

SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION DOSSIER (Shipment of arms to South Africa via the Caribbean - 1975-79)

Author(s) not identified

May be CISO - Centre International de Solidarité Ouvriere, Montreal
<http://ciso.qc.ca>

Note: These appear to be (earlier?) notes for a shorter (18 pp) document published by CISO in May 1980 which can be found at: <https://tinyurl.com/CISO-SRC-May-1980> It should be obvious from the many spelling errors that this text was translated from the French and not corrected.

From a handwritten page of contents

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SRC and Angola 1975-1976

Despite the 1963 United Nations embargo on sales or deliveries of arms to South Africa the apartheid state has had few problems in building up the most powerful Arsenal in sub-Saharan Africa this impressive achievement owes little to South African initiative but much to the systemic evasion of the embargo by the very states which supported it at the United Nations. More than a blind eye has been turned towards the hundreds of corporations which have channeled military supplies into the apartheid regime. Canada ranks with its Western partners United States Britain France and Federal Republic of Germany Spain Italy Israel and cashing in on the Bonanza offered by the lucrative South African arms market.

Until 1975 the buildup of the apartheid Arsenal received little publicity. But with the South African invasion of Angola South Africa's military force was put to its first major test. And it failed.

The Apartheid Arsenal

In 1976 retired NATO commander-in-chief Sir Alexander Walker visited South Africa. Despite the 15-year-old United Nations embargo he wrote in "The bear at the back door", South Africa has been able to build up an impressive military capacity. Here are his estimates of this capacity

- Combat aircraft 650
- Helicopters 220
- Tanks 530
- Armored Cars 1600
- Scout cars 250
- Infantry vehicles/personnel carriers 1,000
- Self-propelled guns 300
- Medium light artillery 400

Unlike most African States the transition from colonial rule to Independent nationhood was the result of more than 15 years of bitter anti-colonial struggle. The Portuguese had been in Angola as in its other colonies of Mozambique and Guinea Bissau for nearly 400 years. The Portuguese variant of colonial rule was a feudal fiefdom which could only be maintained through massive force.

For Portugal the poorest nation in Europe the contradiction of ever-increasing expenditure on colonial wars while the Portuguese workers and peasants were getting some none of the benefits but paying most of the costs led to the coup by the armed forces movement in April 1974. The message from Lisbon was unequivocal the colonies

would be liberated.

In Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique unified Liberation movements the PAIGC and Frelimo were able to manage the transition with little African resistance although in Mozambique much European resistance. [Portuguese: Partido Africano para a Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde, **PAIGC**)]

In Angola the wealthiest of the Portuguese colonies three separate movements were contending for the prize MPLA UNITA and FNLA.

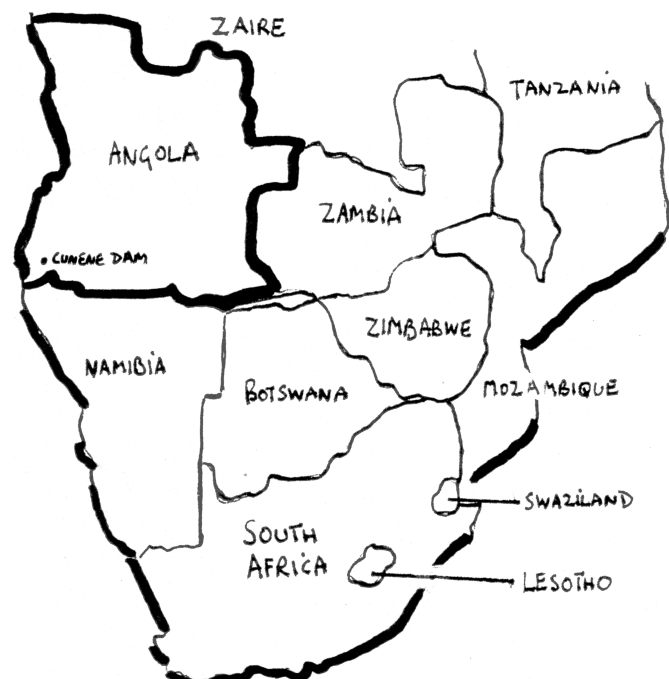
FNLA was operating out of Zaire it shared the corruption and lack of popular sport of its host say say Seiko Mobutu the paymaster for both momuto and Holden Roberto leader of FNLA was the United States with money Channel through the CIA's Africa section. the effing alley is Major tactic was to launch incursions into Angola from its Zaire basis initially against the Portuguese but then against the MPLA and retreat equally rapidly once the missions were completed.

A glimpse at Mobutu's Zaire

New York Times journalist Michael Kaufman describes Zaire and these terms following a 1978 visit: Mobutu's system of patronage and payoffs has created an extortionate culture evident at all levels of society that is becoming increasingly oppressive... the president is also said to have a huge fortune in Swiss banks and in residences abroad... what angers Zairians more is the spread of this rapaciousness through every rank of the bureaucracy particularly the army.

The MPLA headed by Agostino Neto fought a 15-year campaign against Portuguese colonialism based on the gradual liberation of zones of Angola from Portuguese rule with the goal of ultimate socialist transformation of the Angolan nation.

For the West as well as for South Africa this meant that MPLA was Communist since the MPLA Liberation Army received its military supplies from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe the MPLA could be branded as not just pro-soviet but also as tools of Russian imperialist aspirations in



Africa. it was irrelevant that the MPLA understandably received widespread popular support from those areas of the country mainly a broadband in Central and Western Angola which succeeded in liberatSince Angola shares a 300-mile border with an Namibia illegally occupied by South Africa the probable victory of the MPLA and Angola posed a serious challenge to the future of the apartheid regime for the first time South Africa would face a revolutionary Anti-Imperialist government as a neighbor

The South Africans therefore put their full weight behind a third angle and movement UNITA led by Jonas savimbi. very much a regional movement operated in an operating in southern Angola you need it was able to generate some popular support but not because of any program it really had none but because Savimbi was able to exploit his links with traditional tribal leadership. UNITA have received considerable support from China but by 1975 it's major benefactors had become the CIA and South Africa in close collaboration with each other.

So Africa invaded Angola in August 1975. they're pretext was to protect the cunene dam a joint South Africa Portuguese hydroelectric scheme a few kilometers north of the namibian border from possible attacks by The namibian Liberation movement swapple. For details on the South African participation in Angola see appendix one Angola chronology.

The well-armed South Africans having secured without opposition the cunene dam moved North at the same time as UNITA gorillas were being pushed South by the MPLA. By October 1975 5,000 South African troops were fighting in Angola.

The MPLA which controlled the capital Lawanda declared formal Independence in mid november. The South Africans were within 50 km of the capital and still advancing. It was at this point that the 3,000 Cuban forces arrived in lawanda. Previously the Cuban presidents had been limited to a few hundred personnel most engaged and strictly technical assistance.

Cuba South Africa and Angola

The facts that sizable covert aid was extended by the United States and other Western Nations to FNLA and nUNITA and that most of the Soviet and Cuban assistance came in as a response to a full-scale invasion of Angola by the South African Army are usually ignored by United States analysts

Source: American committee on Africa 1976

The Cubans with Superior armaments outflanked the South africans. Particularly valuable for the Cuba MPLA counterattack were Soviet 122 mm Rockets which could

fire twice the distance of the artillery which the South Africans were using mainly aging howitzers the South Africans were in retreat. by January 1976 all they were able to salvage from their invasion was a 50 km deep buffer zone inside Angola and territory separating Namibia from Angola.

Israel's cordon sanitaire

So Africa is Israel's major purchaser of arms exports today valued it over 1 billion 1 billion a year. Israel supervised the construction as well as provided most of the advanced electronics technology for the cordial sanitaire. most of the equipment was manufactured in an Israeli owned armaments plant near Johannesburg. See appendix too Israel South African Army agreements.

Arranging the deal

“The CIA does not have and never has had any connection with Space Research Corporation” Frank carlucci deputy director CIA 1979

The arrangement of deliveries of artillery shells to the South African Army demonstrates the extent to which South Africa's Western governments and transnational corporations are willing to go to build up the apartheid Arsenal contacts were made in South Africa Thailand Brazil Belgium Israel the United States and Canada before sales could be made. Belgium before they reached South africa.

Despite this intricate cobweb the deal by which SRC's technology a whole artillery weapon system valued by arm's experts at \$50 million was arranged was quite simple

In October 1975 well South Africa was pouring 5,000 troops into its offensive against the MPLA in Angola see appendix one officials of the South African Paris stable corporation which was responsible for weapons development ARMSCOR approach the CIA station Chief in Pretoria South Africa to request shells for the apartheid regimes somewhat obsolete howitzers see the box on the next page.

