest developments in C4ISR solutions.”¹⁰ C4ISR stands for “Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance.” TechNet North 2008 was advertised on an official City of Ottawa website as “Canada’s Premier C4ISR Exhibition and Professional Development Conference.”¹¹

(3) Unmanned Systems Canada Expo 2008

This third arm of “Secure Canada 2008” was plugged as “Canada’s premier event focusing on the national and international ground, air and maritime unmanned systems marketplace.”¹² It was also hyped as “Canada’s National Showcase for Unmanned Systems Technologies.”¹³ Although air-, land- and sea-based drones are all of terrifying importance to the waging of modern warfare, the most significant among these systems are Uninhabited Aerial Vehicles (UAV). UAVs are being relied upon more and more for “intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance” activities, often to locate targets for later destruction by air-launched bombs and missiles. However, UAVs in themselves are being increasingly used as weap-

ons delivery systems. A case in point is the aptly-named “Predator” built by US war industry giant, General Atomics. This weapons manufacturer was the main corporate sponsor of the “Unmanned Systems Canada Expo” of “Secure Canada 2008.”

This exposition was organized by the Canadian chapter of an international organization dominated by various American war industries and US government institutions of war. With “members from government organizations, industry and academia,”¹⁴ the Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International (AUVSI) bills itself

In the mid 1990s, AUVSI Canada’s current executive director, Anne Healey, spied on COAT for her dad, a Vice-Admiral-cum-war industry lobbyist. She went on to become general manager of the association organizing CANSEC.

as “the world’s largest and oldest non-profit organization dedicated to serving and promoting the global unmanned systems industry.”¹⁵ Although AUVSI has more than 1,400 corporate members and organizations in 50 countries, most of these are located stateside. Its Executive Committee are also based in the US and its Board Members represent a who’s who of government and business entities at the centre of the US military-industrial complex.¹⁶ Based in Arlington, Virginia, AUVSI’s headquar-

ters is located just across the river from downtown Washington, DC.

AUVSI Canada's executive director is Anne Healey, former general manager of the Canadian Defence Industries Association. This business organization has now transmogrified into the Canadian Association of Defence and Security Industries, which—among other pro-war business activities—organises the CANSEC arms bazaar in Ottawa. (See pp.10-12.)

Ms. Healey is the daughter of Ed Healey, a Canadian Vice-Admiral who went through the revolving door from Canada's Navy into the federal government. He served as the Assistant Deputy Minister of Defence (Materiel)¹⁷ and then became the program manager overseeing the acquisition of Canada's multi-billion dollar war frigates.¹⁸ When he left that top government posting in 1989, he "went directly" to work as the top lobbyist for a consulting firm called

"CFN where he is alleged to have used his past ties and continued access to National Defence Headquarters to lobby senior officials and recruit new members to his company."¹⁹

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NDIA Promoting National Security Since 1919



Most of the official sponsors of the "Secure Canada" arms trade show were large entities intimately tied to the manufacture and promotion of US weapons systems.

As unethical as such alleged behaviour appears, it was apparently perfectly legal at the time. However, such conflict of interest is now illegal under the regulations established by Canada's Office of the Commissioner of Lobbying. CFN Consulting now fronts for dozens of war-related industries.²⁰

In the mid-1990s, at the direction of her father, Anne Healey attended COAT meetings and reported back to him with information about our anti-war efforts. Of particular interest to the

Healeys at that time was COAT's campaign to oppose military industry trade shows in Ottawa, particularly CANSEC.

Fifteen years later, in the Spring of 2009, Ms. Healey attended the City of Ottawa's Corporate Services Committee. She was among a very small minority that actually spoke in favour of CANSEC. As someone directly involved in the business of representing and promoting industries that manufacture military drones, Ms. Healey spoke against the City's longstanding ban on hosting arms shows and encouraged Councillors to welcome the CANSEC arms bazaar at municipal facilities.

The US Sponsors of "Secure Canada"


Arms show "sponsors" are generally large exhibitors that have paid thousands of extra dollars to have their names promoted in various ways at the event as well as in pre- and post-event promotional materials. Six of the nine sponsors of "Secure Canada 2008" were US government and corporate entities:

- The Commercial Service of the US Government
- The National Defense Industrial Association (This group—representing 1,375 corporations and 47,000 individuals—is America's largest war industry lobby group.)
- Three major US corporations:
 - General Atomics
 - General Dynamics
 - Sun Microsystems
- AMCHAM Canada (The American Chamber of Commerce in Canada)

100 Canadian War Industries Exporting Parts &/or Services for Weapons Systems used in Iraq, and other Wars

|  Canadian War Industry |  Location | Canadian Association of Defence & Security Industries (CADSI) | | |  Canadian Parts/Services Exported for these Weapons Systems (See pages 40-48 for details.) |
|---|---|---|------------------|----------------|--|
| | | CADSI Member 2009 | CANSEC Exhibitor | | |
| | | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| ABB Analytical | Quebec, QC | ✓ | | ✓ | F-15 |
| Acron Capability Engineering Inc. | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A-10, AH-1, C-130, F-14, RQ-1, F-16, LAV |
| Acroturn Industries Inc. | Brampton, ON | | | | C-17, F-16 |
| Active Gear Company of Canada | Concord, ON | ✓ | | | LAV, UH-60 |
| Advanced Composite Structures | Winnipeg, MB | | | | C-130, P-3 |
| Advanced Micro Devices | Thornhill, ON | | | | AH-64 |
| Aero Stock Inc. | Toronto, ON | * | | | E-3, E-8, KC-135, RC-135 |
| AeroTek Manufacturing Ltd | Whitby, ON | ✓ | | | C-130, C-17, F-16, F/A-18 |
| Aircraft Appliances and Equipment | Brampton, ON | | | | C-130, F/A-18, UH-60 |
| Alt Software Inc. | Toronto, ON | * | | | AC-130, AH-64, B-52, C-130, F-15, F/A-18, Lynx |
| Alta Precision Inc. | Anjou, QC | | | | B-1, B-2, B-52, C-17, C-130, F-15, F-16, F/A-18 |
| Array Systems Computing Inc. | North York, ON | ✓ | | | MR2, P-3 |
| Atlantis Systems International Inc. | Brampton, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | C-130, F-15, F/A-18 |
| Avcorp Industries Inc. | Delta, BC | ✓ | | | C-130, CH-47, F-15, F/A-18 |
| BAE Systems Canada Inc | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AH-64 |
| Bell Helicopter Textron Canada | Mirabel, QC | ✓ | | | Bell 407 |
| Bristol Aerospace Limited | Winnipeg, MB | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | AH-1W, AH-65, F/A-18, M1, UH-1, UH-60 |
| CableTest Systems Inc. | Markham, ON | | | | C-17, F-16 |
| CAE Inc | St. Laurent, QC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A-10, AH-1, AH-64, AV-8, C-130, CH-46, CH-47, CH-53, E-3, EA-6B, EC-130, F/A-18, Lynx, MH-47, MH-60, P-3, RQ-1, UH-1, UH-60 |
| Calian Technologies Ltd. | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ ² | C-5, C-130, F-16, F/A-18, F-117, MQ-8B, RQ-4, U2 |
| Cam-Tag Industries Inc. | Gloucester, ON | | | | F-15, F-16, F/A-18 |
| Cascade Aerospace Inc. | Abbotsford, BC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | C-130 |
| CaseBank Technologies Inc | Mississauga, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | C-130 |
| C-CORE | St. John's, NF | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | F/A-18 |
| Cercast Inc. | Laval, QC | | | | AH-64, C-17, F/A-18 |
| CHC Composites Inc. | Richmond, BC | | | ✓ | CH-47, MH-60, UH-60 |
| CHC Helicopter Corp. | Richmond, BC | | | | CH-47 |
| CMC Electronics Inc. | Kanata, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A-10, AC-130, AH-1, AT-6, AV-8, B-1, B-52, C-5, C-130, C-17, CH-47, CH-53, E-2, EA-6B, F/A-18, F-14, F-15, F-16, KC-135, Lynx, M-1, M109, MC-130, P-3, S-3, UH-1, UH-60 |
| Colt Canada | Kitchener, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | C7, C8 |
| Dart Aerospace Limited | Hawkesbury, ON | | | | AH-1, UH-1 |
| DRS Flight Safety & Communications | Carleton Place, ON | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | C-130, E-3, F/A-18, M-109 |
| DRS Technologies Canada | Carleton Place, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AH-64, F/A-18, F-15, F-16, M1, M2/M3, P-3 |
| DY 4 Systems Inc. | Kanata, ON | ✓ ¹ | | | EA-6B, F-14, F-15, F-16, F/A-18, F-117, P-3, RQ-1 |
| Edgewater Computer Systems Inc | Kanata, ON | * | | | C-17, C-130, F-15, F-16, F/A-18 |
| EDS Canada Inc. | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | AV-8, C-130, CH-46, GR-4, Lynx |
| ELCAN Optical Technologies | Midland, ON | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | BGM-109, F/A-18, F-15, F-16, LAV, M1, M2/M3 |

