

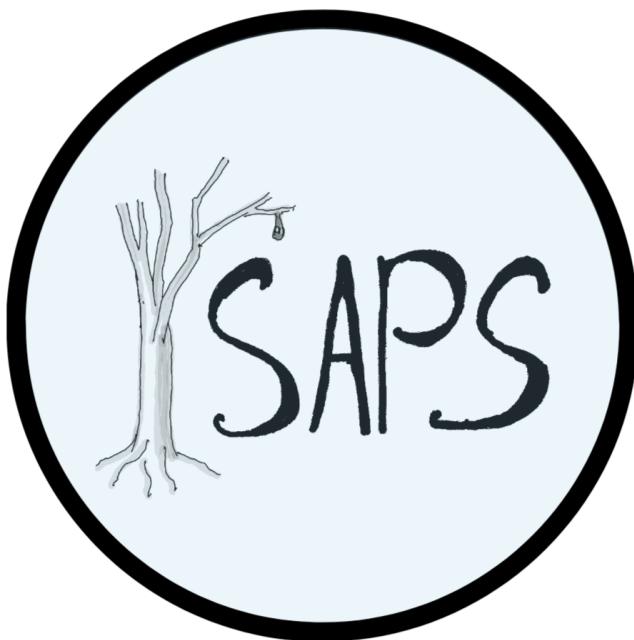
# THE NATIONAL SECURITY RESEARCH UNIVERSITY:

CONCORDIA'S FUNDING CRISIS STRATEGY IN 2025-2026 AND BEYOND



Cover Image: Prime Minister Mark Carney visits Canadian Troops deployed on a NATO mission in Latvia, August 2025 - via THE CANADIAN PRESS/Christinne Muschi

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**Students Against Privatization and  
Securitization**

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# INTRO: THE UNIVERSITY AND THE MARKET

While academia is often criticized for seeming out of touch with the rest of society the reality is that universities are products of the political and economic structures that produce them. During the Quiet Revolution, for instance, the Québécois government built the Université du Québec network to train francophone youth for the project of Quebecois nation building. Historically, with public universities, in return for funding higher education the state has received a highly trained white collar workforce capable of everything from middle management to providing the technical expertise necessary for military and economic development. J. Robert Oppenheimer, for example, was a professor of physics at the publicly funded University of California Berkeley at the time that he was recruited to work on the Manhattan project.

Today, neoliberal economic policy has gutted the welfare state of the post-WWII era, and Canadian universities as we know them have been in a steady transition away from the previously robust publicly-funded model. After decades of government budget cuts, universities now compete for sources of revenue from the state and from private donors and corporate investors. Since the mid-1970s with the growth of neoliberalism most states have intervened less and less directly in the economies of their countries, preferring instead to regulate the activity of a private sector that has come to own and run more and more of the show. The same has been the case at universities, where the state is happy to let private corporations sponsor academic research and happy to let students pay massive, unaffordable tuition fees to offset public budget cuts.

For Concordia's upper administration, decades of budget cuts have added up. Saddled with massive, fresh funding cuts from the 2023 Quebec tuition policy reforms, Concordia's leadership is looking to the private sector for donations and research funding. As a result, the university is increasingly orienting its activities and future planning towards the desires of wealthy corporations. At the same time, geopolitical changes have influenced the Canadian state to be more proactive in setting strategic agendas for the private market - think Mark Carney's major infrastructure projects like fast-tracking a new LNG port on the west coast, or the promised high speed rail corridor. The author of this zine has even recently seen TV ads from a major Korean shipbuilding firm promoting their bid for a contract to construct new submarines for the Canadian navy.

National strategy and national security now matter more than ever for the Canadian economy. We're in a trade war, everyone wants greater economic independence from the USA, we're competing with China all while supporting war against Russia through Canadian NATO troop engagements in eastern Europe. There's big money for companies that can feed the desires of the Canadian government and military and both the state and the private sector are willing to fork over cash to universities for research and development projects to facilitate those desires.