The request was related to Washington or more precisely Langley the CIA headquarters in rural virginia. only a month earlier the CIA had set up a special Angola task force to coordinate its covert operations on the side of FNLA and UNITA in Angola. the Angolan operation was the first major CIA clandestine activity since the end of the Vietnam war from which the CIA emerged with an extremely tarnished image

The CIA selected John Stockwell fresh from Vietnam to head the task force. Stockwell who was later to write in search of enemies describing the whole covert operation in

Angola answered to Jim Potts chief of the CIA's Africa division. The CIA cabled back to Pretoria to confirm that the request which included 155 mm shells would be given top priority.

ARMSCOR

The South African Armaments Manufacturing Corporation (ARMSCOR) is a state-owned consortium with seven wholly owned subsidiaries which coordinates all armaments manufactured in South Africa. Most arms production is under license with Western Arms manufacturers in complete violation of the 1977 UN embargo. (In April 1978 arm's core chairman Peter Morris referred proudly to the numerous licensing agreements which had been signed.)

The budget for ARMSCOR is a closely guarded secret according to Anthony Sampson writing in the London Observer ARMSCOR has a slush fund for bribes and commissions which is much more than the money which the nationalist government made available to Connie Mulder for buying major news agencies, television networks newspapers and magazines. Since Mulder had access to tens of millions of dollars ARMSCOR's problems certainly have not been lack of funds

The United States was a major source of South Africa's armaments. Since Congress had passed severe penalties against companies selling or delivering arms to South Africa, largely to appeal to black voters, it is almost certain that many of the bribes and commissions ended up lining American pockets.

The request was brought up two weeks later at a Washington meeting attended by Potts, Stockwell and Edward Mulcahy Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs representing the state department. Mulcahy indicated that the shipments would be illegal; Potts countered that American support for the UN embargo was policy rather than law. Congress was to pass tighter controls in 1978. Potts suggested Thailand as a possible conduit for deliveries of the shells. Thailand has been used as a transit point by the CIA and its arms dealers for numerous covert arms deliveries; in the past small arms to South Africa had passed through Bangkok. Explaining that the CIA had lost face in the corrupt FNLA Potts indicated these deliveries were to go to UNITA, fighting what was rapidly becoming a losing cause. Mulcahy threatened to resign if the arms deal went through but his bluff was called. As Stockwell was later to tell Jack Cole reporting for the WGBH TV world news program the CIA worked to arrange to provide the ammunition to South Africa.

The arms were to be shipped to Namibia for onward routing to Angola. Small arms for UNITA would be delivered from Thailand, which had built up a massive arsenal during the Vietnam war. Heavy artillery shells, in short supply in Thailand, would be sent more directly.

John Clancy III, a marine major assigned to the CIA Angola Task Force was charged with making the contacts necessary for the delivery of the shells.

From this point onwards the CIA retreated into its customary “deep cover”. Clancy was told to find the shells and indicate to the South Africans how they could pick them up. Stockwell appears to have been kept in the dark about the arrangements, but he was certain that Clancy was not simply gun-running for his own profit: “Clancy would definitely have been following orders”, he told Cole, “He would have been working tie the Africa Divisions Chief [Potts]”.

From Washington to Thailand

In November 1975, while the South African columns were still advancing in Angola, the South Africans made their initial contact with an “arms consultant”. The meeting took place in Bangkok’s luxurious Erawan Hotel, and was almost certainly arranged by John Clancy III, who was in south-east Asia at the time – despite his assignment to the Angola Taskforce.

Denis Zetterberg a member of the South African Armaments Board and Pieter Smith an ARMSCOR official, flew in from Johannesburg. Their “contact” was retired Colonel Jack Frost, a Brussels-based intermediary in the lucrative arms business, frequently used by the CIA to arrange deals for covert operations. Frost later told reporters that he thought the South Africans were shopping for small arms, and deliveries of mortars, grenades and M14 rifles (probably for UNITA) were arranged at the meeting. But the South Africans were there primarily for \$155 mm shells urgently needed by their artillery battalions.

Mention of 155 mm shells elicited a conditioned response in Frost he later told Sam Hemingway a reporter with the Vermont Burlington Free Press (who has done much of the Spade work unravelling the whole story): “SRC Space Research Corporation particularly the 155's is so unique that anybody in the business should know about it”.

Jack Frost returned to Europe and put through a call to Gerald Bull the president of Space Research Corporation to let him know that South Africa was interested in SRC's shelves. Bowl never called back and frost apparently thought the arrangement had fallen through. in fact as Eric melling put it in a CBC 5th estate program Frost was simply cut out of the deal.

From Bangkok to Rio de Janeiro

South Africa was interested in far more than just a few thousand rounds of \$155 millimeter ammunition for its howitzers. Space Research had developed a technology which is able to extend the range of howitzer cannons from 19 km to more than 30 km about 18 MI with no loss in accuracy and additional bonus of what SRC refers to in their publicity as greater lethality. Conventional 155 mm shells burst into an average of 1,958 fragments on impact SRC's new extended range full bore erfb would explode into 4,758 deadly fragments on designated targets. As The Fifth estate narrator suggested in January 1980 the 155 erfb is perhaps the best artillery shell in the world.

An additional bonus for upgrading their how is their system certainly not lost on the South Africans was the ease with which the cannons can be adapted for firing tactical nuclear warheads. Since Space Research has some expertise in nuclear weapons development or so it is claimed the South African armaments board were very interested in purchasing more than conventional shells.

They opted for a complete weapon system from Space Research extended range full bore shells and modification of the cannons to increase their range the nuclear warheads were not part of the deal as far as it is known

Diagram of EFRB shells

In March 1976 a meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro Brazil to arrange the shipment of shells and howitzers as well as the transfer of technology to the South African army. Four Space Research officials attended the meeting Gerald Bull the corporation president flew in from montreal. Louie Palacio the head of an affiliate of Space Research in Brussels Space Research international arrived with two representatives of an arms manufacturing company also based in Brussels called prb podriere the belgique. Joseph Severin was president of prb and Paul Regal head of prb's defense department. Since Space Research international was jointly owned by prb and SRC key decisions could be made at the meeting.

The details of operation Miami were hammered out in Rio during the week long meeting. This was the code name Space Research used for its deliveries of 50 million of our children equipment to South Africa.

Over to North Troy Vermont

At the end of March 1976 just a few days after Bullhead returned from Riomunitions

plant on the Quebec Vermont border.

Denise edenberg and Peter Smith now both working with ARMSCOR we're among the five visitors. They were accompanied by Colonel PM Lombard head of the Port Jefferson Military college in South Africa who had been the officer in charge of artillery actions during South Africa's ill-fated invasion of Angola. Also in the group we're two employees of a Johannesburg based company called Cementation Engineering company Jay Swart and MJ smith.

all the visitors gave Cementation Engineering as their employer in the hotel guest book. Swart and Smith it appears our employed by the company. when Sam Hemingway of the Burlington Free Press contacted Lombardo both the visit the artillery officer was decidedly evasive I'm a soldier I don't travel around all the world. I'm under no obligation whatsoever to you so far as I'm concerned. Zetterberg was no more helpful he thought he might have visited the United States sometime during 1976. It is visit have anything to do with Space Research? They're in Canada aren't they with his only answer.

Cementation Engineering makes more than cement

Cementation Engineering Corporation is a subsidiary of a London-based transnational holding company called Trafalgar House which in turn is controlled by South African interests.

Cementation Engineering had been losing money during the 1970s. In January 1978 the company purchased a drop hammer the die forging factory near Johannesburg called p and Eustis limited. Cementation Engineering soon became profitable after this acquisition. the South African financial male reported cryptically that the new forging division was shelling out the profits.

this factory was in the business of forging shells and received raw materials for this process mainly from two European suppliers handbrooke company of zandam in Holland and apparently from the two Deutsche press in the federal republic of germany. around Christmas 1977 Steve Adams project manager responsible for the development of 155 mm shell and howitzer technology at Space Research is compound on the Quebec Vermont border resigned from SRC to work with semination engineering. when Sam Hemingway called cementation in South Africa to speak to Adams in mid-1979 the receptionist gave him Adam's home number in North Troy two miles from the American border gate of Space Research is compound

Source Sam Hemingway Burlington Free Press 23rd December 1979

This is Thursday it must be Belgium

the contract between Space Research Corporation and arms car was signed in Belgium immediately after this visit. Two dummy Corporation box companies were registered in Brussels Paragon holdings limited to represent Space Research and call it trading established standing in for arm's car. Space Research international delegated Lewis Palacio to head its box company.

Following this agreement sign between Paragon and Collette the association around the balgeet one of Belgium's largest banks with a controlling interest 22% in prb which owns 50% of Space Research international signed a 3.7 million dollar letter of credit with trading establishment. for Space Research this latter this letter of credit was the green light indicating that the deal was on.

The purpose of the dummy Corporation was of course to camouflage the sales a key figure in the arrangement was Patrick Giles a lawyer working for Space Researchers United States law firm Montgomery McCracken Walker and Rhodes based in philadelphia. jails took over the legal affairs of Space Researchers International dealings in its Brussels office.

