

APPENDIX A Chronology: Significant Acts of Unlawful Interference with Civil Aviation

1931	
February 21, 1931	First recorded incident of air terrorism against commercial aviation. A Pan American Airways mail aircraft was hijacked in Peru. The aircraft was commandeered by a group of Peruvian revolutionaries with the intention of dropping propaganda leaflets. There were no casualties. ¹
1933	
October 10, 1933	First proven case of sabotage in the history of commercial aviation. A United Airlines Boeing 247 crashed while en route from Cleveland, Ohio to Chicago, Illinois. The aircraft was destroyed by an explosive device using nitroglycerine, likely attached to a timing device. The bomb was thought to have been placed on board, possibly concealed in a brown package. All 7 on board were killed. ²
1948	
April 6, 1948	First case of air piracy related to escape from the Iron Curtain. A CSA flight was hijacked from Prague to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. The aircraft was seized by roughly three-quarters of the 26 persons on board and landed safely in an American zone of Germany, near Munich. ³
1949	
September 9, 1949	Near Sault Au Cochon, Quebec, a bomb exploded in a forward baggage compartment of a Quebec Airways (Canadian Pacific) DC-3, killing 23 people. Albert Guay and two accomplices (the bomb maker and the person who delivered the package containing the bomb to the plane) were tried, convicted and executed. ⁴ Guay's wife had been insured, with Guay as the beneficiary. Aircraft bombings to support insurance scams with murder or suicide as the means was to become a feature of aviation sabotage in the 1950s and 1960s.

¹ Exhibit P-448, p. 10.

² Exhibit P-448, p. 10.

³ Exhibit P-448, p. 10.

⁴ Exhibit P-35, p. 36; Exhibit P-147, p. 14.

1950	
April 13, 1950	An explosive device detonated in the lavatory of a British European Airways aircraft flying from London, UK, to Paris. Of the 32 persons on board, 1 crew member was seriously injured. The aircraft landed safely. ⁵
1952	
September 24, 1952	A bomb placed in a suitcase exploded aboard a flight from Mexico City to Oaxaca de Juarez, Mexico. Two passengers suffered injuries. ⁶
1955	
April 11, 1955	An Air India International Lockheed 749A, originating at Hong Kong, was carrying Chinese delegates and journalists on their way to a conference in Bandung, Indonesia. A bomb exploded while the aircraft flew over the South China Sea. A Chinese aircraft cleaner had reportedly been bribed to place an incendiary device in the starboard wheel well, an early example of an airport worker being used to aid in the sabotage of an aircraft. Only 3 of the 19 persons on board survived. Political terrorism was the apparent motive behind the sabotage of this aircraft. ⁷ It is thought that Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai was the target of this act of sabotage. His travel plans had been kept secret and he left China three days later. ⁸
November 1, 1955 ⁹	A United Airlines flight exploded over Longmont, Colorado. All 44 on board were killed. A bomb had been placed on board by a saboteur, who had purchased life insurance on his mother, a passenger on the flight. He was reportedly inspired by the 1949 Albert Guay Affair in Quebec. ¹⁰

⁵ Exhibit P-448, p. 13.

⁶ Exhibit P-448, p. 14.

⁷ Exhibit P-448, p. 15.

⁸ Exhibit P-447, p. 1.

⁹ Exhibit P-447, p. 2.

¹⁰ Exhibit P-448, pp. 94-95.

1956	
March 4 and April 27, 1956	A Greek Cypriot EOKA bombing campaign against British rule in Cyprus led to the destruction of a British aircraft ¹¹ by an explosive device in a cargo compartment while it was parked at Nicosia airport on March 4, 1956. A Dakota was destroyed on April 27, 1956. ¹²
1959	
	A Pan Am flight was hijacked during a coup in Peru. ¹³
	A Cuban internal flight was hijacked by Raúl Castro in 1959 as the first political hijacking. ¹⁴
November 1, 1958	A Cuban airliner was hijacked by the Twenty-Sixth of July Movement and forced to attempt a night landing in a remote airfield in Cuba. The aircraft crashed, killing 17 of the 20 people on board. ¹⁵
September 8, 1959	A bomb in a suitcase was suspected in the mid-air explosion of a Douglas DC-3 in Mexico. The aircraft landed safely. The saboteur was the only person killed when he was ejected from the aircraft during the explosion. Seven others suffered injuries. ¹⁶
1960	
January 6, 1960	An explosion occurred in the passenger cabin of a National Airlines aircraft while in flight. The blast beneath a seat caused the DC-6B to crash into the ground in North Carolina. All 34 persons aboard were killed. A suicide-for-insurance scheme was suspected. ¹⁷