|  Canadian War Industry |  Location | Canadian Association of Defence & Security Industries (CADSI) | | |  Canadian Parts/Services Exported for these Weapons Systems (See pages 40-48 for details.) |
|---|--|--|------------------|----------------|--|
| | | CADSI Member | CANSEC Exhibitor | | |
| | | | 2008 | 2009 | |
| EMS SATCOM | Kanata, ON | ✓ | | | AC-130, C-17, C-130, CH-47, E-3, E-8, HH-60, MH-53, MH-60, RC-135, UH-60 |
| eGENUITY Technologies | Montreal, QC | * | | | A-10, AH-64, B-2, C-130, F-15, F-16, MH-60 |
| GasTOPS Ltd. | Gloucester, ON | ✓ | | ✓ | F/A-18 |
| Genaire Ltd | Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON | ✓ | | | C-130, C-17 |
| General Dynamics Canada Ltd. | Nepean, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AH-64, BGM-109, B-52, KC-130, LAV, M1, M109, M2/M3, MQ-1, MR2, P-3, UH-60 |
| Geometrix Limited | Victoria, BC | | | | F-16, LAV |
| Goodrich Aerospace Canada Ltd. | Burlington, ON | | | | A-10, C-5, C-17, CH-47 |
| Haley Industries Limited | Haley Station, ON | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | B-1, F/A-18, F-15, F-16 |
| Heroux Devtek Inc. | Kitchener, ON | ✓ | | | A-10, B-1, B-2, B-52, C-5, C-17, C130, CH-53, E-3, F-15, F-16, F/A-18, KC-10, KC-135, P-3, RQ-4 |
| Highland Integrated Surveillance Systems | Etobicoke, ON | ✓ | | | C-130, M109, UH-60 |
| Honeywell ASCa Inc. | Mississauga, ON | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | AH-64, CH-47, CH-53, E-2, F-14, F-15, F-16, F/A-18, M1, P-3, UH-1, UH-60 |
| Hypernetics Limited | Arnprior, ON | * | | | A-10, AH-1, AV-8, B-1, B-2, C-130, F-14, F-16, F/A-18, F-117, GR-4, RQ-4, UH-60 |
| IMP Group International Inc. | Halifax, NS | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | CH-53, F-16, F/A-18, P-3 |
| Interfast Inc. | Etobicoke, ON | | | | C-17, F-15, F/A-18 |
| Intergraph Canada Ltd. | Calgary, AB | ✓ | | | A-10 |
| International Submarine Engineering | Port Coquitlam, BC | ✓ | | | F-15, F-16 |
| L-3 Communications - CMRO | Mississauga, ON | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | C-130, C-17, F/a-18, P-3, UH-60 |
| L-3 Communications - Electronic Systems | Etobicoke, ON | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | A-10, AC-130, AH-64, AV-8, BGM-109, C-130, C-5, C-17, E-3, EA-6B, F/A-18, F-14, F-15, F-16, KC-135, LAV, M1, M2/M3 |
| L-3 Communications - MAS | Mirabel, Quebec | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | F/A-18 |
| L-3 Communications - Spar Aerospace | Edmonton, AB | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | C-130, E-2, F/A-18, UH-1 |
| L-3 Communications - Targa Systems | Nepean, ON | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | A-10, AH-1, B-2, C-130, CH-53, F-15, F-16, GR-4, P-3, UH-1, UH-60 |
| L-3 Communications - WESCAM | Burlington, ON | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | AH-1, AT-6, C-130, HC-130, Lynx, MC-130, MR2, P-3, RQ-1 |
| Luxell Technologies Inc. | Mississauga, ON | ✓ | | ✓ | CH-47, F/A-18, F-16, Lynx, P-3 |
| Lynch Dynamics Inc. | Mississauga, ON | | | | A-10, B-52, C-5, C-17, C-130, F-14, F-15, F-16, F/A-18, F-117, P-3 |
| Magellan Aerospace Corporation | Mississauga, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AH-64, F-15, F-16, F/A-18, GR7, UH-60 |
| Martec Ltd | Halifax, NS | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | C-130 |
| Menasco Canada Ltd | Mississauga, ON | | | | F-16 |
| Merrill Engineering Ltd | Delta, BC | | | | AV-8, UH-60 |
| Messier-Dowty | Ajax, ON | | | | AV-8, C-130, F-16, F/A-18 |
| Metal Improvement Company LLC | Brampton, ON | ✓ ¹ | | | C-17, C-130, F-14, F-16, F/A-18 |
| MHD International Aviation Parts | St. Bruno, QC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | C-130, E-3, KC-135 |
| MXI Technologies | Gloucester, ON | ✓ | | | F/A-18 |
| Nav-Aids Ltd. | St. Laurent, QC | | | | AH-1, AH-64, C-130, CH-47, CH-53, F-15, F-16, Lynx, P-3, UH-1, UH-60 |