Back to Scranton Pennsylvania

The agreement being between Paragon Space Research and Colette armscor was signed on 7th of April 1976. Within a few days of the signature Space Research wrote to the office of munitions control in the US State department charged with overseeing all four in sales of american-made armaments.

In 1974 when Space Research had shipped some 14,000 shells to Israel the corporation had been required to provide the office of munitions control with an end user certificate in which the consignee Israel in this case guarantees not to re-export the materials through a third country.

For operation Miami this would be difficult since South Africa was on the state department's prohibited list. bull therefore applied for a waiver to the department's requirement of an end user certificate. As we understand your explanation he wrote items recognized as weapons require export permits from your office. however items such as rough non-machined nosed foragings do not require such a period permit period four days later the office of munitions control wrote back this is to confirm your interpretation. so long as they are not clearly identifiable as parts or components of weapons no license is required from this office.

The letter went on United States government approvals are not required in regard to

contracts of your international company acting as a marketing agent under Canadian export licenses to Belgium. As Bull commented to the Burlington Free Press reporter William Scott Malone we had a waiver on everything sure.

On 30th of April 1976 Space Research applied for permission to contract with an Army ammunition plant owned by Chamberlain Manufacturing Corporation to manufacture the casings which would later be converted by Space Research into its patented extended range full-bore shells. Army regulations clearly specify that Chamberlain's Scranton Pennsylvania plant may not supply private corporations with the 155 mm shells which it manufactures nevertheless the Pentagon United States Army material command gave Space Research approval for this application. SRC head indicated Israel as the consignee.

For those conversant with the arms trade in the United States Space Research achieved four separate coup de theatre:

1. they had managed to get around a requirement to provide an end-user certificate for materials which were clearly shells
2. the office of munitions control had agreed to this within just a few days
3. they had received permission from the Pentagon to use the Scranton plant for private business while its contract with the government ruled out this possibility
4. they got the second waiver like the first and only a few days

Jack Cole of the WGBH-World program asked John Wolf described in the program shown in January 1980 as a ballistics engineer in munitions expert for 30 years about the speed with which the requests were answered:

Wolf: "That this is a very unique situation never have I seen something go so fast"

Cool: "what could account for that do you suppose?"

Wolf: "There had to be someone higher up than authorized it and took the lower man off the hook... It can take me over a year to buy penny items from the government."

John Stockwell a very different person from his days as head of the Angola task force agreed they gave it top priority they concentrated on it and pushed it through it wasn't put on a back burner it wasn't committed out four days is impressive.

The precise reasons for the preferential treatment of Space Research's application will become clearer from an examination of the corporations complicated ownership in linkages with both the Pentagon ultra conservative American politicians incorporations with very close links to the Pentagon. Both Gerald Bull president of SRC go back and Roger's Gregory head of SRC United States have high level security clearance with the Pentagon indeed Gregory is a retired colonel in G2 the Army department of intelligence.

a key role in arranging an expediting the waivers was played by a retired pretend general who coordinated the armies intelligence activities in the early 1960s Arthur g Trudeau a member of SRC's board of directors see Space Research spins a corporate cobweb below

From its own study then SRC was able to pull out quite a few aces which could be helpful in dealing with the Washington bureaucrats. however it is inconceivable that the state department did not consult with depending on CIA concerning the deals or that depending on officials were simply swayed by speech researchers very important friends. The cia's Africa division still supporting you need to in Angola surely had a major hand in the deal

This raises the question to which we will return of whether Space Research always pressed for funds slipped into the arms deliveries to South Africa by default and then very smartly organized and operation which outmaneuvered various levels of the American government not to mention Ottawa or two alternative hypotheses one that Space Research was used by the CIA caught in a scheme in which they became pawns of us intelligence establishment or two that Space Research was a CIA creation set up and funded precisely to channel arms into CIA and Pentagon supported operations.

Still in Scranton Pennsylvania...

The Pentagon charge Space Research 98,000 for the use of its Scranton plant Frank Nipper head of the plant has indicated that the 155 mm shells of which SRC ordered more than 50,000 suggests there aren't many things which could be done with the casings or forging apart from firing them. it might use them as boat anchors or fence posts or something of that type he told world reporter Jack cole. But there is no other practical use for these that I know of except to convert them into 155 mm shells.

Space Research was buying shells and paid 3.7 million dollars for the 50,000 shells it purchased from the manufacturer covered to the penny by the letter of credit which associated gave to cult trading establishment ARMSCOR just three weeks earlier...

Michelle started arriving at Space Research is border compound in late 1976. SRC ordered six howitzer barrels shock tubes from an armaments manufacturer in New York state. SRC now had the skeleton from which it could develop the highly sophisticated artillery system which South Africa had ordered.

In Johannesburg airport

In the early 1970s Space Research filled the perfectly legal contract with the South

African government for an air traffic control simulator used for training controllers at Johannesburg's International airport.

Bruce Durgin an American employee working with the simulator was approached by an armed star official in June 1976. had Durgin any information on shipments on a KLM flight from Europe which were consigned to Cementation Engineering Company? Durgin knew nothing about this but the delivery points to the first arrivals under the auspices of "Operation Miami".

A short stop over in Antigua

In December 1976 Space Research made arrangements with the antique and government to set up referred to as a testing range on the small Caribbean island.

South Africans with us able to observe the capability of SRC technology at first hand. but the sale had already been made and the arrival of the South Africans coincided with the docking of shells guns and ancillary equipment which arrived from Canada on the island for transshipment into a South African boat the jakayla land destined for South Africa. The first shipments arrived in early March the two gala Land sailed on the 27th of May.

The two South Africans, a major and a lieutenant, bordered the Tugelaland in Antigua and accompanied the shipment, supervising the offloading in South Africa. It is not known whether these were the two officials who were in Antigua earlier in the spring.

A Dutch connection?

By June 1977 Space Research Corporation was in debt to the First Pennsylvania Bank of Philadelphia to the tune of \$11 million. As the first and second shipments were arriving in South Africa, via Antigua, SRC received a substantial loan from a holding company registered in the Netherlands.

Space Capital International NV purchased 19% of the shares in SRC. But more importantly, it made a direct loan of \$10 million to the corporation. With these funds SRC was able to re-acquire the patents which it had given to the first Pennsylvania Bank as collateral for its funding.

Space Capital International was established in the early 1970s by Jacques Heymans, a Belgian arms dealer. Jack Frost, a crucial intermediary in the SRC sales to South Africa, joined Heymans as a partner. Frost has admitted in an interview with Toronto Globe and

mail reporter Peter Moon that Space Capital was a “dummy company set up as a money mover”. When Moon called Heymans to find out more about the company, the arms dealer replied “I would rather not answer. I do not wish to discuss the company.”

There is little else known about Space Capital, except information (again provided to the Globe and mail reporter) by an official at Pace Rresearch’s head office in Montreal. Heymans, he indicated, was the managing director of Space Capital, but the ownership of the company was unclear. However the company had been used in the mid-70s for arranging sales of anti riot and crowd control equipment to South Africa.

The South African safari

On two separate occasions, November 1977 in January February 1978, SRC sent teams of armaments specialists to the desolate artillery testing range on [Schmidt's Drift](#) in South Africa, on the edge of the Kalahari desert.

The South Africans rolled out the G-5 Cannon, indistinguishable (except for a few minor modifications_ from the GC-45 developed by Space Research at its border site in North America.

SRC visitors to Schmidt's drift 1977-78

Art Aiken	employee of Sr ci Brussels
John Asop	SRC computer consultant
Sam Bailey	SRC photo technician
Tom Colgan	SRC range photographer
Rogers Gregory president	SRC us
Gutham hosppec	SRC range electronics specialist
Denise leister	SRC ballistics analyst
Donald Mesa	SRC quality control manager
Robert Mortensen	SRC computer engineer
Luis Palacio	President SRCI (Brussels)
Bruce Smith	SRC rang photographer
George Tangen	SRC radar specialist
Sean Vesina	President Valleyfield Chemicals
Peter Vlitis	Chief electronics engineer SRC

Source: Burlington Free Press

While there is no evidence that Bull himself went to Schmidt's Drift, the list of visitors includes most of the key armament developers at SRC the importance of the mission is reinforced by the participation of three of src's most important administrators Rogers

Gregory head of SRC us and a major link between SRC and the Pentagon Luis Palacio head of SRC International in Russells who had been at the Rio meeting in March 1976 and Sean Vezina head of an explosives and propellants factory in valleyfield Quebec which SRC had acquired an early 1977.

On April 28th 1979 South African Prime Minister Peter Botha announced that ARMSCOR had developed “in record time” a brand new 155 mm Cannon and shell system which would be the envy of the world.

Operation Miami was now completed.