11 Exhibit P-35, p. 36.

12 Exhibit P-35, p. 36.

13 Exhibit P-35, p. 36.

14 Exhibit P-35, p. 36.

15 Exhibit P-35, p. 36.

16 Exhibit P-448, p. 17.

17 Exhibit P-448, pp. 96-98.

1961	
May 1, 1961 ¹⁸	First ever successful hijacking of a domestic carrier in the United States. The aircraft was forced to fly to Communist Cuba. Puerto Rican born Abntulio Ramirez Ortiz ¹⁹ forced the National Airlines Convair 440 ²⁰ to fly to Havana at gun point, where he was given asylum. He was imprisoned for twenty years when he returned to the United States in 1975. ²¹
May 10, 1961	An Air France aircraft crashed in the Sahara Desert, killing all 78 persons aboard. The airline concluded that the most probable cause was sabotage with a nitrocellulose explosive. ²²
1962	
May 22, 1962	First successful sabotage of a commercial jet airliner. A Continental Air Lines Boeing 707 crashed along the Iowa/Missouri border in the United States, killing all 45 persons aboard. Dynamite had been detonated in the used towel bin in the lavatory. ²³
1965	
	A grenade was thrown at the Aden airport terminal in Yemen, injuring 7 British children. ²⁴
1966	
	El Condor nationalists hijacked an Argentinean aircraft from Buenos Aires to the British-ruled Falkland Islands in a bid to bring attention to Argentina's claim to the islands. They eventually surrendered their hostages and were returned to Argentina by British authorities. ²⁵
November 22, 1966 ²⁶	An Aden Airways Douglas DC-3 aircraft was blown up in mid-air near Aden, Yemen, killing all 30 persons on board. The bomb had been placed in hand baggage carried into the cabin. ²⁷

¹⁸ Exhibit P-448, p. 18.

¹⁹ Exhibit P-35, p. 36.

²⁰ Exhibit P-448, p. 18.

²¹ Exhibit P-35, p. 36.

²² Exhibit P-448, pp. 18-19.

²³ Exhibit P-448, p. 98.

²⁴ Exhibit P-35, p. 36.

²⁵ Exhibit P-35, p. 36.

²⁶ Exhibit P-448, p. 170.

²⁷ Exhibit P-448, p. 21.

1967	
June 30, 1967	An aircraft carrying Katangan rebel leader Moise Tshombe was hijacked en route to Ibiza, Spain, and forced to land in Algeria in a bid to extradite him to his native Congo. Algeria kept him under house arrest until he died two years later. ²⁸
October 12, 1967 ²⁹	A British European Airways Comet aircraft was destroyed by a bomb, detonated in the passenger cabin, while it flew over the Mediterranean Sea. All 66 persons on board were killed. ³⁰
1968	
February 21, 1968	A Delta Airlines DC-8 was forced to fly to Havana, Cuba, in the first successful hijacking of a US commercial airliner since 1961. The hijacker was granted political asylum. ³¹ This hijacking to Cuba was followed by a number of such incidents in 1968 involving American and other countries' aircraft. In addition, there were failed attempts to take seized aircraft to Cuba. Hijackings to Cuba continued throughout the next two decades. ³²
July 23, 1968	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine supporters seized an El Al Boeing 707 in Rome, Italy, and diverted it to Algeria, where 32 Jewish passengers were held hostage for five weeks. ³³ This was the first hijacking of a commercial flight in or out of the Middle East. ³⁴

²⁸ Exhibit P-35, p. 37.

²⁹ Exhibit P-448, p. 119.

³⁰ Exhibit P-448, p. 119.

³¹ Exhibit P-35, p. 37.

³² For example: 12 March – National; 21 March – Avensa (Venezuela); 19 June – Viasa (Venezuela); 29 June – Southeast; 1 July – Northwest; 17 July – National; 20 September – Eastern; 22 September – Avianca (Colombia); 6 October – Aeromaya (Mexico); 4 November – National; 18 November – Mexicana (Mexico); 23 November – Eastern; 24 November – Eastern; 30 November – Eastern; 11 December – TWA; 19 December – Eastern. See Exhibit P-448, pp. 23-25.

³³ Exhibit P-35, p. 37; see also Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

³⁴ Exhibit P-448, p. 67.

December 26, 1968	An Israeli was killed in a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine machine gun attack on an El Al aircraft at Athens airport, Greece. Two terrorists were captured but later released by the Greek government after a Greek aircraft was hijacked to Beirut. Three days after the Athens attack, Israeli commandos raided Beirut airport in Lebanon and blew up 13 Arab airliners in retaliation. ³⁵
1969	
February 18, 1969	Palestinian terrorists attacked an El Al Boeing 707 on the runway at Zurich Airport in Switzerland, raking the fuselage with gunfire and killing the pilot and 3 passengers. An Israeli sky marshal/security guard returned fire, killing one of the terrorists. ³⁶
August 29, 1969	A Trans World Airlines (TWA) aircraft was hijacked by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists after taking off from Rome, Italy. It was forced to fly to Damascus, Syria. All of the passengers and crew were released unharmed, but the terrorists detonated a bomb in the cockpit of the aircraft. ³⁷ The hijackers were led by Leila Khaled who was to lead the group responsible for the Dawson's Field incident in 1970.
December 22, 1969	An Air Vietnam Douglas DC-6B, on a scheduled domestic flight over South Vietnam, from Saigon to Da Nang, sustained substantial damage when an explosive device detonated in its cabin as it descended to land at Nha Trang, an en-route stop. Most of the 34 persons killed were on the ground. Among the 77 persons on board the aircraft, all but 10 passengers survived. The bomb had exploded near the front left lavatory. ³⁸

³⁵ Exhibit P-35, p. 37. See also Exhibit P-448, p. 67

³⁶ Exhibit P-35, p. 37.