Desperate for cash, Concordia's admin are taking every opportunity they can get to make the university a hub for new strategic research initiatives, primarily in STEM - everything from major 5G, cybersecurity, and AI research partnerships with Swedish telecommunications firm Ericsson to partnerships with Stellantis and Tesla on EV battery development.

Students should know that at the current pace at which Concordia is accumulating debt and searching for private STEM project funding, the university could see major downsizing and restructuring within 5-10 years.

Concordia's largest operating expense is the salaries of its staff and faculty. Getting rid of or significantly downsizing faculties and departments that are expensive to run but don't bring in revenue, especially in the arts, could be on the table. Concordia admin could very well make the decision that it isn't economically viable for the school to continue operating as a comprehensive university, opting to transition to a smaller STEM focused and increasingly privatized research institution.

In the short term, Concordia persists as a comprehensive university while continuing to orient itself towards resource extraction and technological and military development. This zine breaks it all down for you - the current budget situation, Canadian geopolitical priorities, and Concordia's quiet research for the military. The purpose of this zine is to make clear how militarism and international competition over resources are directly tied to the increasing cost of our education, the firing of our professors, the shrinking of our course offerings, and the repression of student protests. To make Concordia an attractive investment opportunity for geopolitically strategic industries, the administration needs to minimize controversy at the university and make sure that investors don't worry that student opposition will jeopardize the research they pay for. Academic freedom and the quality and accessibility of our education are at stake.

To properly oppose and resist the privatization and militarization of public universities students must understand how and why the Concordia administration (and the powers that they answer to) make their decisions. This zine hopes to inform you so that you better understand our adversaries and the current university landscape.

# MAKING SENSE OF A CHANGING CONCORDIA

Concordia is changing. We all notice it. We're seeing course offerings dropping off, constant reminders of budget cuts, personnel changes in the upper administration, and crackdowns on student organizing. Putting together a clear and comprehensive picture of *what is changing and why* is no easy task.

**To begin to understand lets start with some important budgetary numbers:** Concordia's projected **deficit for the 2025-2026 academic year is \$84 million.**<sup>1</sup> While Concordia has faced the recent Québec budget policy changes targeted at Anglophone universities in Québec (affecting only Concordia, McGill and Bishop's), the deficit matches the overall trend for universities province wide. Overall public funding for universities across Québec is down 7% over the last five years.<sup>2</sup>

But not all funding numbers are following this trend. Concordia's annual alumni magazine reported in September 2025 that **between 2023 and 2024 research-specific funding at Concordia grew by 47.6%.**<sup>3</sup> Concordia placed first in Quebec and fifth in Canada on 2024 list of Canada's top research universities. Concordia also recently announced that it had raised **\$365 million in private donations with \$130 million "driving bold new initiatives" in research.**<sup>4</sup>

**So: what does this mean? General funding for the university to operate as a public service institution of higher education is going down. On the other hand, funding and donations for Concordia as a hub of profitable research for private industry and the Canadian military is rapidly increasing.**

Concordia's overall operating budget is composed of revenue from student tuition fees and from Quebec's Higher Education Ministry funding. Some of this money comes with specific restrictions, like grants from the government intended only for building upgrades, or those endless lines on your tuition receipts that say things like "administration fee". Most of this money; however, can be used to pay the university's bills as needed and it goes towards the biggest expense of paying faculty and employee salaries.

**Research-specific funding or donations don't work like that.** Think of it like an investment, from the government or from private companies and individuals - people who want a specific return on that investment: the research results that they have paid for. That money could go to pay for operating expenses, equipment purchases, salaries, etc but only for the specific project that it is allocated to.

While research specific funding is always a part of academic budgets, it can be used to undermine the independence of universities as public education institutions. Teaching students, and academic freedom become less important than achieving profitable results for the industries and government bodies forking over cash.