Angola Chronology

April 1974	Coup by the armed forces movement in Portugal.
October 1974	Ceasefire in Angola
November 1974	MPLA officials arrived in Lawanda the capital of Angola
January 1975	agreement signed between Portugal and UNITA/MPLA/FNLA coalition for Independence in November 1975
March 1975	CIA finance fnla attacks mpla cadres in Lawanda and the
May 1975	FNLA receives substantial US and French military supplies MPLS receives major shipments of Soviet and East European arms MPLA launches counter offensive against FNLA and regains control of Luanda
July 1975	US National security Council approves \$30 million in covert assistance for FNLA and UNITA
August 1975	UNITA and FNLA formerly withdraw from the coalition transitional government South Africa invades Angola on the pretext of defending the Cunene dam from SWAPO Namibian gorillas MPLA forces UNITA to retreat towards the South
September 1975	massive airlift of US arms to FNLA bases in Zaire MPLA occupies all major towns in southern Angola (except UNITA controled Huambo)
October 1975	5000 South African troops are now fighting inside Angola alongside UNITA
November 1975	South African armoured column travels 500 miles north of the Namibian border to within 50 miles of Lawanda
November 11th 1975	Angola becomes independent
December 1975	3,000 Cuban troops arrive in Angola to support MPLA
December 1975	South African troops and armoured columns fighting alongside UNITA and FNLA, including use of Zaire air bases South Africa advance halted; FNLA losing battles in southern Angola; Savimbi flies to South Africa to urge more involvement by the South Africans in Angola
January 1976	MPLA, using Soviet arms and supported by Cuban troops pushes back UNITA in the South and FNLA in the North; Substantial looting by retreating forces, particularly FNLA South African columns retreat to the South establishing a 50 km buffer zone inside Angola north of the Namibian border
February 1976	UNITA loses Huambo it's last remaining stronghold inside Angola to the MPLA People's Republic of Angola with the MPLA as its government is admitted as the 47th member of the organization of African Unity OAU)

Source: American committee on Africa: Angola chronology 1976

Israel South Africa armaments agreements

In the last few years Israel has become one of the leading arms exporting nations in the world with sales and excessive \$1 billion by 1979. well Israel does not divulge who its customers are a defensive official told in New York Times correspondent our customers have the privilege of anonymity South Africa is certainly Israel's major customer.

Apart from participation in the transfer of src's technology to South Africa Israel's aid to the apartheid Arsenal has been substantial

Following a 1976 State visit by South African Premier John Forster to Israel Israel and South Africa signed a joint arms production agreement. South Africa was to finance arms production in Israel Israel was to help train South African military personnel in both countries as well as establish a large plant in South Africa for the production of sophisticated electronic counterinsurgency devices

Another joint agreement covers steel production which South Africa's is core provides to Israel's core metal industries. while the primary purpose purpose of this wide encompassing agreement is for South Africa to gain access to the lucrative European common market tariffs enjoyed by Israel equally important is the supplied Israel a reinforced steel which makes its Charis tanks without equal in terms of armor plating. the United States refused to supply the steel for the tanks but South Africa was happy to do so when the Israelis agreed to refit South Africa's armored vehicles with the steel plate

The most disturbing agreement concerns nuclear weapons. in 1978 South Africa and Israel signed an agreement whereby the Israelis would provide information on the unique laser enrichment process in exchange for South African uranium. the fruits of this cooperation were seen in September 1979 in South Africa exploded a nuclear device over the South Atlantic

Eden without the apple: Space Research Corporation in Antigua

*The West have this new bomb
Somebody Joking
To kill people thousands of miles around
Somebody joking
Is joke they're making
Now is one thing I fear
Is Joking the joking*

*Suppose they want to test it right here
They have to be joking*

From a Mighty Scorpion
calypso
Banned by the Antigua Government,. 1978

Space Research corporation first set foot in the small (12x14 miles) Caribbean island of Antigua shortly before Christmas in 1976. Twenty-two months later in November 1978 they were ordered off the island. The company's brief appearance into the islands history (Antigua had been discovered by Columbus in the 1490s) created a major scandal from which the island has not yet fully recovered.

Antigua shares many characteristics with its English-speaking Caribbean neighbors Barbados, Dominica, St Kitts, St Vincent, Jamaica and, on the South American mainland, Guyana.

Since the bottom fell out of the sugar market in the early 1970s Antigua like its neighbors has turned increasingly to tourism as a solution to chronic unemployment and as a source of foreign exchange. Unfortunately the tourists who poured into the islands in the 1970s provided neither the Bonanza of jobs nor the foreign cash which the islands needed to contain social unrest. A Canadian journalist (Robert Chodos) has written that Antigua is arguably the country most seriously ravaged by tourism.

Canadian tourists in the Caribbean 1973

Bahamas 127,000
Barbados 69,000
Jamaica 37,000
Antigua 10,000

Mill reef: millionaires row (photo?)

Another feature which Antigua shares with many of its neighbors is a three-party political structure.

Since the last elections held in February 1976, which the present government won by a nose (204 votes), the island has been ruled by an ultra conservative party. It's major rival is a centrist official opposition. On the wings can be found a radical extra parliamentary opposition group labeled by its detractors as communist

The parliamentary rivals are the Antigua Labor Party (ALP) headed by V.C. Bird and the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) led by Keithlynn Smith. Bird's ALP is currently in power.

Antigua: 1976 - present (population: 73,000)			
	government	official opposition	extra-parliamentary opposition
Political party:	Antigua Labour Party (ALP)	Progressive Labour Movement (PLM)	Antigua-Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM)
Party leader:	V.C. Bird	Keithlyne Smith	Tim Hector & Conrad Luke
Period in Government:	-- 1971; 1976-present	1971-1976	--
Affiliated union organization:	Antigua Trades and Labour Council (AT & LU)	Antigua Workers' Union (AWU)	--
Union leadership:	Lester Bird	Keithlyne Smith	--
Party newspaper:	<u>The Workers' Voice</u>	<u>The Leader of Antigua</u>	<u>Outlet</u>

Each of these two parties the ALP and the PLM, as is the pattern in many islands, controls an affiliated labor organization. See the box above.

The extra parliamentary opposition group is the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM). In complete opposition to the reactionary Bird government the ACLM has formed tactical alliances with the trade union organizations affiliated to the PLM opposition party, particularly in protesting the activities of Space Research on the island.

Like other small islands Antigua under the Bird government has become an island for sale. Lacking the revenue to carry out social programs which the ALP government needs to win re-election, Antigua has opened its doors to no holds barred penetration by international finance capital. In the island of Dominica this led directly to a bizarre South African venture to set up a major [oil] refinery for subsequent delivery to the apartheid regime. See appendix 3: South Africa tries to buy an island. Space Research Corporation was intended to be a key to \$200 million in foreign investment which Bird promised his electors in the 1976 election campaign.

From Barbados to Antigua

Space Research Corporation first appeared in the Caribbean in 1961 with the academic respectability of a research institute at Montreal's McGill university. The High Altitude Research Project (HARP) set up a testing range in Barbados and remained on the island attracting little attention until it became embroiled in a controversy during the 1976 election campaign. SRC bought a cargo boat from Errol Barrow's government for \$1.5 million which Barbados taxpayers had recently refitted for \$7 million. This became a major election issue and charges of corruption and CIA involvement were laid against the Barrow government by the middle of the road opposition party led by Tom Adams. Adams won the elections and Space Research found itself the whipping boy of the new government. It had to find a new site.

Space Research in the control tower

During the election campaign Barrow called Bird to indicate that Space Research might be interested in setting up a testing range in Antigua. The company would lease land on the island for a nominal fee. In return the company would provide jobs and give Bird's government half a million dollars a year for, in the words of World narrator Jack Cole, guarding Space Research's secrets.

Space Research ran its Antigua operation from its office in Barbados. The company never registered an office in Antigua, preferring to handle local affairs through its legal representatives on the island. The law firm which SRC retained was Bird and Bird run by two of Premier Bird's sons Lester Bird, Deputy Premier and Vere Bird Jr, Chairman of the islands electricity supply commission (Public Utilities Authority).

Space Research corporation, of the government newspaper the worker reported in March 1977 is sincerely interested in the island and people of Antigua. It would like to be a part of the Island's development and future prosperity. The reason for Space Research is interesting Antigua an official government report was to indicate in April 1978 was simply that its tests must be done in all kinds of conditions. at a meeting with the ACLM and Bert government shortly after Christmas 1977 Space Research according to report in the outlet gave a simpler explanation of their presence in Antigua it was cold for nine months of the year in Canada and Canadian workers couldn't handle the metals and Sub-Zero temperatures exclamation

SRC fired a maximum of a few hundred shells at a temporary test range with it set up only a short distance from the prestigious tourist development of Mill Reef. During the testing period March and April 1977 tourists were temporarily relocated in the Horizons hotel where SRC had set up its temporary office for the testing period Premier Bird was Frank about the element of danger involved in the test firings. he felt that Antigua had to take some risk since it was a third world country reported the Barbados advocate news.

