

# SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION

- 1** CANADIAN CORPORATION SELLS \$50-MILLION OF THE WORLD'S MOST ADVANCED ARTILLERY TO SOUTH AFRICA
- 2** SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS MANUFACTURER OWNS 20% OF SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION -- INVOLVED IN ILLEGAL SALES OF ARMS TO SOUTH AFRICA
- 3** EVIDENCE FOR A CANADIAN COVER-UP -- QUEBEC UNIONS DEMAND OPEN ENQUIRY OF SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION



dossier  
comité québec-afrique

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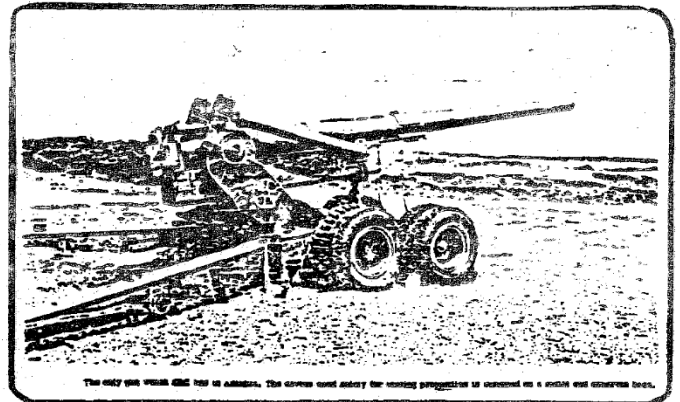
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1. THE DELIVERIES

ARMS EMBARGO

The sales and deliveries of arms to South Africa are illegal in Canada. But Space Research Corporation, a Canadian company (head-office: 1010 Sherbrooke St., West, Montreal) has sold and delivered over \$50-million of the world most advanced artillery to the apartheid regime in South Africa.

The long-range guns and shells which Space Research has provided to the South Africans are now in use against villagers and Namibian refugees in Angola. The guns are also truned on Mozambique and Zimbabwe.



The only one which can be used in Africa. The crew and entry for the main projectile is carried on a small and narrow boat.

SPACE RESEARCH'S DEMONSTRATION GUN IN ANTIGUA



The sales and deliveries of these shells are illegal because the Canadian Government has supported the United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa. As one of the 15 members of the U.N. Security Council which passed the November 1977 Resolution, Canada has a major obligation to enforce the embargo.

The Canadian Government recognizes that the sales are illegal, and has indicated that any Canadian Corporation not complying with the embargo will be prosecuted.

### WHAT DID SPACE RESEARCH DELIVER TO SOUTH AFRICA?

Between March 1977 and November 1978, Space Research provided the South African army with a complete 155-mm. howitzer artillery system -- shells, cannons and the technology to produce these inside South Africa. The total value of the sales was over \$50-million.

Until the early 1970's, howitzers were becoming obsolete in the world's arsenals. But, under contract with the Pentagon, Space Research developed new shells, able to fire 40% further, more accurate than conventional shells, and more lethal.

The first client for this new system has been South Africa, although earlier versions of the shells have been used by the Israelis, the Americans in bombarding the Vietnamese coastline, and, on a trial basis, by various NATO armies.

The howitzer system is a key element in conventional warfare, particularly in setting up buffer-zones between neighbouring states.

The guns can also be adapted for firing tactical nuclear warheads -- for which Space Research has received funding from the Pentagon.

The artillery system which Space Research delivered to South Africa is much superior to any artillery system which the Canadian military possesses.

**GENERAL PURPOSE**  
**extended range**  
**ERFB 155 mm.**  
**MK.10 MOD.2**

A new dimension in ballistics

TYPICAL INCREASED RANGE PERFORMANCE

Shell Type	Range (km)
M107	18.1
ERFB	32.2
M107	22.1
ERFB	35.0
M107	23.0
ERFB	30.0

*source: Space Research documents*

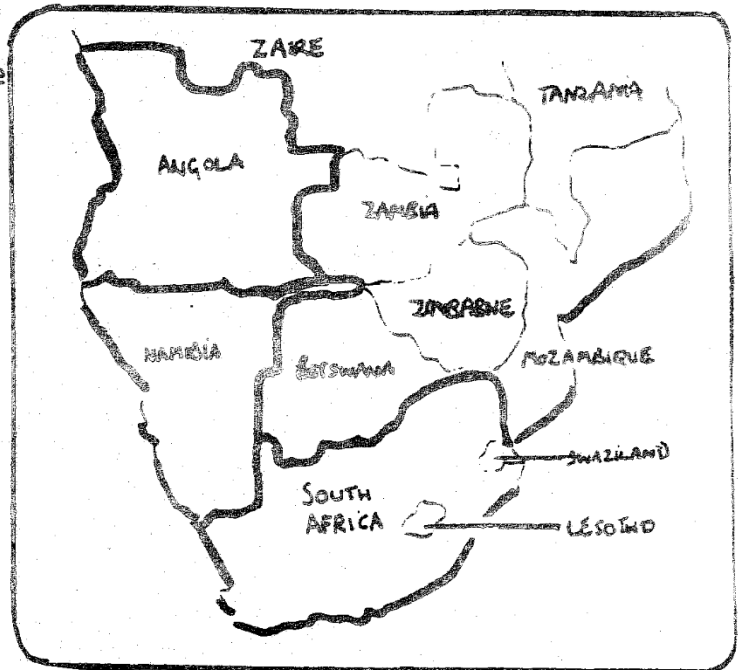
## WHO CARES?