At Concordia the biggest such research project in recent years is **Volt-Age** "Canada's largest electrification research program... supported by more than \$123 million in funding from the Canada First Research Excellence Fund (CFREF)." <sup>5</sup>

Canada is notoriously a country with massive oil, natural gas, and mining industries. While it rapidly defunds public higher education, **why is the Canadian government so interested in funding electrification research at a public university in poor financial straits?** The answer is "dual-purpose technology," as part of a national security agenda.

Pipelines, large scale mines, and power generation and transportation infrastructure are easy examples of national security infrastructure. It takes a degree of paranoia to understand the way the state thinks about strategic resources: if they suddenly ceased to exist, would Canada become easier to invade or would Canadian business suddenly lose the ability to make competitive profits in a global market? If the answer is yes then they fall under national security.

“Dual-purpose” refers specifically to tech and research with both civilian and military applications, for example airplane parts that could be used in both commercial passenger aircraft and in military planes. Concordia’s Volt-Age project is a dual-purpose project producing new energy technology that would power both average Canadian homes and electric vehicles across the country as well as new military bases in places like the arctic circle. It will also produce research to support the expansion of Canadian mining and tech manufacturing industries, and the expansion of the electrical grid to support new AI technologies.

But here’s the catch: **What the government, intelligence services, military bodies, and big businesses think is strategically important is not necessarily what is good for everyday people.**

Mines and pipelines can drive corporate profits without changing whether you can’t afford your rent or groceries. Investment in research doesn’t automatically mean investment in the public good. At Concordia, as students lose access to services and can’t get a spot in required classes, the university is raking in big money for research to support this economic and military expansion.

# CANADA IS “REARMING”

**“NATO TO RELY ON CANADA IN ARMS RACE, OFFICIAL SAYS: UKRAINE’S SUCCESS AGAINST RUSSIA’S NAVY CITED AS EXAMPLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION THE ALLIANCE NEEDS”**

-NATO OFFICIAL IN THE GLOBE AND MAIL OCTOBER 2ND 2025<sup>6</sup>.

“NATO is losing ground in an arms and innovation race with Russia and China and needs ‘bridging technologies’ from countries, including Canada, to quickly close the gap,”.... says NATO Official quoted in the *Globe and Mail*. “Russia is arming itself extremely quickly, [The senior NATO official] said, estimating Moscow can produce 4,000 to 5,000 drones a month.”... “We’re nowhere near that capability.”... .“The other challenge is China... which he said is ahead of the West in 35 out of 45 emerging and disruptive technologies, including some aspects of quantum science as well as biotech.”

To understand why Concordia is receiving an influx of new research funding despite a massive overall reduction in government spending on universities you need to know that Canada is participating in an economic and military push with other NATO countries to build more weapons and to cut reliance on Chinese supply chains for new generation technologies like batteries, electric vehicles and AI. This is economic warfare and in war defence contractors and civilian enterprises are not necessarily distinct from each other. All levels of supply chains matter for national GDP, critical industries, and provisioning the armed forces. Dual purpose tech for both military and civilian purposes is supposed to grow the economy and ready the country for war. Concordia is one of many universities tasked with carrying out research to make this all possible.



Trump's trade war has rapidly accelerated a process that was already underway. "Globalization" or the offshoring of western manufacturing for cheaper labour and higher profits overseas has backfired. **Countries that make the products we consume have grown powerful enough to start imposing their own terms on the extraction of profits, resources, and manufactured goods from their economies.**

**IN 2024 ALONE, ONE CHINESE SHIPBUILDER CONSTRUCTED MORE COMMERCIAL VESSELS BY TONNAGE THAN THE ENTIRE U.S. SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY HAS BUILT SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II.<sup>7</sup>**

-The Associated Press, March 2025

The Carney government has responded by greenlighting massive new investments to wage trade war and prepare for military confrontation. **"The [newly formed Defence Investment] agency will tie procurement more strategically to domestic industrial benefits - creating new careers, growing our economy, and supercharging innovation in aerospace, shipbuilding, and advanced manufacturing.** By leveraging defence procurement as investments in Canadian workers, companies, and technologies, the agency will help Canadian firms scale up, develop cutting-edge capabilities, and **compete globally.** In addition to this agency, the government will also continue to prioritise investments in **dual purpose infrastructure** that delivers immediate benefits for both our **military and Canadians.**"

