



ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

User Report

Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

No. 1990-16

HV
643E
102
T4
1990

Copyright of this document does not belong to the Crown.
Proper authorization must be obtained from the author for
any intended use.
Les droits d'auteur du présent document n'appartiennent
pas à l'État. Toute utilisation du contenu du présent
document doit être approuvée préalablement par l'auteur.

Anthony Kellett
Bruce Beanlands
James Deacon

with

Heather Jeffrey
Chantal Lapalme

National Security Coordination Centre,
Police and Security Branch

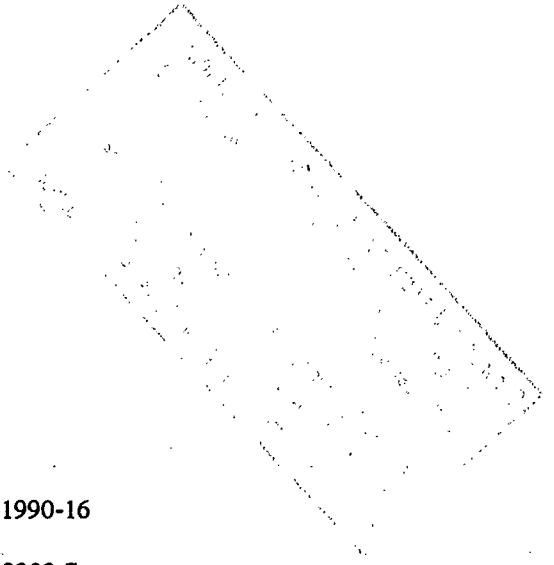
Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

No. 1990-16

This document, prepared in 1991, is made available as submitted to the Ministry. The views expressed are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada.

This document is also available in French. Ce document est disponible en français.

LIBRARY
SOLICITOR GENERAL CANADA
NOV 15 2000
SOLICITEUR GENERAL CANADA
OTTAWA (ONTARIO)
K1A 0P8



Cat. No. JS4-1-1990-16

ISBN: 0-662-18303-7

5 17 088 71650 2 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	INTRODUCTION	1
	The Need for Published Data	2
	Existing Data on Terrorism in Canada	3
	The "Dark Figure" of Terrorism	6
	Endnotes	8
II	TERRORISM - MEANINGS AND DIMENSIONS	11
	Terrorism as a Concept	11
	Terrorism as Behaviour	14
	The Purpose Beyond the Act	15
	Communication	15
	Coercion	16
	Disruption	16
	The "Piggybacking" Substrategy	17
	Summary	18
	Political Motivation	18
	The Rationalisation of Terrorism	19
	Terrorism's Extranormal Qualities	20
	The Medium of Violence	21
	The Nature of the Act	22
	Unpredictability	22
	Summary and Definition	23
	Endnotes	24
III	METHODOLOGY	29
	Coding Data	29
	Level of Event	29
	Date/Time	30
	Location	30
	Tactics and Activities	31
	Targets	32
	Casualties	33
	Terrorist Event Types	33
	Right and Left-Wing Terrorism	34
	Nationalist/Separatist and Emigré Terrorism	35
	Religious Terrorism	37
	Single Issue Terrorism	37
	Type Overlaps	38
	Validation of Events	40
	Primary Source Corroboration	40
	Sufficiency of Information	41
	Conformity to the Components of Terrorism	41
	Summary	42
	Endnotes	44

IV	PATTERNS OF TERRORISM IN CANADA	47
	General	47
	Periodicity of Terrorism in Canada	47
	Domestic Events	48
	International Events	50
	Terrorist Targets	50
	Casualties of Terrorism	51
	Terrorist Tactics	53
	Terrorist Event Types	54
	Nationalist/Separatist Terrorism	54
	Religious Terrorism	60
	Emigré Terrorism	63
	Anti-Castro Movements	63
	Yugoslavian Issues	64
	Middle East Conflicts	64
	Armenian Issues	65
	Sikh Issues	66
	Left-Wing Terrorism	67
	Single Issue Terrorism	68
	Right-Wing Terrorism	69
	Summary	70
	Endnotes	72
V	APPENDICES	79
	A. Primary Sources and Abbreviations of Sources.....	79
	B. Some Relevant Criminal Code Sections	83
	C. Terrorist Targets	88
	D. Terrorist Event Types	90
	E. Figures	91
VI	BIBLIOGRAPHY	151
VII	CHRONOLOGIES	169
	International Terrorism in Canada	171
	Index	191
	Domestic Terrorism in Canada	193
	Index	304
	Terrorism Support Activity	307
	Index	334
	Excluded Events	335

TABLES AND FIGURES

I TABLES

I. Incidence of Terrorism in Canada, 1960-1989, By Level of Event.....	49
II. Terrorist Targets in Canada, 1960-1989	51
III. Casualties of Terrorism by Target, 1960-1989	52
IV. Terrorist Tactics in Canada, 1960-1989	54

II FIGURES

1. Province of Event	91
2. Event Type	93
3. Terrorist Tactics	95
4. Tactic by Year	97
5. Terrorist Targets	99
6. Event Type by Level	101
7. Tactic by Event Type	103
8. Level by Target	105
9. Percentage of Successful Attacks by Event Type	107
10. Percentage of Successful Attacks by Target	109
11. Percentage of Successful Attacks by Tactic	111
12. Casualties	113
13. Casualties by Level	115
14. Casualties by Target	117
15. Casualties by Event Type	119
16. Casualties by Year	121
17. Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989	123
18. Terrorism in Canada 1960-1969	125
19. Terrorism in Canada 1970-1979	127
20. Terrorism in Canada 1980-1989	129
21. Event Type by Year	131
22. International Terrorism - Event Type by Year	133
23. Domestic Terrorism - Event Type by Year	135
24. Single Issue Event Type - Tactics and Targets	137
25. Religious Event Type - Tactics and Targets	139
26. Nationalist/Separatist Event Type - Tactics and Targets	141
27. Nationalist/Separatist Event Type - Targets by Year	143
28. Emigré Event Type - Tactics and Targets	145
29. Right-Wing Event Type - Tactics and Targets	147
30. Left-Wing Event Type - Tactics and Targets	149

INTRODUCTION

This report¹ has been prepared by the Research Unit of the National Security Coordination Centre (NSCC), Police and Security Branch, Ministry Secretariat, Solicitor General Canada. Its contents are based on **open source information**, and it is intended to satisfy a long-standing need for public-domain research on the incidence of terrorism in Canada. This report comprises a number of sections: this introduction; a discussion of terrorism and its meanings; a description of the methodology of this study; a presentation and discussion of descriptive statistics based on coded variables; and chronologies of terrorism and related activity in Canada. The last section contains four chronologies covering the period 1960 to 1989:

- Domestic Terrorism in Canada
- International Terrorism in Canada
- Terrorism Support Activity
- Excluded Events.

It is important to note that terrorism is not defined in any Canadian statute. In Canada, acts that may be labelled terrorism are matters to be investigated by policing authorities as criminal activity. In the absence of a formal definition of terrorism, the authors present a number of components of terrorism, which provided parameters for the collection of data and the classification of incidents. These components, detailed in the following section, do not necessarily reflect the view of the Government of Canada or of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. In the final analysis, any definition - whether it is contained in a statute, scientific discourse, or elsewhere - is a practical instrument providing criteria against which real-life phenomena may be evaluated.

Incidents that contained the components of terrorism and which could be validated by at least one primary source were included in the terrorist events chronologies (International Terrorism and Domestic Terrorism in Canada). Those which did not completely or clearly satisfy the requirements were placed in the Excluded Events chronology. The Terrorism Support Activity chronology comprises actions in support of the commission of terrorist acts in Canada either directly (eg., the theft of explosives to be used in a terrorist bombing, or the establishment of training camps) or indirectly (eg., by "fund-raising" activities such as robbery and extortion, or through the use of propaganda).

Data on terrorist incidents, support activity and excluded events have been entered into databases to facilitate editing and updating of the chronologies. The date, location and description of each incident as well as all coded variables can be searched. The use of a database assists in undertaking analyses of general patterns and trends, including frequencies (e.g., of the use of tactics, selection of targets, and commission of types of events) as well as bivariate and trivariate comparisons. It should be noted that this report is not written to provide for an assessment of the threat of terrorism, or to be used as a predictive instrument.

There are presently 428 terrorist incidents in the events chronologies over the study period (62 International and 366 Domestic events). The majority of the incidents took place in

Québec (51.9%) and British Columbia (38.1%); 64.2% of all events occurred from 1960-1969, while only 18.9% were committed from 1970-1979 and 16.8% from 1980-1989; bombing and arson were the tactics most often employed; private property, business and transportation were the most common targets. (These observations are elaborated in the section on patterns of terrorism in Canada.)

The Need for Published Data

At the outset of the 1980s two Canadian analysts concluded that inadequate empirical data constituted a serious impediment to the study of Canadian political violence.² That the problem has persisted is clear from a remark made by a Canadian expert on terrorism at a conference on the subject, which took place at Saint-Jean, Québec in April 1986. At a question-and-answer session one of the speakers, Yoram Hamizrachi, complained that "Those of us who research terrorism, regardless of our affiliation, all suffer from one problem and that is lack of information."³

These two statements can be illustrated by reference to the literature on Canadian terrorism. In the first place, that literature is quite slender, demonstrating the deterrent effect of inadequate open-source information. A recent Canadian bibliography of terrorism found 210 Canadian references out of a total of 3383 references, or 6% of the total.⁴ Even among those studies that have been published there is a reflection of the paucity of Canadian statistical data. A recent publication of the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies entitled Terror comprises the papers presented at the Saint-Jean conference. Although the first paper began with the statement that "Terrorism is one of the biggest security threats now facing Canada,"⁵ only two of the papers dealt in any way with the incidence of terrorism in this country. One of these discussed the Front de libération du Québec (FLQ) and the October crisis, though without offering statistics on the extent of FLQ terrorism.⁶ The focus of the second paper was the future of terrorism in Canada, but it, too, provided no statistics and referred to merely seven incidents.⁷

A paper presented to the Canadian Political Science Association's 1982 meeting by a Canadian authority on terrorism discussed both the threat of terrorism, and the response to it in Canada and the United States. But while it cited FBI statistics on the occurrence of international terrorism in the United States between 1975 and 1981, along with CIA data on the occurrence of international terrorism in North America between 1968 and 1980, it did not adduce a great deal of data relating to terrorism in Canada. The paper's author contended that it was "difficult, if not impossible, to derive an accurate picture of the incidence of various forms of terrorism" owing to the lack of reliable statistical data.⁸

Existing Data on Terrorism in Canada

However, the situation confronting Canadian researchers is no longer as bleak as the foregoing might suggest. Firstly, for some time it has been possible to derive a general sense of the scale of terrorism in Canada on the basis of case studies. Thus, examinations of the FLQ,⁹ the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors (SOF/Freedomites),¹⁰ right-wing extremists,¹¹ left-wing terrorism,¹² terrorism among emigré groups,¹³ and so forth, in a number of instances supply statistics or lists of incidents (though it should here be noted that the individual actions cited in such examinations do not always implicate the formal groups apparently involved).

Obviously, aggregating such data as are available in case study form would be an unsound procedure, because definitional and other criteria would vary from study to study, time frames would differ, some groups or phases would not be covered, and so on. Nonetheless, from the studies cited the interested researcher would learn, for example, that the FLQ was responsible for 174 incidents,¹⁴ that 1112 "depredations" have been attributed to the SOF between 1923 and 1963,¹⁵ and that groups and individuals purporting to be linked with Armenian extremist organizations - the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG)/Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA), and so on - were accountable for six events between 1982 and 1985.¹⁶

Secondly, some statistics or chronologies relating to terrorist incidents in Canada have been published or are available. Such statistics and chronologies tend to concentrate more on incidents of international than of domestic terrorism, a focus which has recently begun to be reversed.

The first of these chronologies was a terse list of 10 incidents of "Reported Individual Political Violence", 1965 to 1975, derived from the Globe and Mail.¹⁷ Four years later another Canadian chronology appeared in a report published by Anthony Kellett in 1981.¹⁸ The latter chronology was derived in large measure from a chronology of world-wide transnational terrorist incidents based on Edward F. Mickolus's ITERATE database. The published version of Mickolus's chronology¹⁹ spanned a period from Biblical times to 1979, but concentrated on the period between 1 January 1968 and 31 December 1979; it recorded 3329 events during the latter 12 years. Many of the events cited by Mickolus as occurring in Canada fail to meet not only his own criteria of terrorism, but also the usual definitions of "transnational" or "international" terrorism. Additionally, many "transnational" events which did take place in Canada between 1968 and 1979 are not included in Mickolus's chronology. Thus, to the extent that Kellett's 1981 report relied on Mickolus, it provided an incomplete and distorted picture of international terrorism in Canada prior to 1980.

Another Canadian chronology was developed by Dr David Charters, of the Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of New Brunswick.²⁰ Of 80 incidents of international terrorism recorded by Charters as affecting Canada between 1966 and 1986, the source of 35 out of the first 50 incidents was Kellett's 1981 report, and thus many are subject to the reservations noted of Mickolus's chronology. Of the 30 incidents recorded by Charters as

occurring between 1980 and 1986, a number are of questionable political motivation (for example, many of those relating to asylum are probably of more personal than political motivation), some are threats, and others occurred outside Canada and thus fall outside the purview of the NSCC report.

Recently, a publishing house launched a terrorism annual whose first two volumes (1986 and 1987) each included chronologies of international terrorist events for the years in question.²¹ These chronologies were prepared under the aegis of the Winnipeg-based Counter Terror Study Centre and thus had a large number of Canadian entries, relatively few of which related to terrorist incidents in this country.

In 1988 Kellett published a second analysis of the impact on Canada of international terrorism,²² and this one too included a chronology of international terrorist incidents affecting this country, both within Canada and externally. Covering the period from 1968 to 1987, the chronology is more rigorous and extensive than that contained in the 1981 report. It is far less reliant on Mickolus's information, and in addition it is followed by a secondary chronology of events excluded from statistical interpretation as failing to meet the definitional criteria of the report. Nonetheless, the chronology contains a number of events occurring in Canada (including four incidents of protest-related violence and four threats) which in the NSCC database have been excluded from quantification; as noted elsewhere, such events have been placed in a secondary database and chronology in this NSCC study. Furthermore, NSCC research has located a number of events which were omitted from Kellett's 1988 report. Thus, although it contains the most extensive chronology of international terrorist events affecting Canada to have been published so far, Kellett's 1988 report falls short of completeness, and of course excludes domestic events.

The report of the 1986-87 Senate Special Committee on Terrorism and the Public Safety (the Kelly Committee) adverted briefly to Charters' chronology, and also referred to a list of terrorist incidents, occurring in Canada between January 1980 and December 1986, prepared by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS). This list contained 35 incidents, including acts of demonstration-related violence, threats, and non-activated conspiracies. Approximately two-thirds of the incidents listed by CSIS had international ramifications.

The Kelly Committee made more extensive reference to data presented to it by Jeffrey Ross, a research associate at the Center for Comparative Politics at the University of Colorado-Boulder. At that stage Ross's database comprised 399 incidents, occurring in Canada between 1960 and 1985. In contrast with other studies, the bulk (88%) of the statistics Ross presented to the committee related to domestic incidents.²³ Ross's was a pioneering work, and the statistics deriving from it have been made the more influential by the previous lack of extensive, aggregate domestic and international events data.

The Ross data published by the Kelly Committee did not go beyond reporting the distinction between domestic and international incidents, in the form of an annual tabulation.

However, a recent article by Ross²⁴ discussed selected trends, including annual frequency, geographic location, tactics, groups responsible, targets attacked, and casualties. The total number of incidents had increased from 399 to 486 by comparison with the statistics recorded in the Kelly Committee report.

Jeffrey Ross has supplied the NSCC with two of his databases: ATIC I (domestic events) and ATIC II (international events). These databases have been of considerable value in assisting the NSCC to construct its own, more extensive terrorist database. Ross based his work on other data sets (including Mickolus's), news indexes and newspapers, case studies, and terrorist autobiographies. Perhaps the most valuable of the chronologies used by Ross, given that by his calculation 31.3% of all domestic incidents were attributable to the Freedomites, was one supplied him by Gregory Cran, then of the Ministry of the Attorney General of British Columbia and an authority on the Sons of Freedom.

Valuable as are Ross's statistics in filling a gaping void in publicly-available data on domestic terrorism, in some respects they are in need of revision. For example, in a number of instances incidents have been double-entered, and a considerable number of incidents included in the NSCC chronologies are not included in those of Ross. His database also incorporates as acts of terrorism cases of simple criminal theft and incidents of protest (such as the occupation of a public park by native associations), events which would not normally be viewed as terrorism. Similarly, he has incorporated a number of acts of vandalism - notably cases where car tires were slashed near meat packing plants or where animals were stolen from laboratories - which, while involving a degree of intimidation, do not appear to be of a sufficiently violent nature (given the prevalence of minor vandalism in Canada) to warrant inclusion in a database concerned with extra-normal political violence.

In addition to the general databases mentioned above, there are several others relating to specific groups in Canada or to certain types of terrorism in this country. An early one was a "Score Card of Kootenay Havoc", compiled by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada and published in the Financial Post in March 1962.²⁵ A similar chronology was supplied to the NSCC by Superintendent J.B. Eggett, of the Department of Investigation, Pacific Region, Canadian Pacific. Together with Investigator Gerry Denis, he provided a chronology of incidents (many of them directed at CP Rail targets) covering the period 1960-62, the period during which Freedomite attacks reached their highest intensity. In addition, a more concise listing of incidents occurring between 1963 and 1986 was appended (a total of 15 incidents). This chronology has proved most valuable in constructing the NSCC database and chronology. It should be noted that Cominco was a CP-controlled company and thus for the years 1960-1961 the Cominco and CP chronologies are very similar, although the latter is far more detailed. Together these chronologies provide a very extensive list of incidents and are a valuable complement to the Cran chronology in Ross's database.

In 1974, Marc Laurendeau published a "List of Events of Political Violence in Québec from 1962 to 1974".²⁶ This was a partial one. Altogether, it documented 129 separate incidents (including terrorism support activities), whereas in the text Laurendeau referred to 174 incidents,

and in a recent article the same author stated that from 1963 to 1970 the FLQ was responsible for 200 bombings.²⁷

Finally, Major Claude Bergeron, a member of the faculty of Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, supplied the NSCC with his extensive chronology of incidents of unlawful interference with civil aviation since 1930. Of over one thousand incidents in his database, some fifty concerned Canada in the period 1960 to 1985.

The "Dark Figure" of Terrorism

There has been broad disagreement concerning the actual incidence of terrorism because chronologies based on open sources cannot possibly include events that are not reported to the public or the authorities. This constitutes what may be called the "dark figure" of terrorism.²⁸

Some observers, such as John Thompson, former head of research at the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, have suggested the government "hushes up" many acts of terrorism in order to downplay the incidence of terrorism in Canada.²⁹ Others, such as Rand Corporation analyst Bonnie Cordes, have claimed that the bulk of information on terrorism is available in the public domain, and that classified information would not add a great deal.³⁰ By definition, a terrorist incident must be known to a target audience of some sort or size in order to strike fear, disrupt, and communicate demands (explicit or implicit). Thus, it is highly unlikely that any major terrorist incident could be kept hidden from some or most members of the public.

The area of criminal activity in support of terrorism represents a different problem. The "dark figure" for support activities would be significantly higher than that for terrorist incidents. Support activities that come to public attention do so through the laying of criminal charges or other formal proceedings, and authorities are not able to apprehend persons responsible for such activity in every case. Thus, the Terrorism Support Activity Chronology is intended to be exemplary rather than inclusive, and to present a broader picture of the activities and capabilities of some of the groups whose handiwork is recorded in the Events Chronologies.

Likewise, the Excluded Events Chronology, which incorporates such inputs as threats and non-activated conspiracies, represents only a fraction of those types of incidents. Among events missing from that chronology are incidents where terrorist intentions have been thwarted by government-authorized measures or where threats have not been made public in

order to prevent anxiety or the promotion of the terrorists' cause. In a slightly different vein, the victims of certain types of political violence are sometimes reluctant to notify police of the commission of a crime for fear of bad publicity or of emulation.

It is evident that the public witnesses only one aspect of terrorism - the actual commission of violent acts - with any degree of completeness. This is reflected in the different chronologies (International and Domestic Terrorism, Terrorism Support Activity, and Excluded Events).

ENDNOTES

1. The authors would like to thank Mr. Mark Collins Policy Advisor, National Security Coordination Centre, Police and Security Branch and Mdm. Françoise Le Prohon Chief Publications and French, Communications Group for their assistance in editing this report.
2. Kelly, Micheal J., and Thomas H. Mitchell, "The Study of Internal Conflict in Canada: Problems and Prospects", in Conflict Quarterly, vol.II, no.1, Summer 1981, p.12.
3. MacDonald, Brian, ed., Terror, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, 1986, p.5.
4. Beanlands, Bruce, and James Deacon, Counter-Terrorism Bibliography, No. 1988-14, Ottawa: Solicitor General, 1988.
5. Gibson, Fred E., "Terrorism - New Challenge for Government", in MacDonald, p.5.
6. Charters, David A., "The October Crisis: Implications for Canada's Internal Security", in MacDonald, pp.56-72.
7. Shoniker, Peter A.E., "Canada: New Crossroads for International Terror", in MacDonald, pp.44-54.
8. Mitchell, Thomas H., Politically-Motivated Terrorism in North America: The Threat and the Response, paper presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, Ottawa, 9 June 1982, p.5.
9. Laurendeau, Marc, Les Québécois violents, revised edition, Montréal: Les Editions du Boréal Express, 1974; Fournier, Louis, F.L.O. The Anatomy of an Underground Movement, Toronto: NC Press Limited, 1984.
10. Holt, Simma, Terror in the Name of God: The Story of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors, Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Limited, 1964; Woodcock, George, and Ivan Avakumovic, The Doukhobors, Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1968, pp.308-31; "Your Score Card of Kootenay Havoc", in The Financial Post, 31 March 1962.

11. Sher, Julian, White Hoods. Canada's Ku Klux Klan, Vancouver: New Star Books, 1983.
12. Sewell, J., "Searching for Suspects", in Canadian Forum, April 1983, pp.36-37; Shoniker, pp. 49-51.
13. Bell, S., "Sikh Terrorism in Canada", in Clandestine Tactics and Technology, vol.13, no.9, 1987; George A. Bain, "The Seizure of the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa", in TVI Report, vol.6, no.2, Fall 1985, p.20; Bell, S., "Armenian Terrorism in Canada", in Clandestine Tactics and Technology, vol.13, no.11, 1988.
14. Laurendeau, p.83.
15. Holt, p.14.
16. Lowry, H.W., "Chronological Breakdown of Armenian Terrorist Incidents, 1973-1987", Enclosure I to Soyupak, Brig-Gen. Kemal, "Terrorist Movements Against Turkey", paper presented to the XIVth International Military History Colloquium (Conflicts of High and Low Intensity since the Second World War), Montréal, 16-19 August 1988, pp.10-17.
17. Jackson, Robert J., Micheal J. Kelly, and Thomas H. Mitchell, "Collective Conflict, Violence, and the Media in Canada", in Ontario Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, Report Vol.5: Learning from the Media, Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario, 1977, p.299.
18. Kellett, Anthony, International Terrorism: A Retrospective and Prospective Examination, ORAE Report No.R78, Ottawa: Operational Research and Analysis Establishment, May 1981.
19. Mickolus, Edward F., Transnational Terrorism. A Chronology of Events, 1968-1979, Westport: Greenwood Press, 1980.
20. Charters, Dr David A., "Canadian Security Intelligence Problems in Historical Perspective", paper presented at the Conference on Intelligence and Policy, Washington, D.C.,

27-28 August 1986.

21. Hamizrachi, Yoram, with Beate Hamizrachi and Allan Kiesler, "International Terrorist Events, 1986" in Yonah Alexander, ed., The 1986 Annual on Terrorism Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1987; pp 211-243; Hamizrachi, Yoram, with Beate Hamizrachi "International Terrorist Events, 1987" in Yonah Alexander ed., The 1987 Annual on Terrorism, Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1989; pp 205-276.
22. Kellett, Anthony, Contemporary International Terrorism and its Impact on Canada, ORAE Report No.R100, Ottawa: Operational Research and Analysis Establishment, February 1988.
23. Kelly, The Hon. William M., Terrorism, the Report of the Senate Special Committee on Terrorism and the Public Safety, Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada, June 1987, p.7.
24. Ross, Jeffrey Ian, "Attributes of Domestic Political Terrorism in Canada, 1960-1985", in Terrorism, vol.11, 1988, pp.213-33.
25. Financial Post, 31 March 1962.
26. Laurendeau, pp. 213-233.
27. Laurendeau, Marc, "Front de libération du Québec", in The Canadian Encyclopedia, Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers Ltd., 1985, Vol. II, p. 698.
28. Victimization surveys have shown that the dark figure for "normal crime" is substantial. One study found that only one third of cases of violent crime (robbery, assault, sexual assault) were reported to police between 1982 and 1985 in a major Canadian urban centre (Solicitor General Canada, Canada Urban Victimization Survey: Victims of Violent Crime, Ottawa: Ministry of the Solicitor General Canada, Programs Branch, 1987).
29. Calgary Herald, 25 April 1986: A-16; Winnipeg Free Press, 25 April 1986: 1,4.
30. Cordes, Bonnie, "Presentation on the Rand Database", delivered at the conference: Research on Terrorism: An International Academic Conference, Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen, April 1986.

TERRORISM - MEANINGS AND DIMENSIONS

One may analyze the phenomenon of terrorism on at least two levels: the **conceptual** and the **behavioural**. Examining terrorism as a concept involves a study of the term as a label applied to "deviant" activity and of its socially ascribed meanings; the study of terrorism as behaviour requires a description of the characteristics of acts whose elements conform to a predetermined definition. Labelling acts as terrorism at either level is a deductive exercise, with a set of abstract and general principles being applied against concrete, specific developments.

Terrorism as a Concept

An analysis at the conceptual level is an analysis of the assignment of social meaning, and of the process of legitimation and delegitimation.¹ This requires a determination of what labels are applied, by whom, to whom, and how events are framed in public, academic and political discourse. The process of constructing social meaning invariably involves value judgments, and very clearly so concerning the issue of "terrorism". The term itself is frequently used emotively and, in much of the political (and even academic) discourse on the topic, is often also pejorative: "terrorist" is a label frequently applied to political adversaries. Thus, labelling a group or an individual "terrorist" may be an exercise in delegitimation and, by implication, also one of claiming moral superiority. Subjective use of the term in this manner reflects the interests and opinions of at least three elements: 1) the person(s) making the definition, 2) the institution(s) applying the labels, and 3) the parties most closely aligned with the institutional structure. Crelinsten (1989) reviewed works examining political, academic and popular discourse on terrorism, and concluded that the material conforms to a dominant "ideological frame" that limits conceptions of terrorism to insurgent political violence. Some analysts have gone so far as to advocate the removal of the word "terrorist" from the vocabulary of conflict analysis in view of its highly value-relevant or political dimension. To this, Paul Wilkinson has replied,

Those who believe one can devise a totally value-free language for the study of politics and society are philosophically naive or disingenuous. Does any serious scholar suggest that we abandon terms such as "dictatorship", "imperialism", or "democracy"?²

Thus, it is clear that one must approach the study of terrorism with an appreciation of the term's politically sensitive nature.

With the majority of popular news centering on deviance in one form or another³, terrorism becomes a logical candidate for mass media coverage. Indeed, terrorism does tend to attract extraordinary amounts of media attention, stemming from its political dimension, its violent, sensational nature, and its potential involvement of citizens (usually as victims) whose political participation in violent processes is otherwise often limited. If an authority figure makes

terrorism a cause célèbre, one may be assured that any statements will garner a good deal of coverage in the mass media. Many observers are therefore understandably cautious in their application of the label of "terrorism" to the activities of groups and individuals.

The definitional problems of public debate are duplicated in the realm of research. Legitimate political parties or associations may appear to be painted as "terrorist" organizations in the process of describing events in which an individual chooses to align him or herself with a cause or group name. Take for example acts of arson committed in 1989 against two butcher shops in the greater Vancouver area, with the responsibility for both being assumed by a female claiming membership in the "Animal Liberation Front".⁴ Such action may imply to some observers (obviously incorrectly) that animal rights activists are generally disposed to this kind of action. Similar examples affecting other political, ethnic, religious, or other groups can be easily adduced.

This report therefore restricts itself to a discussion of terrorist acts or incidents, and is not concerned with labelling groups or social movements "terrorist". Unfavourable mention of members of an ethnic, political or other group does not imply that every individual in the group is a "terrorist". On the other hand, some groups, notably "leftist" organizations such as Direct Action (active in Canada in the early 1980s), and separatist ones such as the FLQ, will proudly claim responsibility for acts of violence. In some cases, then, one may justifiably speak of a "terrorist" group or organization without denigrating a broader group of similar views.

The concepts of terrorism one chooses to advance may have marked effects on the responses to the phenomenon. One author has noted that there are three dominant metaphors applied to terrorist behaviour when government decides to confront the issue publicly: politics, crime, and war.⁵ Each metaphor or model of control has a number of implicit rules, and makes certain assumptions. The politics model focuses on a conflict of values and presupposes a process of negotiation and/or cooptation. The crime metaphor depoliticizes matters, imposing the rule of law and a routinised system of justice directed at aberrant individuals who have committed certain acts proscribed by statute. A war model introduces a system in which one side is defined as the "enemy" and in which a distinction is normally made between combatants and non-combatants. It is the Anglo-American tradition that social problems are dealt with at the level of legality and depoliticized through the assignation of the label, "criminal".⁶

While individuals are not normally convicted for holding certain political values, political motivation may be an issue in sentencing. A case in point is the December 1988 sentencing of a young Sikh, who pleaded guilty to attempting to murder the publisher of the Sikh-language newspaper, the Indo-Canadian Times. Sentencing the 17-year old emigré to a fourteen year term, British Columbia Provincial Court Judge Patrick Hyde rejected the defendant's argument that the act was personally, not politically motivated, and cited the political motives as an aggravating factor.

Political solutions to a terrorist problem are seldom feasible, because terrorists often question the legitimacy of the political process or attempt to dissociate themselves from it (and

in some cases terrorism may have become sufficiently institutionalized and self-serving that the means of struggle, i.e. terrorism, has become the end). A criminal justice approach to the control of terrorism often fails to recognize insurgent terrorism for what it is - a political challenge to the present order - and may therefore underestimate its relative importance.⁷ Conversely, the use of the war metaphor may bolster the insurgents' constituency by bringing the terrorist's criticisms and challenges into the public forum in the process of identifying the "enemy" and what they stand for.⁸

In terms of the level of violence associated with the phenomenon, popular conceptions of terrorism would place it somewhere above standard "criminal behaviour", but certainly also below warfare. It is in this sense that Crelinsten places the phenomenon of terrorism in the "gray area" between crime and war.⁹ Much ink has been poured over the pages of academic and government script in debating the appropriate mode(s) of control concerning the problem of "terrorism". The significance of concepts used to define the "problem" of terrorism is reflected in the plurality of institutions that, broadly speaking, have counter-terrorism responsibilities. Generally though, in Canada, as was observed in the Special Senate Report on Terrorism and the Public Safety, "for the most part acts of terrorism are treated like any other form of criminality under the Criminal Code".¹⁰ This is reflected in the delegation of lead status in the coordination of the federal government's counter-terrorism arrangements to the Solicitor General of Canada, whose Ministry comprises a Secretariat and the main federal criminal justice institutions (the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Correctional Services of Canada, and the National Parole Board). Further, the Security Offences Act¹¹ (1984) directs that the RCMP has "primary responsibility" in matters of national security enforcement, emphasizing the designation of terrorism as criminal behaviour in the last instance, as well as the right of the federal government to assert control of investigations with respect to security offences. The RCMP has recently reorganized and expanded its national security enforcement programme with the creation of the Security Offences Branch, within its Criminal Intelligence Directorate.

A criminal justice approach would also seem to be preferred in the international context. In one of its rare unanimous resolutions, the United Nations General Assembly declared in December 1985 that terrorism is a form of international criminal behaviour. Consistent with this, the 1985 Supplementary Extradition Treaty signed by the United Kingdom and the United States lists a number of offences common to terrorism and defines these as criminal behaviour, effectively removing the opportunity for claims of a political offence exception.

There is also an institutional recognition of terrorism's political dimension in Canada, found in the mandate of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service. Counter-Terrorism is one of the Service's two operational branches (the other is Counter-Intelligence), and the Service's mandate to collect "information and intelligence" in the counter-terrorism area is clearly set out in statute.¹² The CSIS Act (1984) authorizes the operation of the Service with respect to

activities within or relating to Canada directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property for the purpose of achieving a political objective in Canada or a foreign state¹³

The foregoing discussion shows that the meaning ascribed to terrorism is mutable, depending on the social and political climate and on who is doing the labelling. It seems, then, that a less subjective analysis may be achieved by focusing on the behavioral dimensions of terrorism. Again, by concentrating on incidents qua incidents, blame is not ascribed to groups, movements or interests (other than avowedly terrorist groups).

Terrorism As Behaviour

Most definitions of terrorist behaviour identify at least three constituent elements: 1) an act of violence often implying the threat of further violence, with a purpose that goes beyond the act or threat itself (we will identify three such purposes - communicative, coercive, and disruptive); 2) political motivation; 3) a multidimensional "extranormal" quality. The core intention of terrorism, its basic design, is to realize a political ideal through pinpoint doses of violence intended to have long-term effects on the behaviour and attitudes of a range of audiences. The ideal to be realized may be the creation or removal of a law, or the overthrow of a government and revision of social relations.

Some analysts have argued that a general definition of terrorism may not be possible due to the term's moral connotations and politically contentious nature.¹⁴ In the words of Alex Schmid,¹⁵ recently reiterated by Richard Thackrah,¹⁶ there is "no true or correct definition of terrorism ... the correct definition is one that is used consistently by all observers". Other analysts have argued that changes in social and political context, along with the accompanying variation in aims and activities of terrorist groups, makes a "universal" definition of terrorism absurd.¹⁷ As Laqueur commented,

There is little, if anything, in common between the Russian terrorists of the nineteenth century and Abu Nidal; a definition trying to cover both as well as others would be either very vague or very misleading. There is no such thing as terrorism pure and unadulterated, specific and unchanging, comparable to a chemical element; rather, there are a great many terrorisms.¹⁸

It is obvious that every terrorist group, and more generally every political movement, arises from specific historical-political conditions, and it is therefore fair to state that their specificity of origin makes each "unique". However, the arguments of Schmid and Laqueur neglect the key issue of the use and instrumentality of terrorism as a tactic used to achieve political objectives. They also fail to recognize that definitions are seldom considered to be absolute statements (as

Laqueur and Schmid imply a general definition of terrorism would be); rather, definitions are set up as ideal types against which one may judge real events.

We may therefore answer the challenges presented by these points of view, and state that there is a fundamental similarity between 19th century Anarchists and the Abu Nidal group - the employment of terrorism as a political tool. Rubenstein proceeded to the same conclusion.¹⁹ He pointed out that regardless of what "flag" the "terrorist" waves, whether she or he is right, left or centre, there is a congruence in design of "terrorist" activity: i.e., the achievement of a political objective through the use of terror-inducing acts. Terrorism is usually used by persons and groups faced with an inability otherwise to achieve desired objectives.

Given the value-relative character of the concept of terrorism, some analysts are tempted to define terrorism as a function of its root word alone (terrorism defined as the induction of terror). The Random House College Dictionary, for example, defined terrorism as, "1. The use of terrorizing methods; 2. The state of fear and submission so produced; 3. A terroristic method of governing or of resisting government". Similarly, Brian Jenkins, one of the better-known analysts in the field of terrorism research, has stated, "The threat of violence, individual acts of violence designed primarily to instill fear - to terrorize - may be called terrorism".²⁰ While general statements such as Jenkins' are usually expanded on in further discussion, the additions are generally tautological, and therefore add little to our understanding of the phenomenon. The invocation of terror, fear, anxiety, or the generation of psychological pressure with a coercive intent, is central to acts of terrorism, but this is not its only feature.

The use of vague or repetitive definitions may result in virtually any behaviour deemed to be antisocial or anti-establishment being labelled "terrorism".²¹ An Ontario District Court Judge recently denounced acts of armed robbery as "domestic terrorism" in sentencing two males for the robbery of a Toronto restaurant.²² Robbery and terrorism, it must be conceded, can share the characteristic of inducing fear to achieve a purpose. But there is something beyond intimidation and coercion for material or personal gain implied by an act of terrorism.

The Purpose Beyond the Act

Communication: It has been often written that "terrorism is theatre". The terrorist makes instrumental use of violence to communicate and to make demands directed at specific groups.²³ In general then, terrorism is a means of political communication, designed to "compel allegiance or compliance".²⁴ Acts of terrorism are concrete expressions of political ideals, much as is the printed word or the process of electing governments.²⁵ This quality undoubtedly informed Maurice Tugwell's suggestion that terrorism might be understood as a "subspecies of propaganda".²⁶ The familiar appellations, "philosophy of the bomb" and "propaganda of the deed" speak similarly of the nature of the phenomenon.

The selection of targets is often determined by the message that terrorists wish to deliver. In the United States, persons operating under the aegis of the Aryan Nations have acted against Jewish and Black Americans and against what they define as the "Zionist Occupation

Government". Other targets have included financial institutions, prominent public figures, private citizens, and caucasian "race traitors".²⁷ In Québec from 1964 to 1971 FLQists attacked (among other targets) anglophone-owned industries, such as Eaton's corporation, and federal government agencies, including militia armouries, government offices and postal facilities. Choosing to select symbolic targets such as these, the terrorist tries to forecast the "psychological and political response" of those to whom he wishes to communicate, or from whom he is attempting to extract concessions.²⁸ An understanding of the ideology of the terrorist allows one better to comprehend the symbolism of an act, and therefore also the end-goal it attempts to satisfy.

Terrorists however must be selective in their use of violence. Any perceived excess in the use of force against "innocents" may decrease their actual or potential constituency and stimulate active opposition, instead of converting persons to their cause and chosen method of struggle. One explanation of the near-disappearance of domestic terrorism in the United States during the mid to late 1970s is that popular political "backlash" practically eliminated the possibility of their gaining a significant constituency.²⁹ On the other hand, some groups will purposefully engage in violence against the public at large with the design of instilling a general condition of fear.

Coercion: The coercive component of terrorist action may be directed at a number of targets of demands: government, segments of the general public, private citizens, a corporation, or whomever the terrorist directs. These demands may be specific (e.g. in the form of a ransom note or a list of grievances to be addressed), or they may be implied through the target of violence that is selected (e.g. the bombing of government targets usually indicates that the government in question is being identified as a target of demands). Since most acts of terrorism go unclaimed, the determination of the target(s) of demands is usually a matter of inference.

Another type of target is the target of attention.³⁰ Targets of attention are those groups that the terrorist desires to convince of the legitimacy of his or her programme, or, failing this, that the terrorist hopes will be persuaded to pressure their government or contemporaries to accede to terrorist demands. Popular dissatisfaction with the ability of government to control terrorist activity may result in policy adjustments or a change in regime, and thus in some or all of the demands of the terrorist being met. Violence or the threat of further violence forces people to sit up and take notice.

Disruption: The instrumental nature of terrorist violence is very clear. If the terrorist can disrupt the political process and create a lack of public confidence in a government, the need to acquire sympathizers is not so pressing. Success is thus often defined in terms of the effectiveness of an act or threat in immobilizing or disrupting the activities of target groups. This is achieved through the induction of terror on the one hand, and through strategic targeting on the other. The induction of terror may remove the potential of those terrorized as sources of resistance to terrorist "progress". This type of disruption gives terrorist groups time to organize and to recruit support, and also may make it more difficult for the terrorists' adversaries to counter the efforts of the terrorist group or movement.

Strategic targeting helps reduce the "enemy's" capacity to counter the actions of terrorist groups. Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) targeting of public houses frequented by British security forces in Northern Ireland is as strategic in design as it is symbolic. Striking out at the security forces may cause casualties and worsen morale, and thereby doubly diminish their capacity to maintain order. Bombing government buildings or shopping centres, although certainly an option that has been exercised by the PIRA, does not have the same strategic potential as targeting security forces, although it does increase the cost of governing Northern Ireland. Acts of sabotage against transportation or supply facilities are often predominantly strategic in design, especially in the context of guerrilla war and insurgencies.

The "Piggybacking" Substrategy

The substrategy of "piggybacking", as it has been termed,³¹ occurs when terrorist acts are linked with popular causes, and relates to the desire of terrorists to claim a constituency. Left-wing terrorist groups in Germany and Italy, such as the Revolutionary Cells and the Red Brigades, have used the piggybacking substrategy by attaching themselves to anti-nuclear, immigration and like issues.³² Similarly, attacks against government offices, industrial plants and nuclear facilities have evidenced a confluence of some single-issue movements and terrorist organizations. In a seemingly incongruous twist, right-wing terrorist groups in Europe have equally begun to identify themselves with anti-nuclear, anti-NATO and other politically popular causes.³³

An important consequence of the piggybacking substrategy, if successful, is that long-term, revolutionary objectives become cloaked in the cloth of more routine issues. Terrorist groups risk alienating current and potential sponsors if their end-goals are too extreme. Waugh suggests, for example, that the wealth of international moral and financial support that the Provisional Irish Republican Army receives would be threatened if its true aims and methods were widely publicized.³⁴ Keeping one's cards close to one's chest and emphasizing sub-revolutionary rather than revolutionary goals serves to insulate many terrorist movements from the alienation they might suffer if their radical orientations were more widely understood. Terrorists are often as aware of the political sensitivities of the public as any formal political party.

This observation is reflected in the terrorist actions of the Front de libération du Québec (FLQ). It was not until approximately 1968 that the FLQ, by targeting the property and executives of corporations involved in protracted labour disputes, began to associate itself with the labour movement in Québec. The group's rhetoric previously had closely resembled that of national liberation movements, such as those in Cuba and Algeria in the 1960s. The link with labour issues strengthened the support base of the FLQ by appealing to the large and historically militant Québécois labour movement.³⁵ The inclusion of socialist and labour sentiment in the FLQ Manifesto published during the 1970 October Crisis was also deliberately populist in design.

Direct Action members, or "The Squamish Five" as they were labelled by police, were heavily involved in the environmentalist and anti-nuclear movements in British Columbia during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Coinciding with protests against the construction of a new power line across pristine territory on Vancouver Island, Direct Action members bombed the newly-constructed B.C. Hydro substation at Dunsmuir on 31 May 1982. Anti-nuclear sentiment influenced the group's decision to bomb Litton Industries' Toronto plant on 14 October 1982, perhaps its most dramatic and best-known "action". The Litton plant was manufacturing parts to be used in the United States cruise missile. It was clear in communiqués issued after the Dunsmuir and Litton bombings that the "Squamish Five" viewed their actions as part of a broader political struggle against the general system of social and political relations, and that the group made purposeful links between specific issues and its broader political objectives.

Summary: As a form of political communication, acts of terrorism involve the use of symbolical violence to gain publicity, to communicate a political objective, and to increase the terrorist constituency. The coercive component reflects a need to have specific demands met, and also for the terrorist to illustrate his/her ability to affect those persons or groups against which the terrorists' violence is directed. Disruption is intended to keep the adversary off balance and thereby to provide a climate more amenable to the achievement of the terrorists' political ambitions. Terrorists often will link their actions to more popular social or political issues and movements to increase their constituency and legitimise the violence they choose to employ.

Political Motivation

Political intent is expressed when a system of power or a component thereof is challenged or defended -- a political act is the conscious and purposeful articulation of political principle. Individuals therefore engage in political activity when they strive to achieve "what ought to be". The set of power relationships that the politically motivated individual addresses, and the end-goal that she or he strives to achieve, may be quite specific or they may be fairly broad in scope.

At the narrower end of the scale, one may identify single-issue actions, such as the protests undertaken by anti-abortion or animal rights activists. More broadly, there are activities that address themselves to a system of government or social structure. Nationalist movements oriented toward the establishment of an independent ethno-political system, such as the Armenian or Basque independence movements, represent broader political objectives. Still broader are the "Japanese Red Army" vision of world anarchism and the West German "Revolutionary Cells" condemnation of the capitalist system world-wide.

Stephen Schafer made a distinction between the self-interested "conventional criminal" (a robber, perhaps) and the politically motivated "convictional criminal".³⁶ While every crime, by definition, relates to the system of power and authority, and thus has political implications, it is clear that every criminal act is not "political", and that in fact the vast majority are not. To maintain that every crime is a political act is to reify the actor and his or her act, inferring unconscious political motivation. Thieves, robbers, or rapists do not express a coherent

challenge to the present order or signify an ideal through their actions. Moreover, they act to satisfy short term, personal desires or aberrations.

One may also conceive the "political" as a dialogue between dominant and subordinate factions and actors, within a society or internationally. Turk called this the relationship between "authorities and subjects",³⁷ and Crelinsten labelled it "the relationship between the controller and the controlled".³⁸ These observations reflect Thornton's well-established distinction between "agitational" and "enforcement" terrorism.³⁹ Agitational terrorism seeks to destabilize, and thereby challenge the status quo, whereas enforcement terrorism seeks to defend an existing order. Generally then, political terrorism attempts to reinforce or eliminate existing relations of domination and subordination.

As it is being defined here, political motivation is probably not as common a motivation in acts of violence as one might think. A look at the practice of bombing is instructive, since it is the preferred tactic of terrorists. This report shows that close to nine of every ten acts of domestic and international terrorism occurring in Canada over the last thirty years have been bombings of one form or another. In contrast to what this may imply however, the RCMP Canadian Bomb Data Centre (CBDC) summary reports from 1975 to 1986 indicate that where motivation was determined (just over one half of all cases) most bombings or attempted bombings were not politically motivated. The most common motivations classified in CBDC materials were: Prank, Personal Animosity and Vandalism, followed in descending order by Extortion/Monetary Gain, Labour strife, Experimentation, and Organized Crime. Protest of some kind, Political acts, and Terrorism accounted for only eight percent of the incidents where motivation was ascribed.

As these data amply illustrate, terrorism has no monopoly on destruction. Indeed, purely criminal acts may have the same or greater disruptive effect as acts of terrorism have. In February 1988 a hydroelectric sub-station near Gatineau, Québec, was damaged by a number of rifle shots, causing several hours of power outage to thousands of homes and almost one million dollars in damage. The youth responsible was charged with public mischief and sentenced to a period in a juvenile detention centre. In no sense would one label this an act of terrorism.

Criminal acts can also appear to be political in nature until investigation proves their true character. Shortly after the kidnapping of former Belgian Prime Minister Paul Vanden Boeyants in December 1988, police received several letters, claiming responsibility, signed the "Socialist Revolutionary Brigade". This, coupled with the fact that Mr. Vanden Boeyants was a former Prime Minister, led to speculation that a terrorist organization was involved. After a ransom of BFr63m (about \$2 million) was paid in January 1989, and Mr. Vanden Boeyants was released, police began concentrating on a kidnap-for-ransom scenario, concluding that the letters had been constructed to confuse police investigations, which they did. The former Prime Minister is also a wealthy industrialist.

The Rationalisation of Terrorism: Terrorists' rationalisations characteristically derive

from the political perspective of the individual or group involved. As previously discussed, targets, whether animate or inanimate, are generally selected on the basis of their instrumentality to the achievement of long-range political objectives, although occasionally they are chosen for tactical and organizational purposes (prisoner release, for example). In their struggles to achieve these objectives, terrorists typically feel limited moral restrictions or none at all. Terrorists often will project any guilt they may feel onto an exterior entity - "society", "capitalists", "subversives" or whomever the terrorist ideology identifies as the "enemy"⁴⁰. Jerrold Post noted the "remarkable" similarity of terrorist rhetoric, describing it as

... the language of absolutism, of black and white with no shades of gray, no room for ambiguity. It is the rhetoric of "we" versus "they", with an idealization of the "we" and a projection onto "them" of all that is wrong.⁴¹

Ongoing concern over terrorists acquiring nuclear, biological or chemical weapons capability reflects a reluctance to predict how far terrorists will go in their attempts to achieve political objectives. Terrorist targeting of innocent bystanders, and their typical refusal to make a distinction between combatants and noncombatants, reinforce popular apprehensions. There is no "justice" but the terrorist's. A terrorist may kill or injure large numbers of people and feel no moral compunction. In his or her view, the victims of violence are the unfortunate, perhaps even deserving, casualties in the legitimate struggle to achieve the desired political condition. Echoing Post's comments on terrorist rhetoric, Falk wrote that at "its core [the terrorist] mindset validates violence by diminishing the status of the target, often falsifying the true character of the victims".⁴²

Terrorism's "Extranormal" Qualities

In defining extranormalcy, it is helpful to provide examples of "normal" political violence. Acts of vandalism, mass protest, and some cases of assault often contain political connotations, but are seldom labelled terrorism. That is because acts such as these are within the usual range of deviance and political expression; although beyond the confines of normal behaviour, they are relatively common and generally less than shocking.

By contrast, terrorism's use of violence shocks majority conceptions of standard social action.⁴³ Spontaneity is one factor separating the "normal" from the "extranormal"; violence in the context of demonstrations is usually spontaneous, as is a great deal of vandalism and assault. Terrorism is never spontaneous.⁴⁴ It is the premeditated use of violence calculated to coerce, to communicate, and to disrupt.

Through his extensive survey of terrorism research, Alex Schmid has identified five dimensions of extranormal violence: the medium of violence is terror-inducing; the nature of the act itself is gruesome and defiling; the location and timing of the act are unexpected; terrorist

activity is clandestine; and a terrorist act deliberately violates the "rules" of normal conduct.⁴⁵ The final three dimensions will be collapsed for the purpose of the present discussion, leaving one with the following axioms of extranormalcy:

- 1- The threatened or actual medium of violence induces terror.
- 2- The act is gruesome and profane.
- 3- Unexpectedness and unpredictability characterize terrorist action.

The presence of any one of these features makes an act extranormal.

The Medium of Violence: In the terrorist's view, the inculcation of terror is instrumental to the attainment of long-range political objectives. The medium of violence, i.e., the tool the terrorist chooses to use, may play a significant role in this process: 1) if its use involves serious violence; or 2) if the possibility of its use generates fear and apprehension.

It may be argued that the most successful terrorist acts are those which are the most violent and damaging, with the attention an act generates being proportional to its effect. However, the use of high levels of violence may backfire and alienate potential or actual supporters. If the threatened medium of terror is ominous enough (e.g. the use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons) the terrorist may only have to threaten in order to terrorize. Similarly, the commission of one or two highly destructive events may impart a certain "credibility" to a terrorist group, and thereby increase the terror-potential of future threats.

Popular unfamiliarity with the medium of violence is another factor that influences perceived threat. Terrorists can take advantage of the fact that many persons fear what they do not fully comprehend, and what they are unable to control. This fear of the unknown and the uncontrollable was seen in the public reaction to the discovery of cyanide in Tylenol in 1984, and the February 1989 detection of toxins that had been injected into Chilean fruit destined for North American markets. Cases of product contamination present grave possibilities and may have significant impact in terms of publicity. The spectre of a terrorist poisoning a water supply is similarly threatening; popular knowledge of these types of threats would give terrorists maximum publicity and thereby increase their bargaining power in crisis events.

Are there, in fact, "limits" to extranormalcy? Recent acts of high-lethality airliner destruction, such as the 1989 downing of a UTA jetliner over Africa where 171 persons were killed, or the 1988 downing of Pan American Airlines flight 103 over Scotland (270 killed), suggest that the mass casualty threshold of terrorism is quite high in the contemporary international context. However, what is extranormal in one context may be considered quite routine in another. A Molotov cocktail thrown at an embassy in Ottawa has significant news

value, whereas such an incident in Beirut would probably receive little attention in the press and may be widely perceived as a routine occurrence.

There are a number of reasons why it is unlikely that terrorists would use nuclear, biological or chemical weapons on a large scale. One factor is that their employment on civilian populations would almost certainly alienate those whom the terrorists wish to convince of the justifiability of their cause.⁴⁶ Ergo, it has been suggested that terrorist extranormalcy will be restricted to the use of bombing and other standard tactics. Consistent with this suggestion, a recent article on product contamination states that the majority of incidents to date appear not to have been politically motivated.⁴⁷

The Nature of the Act: Schmid noted that the practice of terrorism often involves atrocious acts of mutilation and obscene symbolic violence.⁴⁸ One may reflect on the images of the dead body of Pierre Laporte, strangled by FLQ members using his own necklace, upon which hung a religious medallion. The Algerian Liberation Front routinely cut off the nose and ears of many of its victims during its campaign for liberation from French colonial rule, only to allow them to walk among the population as macabre reminders of the liberationist cause. In order to be truly terrorizing, terrorists must refuse to recognize any boundary of decency: the perceived nobility of their cause justifies the means employed. The further terrorists push past the limits of convention into extranormalcy, the more shocking and reaction-producing the act will be, either to their cost or benefit.

Unpredictability: By and large, terrorism is an unknown quantity. Here, among other aspects, one may consider the clandestine nature of terrorist activity. "Normalcy presupposes an insight into what is going on".⁴⁹ Clandestine behaviour is essential to terrorists because it functions to conceal their identities from authorities and other hostile parties. In addition, a lack of knowledge about the identity of terrorists intensifies perceived threat by maintaining the unnerving prospect of victimization by anonymous agents. Terrorist violence engenders a condition of fear that is exacerbated by lack of knowledge about terrorists and their activities.

By maintaining a cloak of secrecy over their actions, terrorists allow themselves the luxury of striking almost whenever and wherever they choose. Although purposeful and premeditated, the violence of terrorism may appear to take on an indiscriminate and irregular form. Terrorists strike at a variety of targets, at varying times, in many venues, and using an assortment of tactics. This lack of predictability frustrates quantitative attempts at foretelling trends in terrorist behaviour or attributing responsibility based on event characteristics such as those just mentioned.

A need for secrecy limits communication and makes for decentralized authority structures within terrorist movements. Individuals within a cell, or separate cells within an ostensibly coherent and structured organization, are therefore prone to engage in poorly coordinated activity.⁵⁰ In order to supply meaning to their existence and to justify the hardships that

clandestinity and isolation impose, terrorists groups are driven to commit acts of violence.⁵¹ Here, we may examine the activity of the "Libération" and "Chenier" cells of the FLQ, in connection with their respective kidnappings in October 1970 of British Trade Commissioner James Cross (5 October), and Pierre Laporte, Minister of Labour for the Province of Québec (10 October). Crelinsten observed that while the Libération Cell was ready to accept the offer of safe passage out of Canada tabled by the federal government on 8 October, the Chenier Cell was not.⁵² No mechanism for coordinating the actions of these or other cells existed, and neither the Libération or Chenier Cell was aware of the other's plans or position. "In deciding to kidnap Pierre Laporte [on 10 October], the Chenier Cell precipitated the sense of crisis which was not apparent after Cross was abducted".⁵³ This sense of crisis culminated with the War Measures Act being invoked on 16 October, and with the subsequent arrest of suspected FLQ members and sympathizers.

Summary and Definition

It is worth restating that in Canada acts of terrorism are treated as criminal behaviour, and that terrorism itself is not defined in any Canadian Statute. Section 2.(c) of the CSIS Act perhaps comes closest to defining terrorism in its demarcation of one of the four kinds of "threats to the security of Canada". Under present legislative arrangements, the majority of acts or threats of violence planned or committed by terrorists in Canada would be investigated by police of jurisdiction and prosecuted under the Criminal Code.

It has been argued that terrorism has three dimensions: a basis in political motivation; an extranormal quality; and an intention of compelling compliance, attracting publicity, or disrupting the ability of target groups to combat or resist the terrorist programme. For the purposes of this research, terrorism consists of acts of serious violence, planned and executed clandestinely, and committed with clear intention to achieve political ends; it is frequently compounded by the threat of further violence, primarily to communicate demands and to gain publicity, and to extort, intimidate and disrupt; and to realize these goals, a terrorist act may involve one or more targets -- the target(s) of violence, the target(s) of demands, and those persons to be sensitised and thereby converted to the terrorist cause.

These criteria have been kept exclusive and narrow. The phrases "serious violence" and "with clear intention" (i.e., premeditation) leave no room for including low-level or spontaneous acts of assault, vandalism or like occurrences within the scope of "terrorist incidents". Acts included in the events chronologies are those which are planned with a consideration of their potential impact on target audiences and with a view to advancing long-term political objectives, and thus they largely exclude personal motives (including grudges, mental instability, and so forth). The criteria for inclusion used in this study reflect a focus on acts and incidents, and not on "terrorists" or "terrorist groups". In this way, any seemingly adverse mention of groups or associations in describing an event is purely incidental and does not imply that any particular group is "terrorist" in character. This focus is aided by classifying incidents rather than groups or perpetrators as is commonly done.

ENDNOTES

1. Greisman, H.C., "Social Meanings of Terrorism: Reification, Violence, and Social Control", Contemporary Crises, 1977, Vol. 1, p. 303.
2. Wilkinson, Paul, "Terrorism: An International Research Agenda?", in P. Wilkinson and A. Stewart eds., Contemporary Research on Terrorism, Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen Press, 1987, p. iv.
3. Ericson, R., Visualizing Deviance: a study of news organization, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987.
4. Vancouver Province, 25 April, 1989, p.3
5. Crelinsten, Ronald D., "Terrorism as Political Communication: The Relationship Between the Controller and the Controlled", in Wilkinson and Stewart eds., p.7.
6. Hastings, Ross, and Ronald P. Saunders, "Social Control, State Autonomy and Legal Reform: The Law Reform Commission of Canada", in R.S. Ratner and John L. McMullan, eds., State Control: Criminal Justice Politics in Canada, Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1987, p. 143; Hall, Stuart, Chas Critcher, Tony Jefferson, John Clarke, and Brian Roberts, Policing the Crisis, London: Macmillan, 1978, p. 222; Allen, Francis, The Crimes of Politics, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1977, p.30-31.
7. Rubenstein, Richard E., Alchemists of Revolution, New York: Basic Books, 1987, p.33.
8. Ibid.
9. Crelinsten 1987: 7
10. Senate of Canada, Report of the Special Senate Committee on Terrorism and the Public Safety, Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1987, p.26.
11. Security Offences Act, 1984, c.21, s.56.
12. Security Intelligence Review Committee, Security Intelligence Review Committee Annual Report 1987-1988, Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1988, pp.27-28.
13. Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act, 1984, c. 21, s. 1.

14. Alexander, Yonah, "Terrorism and the Media", Terrorism: an International Journal, Vol. 2, nos.1 and 2, 1979, p.59; Schmid, Alex P., Political Terrorism, Amsterdam: New Holland Publishing, 1983, p.110; compare Wardlaw, Grant, Political Terrorism: Theory, tactics and counter-measures, Sydney: Cambridge University Press, 1982, p.4.
15. Ibid.
16. Thackrah, R., "Terrorism: A Definitional Problem", in Wilkinson and Stewart, p.38.
17. For example, Laqueur, Walter "Reflections on Terrorism", Foreign Affairs, Vol. 65, no.1, 1986, pp. 86-100.
18. Laqueur 1986, p.88.
19. Rubenstein 1987, pp.127, 166-167.
20. Jenkins, Brian, International Terrorism: A New Mode of Conflict, Los Angeles, Cal.: Crescent Publications, 1975, p.1.
21. Schmid, Alex P., and Janny deGraaf, Violence as Communication, London: Sage Publications, 1982, p.57-58; Wardlaw 1982, p.x.
22. Toronto Star, 17 December 1988.
23. Schmid and deGraaf 1982, p.58.
24. Crelinsten 1987, p.6.
25. The nature of "political" action is examined in the following section.
26. Tugwell, Maurice, "Terrorism and Propaganda", in Wilkinson and Stewart, p.409.
27. United States Department of Justice, Terrorism in the United States 1987, Washington, D.C.: FBI Terrorist Research and Analytical Center, 1988, pp.10-11, 15.
28. Crenshaw-Hutchinson, Martha, "The Concept of Revolutionary Terrorism", Journal of Conflict Resolution, Vol. 16, no.3, 1972, p.387.
29. Ross, Jeffrey Ian, and Ted Robert Gurr, "Why Terrorism Subsides: A Comparative Analysis of Trends and Groups in Terrorism in Canada and the United States", a paper presented to the Annual Meetings of the American Political Science Association in Chicago, 1987.

30. Schmid 1983, p.92.
31. Kellett, pp.16-17.
32. Ibid; Hoffman, Bruce, Right Wing Terrorism in West Germany, RAND Paper #p.7270, Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation, 1986, pp.12-14.
33. Hoffman, Bruce, (1988) The Contrasting Ethical Foundations of Terrorism in the 1980s, RAND Paper #7416, Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation, 1988, p.12.
34. Waugh 1983, p.7.
35. Fournier, L., F.L.O.: The Anatomy of an Underground Movement, Toronto: NC Press Ltd., 1984, pp.127-130.
36. Schafer, Stephen, The Political Criminal: The Problem of Morality and Crime, New York: The Free Press, 1977, p. 147.
37. Turk, Austin T., Political Criminality: The Defiance and Defense of Authority, Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1982, p.17.
38. Crelinsten, p.9.
39. Thornton, Thomas Perry, "Terror as a Weapon of Political Agitation", in H. Ekstein ed., Internal War, London: Collier-Macmillan, 1964, p.72.
40. Guttman, D. "Killers and Consumers: The Terrorist and His Audiences", Social Research, No. 46, 1979, pp. 517-526; Hoffman, pp. 8-10.
41. Post, Jerrold, "Hostilité, Conformité, Fraternité: The Group Dynamics of Terrorist Behavior", in Defense Nuclear Agency, Outthinking the Terrorist: An International Challenge, Proceedings of the 10th Annual Symposium on the Role of Behavioral Science in Physical Security, Springfield, 23-24 April 1985, Washington, D.C.: Defense Nuclear Agency, 1985, p. 28.
42. Falk, Richard, Revolutionaries and Functionaries. The Dual Face of Terrorism, New York: E.P. Dutton, 1988, p.75.
43. Rubenstein 1987, p.xiii; Thackrah 1987, p.25; Wardlaw 1982, p.10.
44. In describing the development of terrorism in "ethno-political" campaigns, Dutter details a process of escalation from social protest and mass demonstration, to sporadic violence, and then to planned political violence, including

terrorism; Dutter, pp. 150-151.

45. Schmid 1983, pp.106-110.
46. Wardlaw 1982, p.177; Jenkins, Brian, "Nuclear Terrorism and Its Consequences", Society, July/August, 1980 pp. 5-16.
47. Jenkins 1989.
48. Schmid 1983, p.108.
49. Schmid 1983, p.109.
50. Zawodny, J.K., "Internal Organizational Problems and the Sources of Tensions of Terrorist Movements as Catalysts of Violence", Terrorism: An International Journal, Vol. 1, nos.3 and 4, 1978, pp. 277-280.
51. Post, p.29.
52. Crelinsten, Ronald D., "The Internal Dynamics of the F.L.Q During the October Crisis of 1970", The Journal of Strategic Studies, Vol. 10, no.4, 1987, p.63.
53. Ibid.