"Who cares if they did (send arms to South Africa)?", an anonymous Space Research official in Montreal commented recently. "Who really cares? They're not for use against the Blacks in South Africa, but for defence against the Communists who want to attack South Africa from the outside." \*

## CHANGING THE BALANCE OF POWER

The governments and people of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (to become independent on 18 April 1980) are more than concerned. Testimony from several witnesses has indicated the Space Research's artillery has already killed several thousands of refugees from Namibia and villagers in Angola. The guns are now facing the other "Front-line" states.

Members of the United States Congress Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa are equally concerned. Donald Pease (Dem. Ohio) pointed out that "this delivery could change the entire power balance in Southern Africa dramatically." \*\*



## THE CANADIAN LOOPHOLE

Although Space Research is mainly a Canadian corporation, the deliveries to South Africa were undertaken under the umbrella of the CIA and Pentagon. The Foreign Affairs Subcommittee is particularly worried about the ease with which the shells could be sent to South Africa through what it calls the "Canadian loophole":

- (1) U.S. arms can be shipped to Canada without needing State Department approval
- (2) Canadian legislation concerning arms sales to South Africa

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\* Toronto Globe and Mail, 8/3/80

\*\* Burlington Free Press, 28/10/79



is much looser than the U.S. embargo laws.

(Under pressure from the Black voters, and eager to make a good reputation in Black Africa, Congress passed legislation clearly defining all military items which would be covered by the arms embargo. In contrast, Canada has no specific legislation relating to the 1977 UN arms embargo, and according to Foreign Affairs officials, none are needed.)

### MAKING THE DELIVERIES

The CIA, Pentagon and Canadian and American Customs Officials all played a role in arranging the sales and deliveries of Space Research's artillery to South Africa.

The operation was, like the company itself, multi-national. Thailand, Antigua, Belgium, Spain were all partners to the plot.

### C HRONOLOGY OF THE SALES AND DELIVERIES

OCTOBER	1975	<i>South Africa asks the <u>CIA</u> to arrange deliveries of 155mm. shells.</i>
NOVEMBER	1975	<i>U.S. State Department officially turns down the request; but CIA gives it high priority and makes covert arrangement for their delivery.</i>
NOVEMBER	1975	<i>Meeting in <u>Thailand</u> between South African military officials and <u>CIA-arms dealer (Jack Frost)</u>; Frost recommends Space Research to South Africans and agrees to help arrange delivery.</i>
DECEMBER	1975	<i>Frost contacts Space Research (Quebec) President <u>Gerald V. Bull</u>, and the deal gets under way.</i>

#### *No teeth in the Canadian laws*

*In September 1979, Michael Shennstone, director of African and Middle Eastern Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Ottawa, told a church delegation that no supporting legislation was required to enforce the UN embargo on arms deliveries to South Africa.*

*Canadian officials had reviewed their existing legislation and decided this was good enough for the new UN embargo.*

*So when Space Research applied for permission to ship 35,000 "shell casings" to Antigua, no questions were asked ...*

Dec. 1975- Feb. 1976      *South Africa decides it will purchase not just the 155mm. shells, but a complete artillery system (shells, guns and the technology to produce the armaments).*

March      1976      *Senior officials of ARMSCOR (South Africa's parastatal Arms Manufacturing Corporation) visit Space Research's site in Quebec/Vermont border.*

April      1976      *Agreement signed in Belgium -- where Space Research has a marketing affiliate -- for the sale of the weapons system to South Africa*

April      1976      *Space Research applies to U.S. Army Department for approval to purchase "shell casings" (blank shells) and "shock tubes" (gun barrels) to fill the South African order. Permission granted in a record 4 days. No "end-user's certificate" required by the Pentagon. No problems as a private arms manufacturer using army facilities. All this required top-level CIA and/or Pentagon support.*

summer      1976      *Space Research receives deliveries of its "shell casings" and "shock tubes".*

August      1976      *2nd visit by ARMSCOR South African officials to Space Research's border factory.*

winter      1976-77      *Space Research converts the shells and barrels into the new artillery system.*

March      1977      *First of 5 Space Research shipments of canons and shells arrives at the company's "testing range" in Antigua in the West Indies.*

March-April      1977      *South African (and Israeli) military officials visit Space Research's facilities in Antigua.*

May      1977      *A South African boat, the Tugelaland docks in Antigua and picks up Space Research's shells and howitzers. Two South African military officials join the boat. The Tugelaland's papers mark its destination as "Canada".*

June      1977      *The Tugelaland docks in Durban, South Africa, and offloads the Space Research containers under South African military supervision.*

July      1977      *Meeting in London at which ARMSCOR provides Space Research with \$10-million in return for 20% of the ownership of the corporation.*

- October 1977 *Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe tells Canadian audience that a Canadian company has been shipping arms to South Africa via Antigua on the Tugelaland.*
- November 1977 *First of two visits by Space Research arm-aments specialists to the South African testing range of Schmidt's Drift.*
- Jan.-Feb. 1978 *2nd Space Research visit to Schmidt's Drift.*
- April 1978 *Cargo of 35,000 Space Research shells destined to Antigua, impounded by Canadian Customs officials in November 1977 is released and shipped to Spain -- where it is transferred to a ship heading for South Africa.*
- May-June 1978 *Two further shipments of Space Research materials leave the Port of Montreal destined to South Africa.*
- November 1978 *Following a long scandal in Antigua, the Bird Government finally asks Space Research to leave the island.*
- April 1979 *PRIME MINISTER PIETER BOTHA ANNOUNCES THAT SOUTH AFRICA HAS DEVELOPED ITS OWN 155mm. HOWITZER SYSTEM "IN RECORD TIME"*
- April 1979 *In Canada, the RCMP completes its enquiry into Space Research (opened following Nkomo's allegations in November 1977). RCMP recommends public prosecution of Space Research.*
- summer 1979 *Canadian Ministry of Justice "classifies" the RCMP dossier.*
- summer 1979 *Two independent observers report use of Space Research shells and howitzers deep inside Angola*
- March 1980 *Canadian Ministry of Justice indicates it is about to open a closed-doors "pré-enquête" into Space Research. Company official remarks: "This could last five years" ...*