- Prime Minister's Office on the launch of a new Defence Investment Agency, October 2, 2025.<sup>8</sup>

# ORDERS FROM OTTAWA: REARMAMENT



Prime Minister of Canada

FR



**Prime Minister Carney strengthens Canada's leadership in trade, energy, and security at the United Nations General Assembly<sup>9</sup>.**

September 23, 2025  
New York City, United States of America

**Canada joins new NATO Defence Investment Pledge<sup>10</sup>.**

June 25, 2025  
The Hague, the Netherlands

**Prime Minister Carney launches new Defence Investment Agency to rebuild, rearm, and reinvest in the Canadian Armed Forces faster<sup>11</sup>.**

October 2, 2025  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Prime Minister Carney launches new measures to protect, build, and transform Canadian strategic industries<sup>12</sup>.**

September 5, 2025  
Toronto, Ontario

**Canada strengthens ties with Latvia and renews key NATO mission<sup>13</sup>.**

August 26, 2025  
Riga, Latvia

**Canada strengthens partnership with Poland in trade, defence, and energy<sup>14</sup>.**

August 25, 2025  
Warsaw, Poland

# WHY CANADIAN REARMAMENT?

## WHY NOW?

NATO military production, led by the American arms industry, is falling short of meeting military and economic needs. The military industrial complex in the west is highly privatized and primarily effective at generating enormous surplus profits and maximizing financial market value.

In the three most decisive recent American directed wars: Ukraine vs. Russia, U.S.A. vs. Yemen, and Israel and the U.S.A. vs. Iran - the United States and aligned countries have been unable to overcome the productive capacity of their adversaries.

**Despite the impact of years of sanctions, Yemen, Russia, and Iran have managed to out-pace NATO arms industries, producing munitions more efficiently, quickly, and at lower costs.**<sup>15.16.17.</sup>

This shift has been made possible by the economic cooperation and supply chain diversification created by the BRICS coalition and China's global Belt and Road initiative.

Let's break down both: Officially founded in 2009 by Brazil, Russia, India, and China, and expanded a year later to include South Africa, BRICS is a new international economic partnership facilitating development and trade cooperation between developing nations. BRICS has been rapidly growing to include new member countries each year expanding its network of influence and global power.<sup>18.</sup>

**BRICS members organize trade independent of American control and increasingly exchange their own currencies rather than US Dollars - building alternatives to the American-run global financial system.**<sup>19.</sup>

This is made possible by the Chinese Belt and Road initiative, a global network of trade infrastructure including freight railways, sea ports, and maritime networks, described by the American Council on foreign relations as “one of the most ambitious infrastructure projects ever conceived.” Membership includes 138 countries across Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Americas from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, serving the majority of the world’s population.<sup>20</sup>

The world is also in the midst of the so-called “fourth industrial revolution,” the mass-scale roll out of large language models (AI), new automated technologies including robots, drones, and industrial machinery.<sup>21</sup> **For this new ‘industrial revolution’ and for NATO rearmament, access to key minerals for industrial manufacturing is critical.** AI in particular, requires a massive buildup of the Canadian electrical grid - a project which will need a lot of mined material to complete.<sup>22</sup>

The problem for western countries is that, as the European Parliament has recently stated, when it comes to production-critical minerals, especially the category known as ‘rare earth minerals,’ “China has a quasi-monopolistic position on the global market.”<sup>23</sup> **As a country with a large landmass full of natural resources, Canada is viewed as one key country for developing western supply chains for critical industries.**

# ARCTIC MILITARY EXPANSION AND CONCORDIA'S NATIONAL SECURITY RESEARCH

Canada

## As China explores the Arctic, Canada's military is preparing for confrontation

Beijing wants critical minerals. The North is rich in them



David Common · CBC News · Posted: Sep 28, 2025 4:00 AM EDT | Last Updated: September 28