METHODOLOGY

As previously stated, the chronologies in this report are based on open public sources or unpublished and unclassified chronologies of terrorist and related incidents. The open sources included newspaper articles, judicial case records, journal publications, books focusing on specific groups or movements, and existing published chronologies. Many incidents were identified in secondary sources (e.g., in a journal article) and were then validated through the use of primary sources (e.g., legal abstracts or newspaper articles). Once validated, events were coded according to their level (whether international or domestic), the type of event (one of six possible types, relating to the motivations and goals of the perpetrator(s)), the tactics used, and the target attacked. They were entered into the appropriate database.

Each entry provides as much detail as could be found in the available sources. The names of persons convicted on charges arising from incidents included in the chronologies have not been included in narratives. This exclusion extends to the eponymous terrorist cells which took, or have been identified by, the names of their leaders.

For each incident in the attached chronologies, the date of the event, its location and significant characteristics, and the sources of information are provided (a list of abbreviations of sources used is included in Appendix A).

Coding Data

Level of Event

While all the incidents listed in the two primary chronologies occurred in Canada, two levels of terrorist events or activities are identified: **international** and **domestic**.

The **international** level refers to terrorist events or activities directed toward the prosecution of conflicts outside Canada. International terrorism in Canada involves the targeting of internationally protected persons, diplomatic missions, or property owned by or associated with a foreign government or business. In cases where an incident may have been planned or initiated in Canada, but where the event actually occurred outside Canada (eg., the June 1985 bombing at Narita Airport), it has not been included in the International Terrorism chronology.

The **domestic** level refers to terrorist events or activities aimed ultimately at altering the Canadian social or political system, and in which Canadians, their personal or business property, or the property of some level of government, are targeted.

The key factor to consider in determining level of event is the target of the action or

attempted action. Thus, events at the international level are not only committed by foreign-based terrorist groups, but also include cases where domestic groups have acted against international targets. The 1970 kidnapping by the FLQ of James Cross is placed in the International Terrorism chronology. (It is rare that an international group commits acts against domestic targets).

Date/Time

Where possible, an attempt was made to determine the approximate time at which an incident took place. Such information is valuable since the timing of an attack can be an important indicator of an attacker's intentions. For example, night-time office bombings tend to be symbolic, whereas day-time attacks on business premises have a much higher potential to cause casualties. This distinction can be clearly seen in the early-morning bombing of the Prudential Building in Montréal (24 May 1965) and the lethal Montréal Stock Exchange bombing (13 February 1969). Unfortunately, in many instances it was difficult to discover even approximately when an incident took place, and in a number of cases it was problematic even to establish the day on which an event occurred (where an attack took place overnight it could be listed under either of two dates, a situation which frequently explains the discrepancies sometimes found between sources as to the actual date of an occurrence).

A manual search of the database was made to ascertain the timings of successful bombings (explosive rather than incendiary). The search concentrated on bombing as being the most frequently used tactic of terrorism, and because timing devices generally provide terrorists the option of striking whenever they choose, without having to activate the bombs themselves (i.e., the timing of the incident conforms to some other goal than the attacker's escape). Unsuccessful bombings were excluded because of the difficulty of establishing when the bombs were intended to detonate. Arson and firebomb attacks were excluded as generally requiring the attacker's participation at the time of the occurrence (although timing devices have sometimes been attached to incendiary bombs), reinforcing the tendency to attack at night, as being less risky for the incendiary. Other tactics (assassination, assault, and the variants of hostage-taking) were also excluded, on the grounds that their intent is obvious and their victimization direct.

In many cases exact times were provided in the sources; in others approximations were made ("early morning", "during the night", "before dawn"). However, it was possible to establish with reasonable confidence the timings of 156⁷ out of 210 successful bombings, and to determine whether these occurred during day-time (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) or during night-time (8 p.m. to 8 a.m.).

Location

In a country as large, and yet as urbanized as Canada, urban localization provides a useful further geographic refinement to an events database. FLQ incidents occurred in a large number

of Québec municipalities, but municipal listing would obscure the fact that nearly nine out of ten FLQ attacks occurred in the Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, although within that area they ranged far afield, from Dorion to Pointe-aux-Trembles, and from Sainte-Thérèse to Chambly. Thus, where applicable, incidents are listed under the appropriate census metropolitan areas (as defined in Statistics Canada publications), with reference usually being made in the text to the municipality in which the attack occurred (if outside the core areas).

Transit events (usually hijackings) pose a problem of localization if they begin in one location and end in another, quite distant, place. Since the ultimate stand-off typically occurs in the place of the attacker's choice, it was decided to list such incidents (of which, in fact, there has only been one) under the stand-off location. The lone Canadian political hijacking ended on Parliament Hill, and thus has been coded as an Ottawa incident, although it began in Montréal. This coding choice was reinforced by the fact that hijackings tend to take the name of their ending location rather than their point of origin (which is often indeterminate) - as such well-known incidents as the Mogadishu and Entebbe hijackings attest. In the same tradition, the 7 April 1989 incident has become identified with Parliament Hill (Ottawa), rather than with Montréal.

Tactics and Activities

Tactics are coded as one of 12 types. Support activities have been sorted into 15 kinds. Tactic and support activity types are based primarily on sections of the Criminal Code - relevant sections are reproduced or listed at Appendix B.

Tactics: Arson	Hijacking
Assassination	Hostage-Taking
Assault	Sabotage
Bombing	Product Contamination
Fire Bombing	Unknown
Kidnapping	Other

N.B. All tactics except Unknown and Other may be coded as attempted acts, e.g., Attempted Bombing, which denotes an unsuccessful effort to accomplish the act. However, in an effort to achieve greater clarity, the statistical summaries and graphs contained in this analysis include both attempted and actual acts. For example, the category "Bombing" would include both Attempted Bombings and Bombings. Figures 9, 10, and 11 provide data relating to the percentages of successful versus unsuccessful attempted acts.

Support Activities:	Demonstration	Propaganda
	Extortion*	Robbery*
	Fraud*	Traffic (Arms)
	Possession of Weapons	Traffic (Drugs)
	Possession of Drugs	Transit of Funds
	Possession of Stolen Goods	Transit
	Possession of Explosives	Training
	Vandalism/Mischief	Theft

N.B. An asterisk (*) indicates the activity may be coded as an Attempted act.

The actual level of terrorist support activity is difficult to determine. Activities that do come to light do so through the laying of criminal charges or the institution of other proceedings. As noted in the Introduction, not all information regarding activities is necessarily, or likely to be, divulged in such a process, and the Support Activity chronology therefore is illustrative and not comprehensive.

Targets

The target in an event is the actual physical target of violence, what or who was bombed, set fire to, etc. Targets have been classified as one of 19 possible kinds within five possible groups (defined and differentiated at Appendix C):

Public - Monument; Business; Club; Public Place;
Private Citizen; Religious; General Public.

Facilities/Services - Communications; Energy; Medical;
Education; Transportation; Media.

Government - Postal; Military; Political; Criminal
Justice; Other Government.

Foreign - Diplomatic; Foreign.

Other - Other; Unknown.

Casualties

Two dimensions of casualties are examined: persons killed, and persons injured. Separate listings are kept for terrorists killed or injured, and for other persons killed or injured.

Terrorist Event Types

The categorization of events in this report is based primarily on two related factors: **actor motivation**, and **social and political context**. The social and political context in which an incident transpires, including the symbolism of the target of terrorist violence and its relationship to the known or presumed source of violence, provide an observer with means to infer the **goal-orientation** of acts of terrorism. Understanding goal-orientation allows for a determination of the type of event, incident or activity being examined (e.g., if the long-term intent of an act of violence is to eliminate perceived cruelty to animals, the event would be classified as Single Issue Terrorism).

It was noted earlier that every terrorist movement springs from specific historical-political turf, and thus naturally addresses itself to a particular context by its actions. It thus follows that the best criterion on which to base a classification of incidents is that of the extent of this relationship. Does the terrorist challenge or defend a set of power relationships? What is the nature of the political relationship that is being challenged? These are the questions that informed the classification of events in this report.

When a claim of responsibility is judged to be credible, one is almost (but even then not entirely) certain of the motivation underpinning an act of terrorism. But where there is a lack of credible claims, it is sometimes difficult to determine the motivation and goal-orientation behind an act. A recent study of domestic terrorism in Canada from 1960 to 1985 stated that only twenty one percent of events were reliably claimed.¹ A Rand Corporation report on international terrorism predicted the continued decline in the proportion of events that are claimed; the percentage averaged 60% between 1970 and 1979, and fell to 39% between 1980 and 1982.² Even when claims of responsibility are made, they are often false. Anyone with twenty-five cents for a telephone call or possessing a can of spray paint is able to "claim" responsibility.

Authorship or motivation behind an event is often inferred from the tactics and targets terrorists select, or from a variety of contextual factors, including: threats made by specific groups or factions; the symbolism of the target of violence; significant political and social events (e.g. judicial decisions, or arrests); and significant dates and anniversaries (e.g. days of national or religious celebration, or days of mourning). Other, more general contextual factors, such as economic trends or political climate, may also provide clues to the motivation underpinning terrorist acts.

Definitions of the six types of event identified in this report are provided at Appendix D.

The categories have been defined fairly broadly in order to encompass not only past events, but also those that might be anticipated in the future, in as explanatory a classification as possible. The following discussion expands on those definitions and supplies examples of currently or recently active terrorist groups in point of illustration.

Right and Left-Wing Terrorism: Right-wing terrorists align themselves with the dominant party(ies) in a sociopolitical context. The assortment of groups included under this label is wide, but they all share the characteristic of defending the status quo. Examples here are the Mano Blanco (White Hand or MANO) that was active in Guatemala, and the Jewish Terror Organization (JTO).

State terrorism, usually assuming the form of torture and disappearances, has been practised in a large number of nations throughout the 1970s and 1980s³. The objective of such activity is to terrorize a population and dissidents into a condition of inaction and acquiescence. Groups responsible for this kind of activity are regularly alleged to be composed of police and members of the military, as well as private vigilantes. The Mano Blanco "death squads", that sprang from the Guatemalan government's 1966 counter-insurgency campaign, provide a good example of this style of right-wing, enforcement terrorism. Mano Blanco targets included liberals within the professional classes and trade unionists, as well as any other segments of the population that opposed government policy.

The activities of the Jewish Terror Organization (JTO) are "ostensibly aimed at an enemy common to the state and themselves".⁴ In this case the "enemy" is those Arabs and any others who support Palestinian liberation and the destruction of the state of Israel. Although the violence of the JTO is legally proscribed as criminal activity, with a number of members being incarcerated for committing murder and other acts as recently as 1984, the group's justification for violence has some public support. Consequently, unlike the treatment normally accorded convicted criminals, JTO members generally have not been rejected or stigmatized by the broader community into which they returned.⁵

While the actions of Mano Blanco may be supportive of the status quo, and those of the JTO may reflect some public sentiment, the views of white supremacists, such as the Aryan Nations factions, have very little public sympathy and are not supportive of the political establishment. Here we have a transition from a tacit approval of terrorist action by the state (Mano Blanco), to some public sympathy for a terrorist cause (JTO), to a clear divergence of perspective between the state, the public and the terrorists (Aryan Nations).

In the context of contemporary political conflict, right-wing politics must be understood in its relation to left-wing politics. Right-wingers typically are opposed to anything even marginally "socialist" or "communist", whereas left-wingers are "antifascist" and opposed to the institutions of liberal-democratic, capitalist states.⁶ The confrontation between the radical right and left wings is intense in some contexts, such as Italy, where right-wing terrorist organizations have been known actively to target leftist elements.⁷ Contrary to right-wing terrorists, who seek to

support existing social and political relations, left-wing terrorists aspire to the destruction of these relations.

Canada has experienced relatively little left-wing terrorism compared with other liberal democracies, such as the United States or Germany. In the late-sixties and early to mid-seventies, the American government had to deal with groups such as the Weathermen, a splinter faction of the Students for a Democratic Society, and the Symbionese Liberation Army, the group responsible for the highly publicized kidnapping of Patricia Hearst. In 1985, seven members of the United Freedom Front, a group opposed to American "imperialism" in Central America, were indicted in connection with a series of ten bombings against businesses and military installations that occurred in the New York area during 1983 and 1984.⁸

Germany has the Red Army Faction (RAF) and the Revolutionary Cells as contemporary problems, the former being responsible for a number of recent assassinations and bombings. Groups like the RAF reject the entire system of political, social and economic relations, both within their home nation and internationally. Their targets have included NATO installations and personnel, as well as industry and the persons or property of prominent industrialists - all elements of the "system of domination". Left-wingers characteristically desire to remove that system in the interests of "the masses". They view their actions as the cutting edge of revolution, with violence being used to educate the populace, and most especially its working classes.

It is ironic that right-wing groups generally comprise individuals with a working class background, while left-wing organizations tend to be composed of middle class professionals and intellectuals, or disaffected elites who claim to represent the interests of subordinate classes. Bruce Hoffman summed up the distinction between left and right-wing terrorist politics in the European context:

... right-wing terrorists see themselves, if not as a revolutionary vanguard [as do leftists], then as a catalyst of events that will lead to the imposition of an authoritarian form of government.⁹

While the right-wing terrorists Hoffman describes are insurgents, right-wing terror may also have an enforcement orientation when it is carried out by groups like MANO. Conversely, left-wing terrorism challenges existing social relations and political authority, and is therefore agitational in design.

Nationalist/Separatist and Emigré Terrorism: Nationalist/Separatist terrorism involves what has been called "ethnopolitical" activity.¹⁰ Ethnic groups are typically marked by religious, linguistic, and historical-political qualities that set them apart from others. Dutter argued that ethnic minorities within an established nation-state seek to express their group identity through the founding of a new, independent state, one that will recognize the interests of the minority, hitherto perceived as neglected or exploited under the conditions of the existing government.

The culture and history distinguishing an ethnic group from the broader society provide a psychological basis for separatist or revolutionary ideology. This, along with a background condition of perceived abuse at the hands of dominant groups, fuels the fires of ethno-political discontent. Sometimes there are specific events around which the minority may rally. The "genocide" Armenian separatists claim was carried out by the Turkish government against their ancestors in 1915, or the 1984 raid on the Sikh Golden Temple at Amritsar by the Indian military, are examples of such catalysts.

Dutter suggests that ethno-political activity goes through several phases before reaching that of organized political terrorism:

- 1) the definition and articulation of ethno-political goals;
- 2) organization for political opposition;
- 3) mass protest; and,
- 4) sporadic violence in support of ethno-political goals (such as vandalism or demonstrations turned violent).¹¹

The social-psychological force of ethnicity is strong enough that most nationalist-separatist movements are organized across class lines, and therefore draw from a potentially large reservoir of support.¹² In the pursuit of liberation from the current regime or a foreign oppressor, internecine struggles within the ethnic or cultural group are sometimes temporarily suspended.

Sometimes the venue of an incident is the only means of distinguishing between emigré and nationalist-separatist terrorism. Such is the case when nationalist-separatist struggles are fought outside the nation or region in question by emigrés resident in other nations. Canada has experienced acts of Yugoslavian (c.1966-1967), Armenian (c.1982 - 1985), Sikh (c.1985-1988), and Romanian (c.1986) emigré terrorism, all in support of separatist movements abroad. Emigré nationalist-separatists usually attack the citizens and interests of their "homelands" who are situated in the adoptive state. An example is the attack on a Punjabi cabinet minister by four armed Sikh emigrés in May 1986 on Vancouver Island.¹³ Emigré terrorism's connection with the "homeland" complicates the situation for government by introducing extranational factors into the domestic political context. This added dimension increases the roles played by customs, diplomatic and immigration agencies in counter-terrorism.

Not all emigré terrorism is nationalist-separatist in orientation, however. Cuban exiles who oppose the government of Fidel Castro are as much motivated by ideology (anti-Communism) as by nationalism. The stated goals of anti-Castro Cuban terrorist organizations, such as Omega Five, are the removal from power of the Castro government and the subsequent restoration of a liberal-democratic state and capitalist economy in Cuba. While most of the attacks on Yugoslav targets outside that country appear largely to be motivated by nationalism (both Serbian and Croatian), an important element in many of them is also anti-Communism.

Emigré terrorist violence also may erupt within the emigré community itself, reflecting competing views of how (or if) opposition to the government of the home state should be carried out. Extortion of funds to be used to support the emigré struggle, and threats or acts of violence designed to stifle opposition or calls for moderation, are typical of such internecine conflict. Analytically, there are two distinct classes of political relationships being addressed: 1) that within the emigré community, and 2) the system of power in the foreign state(s). For the purpose of classifying events, it is evident that these two levels of activity are intimately linked to the broader goal of fomenting change in the "homeland", and thus that acts of terrorism at either level constitute part of the same phenomenon.

Religious Terrorism: Religious terrorism is designed either to impose or to defend a system of social organization or culture based on religious precepts. Bruce Hoffman has observed that religious terrorists "appeal to no constituency but themselves"¹⁴, and are thus prone to committing highly lethal and indiscriminate acts of violence. This is contrary to the action of conventional political terrorists, who attempt to appeal to specific constituencies (e.g. the working class or an ethnic group), and to foster a constituency through more selective targeting.¹⁵

The study of religious terrorism in Canada is largely a study of the "Sons of Freedom". Although operating into the 1980s, the Svobodniki (literally "Freedomites") were most active during the 1950s and early 1960s. Freedomite violence has been directed in two main directions: a) toward moderates within the Doukhobor community; and b) toward businesses and government. The radical Freedomites oppose even the smallest intrusion into Doukhobor affairs by public or private sectors, and advocate a nearly propertyless existence in the pursuit of Christian redemption. A characteristically fanatical adherence to fundamentalist Doukhobor doctrine makes the religious dimension of Freedomite terror clear.

Single Issue Terrorism: This type of terrorism is directed toward the removal or alteration of a specific feature of contemporary life (usually a law, or government or corporate policy). While Canada's experience of single issue political violence has been largely limited to vandalism, to spontaneous incidents arising out of demonstrations, and to threats, the United States has suffered single-issue terrorism on a larger scale and along a number of fronts. One of these centres on the abortion issue, and offers a good example of this variant of political extremism.

In 1984, a series of 21 bombings of abortion clinics in the United States was claimed by the "Army of God". The Federal Bureau of Investigation decided that the bombings were not "terrorist" in the absence of evidence indicating an intention to challenge the American government. Interestingly, the 1985 volume of Public Papers of the Presidents listed the statement of 3 January 1985 made by President Reagan concerning this series of events under the heading "terrorism" in its index. Mr. Reagan, however, did not describe the incidents in that manner. He characterized them instead as "violent, anarchist activities". According to the definition developed in the previous section, this activity constituted terrorism: it was politically

motivated, involved extranormal violence, and was intended to influence the attitudes and behaviour of government and would-be users of the clinics.

Single issue terrorism is unusually specific in its aims and targets (as the term implies). This situation has the regrettable effect of associating law-abiding adherents of a particular viewpoint with the extremist actions of a minority of individuals advocating similar views. Most people opposed to abortion, for example, are also opposed to violence, and it is only a small minority that participates in bombings. Even in the United States, where the face of single-issue politics has not infrequently turned violent, activists have normally confined themselves to peaceful acts of civil disobedience and demonstration.

Type Overlaps: As briefly commented above, classifying the variations of any phenomenon introduces a degree of conceptual rigidity. This rigidity may introduce distortions of the "real" world by obscuring some of the subtle similarities between the range of types that are identified, as well as between actual groups within a type. Discussed below are some of the conceptual overlaps within and between the event types just addressed.

Although right and left-wing terrorists are by definition opposed ideologically, there is evidence in the European context of a concourse of left and right-wing terrorist groups. Volker Heidel of the leftist German Socialist Party has been quoted in reference to the right-wing as stating, "We are not so far apart ideologically.... Our common goal is the destruction of society. We want to develop a basic strategy of resistance and liberation".¹⁶ In an effort to increase their popular appeal, right-wing terrorists in Europe have been selecting targets traditionally thought of as those of the left (e.g. nuclear sites and NATO or American military installations), and also have begun to piggyback onto environmental and anti-nuclear issues.¹⁷

A fundamental difference underlying the radical right and left wings in Europe is their diverging interpretations of "socialism". Both camps view the destruction of the liberal state as a key step in their programme. The basis for a distinction between the radical right and the radical left is therefore to be found in an examination of their respective end-goals. In general, strong national government and racial-cultural homogeneity are prescribed by the right, where communal social relations and liberation from capitalist oppression are prescribed by the left.

There are many occasions where a case of right-wing terrorism might be labelled "nationalist". The American umbrella organization, Church of Jesus Christ Christian Aryan Nations, centred at Hayden Lake near Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, provides a good example. Its white supremacist ideology links it with the predominant culture of the United States, and therefore places it in the "right-wing" category, as previously remarked. Its nationalist dimension is found in the groups' end-goal of creating an independent "Aryan Nation". This "racially pure" nation is proposed to comprise portions of the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, along with most of the territory in the American states of Idaho, Washington, Montana and Oregon. Canadian right-wing activists, such as the former head of the Canadian Ku Klux Klan, have also made statements supporting a "white-nationalist" cause.¹⁸

Dutter's comments on "ethnopolitical activity" (see above), regarding the role of culture and shared group history, apply to white supremacist movements as well as nationalist movements. In both cases notions of race, culture or ethnicity are used as a rallying point for the furtherance of political objectives. The following statement, attributed to a publication put out by le Front national de libération française, highlights the nationalist dimension implicit in right-wing violence: "We didn't fight German occupation to be subjected to one million Jews, Arabs and Negroes".¹⁹ One may discriminate between nationalist-separatist and right-wing terrorism on the basis that right-wing groups claim to (or do) act in the interest of the dominant fractions of a society, while nationalist-separatist movements are carried out in the name of groups that consider themselves to be oppressed.

Another conceptual overlap is that between left-wing and single-issue terrorism. There is an essential similarity between the left-wing political activist and the single-issue crusader: both challenge the existing political institutions and social relations. While this agitational thrust characterises each, a leftist challenges the entirety (e.g. the capitalist state and attendant social relations), and the single-issue activist a specific element or aspect of the same structure.

The designation of a group as left-wing is complicated by the fact that many groups, while espousing "anti-imperialist" or "socialist" sentiment, tend to give up class as their unit of analysis and embrace nationalist aims when the struggle for independence becomes protracted. "Nationalism" is a more populist cause than "class struggle", and "liberation" more politically saleable than "revolutionary socialism". This shift in emphasis also provides a movement with the opportunity to solicit the sponsorship of rich and powerful allies²⁰, something right-wing movements generally possess, given their often being linked with indigenous elites.

The Nationalist/Separatist category is certainly not unitary. Nationalist groups may be right-wing, left-wing, or otherwise oriented. Both the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG) and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) are nationalist organizations, with their end-goal being the foundation of an independent Armenian state. Their interpretations of what that state should be like, however, are divergent, if not juxtaposed. On the one hand, ASALA is left-wing and neo-marxist, and thus views the Soviet Union as a natural ally; on the other hand, the JCAG is right-wing, anti-communist, and essentially conservative in its politics. Political differences between the JCAG and ASALA, as well as those between other segments of the Turkish-Armenian polity, have resulted in intense intra-communal violence.²¹

It is interesting to note that the religious violence of members of the Sons of Freedom sect resembles left-wing political extremism in some respects. As noted above, a strong current in Freedomite terrorism, as in contemporary radical leftist politics, is the rejection of secular authority. Where a left-wing activist might prescribe a form of revolutionary socialism as the cure for the ills of society, the Freedomites prescribe dissociation from temporal power, and a renunciation of secular authority in search of spiritual salvation.²² As different as these end-goals are, both types of activity represent a rejection of the dominant political and social institutions and practices.

Validation of Events

Before discussing validation *per se*, it is important to understand the definition of a single event. There is no clear agreement in the terrorism literature on what may constitute an "event". For example, a wave of 40 bombings by one group during one night in the same city was catalogued in a RAND Corporation study as one event, whereas the Central Intelligence Agency counted them as 40 incidents.²³ In this report, if more than one attack occurred on the same date but at different locations, i.e., if the physical target was different, each attack would be counted as a single event. Threats and hoaxes were not included as terrorist events for several reasons: first, it is often difficult to determine accurately the motivation behind the threat or hoax; second, threats and hoaxes often are not reported to authorities or in the media; and third, practically speaking, the number of threats and hoaxes would be so great as to make listing of incidents overly onerous, and not particularly informative.

Each event was researched in as much detail as the available sources permitted, and had to satisfy three essential criteria prior to inclusion in one of the Terrorism chronologies:

- i) corroboration by at least one primary source;
- ii) sufficient information to infer the goal-orientation of the act, and therefore to classify the event; and,
- iii) conformity to the components of terrorism (i.e., political motivation; extranormalcy; and a purpose beyond the act itself - communication, coercion or disruption).

Primary Source Corroboration

As discussed in the Introduction, the authors used existing data on terrorism in Canada, as points of departure for identifying terrorist events. Sources included chronologies of varied detail, case studies of terrorism in Canada, and terrorist autobiographies. The Canadian News Index (CNI) was also searched to identify and validate incidents. Unfortunately, there is no indexed information in the CNI before 1977.

Events were then validated using at least one primary source; a list of primary sources is supplied at Appendix A of this part. Newspaper articles by Canadian Press and other wire services were included as primary sources; one researcher has chosen not to use wire service articles as primary sources.²⁴

Generally speaking, once a potential event was discovered it was validated by searching the local newspaper in the city or the region on the day of the potential incident and on the three days following that date. The on-line database, QUICKLAW, was searched for any criminal cases which could also assist in, or complement the validation of, a potential event. QUICKLAW however could only corroborate a limited number of cases. If the incident could not be validated, it was transferred to the Excluded Events Chronology with the remarks, "no primary source".

On several occasions terrorist incidents were inadvertently discovered while validating other probable events. This led to a detailed examination of two newspapers in Montréal (the Montreal Gazette and the Journal de Montréal) in an attempt to uncover as many Nationalist/Separatist incidents as possible. The first section for each day from 1963 to 1974 was examined and any new incidents or terrorist activities were added to the chronologies. This proved to be very profitable, but time and resource constraints would not allow for detailed inspection of other papers or time periods in relation to other event-types.

Sufficiency of Information

In many cases there was considerable uncertainty about the number, identity, and motives of the perpetrators of terrorist incidents. But frequently the nature of an attack - the date, its location, the methods used, the target attacked, claims of responsibility, and so on - provided enough contextual information to allow the researchers to categorize the event. Secondary sources were also used to obtain contextual information relating to the motivation behind a potential terrorist event. If it was not possible to infer motivation from the details available, the event was moved to the excluded database with the remarks: "perpetrator, motivation uncertain" or "insufficient information". The latter remark was also employed for incidents that lacked other essential information, such as the exact date or location of the event.

Conformity to the Components of Terrorism

After an event passed the previous two stages, it was evaluated to determine if it conformed to the components of terrorism as delineated in the preceding part. For the most part, it was clear when the incident was not a terrorist event (e.g., if it was merely a threat or a hoax). However, some difficulty was encountered in evaluating acts perpetrated by individuals.

Many of the incidents in the excluded chronology were clearly the work of individuals, whose personality, behaviour, or actions suggest that it is unlikely they were members of a particular group at the time of the incidents in which they were involved. Among such incidents may be included the murder of an Indian diplomat in April 1961, the death of a would-be bomber in a House of Commons washroom in May 1966, the May 1984 attack on the Québec National Assembly by a Canadian Forces member, and the bombing of Montréal's Central Station in September 1984. Likewise, the great majority of Canadian hijacking incidents have been the handiwork of individuals motivated predominantly by personal reasons.

An individual, acting on his own, can be actuated by largely political motives. Equally, the members of a terrorist group may coalesce for, in each person's own case, primarily personal reasons; recognized members of cells or groups known to be involved in terrorist acts may undertake violent action for their own ends (an example being a 1969 hijacking by two FLQ suspects). Furthermore, while persons operating on their own frequently commit no more than a single act of apparent political violence, this is far from invariably the case. Thus, it would be reductionist to argue that "terrorist" incidents carried out by single individuals are motivated

solely by personal reasons, or that they imply little or no threat of further action.

Nonetheless, the group dynamics of terrorism do indicate that actions carried out by two or more individuals, or by a single individual clearly linked with, or operating under the aegis of, a terrorist group, are the product of some kind of political consensus, such that political motives outweigh personal ones. Equally, without the implication of political consensus supplied by group involvement, it is usually difficult to separate or weigh political and personal motivations in a violent act committed by an individual. The April 1986 hostage-taking of a Bahamian diplomat in Ottawa, and the April 1989 hijacking of a bus to Parliament Hill, are examples of this problem. Among the personal reasons underlying apparent terrorist action might be included attempts to escape justice (hijacking), mischief (bomb threats), mental instability, financial gain, family or other concerns, and so forth. Mickolus' chronology lists actions inspired by most such motives. In many of these instances the perpetrators claim political objectives. However, direct or circumstantial evidence frequently points to the primacy of personal motivations.

Since one of the components of terrorism emphasises the political and non-personal motivations underlying terrorist incidents, and another specifies the implied threat of further violence, it would seem useful to distinguish between individual acts and group-related acts. Occasionally in sentencing, courts will describe a clearly individual action as being politically-motivated. For instance, the attempted assassination in August 1988 of the editor of the "Indo-Canadian Times" was so labelled by the judge, although the defence strongly urged the influence of family motives. Thus, it seems appropriate to attempt to distinguish between group and individual actions, and normally to include the former in the events databases while generally consigning the latter to the excluded events chronology. However, where a court imputes political motives in incidents where individuals acted alone, such incidents may reasonably be assigned to one of the events databases.

Summary

Terrorist movements are complex and multidimensional phenomena, and much more so than a process of classification might imply. Political and religious ideology, ethnicity and culture, and a wide variety of historical background influence the form a particular movement assumes. It therefore bears restating that the classification of an incident is based on the goal orientation or motivation expressed by the actor(s) or implied in the act(s) examined. Acts carried out by the FLQ, while often being labour-related and based on a "socialist" ideology,²⁵ were primarily directed toward the establishment of an independent Québec. FLQ actions are therefore classified as nationalist-separatist in the event chronologies. Similarly, while religion (as well as being a primary means of group self-definition) is a central force behind Sikh efforts to establish an independent state of Khalistan, the terrorism practised by militant Sikhs is essentially nationalist-separatist in nature, not religious.

The attempt to classify events is necessarily interpretative, yet it need not be arbitrary or idiosyncratic. Motivation is usually inferred on the basis of the target(s) selected and on the

social and political context surrounding an event. Context is regularly the key factor in the classification of events - its central role is a consequence of difficulties encountered in attributing responsibility, with this stemming from a frequent absence of credible claims of responsibility. In providing readers not only with a statistical analysis of terrorism in Canada, but also with chronologies which clearly identify how each entry is classified, it is hoped that this report reduces to the degree possible interpretative variation.

ENDNOTES

1. Ross, Jeffrey Ian, "An Events Database on Political Terrorism in Canada: Some Conceptual and Methodological Problems" in Conflict Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 2, Spring, 47-64., 1988, pp.224-225.
2. Cordes, Bonnie, Brian M. Jenkins, Konrad Kellen, with Gail Bass, Daniel Reilles, William Sater, Mario Juncosa, William Fowler, and Geraldine Petty, A Conceptual Framework for Analyzing Terrorist Groups, Santa Monica, Cal.: Rand Corporation, 1985, pp.23-24.
3. Herman, Edward S., The Real Terror Network, Boston: South End Press; Herman, 1985; Stohl, Michael, and George Lopez, eds., The State as Terrorist, New York: Marcel and Dekker, 1985; Chomsky, Noam, and Edward S. Herman, The Political Economy of Human Rights, Volume I: The Washington Connection and Third World Fascism, Boston: South End Press, 1979.
4. Yishai, Yael, "The Jewish Terror Organization: Past or Future Danger?", Conflict, Vol. 6/4, 1986: p.308.
5. Ibid.: 329.
6. Barrett, Stanley R., Is God a Racist? The Right Wing in Canada, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987, p.3; Hoffman, Bruce, Right Wing Terrorism in Europe, RAND Paper # N-1856-AF, Santa Monica, Cal.: Rand Corporation, 1982, p.v.
7. Hoffman, Bruce, The Contrasting Ethical Foundations of Terrorism in the 1980s, RAND Paper #7416, Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation, 1988, p.10.
8. Hoffman, Bruce, Right Wing Terrorism in West Germany, RAND Paper #p-7270, Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation, 1986, pp.9-10.
9. Hoffman, 1988, pp.10-11.
10. Dutter, Lee E., "Ethno-Political Activity and the Psychology of Terrorism" in Terrorism, Vol. 10, 1987, pp.145-163.
11. Dutter, Lee E., "Ethno-Political Activity and the Psychology of Terrorism" in Terrorism, Vol. 10, 1987, pp.150-151.
12. Rubenstein, Richard E., Alchemists of Revolution, New York: Basic Books, 1987, p.203.

13. Bell, Stewart, "Sikh Terrorism in Canada", Clandestine Tactics and Technology, Vol. 13/9, 1988.
14. Hoffman, 1988:10.
15. United States of America, Terrorist Group Profiles, Washington, D.C.: Government Publications Office, 1988, pp. 31-32.
16. Hoffman, 1986, p.9.
17. Hoffman, 1988, pp. 11-13.
18. Barrett, 1987; Sher, Julian, White Hoods. Canada's Ku Klux Klan, Vancouver: New Star Books
19. Hoffman, 1988, p. 8.
20. Rubenstein, Richard E., Alchemists of Revolution, New York: Basic Books, 1987, pp.122-123.
21. Gunter, Michael, "Pursuing The Just Cause Of Their People", Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1986, pp.126-129.
22. Holt, S., Terror in the Name of God: The Story of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors, Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1964, PP.26-53.
23. Kellett, 1988, p.161
24. Ross, 1988.
25. Vallières, P., The Assassination of Pierre Laporte, Toronto: James Lorimer & Company, 1977.

PATTERNS OF TERRORISM IN CANADA, 1960-1989

The following section is based on the appended chronologies and provides a discussion of the overall frequency and patterns of terrorism in Canada from 1960 to 1989. Seven variables are evaluated: date, location, level of event, event type, tactic, target, and casualties, using the definitions provided in the Methodology and its appendices. Summary tables have been included in the body of the text. Graphical representations referred to in the text are in Appendix E. This section does not attempt to offer any assessment of the current threat of terrorism in Canada. Contextual information is also included in order to augment the reader's understanding of various acts, or series of acts, and patterns of terrorism in Canada. Patterns are helpful in seeking to evaluate the potential for terrorism, but are not in themselves predictors.

General

A total of 428 terrorist events was identified over the study period, of which 366 (85.5%) were Domestic and 62 (14.5%) International. As indicated in Figure 1, the majority of incidents occurred in the provinces of Québec (51.9%) and British Columbia (38.1%). Ontario accounted for 9.3% of events, and less than 1% of events occurred in both New Brunswick and Alberta. No events were found to have transpired in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland or the Territories.¹

The Religious event-type (primarily Freedomite terrorism) represented 33% of the total number of incidents, and the Nationalist/Separatist event-type (primarily FLQ actions) 47% (see Figure 2).² Religious events were limited to British Columbia, and Nationalist/Separatist terrorism was centred in Québec. Similar observations on regional concentration of events can not be made for the other four event types (Emigré, Left-Wing, Right-Wing, and Single Issue), although most right-wing violence occurred in British Columbia. There is a similar proportion of Emigré events (approximately 8% of the total) and Left-Wing events (approximately 7%). Single Issue and Right-Wing types each accounted for only two percent of events.

Periodicity of Terrorism in Canada

Table I and Figure 17 provide good illustrations of the overall pattern of periodicity of terrorism in Canada. The majority (79.7%) of terrorist incidents occurred from 1960 to 1972. This was also true when events are considered separately by level, i.e., international or domestic. The number of events per year has been decreasing dramatically since 1972 (see Table I and Figures 17 to 23). Even considering the small surges of Emigré and Religious terrorism in the

early 1980s, there is an overall, gradual decline in the number of terrorist attacks in the last two decades of the study. There have been no more than eleven incidents in any year since 1982, with an average number per year of approximately 5 international and domestic events combined (see Figure 20).

As was noted in the methodological section, the timing of an incident is helpful in identifying the motivations of the attacker(s). Altogether, 140 (89.2%) of the 157 successful bombings for which timings could be established took place at night. Eight of 12 Emigré events (66.7%) occurred at night, compared with 13 of 15 Left-Wing events (87.6%), one out of one Right-Wing events (100%), 34 of 36 Religious events (94.4%), and 84 of 93 Nationalist/Separatist events (91.3%). These data indicate why the casualties of three decades of terrorism in Canada have been relatively light.

Domestic Events

As has been observed by Ross,³ there appear to have been three main "waves" of domestic terrorism in Canada since 1960. Figure 17 depicts the general pattern of these swells, the first of which started in 1960 with ten events. The incidence of terrorism rose sharply in 1961 to 52 incidents and then declined steadily through to 1967. The second wave appears to have started with a flare-up of attacks in 1968 (38 attacks) which then declined sharply in a manner similar to the wave of the early sixties, dropping to 2 events in 1972. The third and final wave of domestic terrorism was less pronounced and developed more gradually than those beginning in the 1960s. It started in 1975 and peaked in 1981 with 14 events. The number of domestic events after 1981 declined gradually to zero in 1988.

Closer examination of the data shows that the pattern in the number of terrorist events is composed of smaller clusters or spates of terrorist attacks. In considering the distribution of domestic level incidents by event type (see Figure 23), one can identify five distinct waves within the broader pattern discussed above. The first is the series of Religious events (1960-1965)⁴ starting in 1960 with 10 attacks, peaking in 1961 with 52 events, and terminating after 1962. The second wave consisted of Nationalist/Separatist terrorism; it started in 1963 and sputtered out in mid-1967. The third series of events was also Nationalist/Separatist terrorism, and followed directly on the heels of the 1963-1967 wave of events; it began in 1968 and ended four years later in 1972. The October Crisis of 1970, with two FLQ kidnappings, markedly raised public sensitivity to separatist violence. After 1972, surges in terrorist attacks become less intense in numerical terms. A small wave of Religious terrorism started in 1977 with two attacks and culminated with eight events 1981; the fifth wave of domestic terrorism comprised a small series of Religious events beginning in 1984 and ending in 1986.

Table I

Incidence of Terrorism in Canada, 1960-1989, By Level of Event

	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>INTERNATIONAL</u>
1960	10	
1961	52	
1962	45	
1963	35	
1964	11	1
1965	9	3
1966	7	1
1967	2	5
1968	38	18
1969	37	1
1970	32	3
1971	19	3
1972	2	7
1973		1
1974		
1975	1	1
1976	1	
1977	2	2
1978	4	
1979	3	
1980	11	2
1981	14	1
1982	5	6
1983	6	
1984	6	
1985	3	1
1986	5	4
1987	2	
1988		1
1989	4	1

International Events

Canada has experienced international terrorism in three general waves - 1964-1968, 1969-1973, and 1980-1982 - with additional scattered incidents every several years (see Table I and Figures 17 through 20).

As with domestic terrorism, however, these broader waves may be broken down into smaller series of attacks when event type is considered. The first general wave consists of two smaller series of events: a spate of Emigré incidents from 1964 to 1967 (complemented by one Nationalist/Separatist, and one Left-Wing, event in 1965), and a flurry of 18 Left-Wing events in 1968 involving bombings or attempted bombings against business targets (see Figure 21). The second wave over the period 1969-1972 is composed primarily of Emigré events (1971-1973), but starts off with isolated events of Single Issue and Left-Wing terrorism in 1969 and 1970 respectively, and two Nationalist/Separatist events in 1970. International terrorism in Canada since 1973 has been dominated by Emigré events (in the years 1977, 1981, 1982, 1985-86, and 1988-89). The highest number of Emigré events in a single year in this period is five, in 1982. Beginning in 1974, there are seven years in the period through to 1989 when no International events occurred.

Terrorist Targets

Terrorists have a broad range of potential targets. This is reflected in the number of categories of targets used in this study, i.e., 19. Business was by far the most often selected target type (in 95 events). Transportation ranks second (49 events), and Energy third (42 events) (see Table II and Figure 5).

All attacks against Diplomatic and Foreign targets were International events. It is interesting to note that the general public (e.g., Public Place and Private Citizens categories) has rarely been targeted in International events - in fact, twice only, once during an attempted letter-bombing directed at a private citizen, and a second time when a Canadian of Yugoslav origin was assassinated.

Domestic attacks against transportation or communications facilities, energy targets, or religious targets were primarily the product of Religious terrorism undertaken by the Sons of Freedom. Most targeting of businesses, postal facilities, and military or political targets occurred in Nationalist/Separatist events. The increase in the incidence of targeting of the business category that occurred from the late 1960s through to 1972 corresponds with the FLQ's attempted linkage of the separatist cause to the labour movement in Québec, as was discussed in previous parts (see Figures 26 and 27).

The highest percentage of successful attacks (92.9%) targeted Energy facilities. In comparison, Political, Diplomatic, and Business targets hold a middle ground, with successful attack rates of 70.6%, 66.6%, and 70.5% respectively (see Figure 10), with the rates for

Military and Postal targets being somewhat lower (60% and 52.8%) respectively.

Table II

Terrorist Targets in Canada, 1960-1989

Business	95
Clubs	3
Public Place	10
Monuments	9
Private Citizens	26
Media	4
Religious	20
Communications	11
Transportation	49
Educational	9
Energy	42
Medical	2
Diplomatic	30
Foreign	3
Postal	36
Military	25
Political	16
Criminal Justice	12
Other Government	26

Casualties of Terrorism

Canada has been fortunate in that it has suffered few casualties compared with many other countries.⁵ Since 1960, 71 people have been injured, and 13 persons killed as a result of terrorist events in Canada (see Table III, and Figures 12 through 16). In addition, two terrorists were killed, and five injured, during attacks or attempted attacks. The majority of casualties

occurred in relation to domestic events, and there were no terrorist casualties during any international events (see Figure 13).

As illustrated in Table III and Figure 14, the largest proportion of non-terrorist deaths and injuries combined (61%) occurred when Business targets were attacked. The next highest proportion was in the Diplomatic category, with three persons dead and six injured (11% overall), followed by Military targets (three dead and four injured, or 8% overall), and then Political targets (one dead and four injured, or 6% overall). The Private Citizens category has the highest number of persons killed.

Table III

Casualties of Terrorism by Target, 1960-1989

	<u>DEAD</u>	<u>INJURED</u>
Business	1 (8%)	50 (70%)
Private Citizens	4 (31%)	0
Clubs	0	1 (1%)
Media	1 (8%)	1 (1%)
Diplomatic	3 (23%)	6 (8%)
Political	1 (8%)	4 (5%)
Military	3 (23%)	4 (5%)
Postal	0	3 (4%)
Criminal Justice	0	1 (1%)
Other Government	0	1 (1%)

The majority of combined terrorist and public casualties (57) occurred in Nationalist/Separatist events (see Figure 15). Emigré attacks resulted in a total of 13 combined casualties and 11 casualties were suffered in connection with Left-Wing events. Most terrorist casualties occurred during Religious events - the product of botched bombing attempts by Freedomites. The two terrorist deaths took place during a failed Religious bomb attack against Canada Post in February 1962, and during a Nationalist/Separatist bomb attack against Dominion Textiles in July 1966.

There is no discernible pattern concerning the level of casualties or lethality over the study period (see Figure 16). The number of combined terrorist and non-terrorist casualties surpassed ten only twice: 34 in 1969 and 13 in 1982. The casualties in 1969 were the result of Nationalist/Separatist bombings by the FLQ. The bulk of the 1982 casualties occurred during the Direct Action bombing of Litton Industries on 14 October (10 injuries); other casualties

occurred in Emigré attacks -- the attempted assassination and assassination of Turkish diplomatic officials (8 April and 27 August respectively). The 1982 terrorist injury occurred during a series of fire bombings of Red Hot Video outlets in Vancouver by a group of radical feminists, a Single Issue event, on 22 November. In 1985 a security guard at the Turkish embassy in Ottawa lost his life when Armenian extremists stormed the grounds and took 11 persons hostage for several hours.

Terrorist Tactics

Three major tactics were employed by terrorists in Canada over the study period: bombing, firebombing and arson (see Figure 3). Bombing was by far the most frequently used tactic; 306 bombings and attempted bombings represent 71.5% of events. The heavy use of bombing is consistent with observations made respecting tactical trends for both international terrorism world-wide and for terrorism in Canada.⁶ The second most frequently employed tactic was firebombing (13.8%), followed by arson (11.7%). It is interesting to note that of these three major tactics, arson attacks had the highest rate of success (88%), followed by bombings (68.6%), and fire-bombings (59.3%) (see Figure 11).

There was a total of six assassinations and attempted assassinations, all of which were classified as International and Emigré events, dealing with "homeland" issues. Two of the three kidnappings listed in Table III were perpetrated by the FLQ in 1970; the third was a kidnapping attempt by an FLQ cell earlier that year. The death of Pierre Laporte at the hands of his FLQ kidnappers on 17 October 1970, after seven days confinement, is not coded as an assassination - the death, while clearly for political purposes, was as much an outcome of the kidnapping as it was a planned act of assassination.

The two assaults in the events chronologies consisted of a case of shooting against sentries guarding a militia headquarters in Montréal in 1964 (a Domestic and Nationalist/Separatist event), and a shooting incident at the Romanian Consulate in Montréal in 1986 (an International and Emigré event). The lone hostage-taking over the period, an International Emigré event, took place in Ottawa at the Turkish Embassy in 1985; a security guard at the embassy was killed, and a Turkish diplomat injured in the course of the event as he attempted to escape, as previously noted under the discussion of casualties.

An interesting general observation is that there has been an overall consistent proportional use of the tactics of bombing, firebombing and arson over the entire study period; as noted above, bombings are clearly the most often used tactic, followed not so closely by firebombings and then acts of arson (see Figure 4).

Table IVTerrorist Tactics in Canada, 1960-1989

Bombing	306 (71.5%)
Firebombing	59 (13.8%)
Arson	50 (11.7%)
Assassination	6 (1.4%)
Kidnapping	3 (.7%)
Assault	2 (.5%)
Hostage-Taking	1 (.2%)
Hijacking	1 (.2%)

As illustrated in Figure 9, most attempts at attacks are successful. The lowest percentage of successful attacks for an event type is 65%, in Nationalist-Separatist events. The highest rate of success is in Right-Wing events, at 85.7%. The average rate of success across the six event types is 73.3%. It is interesting to note that among the three major tactics utilized, arson leads the group with the highest rate of successful attacks (88%), followed by bombings (68.6%), and fire-bombings, which had a success rate of 59.3% (see Figure 11).

Terrorist Event TypesNationalist/Separatist Terrorism

The most notable aspect of this event type is its almost complete confinement to the province of Québec. This relates to the activities of a number of separatist factions, most notably the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ), in support of the formation of an independent state of Québec. Forty-eight percent of all recorded events of terrorism 1960-1989 occurred in Québec and were Nationalist/Separatist.

Many Nationalist/Separatist events involved bombings or firebombings against government targets (military, postal, and federal, provincial or municipal government targets). However, the most frequent target was business; Canada Post was the second most frequently targeted and was attacked only with explosive devices (usually in the form of bombs placed in mail boxes).

Military facilities were most often attacked using improvised bombs and firebombs (Molotov cocktails). The remaining significant targets were Other Government (Société d'alcools du Québec stores, for example), and Transportation and Political targets. The tactics and targets of this event type are summarised in Figure 26.

The first wave of Nationalist/Separatist terrorism appeared in Québec with 64 incidents in 1963; thereafter it steadily declined to only two events in 1967 (see Figure 27). The second wave exploded in 1968 with 38 incidents and then declined more slowly, culminating in the

October Crisis of 1970. After 1970 the number of attacks dropped to 19 in 1971 and to only two events in 1972. Nationalist/Separatist attacks have been few and far between since then, with the exception of 1980, the year of the Québec referendum, when there were seven events.

The election of a Liberal government in 1960 under Jean Lesage foreshadowed the development of a new nationalist ideology, a process that has come to be known as the "Quiet Revolution." The Lesage government began to introduce modernizing reforms, turning away from traditional social and political structures and establishing a secular educational system which emphasized the physical sciences, business, and social studies. It was in this critical period that the origins of modern separatism can be found, for as one observer commented:

The Quiet Revolution began as an economic phenomenon -
as a demand that Québécois become "maitres chez nous" -
but it became...a new ethnic consciousness that was the
intellectual trigger of the separatist movement.⁷

The formation of a nationalist political party in 1960 signified the birth of a more popular expression of the Québec sovereignty movement. This group, known as the Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale (RIN), developed a vision of a Québec which would become "independent, secular and social democratic".⁸ With the visit of French president Charles de Gaulle in 1960, the RIN began to advocate a strengthening of Québec's relationship with France, on the grounds that the Francophone community "...needed to draw from France if its culture were to flourish."⁹

As the RIN became increasingly active, other independence groups such as the Action socialiste pour l'indépendance du Québec (ASIQ), remained focused on social issues. The combination of nationalism and socialism which was developed by groups such as the RIN and ASIQ was evident in the positions later espoused by an extremist separatist group known as the Front de Libération du Québec, or the FLQ.

After an emotionally-charged campaign, the Québec Liberal Party won a landslide victory in the November 1962 provincial elections on a platform of economic reform and nationalization. Their plans included the nationalization of Québec hydro and other critical provincial industries and resources. Disparaging comments made on November 19 by Donald Gordon, President of Canadian National Railway, set off mass demonstrations throughout the province.¹⁰ The RIN, ASIQ, and francophone student groups in both Québec and Ontario quickly staged demonstrations protesting the "Gordon Affair". These protests resulted in smashed store windows and confrontations with police, becoming the first of many demonstrations which were to turn violent during the 1960's.¹¹ Tactics used by the radicals within the RIN movement gradually began to escalate from the graffiti and mass protests of 1961-62 to the violence of 1963, which followed the official establishment of the FLQ by three former RIN activists.

The prolific debut of the FLQ (34 attacks in 1963) was highly symbolic - being described

as an attack on "symbols of colonialism" - and was primarily aimed at government and military targets. But after this flamboyant start FLQ activity began to decline with the number of incidents falling to seven in 1966, and two in 1967. This decline has been attributed to several factors. First, two fatalities resulting from FLQ actions - the accidental deaths of a 65 year-old secretary in the Lagrenade bombing, and of a 16 year-old activist who was assigned to deliver an FLQ bomb to a Dominion Textiles plant - shook the resolve of the chief FLQ bomb-maker, and resulted in the disintegration in August 1966 of the seemingly prolific FLQ "Action Network".¹² Second, and possibly more important, the police had stepped up security measures, and began to make large-scale arrests and to infiltrate the FLQ movement in preparation for Canada's centennial. Thirdly, there was a decline in popular unrest, which has been attributed to the economic revival occasioned by the opening of Expo '67 in Montréal.¹³ For these reasons perhaps, the centennial year of 1967 was a surprisingly quiet one where separatist violence and demonstrations were concerned. But in spite of an outward appearance of calm, the political situation in Québec remained potentially explosive. On July 24, while on a visit to Québec, French President Charles de Gaulle shouted the political slogan of the separatist movement: "Vive le Québec libre!".

By 1966 the FLQ's concentration on symbols of "colonialism" had begun to change. In that year, the Liberal government suffered an unexpected defeat at the hands of the Union Nationale, and the Liberals' programme of reforms slowed. The incidence of strikes and labour-related violence began to rise, just as - interestingly - the frequency of separatist terrorism was on the decline (see Figure 21). The hiatus was short-lived. The socialist orientation of some FLQ cells, and rising labour strife, led to separatist participation in labour disturbances. Thus, the FLQ entered into what Laurendeau calls "the period of defence of the workers", a shift attributed by him to the growing influence within the FLQ of Pierre Vallières and Charles Gagnon. Special editions of the FLQ publication "La Cagnée" were designed specifically to appeal to Québec workers, and firms engaged in labour disputes became regular targets for FLQ bombs. This shift in targeting was plainly evident in 1968 (see Figure 27).

The increasing violence in Québec also seemed to reflect a global increase in revolution and violent unrest. Successful revolutions in Cuba and Algeria undoubtedly created an atmosphere which strengthened the resolve of the FLQ activists. Castro's revolution in Cuba, culminating in 1959, was also an important factor in the decision of a small group of activists to turn to violence. Marxism and the Cuban example influenced the ideology of some cells of the FLQ, which not only strove to achieve a political revolution, but a social one as well. Georges Shoeters, one of the three FLQ founders, had spent time in Cuba and had met both Castro and Guevara.

The original FLQ flag was a reflection of these international influences, printed in Cuban colours and based on an Algerian design. The five pointed star in the middle represented "the coming of socialism to the five continents"¹⁴

One example of the FLQ's adoption of new causes was its promotion of opposition to American policy in Vietnam. Bombs were placed at the United States Consulate in Montréal in

May 1965,¹⁵ coinciding with a public protest outside the Consulate. In another incident in July 1965, police reported that they had intercepted FLQ members who, they stated, were planning to attack a military base at La Macaza.¹⁶ The Bomarc missiles deployed there had been the target of vocal protests by peace activists. In 1968, large student demonstrations took place in Montréal, both in support of Québec independence and as protests against American involvement in the war in Vietnam. Popular demonstrations such as these provided an additional forum for radical separatist activity. The ferment in many Western countries in 1968 was echoed in Québec, and again the FLQ sought to capitalize on the unrest. The FLQ openly declared their solidarity with the Black Power movement in the United States, and renewed their contacts with Latin American and Vietnamese revolutionary groups through a Montréal peace conference that focused on the issue of the war in Vietnam.¹⁷ The FLQ also attempted to broaden its base of support by espousing civil rights issues.

However, although international influences may have had a number of impacts on the development of the FLQ movement, domestic considerations were clearly preeminent in determining the directions it took. From 1963 to 1973, a total of 121 incidents of collective non-terrorist violence occurred in Québec¹⁸, and in several of these incidents FLQ involvement was suspected. Clearly, the extent of public discontent during the 1960s provided the FLQ with a more receptive environment for the radical activity and violence which they advocated. In the midst of all of this came the first trial of suspected FLQ leaders and theorists, Pierre Vallières and Charles Gagnon.

During the trial, Vallières published his bestseller White Niggers of America, in which he portrayed FLQ members as participants in the global revolution, who must "follow the example of our brothers in the Black ghettos of the United States and undertake a decisive struggle."¹⁹ The subsequent conviction of Vallières and Gagnon swelled the ranks of those viewing the two activist leaders as illegally-held "political prisoners". As one FLQ activist stated:

They acquired a prestige that now benefits the whole movement...In 1966 they were regarded as two assassins. In 1970 they are regarded as two guys who were imprisoned without justification and tried for their political views.²⁰

The Centennial hiatus in political unrest in Québec was short-lived, as became evident on 24 June 1968, during a parade celebrating Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day. A federal election was to be held on the following day, and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was attending the Québec celebrations. Trudeau had recently come under attack for comments made during his "One Canada, One Nation" campaign, when he had accused separatists of being "bearers of hatred". In response, the RIN and other separatist factions staged a counter-demonstration at the Saint-Jean-Baptiste parade and the resulting riots left 250 people injured and resulted in the arrest of 292 demonstrators.²¹ On June 25, 1968, one day after the bloody events of Saint-Jean-Baptiste, a majority government headed by Trudeau was returned to the House of Commons.

The fall of 1968 was a time of political tension and eruptions throughout the province. The steadily increasing strength of the separatist movement in Québec took concrete form with the formation of the Parti Québécois (PQ), led by former Liberal Party member René Lévesque. The PQ united the Ralliement nationale and the Mouvement souveraineté-association; the dissolution of the RIN only ten days after the formation of the PQ left the Parti Québécois as the sole representative of the "National Front of Québec".²² In October, political tensions manifested themselves in large student demonstrations, strikes, and sit-ins in government offices. Separatist demands for unilingual French-language education additionally began to provoke increasing conflict with non-francophones and immigrants wanting to be educated in English or to maintain their own mother language.

The proposal of Bill 63 in October 1969 by the Union Nationale government of Québec caused massive protests. The legislation, that would have allowed parents to choose the language of education for their children, sparked what one author described as the "longest series of street demonstrations ever organized in Quebec".²³ The issue of mandatory French-language education had become a focal point of the nationalist struggle in Québec.

The demonstrations held throughout the fall of 1969 severely taxed the resources of the Montréal Police Department. In a November 12 report to the city council, the Police Director cited 21 demonstrations which had been held since October 1, noting:

...demonstrations have increased both in frequency and in the number of participants involved...[and have been] accompanied increasingly by violence.²⁴

The letter concluded with a request that demonstrations be banned for a period of thirty days. In response to the unprecedented scale of social unrest and the police recommendation, the Montréal city council passed bylaw 3926, forbidding demonstrations and public meetings within the city on the grounds that they would "endanger public safety, peace and order."²⁵ These restrictions met with stiff resistance and criticism from labour and women's groups, unrelated to the FLQ.

As noted, the FLQ was able successfully to capitalize on the civil unrest that marked the last years of the 1960s, and from a low of two events in 1967 rebounded with 38 attacks in 1968, and with 36 and 33 incidents in 1969 and 1970 respectively. This was also the period of the FLQ "super-bombs", devices comprising large quantities of dynamite whose lethality was epitomized by the bombing of the Montréal Stock Exchange (13 February 1969), in which 27 persons were injured. Super-bombs were not the only tactical developments in this period. External influences were again evident in a change of FLQ tactics at the end of the 1960's. Globally, a number of groups had turned their hands to hostage-taking, and their early successes probably inspired two abortive hostage-taking conspiracies early in 1970 and plans for the eventual kidnapping by two FLQ cells of James Cross and Pierre Laporte, creating the 1970 October Crisis.²⁶

The provincial elections in the spring of 1970 produced a temporary lull in FLQ activity. When the ballots were counted, the Liberals under Robert Bourassa had achieved 45.4% of the popular vote, while the Parti Québécois was second with 23.1%. In spite of the percentage of support attained by the PQ, the seat distribution produced only seven PQ seats in the National Assembly.²⁷ The electoral defeat of the PQ was followed by a revival in FLQ activity, in the form of a bombing campaign that lasted through the summer. This rash of bombings, coupled with an extension of the range of FLQ actions to include targets in Ottawa, heightened the federal government assessment of the seriousness of the Québec situation.²⁸

On October 5, 1970, the situation was significantly altered with the abduction of British Trade Commissioner James Cross. On October 10, the Québec Minister of Employment and Immigration, Pierre Laporte, was abducted. This kidnapping was followed by the October 16 request of Québec Premier Robert Bourassa for federal and military assistance to combat "a concerted effort to intimidate and overthrow the government...through insurrection."²⁹ The National Defence Act³⁰ was invoked at 12:45 p.m. on October 15, moving the Army into Québec to assist police forces at the request of the Québec Justice Minister. At 4 a.m. on October 16, the federal government then invoked the War Measures Act³¹.

Under the War Measures Act, the FLQ was declared an unlawful association, and suspected members could be arrested without a warrant and detained for twenty-one days without being charged. Five hundred arrests were made, mainly of political activists belonging to the PQ, labour unions, student organizations and nationalist groups.³² The murder of Pierre Laporte on October 17 effectively nullified any sympathy for the FLQ which the government crackdown might have stimulated initially.³³ The location of James Cross and his captors was discovered on December 3, and surrounded by police. Negotiations resulted in the release of Cross and the granting of safe passage to Cuba for his kidnappers.

The trials that followed the October Crisis resulted in the convictions of twenty FLQ members. Despite attempts to reorganize, the FLQ never regained the momentum of previous years. From 33 events in 1970, the number of terrorist attacks dropped to 19 in 1971 and then to 2 events in 1972, and there was to be no FLQist or related Nationalist/Separatist terrorism for almost a decade. The marked drop in FLQ activity after 1971 may also be partially attributed to the loss of the leadership of Pierre Vallières, who had renounced the use of violence on December 13 and joined the Parti Québécois. The majority of remaining FLQ activists were reported to have followed the example of Vallières and abandoned the armed struggle.³⁴

Nationalist/Separatist terrorism did not reappear in Québec until 1980, when the long-awaited referendum on sovereignty-association was held. Separatist bombings once again returned to Montréal during the months preceding the vote. Pro-Canada billboards and militia armouries were the major targets.³⁵ The referendum was eventually defeated, with 59.5% of the populace rejecting the proposal.³⁶

Following the referendum, the concern which became most prevalent in Québec was the language issue. Since its inception, the Québec Language Charter of 1977 (Bill 101) has been

an emotive issue for the province, and at times also for Canadians as a whole. In 1986, Section 58 of the Bill, which made French-only signs mandatory, was declared unconstitutional by the Québec Court of Appeal. This sparked a recurrence of Nationalist/Separatist violence, with several incidents of vandalism, threats and firebombings committed against stores which displayed bilingual signs in Montréal.³⁷ But other than the sporadic and isolated outbreaks just discussed, there has been no large-scale manifestation of province-wide civil unrest even remotely approaching the levels of violence experienced from 1963 through 1972.

Religious Terrorism

The most notable feature of terrorist violence in British Columbia from 1960 to 1989 is the domination of the Religious event type -- of the 163 terrorist events in British Columbia over the study period, 87.7% were religiously-motivated. These figures reflect the campaign of arson and bombings by radical Sons of Freedom (SOF or Freedomite) Doukhobors which had begun forty years earlier. Acts of violence were directed mainly against hydro and rail transportation facilities, and the personal or communal property of elements of the Doukhobor community which opposed the Freedomites' actions (see Figure 25).

While many members of the Doukhobor community shared concerns over the fate of their community in a modern world, the Sons of Freedom represented only a small proportion of the overall community. The Doukhobors in Canada may be separated into three main groups. The largest segment is the Orthodox Doukhobors, who form the Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ (USCC). The second group is the Independent Doukhobors, who renounce the USCC in favour of the use of private property and a greater degree of assimilation into Canadian society. The third group comprises the Sons of Freedom, who cling to the ideal of Doukhoborism as an exclusive, messianic religion, and who wrongly became associated in the public mind with the community as a whole. Even within this group it was only a minority that used acts of destruction to battle absorption into Canadian society. The core activists in the Sons of Freedom group, as former BC Attorney-General Robert Bonner pointed out,

... numbered no more than eight hundred, less than a third of the twenty-five hundred people who identified themselves as Sons of Freedom and less than a twentieth of the whole Doukhobor population of Canada.³⁸

Of these eight hundred members, the majority confined their actions to nude demonstrations and the destruction of their own possessions, and the number of SOF members who committed significant acts of violence against governmental and commercial institutions probably amounted to about two hundred.³⁹

Although the "black work"⁴⁰ of terrorism was often committed by SOF members in what they saw as an attempt to preserve the purity of the Doukhobor culture against the encroachments of modern society, the pacifist majority of the community disavowed their actions. In fact, in

1947 the Sons of Freedom were officially expelled from the USCC for their use and advocacy of violence.⁴¹ Nevertheless, the motives of Religious terrorism in British Columbia remain rooted in the grievances felt by Canadian Doukhobors, and any understanding of the origins of these attacks necessitates a brief examination of the history of the Doukhobor movement in Canada.