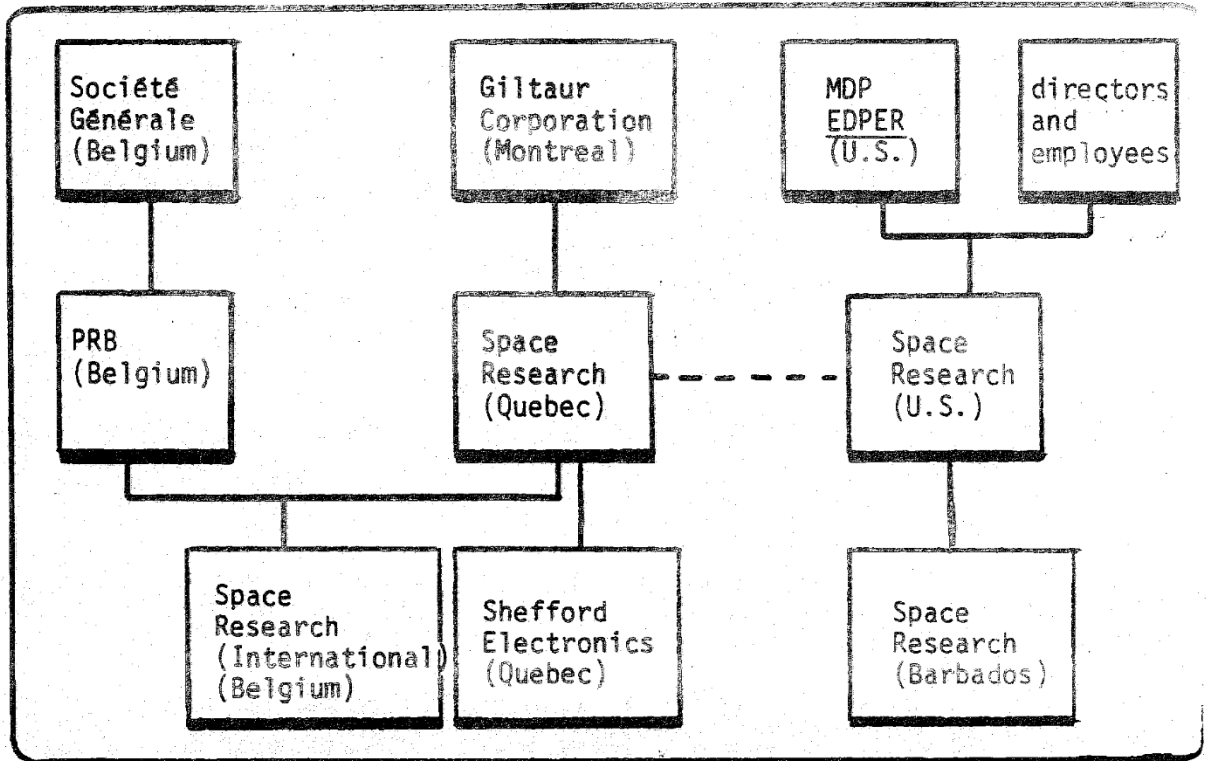
## 2. SPACE RESEARCH -- A SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS CORPORATION IN CANADA?

### MORE ARMS THAN AN OCTOPUS ...

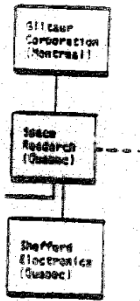
The ownership of Space Research Corporation is extremely confusing. This is by design. As a multinational corporation involved in the illegal arms trade with South Africa, Space Research has every reason to want to hide its activities.

The important period of ownership of the company is while the transactions with South Africa were being made. In January 1977, Space Research Corporation put together a confidential prospectus for narrow distribution while it was arranging to purchase the CIL propellants plant in Valleyfield, Quebec (Produits Chimiques Valleyfield). (The whole prospectus is presented as an appendix.)

The prospectus indicates the "organization chart" of Space Research, as of January 1977:

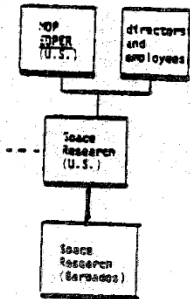


SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION (QUEBEC)



Space Research (Quebec) is controlled by Company President Gerald Bull's family trust, "Giltaur Corporation". However, the source of the family trust are far from clear. In 1975, SRCQ purchased a small electronics company in Quebec's Eastern Townships, with the primary intention of developing and producing "fuzes" (components of shells). In 1977, SRCQ purchased Valleyfield Chemicals, a propellant manufacturer, also located in southern Quebec.

SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION (U.S.)



While Space Research's Head Office is in in Montreal, its major source of funds (until the South African deal) has been in the United States -- CIA and Pentagon projects and private investments.

SRC(US) is headed by a retired U.S. army intelligence officer, Rodgers Gregory,

who, like Bull, still has top security clearance in the Pentagon.

In 1977 the company was controlled by the Bronfman family -- "EDPER" is a holding company owned by Edward and Peter Bronfman.

Since 1971, Space Research had borrowed more than \$10-million from the First Pennsylvania Bank, and appeared to be defaulting on its loans. EDPER came to the rescue, and brought in one of the largest and most influential management consultants, Arthur D. Little of Boston to handle the business side of the enterprise. (This explains Space Research's suggestion that the company was partly controlled by "directors and employees" of the corporation; in return Arthur D. Little was given 50% of the stock in SRC(US).)