[How Canada's military is defending the Arctic](#)



September 28 | 10:06

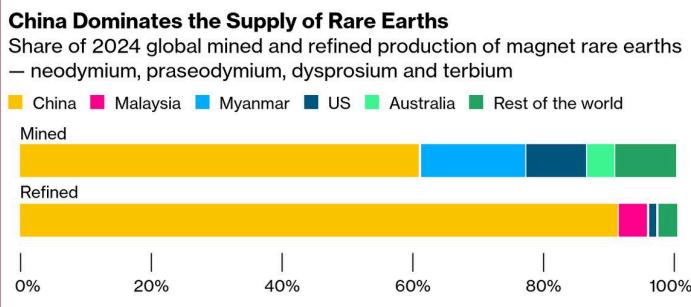
This CBC article, pictured above, manipulates geopolitical analysis to spread fear and **manufacture consent for the expansion of Canadian military operations in the arctic in far north Indigenous territories.** It may be dishonest, but the article is shown here because *it gives us important clues about why Concordia is receiving new research funding from the federal government.*

CBC's David Common follows "Operation Nanook," an annual military exercise in which the Canadian Armed Forces practice intercepting "foreign vessel[s]" traversing the arctic sea.<sup>24</sup>

Common writes that the exercise “took on particular significance this year with a collision of geopolitical changes: China’s growing ambition in the Arctic, Prime Minister Carney’s plans to substantially increase the capabilities of the military and the newly recognized value of minerals in the North. Common quotes “Stephanie Carvin, a former national security official,” as saying that “[China] has an ambitious plan to basically control a lot of the rare-earth elements and mining and wants to invest in the Canadian Arctic.”

This article takes factual information and distorts it for military propaganda purposes. **It’s not accurate to say that China has a plan to control rare-earth elements. China already does control rare-earth elements and has for decades. It is in fact Canadian, and wider NATO country industries and armies that desperately need to expand their access to rare earth minerals and are looking to the Canadian-controlled arctic as an area of interest.** Twice in 2025 China has imposed sweeping export restrictions on rare-earth minerals after Trump’s initiation of the global tariff war. These restrictions severely limit western tech and weapons production capacity.

While in recent years, there has been investment in the mining of rare earth minerals outside of China, Chinese industries still provide the vast majority of manufacturing-ready refined rare earth minerals with over 90% of global supply. Mined rare earth minerals coming from outside China can’t be used in manufacturing unless they are refined and China still overwhelmingly controls refining.<sup>25</sup>.



Bloomberg

In October 2025 Andrew Chang, host of *CBC's "About That,"* released a report on the Chinese rare earth monopoly. Chang explains that **"without [rare earth minerals] you cannot make things like today's fighter jets and submarines, smartphones and TVs, wind turbines and nuclear reactors, radar, sonar, camera lenses, fuel cells... if you want those things you have no choice but to go to China."**<sup>26</sup> While trade tensions with China ramp up or ease down day-to-day, long-term NATO countries want to be able to build their own tech without relying on Chinese supply chains.

In June 2025, independent investigative journalism outlet *The Canada Files* raised the alarm that the **American think-tank, the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) published an article arguing that "Canada may be the United States' best hope for minerals security,"** and speculating that *"the likely driver of the U.S. president's musings over annexing Canada is access to the country's vast natural resources, including critical minerals."*<sup>27</sup>

On that note, In the *CBC* article on arctic military expansion discussed earlier, David Common emphasize that *"some of the world's richest deposits of critical minerals - copper, nickel, lithium, graphite and cobalt - are found in the [Canadian] north,"* noting that Ottawa has been making recent investments in defence expansion and expressed tentative support for an "arctic economic and security corridor... which could ultimately see a significant funding commitment and the streamlining of regulatory approvals."