The Doukhobor community is a pacifist Christian religious sect, originating in Russia. Doukhobors first emigrated to Canada in 1899. Their beliefs centre on a condemnation and rejection of material possessions associated with "modern" life, and are reflected in

... a consistent attempt by Doukhobors, as individuals and as a community, to withdraw from the religious, moral, economic, and political systems both of Tsarist and communist Russia and of capitalist democratic Canada.⁴²

The central tenet of Doukhobor belief is the rejection of temporal authority in favour of the divine spirit, which they believe lies within each individual. It was this renunciation of external control and oversight by government which brought the Doukhobors into conflict with Russian authorities, and forced their emigration from the Caucasus to Western Canada.⁴³

There were several major disputes contributing to the development of conflict between the Doukhobor community and Canadian authorities. Land ownership was the oldest grievance which existed between the community and the government. A general rejection of worldly authority and individual ownership led to a refusal to register their homesteads. Although it had originally been agreed that the land could be registered under the name of the community and that the oath was not a requirement for ownership of land, in 1906 the new provincial Minister of the Interior announced that the previous concessions did not constitute a "binding agreement". Property belonging to Doukhobors who refused to swear an oath of allegiance and register individually was repossessed and sold, forcing the community to move from Saskatchewan to British Columbia. However, once the community was re-established in the Kootenay valley, many of the same problems were encountered.⁴⁴

In reaction to continuing assimilation of Doukhobors after the Second World War, acts of violence by the members of the Sons of Freedom increased in frequency, and explosives began to be used. In 1953, the entire community of Krestova was destroyed. The escalation of violence, coupled with a change in provincial administration, greatly changed the situation of the Doukhobor community in British Columbia. The election of a Social Credit government under Premier W.A.C. Bennett in 1952 was a significant turning point for relations between the Doukhobor community and the provincial government. Bennett was determined to take a forceful stand on the "Doukhobor Problem",⁴⁵ and quickly put an end to attempts by the previous administration to negotiate with the Sons of Freedom, thus making the provincial government the target of further SOF violence.

In 1960, the land issue resurfaced as a major additional source of friction between the

Doukhobor community and the government. The loss of their lands in 1907 (Saskatchewan) and 1939 (British Columbia) was a major grievance of the Doukhobor community. In 1960, the USCC finally began negotiations to buy back the confiscated lands from the BC Land Settlement Board. The Sons of Freedom remained bitterly opposed to this move. This sparked a dramatic increase in the intensity of Sons of Freedom attacks against both the provincial government and USCC Doukhobors, in what many viewed as a "desperate last-ditch effort against a process of inevitable change".⁴⁶

The BC Land Settlement Board, public schools, Canadian Pacific Rail track, West Kootenay Power and Light Company poles and property, Inland Natural Gas, and BC Hydro became major targets of SOF attacks in the 1960s. Acts of firebombing and arson against these targets were few; such acts were generally reserved for the property of other Doukhobors, and bombing was by far the most frequently used tactic against government and business targets (see Figure 25). Although the SOF attacks occurred on a large scale and inflicted fairly large amounts of damage in terms of dollars, the Freedomites did not target persons, whether the perceived enemy was within or outside the Doukhobor community.

Authorities met with little success in the discovery and prosecution of those involved in the terrorist acts. However, in 1962 one SOF member suddenly confessed to his participation in numerous acts of arson and bombing. This led to mass confessions and the arrests of 126 Sons of Freedom members⁴⁷. Those arrested claimed that they confessed due to a prophecy which foretold their "migration through the prisons"⁴⁸; however, some were later acquitted due to the withdrawal of their confessions. The growing number of Doukhobors under detention for various crimes led to the construction of Stony Mountain Prison at Agassiz, a special segregated institution for Doukhobor offenders. The prison served as a magnet for Sons of Freedom protests, which culminated in a mass march of Sons of Freedom members from their isolated communities of Krestova and Brilliant through Vancouver to the Agassiz prison in 1962. The march brought many Sons of Freedom members into contact with non-Doukhobor communities.

This period of exposure to the outside world has been viewed as marking the "end of an era" for SOF violence. The assertion is supported by there having been only six incidents of SOF terrorism from 1963 to 1970. That was a dramatic decline in SOF violence since its apogee in 1961, when 52 incidents took place; indeed, SOF violence dropped from 45 events in the following year, 1962, to 1 event in each year from 1963 to 1965, and to no events in 1966 through 1968 (see Figure 21). Despite this marked and sudden decline in depredations, predictions of the complete disappearance of SOF extremist violence⁴⁹ have not been borne out. Thirty-two Sons of Freedom attacks in the Kootenay Valley have been recorded in sporadic recurrences of arson and bombing over the past two decades (see Figure 21). The tactics used and targets selected in this more recent series of events are identical to those used in the earlier SOF campaigns⁵⁰.

Emigré Terrorism

A total of 36 Emigré events took place over the study period, tending to occur in brief spates and to relate to specific foreign issues (see Figures 21 and 22). Excluding a large number (18) of Left-Wing events in 1968, Emigré events account for the lion's share of International level events. Emigré terrorist violence for the most part has been directed at diplomatic targets, with bombing being the preferred tactic; it is significant that, of six assassinations and attempted assassinations, all were associated with Emigré causes, three being directed against diplomatic targets, two against media targets, and one against a private citizen (see Figure 28).

Anti-Castro Movements: The Cuban revolution was a major source of political turmoil in the Western hemisphere during the 1960s. The installation of the Castro government led to the swift exodus of thousands of Cubans who opposed the new government, or who had been linked to the old Batista regime.⁵¹ This Cuban emigré population was mainly concentrated in the United States, and was "characterized by intense militancy and support for and participation in military activities against Castro"⁵², such as support for the Bay of Pigs invasion of April 1961. After the failure of the Bay of Pigs, the Revolutionary Council, which had previously coordinated exile activity, disintegrated, and Castro effectively eliminated guerrilla activity on the island itself. Cuban emigré extremists then resorted to attacks upon the Cuban regime outside of Cuba.

It was at this time that a number of Cuban exile groups began to attack Cuban targets inside Canada. The first wave of Emigré terrorism took place from 1964 to 1967 against Cuban interests and involved five events. Although the Canadian Cuban community was not large, "the lack of Cuban diplomatic missions in the United States (outside the United Nations) tended to encourage anti-Castro extremists in America to look northward."⁵³ The first attack, an attempted bombing of a Cuban ship docked in Montréal, occurred on August 9, 1964. Subsequent bombings or attempted bombings of the Cuban Embassy (2 events), an auction-house dealing in Cuban goods, and of the Cuban Trade Commission, were all claimed by the Cuban Nationalist Organization, an exile group operating out of New York and Miami.⁵⁴ The actions of the Cuban Nationalist Organization could have been motivated, in addition to opposition to the Castro government, by the fact that, in contrast with the United States, Canada did not sever all relations with Cuba after the revolution. Thus, anti-Castro Cubans have also attacked Canadian targets; for example, the Canadian Consulate and tourist office in New York were bombed in 1968.⁵⁵

There was a second series of attacks against Cuban diplomats, the Trade Commission in Montréal, the Cuban Embassy and a business that traded with the Cuban government during 1971 and 1972. Two bomb attacks against the Cuban Consulate in Montréal early and late in 1980 were the last events against Cuban interests in the study period. The cessation of Cuban terrorist activity in Canada after 1980 in part may be attributed to the easing of tensions facilitated by the 1978 resumption of dialogue between the exile community and the Cuban government; doubtless it was also a function of time, and of exiled Cubans developing roots outside Cuba and a stake

in the societies in which they lived. Effective policing in both the United States and Canada facilitated this process.

Yugoslavian Issues: Croatian emigré groups began attacking Yugoslavian interests world-wide in 1965. These groups alleged that the Communist regime of President Tito had systematically persecuted Croats since the Second World War, and that Croats were forced to utilize terrorism in order to achieve the establishment of an independent Croatian state separate from Yugoslavia.⁵⁶ Outside Yugoslavia, Serbian groups have been less vociferous than Croatian ones, and their activities have attracted far less attention. Nonetheless, one of them - Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO) - may have been implicated in several anti-Yugoslavian attacks in North America. The first anti-Yugoslav attack in Canada occurred on November 27, 1965, when the Yugoslavian Consulate in Toronto was bombed. Subsequently, on the 21st anniversary of President Tito's rule on 29 January, 1967, both the Yugoslavian Embassy in Ottawa and the Toronto Consulate were bombed; attacks also occurred simultaneously at Yugoslavian Consulates in four cities in the United States. There have been no attacks by Yugoslavian emigré groups in Canada since 1977 when a man of Yugoslavian origin was assassinated in Vancouver, although some violence related to Yugoslavian issues and emigré communities did occur in 1979.⁵⁷

Middle East Conflicts: Arab defeat in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War resulted in a campaign of international terrorism which continues to have severe effects on, and repercussions for, many nations.⁵⁸ In an attempt to draw attention to the issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict, Arab terrorist groups (primarily Palestinian groups) perpetrated hijackings, hostage-takings, and bombings world-wide. In Canada, violence related to the Arab-Israeli conflict was limited to two attempted letter-bomb attacks on Israeli diplomats in 1972, and a similar attempt directed at a Canadian business person in 1973. Closely but not directly related to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Lebanese civil war was brought to Canadian public attention in a dramatic way in April 1989 when a Lebanese-Canadian hijacked a bus from Montréal to Parliament Hill.⁵⁹

The recurring conflict in the Middle East over Arab-Israeli issues, and a concern over perceived anti-semitism also spawned the creation of several Jewish organizations that operate to defend Israeli and Jewish interests, such as the Jewish Defence League (JDL). The activities of the JDL have reportedly included "...bombings, murders, and firebombings against persons, organizations, or other entities deemed to be anti-Semitic or supportive of activities thought to be counter to the interests of the State of Israel."⁶⁰ Although the Canadian branch of the JDL has disavowed violence, a breakaway faction of the Canadian JDL claimed responsibility for the 1971 firebombing of Aeroflot Soviet Airlines offices in Montréal in protest at the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. In 1976, a Canadian JDL leader was convicted for the bombing of the residence of the leader of the Western Guard Party, in reaction to the allegedly anti-Semitic views of the Party.⁶¹ Although the conflict in the Middle East has continued unresolved, Canada has been relatively free from the spill-over effects of Middle East terrorism which have afflicted the citizens of many other nations outside the region, especially in Europe.

The period stretching from 1974 through 1979 was relatively quiet, both in terms of Emigré events (with only three Emigré events taking place) and generally. International terrorism resurfaced in Canada in the 1980s, though, and was to assume a relatively violent face. The first set of issues on the terrorist agenda were the grievances of expatriate Armenians against the Turkish government.

Armenian Issues: The motives behind Armenian terrorism date back to the First World War. Many persons of Armenian background contend that large numbers of their people died at the hands of the Turks during the War, terming the events the "Armenian genocide". The suggestion is that a "planned and systemic extermination of the Armenian people by the Turkish authorities" was attempted because Armenians had refused to cooperate in the war effort against Russia, and indeed had been aiding the enemy.⁶² The Turkish government has always claimed there was no systematic killing, and that Armenian casualties occurred in the course of the war as a result of famines, epidemics, and a guerrilla war which the Armenians "treacherously" conducted against the Turks.⁶³

While continued efforts of Armenian political organizations to obtain international recognition met with little success, growing frustration contributed to a "national reawakening" of the dispersed population in the early 1970s.⁶⁴ This renewed nationalism, in its extreme form, materialised in Armenian groups dedicated to violent struggle. The two major terrorist organizations, the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG) and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), were both founded in 1975, and soon initiated a series of terrorist attacks against Turkish targets worldwide.⁶⁵

Armenian terrorism first afflicted Canada on 5 January 1982 when a newspaper box was bombed in Toronto, and then on 13 January 1982, with the bombing of the offices of the Turkish Honourary Consul in Toronto. That same year Canada witnessed an attempted assassination, and a successful assassination, of Turkish embassy officials in Ottawa in separate attacks in April and August. The assassination in August of a Turkish military attaché was claimed by the JCAG; ASALA claimed responsibility for all the other acts, including another event in May 1982 when the Swiss Air offices in Montréal were bombed in retaliation for the arrest of an Armenian in Switzerland on charges of murder.

The use of Canada as a venue for terrorism coincided with attempts by ASALA members to extort monies from members of the Canadian-Armenian community to support their efforts. Shortly after the house of one Toronto extortion victim was firebombed by ASALA in 1982, another victim who had been threatened by extremists contacted police, resulting in the arrest of four Armenians. Soon after the Toronto arrests, ASALA issued a warning demanding the release of "Armenian political prisoners", specifically naming the four Armenians arrested in Canada, and threatening reprisals if the Canadian government refused to comply.⁶⁶ Twelve days later, a bomb was placed at an Air Canada terminal in Los Angeles, causing the Department of External Affairs to issue a warning to all Canadian diplomats and businesses abroad.⁶⁷

However, other than the Los Angeles bombing, Canada (as itself a target) has largely been spared the levels of Armenian terrorism experienced by other Western nations (notably Switzerland and France).

In Canada, probably the most spectacular Armenian terrorist event occurred on 12 March 1985 when three armed gunmen claiming to represent the Armenian Revolutionary Army (possibly a splinter group of the JCAG) entered the Turkish embassy compound in Ottawa. The embassy security guard was killed in the assault, and the ambassador injured himself while escaping by jumping from the second floor of the embassy building. The three gunmen eventually gave themselves up and were arrested after a four-hour siege during which 11 hostages were held; they were sentenced in 1986 to 25 years in prison on a conviction for first degree murder.

In total, six of the 13 international terrorist events which have occurred in Canada since 1982 can be attributed to Armenian groups, none of which involved acts against Canadian targets.⁶⁸

Sikh Issues: While Armenian organizations slipped from the forefront in the mid-eighties, another emigré cause surfaced in Canada -- that of members of the Sikh religion seeking to form a separate state of "Khalistan" in north-western India. Elements of the Sikh community in India and abroad accuse the Indian government of enforcing a policy of "official repression".⁶⁹ Conflict between Sikh separatists and Indian authorities, and violence in general in the Punjab, often has been intense and bloody over the last decade. The increase in Sikh militancy all over the world in the last decade can be attributed largely to a single event: the storming by Indian troops of the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar on 5 June 1984.

Although there were a number of incidents of intra-group and demonstration-related violence in Canada in the early 1980s,⁷⁰ the invasion of the sacred Golden Temple was a catalytic event which provoked massive demonstrations by the Canadian Sikh community. This included minor attacks on the Indian Consulates in Toronto and Vancouver, and an assault on the acting Indian High Commissioner in Winnipeg.⁷¹ The assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards on October 31, 1984, set off a wave of violence across northern India against the Sikh community. Taken together, these events served to encourage extremist elements among Canadian Sikhs.⁷² The first appearance of Sikh terrorism in Canada occurred in 1986, when four Canadian Sikhs attempted to assassinate a visiting Punjabi Cabinet Minister on Vancouver Island, B.C.

Two years after the attempted assassination on Vancouver Island, the editor of a Canadian Punjabi-language newspaper, who opposed the use of violence in the Khalistan struggle, was the victim of another murder attempt.⁷³ In December 1986, two Canadian Sikhs were arrested for conspiring to place a bomb aboard an Air India flight departing from New York, and were subsequently convicted.⁷⁴ There has been much speculation that the 23 June 1985 downing of an Air India flight (Toronto-Montréal-London) off the coast of Ireland, and the contemporaneous bombing at Narita airport, Japan, were the work of Sikh extremists; investigations by Canadian authorities are continuing in the first case, and a former BC resident was recently convicted of

manslaughter relating to the Narita incident.⁷⁵ Spokespersons for various factions, representing the majority of the Sikh community, have denounced the use of violence, and only one further incident occurred between mid-1986 and the end of the decade.

Left-Wing Terrorism

Just over one third of International events in the study period were Left-Wing incidents. By contrast, on the domestic front Left-Wing incidents comprised a meagre 2% (6 events) of all attacks. Apart from 18 events in 1968 and five events in 1983 (see Figure 21), the incidence of Left-Wing terrorism has been sporadic. The business target category is by far the most common for Left-Wing events, as one might expect given the ideological predisposition of the radical left; bombing was the most common tactic employed, followed not too closely by firebombing (see Figure 30). In contrast with Europe, Left-Wing groups in Canada have never taken recourse to hostage-taking or assassination.

As noted earlier, the 1960s were a time of significant domestic political upheaval in the United States, which had become embroiled in an increasingly unpopular war in Vietnam. Some of the social and political tensions evident in the United States were soon reflected in Canada. Violence associated with resistance to the war in Vietnam first began in Canada in January 1965, when two United States Air Force jets being overhauled in Edmonton were destroyed by dynamite explosions.⁷⁶ In May of the same year, the United States Consulate in Montréal was bombed by the FLQ as a "protest against United States policy in Vietnam".⁷⁷

Numerous violent public demonstrations by Canadians erupted throughout 1968 along with peaceful forms of protest against the Vietnam War.⁷⁸ The United States Consulate in Montréal was the target of a second bombing on May 24, 1968.⁷⁹ As protests escalated, targets of terrorist violence expanded to include the Toronto residences of thirteen executives of Hawker Siddeley and its subsidiary, de Havilland, which were bombed on September 24.⁸⁰ Executives of the Montreal-based United Aircraft Company were victims of similar attacks a few days later. The two firms supplied aircraft and defence matériel to the United States. Anonymous letters received shortly after the bombings accused the companies of "active complicity in America's war against the Vietnamese people",⁸¹ and threatened further action if they did not cease operations. Local police believed that the bombings were the work of a loosely-knit Canadian group opposed to the war in Vietnam. A bombing attempt against National Defence Headquarters in 1975 was reminiscent of the left-wing activism of the late 1960s, being attributed to the Weather Underground.

More anti-US violence surfaced in the 1980s in Canada. Protest over Canadian cooperation in United States military programmes that involved nuclear weapons focused at one point over the issue of testing of the United States "Cruise" missile over Canadian territory.⁸² The Litton Industries plant in Toronto, which manufactured components for part of the missile's guidance system, was the centre of frequent demonstrations and protests by the peace movement. The plant was bombed on 14 October 1982 by Direct Action members; 10 persons were injured and

extensive damage was caused to the plant.⁸³

The "piggybacking" strategy discussed early in this report has also been associated with other than military issues. Thus, for example, concerns over the preservation of wild areas and other environmental issues⁸⁴ were fused in a long-running protest over the building of a BC Hydro transmission line in the early 1980s. When peaceful demonstrations and other political action failed to block construction of the line, Direct Action bombed the Dunsmuir substation on 31 May 1982, causing extensive damage.⁸⁵ Members of the group (also called the "Squamish Five") were later convicted of the Litton and Dunsmuir bombings, and were sentenced to various terms in prison. The group had a considerably wider agenda - "resistance politics" and the destruction of "imperialism" - than the issues connected with individual attacks, and its activities disturbed peaceable activists. The latter objected not only to its violent methods, but also to its expropriation of a term, direct action, used by activists to connote people's attempts to acquire control over their own lives (through such endeavours as the formation of food cooperatives).

The last Left-Wing event recorded in the study period was the firebombing in 1986 of a post office in Cedar, B.C., which the bombers alleged was being used to funnel monies to support the Contras in Nicaragua. The act was claimed by "Direct Action", in an apparent attempt by those responsible to resurrect the name used by the Squamish Five in earlier years.

Single Issue Terrorism

The range of targets of Single Issue terrorism is broad, as might be expected, given that the issue frequently defines the target, and that there exists an extremely wide potential selection of issues to which activists may attach themselves. There were 10 events of Single Issue terrorism over the study period -- one event in 1969, seven from 1981 through 1983, and two events in 1989 (see Figure 21). While the most common target of Single Issue terrorists was business (five events), other target categories were education (two events), diplomatic, medical, and political (see Figure 24). Bombing, firebombing, and arson were the tactics employed in these events.

Female members of Direct Action were involved along with radical feminists in the 1982 firebombing of three Red Hot Video outlets in B.C., which had been under intense criticism from women's groups for their distribution of "pornographic" materials. The acts were claimed under the name, "Wimmins Fire Brigade".

A fairly frequent source of protest, and more occasionally of extremist violence in recent years, has been animal rights issues. Major problems addressed by animal rights activists in the past have included the use of animals in laboratory testing and research, fur sales, and entertainment, and inhumane conditions in factory farming.

The rise of extremist animal rights groups first began in Britain, with the formation of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) in 1973. The ALF quickly spread, opening branches in Canada, Australia, Sweden, Germany and the United States. Actions undertaken by ALF factions

typically involve vandalism or arson against meat markets, furriers or other likely targets, as well as threats of violence and theft ("liberation") of animals from research laboratories⁸⁶. Another, more radical group identifying itself as the Animal Rights Militia (ARM), has claimed responsibility for mailing letter bombs to the British Prime Minister and other political figures in 1983, as well as to the offices of the Canadian High Commission in London.⁸⁷

Animal rights militancy first appeared in Canada in 1981, with threats, vandalism, and a firebombing committed against an animal shelter at the University of British Columbia. Canadian ALF militants have since claimed responsibility for a number of acts directed against animal research centres, government offices, meat packers and restaurants during the 1980s. The latest examples of this type of activity were two attacks claimed in the name of the ALF, against Vancouver area stores on 24 April 1989, to commemorate "World Laboratory Animals Day".

Right-Wing Terrorism

Although extremist right-wing groups in Canada originated in the inter-war period, three-quarters of the organizations which have been active in recent years were established in the 1970s and the 1980s.⁸⁸ During this period there was a sharp increase in race-related violence and vandalism across the country. Although the majority of the radical right groups were located in Ontario, Barrett noted that British Columbia and Alberta both had "...fairly extensive right-wing activity, even more so than reflected in the number of organizations".⁸⁹ This may account for the largest proportion of Right-Wing events and excluded events having taken place in British Columbia.⁹⁰

Barrett reported that the radical right focuses on a wide range of issues, such as white supremacy, anti-Semitism, anti-Communism, anti-immigration, and anti-homosexuality.⁹¹ These orientations are reflected in the targets selected in Right-Wing events, which have included a government immigration centre, a mosque, and members of visible minorities (see Figure 29).⁹² It has been suggested that in spite of the decline in right-wing extremism in recent years, there is clear potential for further violence of this type in Canada.⁹³

Summary

Just as global patterns of international terrorism demonstrate a kaleidoscopic variety of groups, tactics, and targets,⁹⁴ so international terrorism in Canada has been episodic and varied. External events, such as the Vietnam War or the attack on the Golden Temple, are reflected in unrest and violence in Canada, but typically of a surge rather than a sustained nature. Thus, terrorist violence in Canada which is associated with emigré causes is usually temporally related to campaigns taking place elsewhere in the world, normally with a small time lag. But as terrorism arising from one cause or homeland issue waned, it has tended to be replaced by a new variety.

Although international events have comprised just 15% of all incidents of terrorism in Canada between 1960 and 1985 (a ratio probably not dissimilar to that experienced by other Western countries, such as Germany), their proportion rose considerably in and after 1982. Thus it is likely, as the 1987 report of the Special Senate Committee on Terrorism and the Public Safety suggested, that international terrorism will be a major source of terrorist incidents in Canada for the foreseeable future.⁹⁵ However, it is also of note that, in absolute terms, the number of international incidents occurring in Canada has fallen in each decade. While coding and other changes in the US State Department database make long-term comparison difficult, the 1990 State Department report drew encouragement from a recent abatement in global international terrorism.⁹⁶ Again making allowances for the difficulties of cross-national comparison, it would appear that in terms of the incidence of international terrorism within industrialized nations, Canada has been relatively fortunate during the past three decades.⁹⁷

Despite the growth in the profile of international terrorism in Canada in the 1980s, over three-quarters of all incidents remained domestic ones (they comprised 85.5% of all events over the total period). Canada has been less fortunate in its experience of the domestic variant of terrorism than the international one, but still has experienced relatively less domestic terrorism (in terms both of incidence and lethality) than a number of other Western countries. Italy, for example, experienced 14,599 incidents (almost all domestic), and 419 deaths between 1969 and 1987; in 1986 alone, the German police recorded 318 "terrorist crimes"; and approximately 800 people were killed by terrorists in Spain between 1968 and 1989.⁹⁸ While there has been considerable tactical consistency in the domestic events in Canada over the three decades studied, there has also been a general downward pattern in the incidence of terrorism. This decline in the number of domestic incidents, from 246 in the 1960s to 56 in the 1980s, reflected the curtailment of the activities of the two most active terrorist movements - Nationalist/Separatist violence of the FLQ and related factions, centred in Québec, and Religious terrorism carried out in British Columbia by Freedomites.

There were however recurrences of these two predominant kinds of domestic events. Nationalist/Separatist terrorism resurfaced in 1980, as well as later that decade, and Religious terrorism reappeared in the late-1970s through to the mid-1980s in British Columbia. While the violence during these later periods was characteristic in terms of tactics employed and targets selected, it was of a much lesser intensity in terms of numbers of events than that witnessed

during the major campaigns of the 1960s. Scatterings of Right-Wing, Left-Wing, and Single Issue events accounted for the remainder of domestic terrorism over the last two decades of the study period.

It is indeed difficult to predict reliably when and where members of groups or movements may choose to employ violence to achieve political goals, what tactics they will adopt, and which targets they will select. Examination of the tables and graphs in this report will indicate the difficulty of prediction - the upsurge of the early-1980s (51 events) reversed the quiescence of the mid-1970s (eight events) - and past experience indicates that as new issues arise, both domestically and internationally, some may contain the seeds of extremism.

In the event that Canada should experience further incidents of terrorism, their comprehension will be facilitated by reference to the historical record, embodied in this report and in subsequent updates to it. It is also hoped that the material collected in it, along with the accompanying analysis, will stimulate and assist further study on the phenomenon of terrorism as it affects Canada.

ENDNOTES

1. Jeffrey Ross illustrated similar proportions in his 1988 study of terrorism in Canada from 1960-1985: Québec (55.7%), British Columbia (36.4%) and Ontario (6.3%): Taken from Table 5 in Ross, 1988, p.224.
2. Jeffrey Ross (1988, p. 224) showed that separatist terrorism accounted for approximately 40% and SOF attacks for 31% of the total, 415.
3. Ross, 1988, pp.220-221, Table 1 and Figure 1.
4. These waves and patterns will be discussed in greater detail in the section dealing specifically with **Event Types**.
5. The United States, for example, suffered more casualties due to terrorism in 1988 than Canada did over thirty years. United States, Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1989, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State, 1989, p.6.
6. see Mickolus, 1980; Kellett, 1988; and Ross, Jeffrey Ian, "Attributes of Domestic Political Terrorism in Canada, 1960-1985", Terrorism, Vol. 11, 1988, pp. 213-233.
7. Van Loon and Whittington, p.82
8. Coleman, William, The Independence Movement in Quebec 1945-1980, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984, p.218
9. Coleman, p.143
10. Fournier, p.20
11. Ibid.
12. For further information see Domestic Events Chronology, May 5, 1966; Morf, 1970, pp.83-85; Fournier, p.99
13. Smith, G. Davidson, The Liberal Democratic Response to Terrorism, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen, 1986, p.453
14. Fournier, p.29
15. See International Events Chronology, May 1, 1965.
16. Fournier, p.82
17. Ibid., p.141

18. Frank, J.A. and M. Kelly, "Etude Préliminaire sur la Violence Collective en Ontario et au Québec, 1963-1973", Canadian Journal of Political Science, 10, p.148
19. Fournier, p.122
20. Gellner, John, Bayonets in the Streets, Toronto: Collier-Macmillan Canada, 1974, p.75
21. Fournier, p.130
22. Ibid., p.137
23. Ibid., p.169
24. Winters, p.89
25. Ibid., p.91
26. Morf, p.164; also Fournier, p.133.
27. Gagnon, Alain and M.B. Montcalm, Quebec Beyond the Quiet Revolution, Toronto: Nelson Canada, 1990, p.205
28. Gellner, p.85. One focus of this renewed FLQ activity was the Lapalme Trucking strike against layoffs caused by the loss of a federal mail contract. This led to the bombing of postal installations. The 24 June 1970 bombing of a National Defence communications centre in Ottawa resulted in one death and two injuries.
29. Winters, p.130
30. National Defence Act, R.S., c.N-4, s.1.
31. War Measures Act, R.S., c.288, s.1.
32. Fournier, p.247
33. Public opinion polls in 1970 showed that between 80 and 90% of Québec residents disapproved of the kidnappings and favoured the introduction of the War Measures Act. See: Torrance, Judy, Public Violence in Canada, Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1986, p.39.
34. Fournier, p.316
35. See Events Chronology, 1980: (28 March, 29 March, 30 March, 1 April, 3 April, 13 September)
36. McRoberts and Posgate, p.277

37. For firebombings see Events Chronology, December 23, 1986, December 24, 1986, February 21, 1989; for threats and incidents of vandalism see Excluded Events Chronology, December 23, 1986 and December 26, 1986.
38. Woodcock and Avakumovic, p.333
39. Ibid.; Tarasoff, Koozma, Plakun Trava: The Doukhobors, Grand Forks: Mir Publications, 1982, p.136
40. This is the term used by Doukhobors to describe the activities of the SOF.
41. Hawthorne, p.21
42. Woodcock and Avakumovic, p.19
43. The Canadian government welcomed settlers to the West, and under the sponsorship of Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, the Doukhobors were assigned land in north-eastern Saskatchewan. For further information see Tarasoff, pp. 62-66.
44. In 1907 two-thirds of Doukhobor land in Saskatchewan was sold by the provincial government and the community moved to the Kootenay valley of BC. However, from 1922-25 Community holdings in British Columbia were also confiscated by the BC Land Settlement Board. See: Tarasoff, pp.260-62, Woodcock and Avakumovic, p.210
45. Mitchell, p.264
46. Torrance, p.34. The impact of the USCC decision on the incidence of SOF depredations was significant. From only 10 incidents in 1960, the number of SOF attacks grew to 53 in 1961.
47. Woodcock and Avakumovic, pp. 350, 352.
48. This prophecy stated that the only way in which the Doukhobors could achieve mass migration was through prison and exile. Woodcock and Avakumovic, p.351; Holt, p.7
49. Woodcock and Avakumovic, p.355.
50. See Religious event types in the Domestic Events Chronology for further information.
51. Thomas, Hugh et al., The Cuban Revolution - 25 Years Later, London: Westview Press, 1984, p.64.

52. Casal, Lourdes, "Cubans in the United States", in Weinstein, Martin, ed., Revolutionary Cuba in the World Arena, Philadelphia: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1979, p.121.
53. Kellett, p.114
54. See Events Chronology, August 9, 1964; September 22, 1966; March 11, 1967; September 4, 1967; October 15, 1967; July 5, 1971; March 29, 1972; April 3, 1972; April 4, 1972; December 11, 1972; January 14, 1980; December 22, 1980.
For further information see: Montreal Gazette, August 10, 1964, p.1; Journal de Montréal, September 23, 1966, p.6,10
55. Kellett, p.114
56. Montreal Gazette, January 30, 1967, p.1
57. See International Events Chronology, January 29, 1967; November 27, 1965; also Excluded Events Chronology, April 13, 1968; September 10, 1976; June 2, 1979.
58. Diller, Daniel, The Middle East (Seventh Edition), Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1990, p.260-262.
59. International Events Chronology, September 20, 1972 (two events); January 25, 1973; April 7, 1989.
60. Terrorism in the United States: 1987, Washington, D.C.: US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1987, p.11
61. International Events Chronology, June 2, 1971; Domestic Events Chronology, February 12, 1976; Excluded Events Chronology, May 26, 1971.
62. Kelly, Micheal, The Media and Terrorism: An examination of news coverage of Armenian Terrorism in Canada, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Ottawa: Carleton University, 1987, p.160
63. Kelly, p.162
64. Kurtz, Anat, and Ariel Merari, ASALA: Irrational Terror or Political Tool, Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies Study No. 2, Colorado: Westview Press and The Jerusalem Post, 1985, p.3
65. Early attacks of the Armenian international terrorist movement focused mainly on Turkish interests, both in Turkey and elsewhere. However, attacks in the late 1970's expanded to include the interests of Western nations who maintained

relations with the Turkish government, and later still to countries holding captured Armenian terrorists.

66. Kelly, p.187
67. Ibid. The bomb was successfully defused, and bail was denied to the four ASALA suspects.
68. There have been no recorded instances of violence by Armenian groups in Canada since the 1985 Turkish embassy seizure. For further information on Armenian violence see: International Events Chronology, January 5, 1982; January 13, 1982; April 8, 1982; May 7, 1982; August 27, 1982; March 12, 1985. Also Activity Chronology, May 1, 1982; May 18, 1982
69. Mulgrew, Ian, Unholy Terror: The Sikhs and International Terrorism, Toronto: Key Porter Books, 1988, p.82
70. Excluded Events Chronology, January 1, 1978, March 18, 1982; November 14, 1982.
71. Kellett, p.118; see also Excluded Events Chronology, June 4, 1984; July 5, 1984; July 18, 1984.
72. Mulgrew, p.83. For further information see: Gupte, Pranay, Vengeance- India after the assassination of Indira Gandhi, New York: W.W. Norton, 1985.
73. International Events Chronology, May 25, 1986; August 26, 1988.
74. Kellett, p.118
75. Excluded Events Chronology, June 23, 1985
76. A security guard was also killed in this incident. For further information see International Events Chronology, January 28, 1965.
77. The FLQ was known to utilize popular protests such as labour disputes and Vietnam War demonstrations in an attempt to garner increased support for their separatist cause. See International Events Chronology, May 1, 1965 for further information.
78. The Canadian climate of vocal and often violent opposition to the war in Vietnam is illustrated by several violent anti-Vietnam War demonstrations: March 26, 1966 (Ottawa), January 18, 1968 (Toronto), October 28, 1968 (Toronto), November 15, 1969 (Toronto), February 28, 1969 (Ottawa). These incidents occurred in the context of numerous peaceful protests. From Jackson et al., 1977, p.296

79. See International Events Chronology, May 24, 1968.
80. See International Events Chronology, September 24, 1968; November 3, 1968.
81. "Hawker Siddeley executives receive threat in mail", The Globe and Mail, September 26, 1968, p.5
82. A December, 1982 poll showed that 52% of Canadians were opposed to testing, while only 37% were in favour. Byers, 1983, p.189
83. See International Events Chronology, October 14, 1982
84. Tensions were particularly high in British Columbia in 1982, which was fighting to obtain an International Joint Commission ruling to delay construction of a Seattle dam which would flood 5,000 acres of prime BC wilderness area. See: Byers (1982), p.156.
85. See Domestic Event Chronology, May 31, 1982.
86. See Domestic Events Chronology, January 24, 1981; January 31, 1981; April 24, 1989.
87. Smith, G. Davidson, "Issue Group Terrorism: Animal Rights Militancy in Britain", Terrorism Violence and Insurgency Journal, Spring 1985, vol.5, no.4, p.44.; also Singer, Peter, "The Animal Liberation Movement", Current Affairs Bulletin, August 1983, p.15.; "Animal Rights Group linked to Canada House bomb", Montreal Gazette, Feb.16, 1983, p.A8.
88. Barrett, p.29. This survey showed that while only five percent of radical right groups were formed before 1960, 20% were formed in the 1960's, 50% in the 1970's, and 25% in the 1980's.
89. Barrett, p.30
90. These incidents largely involved acts of arson and firebombing; however, there were also numerous instances of beating, vandalism and cross-burning directed at non-whites. See: Domestic Events Chronology, November 12, 1979; January 3, 1981; February 11, 1981; May 25, 1981; February 19, 1986; June 27 1987; also Excluded Events Chronology, April 16, 1979; November 23, 1980; April 10, 1981; May 31, 1981; June 1, 1981; August 1, 1981 (two events); September 9, 1981; October 17, 1981; and Sher, Julian, White Hoods. Canada's Ku Klux Klan, Vancouver: New Star Books, 1983, pp.105-107.
91. Barrett, p.29

92. See Events Chronology, November 12, 1979; January 3, 1981; February 11, 1981; May 25, 1981; February 19, 1986; June 27, 1987.
93. Ottawa Citizen, August 7, 1990
94. See the annual reports of the United States Department of State, currently entitled Patterns of Global Terrorism; the most recent is: United States Department of State, Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1990, April 1991.
95. The Report of the Senate Special Committee on Terrorism and the Public Safety, Canada: Minister of Supply and Services, June 1987, p.9.
96. Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1990, p.iii.
97. Kellett, pp. 106-8; Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1990, Appendix D.
98. Clutterbuck, Richard, Terrorism, Drugs and Crime in Europe after 1992, London: Routledge, 1990, p.27, p.52, p.96.

PRIMARY SOURCES

Canadian Pacific (CP) chronology supplied to the NSCC by Superintendent J.B. Eggett, of the Department of Investigation, Pacific Region, Canadian Pacific of incidents (many of them directed at CP Rail targets) covering the period 1960-62.

Canadian Criminal Cases

Domestic and international newspaper and wire services.

Dominion Law Reports

Gregory Cran's Doukhobor Chronology used by Ross in ATIC I. Hereafter referred to as Ross/Cran.

Kellett, Anthony, (1988) Contemporary International Terrorism and its Impact on Canada, Ottawa: Operational Research and Analysis Establishment, Department of National Defence.

Lowry, H.W., (1988) "Chronological Breakdown of Armenian Terrorist Incidents, 1973-1987", Enclosure I to Soyupak, Brig-Gen. Kemal, "Terrorist Movements Against Turkey", paper presented to the XIVth International Military History Colloquium (Conflicts of High and Low Intensity since the Second World War), Montréal, 16-19 August, pp.10-17.

Mickolus, Edward F. (1980) Transnational Terrorism: A Chronology of Events: 1968 - 1979, Westport, Conn.: Greenwood.

Ross, Jeffrey Ian (1989) "Attributes of Terrorism in Canada, (ATIC I and ATIC II)", A chronology of domestic and international terrorism in Canada from 1960-1985.

ABBREVIATIONS OF SOURCES

APC	Annual of Power and Conflict
Bain, 1985	George A. Bain, "The Seizure of the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa", in <u>TVI Report</u> , vol.6, no.2, Fall 1985, p.20.
C.C.C.	Canadian Criminal Cases
CF	Canadian Forum
CH	Calgary Herald
CP Chronology	Chronology provided by CP Rail
CTT	Clandestine Tactics and Technology
D.L.R.	Dominion Law Reports
EJ	Edmonton Journal
Elkins, 1981	Elkins, Michael, <u>Forged in Fury</u> , Loughton (UK): Piatkus Publishers; 1981.
Fin Post	Financial Post
Fournier, 1984	Fournier, Louis, <u>F.L.O. The Anatomy of an Underground Movement</u> , Toronto: NC Press Limited, 1984.
GM	Globe and Mail
HCH	Halifax Chronicle Herald
HMS	Halifax Mail-Star
Holt, 1964	Holt, Simma, <u>Terror in the Name of God: The Story of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors</u> , Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Limited, 1964.
JM	Journal de Montréal
Keable, 1981	Keable, Jean et al, <u>Rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur les opérations policières en territoire québécois</u> , Québec: Ministry of Justice, 1981.

- Kellett, 1988 Kellett, Anthony, Contemporary International Terrorism and its Impact on Canada, ORAE Report No.R100, Ottawa: Operational Research and Analysis Establishment, February 1988.
- Laurendeau, 1974 Laurendeau, Marc, Les Québécois violents, revised edition, Montréal: Les Editions du Boréal Express, 1974.
- LeD Le Droit
- LeL L'Etoile du Lac
- LeQ Le Quotidien
- LaP La Presse
- LeS Le Soleil
- Lowry, 1988 Lowry, H.W., "Chronological Breakdown of Armenian Terrorist Incidents, 1973-1987", Enclosure I to Soyupak, Brig-Gen. Kemal, "Terrorist Movements Against Turkey", paper presented to the XIVth International Military History Colloquium (Conflicts of High and Low Intensity Since the Second World War), Montréal, 16-19 August, pp. 10-17.
- Mickolus, 1980 Mickolus, Edward F., Transnational Terrorism: A Chronology of Events, 1968-1979, Westport: Greenwood Press, 1980.
- Morf, 1970 Morf, Gustave, Terror in Québec. Case Studies of the FLO, Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Company Limited, 1970.
- MG The Gazette (Montréal)
- MDN Montreal Daily News
- MS Montreal Star
- NFR Niagara Falls Review
- NDN Nelson Daily News
- NYT New York Times
- OC Ottawa Citizen

82

OJ Ottawa Journal

OR Ontario Reports

PP Photo Police

Ross J. Ross's Chronologies: ATIC I and ATIC II

Ross/Cran G. Cran's Sons of Freedom Events Chronology, used by J. Ross

Sher, 1983 Sher, Julian, White Hoods. Canada's Ku Klux Klan, Vancouver: New Star Books, 1983

TS Toronto Star

TSS Toronto Star (Sunday)

VE Vancouver Express

VP Vancouver Province

VS Vancouver Sun

WFP Winnipeg Free Press

Winters, 1980 Winters, Barbara, The Terrorist Crisis in Quebec: The Events of 1963-1972, Westmount and Ottawa: Lamontagne, Mongeau and Banville, 1980.

Woodcock and Avakumovic, 1968 Woodcock, George, and Ivan Avakumovic, The Doukhobors, Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1968.

WWR Western Weekly Reports

SOME RELEVANT CRIMINAL CODE SECTIONS***Arson****SECTION 433.**

- (1) Every one who wilfully sets fire to
- (a) a building or structure, whether completed or not,
 - (b) a stack of vegetable produce or mineral or vegetable fuel,
 - (c) a mine,
 - (d) a well of combustible substance,
 - (e) a vessel or aircraft, whether completed or not,
 - (f) timber or materials placed in a shipyard for building, repairing or fitting out a ship,
 - (g) military or public stores or munitions of war
 - (h) a crop, whether standing or cut down, or
 - (i) any wood, forest, or natural growth, or any lumber, timber, log, float, boom, dam, or slide.

is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

(2) Every one who wilfully and for a fraudulent purpose sets fire to personal property not mentioned in subsection (1) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

SECTION 434.

Every one who

- (a) wilfully sets fire to anything that is likely to cause anything mentioned in section 433(1) to catch fire, or
- (b) wilfully and for a fraudulent purpose sets fire to anything that is likely to cause personal property not mentioned in section 433(1) to catch fire

is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding not less than five years.

Assault**SECTION 265.**

- (1) A person commits assault when
- (a) without the consent of another person, he applies force intentionally to that person, directly or indirectly;
 - (b) he attempts or threatens, by an act or gesture, to apply force to another person, if he has, or causes that person to believe upon reasonable grounds that he has, present ability to effect his purpose, or
 - (c) while openly wearing or carrying a weapon or an imitation thereof, accosts or impedes another person or begs.

(2) This section applies to all forms of assault, including sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon, threats to a third party or causing bodily harm and aggravated assault.

* N.B. Not all citations are complete - please refer to the Criminal Code itself for complete references.

Attack Against Internationally Protected Persons

SECTION 431.

Every one who commits an attack on the official premises, private accommodation or means of transport of an internationally protected person that is likely to endanger the life of or liberty of such person is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

SECTION 2.

"internationally protected person" means

- (a) a head of state, including any member of a collegial body that performs the functions of a head of state under the constitution of the state concerned, a head of government, a minister of foreign affairs, whenever that person is in a state other than the state in which he holds that position or office,
- (b) a member of the family of a person described in paragraph (a) who accompanies that person in a state other than the state in which that person holds that position or office,
- (c) a representative or an official of a state or an official or an agent of an international organization of an intergovernmental character who, at the time when and at the place where an offence referred to in subsection 7(3) is committed against his person or any property referred to in section 431 that is used by him, is entitled, pursuant to international law, to special protection from any attack on his person, his freedom or dignity, or
- (d) a member of the family of a representative, official or agent described in paragraph (c) who forms part of his household, if the representative, official or agent, at the time when and the place where any offence referred to in subsection 7(3) is committed against the member of his family or any property referred to in section 431 that is used by that member, is entitled, pursuant to international law, to special protection from attack on his person or dignity;

Breaking and Entering

SECTION 348.

- (1) Every one who
 - (a) breaks and enters with intent to commit an indictable offence therein,
 - (b) breaks and enters a place and commits an indictable offence therein; or
 - (c) breaks out of a place after
 - (i) committing an indictable offence therein, or
 - (ii) entering the place with the intent to commit an indictable offence therein.

Using Explosives

SECTION 81.

- (1) Every one commits an offence who
 - (a) does anything with intent to cause an explosion of an explosive that is likely to cause serious bodily harm or death to persons or likely to cause serious damage to property;
 - (b) with intent to cause bodily harm to any person
 - (i) causes any explosive to explode,
 - (ii) sends or delivers or causes any person to take or receive an explosive substance or any dangerous substance or thing, or
 - (iii) places or throws anywhere or at or on a person a corrosive fluid, explosive substance or any other dangerous substance or thing;

- (c) with intent to destroy or damage property without lawful excuse, places or throws an explosive substance anywhere; or
- (d) makes or has in his possession or under his care or control any explosive substance with intent thereby
 - (i) to endanger life or to cause serious damage to property, or
 - (ii) to enable another person to endanger life or to cause serious damage to property.

SECTION 2.

"explosive substance" includes

- (a) anything intended to be used to make an explosive substance,
- (b) anything, or any part thereof, used or intended to be used, or adapted to cause, or to aid in causing an explosion in or with an explosive substance, and
- (c) an incendiary grenade, fire bomb, Molotov cocktail or other similar incendiary substance or device and a delaying mechanism or other thing intended for use in connection with such a substance or device;

Extortion

SECTION 346.

(1) Every one commits extortion who, without reasonable justification or excuse and with intent to obtain anything, by threats, accusations, menaces or violence induces or attempts to induce any person, whether or not he is the person threatened, accused, threatened or menaced or to whom violence is shown, to do anything or cause anything to be done.

(2) A threat to institute civil proceedings is not a threat for the purposes of this section.

Hate Propaganda

Advocating Genocide

SECTION 318.

(1) Every one who advocates or promotes genocide is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

(2) In this section, "genocide" means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part any identifiable group, namely,

- (a) killing members of the group; or
- (b) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction.

(4) In this section, "identifiable group" means any section of public distinguished by colour, race, religious or ethnic origin.

Public Incitement of Hatred

SECTION 319.

(1) Every one who, by communicating statements in any public place, incites hatred against any identifiable group where such incitement is likely to lead to a breach of the peace

(2) Every one who, by communicating statements, other than in private, wilfully promotes hatred against any identifiable group

Hijacking

SECTION 76.

Every person who, unlawfully, by force or by threat thereof, or by any other form of intimidation, seizes or exercises control of an aircraft with intent

- (a) to cause any person on board the aircraft to be confined against his will,
- (b) to cause any person on board the aircraft to be transported, against his will, to any place other than the next scheduled place of landing of the aircraft,
- (c) to hold any person on board the aircraft for ransom or to service against his will, or
- (d) to cause the aircraft to deviate in a material respect from its flight plan.

Hostage-Taking

SECTION 279.1

(1) Every one takes a person hostage who

- (a) confines, imprisons or forcibly seizes or detains that person, and
- (b) in any manner utters, conveys or causes any person to receive a threat that the death of, or bodily harm to, the hostage will be caused or that the confinement, imprisonment or detention of the hostage will be continued with intent to induce any person, other than the hostage, or any group of persons, or any state or international or inter-governmental organization to commit or cause to be committed any act or omission as a condition, whether expressed or implied, for the release of the hostage.

Kidnapping

SECTION 279.

(1) Every one who kidnaps a person with intent

- (a) to cause him to be confined or imprisoned against his will,
- (b) to cause him to be unlawfully sent or transported out of Canada against his will, or
- (c) to hold him for ransom or to service against his will...

Robbery

SECTION 343.

Everyone commits robbery who

- (a) steals, and for the purpose of extorting whatever is stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to the stealing, uses violence or threats of violence to a person or property;
- (b) steals from any person and, at the time he steals or immediately before or immediately thereafter, wounds, beats, strikes or any personal violence against that person;
- (c) assaults any person with intent to steal from him; or
- (d) steals from any person while armed with an offensive weapon or imitation thereof.

Theft

SECTION 322.

(1) Every one commits theft who fraudulently and without colour of right takes, or fraudulently and without colour of right converts to his use or to the use of another person, anything whether animate or inanimate, with intent,

- (a) to deprive, temporarily or absolutely, the owner of it, or a person who has a special property or interest in it, of the thing or of his property or interest in it;
- (b) to pledge it or deposit it as security;
- (c) to part with it under condition with respect to its return that the person who parts with it may be unable to perform or;
- (d) to deal with it in such a manner that it cannot be restored in the condition in which it was at the time it was taken or converted.

(2) A person commits theft when, with intent to steal any thing, he moves it or causes it to move or to be moved, or begins to cause it to be movable....

Mischief

SECTION 430.

(1) Every one commits mischief who wilfully

- (a) destroys or damages property;
- (b) renders property dangerous, useless, inoperative or ineffective;
- (c) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with the use, enjoyment or operation of property; or
- (d) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with any person in the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property.

(1.1) Every one commits mischief who wilfully

- (a) destroys or alters data;
- (b) renders data meaningless, useless or ineffective;
- (c) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with the lawful use of data; or
- (d) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with any person in the lawful use of data or denies access to any person who is entitled to access thereto.

TERRORIST TARGETS

Public

- Business** any property owned in full or in part by a Canadian corporation or commercial enterprise, and the owners or representatives of the firm when acting in that capacity.
- Clubs** property owned or leased by voluntary sectoral organizations and or associations. (political and religious organizations form separate categories, defined below).
- Monument** any structure commemorating particular persons or events, or which has been preserved in view of its historical or cultural value.
- Private Citizens** members of the public, or their property, not included in other categories.
- Public Place** "any place to which the public have access as of right or by invitation, expressed or implied" - Criminal Code, s.319.(7).
- Religious** all official representatives, clergy, and property of an organised system of worship.

Government

- Criminal Justice** all property owned or leased by criminal justice institutions; peace officers, justices, crown attorneys and all other persons directly involved in the development, application and administration of criminal law; also includes federal and provincial attorneys and solicitors general.
- Military** all employees of the Department of National Defence (DND) including the Minister of National Defence and property owned or designated for use by DND.
- Other Government** all government offices, bodies, personnel and property not falling within other categories (including federal, provincial, regional, and municipal governments).
- Political** members of (when acting in an official capacity) and property belonging to political parties, lobby groups and other organisations or associations advancing political agendas.
- Postal** all personnel and property directly involved in the delivery of postal services in Canada.

Facilities / Services

- Communications** any property used to facilitate telecommunications, including satellite and transmission equipment, transmission or administrative centres, and telephone lines.
- Educational** any property owned or leased, or any person employed, by an educational institution (schools, colleges, universities, etc.), or its administration.
- Energy** all lines, stations, plants or refineries that carry or produce or process energy, such as natural gas, hydro-electric, nuclear and oil.
- Media** all personnel and property involved in the production or dissemination of news; includes print, radio and television media.
- Medical** all personnel and property involved in the prevention, treatment and cure of disease and health disorders.
- Transportation** all modes of publicly accessible transportation, and any property used to maintain a transportation system (eg., air, sea, highway, or rail transportation).

Foreign

- Diplomatic** official representatives and property of foreign states; including "internationally protected persons", as defined in s. 2. of the Criminal Code, and any other foreign nationals under the employ of their state.
- Foreign** all personnel, representatives, and property of foreign-owned businesses.

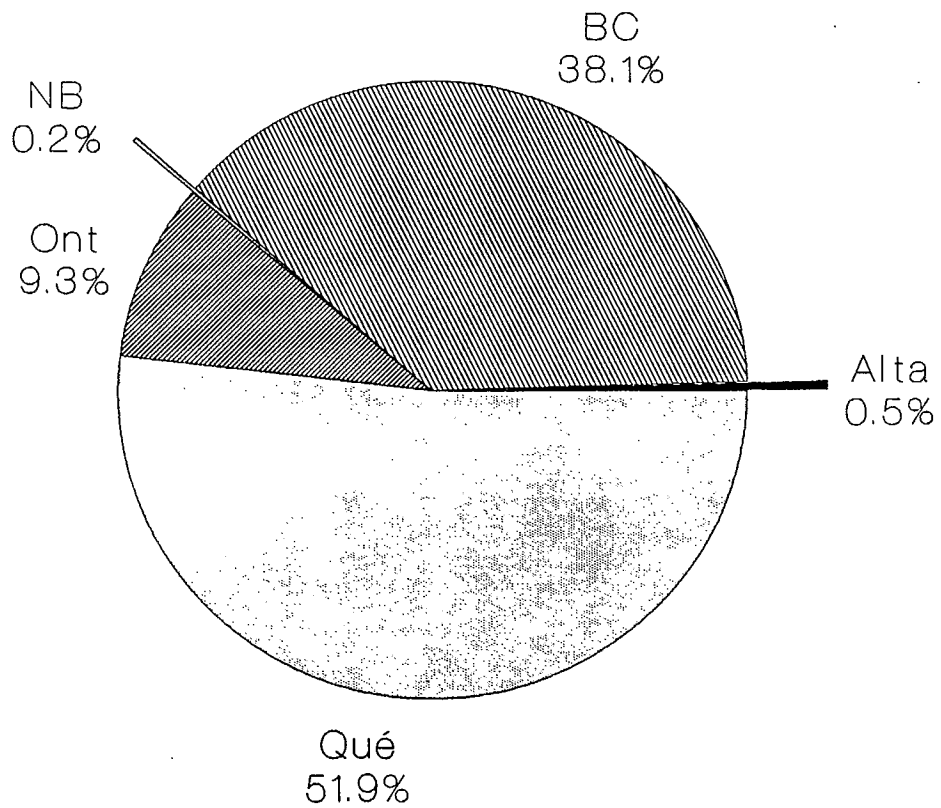
TERRORIST EVENT TYPES

- Right-Wing** Acts aimed at imposing a system of domination in the (alleged) interests of the dominant factions of a society, often based on a belief in the superiority of one race over others, and expressing the goal of racial-cultural purification; right-wing terrorists may challenge or defend the state, depending on the context.
- Left-Wing** Acts promoting an anarchist or revolutionary-socialist ideology, and intended ultimately to effect a radical restructuring of existing social and economic relations and systems of political authority.
- Nationalist/Separatist** Acts geared to the establishment of an independent nation for an ethnic/social group that considers itself distinct from the political culture in which it is currently located.
- Emigré** Acts carried out by individuals who have emigrated from their "homeland", who, for cultural or other reasons, involve themselves in conflicts occurring outside their country of residence; also acts originating outside Canada but ending here (ie. letter bombs) and relating to external conflicts.
- Religious** Acts carried out to impose or defend a culture or system of social organization based fundamentally on religious precepts.
- Single Issue** Acts intended to coerce private persons, corporations, or political authorities into changing or adopting a policy or a law to deal with specific social or political issues.