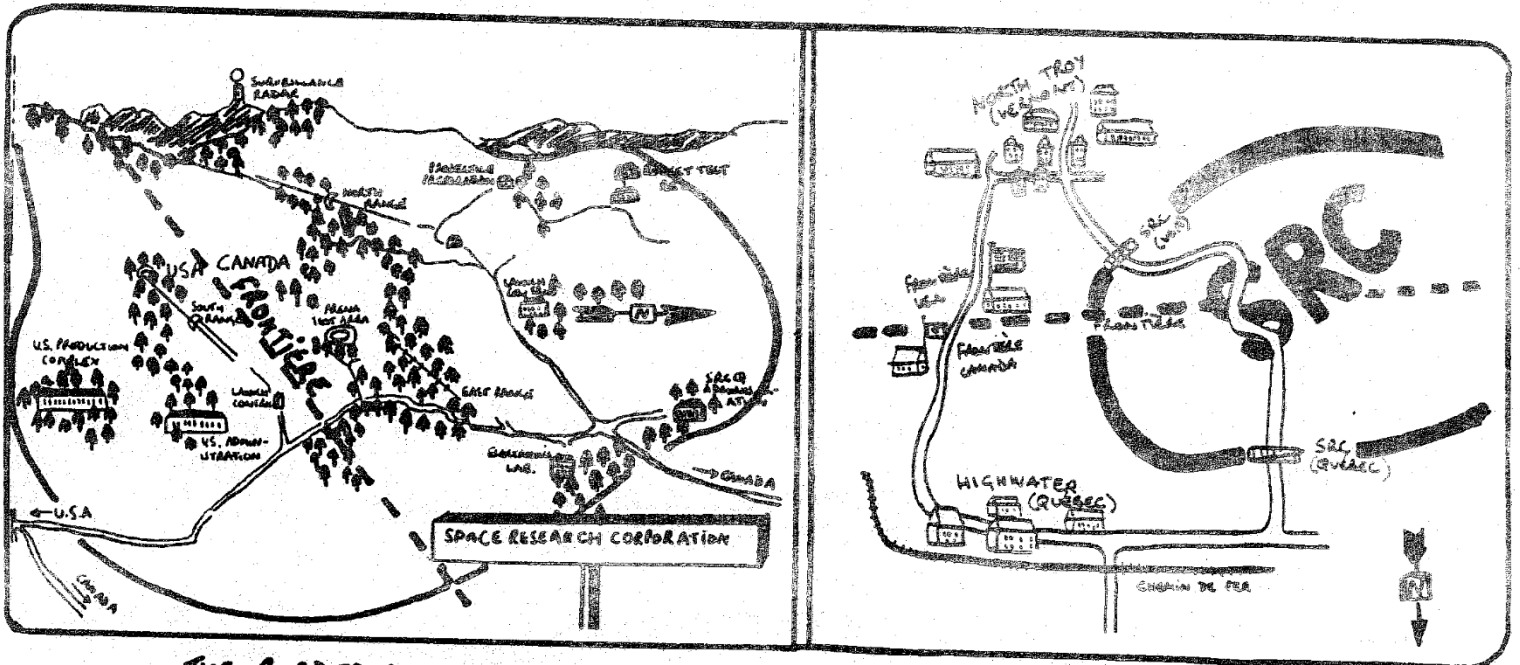
Gerald Bull



RODGERS GREGORY

ONE AND THE SAME COMPANY

The two corporation, SRC(Q) and SRC(US) occupy the same site -- but in two different countries. This apparent paradox arises because of Space Research's unique compound on the Canada/United States border, south-east of Montreal.



THE BORDER COMPOUND

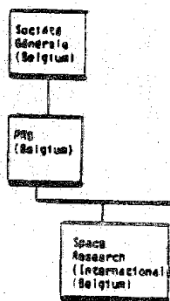
THE GUN-RUNNER'S DREAM

This location is a gun-runner's dream. Space Research is able to function with a double personality, American when it suits its purposes to be so, Canadian when in needs to be.

Particularly important is the private road that joins Space Research's Canadian and U.S. operations. Space Research has been granted permission (in 1969, as a "non-profit corporation") to make only voluntary monthly reports of any goods it ships across the border. Indeed, Canadian Customs officials were instructed by Ottawa to consider the 6000 acres of Space Research's 10,000 acre site which were on the Canadian side of the border as part of the United States.

SRC(Q) and SRC(US) therefore functioned as a single unit able to carry out its manufacture of weapons, and cross-border shipments, outside of the eyes of the Customs officials, manning border posts only two miles away from the company's compound.

### SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION IN BELGIUM

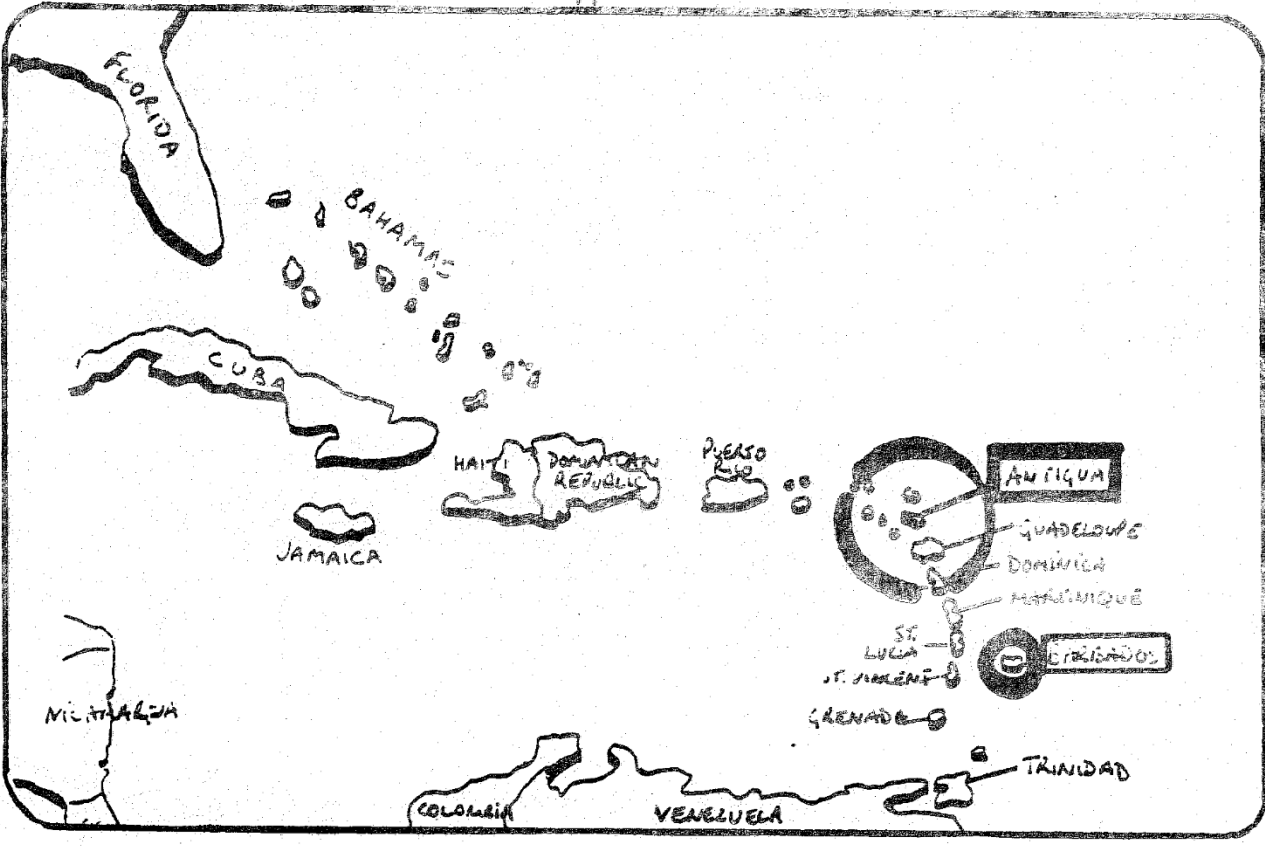


The third branch of the Space Research empire is its international sales office in Brussels. Space Research (International) -- SRC(I) -- is jointly owned by SRC(Q) and a Belgian explosives manufacturer, Podreries Réunies de Belgique (PRB). PRB is a sister-company of F.N. (Fabrique Nationale, best known for its FN machine guns), and is in turn controlled by Société Générale, a major Belgian holding company.

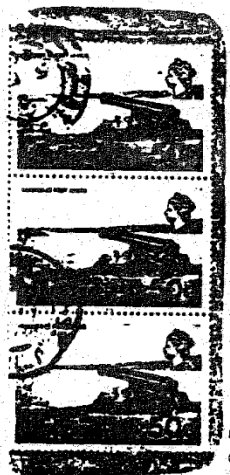
For Space Research, this co-ownership (dating back to 1972) gave the company direct access to Europe's most important arms market which is in Brussels. The Belgian government has always turned a blind eye on shipments to South Africa. An additional bonus of this subsidiary was the opening it provided Space Research with when Canadian and American officials started questioning the company's activities: "if anything illegal did take place, it was through the Belgian subsidiary" -- which company employees pretend is outside their control. (SRC(Q) and PRB each own 50% of SRC(I).)

### SPACE RESEARCH BUYS THE ANTIGUAN GOVERNMENT

Space Research first set foot on the small (12-by-14 mile) island of Antigua in the West Indies in late 1976. For \$1-million a year to the government of V.C. Bird (the island is still a dependency of the United Kingdom), Space Research operated its highly secretive "testing range" in Antigua, was given complete customs clearance on all its shipments, and trained and armed its own private army, the "Antigua Defence Force". The justification for the testing range was that it was too cold for 9 months of the year for Canadian workers to handle the company's shells. More to the point, Premier Bird suggested that "As a Third World country, Antigua had to take some risks". The company secured the "full cooperation" of the Government by providing a generous retainer to the law firm of Bird and Bird -- two sons (one of them the Vice-Premier of the island) of V.C. Bird.



Space Research imported some 20,000 shells into the island. Only a few hundred at most were fired from the gun the company installed in Antigua. The rest were transferred to ships which gave their destinations as "Canada" and "Barbados" (SRC ran its Antigua operation through its office in Barbados). The canons and shells came in on boats from North America (three from Saint John, New Brunswick, one on a Pentagon-chartered boat from Florida), and left on the Tugelaland, a South African boat flying the West German flag. The Tugelaland took SRC's artillery and shells to South Africa.



ANTIGUA'S GUN

SPACE RESEARCH'S SPANISH AGENT

Space Research was forced to leave Antigua in November 1978, when opposition to their activities by opposition groups (The Antigua-Caribbean Liberation Movement and the Antigua Workers' Union) reached such a level that the Bird Government was no longer able to cover up their activities.

It was at this point that Space Research diverted shipments through Spain, using as their agents Barreiros Hermanos. The Barreiros Brothers



developed their specialized trade in shipping around the world all kinds of armaments parts (for assembly at their destination) under the Franco dictatorship. Since Franco's death they have forged very close links with the Spanish Royal Family. Space Research's shipments to South Africa presented no problems to the Barreiros: the Spanish military was indicated as the "end-user" for exports from North America, the shells and other equipment were transferred to the Free Zone on arrival in Barcelona harbour, and later shipped to the apartheid regime.