|  Canadian War Industry | | Canadian Association of Defence & Security Industries (CADSI) | | |  Canadian Parts/Services Exported for these Weapons Systems (See pages 40-48 for details.) |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|----------------|--|
|  Location | | CADSI Member 2009 | CANSEC Exhibitor 2008 2009 | | |
| Navhouse Corporation | Bolton, ON | | | | A-10, AV-8B, C-130, E-2, EA-6B, F-14, F-15, F-16, F/A-18, HH-60, KC-10, P-3, S-3 |
| NGRAIN Corporation | Vancouver, BC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | C-130, CH-47, KC-135, P-3 |
| Northstar Aerospace (Canada) Inc. | Toronto, ON | * | | | AH-64, CH-47, F-16, UH-60 |
| Novatronics Inc. | Stratford, ON | * | | | F-14, F/A-18 |
| ODIM Spectrum Ltd. | Peterborough, ON | ✓ | | | MH-60 |
| Plexsys International Canada, Inc | Orleans, ON | ✓ | ✓ | | E-3 |
| Pratt & Whitney Canada Corp. | Longueuil, QC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AT-6, C-130, RC-12, UH-1 |
| Presagis | Montreal, QC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AH-64, B-1, B-2, B-52, C-130, CH-47, E-2, F/A-18, F-15, F-16, F-117 |
| Professional Machine Service | Markham, ON | | | | A-10, UH-60 |
| Raytheon Canada Limited | Calgary, AB | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | C-130, F/A-18 |
| Rohde & Schwarz Canada Inc. | Ottawa, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | E-2 |
| Rolls Royce Canada | Lachine, Quebec | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AV-8 |
| Schaeffler Canada | Stratford, ON | ✓ | | ✓ | CH-53, E-3, F-14, F-16, P-3 |
| SEI Industries Inc. | Delta, BC | ✓ | | ✓ | CH-46, CH-47, UH-1, UH-60 |
| Simex Defence Inc. | Pointe-Claire, QC | ✓ | ✓ | | C-130, CH-47, F/A-18, M1, M2/M3, UH-1 |
| Simgraph Inc. | Laval, QC | ✓ | | | C-130 |
| SNC Technologies Inc. | Le Gardeur, QC | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | ✓ ¹ | F-15, F-16 |
| Solelectron Technical Centre | Kanata, ON | * | | | F-16 |
| Sparton Electronics | London, ON | ✓ | | | B-52, C-5, C-130, F-15, F-16, F/A-18 |
| Standard Aero Ltd | Winnipeg, MB | ✓ | | | C-130, P-3 |
| StockerYale Canada Inc. | Dollard-des-Ormeaux, QC | | | | AH-64 |
| Technologies Harness Scanner | St.-Hubert, QC | ✓ | | | B-52, C-17, C-130, F-15, F-16, F/A-18, F-117, P-3 |
| Tecnickrome Aeronautique Inc | Montreal, QC | | | | F-16 |
| TSL Aerospace Technologies Ltd. | Caledon Vill., ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | C-130, C-17, CH-47, KC-135, UH-60 |
| Tulmar Safety Systems Inc. | Hawkesbury, ON | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Lynx |
| Vac Aero International Inc. | Oakville, ON | | | | C-130, C-17, F-15, F-16, F/A-18 |
| Vector Aerospace Corporation | Toronto, ON | ✓ | | ✓ | C-130, CH-47, Lynx |
| W.R. Davis Engineering Ltd. | Ottawa, ON | * | | | CH-47, CN-235, UH-1 |
| West Heights Manufacturing | Kitchener, ON | ✓ ¹ | | | AV-8, P-3 |
| Wiebel Aerospace (1995) Inc | Summerside, PEI | ✓ ¹ | | | EA-6B, F-14, F-15, F/A-18 |
| xwave, A Division of Bell Aliant | Brampton, ON | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | ✓ ¹ | C-130, E-3 |

Endnotes

1. The company listed is owned by a corporation with membership in CADSI.
 2. Calian subsidiary SED Systems was an exhibitor at CANSEC in 2008 and 2009.
- * Known membership in CADSI prior to 2009.



For details on the exact parts/services exported by these Canadian war industries for major weapons systems, see COAT's report:

"Profiting from the Slaughter of Innocents in Iraq."

<http://COAT.ncf.ca/ARMX/cansec/topCANSEC.htm>



Wars Mean Business!

Many of Canada's war industries are publicly traded on the stock market. Divestment is an important way to withdraw public consent and support from the unethical business of war.

CPP Investments in the World's Top War Industries

Over the past five years, the government-appointed and mandated Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB) has used the retirement savings of Canadians to buy shares in many of the world's top weapons manufacturers. As the table below indicates, CPP investments grew from about \$600 million in 2005 to a 2008 peak of over \$1 billion in firms ranked by *Defense News* magazine as the globe's top 100 military manufacturers.

Due to a sell-off in shares, the value of CPP holdings in these top war industries was down 70% from 2008's \$1 billion peak to about \$300 million in March, 2009. This returns the CPP's investments in these particular war industry to 2003 levels when its shares in these firms were valued at \$235 million.

In 2003, the Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade (COAT) published extensive details about CPP investments in hundreds of Canadian and foreign military industries. In October of that year,

Press for Conversion! (issue #52) called "Operation Embedded Complicity: Canada, Playing our Part in the Business of War," was used to launch a COAT campaign. Through that effort, COAT awakened many thousands of Canadians to many disturbing facts about how their pension money was being invested. COAT was first among several Canadian organisations to highlight CPP investments in corporations that adversely effect peace, the environment, human rights and health.

Understandably—from the CPPIB's strictly profit-oriented perspective—the bigger the global weapons industry, the more attractive it looks as an investment. Therefore, the higher a war industry's revenue from military production, the higher the chances that CPP money will flow to that corporation. For instance, over the past five years the CPP has invested in:

- 100% of world's top 10 war industries.
- 87% of world's top 15 war industries.
- 72% of world's top 25 war industries.
- 50% of world's top 50 war industries.
- 35% of world's top 100 war industries.



Among the world's "top ten" war industries are eight companies (see below) that were the prime contractors for 80% of all the weapons systems shown on pages 40 to 48 of this issue of *Press for Conversion!* All of the weapons systems listed in this issue have two things in common:

- (1) Canadian military industries exported major parts and/or services that were used in their manufacture, and
- (2) they have been deployed in major numerous armed conflicts, including the current war in Iraq since 2003.