Figure 1

Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

PROVINCE OF EVENT



Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

EVENT TYPE

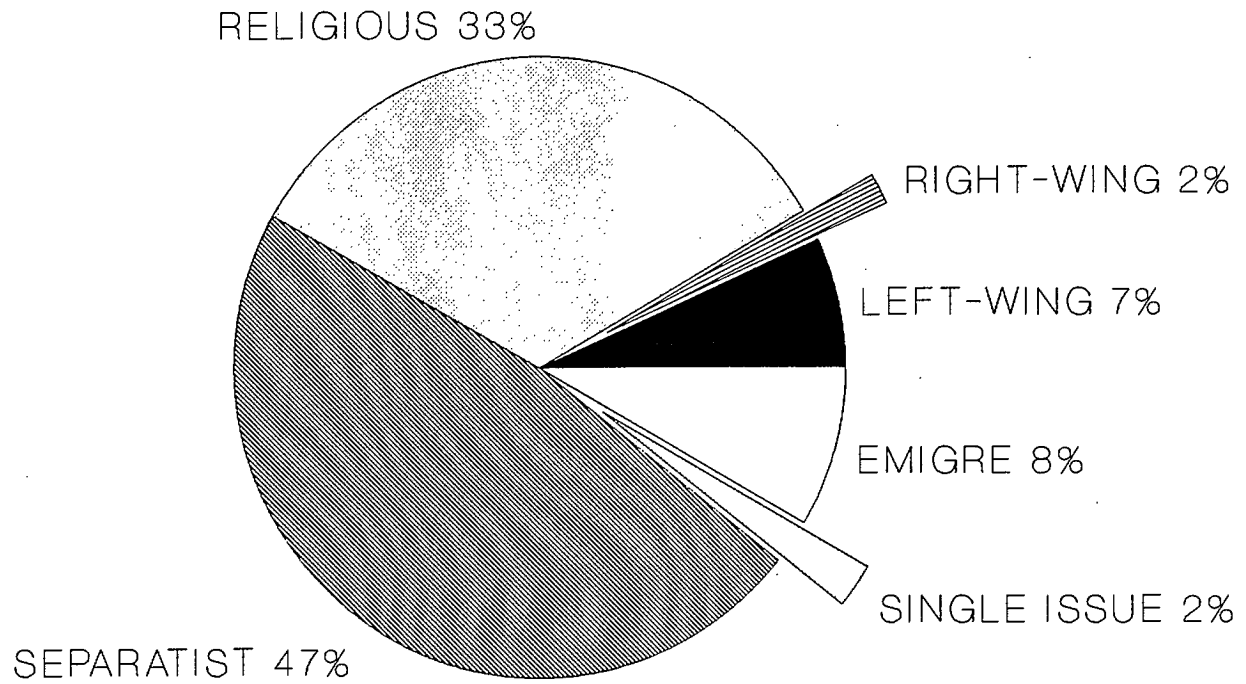


Figure 2

TERRORISM IN CANADA 1969-1989 TACTIC

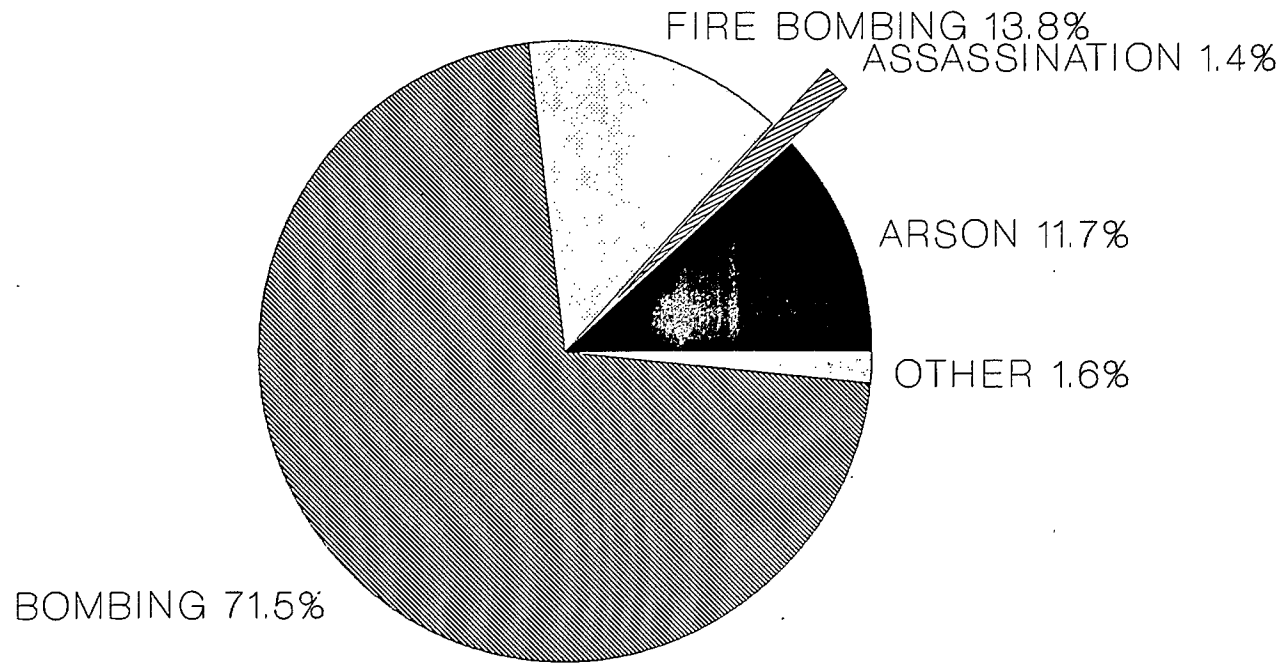
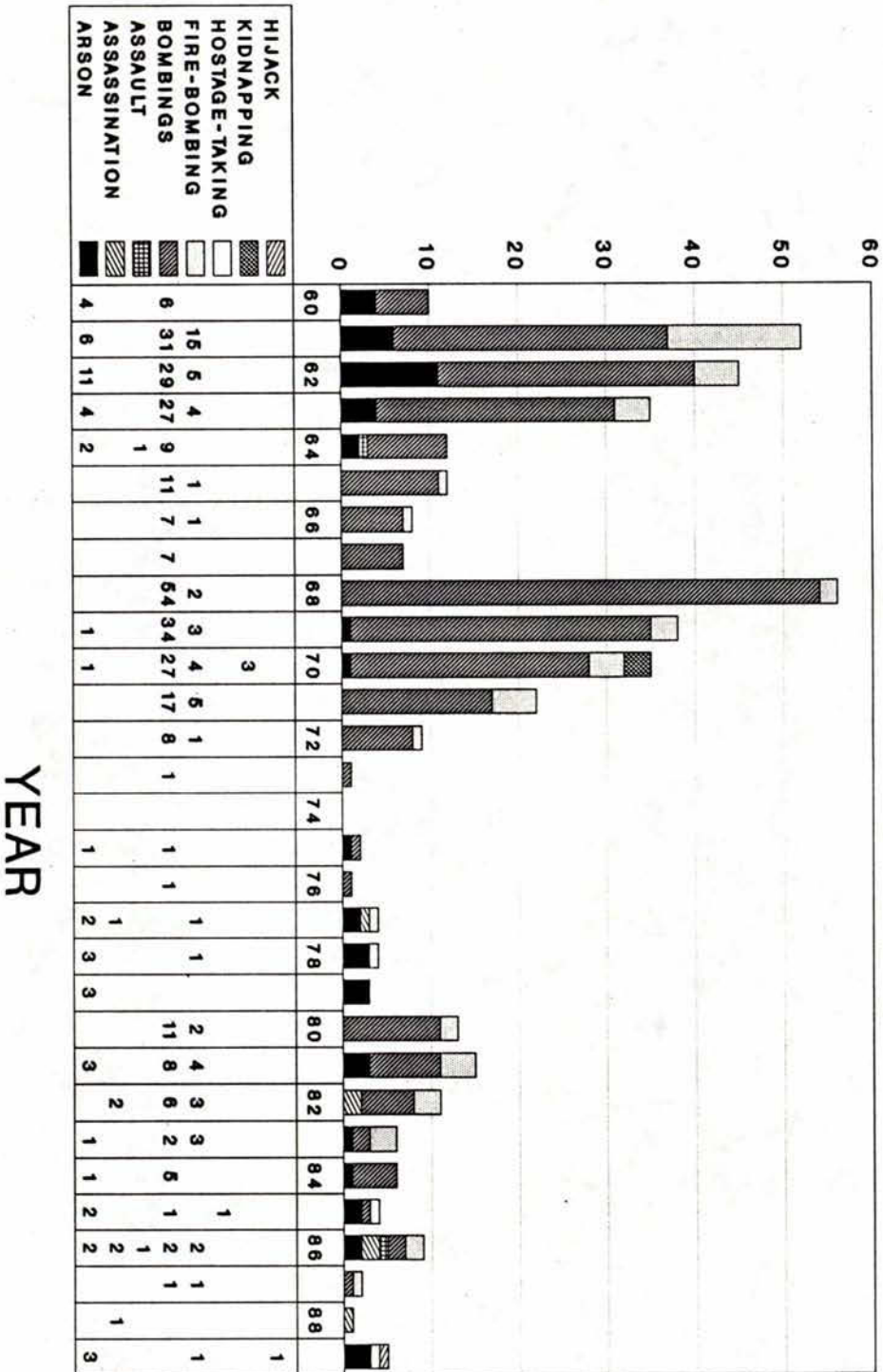


Figure 3

Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989 Tactic by Year

Figure 4



TERRORISM IN CANADA 1960-1989

TARGETS

TERRORIST TARGET

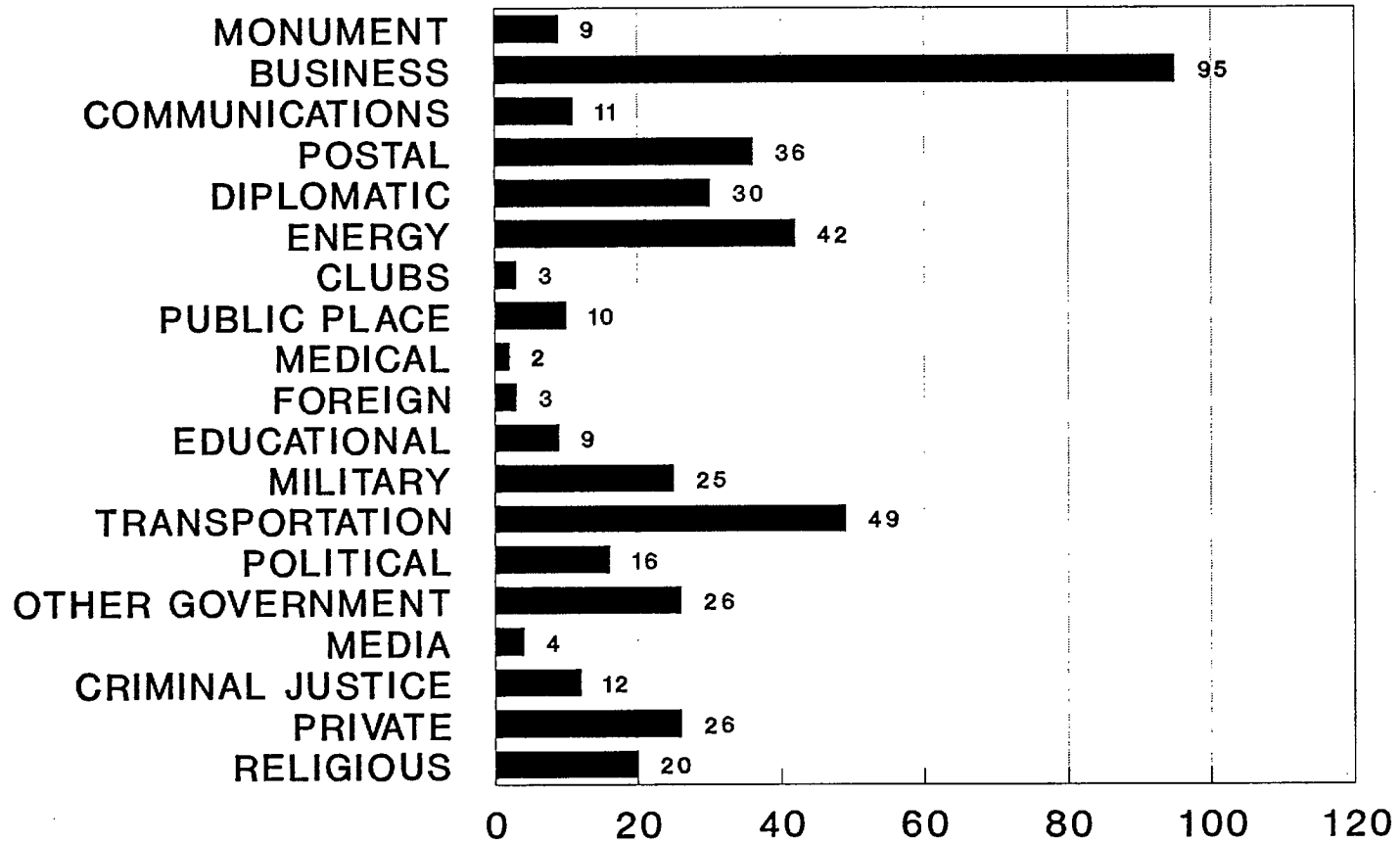


Figure 5

Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

Event Type by Level

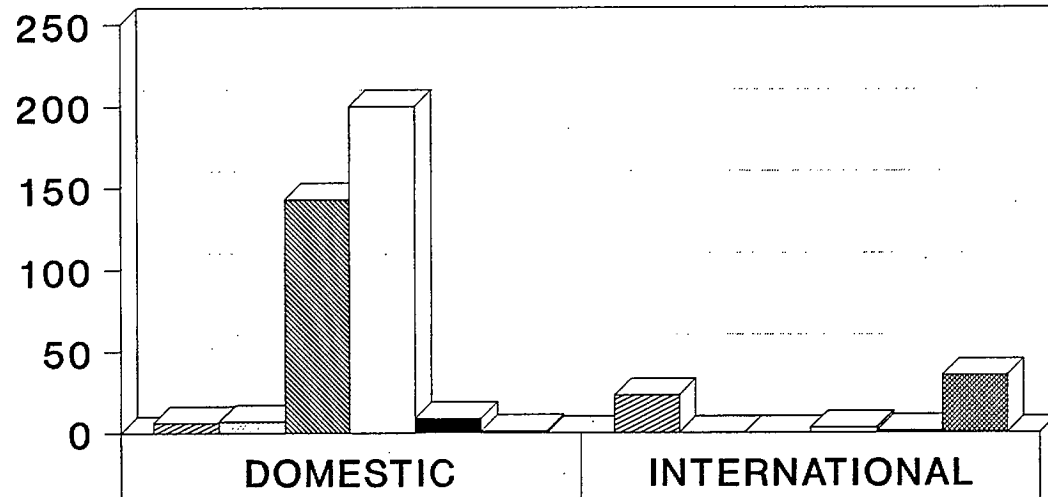


Figure 6

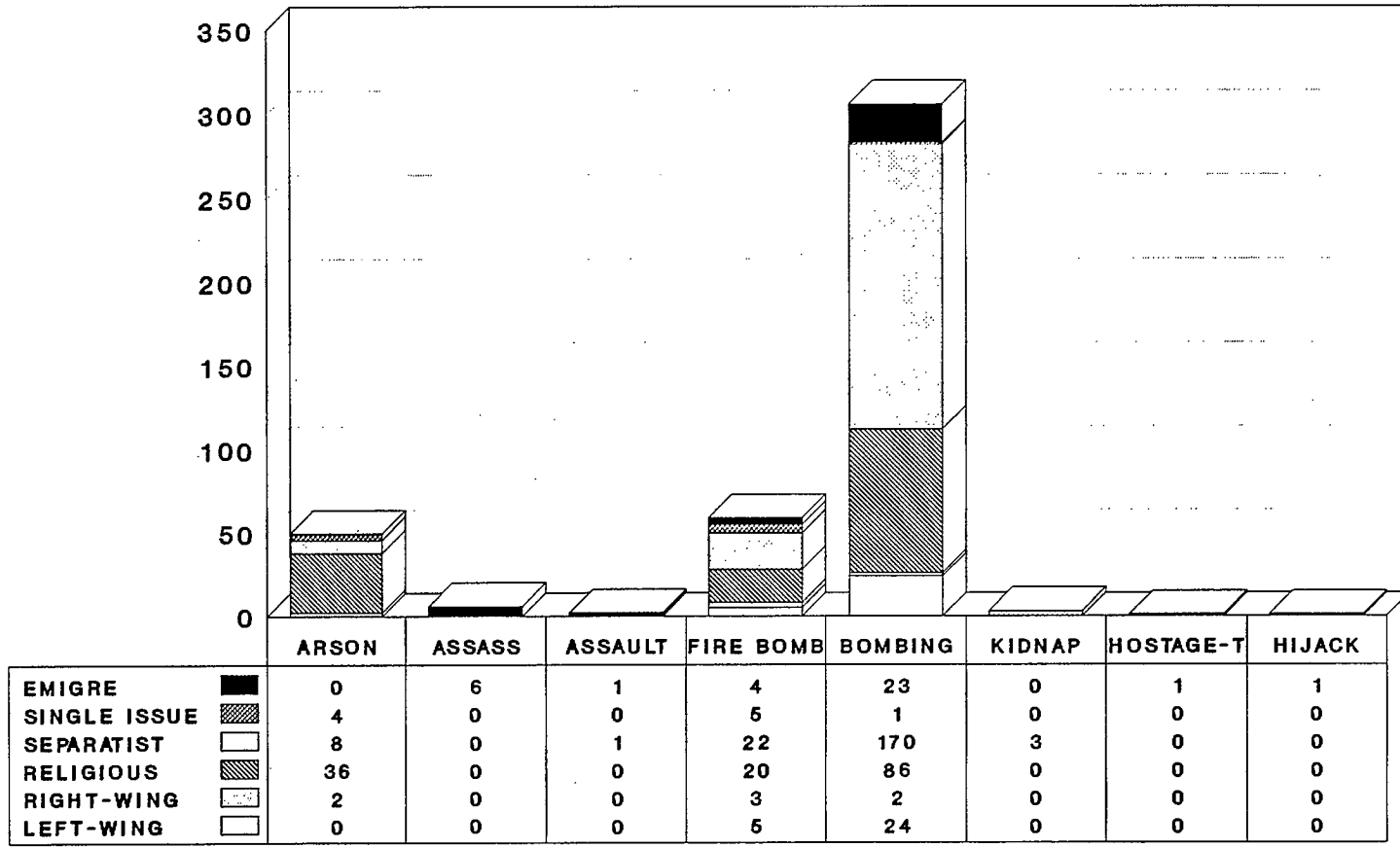
	DOMESTIC	INTERNATIONAL
LEFT-WING	6	23
RIGHT-WING	7	0
RELIGIOUS	143	0
NATIONALIST/SEP	200	3
SINGLE ISSUE	9	1
EMIGRE	1	35

LEVEL OF EVENT

Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

Tactic by Event Type

Figure 7



TERRORIST TACTIC

Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

Level by Target

TERRORIST TARGET

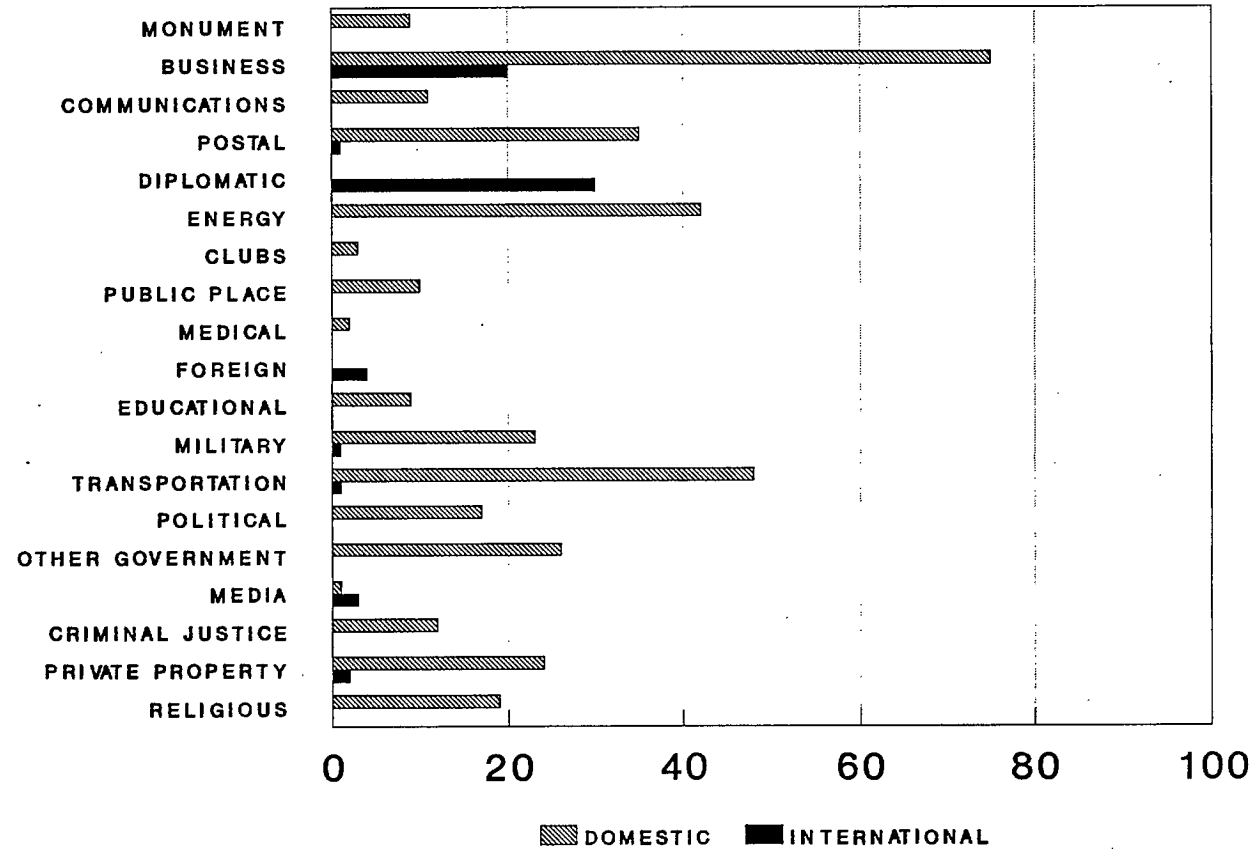
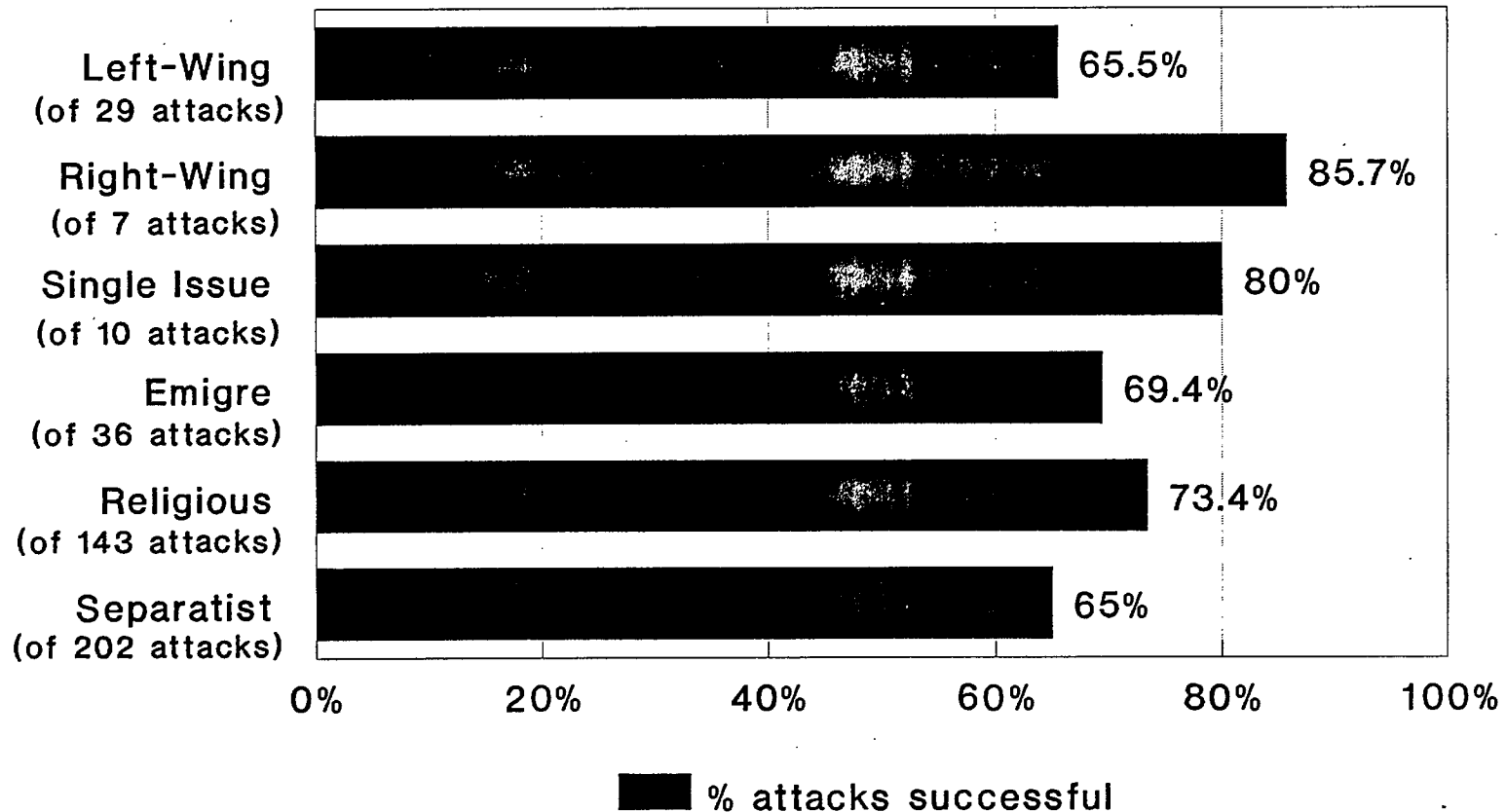


Figure 8

Percentage of Successful Attacks By Event Type 1960-1989



Percentage of Successful Attacks By Target* 1960-1989

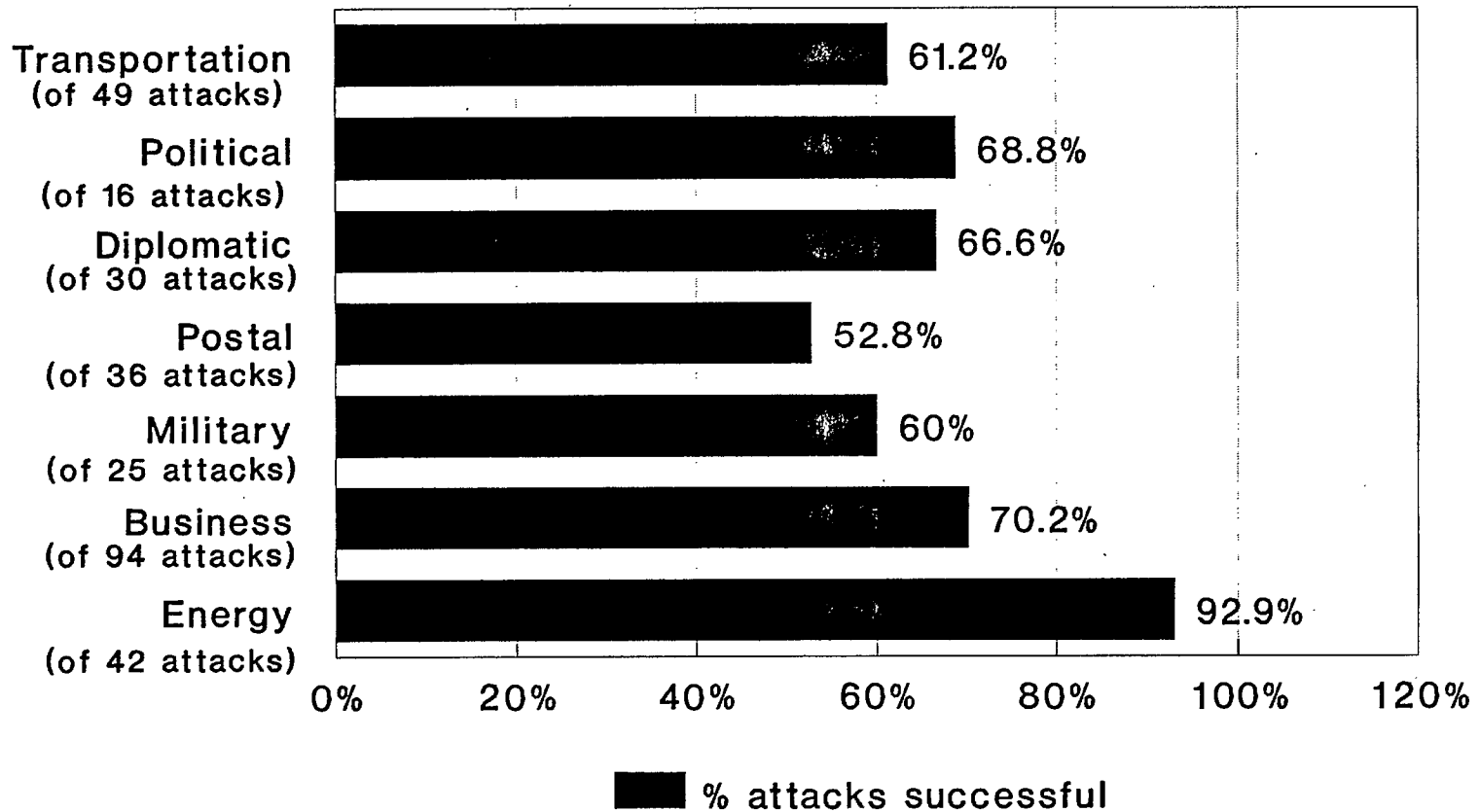


Figure 10

* Selected Targets Only

Percentage of Successful Attacks By Tactic 1960-1989*

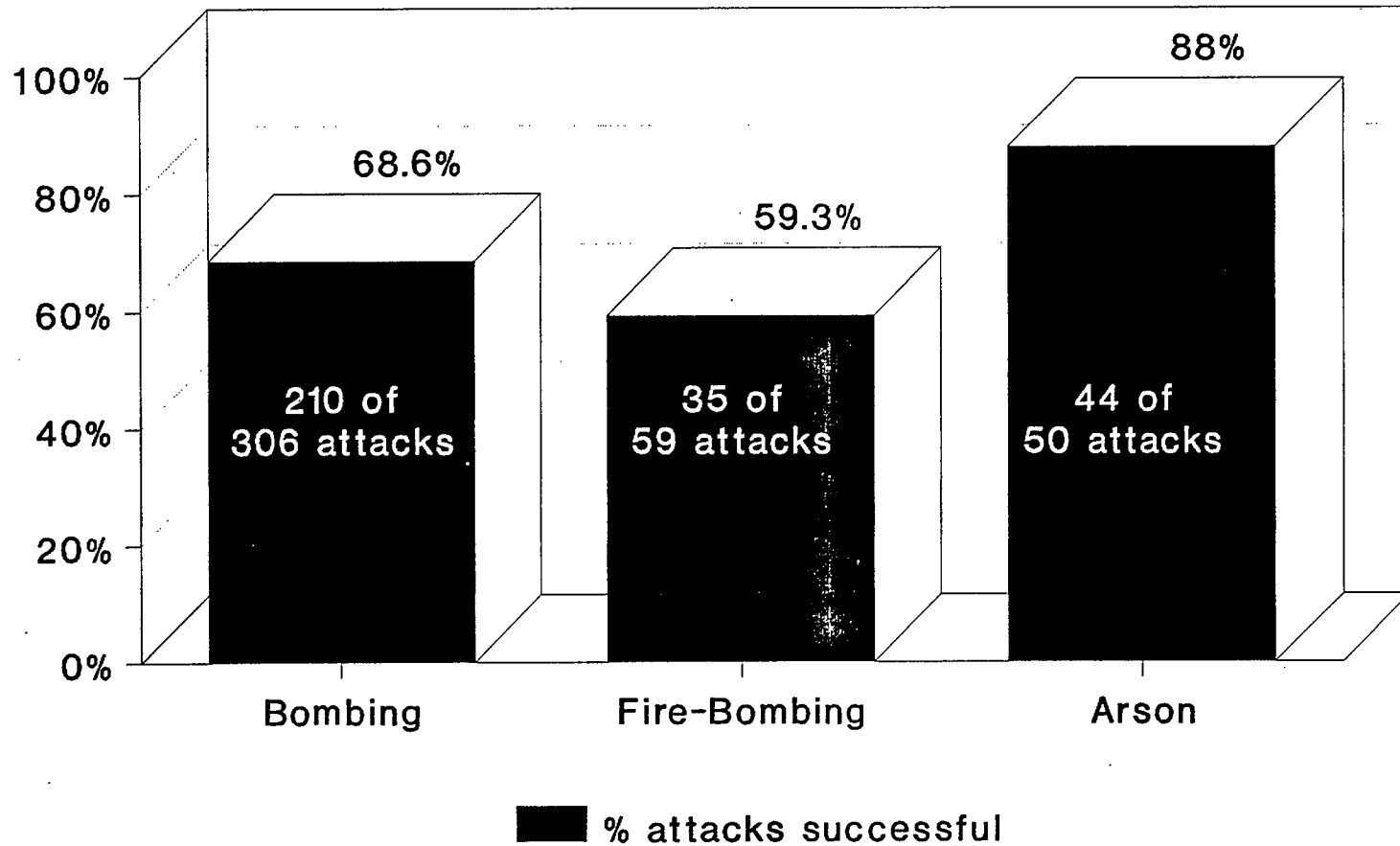
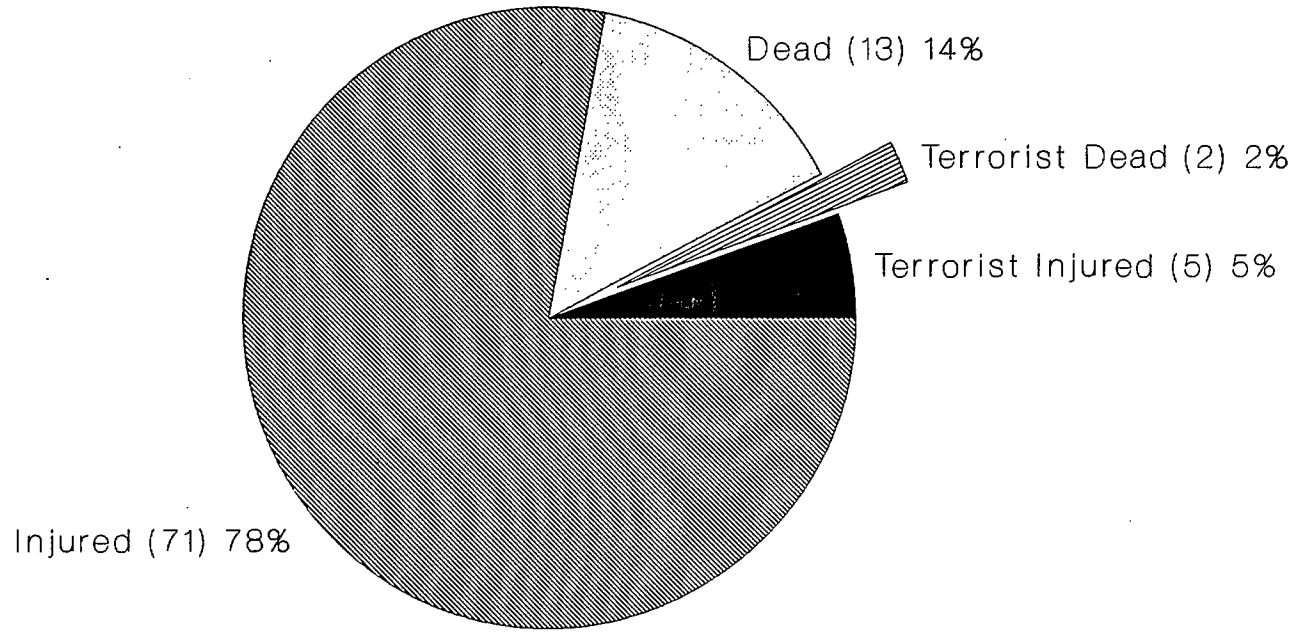


Figure 11

*major tactics only

Terrorism in Canada 1960-1980 Casualties

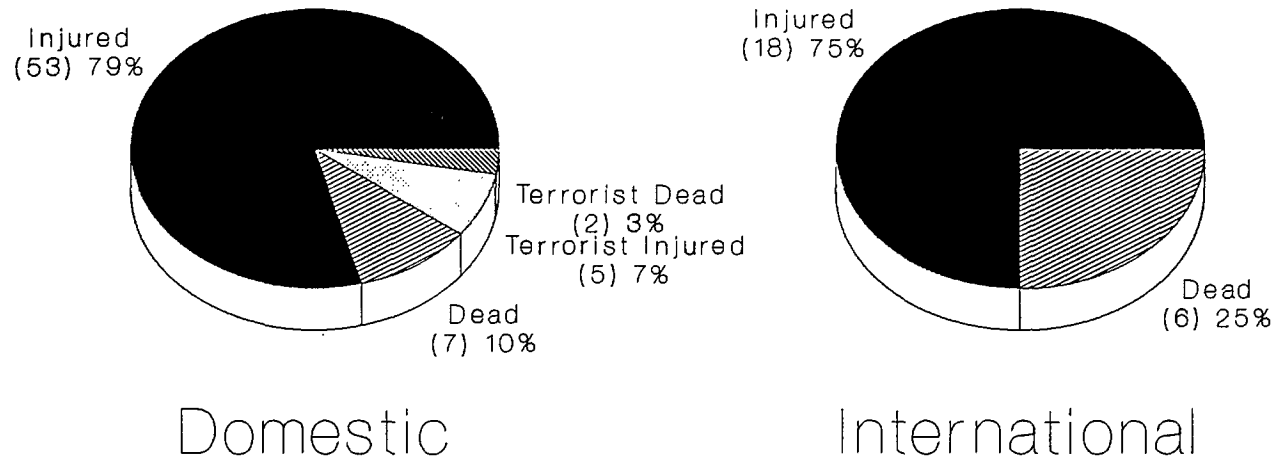
Figure 12



Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

Casualties by Level

Figure 13



Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

Casualties by Target

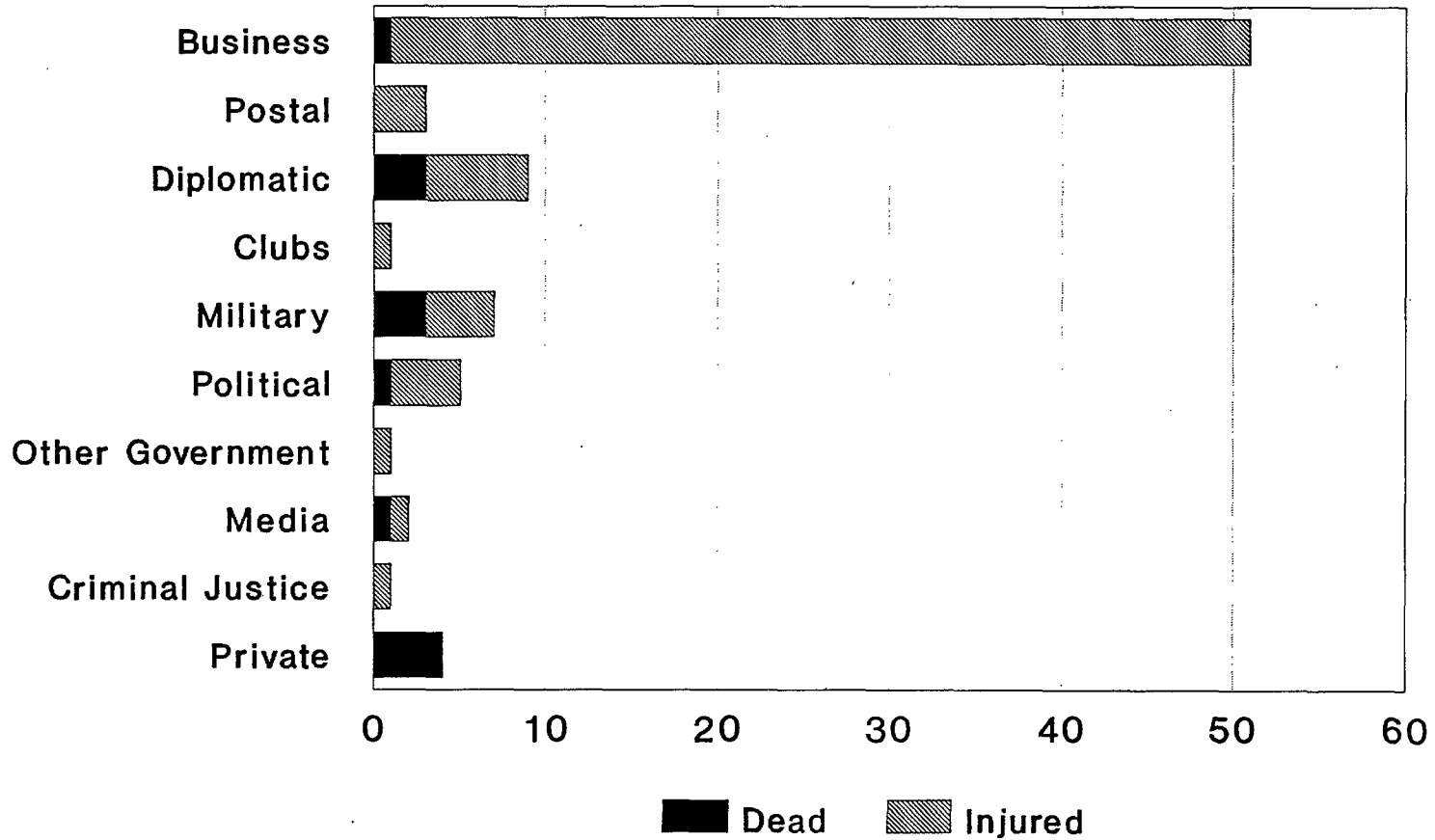
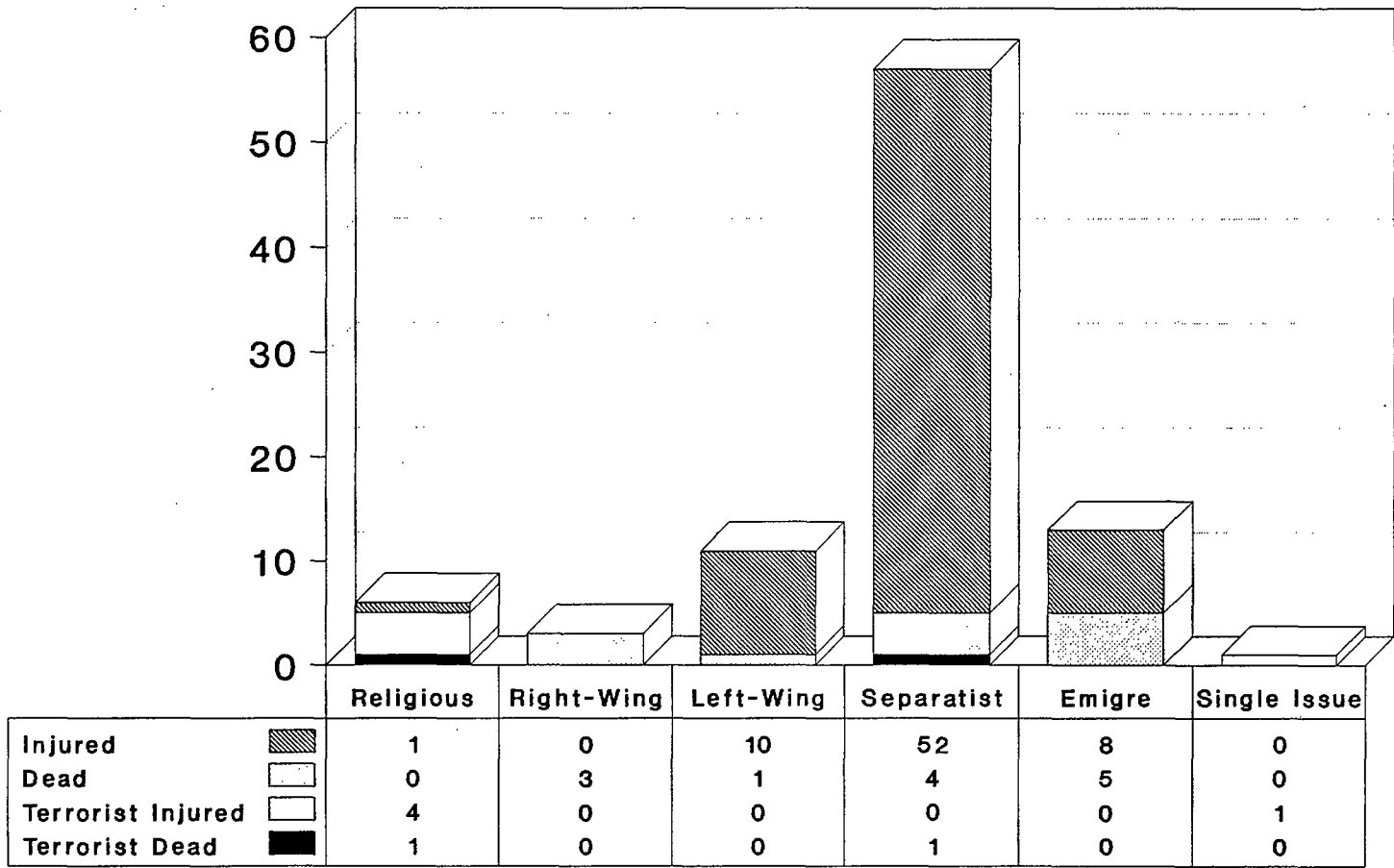


Figure 14

Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

Casualties by Event Type

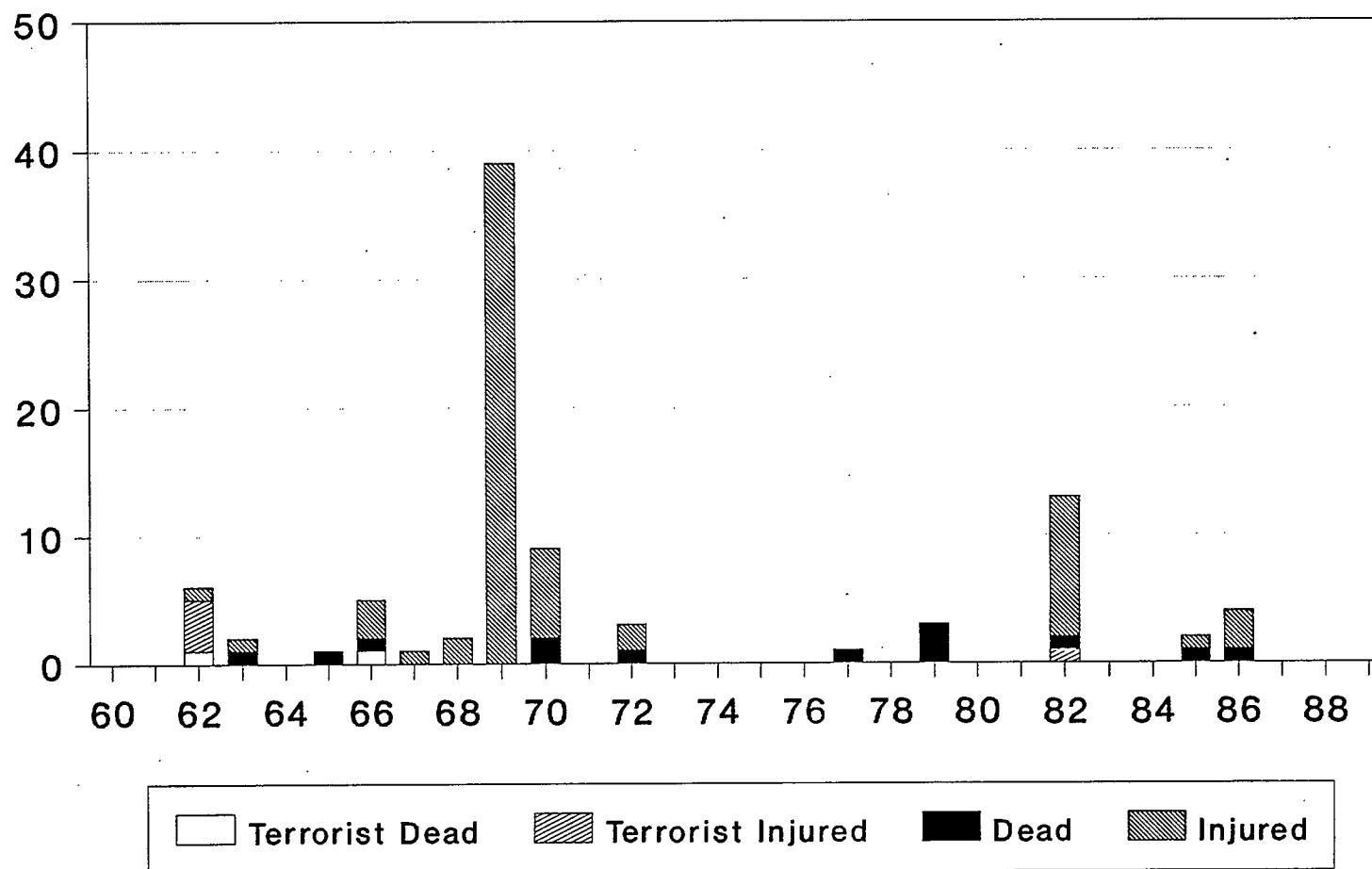
Figure 15



TERRORISM IN CANADA 1960-1989

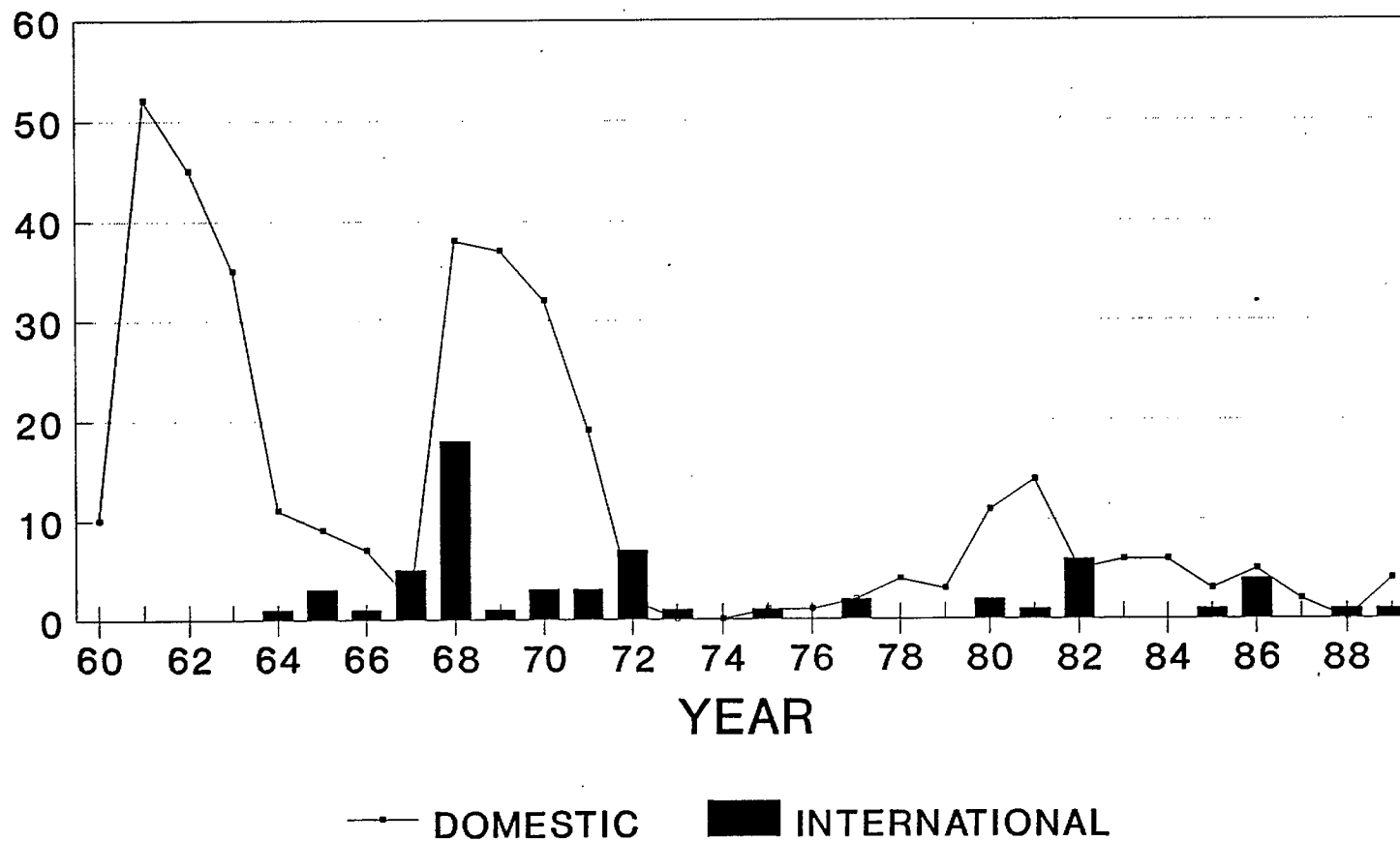
CASUALTIES BY YEAR

Figure 16



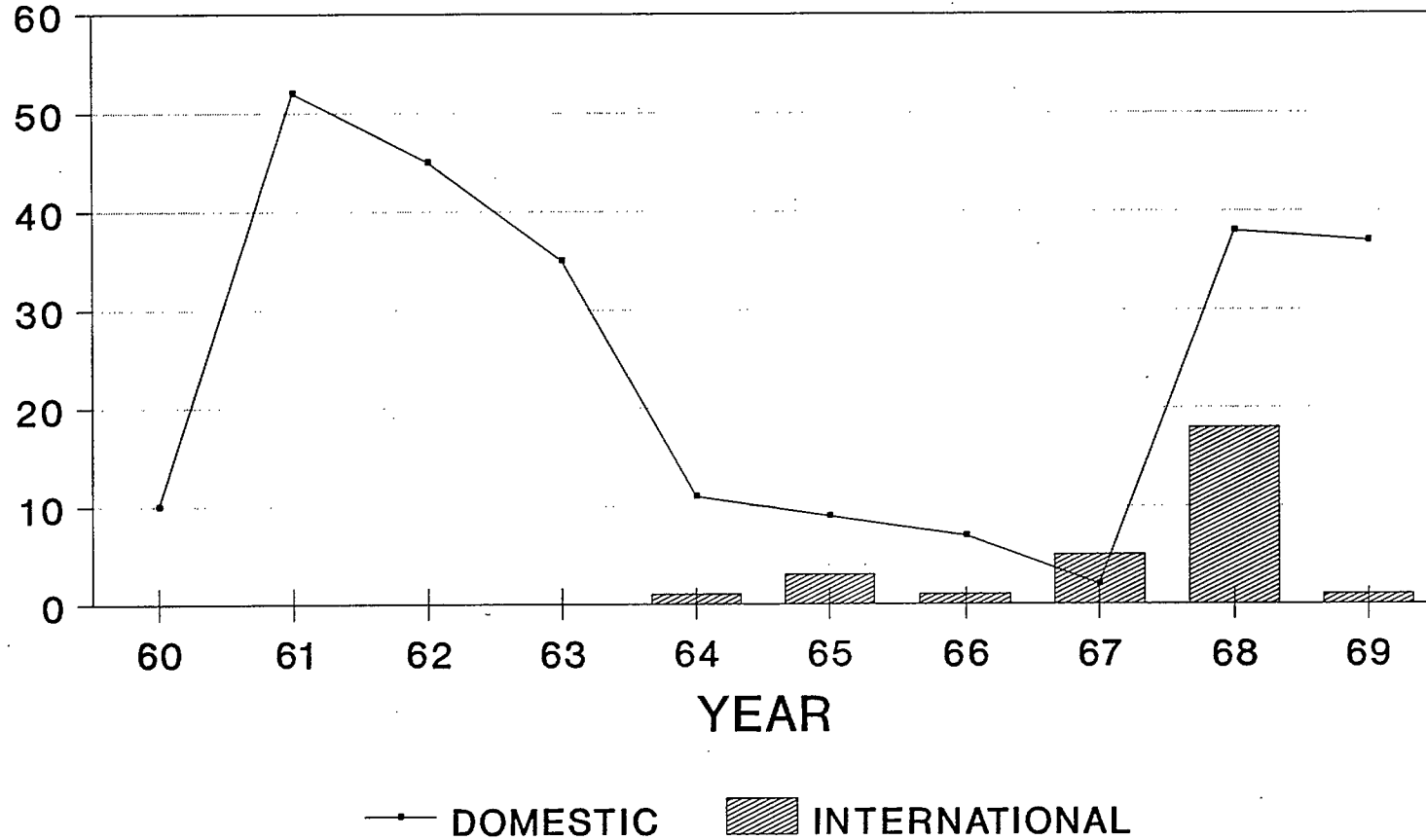
Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