Space Research Corporation (Quebec) Inc.  
Aerballistic Laboratory  
Highway 9, Quebec, Canada  
Attn: P. J. Emery

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE: P. J. Emery  
DATE: 26 Oct. 1977

Space Research Corporation (Quebec) Inc.  
Antigua Engineering Office  
St. John, Antigua, V.I.

St. John, Antigua, V.I.  
Antigua

155mm ERPA Launch Projectiles  
35,000  
7,500,000

Notes:  
1) Please issue permit to cover a period of twelve (12) months  
2) Value and quantity shown is an estimated annual requirement.  
3) Goods for use of Space Research Corp., Quebec only, NOT FOR RESALE.

~~SECRET~~  
WITHDRAWN - RETIRE

EXPORT PERMIT FOR ANTIQUA

Space Research Corporation (Quebec) Inc.  
Highway 9, Quebec, Canada  
Attention: P. J. Emery

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE: P. J. Emery  
DATE: 26 Oct. 1977

Government of Spain

St. John, Antigua, V.I.  
Antigua

155mm ERPA Projectiles (metal parts only)  
35,000  
7,500,000

EXPORT PERMIT FOR SPAIN

SOURCE: ANTIQUA GOVERNMENT REPORT

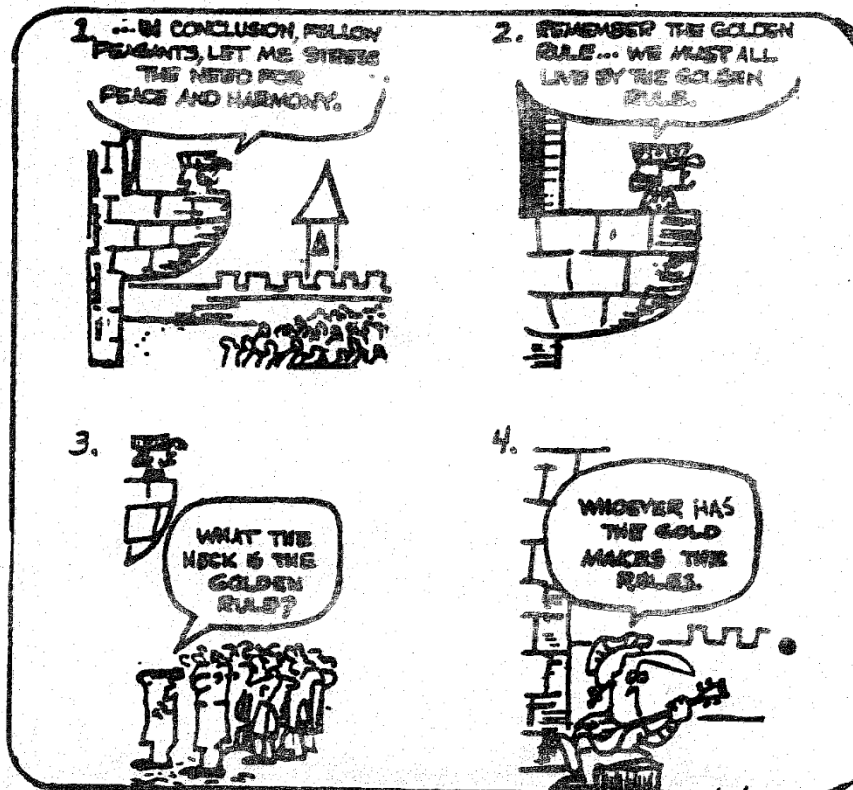
SPACE RESEARCH'S SOUTH AFRICAN FRIENDS

Space Research Corporation, which claims complete ignorance about how its guns could end up in South Africa, even if they did (which company spokesmen refuse to admit), has numerous links with South African private and state enterprises. Not only did at least 14 Space Research employees demonstrate SRC's technology to the South African army at the apartheid regime's artillery range at Schmidt's Drift in 1977-78, but a senior company

employee, Steve Adams, largely responsible for the development of SRC's 155mm. technology, joined a South African company called Cementation Engineering in late 1977. Shortly after, this company purchased a die-forging plant which, in the words of the South African Financial Mail soon literally started "shelling out the profits."

However, the clearest indication of South African control over Space Research's operations come from a meeting held in London during July 1977. At this meeting, attended by SRC(Q) President Gerald Bull, the boss of Produits Chimiques Valleyfield (which Space Research had purchased from CIL a few months earlier), Jean Vézina, and officials from the state-owned South African armaments corporation, ARMSCOR, ARMSCOR provided Space Research with \$10-million in return for 20% of the ownership of Space Research Corporation.

Space Research, chronically short of funds, was now solvent. Not only had it signed an agreement (in April 1976) to sell the apartheid \$50-million of artillery technology, but the South Africans now had effective control over what is almost certainly Canada's most technologically-advanced arms manufacturer.



### 3. THE CANADIAN COVER-UP

#### JOSHUA NKOMO'S BOMBSHELL

The first information in Canada about Space Research's arms shipments to South Africa came in October 1977. Joshua Nkomo, President of the ZAPU wing of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe (currently Minister of the Interior in Mugabe's Patriotic Front Government) was on a four-day visit to seek support for the Zimbabwean struggle. He charged that a Canadian corporation (he didn't name which company) was shipping arms to South Africa through the Caribbean island of Antigua on a South African boat called the Tugelaland.

## Rhodesian troops use arms shipped from N.B.: Nkomo

OTTAWA — (CP) — Joshua Nkomo, a black Rhodesian leader, charged yesterday that arms shipped from Saint John, N.B. are being used by Rhodesian troops against black nationalist forces fighting Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-minority regime.