³⁷ Exhibit P-35, p. 37.

³⁸ Exhibit P-448, pp. 121-122.

1970	
February 10, 1970	Three Arab terrorists attempted to hijack an El Al Boeing 707 at Munich airport, Germany, but were thwarted by the pilot who grappled with a terrorist in the terminal lounge. One Israeli was killed and 11 others were wounded. ³⁹
February 21, 1970	Shortly after take-off, a Swissair aircraft reported a suspected explosion in the aft compartment. The aircraft crashed into a forest, killing all 47 persons on board. The bombing was suspected to be the work of Arab terrorists. ⁴⁰
September 6, 1970 ⁴¹	The first coordinated multiple hijacking resulted in the events that took place at Dawson's Field, Jordan. TWA, Swissair and, three days later, a BOAC aircraft, along with more than 300 hostages, were hijacked and flown to an abandoned RAF field in the Jordanian desert ⁴² by the members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The BOAC VC-10 was seized following the capture of the ringleader, Leila Khaled, during a failed attempt to hijack an El Al aircraft, a target of the original plan. The BOAC hijacking was used as a bargaining chip to free Khaled, who was being held in London. Two other members of the PFLP terrorist group, who had failed to board the EL Al aircraft in Amsterdam, seized a Pan Am 747 as a target of opportunity and flew it to Cairo where it was destroyed after the passengers were released. The German, Swiss and British Governments all agreed to the PFLP's demands and released a number of terrorists held in their jails, including Leila Khaled. ⁴³ This incident is generally considered to represent the birth of modern air terrorism. ⁴⁴

³⁹ Exhibit P-35, p. 37

⁴⁰ Exhibit P-448, pp. 68-69. .

⁴¹ Exhibit P-448 reports the relevant dates as September 6-12, 1970; see p. 70.

⁴² Testimony of Rodney Wallis, vol. 35, May 29, 2007, pp. 4207-4208.

⁴³ Exhibit P-35, p. 37.

⁴⁴ Exhibit P-259: Rodney Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism* (New York: Brassey's, 1993), p. 92 [Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*].

1971	
November 12-13, 1971	A terrorist claiming to be a member of the Irish Republican Army hijacked Air Canada Flight 812, which was en route from Vancouver to Toronto. The hijacker took over the aircraft with a sawed-off shotgun and was allegedly armed with dynamite. The aircraft landed twice in Grand Falls, Montana, first for fuel and money, and the second time to release all the passengers. ⁴⁵
December 26, 1971 ⁴⁶	Patrick Critton, a member of the black liberation group, Republic of New Africa, ⁴⁷ hijacked Air Canada Flight 932 from Thunder Bay to Toronto, Ontario. He allegedly brandished a handgun and a grenade and demanded to be flown to Cuba. ⁴⁸
1972	
March 7-8, 1972	In an extortion plot, Trans World Airlines was informed that bombs had been placed on four of its aircraft. One bomb was discovered aboard Flight 7, a domestic transcontinental service from New York City to Los Angeles. On March 8, another bomb exploded in the cockpit of a Boeing 707 while it was on the ground in Las Vegas, Nevada. There were no injuries. Although the perpetrators demanded \$2 million, no money was collected, nor were any suspects apprehended. ⁴⁹
May 9, 1972	A Belgian Sabena aircraft was hijacked en route from Vienna and forced to land at Ben Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv, Israel, where Israeli commandos stormed the aircraft. ⁵⁰ Four Palestinian Black September terrorists on board the aircraft were killed and the hostages were freed. One passenger and 5 Israeli soldiers were killed. ⁵¹

45 Exhibit P-448, p. 100.

46 Exhibit P-488, p. 37.

47 Exhibit P-147, p. 10.

48 Exhibit P-35, p. 38.

49 Exhibit P-448, p. 128.

50 Exhibit P-147, p. 11.

51 Exhibit P-35, p. 38.

August 16, 1972	An explosive device hidden in a record player detonated in the aft baggage compartment of an El Al Boeing 707 jetliner shortly after it left Rome, Italy, bound for Tel Aviv, Israel. The aircraft landed safely. There were no serious injuries among the 153 persons aboard the aircraft. ⁵²
May 30, 1972	The "Lod Airport Massacre" took place when the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Japanese Red Army terrorists opened fire in the passenger terminal of Lod (re-named Ben Gurion) Airport in Israel. Twenty-six civilians were killed and 78 were wounded. ⁵³
October 29, 1972	Four hijackers, wanted for murdering a bank manager and a policeman during a failed bank robbery, killed a ticket agent and wounded a ramp serviceman while forcing their way aboard an Eastern Air Lines Boeing 727. They demanded to be taken to Cuba. ⁵⁴
November 10, 1972	The longest and perhaps most grueling of the Cuban hijackings involved Southern Airways Flight 49. The DC-9 was hijacked by three fugitives in the United States, landing in several locations in the US, as well as in Toronto, before finally landing in Havana, Cuba. The incident lasted 30 hours. At one point, the aircraft circled the country retreat of the American President, Richard Nixon, and at another, the hijackers threatened to crash the aircraft into the atomic power plant in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. ⁵⁵
December 8, 1972	A failed attempt by the Eritrean Liberation Front to hijack an Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 720B while in flight from Addis Ababa to Asmara left seven of the hijackers dead, killed by security guards. Two of those killed were women. The aircraft returned safely to Addis Ababa. ⁵⁶