Figure 17



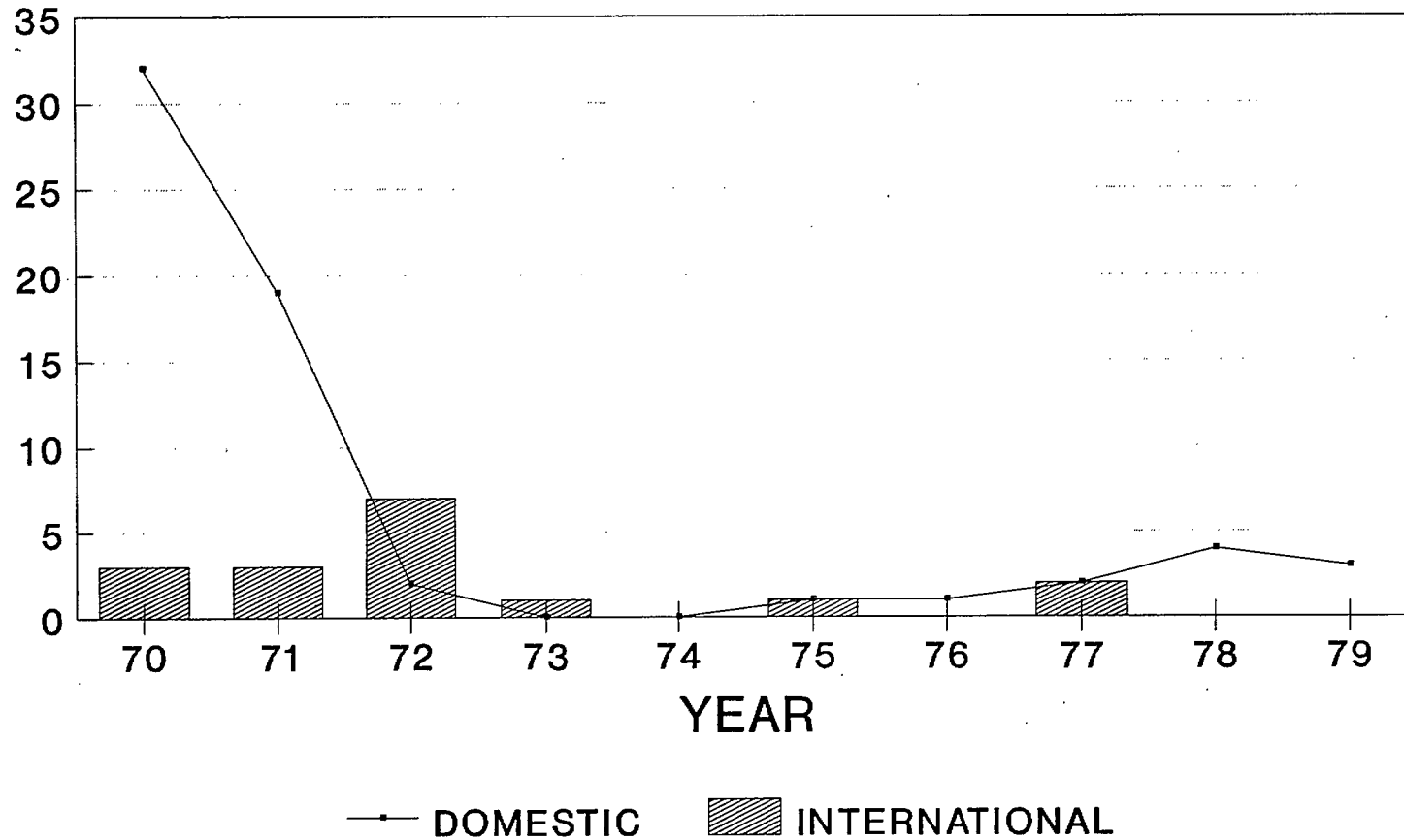
Terrorism in Canada 1960-1969

Figure 18



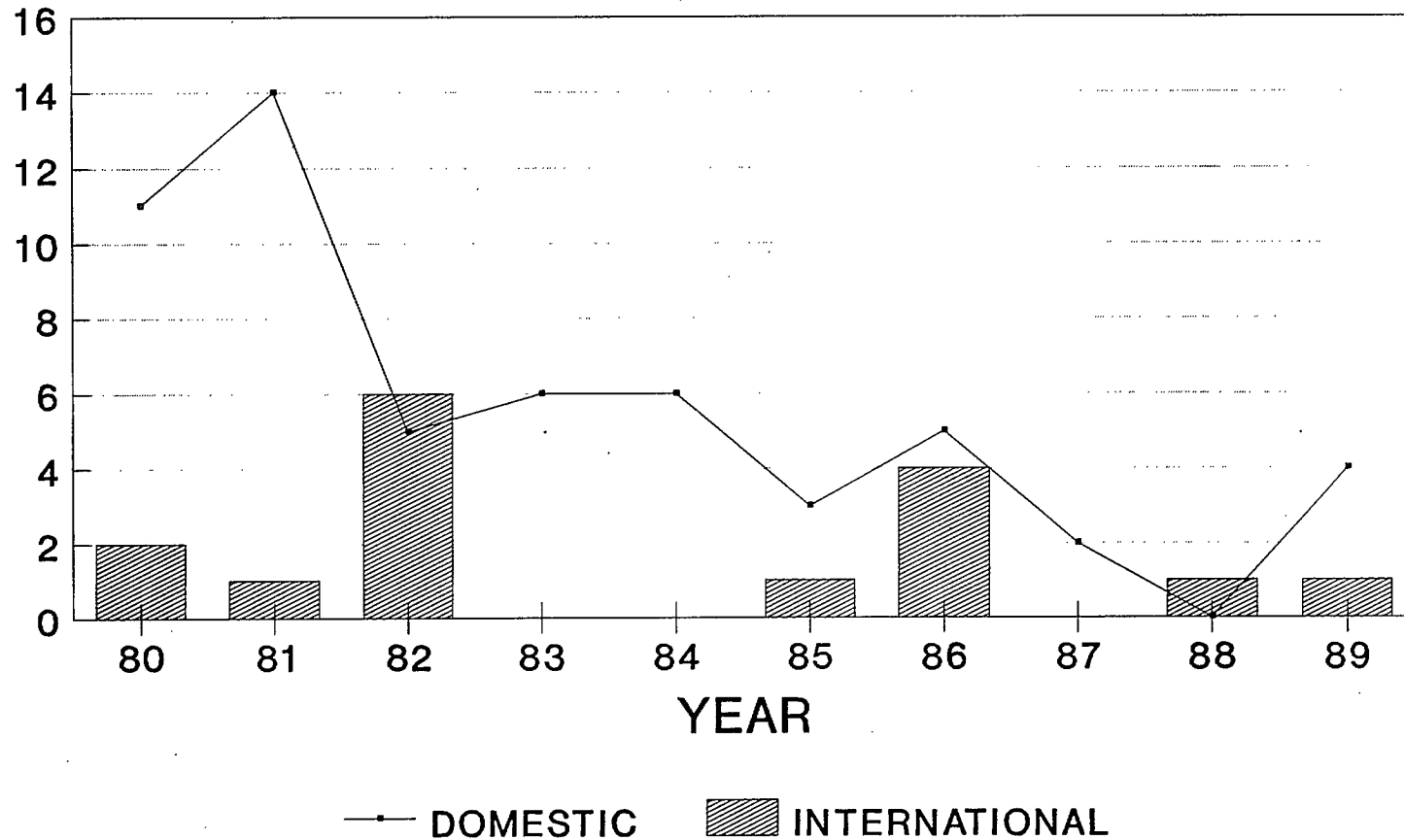
Terrorism in Canada 1970-1979

Figure 19



Terrorism in Canada 1980-1989

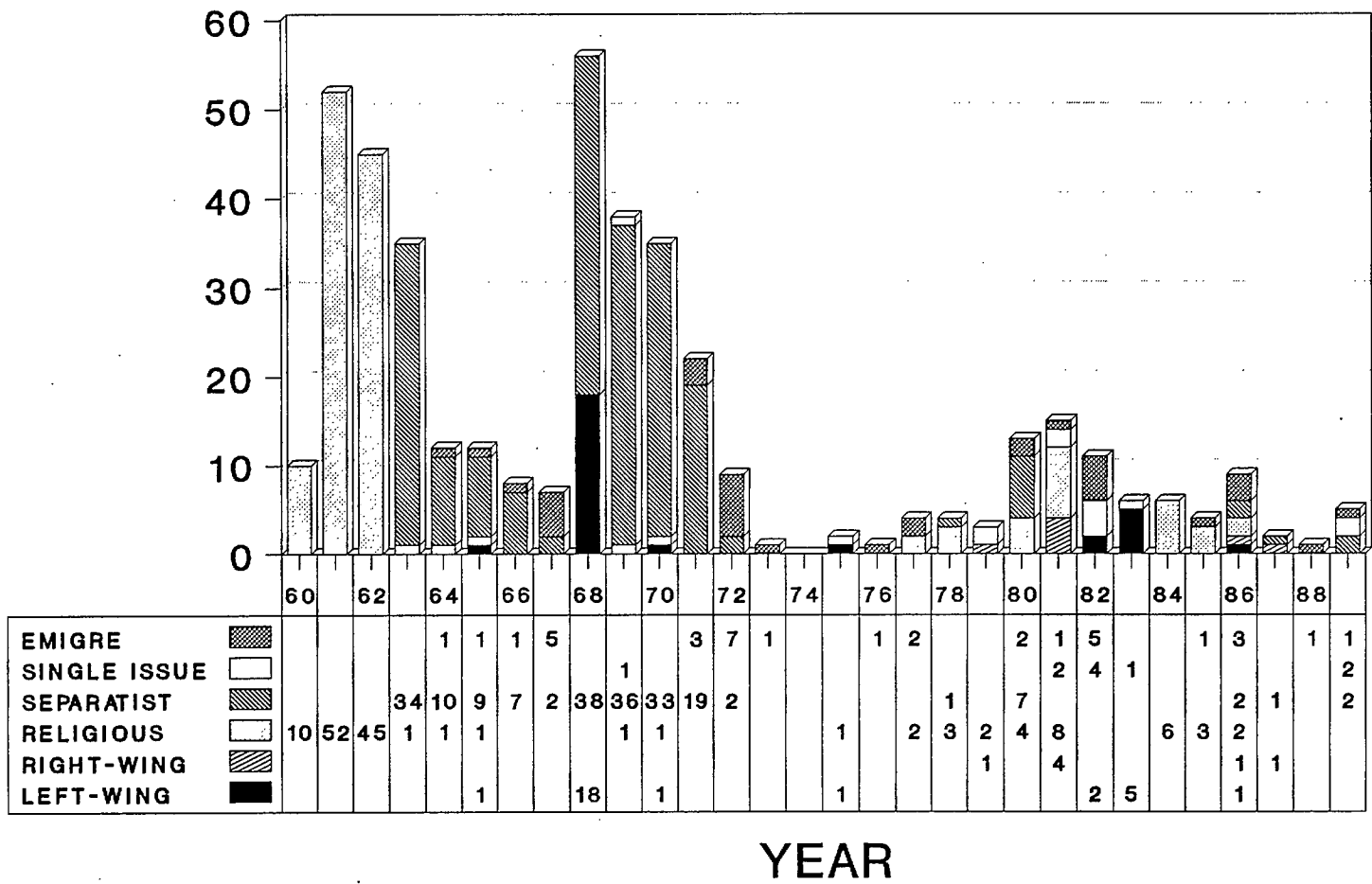
Figure 20



Terrorism in Canada 1960-1989

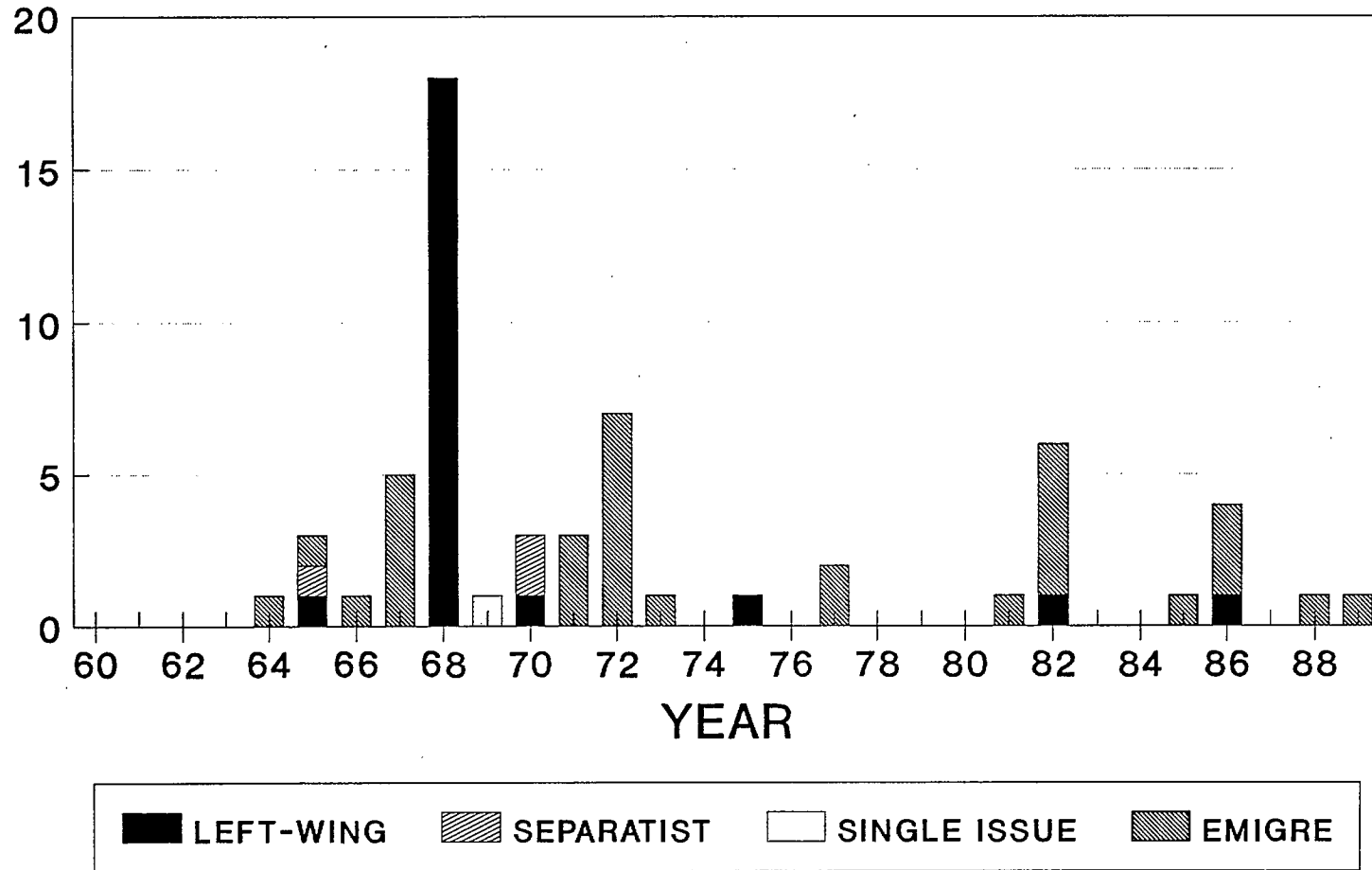
Event Type by Year

Figure 21



International Terrorism in Canada Event Type by Year

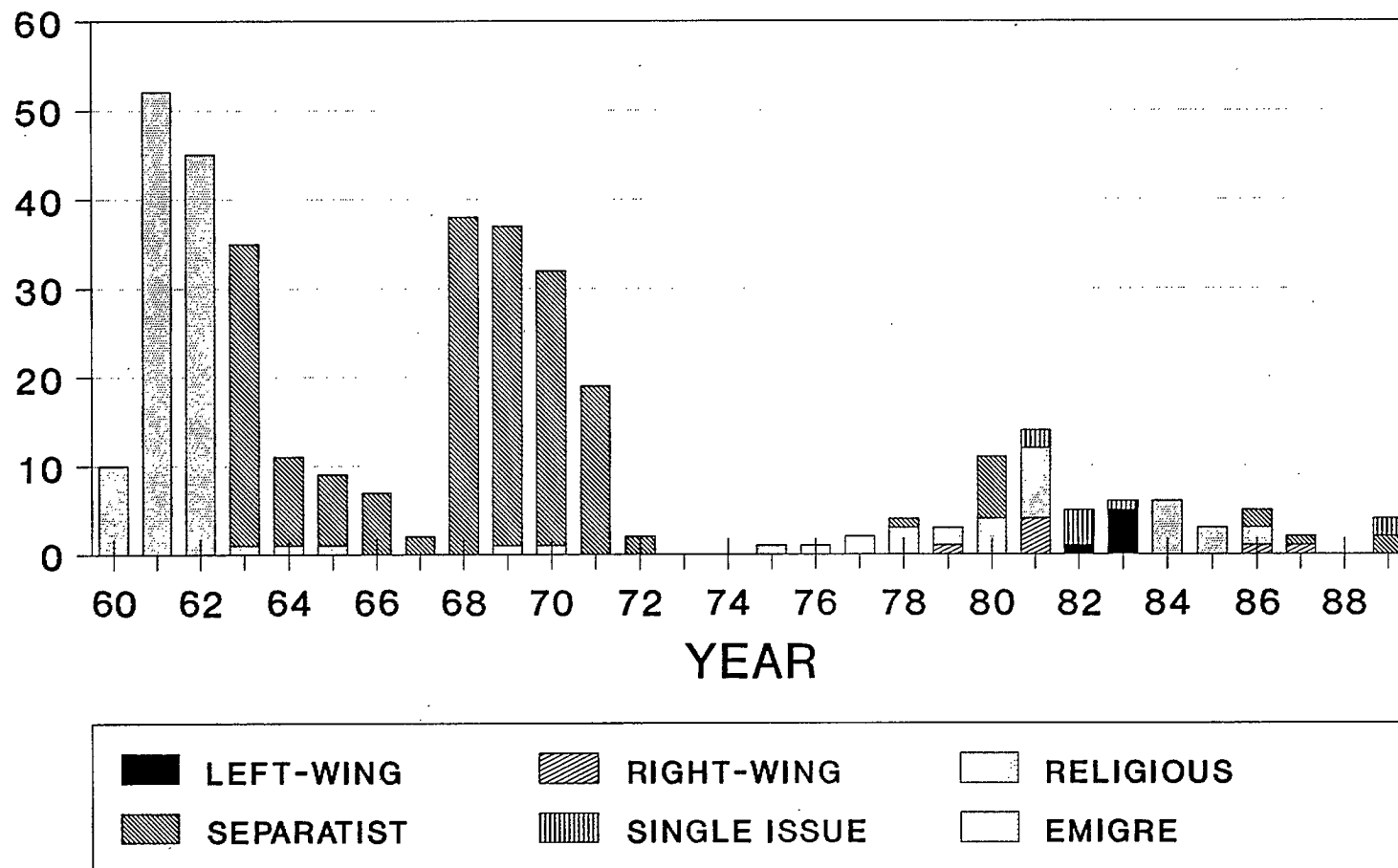
Figure 22



Domestic Terrorism in Canada

Event Type by Year

Figure 23



SINGLE ISSUE TACTICS AND TARGETS

Targets

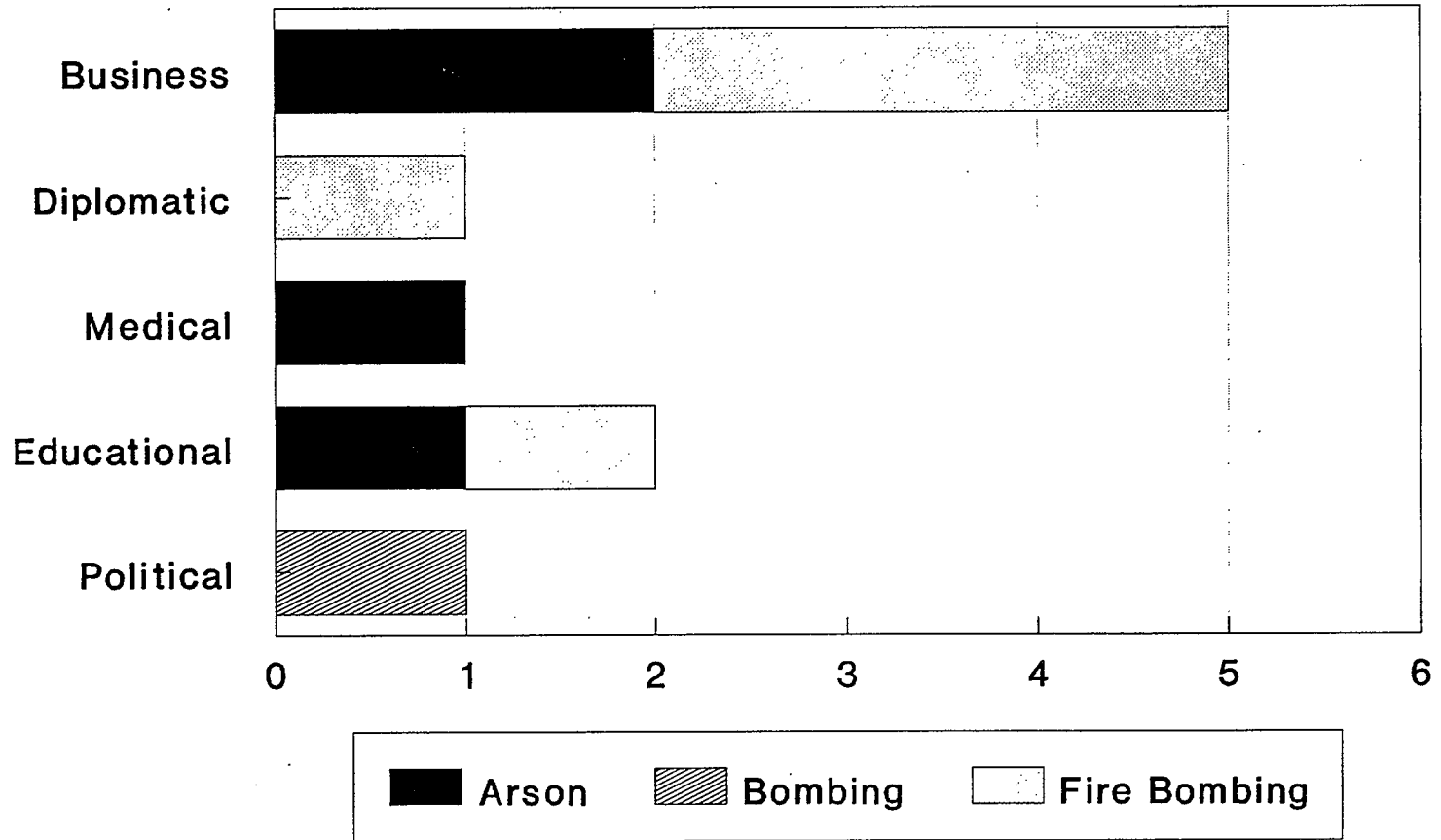


Figure 24

RELIGIOUS TACTICS AND TARGETS

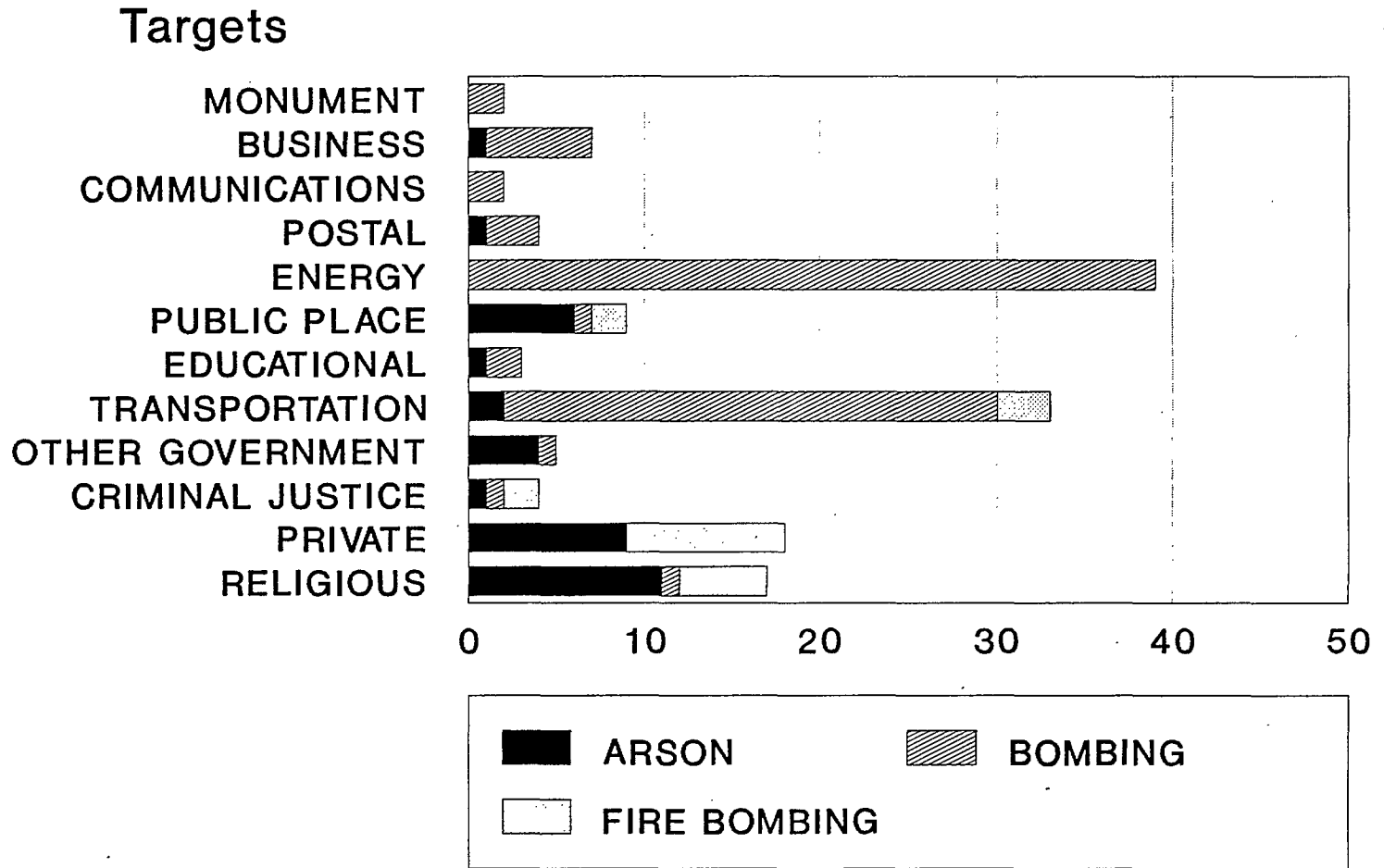


Figure 25

NATIONALIST/SEPARATIST TACTICS AND TARGETS

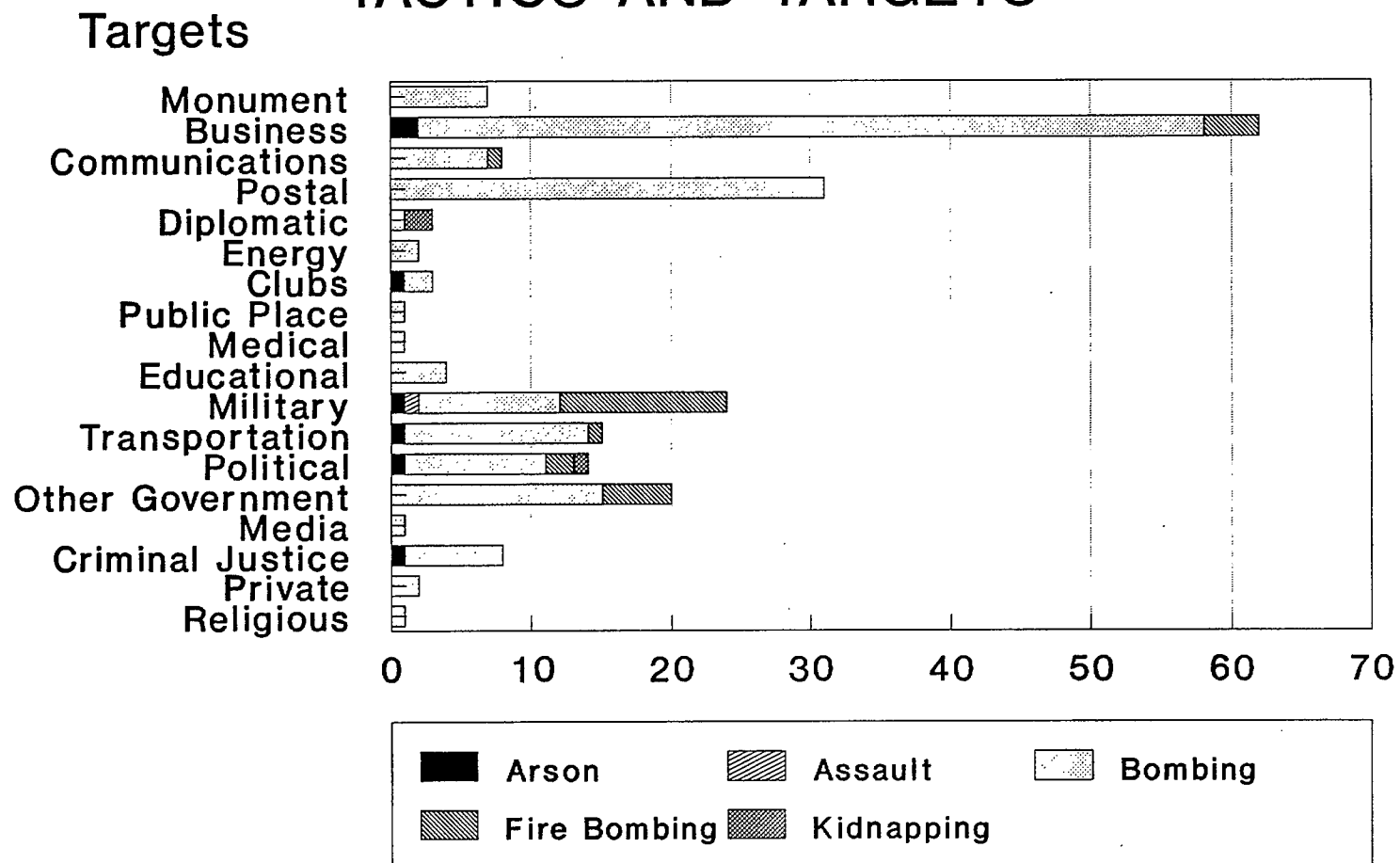
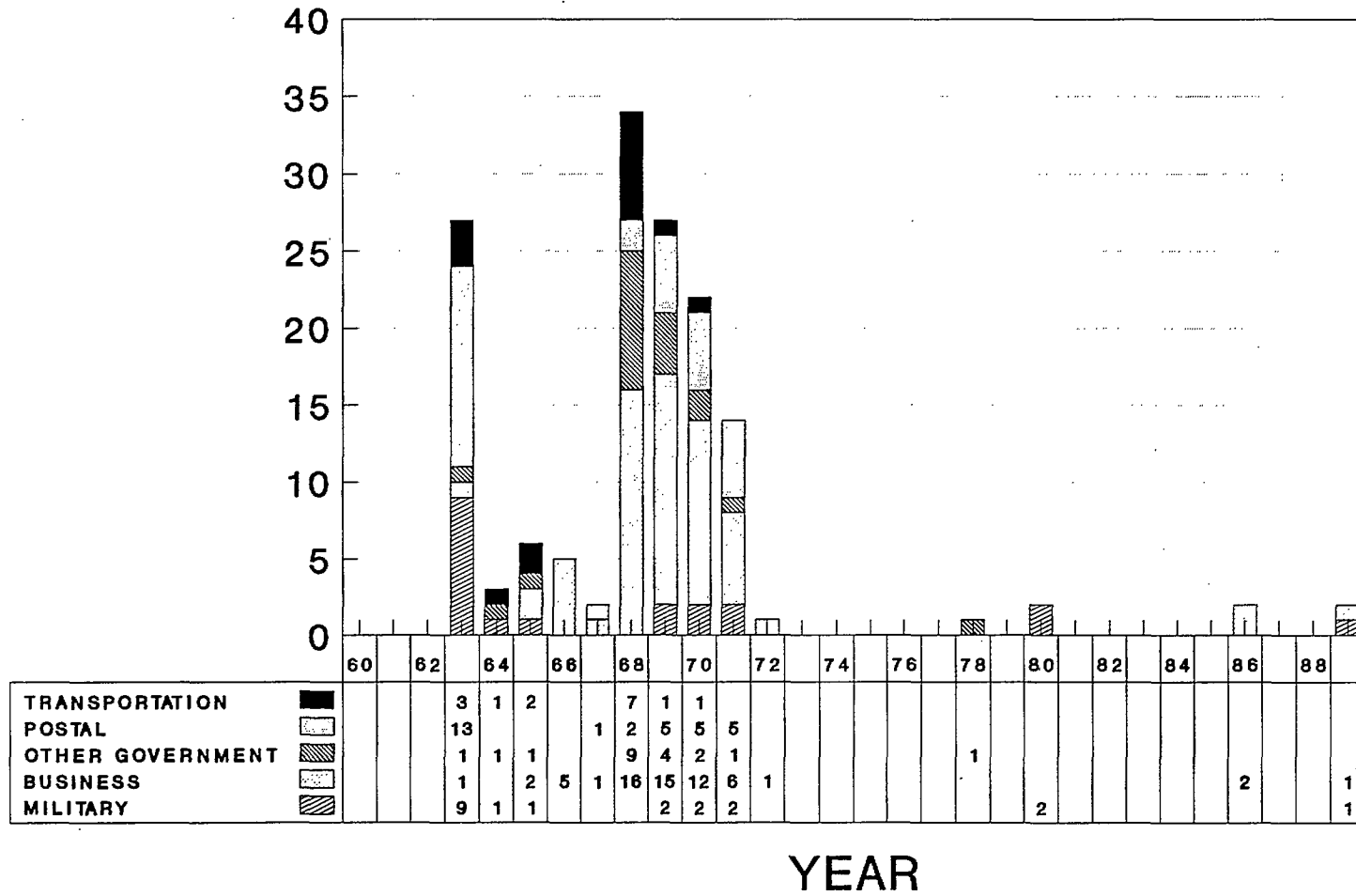


Figure 26

Nationalist/Separatist Targets* 1960-1989

Figure 27



*leading targets only

EMIGRE TACTICS AND TARGETS

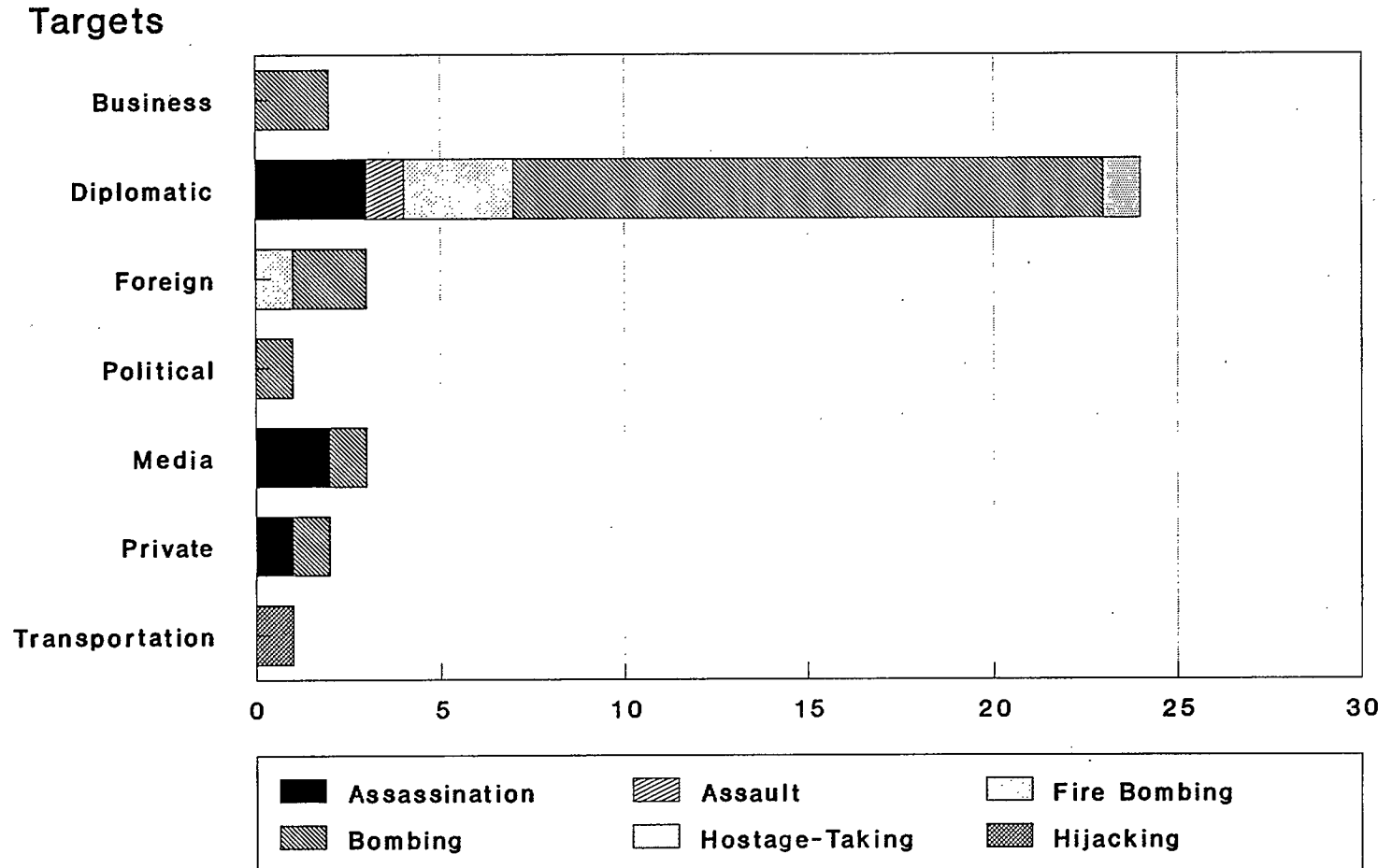


Figure 28

RIGHT-WING TACTICS AND TARGETS

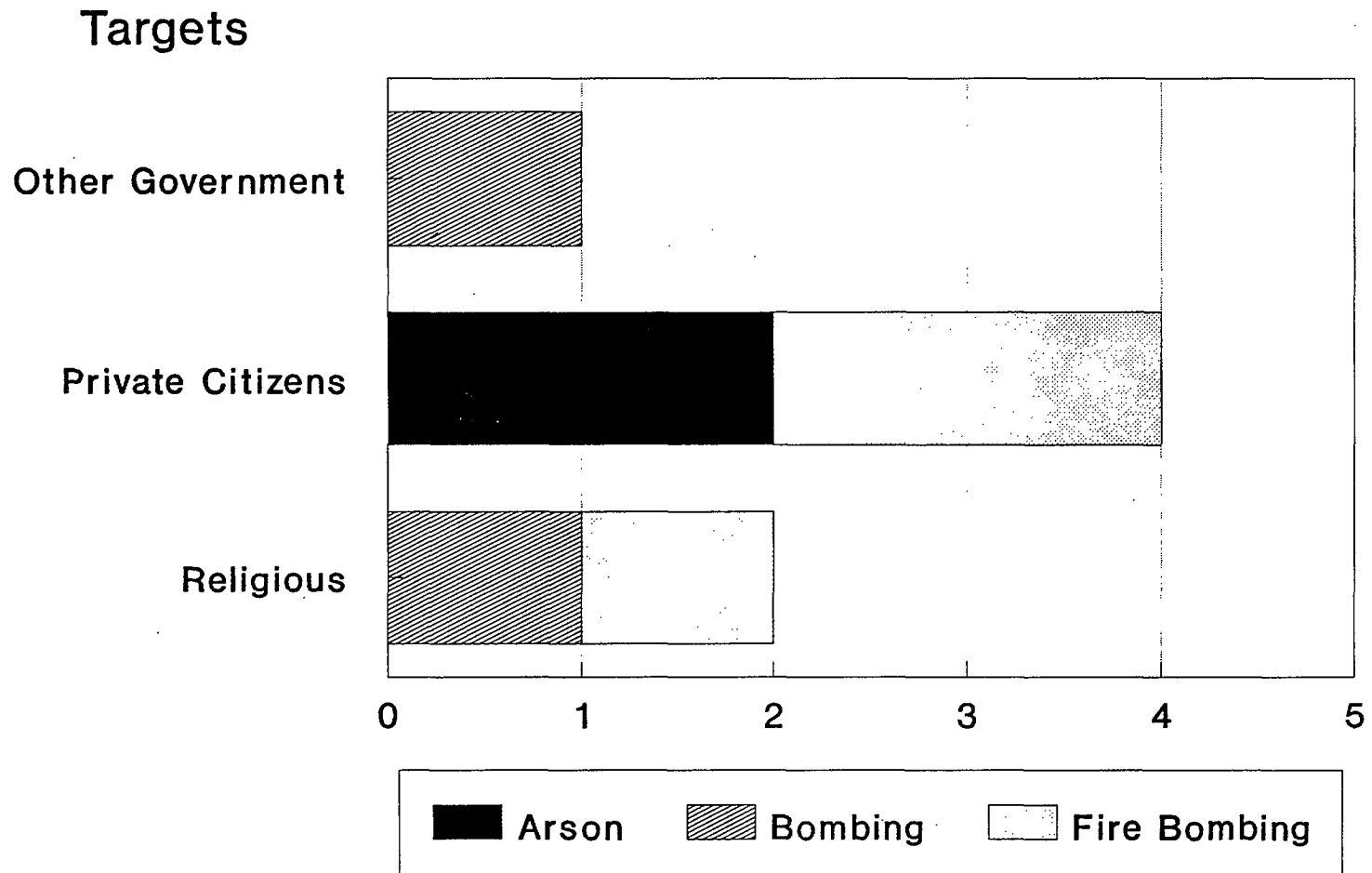


Figure 29

LEFT-WING TACTICS AND TARGETS

Targets

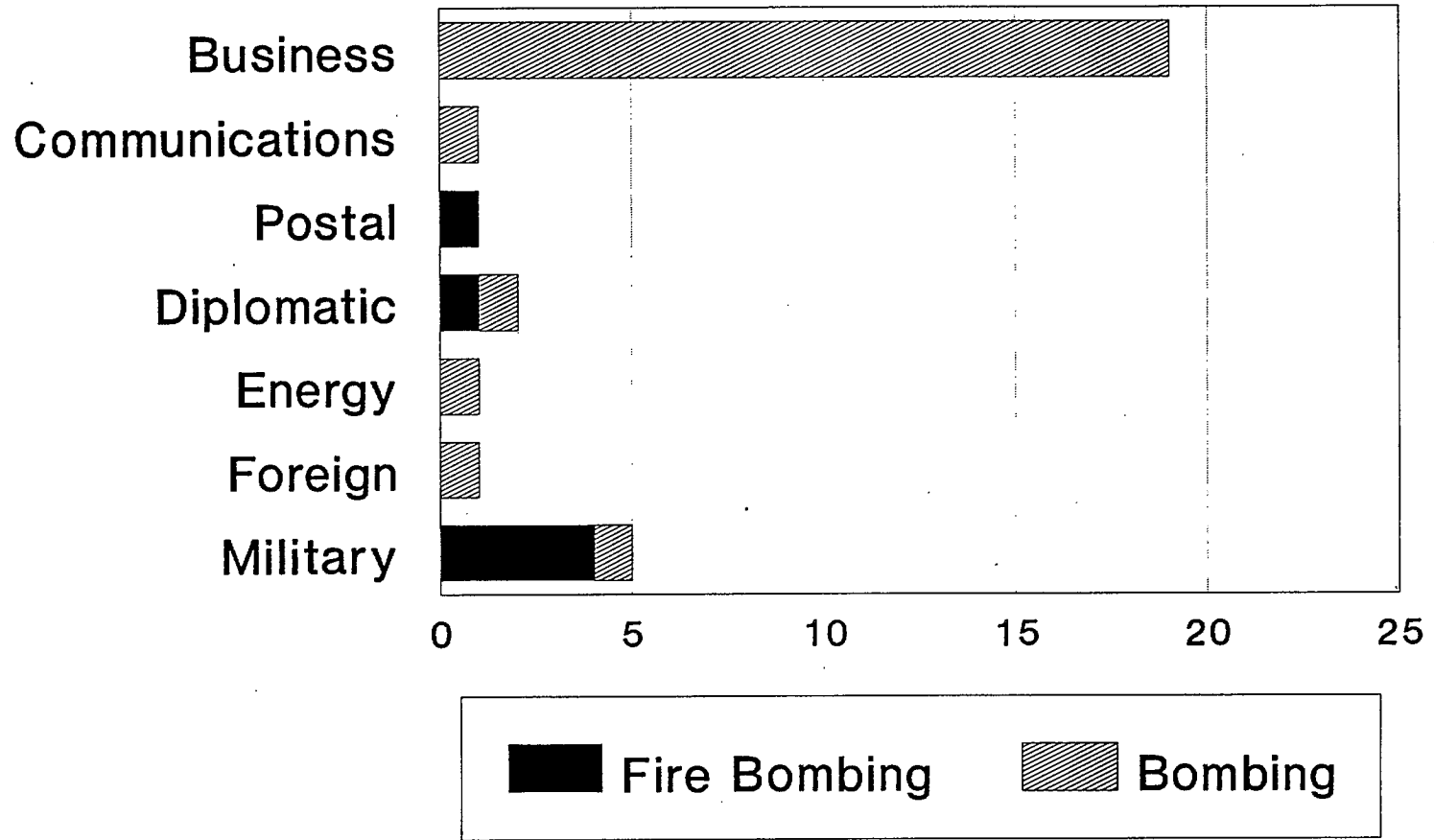


Figure 30

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alexander, Yonah (1979) "Terrorism and the Media", Terrorism: an International Journal, Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2 pp. 55-137.

Allen, Francis (1977) The Crimes of Politics, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

Amnesty International (1984) La torture. Instrument de pouvoir, fléau à combattre: Éditions du Seuil.

Bain, George A. (1985) "The Seizure of the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa", in TVI Report, Vol.6, No.2, Fall, p.20.

Barrett, Stanley R. (1987) Is God a Racist? The Right Wing in Canada, Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Beanlands, Bruce, and James Deacon (1988) Counter-Terrorism Bibliography, No. 1988-14, Ottawa: Solicitor General.

Behiels, M. ed. (1987) Quebec Since 1945, Toronto: Copp Clark Pitman Ltd.

Bell, Stewart (1988a) "Sikh Terrorism in Canada", Clandestine Tactics and Technology, Vol. 13, No. 9.

Bell, Stewart (1988b) "Armenian Terrorism in Canada", Clandestine Tactics and Technology, Vol. 13, No. 11.

Buckelew, Alvin H. (1984) Terrorism and the American Response, San Rafael, Cal.: Academic Press.

Budiansky, S. (1987) "Winning Through Intimidation? (Effect of Animal Rights Movement on Animal Research)" in U.S. News and World Report, Vol. 103, No. 2, August 31.

Byers, R. ed. Canadian Annual Review of Politics and Public Affairs, Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Canadian Pacific (CP) chronology supplied to the NSCC by Superintendent J.B. Eggett, of the Department of Investigation, Pacific Region, Canadian Pacific, of incidents (many of them directed at CP Rail targets) covering mainly the period 1960-62.

Canadian Press (1986) "Animal activist rumor brings security check" Globe and Mail, 15 December, A8.

Canadian Press (1987) "Animal Liberation Front stepping up laboratory raids" Halifax Chronicle-Herald, 21 January, 8.

Canadian Press (1987) "Activist invades livestock session" Winnipeg Free Press, 11 January, 26.

Canadian Press (1988) "Five charged for attack on restaurant" Ottawa Citizen, 23 January, A22.

Canadian Press (1987) "Animal rights activist calls for new ethics in farming" Montreal Gazette, 22 August, A7.

Canadian Press (1986) "Protest violence injures activist, 72" Winnipeg Free Press, 25 April, 10.

Canadian Press (1987) "Beware of animal rights groups, farmers told" Vancouver Sun, 19 November, B11.

Canadian Press (1985) "Stolen from medical laboratory: Two cats receive remedial surgery" Vancouver Sun, 7 January, A9.

Canadian Press (1984) "Agitation expected" Calgary Herald, 14 December, B8.

Charters, David A., (1986) "The October Crisis: Implications for Canada's Internal Security", in MacDonald, Brian, ed., Terror, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, pp.56-72.

Charters, David (1986) "Canadian Security Intelligence Problems in Historical Perspective" Paper presented at the Conference on Intelligence and Policy, Washington, DC, August 27-28.

Chomsky, Noam, and Edward S. Herman (1979) The Political Economy of Human Rights, Volume I: The Washington Connection and Third World Fascism, Boston: South End Press.

Coleman, W. (1984) The Independence Movement in Quebec 1945-1980, Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Cordes, Bonnie, Brian M. Jenkins, Konrad Kellen, with Gail Bass, Daniel Reilles, William Sater, Mario Juncosa, William Fowler, and Geraldine Petty (1985) A Conceptual Framework for Analyzing Terrorist Groups, Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation.

Cordes, Bonnie (1986) "Presentation on the RAND Database", presented at Research on Terrorism: An International Academic Conference, Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen.

Crelinsten, R. (1985) Limits to Criminal Justice in the Control of Insurgent Political Violence: A Case Study of the October Crisis of 1970 (Ph.D Thesis), Montreal: Université de Montréal.

Crelinsten, Ronald D. (1987a) "Terrorism as Political Communication: The Relationship Between the Controller and the Controlled", in P. Wilkinson and A. Stewart eds., Contemporary Research on Terrorism, Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen Press, pp. 3-23.

Crelinsten, Ronald D. (1987b) "The Internal Dynamics of the FLQ During the October Crisis of 1970", The Journal of Strategic Studies, Vol. 10, No.4 (pp. 59-89).

Crelinsten, Ronald D. (1987c) "Power and Meaning: Terrorism as a Struggle Over Access to the Communication Structure", in P. Wilkinson and A. Stewart eds., Contemporary Research on Terrorism, Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen Press (pp. 419-450).

Crelinsten, Ronald D. (1989) "Images of Terrorism in the Media, 1966-1985", Terrorism, Vol. 12, pp. 167-198.

Crenshaw-Hutchinson, Martha (1972) "The Concept of Revolutionary Terrorism", Journal of Conflict Resolution, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp.383-395.

Day, D. (1987) The Whale War, Toronto: Douglas and McIntyre.

Delli Carpini, Michael X., and Bruce A. Williams (1987) "Television and Terrorism" The Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 40, No.1, pp.45-64.

Diller, D. ed. (1990) The Middle East (Seventh Edition), Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly.

Dolan, E. (1986) Animal Rights, New York: Franklin Watts.

Duffy, M. (1984) Men and Beasts, An Animal Rights Handbook, London: Grenada Publishing Ltd.

Dutter, Lee E. (1987) "Ethno-Political Activity and the Psychology of Terrorism", Terrorism, Vol. 10, pp.145-163.

Eagle, J. (1989) The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Development of Western Canada, Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Elkins, Michael (1971) Forged in Fury, Loughton, U.K.: Piatkus Publishers Ltd.

Epstein, Edward C. (1977) "The Use of 'Terrorism': A Study in Media Bias", Stanford Journal of International Studies, Vol. 7, Spring, pp. 67-78.

Falk, Richard (1988) Revolutionaries and Functionaries. The Dual Face of Terrorism, New York: E.P. Dutton.

Financial Post (1962) "Score Card of Kootenay Havoc", in The Financial Post, 31 March.

Fournier, L. (1984) F.L.O.: The Anatomy of an Underground Movement, Toronto: NC Press Ltd.

Frank, J. and M. Kelly (1977) "Etude Préliminaire sur la Violence Collective en Ontario et au Québec, 1963-1973", Canadian Journal of Political Science, Vol. 10, pp. 145-157.

Friedland, M.L. (1979) National Security: The Legal Dimensions, Hull, P.Q.: Minister of Supply and Services Canada.

Gagnon, A. and M. Montcalm (1990) Quebec Beyond the Quiet Revolution, Toronto: Nelson Canada.

Gellner, J. (1974) Bayonets in the Streets, Toronto: Collier-Macmillan Canada.

Greisman, H.C. (1977) "Social Meanings of Terrorism: Reification, Violence, and Social Control", Contemporary Crises, Vol. 1 (pp. 303-318).

Gunter, Michael (1986) "Pursuing The Just Cause Of Their People", Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.

Gupte, P. (1985) Vengeance: India after the Assassination of Indira Gandhi, New York: W.W. Norton.

Guttman, D. (1979) "Killers and Consumers: The Terrorist and His Audiences", Social Research, No. 46, pp. 517-526.

Hall, Stuart, Chas Critcher, Tony Jefferson, John Clarke, and Brian Roberts (1978) Policing the Crisis, London: Macmillan.

Hamizrachi, Yoram, et al (1987) "International Terrorist Events, 1986", in Yonah Alexander ed., The 1986 Annual on Terrorism, Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, pp 211-243.

Hamizrachi, Yoram, with Beate Hamizrachi (1989) "International Terrorist Events, 1987", in Yonah Alexander ed., The 1987 Annual on Terrorism Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, pp.205-276.

- Hastings, Ross, and Ronald P. Saunders (1987) "Social Control, State Autonomy and Legal Reform: The Law Reform Commission of Canada", in R.S. Ratner and John L. McMullan eds., State Control: Criminal Justice Politics in Canada, Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press (pp. 126-148).
- Hawthorne, H. ed. (1955) The Doukhobors of British Columbia, Vancouver: University of British Columbia.
- Herman, Edward S. (1985) The Real Terror Network, Boston: South End Press.
- Herman, Edward S. (1986) "Power and the Semantics of Terrorism", Covert Action, No. 26, pp. 9-13.
- Hoffman, Bruce (1982) Right Wing Terrorism in Europe, RAND Paper # N-1856-AF, Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation.
- Hoffman, Bruce (1986a) Right Wing Terrorism in West Germany, RAND Paper #p-7270, Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation.
- Hoffman, Bruce (1986b) "Left Wing Terrorism in the United States", Conflict Quarterly, Vol. VI, No. 4, pp. 5-14.
- Hoffman, Bruce (1988) The Contrasting Ethical Foundations of Terrorism in the 1980s, RAND Paper #7416, Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation.
- Holt, S. (1964) Terror in the Name of God: The Story of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors, Toronto: McClelland & Stewart.
- International Task Force on Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism (1986) "Report on Nuclear Terrorism", Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, December, pp. 38-44.
- Jackson, R. et al (n.d.) "Collective Conflict, Violence, and the Media" in Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry Report, Vol. V, Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario.
- Janke, Peter (1983) Guerilla and Terrorist Organisations: A World Directory and Bibliography, Brighton: Harvester.
- Jenkins, Brian (1975a) Will Terrorists Go Nuclear, RAND Paper #p-5541, Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation.
- Jenkins, Brian (1975b) International Terrorism: A New Mode of Conflict, Los Angeles, Cal.: Crescent Publications.

- Jenkins, Brian (1980) "Nuclear Terrorism and Its Consequences", Society, July/August, pp. 5-16.
- Jenkins, Brian (1989) "The Threat of Product Contamination", TVI Report, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 1-3.
- Kashmeri, Z. and B. McAndrew (1989) Soft Target, Toronto: James Lorimer & Company.
- Keable, Jean, et al (1981) Rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur les opérations policières en territoire québécois, Québec: Ministry of Justice.
- Kellett, Anthony (1981) International Terrorism: A Retrospective and Prospective Examination, ORAE Report No.R78, Ottawa: Operational Research and Analysis Establishment, May.
- Kellett, Anthony, (1988) Contemporary International Terrorism and its Impact on Canada, Ottawa: Operational Research and Analysis Establishment, February.
- Kelly, Micheal J., and Thomas H. Mitchell (1981) "The Study of Internal Conflict in Canada: Problems and Prospects", in Conflict Quarterly, Vol.II, No.1, Summer.
- Kelly, M. (1986) The Media and Terrorism: An Examination of News Coverage of Armenian Terrorism in Canada (Ph.D Thesis), Ottawa: Carleton University.
- Kettle, J. and D. Walker (1968) Verdict! - Eleven Revealing Canadian Trials, Toronto: McGraw-Hill.
- Kurtz, A. and A. Merari (1985) ASALA: Irrational Terror or Political Tool (Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies No.2), Boulder: Westview Press and the Jerusalem Post.
- Kurtz, A. ed. (1987) Contemporary Trends in World Terrorism (Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies Series), New York: Praeger.
- L'état de la langue française au Québec, bilan et perspective, Québec: Gouvernement du Québec, Conseil de la langue française, 1986 collection "Notes et Documents" no.58 vol.1.
- Laqueur, Walter (1986) "Reflections on Terrorism", Foreign Affairs, Vol. 65, No. 1, pp.86-100.
- Laurendeau, Marc (1974) Les Québécois violents, revised edition, Montréal: Les Editions du Boréal Express.
- Lilienthal, Alfred M. (1986) "Middle East Terror: The Double Standard", Vital Speeches of the Day, Vol. 52, February 15.

Loomis, D. (1984) Not Much Glory: Quelling the F.L.Q., Toronto: Deneau.

Lowry, H.W. (1988) "Chronological Breakdown of Armenian Terrorist Incidents, 1973-1987", Enclosure I to Soyupak, Brig-Gen. Kemal, "Terrorist Movements Against Turkey", paper presented to the XIVth International Military History Colloquium (Conflicts of High and Low Intensity since the Second World War), Montréal, 16-19 August, pp.10-17.

MacDonald, Brian, ed. (1986) Terror, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies.

Mandel, E. and D. Taras eds. (1988) A Passion for Identity, Toronto: Nelson Canada.

Martin's Annual Criminal Code, 1989, Aurora, On: Canada Law Book Inc.

McConney, D. (1985) Untuned Ears: Political Violence in the Canadian Press: The Case of the Wimmin's Fire Brigade (M.A. Thesis), Ottawa: Carleton University.

McRoberts, K. and D. Posgate (1980) Quebec: Social Change and Political Crisis, Toronto: McClelland and Stewart.

Mickolus, Edward F. (1977) "Statistical Approaches to the Study of Terrorism", in Yonah Alexander ed., Terrorism: Interdisciplinary Perspectives, New York: John Jay Press, pp.209-269.

Mickolus, Edward F. (1980) Transnational Terrorism: A Chronology of Events, 1968 - 1979, Westport, Conn.: Greenwood.

Mitchell, D. (1983) W.A.C. Bennett and the Rise of British Columbia, Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre.

Mitchell, Thomas H. (1982) Politically-Motivated Terrorism in North America: The Threat and the Response, paper presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, Ottawa, 9 June.

Mitchell, T. (1985) "Politically - Motivated Terrorism in North America: The Threat and the Response", Ph. D. Dissertation, Ottawa: Carleton University.

Morely, J. et al (1983) The Reins of Power- Governing British Columbia, Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre.

Morf, G. (1970) Terror in Quebec- Case Studies of the FLO, Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Company.

Mulgannon, T. (1985) "The Animal Liberation Front", T.V.I., Vol. 5, No. 4, 39-43.

Mulgrew, I. (1988) Unholy Terror: The Sikhs and International Terrorism, Toronto: Key Porter Books.

North, R. (1983) The Animals Report, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

Ontario (1981) Vandalism: Responses and Responsibilities, Report to the Task Force on Vandalism, Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario.

Ottawa Citizen "Graffiti fails to jolt Quebec store owner" 31 December, 1988, p A5.

Post, Jerrold (1985) "Hostilité, Conformité, Fraternité: The Group Dynamics of Terrorist Behavior", in Defense Nuclear Agency, Outthinking the Terrorist: An International Challenge, Proceedings of the 10th Annual Symposium on the Role of Behavioral Science in Physical Security, Springfield, 23-24 April 1985, Washington, D.C.: Defense Nuclear Agency, pp. 25-30.

Quainton, Anthony C.E. (1983) "Terrorism and Political Violence: A Permanent Challenge to Governments", in Martha Crenshaw ed., Terrorism, Legitimacy and Power, Wesleyan, Conn.: Wesleyan University Press pp. 52-64.

Robb, J. (1989) "Just for kicks", Reader's Digest, March, pp. 161-166.

Rummel, R. (1966) "Dimensions of Conflict Behaviour within Nations, 1946-1959", Journal of Conflict Resolution, Vol. 10, March, pp. 65-73.

Ross, Jeffrey Ian, and Ted Robert Gurr (1987) "Why Terrorism Subsides: A Comparative Analysis of Trends and Groups in Terrorism in Canada and the United States", a paper presented to the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association in Chicago.

Ross, Jeffrey Ian (1988a) "An Events Database on Political Terrorism in Canada: Some Conceptual and Methodological Problems", in Conflict Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 2, Spring, pp.47-64.

Ross, Jeffrey Ian (1988b) "Attributes of Domestic Political Terrorism in Canada, 1960-1985", Terrorism, Vol. 11, pp. 213-233.

Ross, Jeffrey Ian (1989a) "Attributes of Terrorism in Canada (ATIC I)", a chronology of domestic terrorism in Canada from 1960-1985 supplied to the National Security Coordination Centre by the author.

Ross, Jeffrey Ian (1989a) "Attributes of Terrorism in Canada, (ATIC II)", a chronology of international terrorism in Canada from 1960-1985 supplied to the National Security Coordination Centre by the author.

- Rubenstein, Richard E. (1987) Alchemists of Revolution, New York: Basic Books.
- Schafer, Stephen (1977) The Political Criminal: The Problem of Morality and Crime, New York: The Free Press.
- Schiller, D. (1985) "The Current Campaign Against Animal Laboratory Tests in West Germany", T.V.I., Vol. 5, No. 4, 36-39.
- Schmid, Alex P. (1983) Political Terrorism, Amsterdam: New Holland Publishing.
- Schmid, Alex P., and Janny deGraaf (1982) Violence as Communication, London: Sage Publications.
- Security Intelligence Review Committee (1988) Annual Report 1987-1990, Ottawa: Ministry of Supply and Services.
- Senate of Canada (1987) Report of the Special Senate Committee on Terrorism and the Public Safety, Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services.
- Senate of Canada (1989) Report of the Second Special Senate Committee on Terrorism and the Public Safety, Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services.
- Sewell, John (1983) "Searching for Suspects", Canadian Forum, April, pp. 36-37.
- Sher, Julian (1983) White Hoods. Canada's Ku Klux Klan, Vancouver: New Star Books.
- Shoniker, Peter A.E. (1986) "Canada: New Crossroads for International Terror", in MacDonald, Brian, ed., Terror, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, pp.44-54.
- Singer, P. (1983) "The Animal Liberation Movement", Current Affairs Bulletin, August, pp.15-21.
- Smith, D. (1971) Bleeding Hearts...Bleeding Country, Edmonton: M.G. Hurtig Ltd.
- Smith, G. (1986) The Liberal Democratic Response to Terrorism: a comparative study of the policies of Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom (Ph.D Thesis), Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen.
- Smith, G. (1985) "Political Violence in Animal Liberation", Contemporary Review, Vol. 247, No. 1434, pp. 26-31.
- Smith, G. (1985) "Issue Group Terrorism: Animal Rights Militancy in Britain", T.V.I., Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 44-47.

Stohl, Michael, and George Lopez, eds. (1984) The State as Terrorist, New York: Marcel and Dekker.

Tarasoff, K. (1982) Plakun Trava- The Doukhobors, Grand Forks: Mir Publication Society.

Terrorism in the United States: 1987, Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Thackrah, R. (1987) "Terrorism: A Definitional Problem", in P. Wilkinson and A. Stewart eds., Contemporary Research on Terrorism, Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen Press, pp. 24-41.

Thomas, H. et al (1984) The Cuban Revolution 25 Years Later, Boulder: Westview Press.

Thornton, Thomas Perry (1964) "Terror as a Weapon of Political Agitation", in H. Ekstein ed., Internal War, London: Collier-Macmillan.

Torrance, J. (1986) Public Violence in Canada, 1887-1982, Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Tugwell, Maurice (1987) "Terrorism and Propaganda", in Paul Wilkinson and A. Stewart eds., Contemporary Research on Terrorism, Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen Press, pp.450-489.

Turk, Austin T. (1982) Political Criminality: The Defiance and Defense of Authority, Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

United States of America (1988) Terrorist Group Profiles, Washington, D.C.: Government Publications Office.

United States Department of Justice (1988) Terrorism in the United States 1987, Washington, D.C.: FBI Terrorist Research and Analytical Center.

United States Department of State (1989) Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1988, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.

United States of America (1985) Public Papers of the Presidents, Washington, D.C.: Federal Register, Archives.

Vallières, P. (1977) The Assassination of Pierre Laporte, Toronto: James Lorimer & Company.

Van Loon, R. and M. Whittington (1987) The Canadian Political System (Fourth Edition), Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson.

Wardlaw, Grant (1982) Political Terrorism: Theory, tactics and counter-measures, Sydney: Cambridge University Press.

Waugh, William L. Jr. (1983) "The Values in Violence: Organizational and Political Objectives of Terrorist Groups", Conflict Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 5-19.

Weinstein, M. ed. (1979) Revolutionary Cuba in the World Arena, Philadelphia: Institute for the Study of Human Issues.

Wilkinson, P. (1977) Terrorism and the Liberal State, London: Macmillan Press.

Wilkinson, Paul (1987) "Terrorism: An International Research Agenda?", in P. Wilkinson and A. Stewart eds., Contemporary Research on Terrorism, Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen Press, pp. xi-ix.

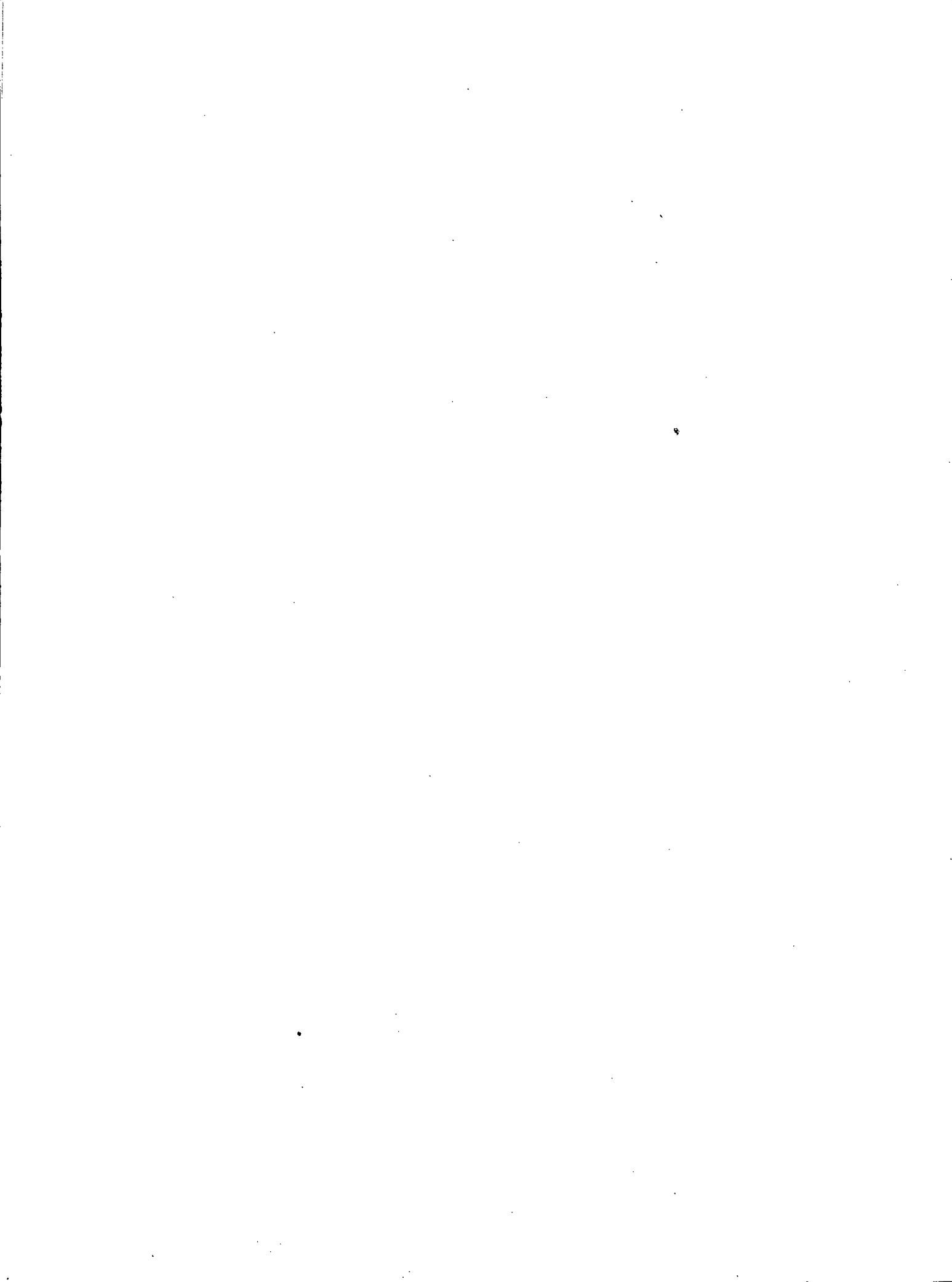
Wilkinson, P. and A. Stewart eds. (1987) Contemporary Research on Terrorism, Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press.

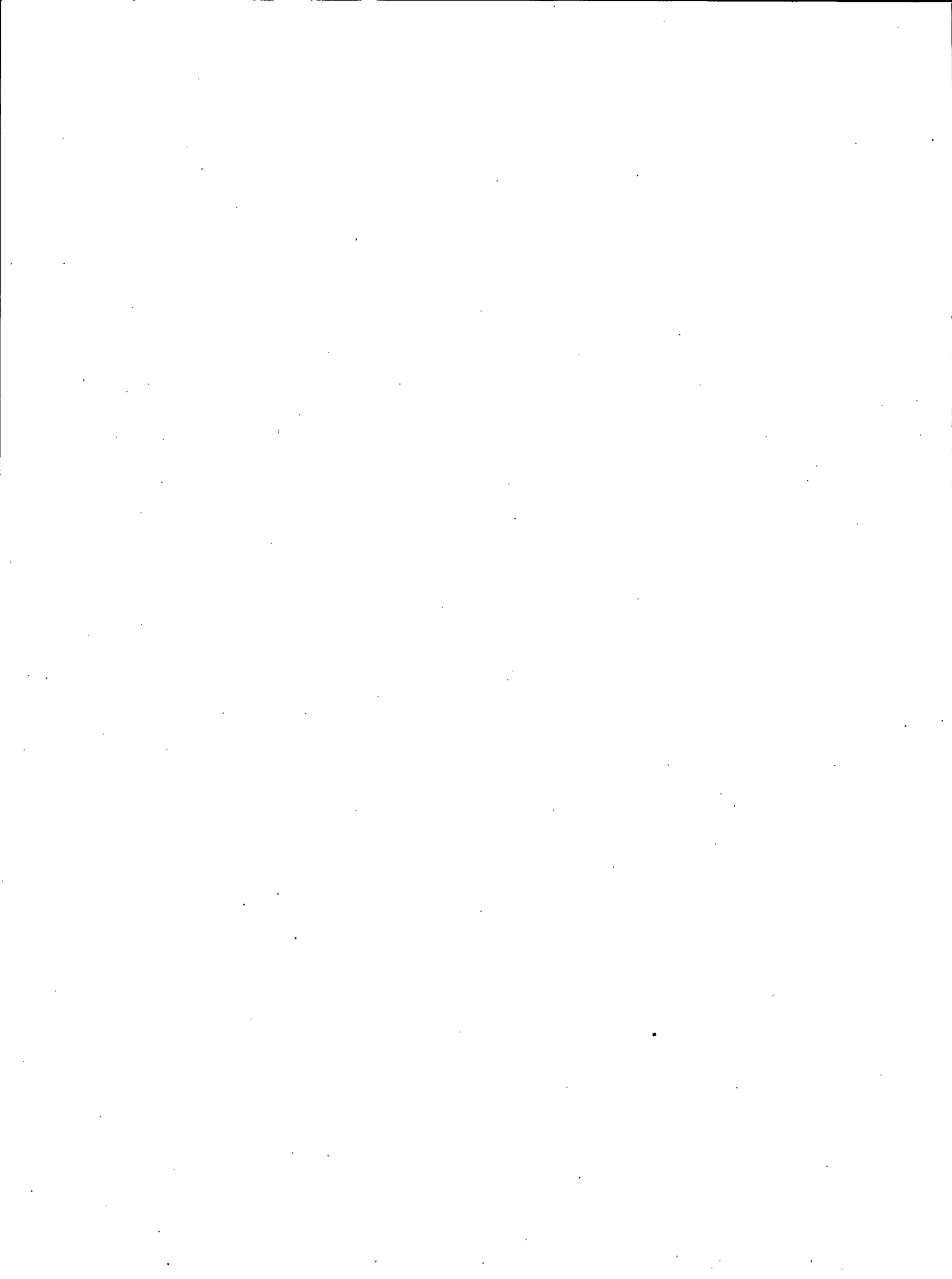
Winters, B. (1980) The Terrorist Crisis in Quebec: The Events of 1963-1972, Ottawa: Lamontagne, Mongeau & Banville.

Woodcock, G. and I. Avakumovic (1968) The Doukhobors, London: Faber & Faber.

Yishai, Yael (1986) "The Jewish Terror Organization: Past or Future Danger?", Conflict, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 307-332.

Zawodny, J.K. (1978) "Internal Organizational Problems and the Sources of Tensions of Terrorist Movements as Catalysts of Violence", Terrorism: An International Journal, Vol. 1, Nos. 3, 4, pp. 277-285.





International Terrorism in Canada

1960-1989

August 9, 1964**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Foreign****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded near the bow of a Cuban ship, the "Maria Teresa", berthed in Montréal harbour. The bomb, which exploded around 3:00 a.m., caused no injuries and did little damage. A few hours later the Cuban Nationalist Organization, an anti-Castro group based in New York, claimed responsibility. Some time before the explosion the RCMP received an anonymous warning that a Cuban ship would be damaged in Montréal; security was increased as a result.

MG 10 Aug 64, 11

January 28, 1965**Edmonton, Alta****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Bombing**

Early morning explosions destroyed two United States F-84 Air Force jets being overhauled by Northwest Industries, an Edmonton company, and damaged a third; a fourth was rigged with dynamite which had not been detonated. This was a type of plane that was used in the Vietnam War. Twelve sticks were used in the three jets that were bombed, and an additional 180-200 sticks were found in a car abandoned near the industrial airport. A security guard, who was tied by the perpetrators, escaped and was shot and killed as he tried to raise the alarm (probably shortly after 3 a.m.). The planes were valued at about \$750,000 each.

Ross; EJ 28 Jan 65, 1,2; JM 29 Jan 65, 22

May 1, 1965**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Bombing**

At approximately 1:00 a.m., the United States consulate buildings on McGregor were bombed. An eye-witness saw two men drive up to the building; one got out and placed a parcel between the two buildings. The bomb, consisting of nearly 12 sticks of dynamite, caused heavy damage to an elevated, enclosed passageway connecting the two buildings; the cost was estimated at \$10,000. No one was injured. An "FLQ" signature was left and the event coincided with a demonstration protesting the Vietnam War. A month earlier the consul-general had received an anonymous call warning that the building would be blown up; the call related to the United States' policy toward Vietnam.