CPP Investments in Top 100 Global Weapons Makers

| RANK 2008 | World's Top Ranking War Industries | Country | Revenue from Military (%) | CPP Investments (in millions of Cdn \$) | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| 1 | Lockheed Martin | USA | 92.5 | 5 | 27 | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| 2 | BAE Systems | UK | 95 | 2 | 24 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Boeing | USA | 48 | 9 | 71 | 62 | 64 | 1 |
| 4 | Northrop Grumman | USA | 77 | 5 | 44 | 41 | 40 | 5 |
| 5 | General Dynamics | USA | 79 | 3 | 25 | 27 | 55 | 0 |
| 6 | Raytheon | USA | 93 | 4 | 20 | 21 | 37 | 2 |
| 7 | EADS | Nether. | 21.3 | 7 | 26 | 16 | 2 | 10 |
| 8 | L-3 Communications | USA | 81 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 0 |
| 9 | Finmeccanica | Italy | 53.6 | 5 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 2 |
| 10 | United Technol. | USA | 16 | 8 | 56 | 53 | 57 | 3 |
| 13 | ITT | USA | 46.7 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 5 |
| 14 | KBR | USA | 68.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 15 | Honeywell | USA | 14.5 | 1 | 34 | 31 | 45 | 4 |
| 17 | Rolls-Royce | UK | 29.6 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | General Electric | USA | 26.8 | 323 | 364 | 318 | 347 | 4 |
| 19 | Navistar | USA | 3.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 21 | Computer Sciences | USA | 24.2 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 13 | 15 |
| 23 | Textron | USA | 17.8 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| 26 | Mitsubishi Heavy | Japan | 1 | 90 | 21 | 44 | 28 | 29 |
| 33 | Harris | USA | 39.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 34 | Rockwell Collins | USA | 50.5 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| 38 | Dassault Aviation | France | 43 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | Babcock International Grp. | UK | 57.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 49 | Mitsubishi Electric | Japan | 2.4 | 16 | 14 | 47 | 34 | 24 |
| 50 | Kawasaki Heavy | Japan | 6 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 7 |
| 54 | Singapore Tech. Engineering | Singapore | 33 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | NEC | Japan | 1.6 | 9 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 18 |
| 61 | Fluor | USA | 3.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 |
| 62 | Jacobs Engineering | USA | 6.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 71 | Samsung Techwiche | S. Korea | 35.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| 79 | CAE | Canada | 42.6 | NA | 46 | 68 | 52 | 24 |
| 94 | Korea Aerospace | S. Korea | 61.4 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95 | Fujitsu | Japan | 0.9 | 17 | 26 | 29 | 6 | 16 |
| 97 | Hyundai | S. Korea | 21.6 | 2 | 66 | 51 | 83 | 59 |
| 98 | Accenture | USA | 14.2 | 2 | 27 | 41 | 41 | 44 |
| CPP annual totals (in millions of Cdn \$) | | | | 592 | 992 | 939 | 1051 | 301 |

CPP Invests in Prime Contractors of Weapons Systems used in Iraq, containing Canadian Parts

| Prime Contractors | RANK 2009 | COUNTRY | CPP 2008 (millions of Cdn \$) | Major Weapons Systems (see pages 40-48) |
|---|-----------|---------|-------------------------------|---|
| Agusta Westland (owned by Finmeccanica) | 9 | Italy | 2 | Lynx |
| BAE Systems | 2 | UK | 1 | AV-8, M2/M3, M109, MR2 |
| Boeing | 3 | USA | 1 | AH-64, B-1, B-52, C-17, CH-46, CH-47, E-3, F-15, F/A-18, KC-10, KC-135, MH-47, RC-135 |
| EADS | 7 | France | 10 | CN-235 |
| Lockheed Martin | 1 | USA | 3 | AC-130, C-5, C-130, EC-130, F-16, F-117, M-270, MC-130, P-3, S-3, U-2 |
| Northrop Grumman | 4 | USA | 5 | B-2, E-2, E-3, E-8, EA-6B, F-14, MQ-8B, RQ-4 |
| Raytheon | 6 | USA | 2 | BGM-109 |
| Sikorsky (owned by United Tech.) | 10 | USA | 3 | CH-53, HH-60, MH-53, MH-60, UH-60 |
| Total | | | 27 | |

Sources:

"Defense News Top 100 for 2008," *Defense News*.
Public Equity Holdings, CPP Investment Board website.

Weapons with Canadian Parts, used in Iraq & other Wars

Attack Aircraft

A-10 **"Thunderbolt"**



This US attack warplane was designed around the "Avenger," one of the world's most powerful aircraft cannons. It fires 3,900 shells per minute of radio-active Depleted Uranium munitions.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1991, 1990s), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present)

AC-130 **"Spectre"** CPP ☒



These modified US C-130 cargo planes are the most heavily-armed "gunships" in existence. They circle their targets and "saturate" them with cannon fire.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1962-1975), Grenada (1983), Panama (1989), Iraq (1990-1991), Somalia (1992-1994), Yugoslavia (1990s), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

AH-1 **"Cobra"**



Also known as the Bell 209, this was the prime attack helicopter of the US Army and retains that role with the US Marines. It is also used by Israel, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey and others.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1967-1975), Lebanon (since mid1970s), Grenada (1983), Panama (1989), Iraq (1990-1991), Somalia (1992-1994), Haiti (1994) and Yugoslavia (1999).

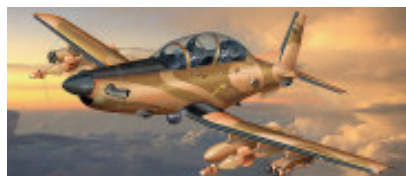
AH-64 **"Apache"** CPP ☒



The U.S. Army's advanced attack helicopter destroys, disrupts and delays during day, night or in adverse weather. It is used by Egypt, Kuwait, Israel, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, UK and others.

Combat record includes: Panama (1989-1990), Lebanon (1990s, 2006), Iraq (1991), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Palestine (2000), Afghanistan (2001-present), Iraq (2003-present), Gaza (2008-2009).

AT-6B **"Texan II"**



This armed version of the T-6B has been used for weapons training and "light attack" counter-insurgency (COIN) warfare roles. The Iraqi Air Force is receiving at least 36 AT-6Bs for COIN war.

AV-8 **"Harrier"** CPP ☒



Like a helicopter, this subsonic attack/fighter "jump jet" can take off and land vertically and typically operates from war ships. It provides the US Marines with offensive air support.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1991), Somalia (1992-1994), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

GR4 **"Tornado"**



This combat aircraft was developed by the UK, Germany and Italy. It has with long-range, high-speed strike capabilities and fulfills all-weather, day-and-night tactical reconnaissance tasks.

Combat record includes: Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

GR7 **"Harrier II"**



Britain's second generation vertical/short takeoff and landing jet aircraft is used in attack roles and can operate from small aircraft carriers.

Combat record includes: Yugoslavia (1990s), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present),

"Lynx" CPP ☒



This UK-built attack/utility helicopter, used by over a dozen nations, fulfills anti-armour, as well as search and rescue and anti-submarine warfare roles.

Combat record includes: Falklands (1982) and Iraq (1991, 2003-present).