**Developing the arctic for military and industrial projects is where Concordia's Volt-Age project comes in.**

# VOLT-AGE: CRITICAL MINERAL SECURITY RESEARCH AT CONCORDIA

Under the umbrella of electrification research at Concordia's Volt-Age project, new research is beginning that will be critical for the success of future arctic infrastructure projects. This research focuses specifically on bringing new electrical grid technologies to the Canadian North.

In July 2025, Volt-Age published a call-out for "funded PhD and Postdoc positions in chemical and materials engineering" to work on a project entitled "advancing autonomous energy networks in the north." The project overview states that the research focuses on "creating clean, independent energy systems for remote Northern Quebec communities. The goal is to replace diesel generators with renewable energy solutions like wind, solar.."<sup>28</sup>.



GINA CODY  
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING  
AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

THE DEPARTMENT OF  
CHEMICAL AND  
MATERIALS ENGINEERING

**Volt-Age**  
CONCORDIA  
UNIVERSITY - MONTREAL

## FUNDED PHD AND POSTDOC POSITIONS IN CHEMICAL AND MATERIALS ENGINEERING

### ADVANCING AUTONOMOUS ENERGY NETWORKS IN THE NORTH: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR EXTREME COLD ENVIRONMENTS

Hydrogen Research, Hydrogen Storage, Hydrogen Economics, Hydrogen Embrittlement, Nanomaterial, Materials Characterization, Microscopy

Supervisor: Professor Michel Laurent Trudeau

Department: Chemical and Materials Engineering, Gina Cody School of Engineering and Computer Science

University: Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

Start Date: As soon as possible (Fall 2025) (with possibilities up to Fall 2026)

PhD Fellowship: 35K CAD per year for 4 years

Postdoc Fellowship: 50K CAD per year (renewable)

This particular research is only one small piece of the massive \$123 million Volt-Age project.<sup>29</sup> Promoted to the public and to Concordia community members as 'sustainability' research, **is this research really focused on making the Canadian arctic more sustainable?**

The answer to that question is somewhat complicated. While Concordia research to replace Arctic diesel generators with new electric battery technology likely will provide some benefits to improving infrastructure for Inuit and Innu communities in the far north, *that civilian benefit is very likely not its primary purpose.*

Famously stingy when shelling out money to improve Indigenous living conditions (*think of the 33 reserves across Canada with boil water advisories*),<sup>30</sup> the federal government hasn't given Concordia research funding just to benefit Indigenous communities in the north. **Replacing old and broken down energy infrastructure in the arctic with new generation technology is key to enabling the expansion of new military activity and industrial scale mining in the far north.**

The Canadian government knows this and says as much. The Prime Minister's office published a statement on "Reinforcing Canada's security and sovereignty in the Arctic" in March 2025, that outlined a plan for "Security and defence," immediately followed by "Support to Indigenous and Northern communities," beginning with "powerplant upgrades and replacements."<sup>31</sup> Military intelligence strategists at American think tanks like the RAND corporation have also been encouraging the military benefits of infrastructure upgrades for arctic civilian communities in recent months making clear that the United States military industrial complex also has a vested stake in Canadian far north development.<sup>32</sup>

**The message is clear, deliver infrastructure benefits to Indigenous populations in the arctic BECAUSE it will be useful to the military's preparation for war with Russia and China.**

The Volt-Age Concordia project leadership are not ignorant of their role as national security contractors. The project has been advertised to the Concordia community as a project promoting sustainability and green energy. In October 2025, however, on their LinkedIn Volt-Age posted that the project CEO "led a dynamic discussion on Securing the Mineral Backbone of the Economy" at the Toronto edition of the International Economic Forum of the Americas. The post stated that "with demand for critical minerals reshaping everything from EVs to defence, the panel explored price trends, geopolitical flashpoints, and the role of industrial policy in linking extraction to innovation and clean tech leadership," adding that "the race for critical minerals is on, and bold action is needed now."<sup>33</sup>

**Concordia's leadership are only too happy to feed profit driving electrification research for corporate mining giants and the Canadian military. If it brings in money for the University more the better!**