Note: The FLQ often used popular protest movements (such as demonstrations against the Vietnam War) as a forum for violence.

Fournier, 1984: 80; MG 3 May 65, 3; JM 1 May 65, 1; JM 3 May 65, 5

November 27, 1965**Toronto, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 3:45 a.m. a bomb exploded at the Yugoslav consulate. No one was injured, but a door, door jamb, cement threshold, and foyer ceiling were destroyed, and a vestibule and anteroom were heavily damaged. The bomb had been left at the side door of the building. The explosion came two days before Yugoslav National Day.

GM 29 Nov 65, 5

September 22, 1966**Ottawa, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Bombing**

A home-made device set off a 3.5 inch rocket launcher ("bazooka") in front of the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa around 8:00 a.m. The missile tore away a chunk of sidewalk and every front window was shattered. No one was injured. A metal rocket housing found intact bore the scratched Spanish inscription: "Asociación Nacionalista Cubana". Army explosives experts defused a second rocket found live and unexploded in the street. It appeared that the rockets and timing mechanism had been left in a suitcase on a car rack of a rented car parked on the street. The Cuban Nationalist Movement in Miami, Florida, which opposes Fidel Castro's regime, claimed responsibility. The head of the association said the job was done in Canada because of an "insulting and provocative attitude" to the positions of Cubans "enslaved by International Communism."

Mickolus, 1980: 71; Sawatsky, 1980: 3; Jackson, et al., 1978: 299; MG 23 Sep 66, 1; JM 23 Sep 66, 6; JM 24 Sep 66, 10

January 29, 1967**Ottawa, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 4:00 a.m. a time bomb exploded in a cellar window of the Yugoslavian Embassy in Ottawa. The blast was caused by a device which appeared to have contained 5 or 6 sticks of dynamite and a timing unit. Damage ran well into the thousands of dollars: a section of the embassy's stone foundation in the basement was knocked down, its porch damaged, and about 50 windows in the surrounding residential area were shattered.

Jackson, et al., 1978: 299; Mickolus, 1980: 73; MG 30 Jan 67, 1,2; OC 30 Jan 67, 1

January 29, 1967**Toronto, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Bombing**

An explosion at 4:08 a.m. blew in the front door and shattered the windows of the 2-storey wood and brick Yugoslavian Consulate in Toronto. Windows of other buildings as far as 10 blocks away were also blown out by the force of the explosion. The bomb consisted of 10 sticks of dynamite wired together, and was thought by police to have been thrown at the door from a passing car. Total damage to the consulate building was estimated at \$5,000.

Jackson, et al., 1978: 299; Mickolus, 1980: 73; MG 30 Jan 67, 1,2; OC 30 Jan 67, 1; GM 30 Jan 67, 4

March 11, 1967**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

Cuban exiles opposed to the Castro regime claimed responsibility for a bomb that exploded at the Fraser Brothers auction house in Montréal. A 40-year old cabinet-maker prodded the package with a plank and was slightly injured when the blast caused him to be thrown about 20 feet. Two employees discovered the suspicious-looking package (a cigar box) at around 10:30 a.m., in the parking lot of the building. The manager said he had received threatening calls and postcards before the bombing from persons who were angry at him for selling furniture imported from Cuba. The Associated Press received a call from an unidentified "Cuban Nationalist" from New York City who claimed responsibility, as well as from a Cuban-American from Miami who stated: "We want to terrorize them [Fraser Brothers]... we try to be humane and place it outside the auction...but next time we may place the bomb inside and blow the hell out of them." The caller claimed that the Castro government routinely confiscated the belongings of exiles and auctioned them off in Canada through businesses such as Fraser Brothers.

MG 13 Mar 67, 1

September 4, 1967**Ottawa, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A "four-pound rocket" was removed from a laneway adjoining the Cuban Embassy grounds and was later dismantled by army explosives experts. The 2 1/2 foot rocket was rigged up in a brown leather suitcase and aimed at the embassy.

MG 5 Sep 67, 3

October 15, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Bombing

Around noon, an office building housing the Cuban Trade Mission and a number of professional firms was badly damaged by a home made bomb that exploded on its 8th floor. The bomb, consisting of several sticks of dynamite with an alarm clock timer, was placed in the offices of Cabana, Séguin and Associates. No one was injured, but considerable damage resulted from the explosion; floors and walls collapsed and pipes throughout many offices split open. Although planted on a lower floor, police believed that the Cuban mission was the target.

MG 16 Oct 67, 3; Sawatsky, 1980: 2

May 24, 1968**Québec, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded on the steps of the United States Consulate, damaging the main entrance. No one was injured. Several days previously the building had been defaced with inscriptions protesting U.S. involvement in Vietnam. No warning was received. The words "FNL Vaincre" had been scrawled near the entrance (the slogan refers to the National Liberation Front, which was the political arm of the South Vietnam insurgents).

MG 25 May 68, 2; Mickolus, 1980: 89

September 24, 1968**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded outside the home of the Vice President for marketing at de Havilland, a Hawker Siddeley subsidiary.

This was only one of a series of pre-dawn bombings that shook the homes of thirteen executives and former executives of Hawker Siddeley Canada Ltd and De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd. The explosions resulted in broken windows and damaged interiors, but no injuries.

The bombs went off between 3:47 a.m. and 5:04 a.m. over a wide area, covering North York, Etobicoke, and Toronto; police speculated that four other homes were targetted but had somehow been spared. The bombs were cast-iron pipes about two inches in diameter and eight inches long filled with ammonium nitrate, sealed with screw-on metal caps and aimed at the houses on legs made from wire coat hangers. When the bombs were set up, the bombers unscrewed the top caps, inserted the activating chemical on top of the ammonia salts, then put back the caps. The gases would then build up, giving the bombers about 15 minutes to escape. Most of the bombs were hidden in shrubbery in front of the homes. The following day, the company offices received a note stating that the companies had been found guilty of complicity in the Vietnam War, and

threatening further violence. Each of the individuals whose homes were bombed received leaflets accusing them of complicity in American policy in Vietnam, and threatening further violence. The letters were mailed a few hours after the bombings.

Ross; MG 25 Sep 68, 4; TDS 24 Sep 68, 1,4; TDS 25 Sep 68, 1,2; GM 25 Sep 68, 1,8; GM 26 Sep 68, 5; GM 28 Sep 68, 5; MS 4 Nov 68, 6; MG 1 Oct 68

September 24, 1968**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded outside the home of the Vice-President for marketing and planning for Hawker Siddeley Canada at around 3:50 a.m. The living room window was smashed, presumably by the cap being blasted into the room. (See above).

September 24, 1968**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A bomb was placed outside the home of the Vice-President of manufacturing services at Hawker Siddeley. (See above).

September 24, 1968**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A bomb was placed in a flower bed at the home of the Vice-President for personnel and industrial relations at Hawker Siddeley. Alerted by other bombings, police found the device at around 4:30 a.m., and two policemen and a photographer had just moved away after examining the bomb when it exploded. (See above).

September 24, 1968**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

At about 5 a.m. a bomb exploded outside the home of the Vice-President and comptroller of Hawker Siddeley. The living room window was shattered. (See above).

September 24, 1968

Toronto, Ont

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded outside the home of the Vice-President and comptroller of Hawker Siddeley. It cracked a plate glass window and cracked wood in the overhanging eaves. (See above).

September 24, 1968

Toronto, Ont

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded outside the home of the President of de Havilland, damaging the front of the house. (See above).

September 24, 1968

Toronto, Ont

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded outside the home of the former Vice-President of military sales at de Havilland. (See above).

September 24, 1968

Toronto, Ont

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded underneath the car of the Vice-President of administration and planning of de Havilland. A hole was blown in the gas tank. (See above).

September 24, 1968

Toronto, Ont

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded in the garden of a director of de Havilland. (See above).

September 24, 1968**Toronto, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded underneath the car of a director of de Havilland. The bomb did not wake him, and he only found out about it when he discovered his car was inoperable. (See above).

September 24, 1968**Toronto, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was placed outside the home of a retired director of de Havilland. (See above).

September 24, 1968**Toronto, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded in the driveway of the Senior Vice-President of Hawker Siddeley at around 4 a.m., denting the drive. (see above)

November 3, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

Explosives were planted at the rear of the Sunset Rd. home of the secretary of United Aircraft of Canada Limited. The bomb, which was about the size of a flashlight, was found on the lawn by the owner, and exploded at 1 p.m., shortly after police arrived. It cracked a couple of downstairs windows but caused no other damage or injury.

Small lead pipe bombs were placed near the Town of Mount Royal homes of three other aircraft company executives, but did not explode. All of them were left in flower beds. The bombs comprised pieces of pipe 2.5 inches round and about 6 inches long. They were filled with some kind of explosive and detonated by a chemical time fuse. The bombs were similar to the charges planted in September at the homes of 13 executives of Hawker Siddeley and De Havilland in Toronto, protesting their association with the American Vietnam War effort.

November 3, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A small lead pipe bomb was placed at the home of the vice-president of United Aircraft of Canada Limited. It was defused.

Ross; MG 4 Nov 68, 1; MS 4 Nov 68, 6; GM 4 Nov 68, 1; Fournier, 1984: 142

November 3, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A small lead pipe bomb was placed at the home of the treasurer of United Aircraft of Canada Limited. It was defused.

Ross; MG 4 Nov 68, 1; MS 4 Nov 68, 6; GM 4 Nov 68, 1; Fournier, 1984: 142

November 3, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A small lead pipe bomb was placed at the home of the vice-president and manager of United Aircraft Canada Limited. It was defused.

Ross; MG 4 Nov 68, 1; MS 4 Nov 68, 6; GM 4 Nov 68, 1; Fournier, 1984: 142

October 1, 1969**Vancouver, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Single Issue
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

A firebomb was thrown against the door of the US Consulate-General in Vancouver by two women protesting the Amchitka nuclear test. The bomb, a plastic bleach bottle filled with gasoline, exploded in a hallway outside the consulate. The resulting blaze melted several floor tiles and blistered wall decorations and a door, but did no damage to the consulate itself.

Mickolus, 1980: 140; VS 2 Oct 69, 1,2

February 26, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Attempted Kidnapping**

Police stopped a van with a defective tail light, and arrested the two men inside for the possession of a sawed-off rifle. The men were released on bail and immediately disappeared. A subsequent investigation revealed that the two men were Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) members en route to the residence of the Israeli Consul, who they planned to kidnap. The van contained tracts claiming responsibility for the kidnapping in the name of the FLQ, a covered wicker basket large enough to hold a man's body, and a list of media phone numbers.

Fournier, 1984: 183, 184; Laurendeau, 1974: 221; MG 4 Oct 80, 24

October 5, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Kidnapping**

James Cross, the British commercial attaché, was kidnapped from his home by four members of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) "Liberation cell". He was held in captivity for 59 days before his release and the escape of his captors was negotiated. Ransom demands included \$500,000 in gold and the release of political prisoners.

Fournier, 1984: 217; Mickolus, 1980: 220-221; MG 6 Oct 70, 1,2,3

November 28, 1970**Toronto, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

The U.S. Consulate-General in Toronto was firebombed at 8:10 a.m. Due to the fact that Molotov cocktails were thrown simultaneously through windows on both the north and south sides of the first floor, at least two people were evidently involved. Damage was light (between \$400 and \$1000), much of it from smoke and the foam of fire extinguishers. Ten minutes after the attack, another was made on the Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) centre in Toronto, and 3 notes left in different locations linked the two attacks and a third, apparently non-implemented, one (on a federal government office). The notes differed, but all shared an anti-capitalist, anti-US rhetoric; one of them suggested the bombings were timed to coincide with the expected visit to Toronto of Prime Minister Trudeau, Premier Bourassa, and Mayor Drapeau for the Grey Cup game.

GM 30 Nov 70, 1-2

June 2, 1971**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Foreign
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

A Molotov cocktail was thrown into the office entrance of Aeroflot Soviet Airlines in downtown Montréal during the night. The fire was quickly extinguished. The Jewish Defence League's (JDL) Canadian coordinator claimed that the incident, along with a previous anti-Soviet incident (see 26 May 1971, Excluded), was the work of a small breakaway faction of the JDL.

MG 3 Jun 71, 13

July 5, 1971**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

An incendiary device was found at around 2:00 p.m. at the Cuban Trade Commission in Montréal, and was dismantled by police.

The device consisted of a watch and several match heads.

Sawatsky, 1980: 3; LaP 6 Jul 71, A3

October 18, 1971**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A police confrontation with a suspicious man who fled on foot led to the discovery of two dynamite bombs, which were found in the general area of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. Eleven Molotov cocktails were later found near parked buses, which had been used to carry demonstrators who were protesting Premier Kosygin's visit in Ottawa. Both bombs, consisting of six sticks of dynamite each, were armed and ready to explode.

OC 18 Oct 71, 1

January 23, 1972**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

Three Molotov cocktails exploded around 3:30 a.m. in the entrance of the Soviet Consulate in Montréal, injuring a night watchman; damage to the building was slight.

MG 24 Jan 72, 4

March 29, 1972**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A "twelve by three inch homemade bomb" was left outside the Rockcliffe Village residence of the Cuban ambassador. The bomb was defused after being found by a municipal employee.

Sawatsky, 1980: 3; OC 30 Mar 72, 1

April 3, 1972**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Shortly after police made public the discovery some days earlier (29 March) of a bomb outside the Cuban ambassador's Rockcliffe residence, another device was found lying on a snowbank about 30 yards from the Cuban embassy. It was found at about 2:30 p.m. by two boys, who moved it to an adjacent laneway and informed their parents. The device was removed by military bomb disposal experts. The police stated that the device was the same type as the one placed on 29 March, and described it as being about 12 inches long and 3 inches wide, wrapped with black tape and with wires protruding from it. Two pieces of paper, with red markings bearing the words "Miami" and "Florida" were found at the scene.

Sawatsky, 1980: 3; OJ 4 Apr 72, 1, 4; OJ 6 Apr 72, 16

April 4, 1972**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Bombing

A plastic bomb exploded in the Cuban trade commission in Montréal shortly after midnight, killing 1 and wounding 1 other. There was considerable damage to the building. An anti-Castro Cuban group (Young Cubans) claimed responsibility. The bomb had been planted in the false ceiling in the hallway.

Mickolus, 1980: 307; Sawatsky, 1980: 1-6; MG 5 Apr 72, 1,4

September 20, 1972**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A letter-bomb, bearing the words "Remember Black September", was delivered to the Israeli consul, putting Montréal on a list of about 20 cities around the world where Israeli officials had received bombs by mail. The explosive substance was moulded to fit inside the envelope. Fixed to it was a tiny detonator, which was also attached to the envelope's flap. An Arab extremist group called Black September was responsible for the killing of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.

Mickolus, 1980: 340; Scherer, 1983: 131; MG 21 Sept 72, 1,4; OC 20 Sep 72, 1; OC 21 Sep 72, 1

September 20, 1972**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Six letter bombs addressed to Israeli officials in Ottawa were intercepted. Police and armed forces experts were called to the Israeli embassy at 10:15 a.m. The letter bombs were all dismantled. The envelopes contained a plastic-metal explosive device sandwiched between cardboard backing. All the letters were addressed in handwriting and postmarked in Amsterdam.

OC 21 Sep 72, 1; MG 21 Sep 72, 1,4; OC 20 Sep 72, 1

December 11, 1972**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A Cuban group (the Cuban Secret Government) claimed responsibility for the bombing of a business centre building. The incident was connected to three other anti-Castro explosions in the U.S. The bomb was destined for Michael's Forwarding Co., but was put in the wrong place. Part of the company's business consisted of forwarding consignments to Cuba. The bomb caused extensive damage to the structure, possibly running as high as \$500,000, but no one was injured. The bomb apparently consisted of two or three sticks of dynamite, detonator, clock and batteries. It was believed that the blast took place around 12:30 a.m. The group warned of further attacks aimed at individuals and firms doing business with Cuba.

Mickolus, 1980: 365; MG 12 Dec 72, 1

January 25, 1973**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE: Emigré
TARGET: Private
TACTIC: Attempted Bombing

A newly installed X-ray device at Dorval Airport intercepted a letter-bomb addressed to the Montréal home of a prominent Jewish businessman. The letter was post-marked Athens, Greece.

MG 26 Jan 73, 1

April 18, 1975**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE: Left-Wing
TARGET: Military
TACTIC: Attempted Bombing

After an anonymous telephone call at about 9:30 p.m. police found a bomb on a ground-floor window ledge of the north tower of National Defence headquarters (NDHQ). The bomb, in a 10-by-12-inch brown leather satchel, comprised a cigarette tin filled with five pounds of black powder, two batteries, a flash-bulb detonator, and a kitchen timer set to go off in two hours. The bomb was deactivated on the spot by police and military personnel. NDHQ had received a bomb threat the previous evening, but no bomb was found. The device was allegedly placed by the "Weather Underground" of the United States.

OC 19 Apr 75, 1; OJ 19 Apr 75, 1; NYT 20 Apr 75, 40

September 30, 1977**Vancouver, BC**

EVENT TYPE: Emigré
TARGET: Private
TACTIC: Assassination

A doctor of Yugoslavian origin was shot and killed by a lone assailant in Vancouver. Shortly after 8 p.m. the victim was shot at close range at least four times in the head and chest as he entered his car outside the Y.M.C.A. Four pedestrians chased a male youth from the scene, but he eluded them. During the summer of 1977 there were several incidents involving pro and anti-communist Yugoslavs in Canada and the United States; further incidents occurred in both countries in 1978 and 1979.

Kellett, 1988: B-5; VS 1 Oct 77, A1; VP 1 Oct 77, 1

November 19, 1977**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

The Indian High Commission in Ottawa was firebombed, possibly by members of the Universal Proutist Revolutionary Front (UPRF), a group thought to be linked with the Indian Ananda Marg religious movement. During November, Indian missions in Kuala Lumpur, Katmandu, Hong Kong, New York, Washington, Paris, and Stockholm were threatened by the UPRF, which was demanding the release from Indian prison of the leader of the Ananda Marg sect. The UPRF or Ananda Marg were also implicated or suspected in bomb attacks on the Indian mission in Katmandu and on an Air India office in Kuala Lumpur.

Kellett, 1988: A-4; Mickolus, 1980

January 14, 1980**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Bombing

A small bomb, described by police as "very amateurish", exploded in the early morning near the front door of the Cuban consulate, but caused little damage (mostly shattered windows at the consulate and at nearby houses) and no injuries.

GM 15 Jan 80, 18

December 22, 1980**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Bombing

A small dynamite bomb caused slight damage to the Cuban consulate in Montréal during the night, cracking a window and blackening a wall. About 30 minutes after the explosion, a man identifying himself as a Cuban expatriate living in Canada, telephoned the Associated Press in New York to claim responsibility on behalf of the Alliance of Cuban Revolutionary Organizations.

GM 24 Dec 80, 9

January 27, 1981**Vancouver, BC****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Bombing**

A smoke bomb was thrown through the door of the United States consulate. A note left near the scene indicated that the incident was undertaken in support of the El Salvadoran liberationist/anti-imperialist cause. It was suspected the El Salvador Liberation Movement was responsible. No one was injured and damage was minor.

Kellett, 1988: A-5; VP 29 Jan 81, A6

January 5, 1982**Toronto, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Media****TACTIC:Bombing**

An improvised explosive device detonated in a Globe and Mail newspaper vending box. While no group claimed responsibility for the explosion, the bomb was the same as those used in later bombings that were to be claimed by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA).

Kellett, 1988: B-6; Bain, 1985: 20 (in TVI, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 20-22); TS 26 May 82, A5

January 13, 1982**Toronto, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Diplomatic****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 2:15 p.m. a bomb exploded in the stairwell of the Concourse Building on Adelaide St. in Toronto; one of the offices in the building was that of the honorary Turkish consul. The bomb, which comprised six or seven aerosol cans wired together with a battery and a timer, and which was taped to a railing, caused limited property damage, and there were no injuries. Police defused another larger bomb at the scene. In letters sent to the press shortly after the incident, responsibility for the blast was claimed by an Armenian nationalist-separatist organization known as the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). The Toronto Star later received an anonymous call in April of 1982 which threatened that the honorary consul would lose his life if he did not resign his post before the end of April.

Lowry, 1988: 10; GM 14 Jan 82, 5; GM 10 Apr 82, 5; Bain, 1985: 20; TS 14 Jan 82, A6; TS 26 May 82, A5

April 8, 1982**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Attempted Assassination

An Armenian nationalist group known as the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) attempted to assassinate the Turkish commercial attaché. He was shot twice by a lone gunman, using a Beretta automatic pistol, as he entered his car in the outdoor, covered parking lot of his apartment building at around 9:30 a.m. As a result of the attack, he was severely paralyzed. Two days after the attack a communiqué was dropped off at the United Press International offices in Los Angeles, claiming that ASALA was responsible. On 23 April 1986, three landed immigrants of Armenian descent (all ASALA members) were sentenced to nine years, six years, and two years, respectively, by the Ontario Supreme Court on charges of conspiring to commit murder.

Facts on File April 82, 270; OC 10 Mar 88, A1-A2; CNF, 3482-3037; Regina v. Kevork et al 25 Mar 1986, 27 C.C.C. (3d), 529

May 7, 1982**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Foreign
TACTIC:Bombing

An explosive device detonated near the Swiss Air office in Montréal. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia claimed responsibility for the act, that was carried out in retaliation for the earlier arrest of an Armenian in Switzerland, on charges of murder.

Kellett, 1988: A-5

August 27, 1982**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Assassination

The Turkish Military Attaché was assassinated on his way to work in the morning. A lone gunman approached him while stopped at a red light and emptied a 9-mm handgun into the victim. A total of 13 shots were fired. The gunman escaped on foot and no suspect has been identified to date, although the Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide (JCAG) called the Canadian Press Montréal bureau to claim responsibility. The same group called the Agence France Presse office in Beirut.

CTT, Vol. XIII, No. 11, 1988, pp. 3,5; OC 28 Aug 82, 1,57

October 14, 1982**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

Members of Direct Action bombed Litton Industries' Toronto plant. The plant manufactured parts for the guidance system of US cruise missiles. The bomb, which probably comprised about 500 pounds of dynamite, was packed in a van parked near the plant, and detonated at about 11:31 p.m. Although the bombers tried to warn the plant security officers, the explosion injured 10 persons (3 police, 5 plant workers, and 2, possibly 3, passing motorists), three of them seriously; it also caused damage estimated at \$3.87 million. After the incident Direct Action sent communiqués to various organizations and media outlets, explaining the motives behind the bombing and apologizing for the injuries caused. Three members of the group were convicted of this offence, and received sentences of 12, 10, and nine years.

R. v. Belmas et al (1986) 27 C.C.C. (3d), 148-50; GM 15 Oct 82, 1,2; CF, Apr 83, 36-37; OC 13 Apr 83, A2

March 12, 1985**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Hostage-Taking

Three gunmen armed with automatic rifles smashed through the gates of the Turkish embassy in a rented truck. They were fired upon by a private security guard, whom they killed. They then blasted their way into the embassy and seized 11 hostages. The ambassador escaped by jumping two floors, thereby breaking his hip, arm and leg. The three gunmen, self-identified as Armenian Revolutionary Army members, gave up at 11:00 a.m., four hours after their assault on the embassy. They were subsequently convicted of 1st degree murder and were sentenced October 31, 1986 to life imprisonment with no possibility of parole for 25 years.

GM 13 Mar 85; LAT 13 Mar 85; Facts on File, Mar 1985; OC 1 Nov 86; TVI Report, fall/85, 20-3; GM 14 Oct 86

January 20, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Assault

A hooded gunman fired four rounds from an M-16 rifle through the window of the Romanian consulate shortly after 4 p.m. The bullets shattered the front window and went through an inside glass partition. A visiting Romanian trade official was wounded twice in the hip. The consulate had received no recent threats, but two days after the incident a man telephoned Le Journal de Montréal to say that he participated in the assault and was a member of the Aiud terrorist

organization; he threatened more attacks against Communist targets. Police investigation pointed to the involvement of the Iron Guard, and linked this incident with one in Toronto in February 1986.

Note: There was no specific target, therefore this incident is classified as assault rather than as attempted assassination.

VS 21 Jan 86; GM 25 Apr 86, A2

February 16, 1986

Toronto, Ont

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Media
TACTIC:Assassination

The editor of a pro-Communist newspaper (Tricolorul) funded by the Romanian government, was assassinated by a lone gunman using a .22 calibre semi-automatic rifle. The attack occurred in his Toronto apartment at about 10:30 a.m. He was also stabbed in the chest. His wife was wounded in the attack. The victim, a Romanian national, had been in Canada for seven years. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by Roman Revenge, but the ritualistic stabbing pointed to the Iron Guard. Police concluded that this attack, and the one in Montréal on 20 January 1986, were carried out by the same person, the prime suspect being a Montréal resident.

TS 17 Feb 86, A1, A11; GM 29 Mar 90, A8

May 25, 1986

Gold River, BC

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Diplomatic
TACTIC:Attempted Assassination

At approximately 8:15 a.m. a car carrying four people, one of them a visiting Punjab cabinet minister, was forced to stop when a vehicle pulled in front some six miles from Gold River. Four men attacked the car, smashing the windows and then firing five .32 calibre bullets, two of which hit the minister (chest and arm). He feigned death and the attackers fled. The victim recovered from his wounds before returning to India. Four Canadian Sikhs were convicted of the offence in February 1987 and were sentenced to 20 years in prison and prohibited from possessing fire arms or explosives for an additional 25 years.

OC 27 May 86, 1; OC 27 Feb 87, A3; GM 13 Sep 86, A4; R. v. Dhindsa et al (1986) 30 C.C.C. (3d), 368-379; Hamizrachi, 1987: 218

September 15, 1986**Cedar, BC****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

The Cedar Post Office (Ming's Grocery Store) was fire bombed, shortly before midnight. Two bottles, filled with either gas or kerosene, were thrown through the store window. An estimated \$400 damage was caused by the fire. A letter claiming responsibility stated that the action was taken to protest the use of a post office box in the branch as a conduit for financial assistance to the Salvadoran government and the Nicaraguan Contras. The letter used the name "Direct Action" in claiming responsibility, apparently alluding to the group of left-wing activists responsible for the October 1982 Litton incident, among others; the claim was not considered credible.

VS 17 Sep 86, A10; Hamizrachi, 1987: 228

August 26, 1988**Vancouver, BC****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Media****TACTIC:Attempted Assassination**

A Sikh refugee claimant, who had arrived in Canada on 2 March 1988 using a stolen passport, shot the editor of the "Indo-Canadian Times" at least three times with a .357 Magnum revolver in the editor's Surrey office. The weekly newspaper is the largest Punjabi-language paper in Canada, and the editor supports the Khalistan separation movement, but had been critical of those who advocated violence. Despite defence attempts to portray the attack as being personally motivated, the sentencing judge labelled the attempted murder a "political" act, and concluded that others had devised the plan and provided the attacker with a revolver, ammunition, and money. The assailant pleaded guilty to attempted murder on 28 November 1988 and was sentenced in December 1988 to 14 years in prison.

OC 29 Nov 88, A12; GM 19 Dec 88, A3 ; GM 8 Jun 91, A3

April 7, 1989**Ottawa, Ont****EVENT TYPE: Emigré****TARGET: Transportation****TACTIC: Hijacking**

Around noon a Montréal resident, armed with a revolver and claiming to represent the Liberation Front for Christian Lebanon (a group unfamiliar to police and which appears not to exist), hijacked a Montreal-New York Greyhound bus shortly after its departure from Montréal. The bus was diverted to Parliament Hill where several shots were reportedly fired by the hijacker; no one was injured. During the 8 hour incident 4 of the 9 passengers (exclusive of the driver and hijacker) were released; the passengers represented 5 different countries. Two communiqués were handed to police, allegedly demanding the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon and the release of Lebanese prisoners from Syria. He was convicted April 30, 1990 on counts of forcible confinement and use of a weapon during an indictable offence and was sentenced to six years. The defence is appealing the sentence. The defendant was acquitted on three additional charges of hostage-taking, intimidating Parliament and aggravated assault. The Crown is appealing the acquittal. In handing down his decision, the sentencing judge noted that the sentence given had to be long enough to send the message that criminal acts will not be tolerated in a democratic nation, and that there are other, peaceful means to advocate and advance political causes.

OC 8 Apr 89, A1-A2, A23, F1-F3; OC 10 Apr 89 A1-A2; TSS 9 Apr 89, A1, A19; OC 1 May 90, A4

EVENT TYPE

Emigré pp. 171 - 174, 180 - 190
Left-Wing pp. 171, 174 - 179, 183, 187, 189
Nationalist / Separatist pp. 171, 179
Single Issue pp. 178

LOCATION

Cedar, BC pp. 189
Edmonton, Alta pp. 171
Gold River, BC pp. 188
Montréal, Qué pp. 171, 173 - 174, 177 - 184,
186 - 187
Ottawa, Ont pp. 172 - 173, 180 - 184, 186 - 187,
190
Québec, Qué pp. 174
Toronto, Ont pp. 172 - 177, 179, 185, 187 - 188
Vancouver, BC pp. 178, 185, 189

TACTIC

Assassination pp. 183, 186, 188
Assault pp. 187
Attempted Assassination pp. 186, 188 - 189
Attempted Bombing pp. 173, 175, 177 - 178,
180 - 183
Attempted Fire Bombing pp. 180
Attempted Kidnapping pp. 179
Bombing pp. 171 - 177, 181 - 182, 184 - 187
Fire Bombing pp. 178 - 180, 184, 189
Hijacking pp. 190
Hostage-Taking pp. 187
Kidnapping pp. 179

TARGET

Business pp. 173 - 178, 182, 187
Diplomatic pp. 171 - 174, 178 - 182, 184 - 188
Foreign pp. 171, 180, 186
Media pp. 185, 188 - 189
Military pp. 171, 183
Postal pp. 189
Private pp. 183
Transportation pp. 190

Domestic Terrorism in Canada

1960-1989

January 27, 1960**Nelson, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Criminal Justice
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb, probably comprising only one stick of dynamite, a watch timer and an electric detonator, was planted by the door leading to the coal storage room of the RCMP's Nelson office. It exploded at 2:45 a.m., blowing out five of the building's windows and tearing off the door to the storage room. The office was unoccupied at the time, and no damage was done to the interior of the building. This was reported to be the first Sons of Freedom (SOF) action directed at a police target since 1924. A Sons of Freedom man was sentenced to 10 years for possessing explosives without lawful excuse in relation to the bombing, and his partner was sentenced to six years and four years for illegal possession of dynamite.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 293; GM 28 Jan 60, 2; VS 27 Jan 60, 1; VS 27 Feb 62, 1,2; VP 28 Jan 60, 15

January 27, 1960**Glade, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

On 28 January 1960 employees of the West Kootenay Light and Power Co. discovered a power pole 1/4 mile West of Glade that had been blasted at its base by an explosive charge. Investigations found that the blast occurred shortly after midnight, in the morning of the 27th. The bomb had an electronic detonator.

CP Chronology

March 5, 1960**Castlegar, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Employees of Ogilvie Brothers Building and Supply Co. found what they believed to be an explosive device in a company lumber shed. A search by RCMP revealed a main charge of 3 sticks of dynamite, an alarm clock timer, and a battery power source complete with an electronic detonator. The device was defused and disposed of by police personnel.

CP Chronology ; Ross/Cran

April 2, 1960**Castlegar, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A time bomb, comprising six sticks of dynamite with a pocket watch timer and hidden in a rack of coats in West's Department Store, went off at approximately 3 a.m., shattering 8 display windows 20 metres away, hurling a 200 kilogram counter across the store, ripping

clothing, knocking items from shelves and igniting a small fire. The damage to the store and merchandise was estimated between \$4,000 and \$6,000. The bomb had been left in the pocket of a coat on display before the store closed at 9:00 p.m. Friday (April 1).

This action came shortly after 2 unexploded bombs had been found in the Kootenays; one having been placed inside a Castlegar business premise, and the other on the porch of a private residence in Nelson.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 2 Apr 60, 1; VP 4 Apr 60, 1

May 1, 1960

Krestova, BC

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Arson

A Doukhobor community hall in Krestova was destroyed by fire; although no persons were charged in connection with the offence, the act was typical of those of the Sons of Freedom (SOF) against Community Doukhobors who did not subscribe to the Freedomite vision.

CP Chronology

May 30, 1960

Brilliant, BC

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A Doukhobor planer (lumber) mill was destroyed when a time bomb exploded in the afternoon. The explosion caused \$7,500 worth of damage. Sons of Freedom (SOF) were the suspected source of the bomb.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VP 1 June 60

June 24, 1960

Glade, BC

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Arson

A fire destroyed barns, garages, farm implements, a vehicle, storage sheds, and other property in the east end of the village. A smouldering wick was found in a building in the west section of Glade. Damage was estimated at \$15,000.

CP Chronology

July 2, 1960**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Arson

An Orthodox Doukhobor Community Hall in Grand Forks was set on fire, causing \$7,000 damage; the arson occurred between 4:30 a.m. and 5:15 a.m. Townspeople responded to the fire and extinguished it before the building was razed.

Ross/Cran; VP 4 July 60, 17; CP Chronology

August 25, 1960**Thrums, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

A section of CPR track near Thrums was bombed by Sons of Freedom (SOF); pieces of the timing device, a watch, were found at the scene by police. Damage was estimated at \$326. Three Freedomites were convicted for the offence and received jail terms ranging from 6 to 12 years.

CP Chronology; Ross/Cran; Holt, 1964: 156; VS 19 Dec 61, 31; VS 21 Apr 62, 8; WM No3, 19, 65, 10-13

November 27, 1960**Krestova, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Other Government
TACTIC:Arson

A temporary meeting hall used by the Sons of Freedom (SOF), and owned by the BC Land Settlement Board, was burned to the ground. Damage to the structure was to the value of \$200.

CP Chronology

January 1, 1961**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Other Government
TACTIC:Arson

Three Sons of Freedom set fire to a BC Land Settlement Board property occupied by them at the time, causing damage of \$2,200. They were convicted and sentenced to jail terms ranging from 9 months to 3 years. The sentencing judge emphasized the need to protect "members of other [i.e. non-Freedomite] sects from criminal acts under the disguise of religion." The convictions started a brief spate of Sons of Freedom violence in early May.

CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VP 6 May 61, 32

February 13, 1961**Winlaw, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Other Government
TACTIC:Bombing

A time bomb blew up road construction equipment at the Winlaw yard of the BC Department of Public Works; a truck and road grader were dynamited, causing \$4,000 damage. A pocket watch was used as a timing device. Two Sons of Freedom were convicted and each sentenced to 12 years in BC provincial jails.

CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 207-8, 233n; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; WM No3 65, 10-13; VS 14 Feb 62, 1; VS 13 Dec 61, 30; VS 8 Jun 62, 20

February 20, 1961**Brilliant, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

A dynamite blast shattered several ties and damaged a rail on a spur line of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Brilliant. The small charge was placed under a "frog" (a grooved piece of iron at a place where tracks cross) on the line. A watch was used as a timing device. A train was due to pass over the switch shortly afterwards, but was stopped in time. Damage was estimated at \$445. The dynamiting was thought to have been timed to coincide with the preliminary hearing in Grand Forks of arson charges against three members of the Sons of Freedom sect (SOF). Two Sons of Freedom were convicted for this attack.

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 21 Feb 61, 3; VS 27 Jan 62, 6C; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 233

March 24, 1961**Midway, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

An unexploded bomb that had been placed alongside CPR tracks near Midway was discovered 24 March and removed without incident. The bomb comprised seven sticks of 40% forcite and one fuse-style blasting cap; had the charge been exploded, considerable damage to the tracks would have resulted.

CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VP 21 Apr 62, 11-A

April 3, 1961**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

An explosion on the CPR tracks just outside the town lifted but did not break a rail. The bomb used had the fuse style characterising Sons of Freedom devices (tightly bound cloth shards), and caused minimal damage, estimated at about \$10.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62

April 14, 1961**Wynndel, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A bomb comprising 36 sticks of dynamite (30 of them new, six very old), a watch, a battery, a detonator wire and a piece of sack was placed at a basement window of an Anglican Church in Wynndel. The bomb, which was set to explode at 2:45 a.m. (the same time as the grain elevator bomb detonated), was probably prevented from exploding by a loose wire. It was deactivated by a military demolition expert on 15 April. Four male Sons of Freedom Doukhobors were eventually convicted in relation to the attempted bombing and were sentenced to terms ranging from 3 to 10 years.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 179-81; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 24 Nov 61, 3; VS 4 Dec 61, 1; VS 20 Jan 62, 6; VS 27 Jan 62, 6C; VS 9 Feb 62, 3; VS 19 Feb 62, 3; Maclean's 10 Mar 62, 15; VP 15 Apr 61, 1, 6

April 14, 1961**Wynndel, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

At 2:45 a.m. a bomb comprising about 35 sticks of dynamite, a timing device, and a detonator cap, exploded at the United Grain Growers' elevator at Wynndel, causing \$2,000 damage. Two Sons of Freedom (SOF) were convicted and sentenced in this incident. The two men who actually placed the bomb were not involved in the contemporaneous attack on a Wynndel church, although the two teams were driven to Wynndel in the same car. The bombers received sentences of 10 and 5 years, and 8 and 4 years, respectively; their driver got 5 years for possession of dynamite.

Ross/Cran; Holt, 1964: 179; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 24 Nov 61, 3; VS 4 Dec 61, 1; VS 27 Jan 62, 6C; Maclean's 10 Mar 62, 15

April 14, 1961**Castlegar, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

Two hydro poles owned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. (Cominco) were blown over by two separate charges simultaneously detonated by a single timing device; the explosions caused approximately \$800 damage. Cominco was controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), which was a favourite Sons of Freedom target). Four male Sons of Freedom were convicted, and received sentences of eight to ten years each.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 15 Apr 61, 1; VP 15 Apr 61, 1, 6; VS 20 Dec 61, 18

May 5, 1961**Trail, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Two clerks sorting mail at 9:45 p.m. in Trail's post office found a paper bag in the mail chute containing three sticks of dynamite, a cheap pocket watch, and a battery rigged to explode at 2:00 a.m. This bomb, and two others (planted in a Trail store and next to hydro poles near Shoreacres) set to detonate at the same time, were of the same manufacture. The dynamite used in the incidents was thought to have come from a large amount stolen from a mining claim in Crescent Valley in the previous autumn. The clerks opened the bag because it was not addressed. Police disarmed the device. The bomb was planted the evening following the sentencing of three Sons of Freedom (SOF) for an act of arson that occurred on 1 January that year.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 6 May 61, 1; VP 8 May 61, 2

May 6, 1961**Trail, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb blew up on the second floor of the T. Eaton Co. store in Trail at approximately 2:15 a.m., smashing shelves and counters, blowing clothing and pillow feathers around the store, and knocking tiles from the ceiling. Employees found the wreckage at 8:30 a.m. Only one stick of dynamite was used in the bomb, which had been concealed the previous night beneath some pillows in the dry goods section. The timer and initiating mechanism consisted of a pocket watch and a battery. Damage was estimated at \$500.

The explosion occurred the night after three members of the Sons of Freedom were sentenced for burning down a house.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 6 May 61, 1; VS 3 Jun 61, 54; VP 8 May 61: 2

May 6, 1961**Shoreacres, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

Two bombs, together comprising two dozen sticks of dynamite, were placed next to two Cominco hydro poles; a timer was placed between the two poles. The bombs exploded at 2:25 a.m., causing damage to the value of \$542; however, power was not disrupted. Three Sons of Freedom (SOF) men were convicted and given jail terms ranging from 3 to 10 years in connection with this action. This incident, along with several others came in the wake of the 5 May sentencing of several Sons of Freedom Doukhobors in connection with the 1 January 1961 incident.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 6 May 61, 1; VS 31 Jan 62, 3; VS 1 Feb 62, 10; VS 5 Feb 62, 6; VS 6 Feb 62, 1; VP 8 May 61, 2; VP 1 Feb 62, 2

May 7, 1961**Grand Forks, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Bombing**

Early in the morning of 7 May a bomb, planted under tracks in Canadian Pacific Rail's Grand Forks marshalling yard, exploded, resulting in no disruption of traffic; but still twisting a small section of track and splintering two tie ends. Investigators found pieces of a cloth wick, characteristic of Sons of Freedom (SOF) bombs, at the scene.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VP 8 May 61, 2; Fin Post 31 Mar 62

May 8, 1961**Appledale, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Bombing**

The day following the sentencing of 3 Sons of Freedom (SOF) for an act of arson, the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) tracks one mile South of Appledale were bombed, causing approximately \$170 damage. Canadian Pacific Police investigators found pieces of a blasting cap, a battery, and a watch near the site of the explosion, and attributed the blast to the Sons of Freedom.

CP Chronology; Ross/Cran; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VP 9 May 61, 17

June 4, 1961**Nelson, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A pocket size bomb, neatly fitted into a cigarette package, was found at 5:00 p.m. on 4 June under a shrub outside the Nelson post office. The bomb was set to explode at 2:00 a.m. on 5 June. It contained a third of a stick of dynamite, a pocket timing device, a penlight battery and a detonator. The dynamite was squashed flat to fit in. Police rendered the bomb harmless. This was part of a wave of Sons of Freedom bombings committed to protest the decision of the Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ to buy land from the British Columbia Land Settlement Board. The Sons of Freedom felt that the ownership of property was contrary to Doukhobor beliefs.

CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 5 Jun 61, 1; VS 6 Jun 61, 1

June 5, 1961**Shoreacres, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb comprising approximately a dozen sticks of dynamite was discovered at the base of a West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole near Shoreacres. The detonator had exploded but failed to set off the main charge. It was believed that the bomb had been planted the previous weekend; damage to the pole was estimated at \$25.

CP Chronology; VS 6 Jun 61, 1

June 11, 1961**Grand Forks, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

The West Kootenay Power and Light Co. transformer on South Carson Rd., Grand Forks, was damaged by an explosion that occurred at 10:45 a.m. A timing device of an undetermined nature was used, with a "penlight" battery supplying the current. Damage, estimated at \$25, was minimal.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62

July 3, 1961**Gilpin, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Arson

A Community Doukhobor meeting hall at Gilpin was destroyed by fire. The fire caused approximately \$500 damage and arson was suspected, given the recently high level of Sons of Freedom (SOF) depredations in the area.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 4 Jul 61, 7

July 30, 1961**Brilliant, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Monument
TACTIC:Bombing

Within a few days of the USCC (Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ, or Community or Orthodox Doukhobors) decision to buy former Community land, and of the election of John J. Verigin to leadership of the USCC, the tomb of former Doukhobor leader Peter Verigin was bombed. The blast occurred at about 2:30 a.m. on 30 July, at the same time as two community halls were being bombed. It destroyed 10 concrete steps, leaving a gaping four-foot deep hole. Huge chunks of concrete were scattered over a 300-yard area. One piece shattered the Brilliant Co-op store window almost a half a mile away. The tomb itself was not damaged. The bomb was thought to have been made up of 40 sticks of dynamite. Damage was estimated at \$1000. A male Sons of Freedom (SOF) was sentenced to eight years for bombing the tomb and five years for illegal possession of explosives. This was the first of nine events which occurred on 30 July.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Woodcock & Avakumovic, 1968: 347; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 31 Jul 61, 2C; VS 18 Apr 62, 7; VS 21 Apr 62, 8; VP 31 Jul 61, 1; VP 1 Aug 61, 13; VP 21 Apr 62, 11-A; GM 31 July 61, 1

July 30, 1961**Winlaw, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

The Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ (USCC) or Orthodox Doukhobor community hall at Winlaw was levelled by fire started by incendiary time bombs. The fire occurred at about 2:30 a.m. on 30 July. Police found bottles containing gasoline at the scene. Damage was estimated at \$1,000.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Woodcock & Avakumovic, 1968: 347; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 31 Jul 61, 2C; VP 31 Jul 61, 1, 2; GM 31 Jul 61, 1; GM 31 Jul 61, 1

July 30, 1961**Perry's Siding, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

The Orthodox Doukhobor Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ (USCC) community hall at Perry's Siding was levelled by a fire, started by incendiary time bombs. Police found bottles containing gasoline at the scene. The incident occurred at about 2:30 a.m. Damage was estimated at \$1,500.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Woodcock & Avakumovic, 1968: 347; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 31 Jul 61, 2C; VP 31 Jul 61, 1, 2; GM 31 Jul 61, 1

July 30, 1961**Pass Creek, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

A fire bomb was discovered on a back verandah of a house where an Orthodox Doukhobor couple and their children lived. The bomb, thought to be of a new type, was constructed of a watch, a battery, a resistance coil, matches, a wick and a bottle of kerosene, gasoline or diesel oil. The timing mechanism failed. Five dud incendiary bombs were found in Pass Creek between 30 July and 2 August.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 31 Jul 61, 2C; Holt, 1964: 187-89; VP 31 Jul 61, 1, 2; GM 31 Jul 61, 1

July 30, 1961**Ootechenia, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

A faulty bomb was found by residents and children inside the Ootechenia community hall. The bomb was constructed of a watch, a battery, a resistance coil, matches, a wick and a bottle of kerosene, gasoline or diesel oil. The timing mechanism failed. This was one of five bombs discovered on 30 July which failed to explode due to faulty wiring.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 31 Jul 61, 2C; VS 13 Dec 61, 30; VS 9 Mar 62, 7; VS 16 Mar 62, 29; VS 20 Mar 62, 21; VS 21 Mar 62, 48; VS 22 Mar 62, 25; Holt, 1964: 187-89; VP 31 Jul 61, 1, 2; GM 31 Jul 61, 1

July 30, 1961**Pass Creek, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

A fire bomb was found inside the Pass Creek community hall. It consisted of a watch, a battery, a resistance coil, matches, a wick and a bottle of kerosene or gasoline. This was one of five unexploded bombs discovered on this date. They had all failed to explode due to faulty wiring.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 31 Jul 61, 2C; Holt, 1964: 187-89; VP 31 Jul 61, 1, 2; GM 31 Jul 61, 1

July 30, 1961**Pass Creek, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

A fire bomb was found in a residence owned by an Orthodox Doukhobor. It consisted of a watch, a battery, a resistance coil, a wick and a bottle of kerosene, gasoline or diesel oil. This was one of five faulty bombs discovered on this date in which the timing mechanism had failed.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 31 Jul 61, 2C; Holt, 1964: 187-89; VP 31 Jul 61, 1, 2; GM 31 Jul, 61

July 30, 1961**Ootechenia, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

A faulty fire bomb was found in the store room of a private residence owned by an Orthodox Doukhobor. The bomb was constructed of a watch, a battery, a resistance coil, a wick and a bottle of kerosene, gasoline or diesel oil. The timing mechanism failed. Twenty Sons of Freedom had set out on a 10-mile trek carrying 18 bottle of gas and other component parts of fire bombs. All of the bombs were set to explode at 2:00 p.m. but none of them detonated. All 20 men were convicted and sentenced on charges relating to the attempted fire bombings and sentenced to jail terms ranging from 3 to 10 years.

Note: The pattern of Sons of Freedom violence shows that attacks were usually directed at property rather than people.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 187-89; VS 31 Jul 61, 2C; VS 13 Dec 61, 30; VS 9 Mar 62, 7; VS 15 Mar 62, 18C; VS 16 Mar 62, 29; VS 20 Mar 62, 21; VS 21 Mar 62, 48; VS 22 Mar 62, 25; VP 31 Jul 61, 1, 2; GM 31 Jul 61, 1

July 30, 1961**Spencer Mill, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Attempted Arson

Unknown persons attempted to set fire to a woodshed on a Doukhobour homestead at Spencer Mill, five miles west of Grand Forks. Bottles containing gasoline were found at the scene. The fire was discovered and was quickly extinguished. No damage was done. This was part of a series of incidents which occurred on 30 July, apparently in retaliation for the purchase of land by the USCC one week earlier.

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; GM 31 Jul 61, 1; VP 31 Jul 61, 1

July 31, 1961**Pass Creek, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

An unexploded incendiary device was found in a garage in the Orthodox Doukhobor village of Pass Creek. Five similar devices had been discovered the previous day, however they had all failed to explode due to faulty wiring. This was part of a series of attacks by the Sons of Freedom against the USCC community due to their recent decision to buy land from the B.C. government.

CP Chronology; Ross; Holt, 1964: 187-189

August 2, 1961**Pass Creek, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

An incendiary device was found near a garage in Pass Creek. The device consisted of a wrist watch, a 6-volt battery, a pine wood block, and five capped beer bottles of inflammable liquid. No damage was caused.

CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 187-189

August 9, 1961**Ootechenia, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

An incendiary device was found in a woodshed in Clover Village, Ootechenia. The device consisted of a pocket watch, a 6-volt lantern battery, a pine wood block, and five bottles of inflammable liquid. No damage was caused.

CP Chronology; Holt 1964: 187-89

August 19, 1961**Champion Creek, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

Three Sons of Freedom (SOF) were convicted on charges of arson after an attack on the garage of a Doukhobor home. Fire bombs were placed at the home after dark. The owners escaped as their property ignited. The bombers used pocket watches and batteries, and used gas from their car to fill the bombs. This was the first of two attacks carried out on the same night by the three arsonists.

VS 7 Feb 62, 13; VS 8 Feb 62, 11; VS 10 Feb 62, 18

August 19, 1961**Champion Creek, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

Three Sons of Freedom (SOF) were found guilty of arson after an attack on a Doukhobor residence in Champion Creek. The attack occurred after dark when a firebomb was placed under the home. The owners escaped as their home ignited. This was the second of two attacks committed in Champion Creek by the three Sons of Freedom on the same evening.

VS 7 Feb 62, 13; VS 8 Feb 62, 11; VS 10 Feb 62, 18

August 20, 1961**Ootechenia, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

Two contiguous Orthodox Doukhobor communal settlements (Gelboff and Chevaldave) were wiped out by fires shortly after midnight. The two communities formed part of the village of Ootechenia. Twenty-six homes, barns and workshops were razed by wind-swept flames. Sixty Doukhobors were left homeless. The arsonists jammed the village's electric water pump which rendered the fire-fighting equipment ineffective. The fires were started with bottles filled with kerosene. Damage was estimated at \$100,000. Four Freedomite men were convicted on charges relating to the attack.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 189-93; Woodcock & Avakumovic, 1968: 347; VS 21 Aug 61, 1; VS 13 Dec 61, 30; VS 27 Jan 62, 6C; VP 29 Jan 62, 12

October 3, 1961**South Slokan, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A weathered time bomb of the standard Doukhobor design was discovered planted at the base of a Cominco Co. power pole. It consisted of five sticks of dynamite, a flashlight battery and a pocket watch.

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

October 21, 1961**Trail, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Arson

An arson attack during the night destroyed a sawmill operated by four Orthodox Doukhobor brothers near Trail, causing damage estimated at \$200,000. Trucks had been placed across the road to prevent fire-fighting apparatus from reaching the property. Logging equipment, including a \$35,000 truck and a \$12,000 loader, was driven into the flaming buildings. The buildings were drenched with fuel oil and ignited by matchlit wicks. A police spokesman noted that this was an arson method favoured by Sons of Freedom.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; Holt, 1962: 205; VS 23 Oct 61, 29C

November 22, 1961**Genelle, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A group of bombers tried to bring down an 18-pole hydro line at Genelle. The bombers set charges under 15 poles, and sawed the others, so that they would topple when the explosives felled the other poles. Five poles were blasted at 1:15 a.m., but the other charges failed (180 sticks of dynamite were recovered from the charges which failed to detonate). Electric detonators were used. Damage was estimated at \$1150. This incident was one of a series of attacks on two consecutive nights. Hearings on Sons of Freedom (SOF) depredations had just opened in Creston, and the explosions were attributed to the SOF.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 205; VS 23 Nov 61, 50; VP 23 Nov 61, 19

November 22, 1961**Winlaw, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Public Place
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

A group of four Sons of Freedom bombed a community hall, built just 11 months previously by non-Doukhobors in the hamlet of Winlaw. They left a bomb (composed of eight plastic bags which held three gallons of gas) under the single-storey wooden building. It was timed to go off at 2:00 a.m. The bomb was made of a flashlight battery, an alarm watch, and a flash camera bulb. The ensuing fire demolished the building causing damage estimated at between \$1,600 and \$2,000. The group had originally intended to attack a highway bridge, but feared that a heavy snowfall would douse the bombs. The four men were subsequently convicted and sentenced for this incident, receiving terms ranging from 5 to 7 years.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 205, 277; CM Oct 63, 26-28; GM 23 Nov 61, 10; VS 23 Nov 61, 50; VP 23 Nov 61, 19; VP 12 Apr 62, 28

November 22, 1961**Slocan Park, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

Three Sons of Freedom men were convicted in the bombing of a West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole. The attack occurred at 1:15 a.m., and caused damage estimated at \$300. The bomb's timing device consisted of a pocket watch and a battery, remnants of which were found near the scene after the explosion. This target was close to the Winlaw community hall which was bombed at the same time. Two of the men received 8-year sentences.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 5 Apr 62, 59; VP 14 Apr 62, 1

November 23, 1961**Pend-d'Oreille, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

In an attempt to knock out the power-line serving the giant smelters of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B.C., charges were placed during the night at the line at Pend-d'Oreille (near the Waneta hydro plant). Seven out of the eight dynamite charges detonated at 1:15 a.m., but the line was not severed. Twenty-eight sticks of 40% Forcite dynamite, a 6-volt lantern battery, and a travel alarm clock that failed to detonate were recovered near one pole. Damage was estimated at \$4,200. Newspaper accounts attributed the attack to the Sons of Freedom.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 204, 205; VS 24 Nov 61, 1; Fin Post 31 Mar 62

December 2, 1961**Glade, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Arson

At 8:30 p.m. a Community Doukhobor hall in the village of Glade was destroyed by fire, damage being estimated at \$500.

CP Chronology; Fin. Post, 31 Mar 62; VS 4 Dec 61,1

December 8, 1961**Claybrick, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A dynamite blast shattered a utility pole belonging to the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. The pole was shattered at the base, but power was not cut off. Part of a mechanical timing device was found at the scene; damage was estimated at \$300.

CP Chronology; VS 8 Dec 61, 1; Fin Post 31 Mar 62

December 10, 1961**Shoreacres, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

Using 30 sticks of dynamite and a clock-battery timing device, Sons of Freedom blew up the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge near Shoreacres; damage was estimated at \$29,000. Movement of the small "Budd" train for passengers, as well as that of two freight trains, was halted.

CP Chronology; VS 11 Dec 61, 1; Fin Post 31 Mar 62

December 12, 1961**Winlaw, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

There was an explosion on Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) tracks two miles north of Winlaw. Damage was very minor. Pieces of a timing device were found at the scene.

CP Chronology

December 14, 1961**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

At approximately 1:00 a.m., two small bombs exploded under a highway bridge over the Granby River, on the East side of Grand Forks, causing an estimated \$50 damage.

CP Chronology; VS 27 Dec 61, 1

December 18, 1961**Brilliant, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A Cominco power pole located near Brilliant was damaged by an explosion at 11:25 p.m.; an 18-foot long fuse and detonator were used to set off the charge. Damage resulting from the blast was estimated at \$300. Three Sons of Freedom (SOF) men were convicted of this incident and each received an 8-year sentence.

CP Chronology; VS 10 Jan 62, 15; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VP 14 Apr 62, 1

December 21, 1961**Perry's Siding, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole was damaged at the base by an explosion. Fragments of a watch and a battery were found at the scene. Damage was estimated at \$300.

CP Chronology; Fin. Post, 31 Mar 62

December 24, 1961**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

At 11:55 p.m. a West Kootenay Power and Light Co. pole was sheared off by a blast. There was no evidence indicating the type of bomb used; damage was estimated at \$300. This incident, along with two others earlier on the same day, followed the arrest of a senior member of the Sons of Freedom (SOF), and was attributed to the SOF.

CP Chronology; VS 27 Dec 61, 1; Fin Post 31 Mar 62

December 24, 1961**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

At 8:00 a.m., a security guard discovered an explosive device planted in order to blow up a Canadian Pacific Railway bridge that was located in a Grand Forks residential area. The device consisted of two plastic bags, each containing 3 sticks of dynamite, detonating wire, a pocket watch and a flashlight battery. The charges failed to explode because of a defective timing device.

CP Chronology; VS 27 Dec 61, 1; Fin Post 31 Mar 62

December 24, 1961**Apex, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

At 12:05 p.m. a West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole was found damaged near Apex, 5 miles south-west of Nelson. A timing device, consisting of pieces of a pocket watch and wire, was found at the scene. Damage was estimated at \$300; there were no injuries.

CP Chronology VS 27 Dec 61, 1

December 26, 1961**Slocan, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

An incendiary device, consisting of a car tire, a flashlight battery, a flash bulb containing gasoline, and a gunny sack, were recovered from under Lemon Creek bridge near Slocan. The cold may have prevented its activation. Three young Sons of Freedom were convicted for this incident, and each received a five-year prison term.

CP Chronology; VS 31 Mar 62, 6; VP 31 Mar 62, 3; VP 3 Apr 62, 6

December 30, 1961**Pass Creek, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb was placed beside a West Kootenay Power & Light Co. hydro pole near Pass Creek. The bomb went off at 10:20 p.m. causing an estimated \$300 damage. Three Sons of Freedom (SOF) were convicted for this incident and sentenced to eight-year prison terms.

CP Chronology; VS 10 Jan 62, 15; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VP 14 Apr 62, 1

December 30, 1961**Perry's Siding, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb knocked over a West Kootenay Power and Light Company pole at Perry's Siding in the Slocan district. The bomb was discovered after a patrol saw tracks in the snow between the highway and the pole. It exploded at 2:30 a.m. before it could be disarmed or removed safely, knocking out power supply to Slocan City for several hours. No one was injured. Four Sons of Freedom (SOF) men were convicted for the bombing, each receiving concurrent sentences of six and four years for bombing the pole and for possession of explosives.

CP Chronology; VS 2 Jan 62, 10; VS 3 Jan 62, 11; VS 22 Feb 62, 2C; VS 22 Feb 62, 28; VS 27 Feb 62, 2

December 30, 1961**Gilpin, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Other Government
TACTIC:Arson

A building on BC Land Settlement Board property which had been used as a boy's club was destroyed by fire. Two Sons of Freedom were convicted of arson in connection with the incident. The two maintained that they acted because two prominent Sons of Freedom leaders told them that it was the only way that they might be able to leave the country. Police testified that the two acted in solidarity with yet another Sons of Freedom member who was arrested on the morning of the fire in connection with other criminal acts.

VS 2 Jan 62, 10; VS 4 Apr 62, 14

January 4, 1962**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole in Grand Forks was damaged by an explosion in the early morning hours, and had to be replaced at a cost of \$300. A Sons of Freedom (SOF) member was convicted for the attack in January, 1963.

CP Chronology; VP 5 Jan 62, 23; R vs Demenoff, (1963) 43 WWR, 611

January 4, 1962**New Denver, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Education****TACTIC:Bombing**

Early in the day a bomb exploded at the rear of the main dormitory building of a school which was once used to detain and educate Sons of Freedom children after the British Columbia government made attendance mandatory irrespective of religious belief. The dormitory was empty at the time. City officials attributed the bombing to the Sons of Freedom. Damage was estimated at \$150.

CP Chronology; Ross/Cran; VP 5 Jan 62, 23; GM 5 Jan 62, 3

January 8, 1962**Appledale, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Public Place****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

An arson attempt was foiled when residents at Appledale saved their community hall after a fire bomb exploded. The fire was doused in its early stages. Damage was estimated at \$25.

CP Chronology; VS 10 Jan 62, 15; VS.2 Aug 62, 10

January 17, 1962**Shoreacres, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

A West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole just West of Shoreacres, BC, was bombed. Replacement of the pole cost about \$300.

CP Chronology

January 26, 1962**Appledale, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Religious****TACTIC:Arson**

A Sons of Freedom (SOF) attack on an abandoned Roman Catholic church at Appledale resulted in its being burned to the ground.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 2 Feb 62, 1; VS 27 Nov 62, 2; VS 30 Nov 62, 17

January 26, 1962**Appledale, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole was dynamited, causing damage estimated at \$300.

CP Chronology; Ross/Cran

January 31, 1962**Castlegar, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

An empty Canadian Pacific box car sitting at a pulp mill near Castlegar was blown up, along with a section of railway track in the same area. The bomb had been placed on a steel cross sill underneath the car. Pieces of a pocket watch (presumably from the explosive device's timing mechanism) were found at the scene. Damage was worth almost \$200. Police believed the bombings were in protest against the sittings of a special Assize Court in Nelson, where more than 40 Sons of Freedom (SOF) were then being tried on various charges.

CP Chronology; VS 31 Jan 62, 2C; VS 2 Feb 62, 1; VS 5 Feb 62, 1; VP 3 Feb 62, 39; VP 3 Feb 62, 39

February 1, 1962**Tarry's School, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

Sons of Freedom blew up a West Kootenay Power and Light Co. power pole located one half mile from Tarry's School, near Nelson, BC. The pole was sheared off at the base, with the cost of replacement being estimated at \$300, but service was not interrupted.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 2 Feb 62, 1; VS 5 Feb 62, 2; VP 3 Feb 62, 39; VP 3 Feb 62, 39

February 2, 1962**Winlaw, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

Another act of bombing, in a string of about ten over a two month period, was directed against the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. Characteristically, a small charge of dynamite was placed at the base of a hydro pole and then exploded. The cost of replacing the pole was approximately \$300.

CP Chronology

February 4, 1962**Nelson, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Criminal Justice
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

Five fire-bombs, comprising gasoline-filled bottles and lighted wicks, were planted in the Nelson courthouse where a number of SOF arsonists were undergoing trial. The bombs were placed in the entrance and on stairs leading to the basement. One exploded at about 10:15 p.m., but a passing taxi-driver prevented the remaining four bombs from fully igniting by smothering the flaming wicks with his hands, burning himself in the process. This prevented more serious damage. The basement and second floor stairway and foyer were damaged, at a cost of over \$2,000. The bombers had broken into the building by smashing a rear window. Police believed that the attack was committed by a group of five Sons of Freedom (SOF).

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 4; VS 5 Feb 62, 1

February 15, 1962**Nelson, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Criminal Justice
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

The old Nelson Provincial Gaol Annex was damaged by three incendiary bombs which exploded during the night. Firemen snatched two unexploded bombs from the building while flames swept through the upper floor of the building. The blaze was brought under control after 40 minutes, having caused more than \$3,000 worth of damage. The bombs were made from glass bottles containing a gallon of gasoline and a wick. To gain entry into the court compound, the attacker(s) scooped some earth from under a 15-foot fence and squirmed through, undetected by two guards, and then jemmied a door to get into the building. Nobody was inside the building when the bomb exploded. The building was less than 40 yards from one holding 30 Sons of Freedom (SOF) awaiting trial for bomb and arson incidents.