100 Canadian industries involved in providing parts & services for these war technologies, are listed on pp.36-39. For hundreds of Canadian parts provided, see COAT's report: <http://COAT.ncf.ca/ARMX/cansec/CANSECweapons.htm>



Bombers

B-1 "Bone"

CPP ☒



This supersonic US Air Force intercontinental, "stealth" warplane was developed as a strategic nuclear bomber for the Strategic Air Command between 1986 and 1992. It was converted to conventional weapons use between 1993 and 1997.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1990s), Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

B-2 "Spirit"

CPP ☒



Costing \$2.1 billion each, this intercontinental strategic heavy bomber—which uses stealth technology to evade radar—is probably the most expensive weapons system ever produced. Developed for Cold War nuclear bombing roles, these weapons systems are now tasked to wage both conventional and nuclear bombing roles.

Combat record includes: Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

B-52 "Stratofortress" CPP ☒



Built to carry nuclear weapons during the Cold War, the B-52 has been the backbone of the US Air Force's nuclear forces for more than five decades. Serving within the Strategic Air Command until 1992, it was then absorbed into Air Combat Command. It is a long-range, subsonic, jet-powered heavy bomber that can fly 9000 miles without refuelling. It was used to drop 40 percent of all the bombs used against Iraq in 1991.

Combat record includes: Cuba (1962), Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia (1962-1975), Korea (1976), Iraq (1990s), Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

F-117 "Night Hawk" CPP ☒



This a wedge-shaped aircraft was formerly operated by the US Air Force. It used a variety of "stealth" features to make it virtually undetectable by radar. Although inaccurately designated a "fighter" or "F" series warplane, it was actually a ground-attack bomber warplane that carried up to 5,000 pounds of ordnance, including laser-guided and penetration bombs. It was retired in 2008.

Combat record includes: Panama (1989), Iraq (1991, 1990s), Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (2001-2008) and Iraq (2003-2008).

Cargo/ Transport

Bell 407



This Canadian-built transport helicopter is used by corporations, police and for air ambulance services. It is built by Bell Helicopters at Mirabel, QC. Dozens are being "militarized" by the US Army for export to the Iraqi Air Force.

C-5 "Galaxy"

CPP ☒



These military transport planes provide strategic intercontinental cargo services for the US Air Force. As one of the world's largest warplanes, it carries troops and weapons systems, including tanks and various aircraft.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1970-1972), Israel (1973), Iraq (1991), Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

C-130 "Hercules"

CPP ☒



With over 20 million flight hours, this is the main transport for US troops, weapons and tanks into war zones. Some variants sprayed Agent Orange while others have dropped the world's largest conventional weapons (BLU-82).

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Combat record includes: Lebanon (1958), Congo (1960-1961, 1964-1965), Dominican Republic (1965), Vietnam (1962-1975), Korea (1968-1969), Cambodia (1970), Israel (1973), Korea (1976), Zaire (1978), Iran (1980), Grenada (1983), Panama (1989), Iraq (1991), Somalia (1991-1992), Angola (1992), Sierra Leone (1992), Somalia (1992-1994), Haiti (1994-1995), Rwanda (1994-1996), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

C-17 "Globemaster" **CPP** ✓



This heavy-lift US transport rapidly deploys combat units and sustains them with weapons and supplies. It is also operated by Australia, Canada and the UK. NATO, Qatar, and the UAE have placed orders for C-17s.

Combat record includes: Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

CH-46 "Sea Knight" **CPP** ✓



Since 1964, this Assault Support helicopter has been used by the US Navy and Marine Corps to move combat troops, weapons and supplies to war.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1966-1975), Iran-Iraq (1980-1988), Falklands (1982), Iraq (1990-1991), Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

CH-47 "Chinook" **CPP** ✓



This US assault troop carrier has been used for artillery placement and battlefield supply since the early 1960s. It has been sold to at least 16 nations; including Argentina, Iran and the UK.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1962-1975), Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988), Falklands War (1982), Iraq (1990-1991), Yugoslavia (1998), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

CH-53 "Sea Stallion" **CPP** ✓



This heavy-lift, US assault/transport helicopter is used for "Special Operations" not only by the US, but by Israel, Germany, Mexico and others.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1962-1975), Egypt (1969), Lebanon (1973+), Iran (1980), Afghanistan (2001-present), Iraq (2003-present) and Lebanon (2006).

CN-235 **CPP** ✓



Developed by Spain and Indonesia. Other military users include Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey and the US, which uses it for CIA renditions.

Combat record includes: Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

KC-10 "Extender" **CPP** ✓



This tanker was in service with US Strategic Air Command between 1981 and 1992. It was responsible for the air refuelling of US nuclear bombers, reconnaissance aircraft and command post warplanes. The US Air Force now has five hundred KC-10s in service to refuel its bombers and fighter aircraft. KC-10s are also used by the Netherlands Air Force.

Combat record includes: Libya (1986), Iraq (1990-1991), Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

KC-135 "Stratotanker" **CPP** ✓



This US air-to-air tanker conducts mid-flight refuelling operations for Air Force, Navy and Marine Corp aircraft. Since 1957, it has brought far-flung military targets into reach and allowed fighter and bomber warplanes to spend many additional hours at the battlefield. It has been exported to France, Singapore and Turkey.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1965-1972), Libya (1986), Iraq (1991), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

100 Canadian industries involved in providing parts & services for these war technologies, are listed on pp.36-39. For hundreds of Canadian parts provided, see COAT's report: <http://COAT.ncf.ca/ARMX/cansec/CANSECweapons.htm>



Electronic Warfare

E-2 "Hawkeye"

CPP ☒



This US Navy tactical Airborne Early Warning and Control aircraft is the "eyes of the fleet." It is a carrier-based aircraft that carries out surface surveillance, directs fighter planes flying combat missions and provides battle management for ground attack. It also provides datalink and communication relay for land and naval forces. It is operated by Egypt, France, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Singapore and Taiwan.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1962-1975), Libya (1986), Iraq (1991, 1990s), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present)

E-3 "Sentry"

CPP ☒



This US Air Force Airborne Warning and Control System warplane is distinguished by a disc-shaped radome above its fuselage. It provides surveillance, command, control and communications services that are essential for US warfighters. It is also used by the armed forces of France, Japan, NATO, Saudi Arabia and the UK.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1990-1991), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

E-8 "Joint STARS"

CPP ☒



The Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System is a US Air Force battle management, and command and control platform. It uses advanced radar systems to carry out ground surveillance in support of targeting and attack operations to delay, disrupt and destroy enemy forces.

Combat record includes: Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

EC-130 "Commando Solo" CPP ☒



This US Air Force warplane is a broadcast station that conducts "psychological operations" using AM, FM, HF, TV bands and military communications channels. It can preempt and replace any country's regular radio and TV programs. Its therefore targets civilians and troops alike. It is also a battlefield command and control centre and a communications jamming platform.