52 Exhibit P-448, p. 74.

53 Exhibit P-147, p. 22.

54 Exhibit P-447, p. 3.

55 Exhibit P-448, p. 38.

56 Exhibit P-448, p. 56.

1973	
August 5, 1973	A Black September suicide squad attacked the passenger terminals at Athens Airport in Greece, killing 3 civilians and injuring 55.
November 17, 1973	Palestinian terrorists bombed a Pan Am office at Fiumicino Airport in Rome, killing 32 and injuring 50. The terrorists then took 7 Italian policemen hostage and hijacked an aircraft to Athens, Greece. After killing one hostage, they flew to Kuwait. The terrorists eventually surrendered. ⁵⁷
1974	
August 26, 1974	A bomb malfunctioned and a fire was discovered in the aft baggage compartment of TWA Flight 841, a Boeing 707, after the aircraft had landed in Rome on a flight from Athens. There were no injuries, but Flight 841 was again targeted by terrorists just two weeks later. ⁵⁸
September 8, 1974 ⁵⁹	A bomb exploded in the baggage compartment ⁶⁰ of TWA Flight 841 while it flew over the Ionian Sea off the coast of Greece. All 88 persons aboard, including 79 passengers and 9 crew members, were killed. ⁶¹ The attack was the work of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. ⁶² The bomb had been placed on board at Athens, which had been known for its lax security. Subsequently, TWA instituted a policy of inspecting all baggage placed on board its aircraft. ⁶³
November 23, 1974	A British DC-10 aircraft was hijacked by Palestinian Rejectionist Front terrorists at Dubai in the United Arab Emirates. The aircraft was flown to Tunisia where a German passenger was killed. ⁶⁴

⁵⁷ Exhibit P-35, p. 38; see also Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

⁵⁸ Exhibit P-448, p. 76.

⁵⁹ Exhibit P-448, p. 76.

⁶⁰ Exhibit P-35, p. 38.

⁶¹ Exhibit P-448, p. 76.

⁶² Exhibit P-35, p. 38.

⁶³ Exhibit P-448, pp. 75-76.

⁶⁴ Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

1975	
January 13, 1975	A missile fired at an El Al Israel Airlines Boeing 707 jet struck a parked DC-9 at Orly Airport in Paris, leaving a hole in its fuselage. Three persons suffered minor injuries, including a crew member. There were no casualties among the 148 persons aboard the 707. ⁶⁵
	Arab terrorists attacked Orly Airport in Paris, France, seizing 10 hostages in a terminal bathroom. The French government eventually provided the terrorists with a plane to fly them to Baghdad, Iraq. ⁶⁶
December 29, 1975	A bomb was detonated at LaGuardia Airport, New York. Eleven people died and 74 were injured.
1976	
June 27, 1976	An Air France aircraft was hijacked by a joint German Baader-Meinhof/Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist group, and its crew were forced to fly to Entebbe Airport in Uganda. The 258 passengers and crew were held hostage, but all non-Israeli passengers were eventually released. On 3 July, Israeli commandos flew to Uganda and rescued the remaining hostages. All of the terrorists were killed in the rescue, as were 3 passengers, 1 commando and at least 20 Ugandan soldiers. ⁶⁷
August 11, 1976	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Japanese Red Army terrorists attacked a passenger terminal at Istanbul airport in Turkey, killing 4 civilians and injuring 20. ⁶⁸

⁶⁵ Exhibit P-448, p. 77.

⁶⁶ Exhibit P-35, p. 38; see also Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

⁶⁷ Exhibit P-35, p. 38; see also Exhibit P-448, p. 77.

⁶⁸ Exhibit P-35, p. 38.

September 10, 1976	A TWA aircraft en route from New York to Paris was hijacked by Croatian terrorists, who seized 93 hostages. The terrorists surrendered in Paris and released the hostages. ⁶⁹
October 6, 1976	Cubana Airlines Flight 455 crashed off the coast of Barbados, killing all 73 people aboard, following the detonation of explosives left by passengers who had exited the plane in Barbados, a transit stop. The attack was blamed on anti-Castro Cuban exiles. ⁷⁰ A decade later, two men were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for their involvement in the crash. ⁷¹
1977	
October 13, 1977 ⁷²	Four Palestinian terrorists hijacked a German Lufthansa Boeing 737 and ordered it to fly around a number of Middle East destinations for four days. After the terrorists killed the plane's pilot, the aircraft was stormed by German counter-terrorist troops, assisted by two British Army Special Air Service soldiers, when it landed at Mogadishu in Somalia. All 90 hostages were rescued, and the 3 terrorists were killed. ⁷³
1978	
February 19, 1978	An aircraft was hijacked at Larnaca Airport in Cyprus by Arab terrorists. After being refused permission to land at a number of Arab capitals, the hijackers returned to Larnaca. Egyptian commandos landed and, without Cypriot government authorization, tried to attack the plane, resulting in a gun battle with Cypriot troops. Fifteen Egyptian troops, 7 Cypriot soldiers and a German cameraman were killed. ⁷⁴
August 20, 1978	An El Al stewardess was killed when a crew bus was ambushed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists outside the Europa Hotel in London, UK. ⁷⁵

⁶⁹ Exhibit p-35, p. 38.