CP Chronology; VS 16 Feb 62, 1

February 15, 1962**Salmo, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole was found that had been damaged by an explosion that had occurred an estimated ten days before; the pole was replaced at a cost of \$300.

CP Chronology; VS 6 Dec 62, 15

February 16, 1962**Kinnaird, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Five Sons of Freedom were preparing to bomb the post office in Kinnaird, but their bomb went off as it was being assembled in a car, killing one of them and seriously injuring the four others. The explosion occurred at 11:10 p.m. The four survivors were each sentenced to a 21-month term for illegally possessing explosives. This was the first of five incidents of bombing or attempted bombing by Sons of Freedom carried out on this date.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 5; VS 21 Apr 62, 8; VS 17 Feb 62, 1, 2; VS 28 Mar 62, 6

February 16, 1962**Winlaw, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

The Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) tracks near Winlaw were dynamited, ripping up 2 feet of track and damaging 2 rails, 2 ties and an angle bar. This was the second of five incidents of bombing or attempted bombing which occurred on this date.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 17 Feb 62, 2; VP 17 Feb 62, 2

February 16, 1962**Winlaw, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole three miles south of Winlaw, BC, was dynamited at the base and had to be replaced at a cost of \$300. This was third of five incidents of bombing or attempted bombing by Sons of Freedom carried out on this date.

CP Chronology; VS 17 Feb 62, 2; VP 17 Feb 62, 2

February 16, 1962**Claybrick, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

In the fourth of five Sons of Freedom (SOF) actions on this date, which may or may not have been coordinated, a West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole just outside the village of Claybrick (2 miles north of Winlaw) was dynamited and damaged at the base; the cost of replacing the pole was \$300.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 17 Feb 62, 2

February 16, 1962**Glade, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A small charge of explosive placed at the base of a hydro pole located between Glade and Tarry's School, BC, was exploded by Sons of Freedom (SOF); the pole was replaced at a cost of \$300. This was the fifth of five bombing incidents which occurred on this date.

CP Chronology; VS 17 Feb 62, 1; VS 3 Oct 62, 2

February 25, 1962**Wynndel, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Arson

A Sons of Freedom (SOF) residence in Wynndel was set on fire by attackers using gasoline, while the owner was absent addressing a Sons of Freedom audience in Krestova. Although a passing motorist extinguished the fire with a garden hose, the fire still inflicted \$700 worth of damage to furniture and the interior of the house. Three Sons of Freedom were convicted in connection with this incident. This house and the adjacent residence of a former Sons of Freedom leader had been set on fire five times in recent years. Police attributed the attack to revenge among Sons of Freedom factions. The owner of the house was appealing for an end to SOF bombings and arson in the wake of the death of a young SOF member who had been killed by his own bomb on February 16.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 10 May 62, 28; VS 5 Apr 62, 59; VS 26 Feb 62, 2C; VS 11 May 62, 6

March 6, 1962**Riondel, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A 366-foot high transmission tower owned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. was ripped loose from its four concrete footings at 10:30 p.m. by three dynamite explosions. The blasts occurred at 15 minute intervals, toppling the tower and causing more than \$500,000 damage and knocking out power to four communities and part of Cominco's vast industrial complex; over 1000 Cominco workers were temporarily laid off as a result of the bombing. The three bombs comprised more than two hundred sticks of dynamite. Watches, batteries, and blasting caps were also used in the bomb's construction. A fourth bomb containing the powder from 60 sticks of dynamite failed to explode because the tower

destroyed its timing device as it fell following the third explosion. Seven male Sons of Freedom (SOF) were convicted and jailed for the offence.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 163-4; Chi Bul Vol#1 No9 Apr 62, 10; VS 7 Mar 62, 1; VS 8 Mar 62, 1; VS 10 Mar 62, 1,2; VS 17 Mar 62, 53; VS 19 Mar 62, 7; VP 27 Apr 62, 33

March 30, 1962**Grand Forks, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Education****TACTIC:Bombing**

A dynamite bomb badly damaged an empty school bus, blowing the rear wheels off the vehicle and twisting the back of the bus's body. The charge was apparently placed on the vehicle's rear axle. Police believed the bus was targetted by the Sons of Freedom (SOF) as a result of SOF protests against mandatory school legislation. Damage was estimated at \$2,000.

CP Chronology; VS 31 Mar 62, 10; VP 2 Apr 62, 3

March 31, 1962**Shoreacres, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

An explosion attributed to the Sons of Freedom (SOF) damaged a West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole near Shoreacres, BC; the pole was replaced at a reported cost of \$300.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VP 2 Apr 62, 3; VP 3 Apr 62, 6

April 4, 1962**Appledale, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) bomb disposal experts deactivated a main charge of fifty sticks of dynamite with a timing device. The charge had been planted at the base of a West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole.

CP Chronology

April 10, 1962**Krestova, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Religious****TACTIC:Arson**

A small fire, apparently started with kerosene, was discovered burning inside a wall of a community hall in Krestova. Sons of Freedom (SOF) were suspected of starting the fire in an attempt to intimidate the Community Doukhobors that used the hall.

CP Chronology

April 11, 1962**Gilpin, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Arson**

An old house, owned by the British Columbia Land Settlement Board, burned down between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m., causing an estimated \$100 damage.

CP Chronology

April 17, 1962**Grand Forks, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

An explosion five miles east of Grand Forks destroyed a four-foot section of the Inland Natural Gas Co. pipe line; \$3710 damage resulted.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 30 Apr 62, 3C

April 24, 1962**Glade, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 10:30 p.m., the Inland Natural Gas company's six-inch pipeline on the Kootenay river, near Glade, was bombed. Bombers dug a hole four feet deep in order to be able to plant the explosives under the pipe. Although service to consumers was not interrupted (the firm had a standby plant in Glade) damage to the line totalled \$3,726.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 25 Apr 62, 1; VS 30 Apr 62, 3C; VP 26 Apr 62, 2

April 25, 1962**Winlaw, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

An explosion at 1:15 a.m. twisted a four-foot section of two Canadian Pacific Railway tracks on the outskirts of Winlaw. The wrecked track was not discovered until 7:00 a.m. Pieces of a pocket watch, detonating wire and rubber inner tube were found at the scene. The extent of damage was relatively minor at about \$75 value.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 25 Apr 62, 1; VP 26 Apr 62, 2

April 28, 1962**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

During the night an explosion severely damaged a West Kootenay Power and Light Company power pole one mile southwest of the town. Damage was estimated at \$300.

CP Chronology; VP 30 Apr 62, 1

April 28, 1962**Gilpin, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

During the night the Inland Natural Gas Co. pipe line was damaged by an explosion near Gilpin. The bombers dug down to the 8-inch pipe (four feet underground) before laying their charges. The explosion left a hole six feet wide and four feet deep, and ripped out a 12-foot section of the line, causing damage estimated at \$4,679. This attack was the third in 11 days on the company's natural gas distribution system lines.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 30 Apr 62, 3C; VP 30 Apr 62, 1

May 2, 1962**Krestova, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Arson

Four young Sons of Freedom (SOF) burned down an abandoned house in Krestova. Damage was estimated at \$200. The youths, three of them 16 and one 17, were sent to the Brannan Lake School for Boys for two years after being found guilty. The juveniles stated that they burned down the house in order to "solve the Doukhobor problem".

VS 14 Jun 62, 65

May 16, 1962**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A West Kootenay Power and Light Co. power transformer was damaged by an explosion that occurred at around midnight. The blast caused power in the area to be interrupted for about an hour. The style of bomb and the manner in which it was set followed the pattern of the Sons of Freedom (SOF). Damage was valued at \$4,000.

CP Chronology; VS 17 May 62, 2

June 3, 1962**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

Windows in southern Grand Forks shook during the night when a bomb destroyed a large West Kootenay Power and Light Co. transformer. The blast resulted in a brief power interruption in nearby areas, and inflicted losses of company property worth about \$3,000.

CP Chronology; VS 4 Jun 62, 2

June 7, 1962**Nelson, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Criminal Justice
TACTIC:Attempted Arson

Around 7 p.m. seven small fires broke out in dormitories of the Nelson Provincial Gaol building, where 66 Sons of Freedom (SOF) were serving sentences or awaiting trial. The fires were started with cardboard boxes and sunflower seed oil. They were quickly extinguished and caused little damage. The prisoners claimed that one of their leaders had ordered the fires, a claim he denied.

CP Chronology; VS 8 Jun 62, 1-2; Holt, 1964: 163; VP 8 Jun 62, 9

June 10, 1962**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Arson

The home of Orthodox Doukhobor leader John J. Verigin was broken into at 11:55 a.m. Sunday, while the family was in church (a baby and her babysitter were in the house). When Verigin's wife returned home she was attacked in an attempt to prevent her telephoning for help. No one was injured but the home was damaged by fires started at four points. In two groups, thirteen Doukhobor women moved through the kitchen, pantry and bedroom, pouring coal oil or kerosene on floors and furnishings as well as smashing

many windows. The fire was smothered when John Verigin and some of his friends returned from the church after hearing of the fire. Thirteen Sons of Freedom (SOF) women, mostly from Krestova, were charged with arson and convicted for this incident, each receiving a two-year sentence.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 11 Jun 62, 43; VP 10 Nov 62, 3

June 19, 1962**Pass Creek, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Private****TACTIC:Arson**

A fire wiped out an Orthodox settlement at Pass Creek, leaving four families homeless. The fire broke out in the communal summer kitchen of the settlement and quickly spread to other buildings, eventually causing an estimated \$2,000 in property damage. Only one man was in the settlement at the time.

CP Chronology; VS 21 Jun 62, 10

June 24, 1962**Phoenix, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Communications****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A forestry worker found forty sticks of dynamite under the telephone-television tower at Phoenix, BC, 10 miles southeast of Greenwood. The explosives were bound together with stove-pipe wire and attached to two of the tower's four legs. There were two common detonators, along with 7 feet of safety fuse to each. The fuse burned to the detonator and went out, failing to set off the main charges. Had the bombing been successful, it would undoubtedly have caused a great deal of damage and disruption; the tower itself was worth \$800,000.

CP Chronology; VS 25 Jun 62, 1

June 30, 1962**Grand Forks, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Religious****TACTIC:Arson**

In continued attempts to intimidate other Doukhobor factions, Sons of Freedom (SOF) tried to burn down an Orthodox Community Hall, on Carson Rd. near Grand Forks, BC. The building caught fire, but the flames were noticed by townspeople at about 4:00 a.m., and extinguished by the local fire department shortly after; a five gallon can of gasoline had been emptied inside the building and its contents ignited. Damages totalled \$1000.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology

July 8, 1962**Winlaw, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Education
TACTIC:Attempted Arson

Arsonists attempted to burn down Winlaw elementary school using a firebomb that consisted of a candle placed in straw and cardboard wrapping saturated with coal oil. No damage resulted. Although schools were once a major Freedomite target, this was the first attack on a school in the Kootenays in more than 12 years.

CP Chronology; VS 10 Jul 62, 1

July 9, 1962**Appledale, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Public Place
TACTIC:Arson

At approximately 6:15 p.m., an Appledale community hall was set on fire. The fire was extinguished fairly quickly, with damage being relatively minor at \$300. This was the second such attack in six months.

CP Chronology; VS 10 Jul 62, 1

July 16, 1962**Vernon, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Public Place
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A bomb, similar to one planted on the ferry Chinook II the same evening (see Event, 17 July 1962), was found in the washroom of a hotel in Vernon and was safely disarmed.

CP Chronology; VS 17 Jul 62, 1

July 17, 1962**Vancouver, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded just before 4:00 a.m. on board the provincial government ferry MV Chinook II, which was docked at Tsawwassen Beach. The bomb was wrapped in a lifejacket and placed in an open steel lifejacket bin. It had been constructed of three or four sticks of dynamite and a pocket watch timer; pieces of a watch, bits of a battery, tape, and wiring were found in the bin and scattered about the deck. A police spokesman said the bomb was of the type used by Sons of Freedom (SOF) bombers. The blast ripped the bin from the deck and blew out more than two dozen shatterproof windows in the observation lounge; no one

was injured, but damage was estimated at \$1,000. Investigators believed that the bomb had been planted aboard the ship on her midnight run from Swartz Bay, near Sidney, on Vancouver Island.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 17 Jul 62, 1

July 17, 1962

Winlaw, BC

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

In another of a long line of Sons of Freedom (SOF) actions against Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) properties, an old CPR box car, used to store building materials and rail maintenance equipment, was destroyed by fire at Winlaw, causing damage estimated at \$375.

CP Chronology; VS 18 Jul 62, 2

July 30, 1962

Vancouver, BC

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

Canadian Pacific Rail (CPR) security personnel found a total of 20 fire bombs loaded in 4 CPR grain cars at the railway yard in Vancouver. Four bombs consisted of 22-pint jars filled with gasoline and shreds of burlap sacks; the others were smaller versions of similar construction. Investigators attributed the attempt to the Sons of Freedom (SOF), based on the style of fuse used with the incendiary devices: a "sash cord" (tightly twisted bits of cloth) with safety matches bundled at one end and held by a string.

CP Chronology

August 31, 1962

Creston, BC

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

An unexploded bomb was found near a grain elevator. An explosive substance was enclosed in a 3-inch rubber pipe 1-foot in length; the fuse was attached through the side of the pipe. The Sons of Freedom were suspected of targetting grain elevators because they wished to prevent the sale of grain to non-Doukhobors on the grounds that it was materialistic.

CP Chronology

December 24, 1962**Nelson, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

A West Kootenay Power and Light Co. hydro pole was toppled by an explosion on Christmas Eve, at 10:50 p.m. The pole was situated on the Salmo Road, about five miles west of Nelson. The blast caused no injuries, but the cost of replacing the pole was estimated at \$300. Characteristic of Sons of Freedom (SOF) bombs, the remains of a timing device that had comprised a pocket watch, battery and wire were found at the scene.

CP Chronology; VS 27 Dec 62, 1

February 23, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Communications****TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing**

The Réseau de Résistance claimed responsibility for hurling a Molotov cocktail through the window of English-language radio station CKGM. According to Morf the bomb had been poorly made and failed to explode. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) member received a 5-year prison term for this offence, to be served concurrently with other sentences.

Fournier, 1984: 28; Morf, 1970: 2; Laurendeau, 1974: 213; LeD 15 Jun 63, 20;
MG 8 Mar 83, A1

March 7, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing**

An incendiary bomb was thrown at the Royal Montreal Regiment Armoury on St. Catherine street, Montréal. The first of the bottles was found when a sergeant noticed four youths running from the rear of the armoury. He found a drill hall window shattered and a bottle in the snow beneath it. Small glass bottles filled with kerosene with a mesh net around them were used; the fuel only ignites at high temperatures, and thus was unlikely to catch fire or explode. The letters "FLQ" were painted on the wall. The kerosene bombs bore a card with the inscription "Front de Libération Québécois." A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) member said this armoury, and two others attacked at the same time, were chosen as representing "a colonial symbol" in Québec. A member of the FLQ (the bomb-maker of the "first wave") was sentenced to a 5-year term for this offence, to be served concurrently with other sentences.

Fournier, 1984: 13; Morf, 1970: 3; MG 9 Mar 63, 3; GM 9 Mar 63, 1; MG 10 Aug 63, 2

March 7, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing**

During the night, a Molotov cocktail was thrown through a ground floor window at the rear of the Victoria Rifles of Canada armoury on Cathcart St. Three quart-size beer bottles filled with gasoline were used. Damage was between \$10 and \$15 and consisted mostly of repairs to a smashed window. The letters "FLQ" were painted on the wall. The kerosene bombs bore a card with the inscription "Front de Libération Québécois". Three young FLQ adherents were convicted in this incident and put on probation.

Fournier, 1984: 13; Morf, 1970: 3; MG 9 Mar 63, 3; GM 9 Mar 63, 1; MG 13 Apr 63, 1, 4; MG 11 Jun 63, 1, 2; MG 28 Jun 63, 1,28; MG 31 Oct 63, 3,13

March 8, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing**

An incendiary bomb attack was made on the 4e Bataillon Royal 22e Régiment (Châteauguay) armoury. Small glass bottles filled with kerosene, with a mesh net around them, were used. Two kerosene bombs were planted. Neither of them exploded and damage was slight. The letters "FLQ" were painted on the wall. The kerosene bombs bore a card with the inscription "Le Front de Libération Québécois".

Fournier, 1984: 13; Morf, 1970: 3; MG 9 Mar 63, 3; GM 9 Mar 63, 1

April 1, 1963**Lemieux, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Bombing**

During the night of 31 March-1 April, the Canadian National Railway (CNR) tracks were dynamited at Lemieux, a village on the Montréal-Québec line. The top part of a 25-inch section of rail had been cut off by the explosion. Iron fragments, pieces of wire, a battery, a detonator and a pair of pliers were found beside the rails. The station master heard a loud explosion, but the damage was not discovered until a freight train passed through and noticed a rough spot. In addition, an anonymous telephone call alerted police to the damage, which was repaired about an hour before a special train passed through, carrying John G. Diefenbaker on an election tour from Ottawa to Québec City. The letters "FLQ" had been painted on a nearby barn. The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) later claimed responsibility for the incident in a mimeographed "press release".

Fournier, 1984: 31; Morf, 1970:3; MG 3 Apr 63, 1; MG 13 Apr 63, 1; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; LaP 2 Apr 63, 1-2; OC 2 Apr 63, 1

April 1, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 11:00 a.m. a small bomb exploded in the ventilating system in the basement of the Federal Revenue building at the intersection of Dorchester and Bleury. Several windows were shattered but no one was injured. A news agency received an anonymous telephone tip earlier in the day warning that a bomb would explode. The French-speaking caller said he was a member of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) and stated: "Ici le Front de libération du Québec. Une bombe puissante fera incessamment explosion à l'édifice de l'impôt fédéral, à l'angle du boul. Dorchester et de la rue Bleury. Il serait plus prudent de faire évacuer les lieux." The FLQ later claimed responsibility for the incident in a mimeographed "press release".

Fournier, 1984: 31; Morf, 1970: 4; LaP 2 Apr 63, 2; OC 1 Apr 63, 1; OC 13 Apr 63, 1; MG 3 Apr 63, 1; MG 13 Apr 63, 1; MG 3 Jun 63, 1

April 6, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Communications****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

Police neutralized an explosive device comprising a bundle of 24 sticks of dynamite before it could knock out the Canadian Broadcasting Company's (CBC) main television transmitting tower on Mont Royal. The explosives had been set to detonate at 5:00 a.m. but the exposed movement of the clock was sporadically halted when the wind moved it against the cement tower base. There were two packages with 12 sticks of dynamite in each, wired to batteries and an alarm clock timing mechanism. Splashes of red paint at the foot of the 364-foot tower spelled out "LIBERTÉ" and "FLQ". The bomb was found by a CBC technician. One of the television stations using the tower reportedly received letters earlier within the week signed by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ). The letters threatened retaliation if the station continued signing off nightly with the playing of "God Save the Queen". A member of the FLQ received a 5-year prison term for the offence, to be served concurrently with other sentences.

Fournier, 1984: 32; Morf, 1970: 2; OC 8 Apr 63, 1; OC 13 Apr 63, 1; LaP 8 Apr 63, 1-2; LaP 11 Jun 63, 1; MG 8 Apr 63, 1; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; LeD 8 Apr 63, 1; MG 8 Oct 63, 2

April 19, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

Two sticks of dynamite were planted in a corridor between the Canadian National Railway (CNR) Central Station and the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Police had originally been called to Central Station after a telephone tip. The timing device was dismantled.

Fournier, 1984: 31; Laurendeau, 1974: 214; Morf, 1970: 4; MG 20 Apr 63, 3; OC 20 Apr 63, 1; LeD 20 Apr 63, 1

April 19, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Criminal Justice****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 12:55 a.m. a bomb exploded behind the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) headquarters in Westmount. The bomb smashed ten safety-glass windows at the back of the RCMP garages and cracked two others. It broke three windows within the block. No one was injured. The bomb was apparently small, probably comprising one stick of dynamite, and seems to have been tossed there from a car rather than left with a timing device; it hit the window of the garage, failed to go through the safety glass, and fell into a flower bed before exploding. Only 10 minutes before the explosion, an anonymous caller telephoned the Montréal bureau of the Canadian Press to announce that the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) would begin Opération Jean Lesage at 1:00 a.m.

Fournier, 1984: 33; Morf, 1970: 4; OC 20 Apr 63, 1; MG 22 Apr 63, 1-2; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; LeD 20 Apr 63, 1

April 20, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 11:40 p.m. a bomb consisting of 10 sticks of dynamite, placed in a shoe box, exploded in a wooden refuse box behind the Canadian Army Recruiting Centre on Sherbrooke St. West. The explosion killed the night watchman, who became the first victim of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ). About an hour before the incident an anonymous caller told the Canadian Press that the FLQ's "Opération Jean Lesage" was continuing as announced, and the slogan "Vive le Québec Libre" was scrawled on a telephone booth near the site of the accident. An FLQ statement claimed responsibility, but argued that the watchman's death was "an untoward accident". Apparently the bombers had initially targeted a statue of Sir

John A. Macdonald in Dominion Square, but were deterred by the presence of too many people. Five members of the FLQ were sentenced to jail terms ranging from 6 to 12 years for the bombing.

Fournier, 1984: 36; Morf, 1970: 5,6; MG 22 Apr 63, 1,2; MG 10 May 63, 2; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; MG 12 Jun 63, 1,2; MG 8 Oct 63, 1,2; OC 22 Apr 63, 3; OC 9 May 63, 1; LaP 22 Apr 63, 1,2; NYT 8 Oct 63

May 3, 1963

Saint-Jean, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Club

TACTIC:Bombing

A powerful explosion caused heavy damage to the Royal Canadian Legion building in Saint-Jean-sur-le-Richelieu. The time bomb, which comprised several sticks of dynamite, exploded under the concrete steps leading to the main door. It destroyed the steps and porch, and broke several windows at the front of the building. No one was injured. The blast occurred at 1:05 a.m. Shortly after the blast, an anonymous caller telephoned the Canadian Press bureau in Montréal and said: "Le Front de Libération Québécois a frappé à St-Jean." Ninety-five percent of the Legion members were French-Canadians. The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) made a statement describing Legion members as "vile traitors": "Every member of this organization automatically disowns his fellow - countrymen and the Québec nation." A member of the FLQ received a 5-year prison term for this offence, to be served concurrently with other sentences.

Fournier, 1984: 36; Winters, 1980: 2; Morf, 1970: 3,4; OC 3 May 63, 1; OC 9 May 63, 1; LaP 3 May 63, 1; LaP 4 May 63, 2; LaP 10 May 63, 1,2; MG 4 May 63, 1,4; MG 10 May 63, 2; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; MG 8 Oct 63, 2

May 3, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Business

TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A bomb was placed in a 14th floor washroom at the head office of Solbec Copper, a mining company, in the La Prévoyance building on Place d'Armes. Shortly after 2:30 p.m. Montréal police were notified by an anonymous caller that a bomb had been planted. A search failed to locate the bomb, but shortly afterwards some men found the bomb in a washroom after seeing slogans painted on the wall, and the police returned. The bomb had been set to explode at 3:30 and was dismantled at 3:28. It consisted of three sticks of dynamite, a detonator cap, an alarm clock and a battery. The letters "FLQ" and "A bas la Solbec" were painted on one of the walls.

A communiqué given to the Canadian Press bureau a week before the incident stated: "Nous donnons à la Solbec une semaine pour régler son différend avec les mineurs. Sinon, nous soumettrons le cas au tribunal révolutionnaire des patriotes québécois."

This act was intended to support 200 Solbec miners who were on strike for their first contract. The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) operation was carried out on the initiative of the movement's left-wing. It was the first attack directed against the French-owned business interests. A member of of the FLQ was sentenced to 4 years for this incident, another to a 5-year term to be served concurrently with other sentences.

Note: Left-wing FLQ cells often targetted businesses involved in labour disputes

Fournier, 1984: 36; Morf, 1970: 8; Winters, 1980: 3; LaP 4 May 63, 2; LaP 10 May 63, 1,2; MG 4 May 63, 1,4; MG 10 May 63, 2; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; MG 16 Nov 66, 3

May 9, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Military
TACTIC:Bombing

At around 12:45 a.m. a bomb exploded outside one of the rear windows of the Black Watch armoury on Bleury Street. The bomb had been placed in a one-foot gap between the armoury and the storage area of a building next door, and was planted in the face of increased surveillance of armouries. It blew out the entire frame and glass of one window and smashed a number of other windows at the rear of the structure as well as in nearby homes and buildings. No one was injured. The Montréal police bomb squad called it "the most powerful explosion we've had yet." Unusually, the letters "FLQ" were not left at the scene. A member of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) received a 5-year prison sentence for this offence, to be served concurrent with other sentences.

Fournier, 1984: 37; OC 10 May 63, 1; MG 10 May 63, 1; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; MG 8 Oct 63, 2; LaP 10 May 63, 1,2; LaP 13 May 63, 3

May 13, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Military
TACTIC:Bombing

At 2:38 a.m. two time bombs, comprising several sticks of dynamite, exploded at the rear of the RCAF 11th Technical Services Unit in Montréal's Outremont area. Three members of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) placed a bomb against the building, and timed it to explode at 1:30 a.m. When it failed to explode they returned there with a second bomb, fearing that the original one might explode in the daytime when the building was occupied. The second bomb was planted near the first in order to detonate the latter. The bombs tore a hole two feet in diameter and broke windows in the five-storey commercial building

across the street; damage was estimated at \$100,000. The explosion caused no injuries. The three (one a woman who went along to provide cover) were given sentences of 10 years, six months, and a suspended sentence, respectively, on this and other counts.

Fournier, 1984: 37; OC 13 May 63, 1; LaP 13 May 63, 3; MG 14 May 63, 1; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; MG 3 Jul 63, 7

May 16, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Energy

TACTIC:Bombing

Around midnight a bomb exploded not far from a storage tank of British Petroleum's Golden Eagle oil refinery at Pointe-aux-Trembles. The tank was nearly empty, so the damage was minimal. The bombing was the work of a member of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) who was also implicated in the bombing of a Canadian Army Recruiting Centre on 20 April 1963.

Fournier, 1984: 37; Morf, 1970: 9; GM 20 May 63, 2; LaP 17 May 63, 3; LeD 12 Jun 63, 1

May 17, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Postal

TACTIC:Bombing

A time-bomb, comprising four sticks of dynamite wrapped together and attached to a clock-work timer, exploded in a mailbox in the Anglophone suburb of Westmount at around 3:00 a.m. This was one of 12 bombs deposited in Westmount mailboxes at around midnight. Most of the bombs appeared to be identically made- four sticks of dynamite with a detonator cap, taped to a clockwork timer- although one witness testified that one bomb comprised only two sticks of dynamite. Five of them exploded within a 20-minute period around 3:00 a.m., and another exploded while being dismantled, seriously injuring a bomb disposal officer. The bombs which exploded damaged, amongst other things, a church door and a telephone box, and broke a number of windows. The operation was called "Westmount Project", and was carried out by two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) teams whose members dropped their bombs through the mail slots. (Some sources state that 15 bombs were placed, others that there were 10 bombs; police testimony at the trial of one of the bombers stated that 12 bombs were deposited). Three members of the FLQ were sentenced to three and four years and a fourth fled Canada while on bail. The eleven incidents which follow were part of the same attack.

Fournier, 1984: 37; Morf, 1970: 9; MG 18 May 63, 1; MG 4 Jul 63, 3, 7; MG 8 Oct 63, 1,2; MG 31 Oct 63, 3,13; LaP 17 May 63, 3; LaP 18 May 63, 1,2; GM 18 May 63, 1

May 17, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Bombing

A time-bomb exploded in a Westmount mailbox. (For sources see first event 17 May 1963)

May 17, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Bombing

A time-bomb exploded in a Westmount mailbox. (See above)

May 17, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Bombing

A time-bomb exploded in a Westmount mailbox. (See above)

May 17, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Bombing

A time-bomb exploded in a Westmount mailbox. (See above)

May 17, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Bombing

A time-bomb was found in a Westmount mailbox, and exploded while being dismantled, seriously injuring a Canadian Army bomb disposal officer. (See above)

May 17, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A time-bomb was found in a Westmount mailbox and was dismantled. (See above)

May 17, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A time-bomb was found in a Westmount mailbox and was dismantled. (See above)

May 17, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A time-bomb was found in a Westmount mailbox and was dismantled. (See above)

May 17, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A time-bomb was found in a Westmount mailbox and was blown up. (See above)

May 17, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A time-bomb was found in a Westmount mailbox and was blown up. (See above)

May 17, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A time-bomb was found in a Westmount mailbox and was blown up. (See above)

May 20, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Military
TACTIC:Bombing

The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) set off its most powerful bomb to date, consisting of 75 sticks of dynamite, to mark Victoria Day. The bomb exploded at around 9:03 a.m. against the armoury of the 2nd Technical Regiment, Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers on Saint-Grégoire St. The dynamite charge was placed beneath one of four cars parked on the lot. Chunks of masonry were hurled more than 50 yards, a tire

from one of the cars was found 150 feet away and windows were shattered. Extensive damage was caused but there were no injuries. The FLQ named this "Opération Chénier", in honour of one of the leaders of the 1837 rebellion. Originally, the four FLQ members involved had intended to bomb a bridge between Ottawa and Hull, but were deterred by a policeman's questioning, and returned to Montréal. A member of the FLQ was sentenced to a 5-year prison term for this offence, to be served concurrently with other sentences, and another member received a 10-year sentence on this and other counts.

Fournier, 1984: 37; Laurendeau, 1974: 214; Morf, 1970: 9,10; MG 21 May 63, 1,2; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; MG 8 Oct 63, 2; LaP 21 May 63, 3; LeD 12 Jun 63, 1

July 13, 1963

Québec, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Monument

TACTIC:Bombing

At 3:00 a.m., a time-bomb blast toppled the Queen Victoria Monument in Québec City's commercial Lower Town section. Wires linked to a detonator and to an alarm clock, still ticking, were found scattered at the front of the foot of the statue's 15-foot pedestal. Nitroglycerine, rather than dynamite, appeared to have been used. On the pedestal was written "Vous arrivez au but" and an arrow was drawn pointing in the direction of a hole in the base of the statue where the bomb was placed. An "X" was written on each of the sides of the pedestal. A ladder was used to plant the bomb. The bronze statue was used to plant the bomb. The bronze statue was decapitated. A witness who passed the site shortly after the explosion claimed that he saw four or five men running away.

Fournier, 1984: 49; OC 12 Jul 63, 1; MG 13 Jul 63, 1,2; LaP 12 Jul 63, 1,2; LaP 13 Jul 63, 3,7; LeD 12 Jul 63, 1,3

August 23, 1963

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Transportation

TACTIC:Arson

A CNR passenger shelter on Ile Bigras was set on fire. A milkman extinguished the blaze after chasing a youth from the scene. The letters "FLQ" were painted on the shack. Damage was estimated at \$200. The incident was the work of 3 young Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activists who had set up their own "Résistance du Québec" cell. Two received two-year suspended sentences, the third a one-year prison sentence. The sources differ on the date of this incident, variously placing it on 23, 25, and 26 August.

Fournier, 1984: 49; MG 25 Jan 64, 7; MG 28 Aug 63, 3; MG 29 Aug 63, 19; MG 30 Aug 63, 25; LaP 30 Aug 63, 3; LaP 25 Jan 64, 7

August 23, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Arson**

A fire was set at the Craig Street drill hall at about 2:27 a.m. The wooden door was set on fire, apparently by an inflammable liquid being sprayed through a letter-box and then being ignited by a match. Traces of an oily liquid were found on the sidewalk. Minutes before the incident a man called police and stated: "I am a member of the FLQ. Watch the armouries." Damage was estimated at \$300. The arson was the work of 3 young Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activists who had set up their own "Résistance du Québec" cell. Two were given two-year suspended sentences, the third received a one-year term in prison.

Fournier, 1984: 49; MG 25 Jan 64, 7; MG 24 Aug 63; MG 28 Aug 63, 3; MG 30 Aug 63, 25; LaP 23 Aug 63, 1; LaP 30 Aug 63, 1; LaP 25 Jan 64, 7; OC 23 Aug 63, 1

August 25, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Arson**

A fire was set at the Fusiliers Mont-Royal armoury on Pine Avenue East. It was the work of three Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activists who had set up their own "Résistance du Québec" cell. They were convicted in 1964 and two received two-year suspended sentences and one got a one-year prison term. The sources variously placed this incident on 23 and 25 August.

Note: The three activists were also involved in the events of 23 and 25 August.

Fournier, 1984: 49; MG 25 Jan 64, 7; MG 29 Aug 63, 19; LaP 30 Aug 63, 3; LaP 25 Jan 64, 7

August 25, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Club****TACTIC:Arson**

A fire was set at the quarters of the Royal Canadian Legion Branch at Laval West. A turpentine bottle filled with rags was found at the building. Little damage was done. The incident was the work of 3 Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activists who had set up their own "Résistance du Québec" cell. The three received light sentences (see 23 August event above). Note: One source put the incident at 7:30 p.m. on 26 August; others dated it on 23 and 25 August.

Fournier, 1984: 49; MG 25 Jan 64, 7

October 1, 1963**Abbotsford, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

A time-bomb damaged one leg of a BC Hydro power-line pylon 1.5 miles east of Abbotsford, but did not cause any interruption of power. A Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) investigation noted that the triggering device recovered from the blast site was not characteristic of those used by the Sons of Freedom (SOF). In fact, the perpetrator was a man who, although apparently not a Doukhobor himself, identified with the Doukhobor struggle; he had joined a Sons of Freedom protest encampment outside the recently constructed prison built to house Sons of Freedom bombers and arsonists in Agassiz. Some Sons of Freedom prisoners at Agassiz had launched a hunger strike beginning in July.

CP Chronology; VP 3 Oct 63, 2; NYT 7 Oct 63

October 9, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

After receiving an anonymous telephone call at 10:00 p.m. that a bomb had been placed behind a Saint-Lambert post office, police detonated a package believed to contain dynamite in a shoe box wrapped with brown paper. The package was similar to one found at the same time in Jacques-Cartier. Though bomb disposal personnel blew up both packages using dynamite, the force of the explosion at Saint-Lambert convinced police that the bomb there was a real one. The initial "R" was painted on one of the walls. No injuries or damage to property were caused.

Fournier, 1984: 51; MG 15 Oct 63, 3; OC 10 Oct 63, 1; LaP 10 Oct 63, 3,9; LaP 11 Oct 63, 3; LaP 15 Oct 63, 3

February 1, 1964**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Assault**

Three youths shot at sentries guarding militia headquarters on Atwater Ave. The sentries did not return fire. There were no injuries in the incident, in which the complicity of L'Armée de Libération du Québec (ALQ) was suspected.

Ross; MG 4 Feb 64, 1; MS 1 Feb 64, 1; NYT 2 Feb 64

March 2, 1964

Québec, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Monument

TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

During the night, a cell of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) placed a bomb, consisting of 10 sticks of dynamite wrapped in a Union Jack, at the base of the main flag pole in the centre of the Plains of Abraham. A telephone warning was sent and the bomb was defused.

Fournier, 1984: 54; LaP 3 Mar 64, 1, 2; GM 3 Mar 64, 9

March 13, 1964

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Criminal Justice

TACTIC:Arson

A fire destroyed a row of sheds and damaged three homes on Valois St., causing \$15,000 damage. The arsonists were bent on destroying the home of a Montréal Police Department Captain who was a leading figure in the investigation of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ). The officer's home was located next door to the scene of the fire. Firemen prevented the flames from reaching his home.

Fournier, 1984: 54, 61; MG 28 May 64, 3

April 21, 1964

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Monument

TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

On the Queen's birthday a bomb composed of six sticks of dynamite was placed at the base of the Queen Victoria monument on the McGill University campus; it was defused by police.

Ross; Fournier, 1984: 55; MS 22 Apr 64, 3; GM 22 Apr 64, 2

May 19, 1964

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Transportation

TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Following a telephone call from the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) a powerful bomb, planted against one of the piers of the Victoria Bridge, was defused.

Ross; Fournier, 1984: 61; MG 20 May 64, 19; MG 1 Jun 64, 1; MS 19 May 64, 33

May 31, 1964**Québec, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Monument****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A time bomb planted at the base of a Boer War Monument in uppertown Québec City was deactivated by police early in the day, 15 minutes before it was timed to explode. The device included two sticks of dynamite, a watch, a battery and a detonating mechanism. It was found after anonymous telephone calls in French to the Québec Provincial Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Québec City Police. The monument is within sight of the Québec Parliament buildings.

Fournier, 1984: 61; MG 1 Jun 64, 1; MG 5 Jun 64, 1

June 4, 1964**Québec, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Monument****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was planted at the base of a Boer War memorial monument (the second explosive found at the monument in four days). The bomb contained ten sticks of dynamite, wrapped in linen and tied up with string. It was discovered after police received an anonymous telephone call around 9:00 a.m. saying an explosive would go off at the monument in ten minutes. The bomb was rendered harmless by prevailing rain. The package contained a ten foot fuse line and a detonator in addition to the dynamite. There was no indication the fuse had been lit.

MG 5 Jun 64, 1

September 1, 1964**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Bombing**

The home of a St. Léonard alderman was damaged shortly before 2:00 a.m., when a time-bomb exploded, sending debris 150 feet through the air. The alderman was a respected member of the Italian community, and a vocal opponent of French-only schools in Québec. Eight sticks of dynamite, placed in a metal box, were used in the attack. The device was tossed into the rock garden in front of the porch. Nobody was injured in the blast, but it caused \$5,000 damage.

JM 2 Sep 64, 4; MG 2 Sep 64, 37; Morf, 1970: 9

October 10, 1964**Granby, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb, placed in the basement of the Granby City Hall, was disposed of 22 minutes before it was set to explode. A reporter from the newspaper, La Voix de l'Est, received a phone call at 1:45 p.m. from a man who stated that he was with l'Armée de Libération du Québec (ALQ) and that a bomb had been placed in Granby City Hall. At 2:08 p.m. an officer found a cardboard box under the oil tanks in the basement of the building with a message written on it: "Danger, Ne pas toucher" The bomb comprised three sticks of dynamite and two batteries. It was dismantled and taken to a vacant lot and blown up.

JM 14 Oct 64, 4; MG 14 Oct 64, 3

October 17, 1964**Trois-Rivières, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Arson**

The car of the Québec Progressive Conservative Party leader was set on fire with the use of kerosene. He had received telephone calls informing him that the attack was the work of a separatist group, and Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) calls to radio stations and journals alerted them to the incident. The rationale for the attack lay in a statement made by a Toronto Member of Parliament (MP) that "only gangsters could reject the Queen". The MP was stating his view that the Queen would not be harmed during her visit to Québec City.

JM 19 Oct 64, 4; MG 19 Oct 64, 2

October 18, 1964**Agassiz, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb, believed to have comprised a small amount of dynamite, triggered by an electrical timing device, seared the side of a wooden power pole 4 miles West of Agassiz and about a mile from the Sons of Freedom shack village near Stoney Mountain Prison. Damage from the explosion, which occurred late in the day, was superficial.

Ross/Cran; VS 20 Oct 64, 3

January 1, 1965**Dewdney, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

A relay case that controlled gates and crossing signals for the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) tracks crossing BC Highway #7 near Dewdney was destroyed by the explosion of a dynamite bomb.

CP Chronology

May 24, 1965**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

Shortly before 1:00 a.m. a bomb, consisting of 4 sticks of dynamite with a timing device, heavily damaged in the entrance to the Canada Trust office in the Prudential Building on Dorchester Blvd. (offices of the British Trade Commissioner and the British Information Service were in the same building). Two policemen found the bomb in a brown bag on the sidewalk, and had just rushed off to block traffic and call the bomb squad when it exploded. Damage was estimated at \$15,000 and no one was injured. The attack coincided with the annual independentist demonstration on Victoria Day. Feelings were particularly high because 2 of the members of l'Armée Révolutionnaire du Québec (ARQ) involved in the International Firearms attack had been sentenced to death 3 days previously.

Note: target uncertain (Canada Trust or British Trade Commissioner)

MG 25 May 65, 1,2: MG 26 May 65, 1: JM 25 May 65, 1,2: Fournier, 1984: 81

May 24, 1965**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Military
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Around 1 a.m. a bomb was dismantled at the Fusiliers Mont-Royal Armoury on Pine Avenue. It contained an alarm clock and other items described by the police as "fearful-looking odds and ends."

MG 25 May 65, 1,2

June 14, 1965**Québec, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Criminal Justice
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

At approximately 8:35 a.m. a bomb consisting of four sticks of dynamite, two blasting caps, a 6-volt battery and a timing device was found at the entrance to the Grand Allée offices of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Québec. The bomb was apparently set to

explode at 4 a.m. Although the dynamite was damp it appeared to be still active. The bomb was dismantled before 8:55 a.m.

MG 15 Jun 65, 2; JM 15 Jun 65, 5; Fournier, 1984: 81

July 1, 1965

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Other Government
TACTIC:Bombing

At 12:25 a.m., the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) set off a powerful bomb (consisting of 9-10 sticks of dynamite) outside Westmount city hall. The blast destroyed the exterior wall and smashed about eight windows. There was a demonstration earlier that evening (of 30 June) in Parc Lafontaine where separatists clashed with Dominion Day celebrators. Three FLQ members were charged and convicted respecting the explosion.

MG 1 Jul 65, 3; JM 2 Jul 65, 10; MG 24 Jan 67, 21; MG 25 Jan 67, 5; MG 28 Feb 67, 13; MG 14 Mar 67, 13; Fournier, 1984: 81

July 28, 1965

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb placed in a soft drink can exploded during the night at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce skyscraper on Dorchester Blvd., breaking part of a plate-glass window valued at \$4,000. The bomb had been placed against the window.

MG 30 Jul 65, 17; JM 30 Jul 65, 4; Fournier, 1984: 84

August 2, 1965

Sainte-Madeleine, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

At 10:30 p.m. the Canadian National Railways track at Sainte-Madeleine was dynamited, leaving a hole 1 1/2 feet deep. Police said that "a very powerful charge" was used. Shortly after the explosion a freight train crossed the gap by increasing speed. Regular traffic was restored on the Maritime line after repairmen worked close to four hours on the track. Two members of Les Chevaliers de l'indépendance (both of them former technicians in the armed forces) were sentenced for the incident, and received two and four year sentences.

MG 26 Aug 65, 3; MG 28 Aug 65, 3; MG 4 Nov 65, 5; MG 24 Aug 66, 13; JM 26 Aug 65, 1; JM 24 Aug 66, 5; MG 8 Apr 67, 4; Fournier, 1984: 84

August 2, 1965**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

At 5:45 p.m., a bomb consisting of 59 sticks of dynamite, with detonators and a battery attached to an alarm clock, was discovered by teenagers on a cement pillar under a Canadian Pacific Railway bridge connecting Montréal Island with Ile Jésus. A police bomb disposal expert dismantled the device, which he described as "a crude affair". It was dismantled only minutes before it was due to explode. The bomb delayed four Canadian Pacific Railway trains for more than an hour. Two members of Les Chevaliers pour l'Indépendance were sentenced for this incident and another on the same day.

MG 3 Aug 65, 1; MG 26 Aug 65, 3; MG 4 Nov 65, 5; MG 24 Aug 66, 13; MG 8 Apr 67, 4; JM 3 Aug 65, 1, 2; JM 26 Aug 65, 1; JM 23 Sep 65, 3; Fournier, 1984: 84; Laurendeau, 1974: 214

November 1, 1965**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing**

The makings of an incendiary bomb were found in the Show Mart, approximately 30 minutes after Prime Minister Pearson left a liberal rally. The device, comprising a timing mechanism, connected to black powder and attached to a gallon can of gasoline, was later dismantled at the city's East-end dump. It was discovered after police received a bomb threat.

MG 3 Nov 65; Fournier, 1984: 94

May 5, 1966**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 12:40 p.m. a dynamite time-bomb exploded in the general office of the strikebound La Grenade Shoe Co., claiming the life of an employee and severely injuring three others. The windows on three sides of the ground floor were blown out and debris covered the streets. The bomb's wiring had been connected in a park near the office by the bomb-maker and the deadly package had then been delivered by another man, a 17-year old member of a high school cell of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ), minutes before it exploded. He testified that he had been assured it was "an inoffensive little bomb". As soon as he left the building, a telephone warning was given by the man who made the bomb, but it was dismissed owing to the pressure of telephone calls from other customers. The bomb consisted of one and a half sticks of dynamite activated by a detonator attached to an

alarm clock. It was in a box wrapped in brown paper, looking like a shoe box. The Front de Libération Québécois (FLQ) had warned in a recent edition of its official paper, "La Cognée", that it would defend the rights of striking workers. La Grenade Shoe Co. had been the scene of incidents connected with a labour dispute over the previous year. During the trial of suspected FLQ members charged with non-capital murder, it was revealed that the dynamite used to make the bombs had been stolen in April from a construction shack at South Stukely. Nine members of the FLQ were tried, of whom six were sentenced for this offence, receiving sentences ranging from three and-a-half years to life (reduced to 30 months on appeal).

Fournier, 1984: 97; JM 6 May 66, 3,4; JM 7 May 66, 3; JM 1 Sep 66, 3; JM 16 Sep 66, 2; JM 17 Sep 66, 2; MG 6 May 66, 1; MG 7 May 66, 3; MG 16 Sep 66, 3; MG 17 Sep 66, 3; MG 20 Sep 66, 3; MG 26 Oct 66, 3; MG 19 Nov 66, 3; R. vs Vallières, 1970, CCC vol.4: 69-83

May 22, 1966

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Monument

TACTIC:Bombing

At 3:30 a.m. the monument to French-Canadian patriot Dollard des Ormeaux, in Parc Lafontaine, suffered slight damage when a large dynamite charge exploded near its base. Part of the knee on the statue was shattered and police reported a number of cracks in the statue. A sign was left which stated "Long live English Canada". Damage was estimated at \$5,500, however no one was injured. Several two-pound sticks of dynamite and a clockwork timing device were used. The bombing came a day before celebration of Dollard des Ormeaux day (concurrent with Victoria Day), and Front de libération du Québec (FLQ) partisans had hoped that the bombing would be blamed on the Anglophone community and would attract support for the FLQ. The false claim was not taken seriously and an FLQ member received a seven-year prison term on this and five other counts.

MG 23 May 66, 3; MG 24 May 66, 3; MG 20 Oct 66, 3; MG 26 Nov 68, 47

May 29, 1966

Drummondville, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Business

TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded at the Dominion Textile mill in Drummondville. 5,000 workers affiliated with the Confederation of National Trade Unions had been off work since March in a strike that was to last six months. No one was injured. A leader of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) later told the court that this and other attacks on the company were intended to show the company that its workers would not allow themselves to be abused. An FLQ member received a seven-year sentence on this and five other counts.

Morf, 1970: 85; Fournier, 1984: 97; JM 22 Sep 66, 2; MG 24 Sep 66, 3; MG 16 Jun 67, 3; MG 26 Nov 68, 47

June 3, 1966**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 9:55 p.m. a blast shook the Paul Sauvé arena during the Provincial Liberal Party election rally, attended by about 5,000 people. Squares of dynamite placed in cigarette packages, with fuses to be activated by the slow burning of a cigarette butt inserted in a folder of matches, exploded in an empty washroom 300 feet from the main platform. It smashed a toilet and blew out the glass on an inside door. A total of \$269 damage was done. The bomb was designed more to create a disturbance than it was to cause damage. A member of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ), who confessed to having been the instigator of the incident, stated that its purpose was to "sabotage" the Liberal rally. Three men were convicted and sentenced for this incident.

Fournier, 1984: 97; JM 4 Jun 66, 2; JM 22 Sep 66, 3; MG 4 Jun 66, 1,2; MG 19 Sep 66, 3; MG 19 Oct 66, 3; MG 26 Apr 67, 3

July 14, 1966**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

At 9:51 p.m. a 17-year old Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activist was killed when a dynamite time-bomb exploded prematurely as he was preparing it to be placed against the wall of the Dominion Textile Plant in Saint-Henri. The bomb was intended to be used as a symbolic act in protest of a strike stalemate. The decision to bomb the plant was made by the "Central Committee" of the FLQ at a St. Alphonse de Joliette hideaway. Five members of the FLQ were held criminally responsible for the victim's death, receiving sentences (on this and other counts) ranging from three years to nine years and two months. The bomb, carried in an Air Canada flight bag, was set for 55 minutes and two wires had to be joined to fuse it. The explosion it caused was heard within a two-mile radius, and shattered four stories of windows at the textile plant as well as some windows at the Stelco plant nearby. Damage to the Dominion facilities was estimated at \$2,000. An earlier attempt to bomb the plant had been abandoned when the bomber's partner failed to appear; it was judged that he could not accomplish the mission alone (on the fatal attempt it was decided that the victim could operate alone). The man who made the bomb claimed that he had used as a model a device assembled by a specialist.

Morf, 1970: 85; Fournier, 1984: 99; MG 15 Jul 66, 1; MG 16 Jul 66, 3; MG 19 Sep 66, 3; MG 22 Sep 66, 3; MG 24 Sep 66, 3; MG 29 Sep 66, 3; MG 30 Sep 66, 3; MG 16 Jun 67, 3; JM 16 Jul 66, 3; JM 22 Sep 66, 3; JM 24 Sep 66, 4

July 17, 1966**Magog, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

At about 2:30 a.m., a Molotov cocktail was thrown from a distance of 125 feet at the residence of the personnel manager of the Dominion Textile plant in Magog. The shock of the explosion blew in windows and caused minor damage to the interior of the home. About 2,200 textile workers from the plant had been on strike for almost four months. This incident followed the death of a 17-year old Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) member who blew himself up while setting a bomb at the West-end Montréal Dominion Textile plant three days earlier. Earlier in the strike a bag full of paint was spattered against the side of the house.

MG 18 Jul 66, 1; MG 20 Jul 66, 3; JM 18 Jul 66, 3

July 17, 1966**Magog, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 3:30 a.m., the house of a foreman in the Dominion Textile plant was damaged by a dynamite bomb. It exploded under the front gallery, shattering the front windows. The owner was at his summer cottage when the bomb exploded.

MG 18 Jul 66, 1; MG 20 Jul 66, 3; JM 18 Jul 66, 3

January 1, 1967**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Bombing**

Canada was only 38 minutes into its Centennial year when a bomb blew apart a mailbox in Montréal's financial district. The blast occurred just before the end of midnight mass at Notre Dame Church, a block away, on Place d'Armes.

Fournier, 1984: 111; MG 3 Jan 67, 1

May 22, 1967**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A small bomb exploded in the early hours at a Queen Mary Rd. flower shop. The store had received threatening calls several days before the explosion, and the day after it received a letter demanding that it put all advertising on its trucks in French and change its stationary to French.

MS 3 Sep 68, 8

February 27, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was discovered when a mailman opened a mail deposit box at the corner of Simcoe Ave. and Graham Boulevard. This was close to a strike-bound Seven Up plant where FLQ members were participating in a violent labour demonstration. It was described as a small, but lethal device. The device was dismantled. A note attached to the bomb carried the letters "FLQ".

MG 28 Feb 68, 1

May 11, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A time-bomb left by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) at the Seven Up plant in Ville Mont-Royal was dismantled. It consisted of three sticks of dynamite and a timing device. This was the first of more than 30 bombing incidents attributed to a new network of the FLQ, most of them in support of striking workers. A leading member of the FLQ later pleaded guilty to perpetrating the act.

Fournier, 1984: 129; MG 13 May 68, 3; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

August 20, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 3:30 a.m. a dynamite time bomb planted by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) exploded under the private car of a Société des alcools du Québec (SAQ) negotiator. Two other bombs exploded almost simultaneously in Montréal, one of them outside an SAQ store. The SAQ was government-owned, and had been involved in a labour dispute for two months. Three explosions occurred in different Montréal locations in the space of 15 minutes. Investigators believed that the explosions were connected because of several similarities. All of the charges were small, and the components and construction of the three bombs were identical.

Fournier, 1984: 134; MG 21 Aug 68, 3; MG 9 Sep 68, 1; MS 9 Sep 68, 6

August 20, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Bombing**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded at a store operated by the Société des Alcools du Québec (SAQ) on Boulevard Henri Bourassa. 3,000 Confederation of National Trade Union (CSN) members had been on strike against SAQ for two months. The blast caused little damage to the building, one window at the rear of the building being blown in. However, a dozen windows in private homes were broken.

Fournier, 1984: 134; MG 21 Aug 68, 3; MS 9 Sep 68, 1

August 20, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded at the Victoria Precision Works plant in Montréal where the United Steelworkers (FTQ) had been on strike for 8 months. Two other bombs exploded almost simultaneously in Montréal (see above), both demonstrating FLQ support for workers involved in labour disputes. The small dynamite charge exploded in a ventilation duct at 3:17 a.m., blowing out hundreds of windows.

Fournier, 1984: 135; MG 21 Aug 68, 3; MG 9 Sep 68, 1; MS 9 Sep 68, 6

September 1, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A small bomb exploded at the Côte St. Luc home of the manager of a flower shop which had been the target of a bombing 15 months previously. The bomb was in a tape-wrapped paper package left on the steps. It exploded at 2:20 a.m. just after the resident's daughter and a friend had approached and then retreated; both were treated for shock. Little damage was done to the building. The bomb was thought to contain one stick of dynamite. At the time of the earlier attack, the shop had been warned to change its stationary and advertising to French.

MS 3 Sep 68, 8

September 8, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A dynamite time bomb failed to detonate after being placed in a garbage can at around 1:30 a.m. behind a strikebound liquor outlet. The device consisted of one "submarine dynamite stick", a clock, battery and two jam jars full of gasoline. The device was taped together and wrapped in paper which was ignited before being put into the garbage unit. One of the jars of gas exploded, denting the can and starting a small fire. However, the dynamite stick failed to detonate and damage to the liquor store was negligible. Police found a number of Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) signs at the store, and believed that the bombing was planned by those responsible for three similar bombs which exploded in Montréal on 20 August.

Fournier, 1984: 135; Morf, 1970: 131; MG 9 Sep 68, 1; MG 25 Sep 68, 37; MS 9 Sep 68, 6

September 18, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Criminal Justice****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded near Bordeaux jail, behind the home of the Prison Warden. The bomb was placed underneath the back porch at 3:00 a.m. It comprised several sticks of dynamite, a detonator, a battery and a cheap clock. A hand-printed note left outside the Warden's home claimed that the blast was intended to give "concrete support to patriots Gagnon and Vallières. The FLQ has shown today the only way to abolish the regime of justice for the rich. This is directed at a representative of the rotten society." Vallières and Gagnon were then awaiting trial and went on a hunger strike to protest conditions at Bordeaux jail.

Fournier, 1984: 135; MG 19 Sep 68, 13; JM 19 Sep 68, 11

September 19, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

An incendiary bomb exploded behind a Société des alcools du Québec (SAQ) outlet at St. Denis and Jarry Streets in the city's north end. The device was similar to the type found at the rear of the Black Watch armoury on 23 September. Police found FLQ signs all over the store. The SAQ was targetted to show FLQ support for striking workers, and no damage was caused.

Ross; Fournier, 1984: 135; MS 24 Sep 68, 3; MS 12 Nov 68, 3

September 25, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Monument****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was found at the base of the Sir John A. Macdonald statue in Dominion Square. It consisted of two sticks of dynamite connected to a clock apparatus, contained in a cardboard box wrapped in brown shopping paper. It was set to explode at either 12:30 p.m. or 12:30 a.m. The bomb was of the same type as bombs aimed at a liquor store and a Société des alcools du Québec (SAQ) executive's car on 20 August 1968. The bomb was dismantled.

Fournier, 1984: 135; MG 26 Sep 68, 13; MS 25 Sep 68, 3

September 26, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

The detonator of an incendiary bomb, planted by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ), exploded outside a Québec Liquor Board (SAQ) outlet in Notre-Dame-de-Grâce. Little property was damaged and no one was injured. Only part of the device exploded at 2:00 a.m. The device consisted of a clock attached to a cylinder of gas and two sticks of dynamite. The dynamite did not explode. Liquor board workers had been on strike since June; this was the fourth bombing attack on the SAQ since the start of the strike. Two leading FLQ members were convicted of this attack.

Fournier, 1984: 135; Morf, 1970: 131; MG 27 Sep 68, 14

October 12, 1968**Québec, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb composed of two sticks of dynamite attached to papier maché was planted at 5:30 p.m. near the Chambre de Commerce du Québec. The bomb could have caused considerable damage. La Chambre de Commerce du Québec had recently received wide publicity on the results of a study it had undertaken concerning the feasibility of Québec's separation from Canada. It reported that separatism would be particularly disastrous to Québec's monetary and fiscal policies and that it would cause its industries to stagnate.

Fournier, 1984: 140; MG 15 Oct 68, 3

October 13, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was defused in the provincial Ministry of Labour in Montréal (Place d'Youville office) after an anonymous telephone call at 9:00 a.m. The bomb consisted of four sticks of dynamite and a detonator.

Fournier, 1984: 140; MS 15 Oct 68, 3

October 14, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb was defused at the Reform Club after an anonymous warning at 3:15 a.m. The Reform Club was owned by the Liberal Party. The bomb consisted of four sticks of dynamite. The bombs used in this attack, and a simultaneous one on another club, were of the same general type as those used in recent attacks on liquor stores. In most cases only the detonators went off, leading police to believe they were meant only as warnings. Two members of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) were convicted in 1980 for this and other incidents.

Fournier, 1984: 140; Laurendeau, 1974: 218; Morf, 1970:132; MG 9 Apr 80, 12; MG 15 Oct 68,3

October 14, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was defused at the Renaissance Club, (the office of the ruling Union Nationale party) after an anonymous caller tipped off police at 3:15 a.m. The bomb consisted of five sticks of dynamite. Two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) members were convicted on this and other counts.

Fournier, 1984: 140; Laurendeau, 1974: 218; Morf, 1970: 132; MG 15 Oct 68, 3

October 17, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was planted at the rear of the office of the Centre des Dirigeants d'Entreprise. The five stick dynamite time bomb was deactivated. The device would have caused considerable damage had it exploded.

Fournier, 1984: 140; MG 18 Oct 68, 33

October 29, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

An incendiary bomb was placed in an empty Voyageur bus which was parked at the Berri St. terminal. The bus was completely destroyed. This bombing was the first of several violent incidents which occurred during a strike involving the company, and was committed by an FLQ cell which supported striking workers.

Fournier, 1984: 140; MG 30 Oct 68, 45

November 4, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Bombing**

A time bomb exploded at about 9:30 p.m. in front of a Murray Hill Limousine Service building, shattering two office windows. The incident followed a demonstration a week earlier by Montréal taxi drivers who were protesting Murray Hill's monopoly on transporting passengers from Montréal International Airport in suburban Montréal. According to Fournier (pp. 139-140), this incident was one of an "almost uninterrupted series of FLQ bombings...intended as support for striking workers in the name of "social revolution"".

Fournier, 1984: 140; MG 5 Nov 68, 1

November 11, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded in an underground passageway linking the Place Bonaventure trade centre and Central Station. The blast took place at 8:00 p.m. Three persons narrowly escaped injury. Several square feet of bricks and plaster were knocked out of the walls and ceiling of the landing area on the Central Station side. The small dynamite charge had been left in an alcove at the bottom of escalators leading from Central Station. All that remained of the bomb was a thimble-like brass cap and several bits of twisted metal. Two months previously an anonymous caller had warned of a bomb in the same passageway; the tip was found to be a hoax.

Fournier, 1984: 140; MG 12 Nov 68, 1; JM 12 Nov 68, 1,2; GM 13 Nov 68, 2

November 12, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

At 1:30 a.m. a pedestrian found a bomb on the doorstep of the new Chamber of Commerce building at the intersection of Beaver Hall Hill and Belmont Street. The bomb comprised two sticks of dynamite wired to batteries and a clock, and was wrapped in newspaper and placed in a shoebox. The bomb was "almost identical" to one which had exploded a few hours earlier two blocks away in the underground passage linking Place Bonaventure and Central Station. The bomb was taken to a nearby park and dismantled. At his trial, a leading Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomber said that the building was attacked as a "symbol of exploitation".

Fournier, 1984: 140; MS 12 Nov 68, 1, 3; GM 13 Nov 68, 2; MG 18 Nov 68, 3; MG 7 Mar 69, 1

November 14, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was tied to the underside of a Domtar truck near the strike-bound Domtar corrugated products division on Molson St. Two of Domtar's mills in the Eastern Townships had been occupied 10 days earlier by armed strikers. A telephone warning to a local radio station enabled police to defuse the device. The bomb consisted of eight sticks of dynamite attached to a timing device and was capable of causing considerable damage. It was discovered at 7:00 a.m. and was set to go off at 1:00 p.m.

Fournier, 1984: 140; Morf, 1970: 132; MG 15 Nov 68, 3; MG 16 Nov 68, 34; JM 15 Nov 68, 2

November 15, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A dynamite time-bomb was found in the snow beside a brick wall which surrounded the strike-bound Lord Steel Company warehouse. It was identical to the one found the previous day at the Domtar plant, and comprised eight half-pound sticks of dynamite. An anonymous telephone caller told a local radio station on 14 November that bombs had been placed at the Domtar and Lord sites. Before the bomb had been found, the radio station received a second warning call from an individual claiming to be a member of the Front de Libération Québécois (FLQ). The device was found shortly after 1:30 a.m. and was dismantled.

Fournier, 1984: 140; Morf, 1970: 132; MG 16 Nov 68, 34

November 17, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A time bomb rocked a West end structural steel manufacturing plant, smashing windows and cracking the building's concrete foundation. Serious property damage occurred but there were no injuries. The device exploded around 1:35 a.m. It had been placed against the outer wall of Standard Structural Steel Ltd. Pieces of a timing device were located. This attack was similar to other bombings against strike-bound steel plants.

Fournier, 1984: 140; Morf, 1970: 132; MG 18 Nov 68, 3

November 17, 1968**Grand Mère, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A strike-bound dairy in Grand Mère was bombed. The explosion occurred shortly before 10:30 p.m. at the Crèmerie Crête. No injuries resulted, but the bomb seriously damaged two trucks parked at the rear of the building. Several windows were also smashed by the blast.

Fournier, 1984: 140; MG 19 Nov 68, 39

November 21, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Bombing**

A time bomb explosion at 12:29 a.m. blew out the front windows of a strike-bound Société des Alcools du Québec (SAQ) store and endangered lives of sleeping occupants in an apartment building next door. The show window of the store at 8360 Boulevard St. Laurent was shattered, as were numerous windows of businesses on the opposite side of the street. The bomb was placed in a narrow alley between the SAQ store and the apartment building. There were no injuries. This was the fifth bomb attack on a liquor store since the strike began (another bomb damaged the car of a SAQ official). A leading member of the FLQ pleaded guilty to one of the SAQ bombings.

