

\*April 14, 1981--Iranian procurement officer Saeid Asefi Inanlou based in England begins the purchase of illegal F-14 spare parts through Franklin Pangilinan Agustin from Navy man Antonio Galdula Rodriguez. This highly sophisticated ring eventually ordered the spare parts by obtaining the Navy's classified, computer-generated parts list, supplying specific stock numbers recognizable to any military inventory worker. The ring expanded from F-14 torque actuator rings and others of the 14,000 spare parts needed for the F-14 to highly classified parametric guidance system amplifiers for the Phoenix missile system. Also shipped was the highly-classified infra-red camera called TARPS (Tactical Air Reconnaissance Pods Systems) that permits photography through smoke, fire, and debris. Only eight of 26 shipments were intercepted, leaving open what other classified material may eventually have been shipped.

\*July, 1981--An Argentine CL-44 turboprop transport plane rented from Transporte Aereo Rio Platense of Buenos Aires, Argentina was intercepted by Soviet fighters and crashed in Soviet Armenia enroute back from Tehran. The plane had made two earlier trips arranged by a London arms broker. The flights were to ship \$100 million worth of 106 mm recoilless rifles and ammunition from Israel in 12 trips via Larnaca, Cyprus to Tehran. The operation was run by Scott Stewart Allen McCafferty, who died in the crash. He was associated with Swiss arms merchant Andraes Jenni, and a British middleman signed the contract between a Tel Aviv firm and Iran. Other Iranian suppliers identified at this time were the Soviet Union and North Korea. However, Israel then emerged as a leading supplier of F-4 spare parts, radar equipment, as well as considerable amounts of tank and artillery ammunition.

\*Feb. 15, 1982--Israeli Foreign Ministry director general David Kimche appeared on BBC's Panorama to defend Israeli arms sales to Iran. Kimche said the Iranian army must be kept strong. Asked whether this was to prepare for a coup, Kimche replied "possibly, yes." Reserve Col. Ya'acov Nimrodi, the former Mossad station chief in Tehran, who had been involved in arms sales to the Shah, appeared on the same program to say that "it is not too late" for the West to plan and launch an Iranian coup. The same program reported on Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's earlier attempt to seek U.S. support for a coup by the Iranian military. Kimche complained that Israeli production is insufficient to be decisive. Kimche is later named as involved with Cyrus Hashemi and Israeli Gen. Avram Bar-am in a \$2.5 billion arms and spare parts deal that eventually leads to 17 people being indicted in New York.

Much of the Israeli arms traffic referred to by David Kimche is revealed to pass through Brazil. U.S. and Nato stockpiles are also being shipped to Brazil, then re-exported to Iran via such Gulf emirates as Bahrain and Dubai. American banks also underwrite the sale of Brazilian arms to Iran, as has the Libyan banker and terrorist financier Abdullah Saudi of Arab Banking Corp. Iranian Cmdr. Firuz Davari, who is among those later indicted with Hashemi, appeared in Washington, D.C. at the time of Kimche's announcement. He had handled Iranian arms procurement in London for two years.

\*March 8, 1982--The "New York Times" reports \$100 to \$200 million in arms, spare parts, and ammunition were delivered to Iran from Europe in the last 18 months. Half of these were said to be third