Bulls company was coming to Antigua with the promise of jobs and industrial development for the weak Island economy. Enterprise release issued from its Barbados office in January 1977 SRC said it would be providing training for antigens in high speed photography, electronics and other technical skills. as a bonus it would give military training which would be good for the discipline of the trainees as well as providing the basis of the island's Self-Defence force (army) when it achieves full independence from Great Britain. [* Antigua remains[ed] then an "associated state" of the United

Kingdom. This status gives [gave] the local administrators full power over all matters of government – except foreign affairs and defence which remain [remained] under the control of London.] In brief, Space Research created its own private army: the Antigua Defence Force.

Photo – Source “Space Research in Antigua” a government statement, April 1978
Antigua Defense Force soldiers at the radar tracking control station

This “mongoose army”, as it was described by both the PLM and ACLM was recruited from the ranks of ALP supporters according to information provided to a Reuters correspondent in February 1977 by a junior minister in Bird's government.

The first shipment of Space Research materials arrived in St John's harbor in Antigua from St John New Brunswick on a cargo vessel called the Lady Scotia this boat carried a wide variety of SRC equipment consigned SRC's testing range on the island see appendix for lady scotia's bill of lading probably a fairly accurate report of its contents.

The Lady Scotia docked on 6th of March 1977. the following two days a weekend the 500 crates of equipment traveled in convoy to SRC's temporary range near the mill Reef tourist development. what caught the attention of servers though was the presence on each of the trucks of uniformed military personnel holding machine guns.

Just a week later on 14th of March the Maura landed in St John's with SRC's second consignment. it's bill of lading see appendix 5 was less specific than the one Space Research official filled out for the lady Scotia the mara offloaded 34 containers most of them 20 ft by 20 ft containing among other things 155 e r f b Inc machine rough steel forgings and two crates 5 mm gun assembly in parts. The cargo weighed some 380 tons.

Opposition groups both the ACLM and the PLM suspicious of this invasion of the island checked into Space Research corporation. they discovered that Space Research was believed to have made sales of artillery shells to Israel during the October 1973 Israeli Arab war on 23rd of March the plm's newspaper the leader strongly attacked the presence of SRC on the island period the Arabs are known to attack the Jews wherever they have been able to set up projects on foreign soil. recalling the Munich Olympics Games massacre the leader indicated that Antigua could become the next target of Arab indignation.

SRC's 155mm howitzer cannon, which arrived on the Moura was trucked to the temporary testing site at Devil's Ridge, near the Mill Reef colony. During a twenty day period in late March and early April 1977 several hundred shots at the most were fired from the gun which Space Research had set up. The only know observers of the test firings are officials from Israel and South Africa.

Photo: The only gun which SRC has in Antigua. The device, used solely for testing projectiles, is mounted on a metal and concrete base. Source: SRC in Antigua: a government statement April 1978

On 15th of May 1977 a third shipment of Space Research equipment landed in Antigua on board the Lindinger Coral. The contents of this boat (see appendix 6) included shock tube components and forgings of various calibres including as reported in the bill of lading 896 155 mm steel forgings. most

of the 17 containers which The dock workers offloaded from the Lindinger Coral remained in the port to be picked up by a boat that docked in St John's a week later.

The Tugelaland arrived in the harbor on May 27th. This boat was registered in the name of a Hamburg company called Globus Riederei. South Africa's largest commercial fleet SAF Marine holds financial control of Globus Riedererei. (The South African government in turn has a major holding in SAF Marine.) The Tugelaland at the time of this journey was on a long-term lease to SAF Marine. (The advantages of this arrangement are several - all shipping papers can be kept in Durban, the boat can travel with the innocent West German flag on its mast and few could suspect that is it indeed South African.)

The Tugelaland picked up the containers left a week earlier by the Lindinger Coral as well as the materials left on the earlier visits to Antigua by the Lady Scotia and Maura. Then with two South African ARMSCOR officials on board it left St John's harbor.

According to the shipping papers the Tugelaland's destination was Canada as the hastily prepared bill of lading prepared by Space Researcher's Antiguan customs agents indicates. (See appendix 7) Among the items loaded were 36 containers of steel forgings, gun assemblies, radar equipment, a radar van and unspecified pieces of research equipment these items appear in the appendix document.

But the boat did not return to Canada. Instead it sailed for South Africa, docking in Durban South Africa a month later.

The source for this information is Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence which keeps a close and reliable report on shipping movements around the world mainly for insurance purposes. There is no reason to believe that Lloyd's the world's largest insurance company should be mistaken on this one occasion.

The Tugelaland returned on a second voyage to Antigua on 23rd of August 1977. The St John's dock workers, members of the opposition party's Antigua Workers Union started loading metal containers marked steel forgings, which according to the ship's papers (see appendix 8) were heading for Barbados.

But then in the words of dock worker Mottley White

The crane on the dock it collapsed and the crane, the boom, everything went down into the hold. The big heavy hook fell down and one of the containers flew open. I see the same big bullet shells we unloaded for this company before. (Source international Herald Tribune 8th September 1979)

Later the same evening White returned to the ship to pick up some keys he left on the boat. With the help of the captain he found the missing keys. "Thank you" White said to him, "till I see you again". The captain replied, according to White, "No you will not see me again because I'm bound for South Africa".

White reported this conversation to the general Secretary of the Antigua Workers Union saying he didn't think Antiguan dock workers should be handling goods for a ship that was heading for South Africa.

The AWU dock workers blacklisted the ship and the rest of the 32 containers which the Tugelaland took on board were loaded by scabs from the Antigua Trades and Labor Council AT &LU protected by members of Space Researchers “defence force”

Confirmation that the Tugelaland was indeed heading for South Africa comes from a report submitted by Port Director Mr. Sweeney to the Bird Government. Both Sweeney and Vernon Eduards, SRC’s customs broker noticed containers already in the Tugelaland’s hold before any crates were loaded which were clearly marked “Durban, South Africa”.

Both the ACLM and Antigua Workers’ Union charged that the Antiguan Government with collusion with Space Research Corporation in what clearly appeared to be a complicated set-up to trans-ship arms to South Africa via Antigua.

Bird and SRC were able to weather the storm with few problems until October when Joshua Nkomo, President of ZAPU (the Zimbabwe African People’s Union) and co-leader with Robert Mugabe of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front informed a Canadian audience that a Canadian corporation was shipping arms to South Africa (from where they were being railed up to the white minority regime in Rhodesia) via Antigua on a South African ship called the Tugelaland.

Clipping from a Montreal Gazette Canadian Press article, 18 October 1977 “Rhodesian troops use arms shipped from New Brunswick: Nkomo”

The story became a six hour Wonder in the Canadian media, forgotten as soon as Nkomo left Canada. A day after he had made his allegations Liberal Minister of External Affairs Don Jameson told reporters “This is the first I have heard of it. I would be very surprised if there was anything to it.” The government instructed the RCMP’s Customs Investigation Branch to investigate the allegations and a shipment of 35,000 shells which were waiting in the New Brunswick container port for shipping to Antigua were impounded by the Customs investigators. The application for export of this consignment labeled \$155mm ERSB Inert Projectiles valued at \$5 million is shown in Appendix nine.

In Antigua the Bird government issued a denial of Nkomo’s charges. the government would never willingly allow the island to be used for shipment of arms to Zimbabwe, Bird told Antigua Broadcasting Service listeners on 21st of October. In a letter to Tim Hector of the ACLM Bird wrote no ship owned by a South African company or any company with known connections with South Africa will be allowed to use the port of St John's again.

For the ACLM the statements amounted to a tacit admission that Space Research had been shipping arms to South Africa via Antigua. An indication that the Bird government was directly involved in the scandal was clear for the ACLM from the use by the company of the Premier’s sons law firm of Bird & Bird, as both their legal representatives and postbox on the island. The main defender of SRC was Lester Bird, a partner in the law firm as well as Vice Premier and widely considered more powerful than his father.

The ACLM therefore kept the pressure on the Bird government demanding Lester Bird's resignation a complete open inquiry into SRC and the expulsion of the corporation from the island.

The Antigua Workers Union was also applying strong pressure on the Bird government. Throughout the year dock workers had been attempting to negotiate a new contract with employers and the Tugelaland episode had turned their vengeance increasingly against the Antigua Labor Party because it was neither applying pressure on the employers to negotiate a new contract and members of the ALP Union the AT&LU were frequently being used as scabs when AWU dock workers would hold sick outs.

In December the government agreed to hold a meeting with ACLM and the AWU to examine the whole question of Space Research, a meeting to which the company was also going to be invited. The Antigua Workers Union refused to participate since its demand that the meeting be broadcast live on the radio was not accepted by the government. Instead the Antigua Workers Union sought support from other trade unions in the Caribbean for a boycott of Antigua

Antigua imports all its oil products from Trinidad and on the 30th of December 1977, the day the meeting with ACLM, ALP and SRC was scheduled, the Oilfield Workers Trade Union of Trinidad and Tobago threatened to refuse to handle all oil products destined for Antigua. The OWTU through its President George Weeks said that it would not allow oil to help white racists in blackskin governments to deny human rights and to trade with fascist South Africa. Weeks referred to the rise of new fascism on Antigua, the use of the island as the South African base, anti-labor laws which had been passed by the Bird government and scabbing on the waterfront. "We strongly invite you" he cabled to Premiere Bird "to return to true democracy. If no meaningful response by weekend action on oil supplies from Trinidad." (No action was to be taken for several months.)