Combat record includes: Grenada (1983), Iraq (1991), Panama (1989-1990), Haiti (1994-1995), Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

EA-6B "Prowler"



This US Navy warplane is an electronic command and control centre that provides electronic data links and communications. However, it is also armed to attack ground targets. Its electronic warfare functions include monitoring the electromagnetic spectrum and protecting fighter warplanes, bombers and warships by jamming radar and communications.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1962-1975), Grenada (1983), Libya (1986), Iran (1987-1989), Iraq (1991), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).



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Fighters

F-14 "Tomcat"

CPP ✓

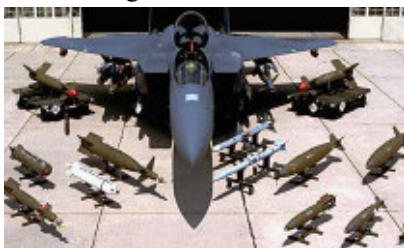


This US Navy carrier-based air superiority fighter is also a tactical reconnaissance platform and long range interceptor. It is designed primarily to protect US warships by attacking enemy aircraft but it can also launch weapons to strike ground targets. It was retired from US forces in 2006, but is still used by Iran which purchased these warplanes during the US-backed Shah's regime.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1974-1975), Cambodia (1975), Laos (1977), Iraq-Iran (1980s), Libya (1980s), Lebanon (1982-1983), Grenada (1983), Panama (1989-1990), Iraq (1991, 1990s), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-2006) and Iraq (2003-2006).

F-15 "Eagle"

CPP ✓



This tactical, US Air Force fighter plane was designed for aerial combat. It uses its extreme manoeuvrability, acceleration, range, electronic systems and a wide range of weapons to attack enemy aircraft as well as targets on the ground. One variant, the F-15E, has been tasked to deliver nuclear weapons. It is also used by the air forces of Israel, Japan and Saudi Arabia.

Combat record includes: Syria/Lebanon (1973, 1979-1981), Libya (1983), Iraq (1984), Tunisia (1985), Iraq (1991, 1990s), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present), Iraq (2003-present), Lebanon (2006) and Gaza (2008-2009).

F-16 "Fighting Falcon" CPP ✓



This multi-role, high-performance fighter warplane is used by the US Air Force for air-to-air combat and ground attack. It has been exported to 24 countries including Chile, Egypt, Jordan, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Taiwan, South Korea, Turkey and Venezuela.

Combat record includes: Lebanon (1981-1983), Iraq (1991, 1990s), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-2003), Iraq (2003-present), Lebanon (2006) and Gaza (2008-2009).

F/A-18 "Hornet"

CPP ✓



This fighter/attack warplane is used by the US Navy, Air Force and Marines. It can operate from US aircraft carriers and land bases. F/A-18s conduct such combat roles as escorting bomber aircraft, suppressing enemy air defences, and conducting reconnaissance and strike missions. Canada is the largest foreign operator of these warplanes, but they are also used by Australia, Finland, Kuwait, Malaysia, Spain and Switzerland.

Combat record includes: Libya (1986), Iraq (1991, 1990s), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

**BOMBIES
ON
BOARD**

Weapons: Canadian Complicity

Canadian military exporters have supplied hundreds of parts and services for major weapons systems that have been used in Iraq, and many other wars. (These are the weapons outlined, pp.40-48.) Eighty percent of the weapons systems are made by prime contractors that the Canada Pension Plan is now investments in. These major weapons systems are designed to deliver a wide variety of bombs, missiles and other munitions. Below is a partial list showing four of the many kinds of munitions onboard these weapons systems:

APL AntiPersonnel Landmines
CB Cluster Bombs
DU Depleted Uranium
Nucl. Nuclear bombs

The 22 military aircraft and land systems listed below are equipped to "deliver" *at least* the following munitions.

| Weapons | APL | CB | Nucl. | DU |
|---------|-----|----|-------|----|
| A-10 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| AC-130 | | | | ✓ |
| AH-1 | | ✓ | | |
| AH-64 | | | | ✓ |
| AV-8 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| B-1 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| B-2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| B-52 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| BGM-109 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| F-14 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| F-15 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| F-16 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| F-117 | | ✓ | | |
| F/A-18 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| GR-4 | | ✓ | | |
| GR-7 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Lynx | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| M-1 | | | | ✓ |
| M2/M3 | | | | ✓ |
| M-109 | ✓ | | | |
| M-270 | | ✓ | | |
| UH-60 | ✓ | | | |

100 Canadian industries involved in providing parts & services for these war technologies, are listed on pp.36-39. For hundreds of Canadian parts provided, see COAT's report: <http://COAT.ncf.ca/ARMX/cansec/CANSECweapons.hi>



Land Vehicles and Artillery

LAV



Thousands of Light Armoured Vehicles (LAVs) have been built by General Dynamics Canada in London, Ontario. (Formerly called General Motors Canada (Diesel Division)). These armoured personnel carriers are equipped with chain guns, machine guns and/or Stinger missiles. LAVs are designed to quickly move troops into battle zones, whether in cities or open areas. These Canadian battle vehicles are used by the armed forces of Australia, Canada, Saudi Arabia and the US.

Combat record includes: Somalia (1993), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

M1 "Abrams"



This main battle tank used by the US Army and Marine Corps is well armed, heavily armoured and highly mobile. Its main purpose is to destroy opposing armies and particularly their armoured vehicles and tanks. Equipped with three machine guns and a main gun that fires a variety of high explosive, white phosphorus and an antipersonnel (multiple flechette) rounds. It is used by Egypt, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Australia.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1991, 2003-present).

M109 "Paladin"



This US-made weapon is America's most advanced self-propelled 155 mm howitzer. With a crew of six, travelling at 35 mph, it fires 4 rounds per minute to ranges of 30 kms. Also used by Canada (until 2005), Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, the UK and several other NATO countries.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1965-1975), Egypt (1973), Lebanon (1982), Iran-Iraq (1980s), Iraq (1991), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Iraq (2003-present) and Lebanon (2006).

M2/M3

"Bradley Fighting Vehicle"



This US armoured, tracked infantry fighting vehicle transports troops and is also a sophisticated weapons platform with tremendous firepower that is used to destroy tanks, vehicles and other targets. Equipped with a 25 mm cannon, TOW missiles, plus a chain gun and a coaxial machine gun. It is also operated by Saudi Arabia.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1991, 2003-present).

CPP ☒

M-270

CPP ☒



This tracked, self-propelled weapon system with origins in the US fires surface-to-surface artillery rockets and missiles, including antipersonnel cluster bombs. With a maximum speed of 64 km/hour, and a maximum range of 435 km, it provides what the military calls a "shoot and scoot" capability. It has also been sold to Bahrain, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Korea, Turkey, and the UK.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1990-1991, 2003-present) and Afghanistan (2007-present)



For the Canadian industries involved in providing parts and/or services for the above technologies, see pp.36-39.
For hundreds of Canadian parts provided, see COAT's report: <http://COAT.ncf.ca/ARMX/cansec/CANSECweapons.htm>

Special Operations

HH-60 "Pave Hawk" **CPP** ✓



Its primary mission is to deploy US "special operations" troops. It also supports ground-combat as well as search and rescue operations.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1990-1991), Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (2001-present), Iraq (2003-present).