⁷⁰ Testimony of Moses Aléman, vol. 36, May 30, 2007, p. 4266.

⁷¹ Exhibit P-448, p. 136.

⁷² Exhibit P-447, p. 4.

⁷³ Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

⁷⁴ Exhibit P-35, p. 39

⁷⁵ Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

November 15, 1978

Twelve people were injured in a bomb explosion on an American Airlines flight in the United States. The so-called Unabomber is held responsible for the incident.⁷⁶

An Air Florida flight from Key West to Miami in the United States was hijacked by 7 Cubans and flown to Cuba, where they released their hostages and were taken into custody. Six further US aircraft were hijacked to Cuba over the next month. All the passengers were released unharmed.⁷⁷

Three passengers were killed when Cubans hijacked an aircraft in Peru and demanded to be flown to the United States.⁷⁸

The president of United Airlines was injured in a bomb attack in Chicago, that was blamed on the Unabomber.⁷⁹

Four Iranian terrorists were killed when Turkish security forces stormed a hijacked Turkish Airlines aircraft after it landed in eastern Turkey. The terrorists killed 1 of the 155 hostages.⁸⁰

1979

August 27, 1979

A bomb shattered a Turkish airlines office in Frankfurt, Germany, injuring 1 person. The attack was later claimed by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA).⁸¹

⁷⁶ Exhibit P-35, p. 39.

⁷⁷ Exhibit P-35, p. 39.

⁷⁸ Exhibit P-35, p. 39.

⁷⁹ Exhibit P-35, p. 39.

⁸⁰ Exhibit P-35, p. 39; see also Exhibit P-147, p. 14.

⁸¹ Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

1980	
June 27, 1980	A twin-jet Douglas DC-9 was destroyed over the Tyrrhenian Sea. All 81 persons aboard were killed. An explosive device, most likely placed between the outer wall of the lavatory and the skin of the aircraft, was determined to be the cause of the crash. No claim of responsibility was ever made, but the incident may have been related to a wave of terrorism blamed on right-wing extremists in Italy. ⁸²
December 21, 1980	An aircraft crashed shortly after take-off in Colombia. All 70 persons on board were killed. An explosive substance, apparently nitroglycerine, had detonated in a rear lavatory. ⁸³
1982	
February 20, 1982	An explosive device hidden in a suitcase detonated on a conveyor belt at the international airport in Managua, Nicaragua. The suitcase had been unloaded from a Boeing 737 jetliner. ⁸⁴
August 11, 1982	An explosive device detonated under a seat in the rear cabin of a Pan American World Airways Boeing 747 flying over the Pacific Ocean. Of the 285 persons aboard, 1 passenger, a 16-year-old boy, was killed in the blast and 15 others suffered injuries. Despite a hole in the cabin floor and a rapid decompression, the aircraft landed safely. The Palestinian responsible for the bombing was captured and prosecuted in Greece. ⁸⁵
1983	
August 19, 1983	A Syrian Arab Airlines 727 jet was severely damaged by an incendiary device while on the ground at Rome, shortly before it was scheduled to depart for Damascus, Syria. All occupants were safely evacuated, with no injuries. ⁸⁶ The improvised explosive device had been placed under a seat in the cabin. This methodology copied that used against Pan Am in August 1982. It was used again in 1985 against TWA.

⁸² Exhibit P-448, pp. 143-144.

⁸³ Exhibit P-448, p. 145.

⁸⁴ Exhibit P-448, p. 147.

⁸⁵ Exhibit P-448, p. 81.

⁸⁶ Exhibit P-448, pp. 81-82

September 23, 1983	Gulf Air Flight 771, a Boeing Advanced 737, crashed in the desert near Abu Dhabi. All 111 persons on board were killed. Evidence pointed to an act of sabotage. Baggage assigned to the flight had been checked in by a ticket-holder who did not board the aircraft. ⁸⁷
1984	
December 4, 1984	A Kuwaiti aircraft was hijacked en route to Pakistan from Dubai by Iranian-backed Iraqi Shia terrorists. The aircraft was forced to land in the Iranian capital of Tehran, after two Americans had been killed. The terrorists surrendered to the Iranian authorities and were later released. ⁸⁸
January 18, 1984	An explosion in the cargo hold caused major damage to an Air France B-747 over Pakistan. The aircraft landed safely.
1985	
April 4, 1985	A rocket was fired into an Alia Jordanian Airlines Boeing 727 that was taking off at Athens, Greece, on a scheduled service to Amman, Jordan. The device failed to explode and the aircraft sustained only minor damage. ⁸⁹
	Hezbollah terrorists were responsible for a bomb that detonated in the American Airlines offices in Copenhagen. ⁹⁰
	A Red Army Faction bomb exploded at Frankfurt Airport, Germany, killing 3 people. ⁹¹

⁸⁷ Exhibit P-448, p. 82.