Nkomo, co-leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, told students at a public lecture at Carleton University that arms shipments for the Smith regime originate at Saint John. He said he does

not think the Canadian government is involved.

The arms are taken from Saint John to South America and are transferred to a South American ship, he said. The arms are then carried to Cape Town in South Africa, placed on a train and taken to Salisbury, capital of Rhodesia.

"Our men have been met with much more sophisticated weapons in the last three months than before," he said.

"These weapons came from this country. Of course, the government doesn't know, but somebody knows."

External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson said later: "This is the first I have heard of it. I would be very surprised if there was anything to it."

Nkomo, 60, is on a 12-day tour of Canadian cities to seek support for Rhodesian black nationalists. He is scheduled to appear in Montreal tonight at the SUCO headquarters, 4824 Cote des Neiges.



JOSHUA NKOMO  
Ottawa doesn't know

The GAZETTE, Montreal, Tues., Oct. 18, 1977

#### THE RCMP ENQUIRY

The Canadian Government denied the charge, but agreed to set up an enquiry into Space Research Corporation (which had shipments destined to Antigua waiting to be picked up in Saint John, New Brunswick). The RCMP enquiry was opened in November 1977.

The RCMP enquiry received little publicity. In December 1978, the Mounties raided the offices of Space Research in Montreal and Highwater

(on the "Canadian" side of the Quebec/Vermont border compound). Space Research employees were later to report that literally hundreds of files were destroyed in the days preceding the Mounties' raid.

Meanwhile (in November 1978), the U.S. Department of Justice convoked a Federal Grand Jury (in Rutland, Vermont) to investigate the activities of Space Research's American operations. (Meeting about twice a week since then, the Grand Jury has yet to make any recommendations concerning prosecution of SRC.)

#### THE MOUNTIES RECOMMEND PROSECUTION OF SPACE RESEARCH

In April 1979 the RCMP completed its enquiry of Space Research. The dossier recommended that the Canadian Ministry of Justice press charges against the company. Sergeant Eddie Noel of the RCMP told a CBC-Fifth Estate interviewer (in January 1980) that the RCMP recommended that SRC should face charges of breaking Canadian laws in an open court: "At least we'll get the truth for sure as to what happened", Noel said, "and identify the people responsible."

#### THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT "CLASSIFIES" THE DOSSIER

Enquiries made about the fate of the dossier went unanswered. But in September 1979, Gilles Dallaire of the Sherbrooke Tribune, reported that the whole Space Research dossier had been classified -- "national security" would apparently be at risk should Space Research's illegal sales to South Africa come into an open court.

In March 1980, Peter Moon of the Toronto Globe and Mail discovered that the Defence Department in Ottawa was concerned that Space Research's technological know-how might flee the country if charges were laid. Major General Ernest Creber, associate assistant Deputy Minister of Defence for Materials told the Globe and Mail reporter: SRC's closure would be "a serious loss to Canada". "The company has exhibited ... a very high propensity for innovative work, and that is very valuable to us." \*

The Federal Government is attributing the company's problems to

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\* Globe and Mail, 11/3/80

the failure of SRC senior management to cope with the company's rapid growth during the 1970's, according to Moon.

### HOW ABOUT ARMSCOR, THE CIA, PENTAGON AND OTHER FRIENDS?

Space Research Corporation's activities have grown exponentially from the days when it was a research institute at McGill University (1961-68). But this growth is the result of contracts, most of them still listed as "confidential" with the Pentagon and CIA. The company reported sales of \$2-million in 1970; in 1976 these had risen to \$20-million; by 1979 sales had reached \$40-million.

The Pentagon admits to \$8-million of contracts with Space Research. But this is only the tip of the iceberg. Several independent sources report a 1973 \$311,000 Pentagon contract with SRC for "research and development of nuclear firepower munitions". This is just one of numerous contracts omitted from official records.

*What the Pentagon chooses to tell us.*

#### *Contracts with SRC 1968-1978:*

1968:	\$241,000
1969:	\$760,000
1970:	\$653,000
1971:	\$1,505,000
1972:	\$2,225,000
1973:	\$1,221,000
1974:	\$1,091,000
1975:	\$564,000
1976:	\$389,000
1977:	\$311,000
1978:	\$185,000

*Source: Pentagon documents*

Space Research's links with the CIA have always been extensive. One of the directors of SRC (US) is Lieutenant General Arthur G. Trudeau, a former chief of U.S. Military Intelligence -- the Pentagon link with the CIA. One of the CIA's major contacts for shipments of arms for covert operations, Jack Frost, has close financial links to the company. Stansfield Turner, present Director of the CIA visited the border compound in the early seventies. Both Bull and Rodgers Gregory (also from the U.S. Army Intelligence stud) have full security clearance with the Pentagon.

*Bull gets red-carpet treatment*

*In 1972 arch-conservative Senator Barry Goldwater sponsored a Private Act of Congress to give Gerald Bull, a Canadian citizen, U.S. citizenship.*

*This was required to give Bull access to top secret Pentagon files on the development of nuclear warheads.*

*Papers supporting the Bill referred to Bull's "significant contribution to the United States and the Free World".*

*Bull is only the 3rd person to be granted such citizenship. (In his case it was backdated.) The other two were the Marquis de LaFayette and Winston Churchill.*

The links between the United States Intelligence Establishment and Space Research, in other words, go far and deep.

The South African connection which places Space Research firmly in the pocket of the state-owned arms manufacturer, ARMSCOR, needs no further mention. Since ARMSCOR has a "slush fund" in the tens of millions of dollars (greatly in excess of the South African Ministry of Information's "dirty money" exposed in the so-called Muldergate scandal), it is easy

to draw the conclusion that some of those funds have bought Space Research the kind of privileges which the company was able to buy from the Antiguan Government for \$½-million a year.