**Karim Zaghib, CEO of Volt-Age Concordia poses with a poster advertising a panel discussion on Security the Mineral Backbone of the Economy, October 2025.**

# **WHAT ABOUT THE CANADA-USA TRADE WAR? UNDERSTANDING CANADA'S FOREIGN POLICY**

**As concerned Concordia students we can't afford to be naive in believing that Canada is separate from American, Israeli, and NATO led warmongering and that our research is immune from providing resources for genocide and mass military violence.**

Now let's be clear - since Trump's trade war the Canadian federal government is certainly making attempts to increase Canada's economic independence from the United States. It remains almost impossible, however, that there could be real severing of ties between the two countries – geographical proximity and military intelligence integration simply wouldn't allow it.

**As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD), and the Five Eyes (a pact of cooperation between the major intelligence agencies of the United States, the UK, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) - Canada's military capacity and foreign policy goals are fundamentally and inextricably tied to the U.S.A.**

In terms of military foreign policy, Canada often plays the good cop to an American bad cop, putting on a friendlier face that nonetheless supports American military hegemony.

Mark Carney recently announced that he aims to double non-USA-bound Canadian exports by 2035, and that he would enforce the International Criminal Court arrest warrant for Benjamin Netanyahu.<sup>34.35</sup> It is important to remain hopeful that public pressure and protests against American and Israeli genocide in Palestine can have real effects on national policy, but students should remain critical and evaluate the federal government's actions in their historical context. On the surface these moves might seem like a shift away from support for American militarism and Israeli colonization of Palestine. But Canada's track record suggests that may not be the case.

The Arms Embargo Now campaign and Palestinian Youth Movement found in a recent study Canadian companies like Concordia Aerospace research partner Pratt and Whitney Canada have sent aircraft engines to Israel for Israeli Defence Force surveillance drones used in target selection in Gaza as recently as October 2024.<sup>36</sup>

Looking back to recent history, Canada's policy on the Iraq war is a typical example of Canada's record as a nation that publicly claims to be peaceful but puts the weight of Canada's military behind western interventionism. In 2011, CBC reported that documents exposed by WikiLeaks showed that "the same day Canada publicly refused to join the 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, a high-ranking Canadian official was secretly promising the Americans clandestine military support for the fiercely controversial operation." The documents stated that "contrary to public statements by the prime minister, Canadian naval and air forces could be 'discreetly' put to use during the pending U.S.-led assault on Iraq and its aftermath."<sup>37</sup>

Ultimately, whether supporting Canadian *or* American militarism, *Concordia's role as a national security university is only increasing and we should strive to be aware of what research is taking place on our campuses and what interests it serves.*

**Concordia students are committed to resisting the university's participation in fueling global wars of conquest and resource extraction.**

## WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: RESISTING MILITARIZATION AND PRIVATIZATION

When paying attention to where and how Concordia is partnering with defence industries, we should look in particular to Gina Cody School of Engineering and Computer Science. *The school is a major hub not just of electrification and mineral research but of developments in national security policy and technology, particularly in aerospace and AI.* For example, Gina Cody hosts SPNET, the Security-Policy Nexus of Emerging Technology, “Concordia’s network to create a new national defence policy framework for enhanced security and privacy in our digital era,” in partnership with aerospace corporations like Collins and CAE and the Canadian department of National Defence.<sup>38</sup> *These projects bring money and prestige to Concordia, but the school continues to suffer from rampant underfunding and repression continues to increase against students who protest Concordia’s involvement in war industries or academic connections to universities in Israel.*

**To fight back against the militarization and privatization of our university, the shuttering of programs not deemed profitable enough, and continued support by the Concordia administration for complicity with genocide, we must understand where Concordia’s financial incentives are coming from. We must understand the role of the university in building national security policy and infrastructure.**

**We must then band together to say no to research for war and profit, and call for peace and cooperation and the right to an education for the greater good of all.**

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