⁸⁸ Exhibit P-35, p. 39.

⁸⁹ Exhibit P-448, p. 85.

⁹⁰ Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

⁹¹ Exhibit P-35, p. 39.

June 14, 1985

TWA Flight 847, a Boeing 727 carrying 8 crew and 145 passengers, was hijacked en route to Rome from Athens by two Lebanese Hezbollah terrorists. The aircraft was forced to fly to Beirut. A two-week hostage ordeal began, in which the aircraft flew twice to Algiers, Algeria. The hijackers demanded the release of prisoners being held in Kuwait as well as the release of 700 Shiite Muslim prisoners held in Israeli and Lebanese prisons. A US Navy diver was killed and 39 passengers were held hostage when demands were not met. The hostages were eventually released after the US Government pressured Israel into releasing hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners.⁹²

June 23, 1985

Air India Flight 182, a Boeing 747, was destroyed by a bomb over the Atlantic, killing all 329 people on board. Sikh extremists were blamed for the attack, the worst single air terrorism incident to that time.⁹³ The bomb had been placed in unaccompanied baggage that had been interlined from a CP Air flight to the Air India flight, even though the ticket-holder did not have a reservation on the Air India flight.

June 23, 1985

Two baggage handlers were killed at Narita Airport in Tokyo when a bomb, attributed to Sikh extremists, was placed in an unaccompanied bag that was later offloaded from a CP Air flight arriving from Vancouver to be interlined to Air India Flight 301. The bomb exploded in the transit area.⁹⁴

⁹² Exhibit P-35, p. 40; see also Exhibit P-448, pp. 85-86.

⁹³ Exhibit P-35, p. 40.

⁹⁴ Exhibit P-35, p. 40; see also Exhibit P-147, p. 31.

November 26, 1985

An Egyptair B-727 was hijacked while en route from Athens to Cairo. The aircraft was flown to Malta and shots were exchanged between the hijackers and sky marshals while in flight. On the ground, the terrorists shot 5 passengers, 2 of whom died. An assault by Egyptian Force 777 commandos resulted in the death of some 57 passengers in the ensuing gunfight and when the terrorists set off explosives in the aircraft.⁹⁵

December 27, 1985

Simultaneous suicide grenade and gun attacks by the Abu Nidal terrorist group against passenger terminals at Rome and Vienna airports resulted in 16 persons killed and more than 100 civilians injured.⁹⁶

1986

April 2, 1986

A bomb exploded on a Trans World Airways 727 en route from Rome to Athens. Four passengers, including an infant, were killed when they were ejected from the aircraft at 10,000 feet. It is believed that a bomb was assembled by a female passenger on board using plastic explosives, which she left under her seat. She had boarded the aircraft in Cairo and exited at Athens, but the plane flew on to Rome. The bomb exploded on its return journey.⁹⁷

April 17, 1986

Plastic explosives were placed in hand luggage and were carried unknowingly by an Irish woman, who was to board an El Al Flight in London, UK, bound for Tel Aviv, Israel. The bomb had passed through X-ray security at Heathrow Airport, but was caught by the secondary screening put in place by EL Al. The woman's fiancé had planned the attack. He was subsequently arrested and sentenced to 45 years' imprisonment.⁹⁸

⁹⁵ Exhibit P-35, p. 40.

⁹⁶ Exhibit P-35, p. 40; see also Testimony of Moses Aléman, vol. 35, May 29, 2007, p. 4227.

⁹⁷ Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, pp. 12-13.

⁹⁸ Exhibit P-448, pp. 87- 88.

May 3, 1986	A bomb exploded on an Air Lanka Lockheed 1011 aircraft parked at Colombo Airport, killing more than 20 passengers who were then boarding the aircraft. A customs officer who had access to the aircraft's supplies and who was believed to be sympathetic to the Tamil separatists' movement was arrested and charged with sabotage. The device had been placed in the aircraft's "fly-away" kit, a collection of essential technical items carried on each aircraft to facilitate emergency maintenance at overseas airports. ⁹⁹
August 1986	Rebels fighting the government of the Sudan used a surface-to-air missile (SAM-7) to shoot down an aircraft in flight, killing 60. ¹⁰⁰
September 5, 1986	Terrorists seized a Pan American 747 at Karachi Airport, killing 22 and injuring more than 100. ¹⁰¹ Dressed to resemble airport guards, the terrorists had obtained a vehicle similar to those used by the airport authority. This enabled them free passage through the checkpoint guarding the entrance to the airside. They waved through unchallenged, giving them unimpeded access to the Pan American aircraft, which was being boarded at the time. ¹⁰²
December 25, 1986	An Iraqi 737 was seized and ultimately destroyed following a mid-air gun battle between terrorists and security guards. Grenades were detonated and the gunfight was waged over the bodies of passengers. Seventy-one persons were killed. ¹⁰³
1987	
May 1987	An Air New Zealand aircraft was seized while on the ground at Nandi Airport in Fiji. ¹⁰⁴ The lone would-be hijacker, an employee of a handling company, was persuaded not to carry out the hijacking.

⁹⁹ Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, p. 14.