MC-130 "Combat Talon" **CPP** ✓



This US aircraft transports and resupplies clandestine "special operations" forces, supports psychological operations and conducts air refuelling.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1966-1975), Iran (1979), Egypt (1980), Grenada (1983), Panama (1989-1990), Iraq (1991), Afghanistan (2001-present), Iraq (2003-present)

MH-60 "Sea hawk" **CPP** ✓



MH-47 "Chinook" **CPP** ✓



This US utility/attack helicopter quickly moves troops and artillery and resupplies them with munitions. Sold to 16 nations, including Iran in the 1970s, the largest users are the US and UK.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1965-1975), Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988), Falklands (1982), Yugoslavia (1999), Iraq (1990-1991), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

MH-53 "Pave Low" **CPP** ✓



This long-range, US heavy-lift "Special Operations Helicopter" was designed for combat search and rescue flights and was finally retired in 2008.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1965-1975), Iran (1979), Grenada (1983), Panama (1989-1990), Iraq (1990-1991), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

This variation of the UH-60 "Blackhawk" is a US Air Force transport helicopter that has been modified to provide the infiltration and exfiltration of troops for "special operations warfare" as well as combat search and rescue. It can use Hellfire missiles, automatic cannons, Hydra rockets and gatling guns. Thailand has become the first international customer of the MH-60.

Patrol

P-3 "Orion" **CPP** ✓



This long-range, maritime patrol aircraft of the US Navy, conducts anti-surface warfare and anti-submarine warfare. Its duties include Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence, as well as Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C⁴ISR) responsibilities. It is operated by about 20 military forces including those in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Greece, Iran, Pakistan, Spain and Taiwan.

Combat record includes: Cuba (1962), Vietnam (1964-1975), Cambodia (1975), Rwanda (1994-1996), Iraq (1990-1991), Somalia (1992-1994), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Liberia (1996), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

MR2 "Nimrod" **CPP** ✓



Britain's primary maritime patrol aircraft conducts communications, surveillance, reconnaissance, anti-submarine warfare as well as search and rescue operations. Its large weapons bay deploys torpedoes, mines, bombs, anti-ship and air-to-air missiles.

Combat record includes: Falklands (1982), Iraq (1990-1991), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present), Iraq (2003-present) and Lebanon (2006).

For the Canadian industries involved in providing parts and/or services for the above technologies, see pp.36-39.
For hundreds of Canadian parts provided, see COAT's report: <http://COAT.ncf.ca/ARMX/cansec/CANSECweapons.htm>



Reconnaissance

RC-12 "Huron"



This U.S. Army intelligence-gathering aircraft with an emphasis on "Deep Battle" and "Follow-on Forces Attack support." It is an electronic snooper, collecting radio signals for identification, classification and targeting.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1990-1991), Afghanistan (2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

RC-135 "Rivet Joint" **CPP**✓



This US Air Force reconnaissance aircraft collects electromagnetic signals for battlefield and national-level intelligence consumers. These aircraft participated in every major armed conflict involving US assets since 1961.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1965-1975), Grenada (1983), Libya (1986), Panama (1989-1990), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Iraq (1990-1991, 2003), Afghanistan (2001-present).

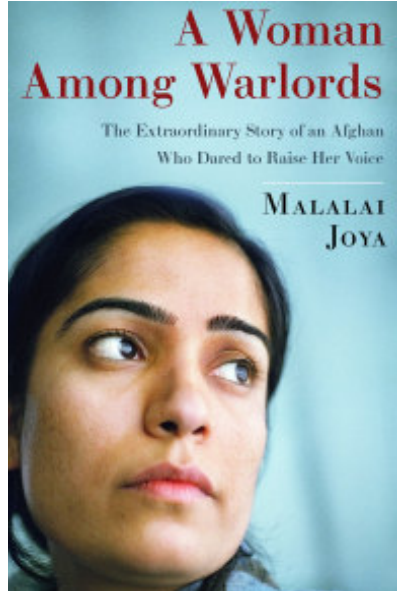
RQ-4 "Global Hawk" **CPP**✓



This high-altitude US drone using Synthetic Aperture Radar and Electro-Optical/Infrared imagery carries a ton of imaging technology and photographs targets with one foot of resolution from 200 kilometres away.

Combat record includes: Afghanistan (2001-present), Pakistan (2002-present), and Iraq (2003-present).

A Letter from Afghan MP, ***Malalai Joya***, about CANSEC



On May 21, 2007, Joya was banned from Afghan parliament for criticising its rule by warlords. The very next day, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper was in Kabul praising Afghan "democracy."

killing poor people in my country. Please express your solidarity with my suffering and crying people, by saying NO to the show of weapons which drive billions of dollars into the pockets of a few people at the expense of blood, tears and suffering of the people of Afghanistan and other conflict zones.

I pay tribute to all people who raise their voice against the display of weapons and express the thanks of my people for caring about their life and miseries.

With due respect, ***Malalai Joya***

<http://www.malalaijoya.com>

S-3 "Viking" **CPP**✓



This US carrier-based, Navy jet—originally used for anti-submarine warfare—shifted to anti-ship and ground attack, over-the-horizon targeting, and aircraft refuelling duties but was retired in 2009.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1991), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-2009), Iraq (2003-present)

U-2 "Dragon Lady" **CPP**✓



This very high-altitude US Air Force spy plane was originally operated by the CIA. It has conducted day and night surveillance/tactical reconnaissance missions for over five decades.

Combat record includes: Egypt (1956), Lebanon (1958), USSR (1960), Cuba (1962), Vietnam (1962-1975), Iraq (1991, 1990s), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-2003) and Iraq (2003-present).

For the Canadian industries involved in providing parts and/or services for the above technologies, see pp.36-39.
For hundreds of Canadian parts provided, see COAT's report: <http://COAT.ncf.ca/ARMX/cansec/CANSECweapons.htm>



Utility

UH-1 "Huey" or "Iroquois"



This utility/combat helicopter has been used by all branches of the US military and has provided command and control functions, troop transport, weapons coordination, assault support and reconnaissance for "special operations." Used by 75 countries, including Canada, it has seen countless wars, and conducted "counter-insurgency" and terror campaigns by Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rhodesia, South Vietnam and Turkey.

Combat record includes: Vietnam (1962-1975), Israel/Egypt/Syria (1970, 1973), Rhodesia (1979), El Salvador (1979-1992), Argentina (1982), Iraq (1990-1991), Israel (1968-2002), Afghanistan (2001-present), Iraq (2003-present) and Lebanon (2007).