The meeting between ACLM, SRC and the Bird government went ahead as planned without the participation of the AWU. But nothing was resolved. Bird and SRC claimed innocence to all the opposition charges and there was no question of SRC leaving the island.

Any hopes that the scandal would quietly fade away were destroyed by the arrival of another SRC consignment in the port of St John's in early January 1978.

The Star Trek docked in the harbor on the 12th of January. The Star Trek was chartered to the U.S. Military Sea Lift Command, a joint Army Navy project coordinated through the Pentagon. The Star Trek captain Richard Dyer contacted the commander of the small USAF base on the island for help offloading the SRC containers. James Edwards refused to allow his men to offload a cargo for a private corporation. He said he couldn't understand why the ship chartered to the US military should even be carrying such a cargo.

If evidence were needed for collusion between the Pentagon and Space Research, the company's use of this boat in clear contravention of Pentagon regulations is powerful indeed. The problem for Space Research was that the commander Edwards at the Antigua Pan Am base (see the box) was not cut in on the deal.

Box

The US Air Force Base in Antigua

Tourism in Antigua got off to an early start largely because the American Air force built up a major base on the island during world war II. Since the war the base was handed over, but the Americans have maintained a missile tracking station, part of a worldwide chain of such stations known as the Omega navigation system. One of its most important functions is for communications with the US nuclear

submarine feet. The base in Antigua is called the Pan Am base. In 1977 the ALP government signed an agreement with the US government to extend the US base's life for a further 10 years period in return the Antiguans are to receive \$? million a year

Unable to offload its cargo in St John's the Star Trek sailed on to a natural harbor near Crabbe Peninsula where SRC had set up a permanent site in mid-1977. Members of SRC's private army the Antigua Defense Force unloaded the SRC containers. The Star Trek then left on route for Cape Canaveral in Florida from where it had come to Antigua

Two other suspicious incidents took place in early 1978. In February the electricity supply for half the island including the SRC site at Crabbe Peninsula went out for the complete night. The ACLM claimed that this was to cover up transfer of goods from the SRC testing range to two large ships reported seen off of the coastline. Since Lester Bird Jr was both a legal representative of SRC and director of the electricity supply commission on the island, the ACLM charge was this another case of complicity between the government and SRC

Two further blackouts occurred in early March: again small boats were seen according to the opposition paper The Leader ferrying materials to a large ship moored off the Crabbe Peninsula. The AWU cabled its concern about these movements to the Barbados based Caribbean Congress of Labour. The labor federation contacted its affiliates and the Barbados Workers Union cabled back to the Bird government it's concerned about these developments. The charges against Space Research must be seriously investigated wrote BWU General Secretary Frank Walcott.

Box

SRC pulls the plug in Barbados

Space Research kept its contract to run the air traffic control system at the Sir Grantley Adams international airport in Barbados even after the testing range was closed in February 1978. U.S. Intelligence reported the presence of a Soviet submarine south of Barbados. The US Air Force Base in Puerto Rico was put on full alert and fighter bombers flew to the presumed location of the sub. This meant flying over Barbados and it was a time when several tourist flights were about to land. The radar system at the international airport went dead for some 20 minutes. Many people in Barbados are sure that SRC was asked by the USAF to literally pull the plug.

Pressure against Space Research was intensified in March as the ACLM staged a demonstration demanding that Space Research be expelled from the island. The police chief arrested the demonstrators and they were carried away in handcuffs. They were later acquitted for disorderly behavior and obstructing a police officer. But ACLM chairman Tim Hector repeated his demand "The Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement will not give up until Space Research leaves the island."

In the same month (March 1978) the Bird government agreed to debate the Space Research question in the legislature once the budget had been approved. As promised it also presented the results of an official inquiry into the Space Research corporation. Space Research in Antigua: a government statement was tabled in the legislature in early April. To no one's surprise the 12-page report (to which were added 21 appendices) could find no wrongdoing by either the Antiguas government or Space Research.

There was no evidence to link SRC with arms shipments to South Africa and none of any incorrect behaviors by any members of the Bird government. The Tugelaland did not sail to South Africa from Antigua since shipping papers gave its destination as Canada.

The report concluded

All the publicity surrounding the activities of SRC in Antigua generated by the opposition elements has been a tissue of lies and half truths twisted to suit the political purposes of these elements

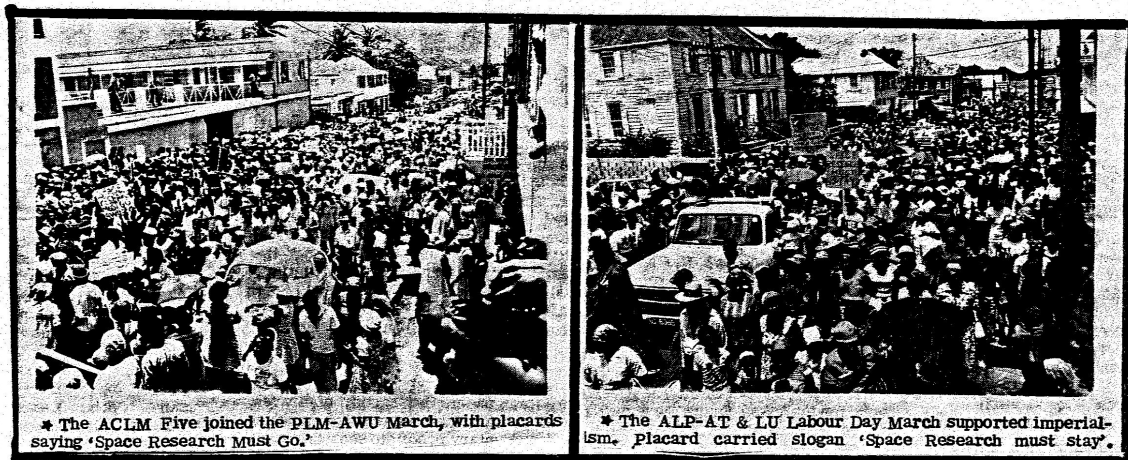
However, the hope that the publication of the statement would end their irresponsible and undeserved accusations which have been laid at the door of the government of Antigua were short-lived.

One of the first people to receive copies of the report was Ian G. Thow, Britain's "deputy representative" (senior administrator) on the island. According to the London Times as well as other sources Thow wrote to Bird assuring him that Britain was satisfied with the report the ALP government had prepared and that Britain would resist any independent inquiry by the United Nations. The Foreign Office in London though refused to either confirm or deny that such a commitment was made. Since Antigua is an Associated State of the United Kingdom Britain shares responsibility with the Bird government in the activities of SRC on the island.

The first of May is Labor Day in Antigua and this occasion has become an opportunity on the island for both the ALP's Antigua Trades and Labor Council AT&LU and the opposition Antigua Workers Union AWU to show their respective muscle.

On the first of May 1978 the rival demonstrations focused on Space Research. AT&LU placards read "Space Research will stay until VC say". VC referring to VC Bird. The AWU demonstrators joined by the ACLM replied "Space Research must go AWU say so". It looked like a stalemate, particularly since both the unions were able to attract a similar number of supporters.

In
March
1978
Space



Research hired a social animator ostensibly to provide entertainment to SRC employees and other islanders. The person they selected was Warren Hart, a man who by his own sworn affidavits has been an informer for the RCMP and the FBI, as well as working on undercover operations for the CIA.

Hart aroused suspicion on the island, but first openly showed his cards when the US State Department sent an envoy to St John's to inform the Bird government of serious irregularities which had been

discovered by the US Customs Branch concerning Space Researcher's shipments to Antigua on 12th of July 1978. John Eddy the deputy head of the US mission in Barbados serving the entire Eastern Caribbean visited Premier Bird. According to a state department report filed by Eddy (reported in the international Herald Tribune) Bird stared out of the window when given this information saying: "This is difficult. I will be in serious trouble."

The state department report also describe what happened while Eddy was waiting to board a plane back to Barbados that afternoon. Eddy was approached by Warren Hart who said he knew of this American official's visit with Bird and warned him to stay clear of the whole issue. To reinforce his point he showed Eddie... **[a .38-caliber revolver tucked in his belt.] Note: Page 38 is missing here- but see the Washington Post article of 5 August 1979 attached to the DOJ memo to the CIA.**

Warren Hart: a wolf in Wolf's clothing

A self-proclaimed informer for the FBI and the RCMP Warren Hart, a black American, who also claims to have been on the CIA's payroll for most of the 70s, is probably the least reliable source on his own activities. As an informer the uncharacteristic willingness to discuss his own covert actions reflects his bitterness at being spurned by the very groups which he was working for.