MARCH 1980 -- "YOU WILL NEVER KNOW ABOUT THE ENQUIRY"

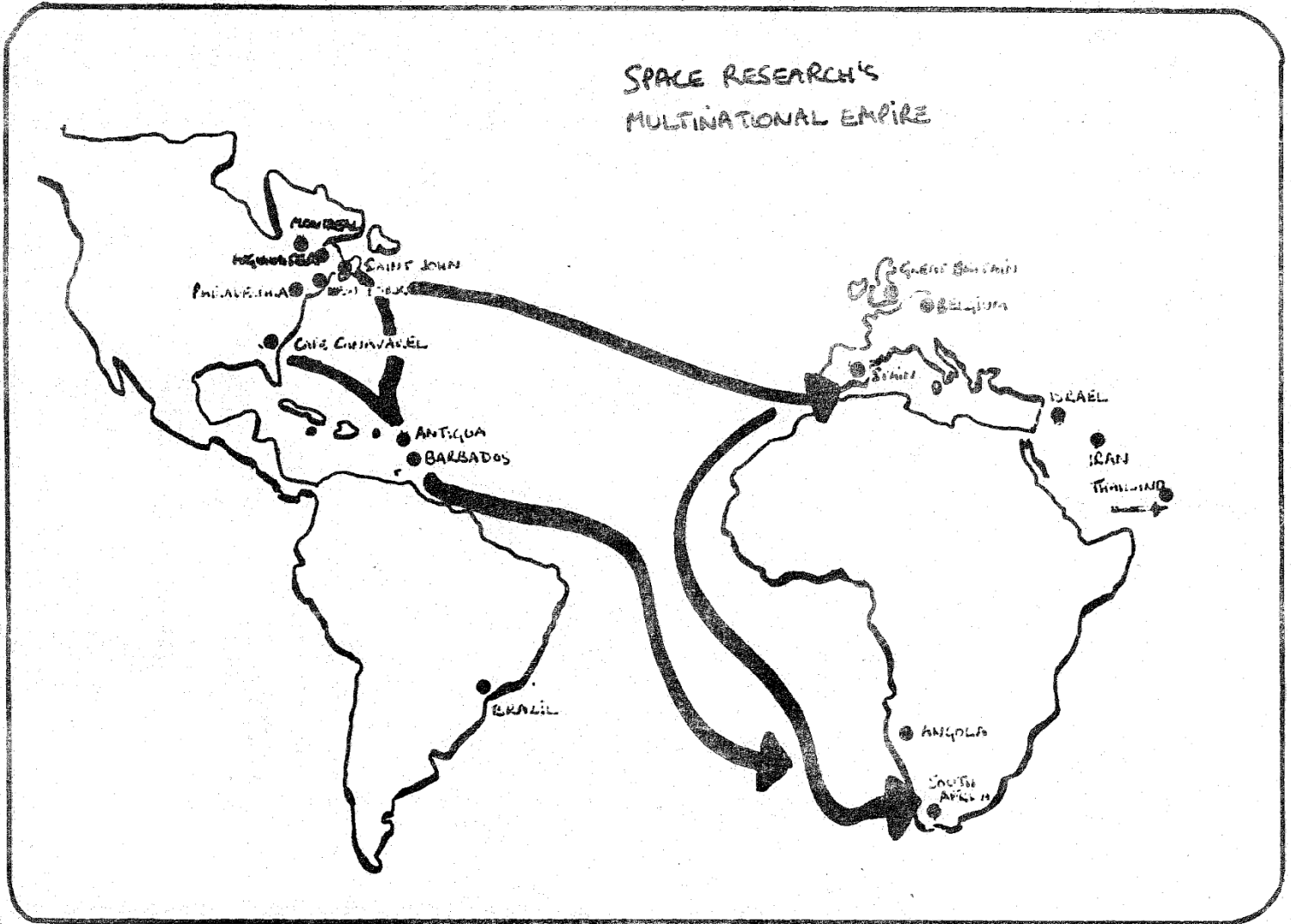
On 20 March, as stories were appearing about an imminent investigation into Space Research Corporation by the Federal Ministry of Justice, Réjean Paul, Quebec Regional Director of the Justice Ministry, announced that the public has no right to know when an enquiry will be held. "You will never know when it will be", Paul told a Globe and Mail reporter. "The fact that a date has been set is not public".

A pré-enquête under article 455.3 of the criminal code is scheduled (it seems), to be presided over by Quebec Judge Rhéal Brunet. It will be held in secret (in camera). A Space Research official has indicated it could well last 5 years. The Ministry of Justice refuses to indicate the charges which are being laid against Space Research.

In brief, 2½ years after the RCMP started its investigation, nearly a year after it recommended to the Justice Ministry that SRC be prosecuted 4 years after Space Research started arranging the deliveries of its shells to the apartheid arsenal, while Namibians and Angolans are being slaughtered



by Space Research Corporation's "advanced technology", --- we are told by the Justice Ministry that we may never know the results of its enquiry.



Most of the information contained in this dossier has already appeared in other publications. Particular mention should be made of two sources which have been particularly valuable to us: Sam Hemingway and William Scott Malone, reporters with the (Vermont) Burlington Free Press have kept on the story week-by-week for the last two years. Secondly, we would like to mention the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement, who, alongside the Antigua Workers' Union, finally forced the Antigua Government to expel Space Research from Antigua.

MARCH 1980

DOSSIER CISO  
COMITÉ QUÉBEC-AFRIQUE  
1001 ST. DENIS, MONTREAL