UH-60 "Black Hawk" **CPP** ☒



This US Army helicopter carries 11 combat-loaded, assault troops and can move a 105mm howitzer. Modified versions operate as command and control, electronic warfare and "special operations" platforms. It is used by about two dozen countries that have deployed them in various wars including Colombia, Israel, Mexico and Turkey.

Combat record includes: Grenada (1983), Colombia (1987-present), Panama (1989-1990), Iraq (1991, 1990s), Somalia (1992-1994), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Lebanon (1996), Afghanistan (2001-2003) and Iraq (2003-present).

Weapons

C7 rifle



This Colt Canada variation of the American M16 can be fired in either semi-automatic or automatic mode. It is the weapon of choice used by Canada and various NATO forces, including Britain's Special Forces. Canada donated thousands of C7s and ammunition to the Afghanistan Army.

Combat record includes: Somalia (1993), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present), Haiti (2003) and Iraq (2003-present).

C8 carbine



This weapon—manufactured by Colt Canada—is a lighter, compact version of the C7 which provides for more rapid target acquisition. Its size makes it easier to handle in close-quarter combat situations like urban or jungle warfare, or when shooting from vehicles.

Combat record includes: Somalia (1993), Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present), Haiti (2003) and Iraq (2003-present).

BGM-109 "Tomahawk" **CPP** ☒



This US Navy subsonic, jet-powered, land-attack cruise missile is a medium- to long-range, low-altitude weapon

launched from submarines. Formerly tasked to deliver nuclear weapons it now carries conventional warheads and is also used by the UK and Spain.

Combat record includes: Iraq (1991, 1990s), Sudan (1998), Yugoslavia (1999), Afghanistan (1998, 2001-present) and Iraq (2003-present).

MQ-1 "Predator"



This remotely-piloted drone of the US Air Force and CIA, conducts low-altitude, photographic and electronic reconnaissance missions to locate targets. It also used to fire AGM-114 "Hellfire" missiles for use in assassinations.

Combat record includes: Yugoslavia (1990s, 1999), Afghanistan (2001-present), Yemen (2002), Iraq (2003-present) and Pakistan (2004-present).

MQ-8B "Fire Scout" **CPP** ☒



This drone will launch from US Navy warships for reconnaissance, surveillance and target acquisition in Iraq. It can fire "Hellfire" missiles, "Viper Strike" weapons and the "Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System."

For the Canadian industries involved in providing parts and/or services for the above technologies, see pp.36-39.
For hundreds of Canadian parts provided, see COAT's report: <http://COAT.ncf.ca/ARMX/cansec/CANSECweapons.htm>



Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade



Dear friends and subscribers,

November 11, 2009

In July of 2008, when I first learned from online military sources that organizers of Canadian war bazaars had their sights set on returning to Ottawa municipal property for the first time in 20 years, I started spreading the word to raise awareness and stir up opposition. The struggle since then has been the latest chapter in a decades-long effort to oppose Canada's role in the international weapons trade.

When I started COAT in 1989, the goal was to counter what was then Canada's largest arms bazaar, ARMX. A major success of that first COAT campaign was Ottawa Council's landmark decision to ban all military trade shows from City property! That historic ban—the only such resolution I've ever heard of, anywhere in the world—kept these war spectacles off city property in our nation's capital for two full decades!

Although ARMX was soon defunct, it was replaced in the mid-1990s by an equally-offensive event called CANSEC, which was held at an Ontario government facility called the Ottawa Congress Centre.

Because of COAT's history, the return of arms exhibitions to Ottawa property was something I took personally. Working for COAT, I took on the task of alerting activists across Canada and sparked local meetings to organize strategies and public events. I worked overtime producing the basic campaign materials that were used to protest "Secure Canada," a new US-led military trade show that got its foot in the door of Ottawa facilities. When that event was eventually cancelled in late 2008, many activists felt encouraged.

However, in January 2009, during Israel's bombardment of Gaza, I set aside an almost completed issue of *Press for Conversion!* to begin extensive new research into Canada's military exports to Israel. Much of that work focused on revealing the names and products of many Canadian war industries supplying Israel that were soon to be exhibiting their wares at the CANSEC arms bazaar in May 2009.

COAT's contribution to the broadly-based campaign against Canada's largest weapons exhibition included doing the research, writing and layout of campaign materials such as posters, flyers and fact sheets. I wrote numerous articles for local and national publications, and produced reports compiling data on CANSEC exhibitors and their part in building dozens of major weapons systems. COAT's online petition against CANSEC was signed by thousands, and our email list was used to inform thousands more across Canada. COAT's website became the online centre for a widespread grassroots effort against Ottawa's arms bazaars.

Unfortunately however, because I poured myself completely into this work against CANSEC, *Press for Conversion!* temporarily fell by the wayside. Although the peace movement's antiCANSEC efforts concluded in June—when Ottawa Council voted overwhelmingly to reverse its 20-year stand against military trade events—I continued throughout the summer to research CANSEC and to put together this issue of COAT's magazine.

I hope you will find this issue to be a useful resource for challenging Canada's multibillion dollar role in fuelling horrendous wars like the ones that are still raging in Iraq and Afghanistan.

For half my life now, I've been working full-time to oppose war and to expose those who profit from it. *It hasn't been easy, financially, emotionally, or in any other way.* Your support is very much appreciated.

COAT needs your continued help and assistance. Please subscribe or renew your subscription to *Press for Conversion!* Tell others about this work and, if you can afford it, please make a donation to COAT.

Cheers!

Richard Sanders
Coordinator, COAT
Editor, *Press for Conversion!*

P.S. I hope you'll find this issue of COAT's publication to be interesting and useful. **If so, PLEASE order some extra copies and make a donation to help COAT's ongoing work.** *Thanks very much.*

Where have all the cartoons gone?

These two anti-arms trade cartoons appeared in mainstream corporate newspapers in 1989. They lampooned war industries and the ARMX weapons bazaar in particular. ARMX was the Government of Canada's own military trade show that had been privatised for \$1 in 1987.

These cartoons were prompted by a groundswell of peace efforts against Canada's largest arms export event of that time. The opposition to ARMX—initiated by the Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade—led to the City of Ottawa's official ban on leasing municipal property to all such war industry extravaganzas.



Vance Rodewald, Calgary Herald.



Brian Gable, Globe and Mail.

The long-defunct ARMX was replaced by an equally-offensive arms show called CANSEC. It is organized by an 800-member organization of war-related exporters euphemistically called the Canadian Association of Defence and Security Industries.

This year, the 20-year ban on hosting arms shows was overturned by Ottawa Council which opened its arms to welcome CANSEC into the same publicly-funded, municipal facility that had hosted ARMX in 1989. **Shame on Ottawa Council!**

CANSEC will be back in Ottawa's downtown fairgrounds at Lansdowne Park, June 2-3, 2010. *Hope to see you there at the gates of CANSEC!*

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