In the late 1960s Hart was, or so he claims, the bodyguard of Stokely Carmichael a leader of the black panthers. In this alibi he was almost certainly planted by the FBI.

In 1969 Hart resurfaced in Montreal and rapidly became a confidant of Rosie Douglas a student from the small Caribbean island of Dominica. Douglas was one of the key actors in what became known as the Sir George Williams incident in which a black student protest over racism by a biology professor escalated into two million dollars of damage to the Sir George Williams university computer facility. Here Hart was working closely with the RCMP.

In the early 1970s Hart was a frequent visitor to the West Indies, frequently alongside Rosie Douglas, who had earned his revolutionary credentials in Montreal. Hart visited most of the radical opposition movements, claiming to be an expert in paramilitary training, flashing around letters from Stokely Carmichael to those who found his training a bit bizarre. Among the groups he visited were the New Jewel Movement in Grenada and the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement. The FBI and RCMP were apparently paying his bills.

By 1974 Hart was back in Canada where so he later claimed he secretly taped conversations with solicitor general Warren Almond cabinet minister responsible for the RCMP. His paymaster: the RCMP.

In 1975 Hart agreed to a complicated arrangement by which he would be deported from Canada, but, with RCMP agreement, allowed to return shortly afterwards. But, and this is Hart's version, when he did return the RCMP reneged on his agreement and Hart was deported for a second time.

Hart next reappeared in April 1978 as an employee of Space Research Corporation in Antigua. his precise role is unclear. The Corporation claimed that he was employed as a social animator organizing steel bands, soccer and basketball on the island. Problems had arisen on the 12x14 mile island Hart suggested, "because of not enough things to do".

But Hart's Philadelphia based lawyer Willie Lefuich told a Canadian Press reporter that Hart was employed to do security work. This would seem plausible given the military training SRC was giving to its Antigua Defence Force. To add further to the confusion John Kieran, SRC's Toronto lawyer and Vice President, told reporters that Hart was employed as a bookkeeper

What is clear about Hart's role with SRC is that he was there at the time (April to November 1978) that SRC was becoming desperate to stay on the island. Whether he was concurrently working for the RCMP and/or FBI and/or CIA is a matter of conjecture.

But, if any weight can be attached to Hart's own testimony, following the expulsion of SRC from Antigua in November 1978, Hart was back in the company of covert operators, For 2 months, he claims, he was employed by some people with enough guts to stand up against the Communist threat on the island. His paymaster now, he told conservative MP Elmer McKay, was US Naval Intelligence.

Hart was deported from Antigua in late January 1979. He flew to Barbados where he told reporters he was conducting private business with the United States embassy and two days later on to Miami.

APPENDIX 4

RAIL & WATER TERMINAL (QUEBEC) INC. BILL OF LADING

B/L NO: 103

15. The Shipper, Ship, Consignor, Port of Shipment, Destination and Goods referred to on over-page as mentioned or described on this side (back) hereof are as follows.

Shipper • Space Research Corporation Ship "Lady Scotia" Voy. No. _____
 Address • Highwater, Quebec, Canada Date February 20, 1977 File No. _____
 Port of Loading Oakland, Nova Scotia Canada Destination _____
 CONSIGNEE Space Research Corporation Antiqua Test Range

Notify _____ Sheet No. _____

SHIPPER'S DESCRIPTION OF GOODS (Carrier's responsibility is restricted to Shipper's Description as follows.)						
MARKS & NOS.	NO. OF PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	WEIGHT OR MEASURE	REMARKS	RATE	FREIGHT	MISC.
	1 35MM Smear Camera #35-159 & attachments					
	1 35MM Smear Camera #35-268 & attachments					
	Hycam Camera Full Frame #823					
	Timing Lite Generator					
	S.R.C. & attachments					
	1 Fustax Camera 1/2FR 35MM #35-292					
	5 Tripods					
	3 Camera Heads					
	3 Radio GMT-225 and attachments					
	KSR Terminal —					
	150 155 MM M107/101 Inert Projectiles					
	200 155 MM ERFB Inert Projectiles					
	40 155MM Base Breech loaded					
	350 155MM ERFB HI E! loaded					
	1 ASR T ^e letype					
	1 Card Reader —					
	1 Print Plotter —					
	1 Oscilloscope S/N012543					
	1 Chart Recorder					
	1 Chronlog Clock Mod 70-0420512 S/N760550					
	2 Pertec Tape Drives					
	1 Calculator 816-02710HP					
	Miscellaneous Electronic Componets, Documentation, Cable, Connectors, Tubes					
	Drums of Oil					
	Miscellaneous Tool & Materials contained in miscellaneous Film & Tapes & Componets contained in					

Shipper's load & count

Non Insured Bill of Lading: Shipper load weight & count
 Freight Prepaid Not Returnable Vessel and/or Cargo Lost or not lost.
 IN WITNESS WHEREOF () bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the other(s) to stand void, have been signed by the Master or Agent on behalf of the Master of the said ship.
 DATED AT *Melbourne Bay Feb 20 1977* By *[Signature]* Master or Agent of Master

Lady Scotia bill of lading p.2

Lady Scotia bill of lading page 3

APPENDIX 4

L & WATER TERMINAL (QUEBEC) INC. BILL OF LADING
 B/L NO: 273

Shipper, Ship, Consignee, Port of Shipment, Destination and Goods referred to on over-page as mentioned or described on this side (back) hereof are as follows.

Shipper: Space Research Corporation Ship: Lady Scotia Voy. No. _____
 Consignee: Highwater, Quebec, Canada Date: February 20, 1977 File No. _____
 Loading: Oakland, Nova Scotia, Canada Destination: Antigua West Indies
 Recipient: Space Research Corporation

PKGS. & NOS.	SHIPPER'S DESCRIPTION OF GOODS (Carrier's responsibility is restricted to Shipper's Description as follows:)	WEIGHT OR MEASURE	REMARKS	RATE	FREIGHT	MISC.
	350 Supplementary Charges 500 M-557, P. D Fuses with Booster 100 M-562 P.D. Fuses with Booster 50 M-11 Propelling Charges 50 Ignitors for Base Bleed 20 Base Bleed Propellant 1 Lot Meteorological Van Scientific Equipment with Truck 1 Lot Meteorological Van Scientific Equipment with Truck 715 KG(13x55kg) M30A1.085 Propellant 600 M-82 Primers 500 MK2A4 Primers 176 M-10 Propelling Charges 200 M3A1 Propelling Charges 50 KM119 Propelling Charges 500 M-557 Fuses 150 KLT Propelling Charges 1 M-144 Gun Mount 1 CG-1 Gun Mount Ser#552253 2BL-SNF21757 1 Low Tom Tube (Barrel) Breech Ring M2 #3147 1 L45 Cal Tube (Barrel) Ser Mod E21577 1 L45 Cal Tube (Barrel) 2 Cockrill Muzzle Brakes 1 L 39 Cal Tube (Barrel) Export Permit -Guns 702 - 1639-2 1977 Dodge Aspen 2 -door 6 cylinder - car serial No #NL29c7B240 979 1 1977 B200 3/4T Dodge passenger Van Serial # B26RE7X014171					

Shippers load & count

Prepaid Bill of Lading; Shipper load weight & count
 (Prepaid Not Returnable Vessel and/or Cargo Lost or not lost.
 VESSEL WHEREOF () bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the other(s) to stand
 as if signed by the Master or Agent on behalf of the Master of the said ship.
 AT Mahou Bay Feb 20 1977 By [Signature]
 Master or Agent of Master

APPENDIX 4

RAIL & WATER TERMINAL (QUEBEC) INC. BILL OF LADING

B/L No: 393

15. The Shipper, Ship, Consignor, Port of Shipment, Destination and Goods referred to on over-page as mentioned or described on this side (back) hereof are as follows.

Shipper • Space Research Corporation Ship M. S. "Lady Scotia" Voy. No. _____
 Address • Highwater, Quebec Date February 20, 1977 File No. _____
 Port of Loading Oakland Destination Antigua, West Indies
 CONSIGNEE Space Research Corporation, Antigua, West Indies

Notify _____ Sheet No. _____
 SHIPPER'S DESCRIPTION OF GOODS (Carrier's responsibility is restricted to Shipper's Description as follows.)

MARKS & NOS.	NO. OF PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	WEIGHT OR MEASURE	REMARKS	RATE	FREIGHT	MISC.
	1 - 1977 W200 3/4 T Dodge 4 Wheel Drive pick up truck Serial # W24BF7 & 004169 4,000 - 3/16" dia. Copper Pressure Spheres for M-11 gages 2,000 Spring Ball, for m-11 crusher pressure gages R. North 2/20/77					
			Shipper load & Count			

Non Insured Bill of Lading: Shipper load weight & count

Freight Prepaid Not Returnable Vessel and/or Cargo Lost or not lost.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF () bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the other(s) to stand void, have been signed by the Master or Agent on behalf of the Master of the said ship.