¹⁰⁰ Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, p. 14.

¹⁰¹ Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, p. 2.

¹⁰² Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, p. 15.

¹⁰³ Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, p. 17.

¹⁰⁴ Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, p. 2.

November 29, 1987	Korean Air Flight 858 was destroyed in flight over the Andaman Sea while en route from Baghdad to Seoul, killing all 115 persons on board. Liquid explosives had been disguised as alcohol and left in an overhead rack by two passengers belonging to the North Korean Workers Party when they disembarked at a transit stop. They had timed the device to detonate on its subsequent sector. ¹⁰⁵
December 10, 1987	A US Air service scheduled to operate from Los Angeles to San Francisco was destroyed by a former employee who boarded the aircraft intent on killing his former supervisor who was a passenger. He killed the pilot causing the aircraft to crash. All 43 persons on board died.
1988	
March 1, 1988	An explosive device destroyed Commercial Airways (Comair) Flight 206, which was on an internal South African service from Phalaborwa to Johannesburg. The aircraft crashed south-west of Jan Smuts Airport, where it had been scheduled to land. All 17 persons on board were killed. Tests confirmed that the explosive device consisted of nitroglycerine and ammonium nitrate. The person responsible was never identified, but a briefcase known to have been placed aboard at Phalaborwa could not be located. At the time, there were no requirements to screen carry-on baggage at the point of departure. In the wake of this loss, measures to prevent dangerous goods from being placed aboard aircraft were urgently recommended for airports which lacked sufficient security services. ¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁵ Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, pp. 18-19.

¹⁰⁶ Exhibit P-448, p. 158.

April 5, 1988

A Kuwait Airways Boeing 747 aircraft, with 97 passengers and 15 crew on board, was seized by terrorists. The aircraft was diverted to Mashhad, Iran, where some hostages, including all the British passengers, were released, before the aircraft flew on to Cyprus. The Kuwaiti Government refused requests by the Iranian-backed Shia hijackers to release 17 convicted terrorists. Two passengers were killed while the aircraft was on the ground at Cyprus and the hijackers were allowed to fly to Algeria, where the remaining hostages were released unharmed and the terrorists were allowed to go free.¹⁰⁷

December 21, 1988

Pan Am Flight 103, a Boeing 747 aircraft, exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland. The cause was a bomb in an unaccompanied suitcase interlined to Pan Am at Frankfurt Airport in Germany. All 259 people on the aircraft and 11 people on the ground were killed by the blast. Abdelbasset Ali Mohamad Al- Megrahi, the Libyan Arab Airlines head of security and said to be a member of the Libyan Intelligence Service, was found guilty of the crime by a Scottish court sitting in the Hague.¹⁰⁸

1989

September 19, 1989¹⁰⁹

A French UTA DC-10 exploded in flight over the Sahara, killing all 171 persons on board. Plastic explosives had been hidden in a passenger's baggage.¹¹⁰ The bomb was believed to have been carried on board by a Congolese man who boarded the flight at Brazzaville in the Congo and disembarked at Ndjamena, a transit stop. It was thought that France's backing of elements opposed to the government of Libya and/or its support of anti-Syrian forces in Lebanon were the possible motivating factors behind this worst case of sabotage against a European airline.¹¹¹ The French government issued warrants for the arrest of four Libyans.¹¹²

¹⁰⁷ Exhibit P-35, p. 40; see also Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, pp. 19-23,

¹⁰⁸ Exhibit P-35, p. 40; see also Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, pp. 26-27.

¹⁰⁹ Exhibit P-448, p. 990.

¹¹⁰ Exhibit P-35, p. 41; see also Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, pp. 39-40,

¹¹¹ Exhibit P-448, pp. 90-91.

¹¹² Exhibit P-35, p. 41; see also Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, pp. 39-40,

November 1989	An Avianca Boeing 727 was destroyed on a domestic flight from Bogotá, Colombia, to Cali, killing 107. Persons with purported connections to a Colombian drug cartel claimed responsibility. ¹¹³
November 23, 1989	A loose wire is thought to have prevented the detonation of a bomb in the baggage compartment of Saudi Arabian Airlines Flight 367, a Boeing 747, which was flying over the Arabian Sea on a service from Islamabad, Pakistan, to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. There were 339 persons on board. Ten passengers were subsequently arrested for their part in what appears to have been a suicide mission. ¹¹⁴
November 27, 1989	A Boeing 727 of Avianca was destroyed by an explosive device while flying between Bogotá, Colombia and Cali. All 107 persons on board died. The sabotage was believed to have been related to a drug cartel. ¹¹⁵
1994	
April 6, 1994	Rwandan president Juvenel Habyarimana was killed when his aircraft was shot down by a surface-to-air missile while approaching Kigali airport, Rwanda, on his return from a regional government leaders meeting. ¹¹⁶
July 19, 1994	A Middle East-related act of terrorism was suspected when an aircraft crashed near Colón, Panama, where it had taken off shortly before. All 21 persons on board were killed. ¹¹⁷

¹¹³ Wallis, *Combating Air Terrorism*, p. 41.

¹¹⁴ Exhibit P-448, p. 91.

¹¹⁵ Exhibit P-448, p. 160.

¹¹⁶ Exhibit P-35, p. 41.

¹¹⁷ Exhibit P-448, p. 92.

December 11, 1994

A bomb exploded under a seat in the cabin of a Philippine Airlines Boeing 747 flying from Manila, the Philippines, to Tokyo, Japan. The passenger occupying the seat was killed and 10 of the other 292 persons on board suffered injuries. The aircraft landed safely in Okinawa, Japan. This had reportedly been a "trial run" for a plan to blow up a dozen US airliners on trans-pacific flights, designed to punish the United States for its continued support of Israel. The principal saboteur in the plot was later convicted in a US court.¹¹⁸

December 24, 1994¹¹⁹

Air France Flight 8969, bound for Paris from Algiers, was hijacked by the Algerian terrorist organization Armed Islamic Group (GIA). The four hijackers boarded the aircraft disguised as Air Algérie security staff. Authorities delayed departure of the aircraft, but were intimidated into giving the go-ahead when the hijackers killed 2 of the 227 persons on board. The French government decided not to allow the aircraft to approach Paris because its consulate in Oran, Algeria, had received an intelligence warning that the hijackers intended to explode the aircraft over Paris. The flight crew convinced the hijackers that refueling in Marseille was required. After the aircraft touched down, hours of negotiations ensued, whereupon the terrorists demanded fuel. French police commandos (GIGN) stormed the aircraft and after a 20-minute gunfight successfully rescued the 161 remaining passengers (some had been released during negotiations) and 3 flight crew.¹²⁰

Conspirators smuggled improvised explosive device (IED) components through airport security and onto Philippine Airlines Flight 434, assembled them in the aircraft's washroom and set the IED to detonate four hours later during the next leg of the flight. One person was killed and a hole was blown in the floor of the aircraft, which forced an emergency landing.¹²¹

¹¹⁸ Exhibit P-448, pp. 92-93.

¹¹⁹ Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

¹²⁰ Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

¹²¹ Exhibit P-263, Tab 4.

1996	
February 24, 1996	Two Cuban MiG fighters shot down a light aircraft flown by four Cuban exiles of the “Brothers to the Rescue” organization over the Gulf of Mexico. ¹²²
August, 1996	Six Iraqi dissidents hijacked a Sudan Airways A310 Airbus airliner en route from Khartoum to Jordan, diverting it to Stansted, UK. After negotiating with British authorities the hijackers released all 13 crew and 180 passengers unharmed. ¹²³
November 23, 1996	An Ethiopian Airways Boeing 767 was hijacked by three former prisoners while it was en route from Addis Ababa to Nairobi. The captain was ordered to fly the aircraft to Australia. It ran out of fuel and crashed into the Indian Ocean near the Comoros Islands killing 123 people. Fifty-two people, including 2 hijackers, survived. ¹²⁴
2001	
September 11, 2001	Four US domestic passenger jets were hijacked and two of them were deliberately crashed into the towers of the New York World Trade Centre. Both buildings collapsed within an hour after the impacts. The third aircraft was deliberately flown into the side of the Pentagon building in Arlington, Virginia. The fourth aircraft crashed into the ground outside Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There were reports that this aircraft was headed for the White House. ¹²⁵ The total death toll was in the thousands.
2003	
March 4, 2003	A bomb hidden in a backpack exploded at an airport terminal in Davao in the southern Philippines, killing 21 people and wounding 148. ¹²⁶ The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) was suspected. ¹²⁷

¹²² Exhibit P-35, p. 41.

¹²³ Exhibit P-35, p. 41.

¹²⁴ Exhibit P-35, p. 41.

¹²⁵ Exhibit P-35, p. 42.

¹²⁶ Exhibit P-446.

¹²⁷ Exhibit P-447, p. 6.

November 22, 2003

A European Air Transport Airbus carrying 3 crew members was hit by a surface-to-air missile while climbing through 8,000 feet shortly after departure from Baghdad. The missile struck the wing, penetrating the no. 1A fuel tank and igniting the fuel. A large portion of the wing burned away. The aircraft landed safely. There were no casualties.¹²⁸

2006

August 10, 2006

An alleged terrorist plot to launch a simultaneous attack on a number of transatlantic flights was discovered in the United Kingdom. The threat was considered imminent and involved the alleged use of liquid and gel explosives concealed in carry-on baggage. A number of countries, including Canada, coordinated an immediate ban on all liquids and gels in carry-on baggage. The ban was eventually lifted in favour of allowing a restricted volume of liquids and gels in carry-on baggage, a pre-board screening measure which remains today.¹²⁹

2007

June 30, 2007

In what was determined to be a terrorist attack, a sports utility vehicle filled with gas canisters was driven into the front doors of the main terminal building of Glasgow Airport in Scotland and set ablaze.¹³⁰

¹²⁸ Criminal Occurrence Description (November 22, 2003), online: Aviation Safety Network <<http://aviation-safety.net/database/record.php?id=20031122-0>> (accessed January 26, 2010).

¹²⁹ See Testimony of Reg Whitaker, vol. 38, June 1, 2007, p. 4585; Testimony of Jean Barrette, vol. 39, June 4, 2007, p. 4842.

¹³⁰ Exhibit P-425, pp. 1-2 of 5.