DATED AT Medan Bay Feb-20 1977 By [Signature]
 Master or Agent of Master

Appendix 5
Moura bill of lading

APPENDIX 5

ORIGINAL

Bill of Lading No.
1

S.S. Contract No.

Shipped at SAINT JOHN, N.B., CANADA
in apparent good order and condition, weight, measure, marks,
numbers, quality, contents and value unknown, by: SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION
of MANSONVILLE, QUEBEC.
on board the good Vessel called the M.S. "MOURA"
for carriage to ANTIGUA, WEST INDIES,
or so near thereunto as the Vessel may safely get and lie
always afloat, the following goods:

20 X 20 FT. CONTAINERS		Shippers' description of packages and contents.
SCU 2200220	LCSU 2200575	S.T.C. 956 PALLETS 76LBS METAL PARTS
CSU 220018C	LCSU 2110055	155ERFB INC. MACHINE ROUGH STEEL FORGINGS.
CSU 2200410	LCSU 2200L25	TARIFF ITEM 392-00-1
CSU 2200451	LCSU 2200106	COMMODITY CODE 4439930
CSU 2200071	LCSU 2200127	REFERENCE SECURITY 11346
CSU 2200322	LCSU 2200507	
CSU 2000512	LCSU 2200298	
CSU 2200132	LCSU 2200328	
CSU 2200404	LCSU 2200169	
CSU 2200554	LCSU 2200359	

1 SELF PROPELLING LIMBER 3-WHEEL VEHICLE	6000 LBS.
2 CRATES 55 MILLIMETER GUN ASSEMBLY & PARTS	18000 LBS.
11 CRATES MISCELLANEOUS MACHINE TOOL PARTS	10000 LBS.
<u>34 TOTAL</u>	<u>673968 LBS.</u>

FREIGHT PREPAID
LOADED ONBOARD

FREIGHT: AS PER CHARTERPARTY

which are to be delivered in the like good order and condition at the aforesaid Port unto
SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION
CARIBBEAN TEST RANGE, ANTIGUA, WEST INDIES.
ATTN: MR. BRUCE SMITH & C.B. SHEPPARD

or to his or their Assigns, he or they paying freight as per note on the marking plus other charges incurred in accordance with the provisions contained in this Bill of Lading.

In accepting this Bill of Lading the Merchant expressly accepts and agrees to all its stipulations on both pages whether written, printed, stamped or otherwise incorporated as fully as if they were all signed by the Merchant.

One original Bill of Lading must be surrendered duly endorsed in exchange for the goods or delivery order.

IN WITNESS whereof the Master of the said Vessel has signed THREE Bills of Lading all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Total

Cargo loaded on deck at
Shippers'/Merchant's risk.

7TH the MARCH 1977

Amshup Lemuel
M. Hyslop

Appendix six
Lindinger Coral bill of lading

APPENDIX 6

Bill of Lading No.

One

S.S. Contract No.

Shipped at SAINT JOHN, N.B. CANADA -
in apparent good order and condition, weight, measure, marks,
numbers, quality, contents and value unknown, by SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION
of HASUVILLE, QUEBEC
on board the good Vessel called the N/S "LINDINGER CORAL"
for carriage to ANTIGUA, WEST INDIES
or so near thereto as the Vessel may safely get and lie
always afloat, the following goods:

Shippers' description of packages and contents.

16 X 20 FT CONTAINERS	S.T.C.	448 5in Steel Forgings	
LSCU 2200301	LSCU 2200240	448 8in - DU -	
LSCU 120052	LSCU 1400552	448 105mm - DU -	
LSCU 2200262	LSCU 1400183	896 155mm - DU -	
LSCU 2200092	LSCU 1400373	448 175mm - DU -	
LSCU 1400347	LSCU 1400080	1 35mm Camera #35-162 & Attachments	
LSCU 1400118	LSCU 2200153	1 SMCU Hycam Camera Full Frame # 851	
LSCU 1400205	LSCU 2200370	2 Camera Heads	
LSCU 2200256	LSCU 2200209	2 KKS Terminal	
		1 Misc. Range Hardware	
		1 Lot containing shock tube components	
		2 SMCU RECUL. ASS'N LIFES	
		2 SMCU YUKIS	
		ASS'N BLY Tools, Machine tools & Parts.	
			536000 LBS
1 x Meteorological Van, Scientific Apparata and Related Equipment with Truck Chassis			20000 LBS
-----			-----
17			566000 LBS
=====			=====

FREIGHT PREPAID

LOADED ON BOARD

FREIGHT:

AS PER CHARTER PARTY	
Total	

which are to be delivered in the like good order and condition
at the aforesaid Port unto SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION, QUEBEC,
CARRIFAN TEST RANGE, ANTIGUA,
WEST INDIES. ATTN. MR. B. SMITH &
MR. C.B. SHEPPARD

or to his or their Assigns, he or they paying freight as per
note on the marking plus other charges incurred in accordance
with the provisions contained in this Bill of Lading.

In accepting this Bill of Lading the Merchant expressly
accepts and agrees to all its stipulations on both pages whether
written, printed, stamped or otherwise incorporated as fully as
if they were all signed by the Merchant.

One original Bill of Lading must be surrendered duly
endorsed in exchange for the goods or delivery order.

IN WITNESS whereof the Master of the said Vessel has
signed THREE Bills of Lading all of this tenor and date,
one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

10 the MAY 1977

ORIGINAL

Robert Jones

Appendix nine

Bill of lading for 155 mm ERSB Inert (sic) Projectiles 35, 000 - value \$5 million

Withdrawn – Were eventually shipped to Antigua then to Durban South Africa the South African owned vessel Tugelaland as empty shells (inert forged casings) accompanied by the powder to fill them there

April 4, 1978

Space Research Corporation Quebec Inc.,
Aeroballistic Laboratory,
Highwater, Quebec.

Attention: P.J. Emery

Dear Sirs:

This refers to your application dated September 26, 1977 for a permit to export Inert Projectiles of Canadian origin, valued at \$6,000,000.00 to Antigua.

The above goods do not appear on the Export Control List and, provided there is no U.S. content within the meaning of item 9001 of the Export Control List, as stated on your application, an export permit is not required under the authority of the Export and Import Permits Act to export this shipment to Antigua.

A copy of your application marked "WITHDRAWN" is returned herewith for your office records.

Yours sincerely,

E. Lapointe
E. Lapointe,
Head,
Export Control Section,
Export and Import Permits
Division.

Exporter (name, address, telephone) / Expéditeur (nom, adresse, téléphone) Space Research Corporation Quebec Inc. Aeroballistic Laboratory Highwater, Quebec Canada Attn: P.J. Emery		Permit Division / Division de l'exportation et de l'importation APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO EXPORT GOODS / DEMANDE DE LICENCE POUR EXPORTER DES MARCHANDISES Applicant's reference no. / N° de référence du requérant: LBK Date: 26 Sept. 1977	
Consignee at final destination (name, address) / Destinataire à l'ultima destination (nom, adresse) Space Research Corporation Quebec Inc. Antigua Engineering Office St. Johns, Antigua, W.I.		Permit to be sent to: / Licence à être envoyée à: Exporter / Expéditeur: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applicant / Requérant: <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant is a Canadian resident / Le requérant est un résident canadien: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Applicant (if other than exporter) / Requérant (si autre que l'exportateur) Signature: <i>P.J. Emery</i>		Canadian port where Customs entry form will be presented / Point canadien où sera présentée la Notice Préalable: St. John, New Brunswick Country of final destination / Pays de destination finale: Antigua Documentary evidence of final destination is attached / Un document prouvant l'ultima destination est joint: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
The undersigned hereby certifies that all information given in this application is true and correct. / Le soussigné certifie que toute les renseignements donnés dans cette demande sont exacts. Signature: <i>P.J. Emery</i>		What percentage of the total value of the export are goods of U.S. origin within the meaning of item 9001 of the Export Control List? / Quel pourcentage de la valeur totale des produits exportés représentent les biens provenant des États-Unis, au sens du numéro 9001 de la Liste des marchandises d'exportation contrôlées? 10	
Country of Origin / Pays d'origine	Description	Quantity / Quantité	Approx. Net Weight / Poids net approx. (\$ Can)
Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4
	155mm ERSB Inert Projectiles	35,000	6,000,000.
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.			
WITHDRAWN - RETIRE			
For Department Use Only - À l'usage du ministère seulement PERMIT / Licence: <input type="checkbox"/> EXPORT / Exportation: <input type="checkbox"/> RE-EXPORT / Ré-exportation: <input type="checkbox"/> Checked by Collector of Customs / Vérifié par le Receveur de la douane: <i>[Signature]</i>		Permit Number / N° de la licence: 4820 Date of issue / Date d'émission: 1978 Expiry Date / Date d'expiration: 1978	