Fournier, 1984: 140; Morf, 1970: 132; MG 21 Nov 68, 1

November 22, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A dynamite explosion ripped through the metro level of the T. Eaton Company store at 4:00 a.m. causing an estimated \$2,000 to \$3,000 damage. No one was injured. Another bomb was defused during the day, after the store had been evacuated.

Fournier, 1984: 140; Morf, 1970: 132-33; MG 23 Nov 68, 1

November 22, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

At about 3:30 p.m. a suspicious package was found near the ground floor jewelry counter of the downtown T.Eaton Co. store. It was found to contain four dynamite sticks and a clock. Police removed and dismantled it. Shortly after, police received an anonymous call saying a second bomb had been planted at the store and would detonate at 5 p.m. The store was closed but a search revealed no bomb. A bomb had exploded in the store at about 4 a.m. that morning.

Fournier, 1984, 140; Morf, 1970, 132; MG 23 Nov 68, 1

December 1, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

The home of the general manager of the Lord Steel Company was rocked by a bomb blast before 2:00 a.m. He received an anonymous telephone call later from a man who identified himself as a member of the Front de Libération Québécois (FLQ). He said that the next blast would be fatal. A small charge of black powder was slipped through the mail slot in the front door and ignited by a fuse. No one was hurt. This attack was carried out by an FLQ cell whose operations were often labour-related.

Fournier, 1984: 142; MG 2 Dec 68, 1; MG 5 Dec 68, 20

December 4, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A powerful dynamite blast forced the foreman of the Lord Steel Company to flee his Laval home. The bombing came shortly before some 50 demonstrators gathered outside the Lord plant on Iberville St., breaking windows and setting a trailer on fire.

MG 5 Dec 68, 20

December 12, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

After an anonymous call to a radio station from a man describing himself as a member of the Front de Libération Populaire (FLP), a bomb was defused near the home of the president of Canadian Structural Steel, a company affected by the steelworker's strike. The device consisted of eight sticks of dynamite and "another explosive", two detonators, batteries and a timing mechanism and was the largest bomb found to date in a wave of bombings during 1968. The bomb had been placed in a basement window and (according to the caller) was set to detonate at 3 a.m.

Fournier, 1984: 143; MG 13 Dec 68, 3

December 13, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb blasted the home of the chairman of the Great Lakes Paper Co. and Director of Domtar Limited. There were no injuries, but damage was extensive, heavily damaging a porch and shattering windows of nearby homes. Another bomb placed by the network two blocks away exploded almost simultaneously. The bombs were each made of six to eight sticks of dynamite attached to timing devices. A leading FLQ bomber later pleaded guilty to both incidents.

Fournier, 1984: 143; Morf, 1970: 133; MG 13 Dec 68, 1; MG 14 Dec 68, 3; MG 7 Mar 69, 1; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

December 13, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Bombing**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb shattered a two-storey side porch at the home of the president of Murray Hill Limousine Service in Westmount. There were no injuries but damage was extensive. Another bomb placed by the same network in Westmount exploded almost simultaneously. The cell leader later pleaded guilty for this bombing.

Fournier, 1984: 143; Morf, 1970: 133; MG 13 Dec 68, 1; MG 7 Mar 69, 1; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

December 14, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

As a result of an anonymous call, a time bomb, comprising six sticks of dynamite, two pounds of forcite, and a clock, was found under a parked bus at a terminal in Saint-Hubert (Chambly Transport). There was a strike on against the company. Two other attacks against the same company occurred on that same day; all three bombs were identical. The bomb was detonated by army bomb disposal personnel at around 5:00 p.m.

Fournier, 1984: 143; Morf, 1970: 133; Laurendeau, 1974: 219; MG 16 Dec 68, 1

December 14, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

After an anonymous call, a time bomb was placed behind the Chambly Transport headquarters garage in Greenfield Park. Army experts detonated the bomb at around 5:00 p.m. The time bomb consisted of six sticks of dynamite and two pounds of forcite. This was the second of three bombing attempts against the company on the same day.

Fournier, 1984: 143; Morf, 1970: 133; Laurendeau, 1974: 219; MG 16 Dec 68, 1

December 14, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A time bomb was found at the home of the president of Chambly Transport, in Chambly. An anonymous call warned that a bomb was planted at the president's home as well as at the Company's headquarters in Greenfield Park, and at a terminal in St-Hubert. The bomb was detonated by army experts at about 1:00 p.m. The bomb consisted of six sticks of dynamite and about two pounds of forcite. The device was found under the porch of the house, and was the third of three bombing attempts against the company on the same day.

Fournier, 1984: 143; Morf, 1970: 133; Laurendeau, 1974: 219; MG 16 Dec 68, 1

December 31, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Bombing**

Shortly before 11:00 p.m., a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded outside Montréal city hall. Mayor Drapeau had just offered a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the discovery of those responsible for previous attacks. The bomb comprised

eight or nine sticks of dynamite. Considerable damage was done. Police found a second bomb, comprising nine sticks, at city hall in the square under the mayor's office; it was de-activated. An FLQ network claimed responsibility, and its leader later pleaded guilty to the offence.

Fournier, 1984: 143; Morf, 1970: 133; MG 2 Jan 69, 1; MG 7 Mar 69, 1; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

December 31, 1968

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Other Government

TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded shortly before 11:00 p.m. at the federal government's manpower offices at the corner of Bleury St. and Dorchester Boulevard. A telephone warning was too late to forestall the explosion. This was the second bomb attack against the building.

Considerable damage resulted from the attack.

Fournier, 1984: 143; Morf, 1970: 133-34; MG 2 Jan 69, 1

December 31, 1968

Ottawa, Ont

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Postal

TACTIC:Bombing

Minutes before the beginning of the New Year a bomb exploded in an Ottawa mailbox near the building occupied by the Secretary of State's department. The device contained from 10 to 20 sticks of dynamite, and the explosion shattered windows in nearby buildings. In addition it tore up a five-foot section of the sidewalk and punched a hole in the side of the government building. There were no injuries.

Fournier, 1984: 143; Morf, 1970: 134; MG 2 Jan 69, 1

January 2, 1969

Ottawa, Ont

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Postal

TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A bomb wrapped in an ordinary brown paper bag was discovered near a mail parcel drop at Gladstone and Irving Ave. It contained four visible sticks of dynamite, flashlight batteries, wires, and an alarm clock. It was dismantled. This was one of three mailbox bombs found that had been planted within a mile of each other.

Morf, 1970: 134; Fournier, 1984: 149; MG 3 Jan 69, 1

January 2, 1969**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A bomb was found in a mailbox at Richmond Road and Kirkwood Avenue. It comprised two unstamped parcels tied together with string and had a wire attached which hung out of the chute. The two parcels also had a wire connecting them. The device was defused. This was the second of three mailbox bombs which had been planted within a mile of each other.

Morf, 1970: 134; Fournier, 1984: 149; MG 3 Jan 69, 1

January 2, 1969**Ottawa, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A bomb, wrapped in a brown paper bag was found in a mailbox at Churchill and Byron Avenue. It was defused. This was the third of three mailbox bombs which were discovered in the same area.

Morf, 1970: 134; Fournier, 1984: 149; MG 3 Jan 69, 1

January 8, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Criminal Justice
TACTIC:Bombing

An explosion occurred at the east end home of a building contractor, half a block from the home of the Montréal Police Chief. The explosion damaged two doors, and smashed windows and parts of the basement staircase. The bomb went off after a French-language radio station received an anonymous phone call that a bomb had been planted at the home of the police director. The speaker said the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) had a long memory and had not forgotten the riot-torn St-Jean Baptiste Day parade of the previous June 24.

Fournier, 1984: 149; MG 9 Jan 69, 3

January 21, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

Two Montréal police officers checking reports of a bomb were injured when a powerful blast rocked the headquarters of la Fédération Canadienne des Associations Indépendantes. The bomb had been left in a plastic bag at the door. The explosion came shortly after 2:15 p.m. on the second floor level of a three-storey brick building. The bomb comprised a

clock and at least four sticks of dynamite. It caused damage in excess of \$100,000; it smashed a gaping hole in the building's west wall, twisted steel, cut doors in half, and blew bay windows into the street. There had been bomb threats at the headquarters before. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) network claimed responsibility for the attack, which was unusual in that it occurred in the daytime.

Fournier, 1984: 149; Laurendeau, 1974: 219; Morf, 1970: 135; MG 22 Jan, 1,2; MG 7 Mar 69, 1; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

January 24, 1969

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Business

TACTIC:Bombing

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded in the stairwell of the eighth floor of the Bank of Nova Scotia Building on Place Victoria. The time-bomb was found in a brown paper bag outside the offices of Noranda Mines Limited, and moved to a stairwell where it exploded. No one was injured in the early afternoon blast, but the force of the explosion tore huge gaping holes in the walls of the stairwell. It also shattered windows on five floors of the eleven-storey building. This was very unusual in being a daylight attack by the FLQ. An FLQ network claimed responsibility, and its leader pleaded guilty on this and other counts.

Fournier, 1984: 149; Morf, 1970: 135-36; MG 25 Jan 69, 1,3; MG 7 Mar 69, 1; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

February 8, 1969

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Other Government

TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A time bomb was placed outside the Québec Government building at 355 McGill St., near William St. The bomb, which filled a shopping bag, consisted of six two-pound sticks of dynamite wired to a timing mechanism. An anonymous telephone caller told a local radio station at 2:15 a.m. that a bomb had been placed there and had been set to explode at 2:00 a.m. The bomb was dismantled. The building housed several provincial government offices, including the Labour Department.

Fournier, 1984: 149; Laurendeau, 1974: 219; Morf, 1970: 136; MG 10 Feb 69, 25

February 10, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded at 9:05 p.m. causing slight damage to a Canadian Armed Forces technical services building in Outremont. The same building had been the target of a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) attack on May 13, 1963. The cleaner standing near a window was slightly injured. The blast smashed windows within a 500 foot radius. An FLQ network claimed responsibility, and its leader later pleaded guilty.

Fournier, 1984: 149; Laurendeau, 1974: 219; Morf, 1970: 136; MG 11 Feb 69, 3; MG 7 Mar 69, 1; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

February 11, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded at 9:55 p.m. in the doorway of Le Régiment de Maisonneuve armoury in downtown Montréal. (The same armoury had been attacked in March 1963). The bomb comprised 6 sticks of dynamite and 1 of Pento-mex, and it demolished the armoury door and shattered many show windows in an adjacent shopping complex. The guard spotted a suspicious-looking package near the door and was inside the armoury when it detonated, but was only slightly injured. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) network claimed responsibility, and an FLQ member later pleaded guilty.

Fournier, 1984: 149; Laurendeau, 1974: 219; Morf, 1970: 136-37; MG 12 Feb 69, 39; MG 7 Mar 69, 1; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

February 13, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A left-wing Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) network carried out the most spectacular of all FLQ bombings when a timebomb, comprising at least 6 sticks of dynamite and 2 of Pento-mex, exploded in the Montréal Stock Exchange at the height of trading shortly before 2:48 p.m., only three minutes after a telephone warning. Despite the warning, the building area was not evacuated. Out of some 300 persons present, 27 were injured, 3 of them seriously, and \$1 million damage done. The visitors' gallery and trading floor were wrecked. The FLQ issued a communiqué which stated that its intention was to strike a "telling blow at the heart of the capitalist system". A leading FLQ bomber pleaded guilty on this count.

Fournier, 1984: 150; Laurendeau, 1974: 219; Morf, 1970: 137; MG 14 Feb 69, 1,2; MG 7 Mar 69, 1; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

February 22, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Political
TACTIC:Bombing

A powerful bomb shook the Reform Club, social headquarters of the Liberal Party, while a 50th wedding anniversary celebration was in progress. The blast, a few minutes after 11:00 p.m., caused considerable damage and injured four persons. Estimates of the damage ran as high as \$100,000. The bomb consisted of eight sticks of dynamite. Another bomb had been defused at the Club on 14 October 1968. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) member pleaded guilty on this and other counts.

Morf, 1970: 137; Laurendeau, 1974: 219; Fournier, 1984: 152; MG 24 Feb 69, 3; MG 7 Mar 79, 1; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

February 25, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Other Government
TACTIC:Bombing

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded in the basement library of the Queen's Printer Book Shop, official distributor of federal government documents, causing considerable damage. The blast occurred a few minutes before the 5:00 p.m. closing time. An anonymous telephone call was made to a French-language radio station advising them of the bomb. Police responding to the call had just arrived when the bomb detonated. No one was injured by the bomb which was described as a small one. An FLQ member pleaded guilty to this offence

MG 26 Feb 69, 1; MG 7 Mar 69, 1; MG 8 Mar 69, 1

March 6, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

As a result of an anonymous telephone call to a private investigation bureau at 9:15 p.m., a section of the Metropolitan Boulevard was closed. A bomb was found at the base of one of the supporting concrete pillars. The bomb's timing device was rigged to 126 sticks of dynamite. A second box, containing 15 sticks of dynamite, 50 electrical detonators and 34 fuses was found right beside the bomb. Although there was no battery attached to the device, police experts felt that the electrical resistance contained in the timing mechanism could have touched off the dynamite. If only one stick of dynamite had exploded, all 141 sticks would probably have followed suit, bringing down a section of the 40 foot high elevated highway. The bomb was neutralized.

Laurendeau, 1974: 219; Morf, 1970: 143; MG 7 Mar 69, 1

April 29, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

A National Union member of the National Assembly for Bourget narrowly escaped injury when a flaming Molotov cocktail crashed through the kitchen window of his home. The Molotov cocktail, made of two beer bottles lashed together, broke the double window, burned the curtains and landed against a washing machine.

MG 29 Apr 69, 1

May 2, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded at the head office of l'Association des constructeurs in Montréal. At that time several thousand construction workers were on the verge of a strike. The bomb went off at about 10:20 p.m., and although it was described as small, it caused considerable damage to the rear of the building. There were no injuries.

Fournier, 1984: 259; Morf, 1970: 143; MG 3 May 69, 1; LaP 3 May 69, 1,2

May 3, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A second bomb exploded early in the morning near the office of l'Association des constructeurs. It caused considerable damage but no injuries.

Morf, 1970: 143; LaP 3 May 69, 1,2

May 19, 1969**Kootenay Landing, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Arson**

A fire destroyed 390 feet of the Canadian Pacific Rail bridge near Kootenay Landing, BC. CPR investigators attributed the act of arson to Sons of Freedom (SOF).

CP Chronology

May 27, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

Two bombs exploded at a construction site of the Nord Construction company in Beaconsfield, on the Island of Montréal. They had been planted by a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell in support of striking workers. Investigators estimated that \$15,000 worth of machinery was destroyed by the blast.

MG 29 May 69, 1,2; JM 29 May 69, 5; Fournier, 1984: 159

May 28, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

An army bomb disposal squad was called in to deactivate a dynamite time-bomb at a the Nord Construction site in St-Léonard. The five stick device was located after an anonymous telephone tip at 6:23 a.m. It was found beside parked equipment owned by Nord Construction Ltd., a company which had been the target of a bomb attack on the previous day. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell was responsible.

MG 29 May 69, 22; JM 29 May 69, 5; Fournier, 1984: 159

June 15, 1969**Sherbrooke, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Religious****TACTIC:Bombing**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb, comprising 12 sticks of dynamite, exploded at the Sherbrooke office of the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste. The society had invited Mr. Trudeau to preside at a forthcoming Saint-Jean-Baptiste day ceremony. The FLQ issued a communiqué claiming responsibility for the attack. The blast was believed to be only a warning, intended to deter Mr. Trudeau's participation. There were no injuries, but damage to the building and other homes within a block of the explosion in a residential area of Sherbrooke was believed to be in excess of \$35,000. The device was placed near the building's back entrance and exploded at 2:00 a.m. There was no advance warning. The society cancelled the event.

MG 16 Jun 69, 1; JM 16 Jun 69, 3

June 16, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb exploded at the J.G. Fitzpatrick Construction site at around 3:00 a.m. It caused considerable damage and injured a passerby. The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) issued a communiqué claiming responsibility for the attack.

JM 17 Jun 69, 2; LeS 19 Jun 69, 2

June 20, 1969**Québec, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Bombing

A mailbox was damaged when black powder was deposited in it and ignited. The mailbox was located near the site of a Union National annual convention. Neighbouring property was not damaged. The incident occurred between 3:00 and 4:15 p.m. A Montréal student and Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) sympathizer was convicted of the offence, and received a suspended sentence of two years. He also paid for the damage he caused. Another student was also convicted.

Laurendeau, 1974: 220; Morf, 1970: 144; MG 21 Jun 69, 1; MG 25 Jun 69, 48

July 7, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb blast occurred at 5:05 a.m. at the Spino Construction offices. No one was injured in the explosion. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell was responsible for this and four other bomb explosions within 40 minutes which caused extensive damage to buildings, housing and construction offices. A Montréal bomb squad officer stated that "relatively small charges" were used in the three bombings in Montréal's north end (Spino, Dominic, and Janin).

Morf, 1970: 144,145; MG 8 Jul 69, 3

July 7, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

At approximately 5:08 a.m. a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded at the foot of a two-storey building occupied by the Dominic Supply and Forms Co. Windows within a 300 foot radius were shattered.

Morf, 1970: 144,145; MG 8 Jul 69, 3

July 7, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded around 5:00 a.m. at the main entrance of a building housing offices of the A. Janin Company. There were no injuries.

Morf, 1970: 144,145; MG 8 Jul 69, 3

July 7, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded at approximately 5:30 a.m. in a ventilation outlet at the Wallcrete Company of Canada Ltd. in St. Léonard. Damage was estimated at \$8,000. A twisted alarm clock was found in the rubble.

Morf, 1970: 144, 145; MG 8 Jul 69, 3

July 7, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

At 5:45 a.m. a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded at the main entrance of the Secant Construction Company in Ville d'Anjou. Damage was estimated at \$10,000.

Morf, 1970: 144,145; MG 8 Jul, 3

August 9, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

At 11:40 p.m. a bomb went off at the head office of the Industrial Acceptance Corporation in Ville Mont-Royal. No one was injured in the bomb blast which shattered windows over a two block area. The bomb was placed on the east side of the building.

Fournier, 1984: 161; Laurendeau, 1974: 220; Morf, 1970: 145; MG 11 Aug 69, 3; MG 5 Sep 69, 14

August 12, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Other Government
TACTIC:Bombing

A very powerful bomb exploded at 2:39 a.m. at the federal National Revenue building. A night watchman alerted police to a suspicious-looking parcel, and a policeman had just arrived on the scene when the bomb exploded. The policeman may have suffered permanent hearing loss as a result of the explosion. The bomb shattered windows and ruptured water mains. The blast was estimated as being the equivalent of 12 sticks of dynamite but police were uncertain whether gelignite was used or if it was a commercially-made explosive primer. Seconds after the blast a poster was found near the entrance to the building: "Support the National Liberation Struggle of the people of Palestine-Smash U.S. imperialism and Zionism". The initials "F.L.Q." were sprayed on a nearby mail box.

Fournier, 1984: 161; Laurendeau, 1974: 220; JM 13 Aug 69, 3; MG 13 Aug 69, 1, 33

August 15, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

Eight incendiary bombs were found during the night in the downtown store of the T. Eaton Company. The guard discovered a one-inch square bomb smouldering in a chesterfield in the furniture department on the seventh floor. The bomb exploded when it was doused with water, slightly injuring the guard. The devices were of an unusual type, looking like handkerchiefs and containing some chemically treated substance which ignited when the chemical evaporated or came into contact with water. The remaining incendiaries were removed by the Montréal Police Bomb Squad.

Morf, 1970: 144-45; MG 16 Aug 69, 1; MG 18 Aug 69, 1

August 17, 1969**Québec, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Other Government
TACTIC:Bombing

The provincial Ministry of Labour building in Québec was bombed. The bomb had been placed near the suburban Ste Foy government building. Three adjacent homes were slightly damaged. Offices of the same ministry had been bombed by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) in Montréal (two of the Montréal offices had, in fact, been attacked three times between them between 13 October 1968 and 1 August 1969).

Fournier, 1984: 161; Laurendeau, 1974: 220; Morf, 1970: 145; MG 18 Aug 69, 2; MG 19 Aug 69, 2

September 29, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Bombing**

A powerful bomb caused extensive damage to Mayor Jean Drapeau's home. The blast occurred shortly after 5:00 a.m. While the mayor was not at home, his family was treated for shock and the house was destroyed. Fournier claimed that the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) was responsible for this incident.

Fournier, 1984: 165; Morf, 1970: 147; MG 30 Sep 69, 1

November 20, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Education****TACTIC:Bombing**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell set off a powerful explosion that caused \$150,000 damage to Loyola College, but no injuries. An FLQ communiqué claiming responsibility for the incident put it in the context of the struggle for French unilingualism. The time bomb, which was placed at the bottom of the stairwell of the college's arts and communications F.X. Bryan Building, exploded at 9:03 p.m., about 20 minutes after police were tipped off by telephone that three bombs were set to go off inside the modern three-storey structure. Two other bombs were not found.

Fournier, 1984: 171; Winters, 1980: 79; MG 21 Nov 69, 21

November 20, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded at the residence of a city councillor who was also the owner of a construction firm and one of the protagonists in a bitter school language strike. The explosion caused by a single stick of dynamite occurred at 2:40 a.m. Only one window in the home was broken. This was the second dynamite attack on the councillor's home in five years. In September 1964, a 10 stick dynamite charge blasted his rock garden.

Fournier, 1984: 171; Morf, 1970: 147-148; Laurendeau, 1974: 220; MG 21 Nov 69, 2

November 30, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Education****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb explosion smashed windows in a greenhouse, used to store furniture, on McGill University's upper campus. No one was injured. The blast also smashed windows in the

nearby Administration Building, the Data Centre and the Donner Radiation Laboratory. The bomb was placed inside a section of water pipe. Damage was estimated at approximately \$3,000.

Fournier, 1984: 171; MG 9 Dec 69, 1

December 8, 1969

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Political
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb, the second in three weeks, and the third in five years, exploded near the Saint-Léonard home of a Montréal city councillor. It was estimated to be made up of four sticks of dynamite. No one was injured after the bomb exploded at the rear of his home at about 11:20 p.m. The owner was the deputy mayor of St-Léonard and a supporter of English-speaking residents who opposed a decision by the local Roman Catholic school board to eliminate English-language classes.

Fournier, 1984: 171; Morf, 1970: 148; Laurendeau, 1974: 220; MG 9 Dec 69, 1

December 22, 1969

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Bombing

The driver of a mail pickup truck was slightly injured in a bomb explosion which completely wrecked his truck and a nearby mail box. The explosive device was contained in a package he picked up at an earlier stop and which he had deposited near the back of the van. As he was returning to the truck, the bomb went off. The explosion was equivalent to that of one or two sticks of dynamite. There were no reports of telephoned threats or tips before the explosion.

Fournier, 1984: 176; Morf, 1970: 148; MG 23 Dec 69, 1

May 7, 1970

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Bombing

A powerful dynamite blast at 12:12 a.m. heavily damaged an east end postal substation and injured a passerby. The bomb was dumped down the mail chute. The blast tore the chute from the depot's wall and tossed it 75 feet away. Mail was scattered all about the postal depot located at Papineau and Mount Royal. At least 5 sticks of dynamite were used in the bomb. The incident was connected with the postal strike then under way.

Fournier, 1984: 191; MG 7 May 70, 1

May 24, 1970**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

A powerful bomb exploded at 4:10 a.m. at the Board of Trade building in Montréal's financial district, on Victoria Day. The bomb was probably placed at the west side of the entrance. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) communiqué condemned the links between the government and the Rue Saint-Jacques capitalists. It also demanded the release of all political prisoners.

Fournier, 1984: 191; MG 25 May 70, 25

May 28, 1970**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Medical
TACTIC:Bombing

Shortly after 10:00 p.m. a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded near the Queen Mary's Veterans' Hospital doctor's residence, on Queen Mary Rd. Radio station CKAC received a warning, 15 minutes before the explosions. Another bombing rocked the city's west end about the same time as a trio of masked men, armed with machine guns, raided the University of Montréal's Social Centre, taking about \$60,000 from a Credit-Union and Grocery Store Co-op (see Activity 28 May 1970). The bombings were thought to have been a cover for the robbery.

Fournier, 1984: 192; Morf, 1970: 159; MG 29 May 69, 1, 2

May 28, 1970**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Bombing

Shortly after 10:00 p.m., the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bombed the head office of General Electric in the west end of Montreal (the company had just announced lay-offs at its east-end plant). The simultaneous bomb blasts rocked the city's west end about the same time as a trio of masked men raided the University of Montréal's Social Centre.

Fournier, 1984: 192; Morf, 1970: 159; MG 29 May 69, 1, 2

May 31, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

Five Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bombs exploded, and two others were dismantled, in Westmount during the early morning, injuring three persons and causing extensive property damage. The devices were connected to timers and were composed of dynamite. The first of these bombs exploded at 1:57 a.m., heavily damaging the offices of Financial Collection Agencies, Montréal Limited, on Sherbrooke. The blast also damaged neighboring homes and injured three people.

Fournier, 1984: 192; Keable, 1981: 200, 203, 210; Morf, 1970: 159; MG 1 Jun 70, 1,3,7,8;

May 31, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 4:00 a.m. a bomb exploded causing extensive damage to the private residence of the Chairman of Great West International Equities Ltd., shattering windows of homes in the vicinity. There were no injuries. It was estimated that three sticks of dynamite were used. The force of the explosion was concentrated in the playroom. (See first incident on 31 May 1970 for sources).

May 31, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Public Place****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 4:25 a.m. a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded on Belvedere Street. The device had been planted in a drain hole in the retaining wall which lined the hillside, and broke several windows in the home located opposite the wall. (See above).

May 31, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Private****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 4:38 a.m. a time bomb rocked an empty house on Belvedere Road. The blast ripped doors off their hinges and shattered windows. (See above).

May 31, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 4:59 a.m. a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) time bomb rocked the home of an executive of the Montréal-based Doherty Roadhouse and McCuaig Ltd. stockbroking firm. The bomb buckled a sidewalk, shattered windows and wrecked the front balcony of the home. No one was injured. (See above)

May 31, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

At 9:59 a.m. a powerful dynamite time bomb was discovered under an automobile belonging to a consultant with the United Nations-directed Civil Aviation Organization. The device comprised 13 half-pound sticks of dynamite and two large two-pound charges. It was dismantled by police. (See above).

May 31, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Private****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

At 2:27 p.m. a ten year old boy discovered a bomb, containing 31 sticks of dynamite, behind a home on Roxborough Ave. Police deactivated the device without incident. (See above).

June 5, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Club****TACTIC:Bombing**

At 4:57 a.m., a powerful bomb went off at the rear of a building on Sherbrooke St. The device was placed in an alcove between a medical centre and a rooming house. It caused extensive damage to both. The bombers' target was Le Club Canadien, described as a non-partisan social club, frequented mainly by important French-Canadian businessmen. The club escaped with a few shattered windows. One woman required treatment for shock. This was the eleventh separatist bombing in two weeks.

June 9, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A four-stick dynamite bomb left in the doorway of a postal substation on Decarie Boulevard was dismantled. Included in the package was a clock, a battery and a detonator.

Fournier, 1984: 196; MG 9 Jun 70, 1

June 16, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Education****TACTIC:Bombing**

A powerful bomb exploded shortly before 2:00 a.m. on the grounds of McGill University. The blast ruptured a steam pipe in the University's heating plant and it shattered windows in the vicinity. The bomb was placed in an alcove at the back of the McConnell Engineering Building.

Fournier, 1984: 196; Morf, 1970: 159; MG 16 Jun 70, 1; MG 17 Jun 70, 3

June 16, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb consisting of 60 sticks of dynamite was dismantled at the Montée de Liesse factory of International Business Machines (IBM) Canada Limited. All guests and personnel in a motel near the IBM building were evacuated as a precaution. An anonymous call to radio station CKAC stated a bomb had been planted at the north side of the IBM building. Two kitbags were found each containing a powerful time bomb.

Fournier, 1984: 196; Morf, 1970: 159; MG 16 Jun 70, 1

June 16, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A 50-pound bomb was defused at the New Research Laboratories of Domtar Chemicals Limited after the radio station CKAC received a warning that a bomb was planted at Domtar. Police found the bomb in a flight bag at the east end of the complex. The company had been the target of several bombings which were intended to show Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) support for striking workers.

Fournier, 1984: 196; MG 17 Jun 70, 3

June 18, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Bombing**

A one-stick dynamite bomb exploded about 4:00 a.m. at the Longueuil post office. It caused considerable damage but no injuries. This was the third separatist bombing against a Post Office, and was intended to show support for striking workers.

Fournier, 1984: 196; Morf, 1970: 159; MG 19 Jun 70, 28

June 19, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

At approximately 1:40 a.m. a powerful explosion damaged the Outremont residence of a Montréal financier. The bomb consisted of four sticks of dynamite. No one was injured in the blast, and the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) claimed responsibility.

Fournier, 1984: 196; Morf, 1970: 159; LaP 19 Jun 70, 3

June 22, 1970**Tracy, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

An explosion at 3:30 a.m., at a branch of the Banque Canadienne Nationale managed by a cousin of Québec Premier Robert Bourassa, blew a large hole in the side of the building. A joint Royal Canadian Mounted Police - Québec Provincial Police investigation determined that the bombing was the work of "terrorists".

Fournier, 1984: 199; MG 23 Jun 70, 2

June 24, 1970**Ottawa, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Bombing**

One of the Defence Department's main communication centres was blasted at 6:28 a.m., killing an employee and injuring two others. The bomb was planted by separatists on St-Jean Baptiste Day as a symbol of their defiance of the federal authority. The explosion blew out windows in the surrounding area as far as one block from the site. Just before the explosion, Ottawa radio station CKOY received a telephone call warning

that a blast was about to take place. Damage was estimated at more than \$10,000. According to police, laboratory tests confirmed that the workings of the bomb were similar to those used in a spate of recent Front de Libération du Québec bombings in Montréal.

Fournier, 1984: 199; Sobel, 1975: 204; MG 25 Jun 70, 1

June 24, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Bombing**

An explosion occurred at approximately 1:25 a.m. at the Youville postal station at 300 Crémazie Boulevard. There was minimal damage, only three or four windows being broken. A very small charge of dynamite was used, and was detonated with a fuse. The charge had been dropped down a window at the rear of the postal station. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) communiqué claimed responsibility, stating that the bombing was a protest against the firing of mail truck drivers in a postal dispute.

Fournier, 1984: 200; Morf, 1970: 159; Sobel, 1975: 204; MG 25 Jun 70, 1

June 26, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb was placed in a mail chute of a post office in Sainte-Thérèse. The six sticks of dynamite, set to explode at 2:00 a.m., failed to function because a connecting wire worked loose. Three postal employees were in the post office when the unaddressed parcel was discovered during sorting. The parcel was opened by the supervisor at 7:00 a.m. to see if a return address was inside.

Fournier, 1984: 200; MG 27 Jun 70, 3

June 28, 1970**Grand Forks, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Private****TACTIC:Arson**

The home of Orthodox Doukhorbor leader John J. Verigin was burned to the ground in Grand Forks shortly before 6 a.m. Police found a half bottle of volatile liquid and gas-soaked rags near the scene. Six women were arrested at the scene and later charged with arson on 29 June.

Ross/Cran; VP 29 Jun 70, 1-2

July 3, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded around 4:00 a.m. at the Petrofina Canada refinery in Pointe-aux-Trembles. It had been placed against a steel fence some distance from the gasoline tanks. The explosion caused little damage, but woke many residents of the area. An Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) communiqué claimed responsibility for the blast.

Fournier, 1984: 200; MG 4 Jul 70, 3

July 10, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

At 3:25 a.m. a knapsack was spotted in a lane beside the Royal Bank of Canada building. Inside the bag was found eight five-pound sticks of dynamite, wired to a clock and battery. The device's alarm clock was set to go off at 4:00 a.m. It was defused.

Fournier, 1984: 200; MG 11 Jul 70, 2

July 11, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

An employee of Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. spotted a suspicious package when she arrived for work. The package contained a time bomb made with two sticks of dynamite. It was defused.

Fournier, 1984: 200; MG 13 Jul 70, 1

July 12, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A 150-pound bomb, described by a police explosives expert as "the biggest homemade bomb ever planted by terrorists in North America", was placed in a stolen Volkswagen parked behind the Bank of Montreal headquarters, in the heart of the city's financial district. It had been there some time when it aroused the curiosity of a bank security guard, who alerted the bomb squad. The device had been set to explode at 4:00 a.m.. It was dismantled.

Fournier, 1984: 200-201; Laurendeau, 1974: 221; MG 13 Jul 70, 1

July 16, 1970**Québec, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

Police defused a bomb planted by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) during the night outside the Hotel Victoria, the usual residence of Premier Robert Bourassa in Québec City. The bomb, composed of two half sticks of dynamite, a detonator and a clock, was noticed by a passerby. Premier Bourassa was in the Assembly when the bomb was found.

Fournier, 1984: 201; MG 17 Jul 70, 1

October 10, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Kidnapping**

Inspired by the Cross kidnapping (see International Events, 5 October 1970), four members of a newly-formed Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell kidnapped the Hon. Pierre Laporte, Minister of Labour and Acting Premier of Québec, from his home in Saint-Lambert. In exchange for the freedom of Cross and Laporte, they demanded:

- The publication of the FLQ manifesto
- The release of 23 political prisoners
- an airplane to take them to Cuba or Algeria
- the rehiring of Lapalme Trucking Co. workers
- \$500,000 in cash
- the name of a police informer

The federal government refused to accede to all of these demands, and invoked the National Defence Act and the War Measures Act. Laporte was killed by his captors on 17 October.

Fournier, 1984: 231; Mickolus, 1980: 220-221; Morf, 1970: 164-168; MG 10 Oct 70, 1,2,3

October 19, 1970**Sherbrooke, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing**

A Molotov cocktail was placed near a militia armoury in the early hours, but was discovered before it exploded. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) communiqué claimed responsibility for this attack.

LaP 19 Oct 70, D11

October 19, 1970**Sherbrooke, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the Armand Nadeau building (a municipal building) during the night of 18-19 October, causing damage estimated at \$3,000. A communiqué was later discovered in which the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) claimed responsibility for this attack and another occurring at a militia armoury.

LaP 19 Oct 70, A3

November 14, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

A Molotov cocktail was thrown through a window of the Laval city hall between midnight and 1:00 a.m. It was apparently aimed at the Laval Mayor. Responsibility was claimed on behalf of two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cells.

LaP 1 Dec 70, D11

January 6, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

Two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activists threw a Molotov cocktail against the armoured doors of a Brink's Canada Ltd garage in Montréal at 10:00 p.m. The incendiary bomb exploded against the doors and did superficial damage. None of the persons responsible were ever arrested or indicted. A communiqué claiming FLQ responsibility for the bombing was delivered to le Journal de Montréal and CKLM radio station on the day following the attack.

Keable, 1981: 166; LaP 8 Jan 71, A3

January 8, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Criminal Justice****TACTIC:Bombing**

A small Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell was responsible for the bombing of a Montréal school used as a police training centre, where the initials "FLQ" were found painted on the walls. Fournier states that this cell was involved in some 15 bombings and a number of "fund-raising" robberies in 1971 and 1972.

Fournier, 1984: 283; LaP 9 Jan 71, A3

January 15, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing**

Four gasoline-filled bottles were hurled against the back wall of the Chomedey home of the Québec National Assembly Speaker. Two failed to ignite and the others burned out in the snow. The attack took place during the evening, while the family was watching television. This was the second firebomb attempt against the home within a week. Police found traces of another Molotov cocktail thrown against the house a few days earlier.

MG 18 Jan 71, 3

February 20, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was placed behind a post office on Papineau St. The bomb, which consisted of four sticks of dynamite, would have exploded with devastating power if the 18 foot long wick had been properly lit. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ).

Keable, 1981: 291; MG 22 Feb 71, 3; MG 4 Sep 71, 1, 2

March 1, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing**

An incendiary bomb was placed against the wall of the 4e Bataillon Royal 22e Régiment in armoury Montréal. The homemade device was described as containing a battery, two wires and a can of inflammable fluid, possibly turpentine, with a delayed action fuse. It was defused by the police bomb squad.

Fournier, 1984: 291; MG 2 Mar 71, 3

June 5, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb was placed outside the Lucky One beverage plant, in Montréal North. The blast tore a crater in the parking lot outside the plant, which had been the scene of recent labor unrest, but did little damage to the plant. The bomb was composed of a powerful explosive.

MG 7 Jun 71, 71

September 3, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Communications****TACTIC:Bombing**

Two policemen narrowly escaped death in a bomb blast at the Bell Canada Centre in Dorion which caused an estimated \$300,000 damage, but no injuries. The five pound dynamite explosion rocked the small one storey building at 10:22 a.m., only minutes after an anonymous caller tipped off the Dorion police department. The bomb had been stuffed into the 18 inch-high crawl space underneath the building.

Fournier, 1984: 298; MG 4 Sep 71, 1,2

September 4, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Education****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded at about 9:00 p.m., in Saint-Rita's School (English-language Catholic elementary school). It caused little damage. The device was made up of one or two sticks of dynamite, ignited by a fuse. The bomb was either thrown or placed under the school secretary's office.

Fournier, 1984: 298; MG 7 Sep 71, 3

September 25, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A powerful dynamite bomb exploded during the night at the Fédération Canadienne des Associations Indépendantes (FCAI) building in the north end of Montréal. This was the third Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) attack in three years on the FCAI, an organization frequently at odds with the trade union movement. The blast occurred at about 1:00 a.m., and although two people were in the building at the time, no one was injured. The bomb was made of two or three sticks of dynamite. Seconds before the blast, the dispatcher for a taxi company whose offices were located in the same building, reported receiving an anonymous telephone call by a member of the FLQ. Two FLQ communiqués claiming responsibility were found after anonymous calls to two French-language radio stations.

Fournier, 1984: 307; MG 27 Sep 71, 3

October 29, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded outside the 1st Service Battalion armoury, blowing a hole in a side wall. The blast was caused by a dynamite time bomb placed against an alley-way wall.

Fournier, 1984: 307; MG 30 Oct 71, 1,4

October 29, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was defused during the evening near the Westmount home of a Power Corporation executive. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) communiqué claimed that the operation was intended to support locked-out workers of La Presse, a journal owned by Power Corporation. The bomb consisted of four sticks of dynamite; it was found on the lawn in front of the house. Radio station CKAC received a telephone call about 9:25 p.m. from a woman saying she was a member of the Front de Libération Québécois (FLQ) and that a bomb had been planted at the Westmount address.

MG 30 Oct 71, 1,4

November 8, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Criminal Justice****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A bomb was placed against the outside wall of No. 3 police station in Rosemont district. The bomb was found shortly before 8:30 a.m. The bomb was made up of several sticks of dynamite, wiring, detonator and other components.

MG 9 Nov 71, 1,2; Fournier, 1984: 308

November 10, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Bombing**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded at the Youville post office as a "gesture of support" for laid-off Lapalme workers who were still protesting their dismissal.

Ross; Fournier, 1984: 308; MS 10 Nov 71, 1

November 25, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Criminal Justice****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded under a prison van near police station No. 18. The bomb had been placed on the seat of the truck sometime between 10:00 p.m. and 10:07 p.m., the time of the explosion. The blast rocked the headquarters of the Combined Anti-Terrorist Squad which had been formed to combat the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) operations. No one was injured. An FLQ communiqué claimed responsibility for the incident.

Fournier, 1984: 308; Keable, 1981: 107-108; MG 26 Nov 71, 1

December 3, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb placed in the car of an executive of the strikebound Lucky One Beverage Company exploded just after he had stepped out of the vehicle. The bomb was composed of dynamite and had been placed in the glove compartment of the car. No one was injured. The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) claimed responsibility for this incident.

Fournier, 1984: 317; MG 6 Dec 71, 3

December 4, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Postal****TACTIC:Bombing**

During a long campaign of separatist violence directed at Canada Post, a postal truck was destroyed by a bomb at an east end Canada Post parking lot. It caused extensive damage to one truck and three other vehicles. The bomb had been placed under the truck. It exploded at 9:10 p.m. The FLQ later issued a communiqué claiming responsibility for the attacks.

MG 6 Dec 71, 1

December 4, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Bombing**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded outside the offices of Rémi Carrier Inc., an upholstering firm in Montréal. The blast shattered windows, loosened bricks at

the front of the building, and caused extensive damage to a number of offices. No one was injured. The company was experiencing a labour dispute. The FLQ claimed responsibility.

MG 6 Dec 71, 3

December 5, 1971

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Postal

TACTIC:Bombing

A small package containing a bomb was placed at the side entrance to the St. Catherine and Oliver postal substation in Westmount. The bomb was composed of about two pounds of dynamite and exploded at 9:52 p.m. However, damage to the post office was slight because only a fraction of the charge exploded. No one was injured. The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) issued a communiqué claiming responsibility for the attack.

MG 6 Dec 71, 1,2

December 5, 1971

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Postal

TACTIC:Bombing

At 9:46 p.m. a bomb, comprising several sticks of dynamite lodged in a half-empty steel garbage can, exploded outside the back door of a Westmount postal station. Dozens of windows were shattered, and two cars were damaged.

MG 6 Dec 71, 1

January 26, 1972

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Business

TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Police defused a bomb in the foyer of the highrise Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce building in downtown Montréal. The bomb consisted of a block of "plastique" equivalent to 20 to 25 pounds of dynamite. This was the first use of plastic explosives in Montréal. The incident began at 2:50 p.m. when police received a call that a package had been discovered in the customer area of the bank. Plastic explosives and a detonation system were wired to two mousetraps.

Fournier, 1984: 320; MG 27 Jan 72, 1,2

January 28, 1972**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Media****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb exploded behind La Presse building causing minor damage to the building, but no injuries. La Presse had been involved in labour troubles since July when the administration decided to lock out employees.

Fournier, 1984: 320; MG 28 Jan 72, 1

March 30, 1975**Brilliant, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Religious****TACTIC:Arson**

A Community Doukhobor hall in Brilliant was set on fire by a group of Sons of Freedom women, who were later charged and convicted of arson.

VS 2 Apr 75, 6

February 12, 1976**Toronto, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Emigré****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Bombing**

An aluminum pipe-bomb exploded on the doorstep of the residence of the leader of the Western Guard Party. The device was placed by an 18 year old leader of a small chapter of the Jewish Defence League (JDL), who was convicted of the offence two years later. The explosion scorched the entrance and blew out several windows.

The actions of the JDL in North America have included "bombings, murders, and firebombings against persons, organizations, or other entities deemed to be anti-Semitic or supportive of activities thought to be counter to the interests of the State of Israel." (FBI Report, 1987, 11)

GM 17 Jun 78, 4

January 9, 1977**Passmore, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Public Place****TACTIC:Attempted Arson**

At around 7 a.m. an attempt was made to burn a community hall at Passmore in the Slocan Valley. Twenty-nine Sons of Freedom Doukhobors (24 of them women) were arrested by RCMP, and were to be charged with arson on 10 January. In March of the same year, twenty seven of the accused received suspended sentences of 2 years for conspiring to commit arson. The other 2 individuals charged were given stays of proceedings when ill-health prevented them from attending the trial.

Ross/Cran; VS 10 Jan 77, 31; VP 10 Jan 77, 1

September 21, 1977**Grand Forks, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Religious****TACTIC:Arson**

A large community hall in Grand Forks burned to the ground during the night. The hall was the central meeting place for Orthodox Doukhobors in the area. A Sons of Freedom member was convicted for this and another incident. He was given a suspended sentence and placed on three years probation.

Note: Doukhobor community halls are often used for religious worship

VS 22 Sep 77, C10; VS 3 Oct 79, A23

February 2, 1978**St. Quentin, NB****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Other Government****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

A firebomb attack at about 2 a.m. heavily damaged the federal building housing a Canada Manpower office in St. Quentin. Acting on an anonymous telephone tip, reporters found a letter, signed the "Beaubassin Cell", which claimed responsibility for the act and denounced manpower centres as symbols of the exploitation of Acadia. The Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) and the newspaper "L'Evangéline" were warned that if they did not publicize the attack they would be the next targets of the group.

GM 3 Feb 78, 1; Crozier, 1979: 240

May 19, 1978**Krestova, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Religious****TACTIC:Attempted Arson**

Five Sons of Freedom (SOF) were convicted 19 December 1978 in Nelson County Court on charges of arson and conspiracy to commit arson relating to an attempt to burn a rival Reform Doukhobor leader's home in Krestova, 19 May 1978. The sentences varied from 9 months to 2 years less a day.

GM 19 Dec 78, 9; VS 13 Sep 79; GM 28 Dec 78, 7; VE 29 Dec 78, 5

July 28, 1978**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Postal
TACTIC:Arson

A post office in Grand Forks was destroyed by arson. A Sons of Freedom (SOF) man was convicted on 15 September 1979 on two counts of conspiracy to commit arson for his role in this and one other incident. On 2 October he was given a suspended sentence and placed on three years probation.

VS 3 Oct 79, A23; Ross/Cran

September 23, 1978**Brilliant, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Arson

Ten Sons of Freedom set fire to the home of the late Anna Markova (died 13 September 1978), mother of Orthodox Doukhobor leader John Verigin. The arsonists were convicted and received sentences ranging from 12 months to seven years. They stated that the fire was set in order to prevent the building from becoming a shrine or a location for "idol worship", which was contrary to their beliefs.

Ross/Cran; VP 26 Sep 78, 15; VS 2 Dec 80, A12

May 13, 1979**Slocan Park, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Attempted Arson

The home of an Orthodox Doukhobor living in Slocan Park was the object of an attempted act of arson. Seven Sons of Freedom (SOF) were arrested and charged in connection with the incident.

Ross/Cran; MS 27 Jun 79, A17

September 30, 1979**South Slocan, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Arson

Members of the Sons of Freedom (SOF) set fire to a Canadian Pacific Railway equipment shed which contained a railway motor car, ties, and other material. Nineteen Sons of Freedom (SOF) were found at the scene, many naked and singing. The fire spread into bushland and was out of control for a time before local people and forest workers extinguished it. The incident came two days before a Freedomite was to be sentenced regarding two arson conspiracy convictions. The 19 Sons of Freedom Doukhobors were convicted on charges of arson.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 1 Oct 79, A23; VS 3 Oct 79, A23

November 12, 1979**Vancouver, BC****EVENT TYPE:Right-Wing****TARGET:Private****TACTIC:Arson**

Attempting to intimidate the members of an East Indian family, two young men from Richmond and Vancouver set fire to a chesterfield on the porch of the family's home; the resulting house fire claimed the lives of the three persons inside. The two men were found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to eight and six years respectively.

VS 27 Sep 80, A3

March 28, 1980**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Communications****TACTIC:Bombing**

A pipe bomb, comprising a 12-inch pipe filled with black powder, a battery, and a 60-minute manual timer, exploded next to a pro-Canada billboard near Beaver Hall Hill, Montréal. A hole was ripped in the centre of the 15-foot billboard by the explosion, which occurred sometime before dawn. Although the billboard's owners were then involved in a labour dispute, there had been no acts of violence involved, and the police believed the bombing to be politically motivated (many other pro-Canada signs had been vandalized in recent months, and the sovereignty-association referendum took place in May). Police investigators linked this and similar attacks over the period of a week.

MG 29 Mar 80, 6; Ross; MG 01 Apr 80, 2; New York Times 29 Mar 80, 9

March 29, 1980**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Communications****TACTIC:Bombing**

A bomb damaged a billboard which was flanked by a pro-Canada sign; police speculated that the latter was the target. The bomb was placed in a downtown Montréal parking lot and probably exploded before 7:30 a.m. A hole was ripped in the billboard adjacent to the pro-Canada sign.

MG 1 Apr 80, 2

March 30, 1980**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Communications****TACTIC:Bombing**

During the pre-dawn hours a bomb damaged a pro-Canada billboard in downtown Montréal. Police speculated that the individual who planted it was responsible for a similar bombing the previous day. The pipe bomb, which had a similar timer to the earlier device, was about half the size of the one which detonated on 28 March. It had been wedged into the supports of the sign's middle leg and punched a hole in the sign.

MG 31 Mar 80 1,2; MG 1 Apr 80, 2

April 1, 1980**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Communications****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

After a citizen reported a pipe bomb had been placed behind a pro-Canada billboard in downtown Montréal, police arrived to dismantle the device. The bomb comprised two 12-inch lengths of pipe filled with black, smokeless powder, a detonator, and a 60-minute manual timer. A police explosive expert said the device was well-made, the work of a "professional".

Ross; Fournier, 1984: 343; MG 1 Apr 80, 2; GM 4 Apr 80, 9

April 3, 1980**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Communications****TACTIC:Bombing**

A pipe bomb punched a hole in a pro-Canada billboard, the fifth such attack in a week.

MG 5 Apr 80, 8

May 25, 1980**Christina Lake, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A Canadian Pacific Railway employee found an explosive device, comprising 3 sticks of dynamite, under a section of track near Birchbank. The device was deactivated.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology, VS 26 May 80, A2

May 25, 1980**Christina Lake, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

At 4:00 a.m. a dynamite charge exploded under a bridge span supporting the Canadian Pacific Railway line near Christina Lake and Cascade Falls. No structural damage was caused.

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology

September 13, 1980**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Military
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

Three fire-bombs were found at the Royal Montreal Regiment armoury and were defused by police. Police suspected a link between this and another incident at the Black Watch and a letter, postmarked 8 September and signed G.P. (possibly Gens du pays), which was sent to United Press Canada's Montréal office. The letter claimed responsibility for a series of attacks which they said occurred but were never reported. The bombs comprised naphtha gas and home made detonators.

MG 15 Sep 80, 1; GM 15 Sep 80, 9

September 13, 1980**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Military
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

A fire bomb was found at the Black Watch armoury and was defused by police. Police believed this attempt was related to an attack on the Royal Montréal Regiment armoury which occurred on the same day. (see above incident)

MG 15 Sep 80, 1; GM 15 Sep 80, 9

September 26, 1980**South Slokan, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Communications
TACTIC:Bombing

A 45-meter high BC Hydro microwave tower near the village of South Slokan was bombed, causing damage estimated upwards of \$300,000. Then-president of BC Hydro, Mr. Robert Bonner, had been the Attorney General of British Columbia when the provincial government had ordered Doukhobor children sent to education camps against the wishes of their parents and religious leaders.

CP Chronology; Ross/Cran; VS 29 Sep 80, A11; VP 26 Sep 80, 4

November 5, 1980**Robson, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

During a mild resurgence of Sons of Freedom (SOF) activity directed against Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) interests, Sons of Freedom members planted a bomb under the CPR tracks in West Robson. The device was safely dismantled by police.

CP Chronology; Ross/Cran

January 3, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Right-Wing
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

At around 3:40 a.m. a gas-bomb was thrown into the Delta home of the family of an East Indian family. A five gallon container of gasoline was hurled through a front window and on to an unoccupied bed. The main floor of the house was destroyed and severe smoke damage was caused to the second floor. The family's three cars were also damaged. Two young men were seen running away. The same house had been vandalized many times.

VS 5 Jan 81, 1; VP 4 Jan 81, A4; Sher, 1983: 132

January 24, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Single issue
TARGET:Education
TACTIC:Arson

At about 9:00 a.m. the animal care centre at the University of British Columbia was set on fire, the latest incident in a lengthy campaign of harassment against the centre and its staff (tire slashing, anonymous telephone calls, hate mail). The ground floor window of the director's office in the administration building was broken, and gasoline poured inside and ignited. The building sprinkler system quickly doused the flames, but some \$3,000 damage was caused, mostly by water and smoke.

VS 26 Jan 81, A3; Ross

January 31, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Single issue
TARGET:Education
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

The offices of the Animal Care Centre at the University of British Columbia were firebombed, causing minor damage, but no injuries.

Ross; VS 4 Feb 81, B11; VS 18 Jun 81, B4; HCH 16 Mar 81, 28

February 11, 1981**Vancouver, BC****EVENT TYPE:Right-Wing****TARGET:Private****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

Four firebombs were thrown at the Delta home of an East Indian family. Two bombs hit an outside wall; the resulting flames were doused by firemen, and damage was slight. The other two bombs hit the pavement near the home, but did not ignite. The owner said his family had received threatening calls, that windows in the home had been previously broken, and that other forms of harassment had been visited upon them. The victims' home was located about three kilometres from the home of another East Indian family which was heavily damaged by a firebomb the previous month.

VS 11 Feb 81, A18; VP 16 Feb 81, A5; Sher, 1983: 133

February 15, 1981**Merritt, BC****EVENT TYPE:Right-Wing****TARGET:Religious****TACTIC:Bombing**

A 3:00 a.m. explosion in an East Indian church in Merritt caused damage estimated at \$5,000. No one was in the building at the time. Firefighters speculated that someone had thrown dynamite through a window, and that the blast it created blew out the church's windows and doors. This incident was one of several attacks on the East Indian population in the area, which police suspected were committed by racist right-wing groups.

VS 16 Feb 81, A10; VP 17 Feb 81, A6

April 26, 1981**Ootechenia, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Public Place****TACTIC:Arson**

Two Sons of Freedom (SOF) women were arrested for setting fire to a washroom at the Cultural Education Centre Cafe in Ootechenia. Smoke damage and repairs to the ventilation and electrical system cost \$750. They were found guilty by a county court jury in Nelson, and given suspended sentences and three years probation (19 September).

NDN 15 Sep 81, 1; Ross/Cran; Maclean's 3 Oct 83, 46; GM 4 Oct 83, 1

May 25, 1981**Matsqui, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Right-Wing
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Arson

In a context of a number of acts of racially motivated violence and public demonstrations, four Caucasian males set fire to the unoccupied home and two cars owned by an East Indian farmer in the Fraser Valley community of Matsqui, causing damage estimated at over \$6,000.

VP 28 May 81, A8; Sher, 1983: 142

June 28, 1981**Brilliant, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Monument
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Some American tourists stumbled upon an unexploded bomb near the tomb of former Doukhobor leader Peter Verigin in Brilliant, BC. The tomb had been the object of a number of bomb attacks over several decades. Members of the Sons of Freedom (SOF) feel that the monument is a form of idol-worship, which is contrary to their beliefs. A team of explosives experts was flown in from Vancouver to defuse the bomb.

NDN 2 Jul 81, 1; VP 30 Jun 81, 5; Ross/Cran ; VS 2 Jul 81, A19; VS 29 Jun 81, E12

June 29, 1981**Christina Lake, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb damaged Canadian Pacific Railway tracks near Christina Lake, BC. One section of rail was ripped up, and it was estimated that it would take a day to repair the track. The damage was discovered on 29 June, three days after the last train had used the track.

CP Chronology; Ross/Cran; NDN 2 Jul 81, 1; VP 30 Jun 81, 5; VS 30 Jun 81, A10

June 29, 1981**Castlegar, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

Sons of Freedom (SOF) planted two incendiary devices at the Castlegar Doukhobor community hall. They were discovered and disposed of safely, and did not ignite.

Ross/Cran; VS 30 Jun 81, A10

October 4, 1981**South Slocan, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A dynamite bomb that had been placed on the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) tracks between South Slocan and Crescent Valley, BC, malfunctioned and failed to explode. It was found on 4 October by a railway employee inspecting that section of track, recovered, and then dismantled by CPR personnel at Crescent Valley.

CP Chronology; NDN 7 Oct 81, 1; Ross/Cran

October 4, 1981**Shoreacres, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

An improvised explosive device was planted in the railbed of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) tracks near Shoreacres, and discovered and dismantled by CPR personnel. This incident was in close proximity to the other one on the same day.

CP Chronology

October 5, 1981**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

A dynamite bomb that was buried under a Canadian Pacific track between Grand Forks and Cascade exploded, severing the rail and damaging the rail bed. Sons of Freedom were believed to have planted the bomb.

CP Chronology

October 27, 1981**Farron, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Two explosive devices planted under the Canadian Pacific Railway line located near Farron were discovered and dismantled by Canadian Pacific personnel.

CP Chronology; Ross/Cran

May 31, 1982**Dunsmuir, BC****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Bombing**

At approximately 1:04 a.m. on 31 May a recently constructed BC Hydro substation at Dunsmuir, on Vancouver Island, was bombed. Four charges of approximately 55 lbs each were placed under the four reactors, and one charge, of about 4 lbs, was placed on top of a pump-cooler unit. Approximately \$5 million damage was done. On 2 June various media outlets received communiqués from Direct Action claiming responsibility and stating that it bombed the facility to protest industrial expansion which has "raped and mutilated the earth for 200 years". Two Direct Action members were convicted of this offence, and each sentenced to six years.

R. v Belmas, et al, 1986, 27 CCC, (3d) 145-46; MG 23 Jun 84, A8, B1;
VS 10 Jun 82, B3

November 20, 1982**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Single Issue****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

Police dismantled a bomb that had been planted on Rue St. Denis, in Montréal, just outside the Parti Québécois head office. A letter sent to La Presse claimed responsibility on behalf of a "Francophone and Anglophone group" who opposed the new French Language Charter (Bill 101). They claimed to have targetted the PQ because they had refused to make changes to the Bill. The same group had also left dynamite at several other government offices in recent weeks.

MG 22 Nov 82, A1; MG 25 Nov 82, A3; GM 22 Nov 82, 9

November 22, 1982**Vancouver, BC****EVENT TYPE:Single Issue****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

At about 1:30 a.m. smoke and flames were seen coming from the Red Hot Video premises on Marine Drive in North Vancouver. Damage (to a bathroom) was estimated at \$5,000. Three torches with gasoline-impregnated cloth wrapped around them were found at the rear of the store. Responsibility for this attack was claimed by a group calling themselves the "Wimmins Fire Brigade". However, two members of the leftist group Direct Action helped to organize, and participated in, the attack. Shortly before 1:30 a.m. two communiqués were delivered to news agencies claiming responsibility for this and two concurrent attacks,

depicting them as steps "toward the destruction of a business that promotes and profits from violence against women and children." A female member of Direct Action, who was burned while placing one of the bombs, pleaded guilty to arson in connection with this incident and was sentenced to three years (concurrent with other terms).

R. v. Belmas et al (1986) 27 C.C.C. (3d), 150-51; VS 22 Nov 82, A1

November 22, 1982

Vancouver, BC

EVENT TYPE:Single Issue
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

At about the same time as two other attacks on Red Hot Video outlets in the Greater Vancouver area, a Red Hot Video store in Coquitlam was the scene of an abortive fire-bomb attack. Its front window was smashed and two jars containing rocks, gasoline, and soap, were placed inside the window. The attacker's torch burned out and no further damage was done to the store. Another female member of Direct Action pleaded guilty to attempted arson and received a sentence of two years (concurrent with other terms).

R. v. Belmas et al (1986) 27 C.C.C. (3d), 150-51; VS 22 Nov 82, A1

November 22, 1982

Vancouver, BC

EVENT TYPE:Single Issue
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

An early morning fire bomb attack destroyed a Red Hot Video outlet in Surrey and damaged a neighbouring shoe store and two vacant stores nearby. No injuries were caused. As in two other concurrent attacks, responsibility was claimed by the Wimmins Fire Brigade.

R. v. Belmas et al (1986) 27 C.C.C. (3d), 150-51; VS 22 Nov 82, A1

March 7, 1983

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Military
TACTIC:Attempted Fire Bombing

Two firebombs were found discarded in a lane near the armoury of Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal. In a typewritten letter mailed to the Montreal Gazette shortly before the attempt, the previously unknown group Friction directe claimed responsibility for these bombs and two others that exploded the same morning in downtown Montréal, at the armoury of the Black Watch.

MG 8 Mar 83, A1; WFP 8 Mar 83, 11

March 7, 1983**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Military
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

Two firebombs (fuel-filled bottles with cloth wicks) were thrown at the downtown armoury of the 3rd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. One exploded, scorching the front door. A group called Friction directe claimed responsibility in a letter mailed before the pre-dawn bombing. The letter noted the 20th anniversary of the FLQ's first attacks, (7 March 1963, Montréal), and criticized cruise missile testing in Canada and US policy in Central America. Police had never heard of the group until this incident.

MG 8 Mar 83

April 15, 1983**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Military
TACTIC:Fire Bombing

A Molotov cocktail was thrown into the alley behind the Canadian Grenadier Guards armoury at around 12:30 a.m. The blast did an estimated \$2,000 damage to the armoury and broke the windows of nearby homes. This attack was similar to ones occurring in March and claimed by Friction directe.

MG 16 Apr 83, A1; GM 16 Apr 83, 14

May 5, 1983**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

Groupe action directe claimed responsibility for a bomb that was planted near a Petro Canada installation in a Montréal suburb; the bomb was defused by disposal experts.

MG 6 May 83, A3; WFP 9 May 83, 12

May 10, 1983**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Communications
TACTIC:Bombing

A small bomb exploded shortly after 3 p.m., blowing the cover off a Bell Canada connecting box on Mont Royal Ave West. The bomb, comprising an aerosol can and a flashlight battery, caused about \$150 damage, but did not disrupt telephone service. No one claimed responsibility for the blast, but police speculated that it might have been linked to recent fire bomb attacks on Montréal armouries by Friction directe.

MG 11 May 83, A3

July 29, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Single Issue
TARGET:Medical
TACTIC:Arson

Dr. Henry Morgentaler's Toronto abortion clinic was the target of arson. The early morning fire caused up to \$50,000 damage. The arsonists also scrawled a threat to assassinate Morgentaler on the wall of the clinic. The clinic had received a fake bomb threat two weeks earlier.

GM 30 July 83, 1,5; MG 30 July 83, B8

April 30, 1984**Gilpin, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

Shortly after 2 a.m. a BC Telephone Company utility pole, which also served as a transmission line for the West Kootenay Power and Light Company Ltd., was blown off its base by a dynamite bomb. Police stated that the bomb, and one found at the same time near Brilliant, were similar to ones planted in the area in previous years. The pole was held up by cables, and neither utility was interrupted. Inquiries into Sons of Freedom (SOF) arson and bombing incidents had just resumed.

GM 2 May 84, 9; NDN 1 May 84, 1

April 30, 1984**Brilliant, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A package containing an unexploded dynamite bomb was found by a track patrolman under Canadian Pacific Railway tracks near Brilliant. A nearby school was evacuated, but bomb disposal experts from Vancouver deactivated the bomb at 11:25 a.m. This incident was part of a series of undetonated bomb which had been discovered in the area in past weeks, and occurred just two days after the resumption of inquiries into the problems of arson and bombings among local Sons of Freedom.

NDN 1 May 84, 1; VS 2 Jun 84, A13; GM 2 May 84, 9

May 31, 1984**South Slocan, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

At 11:15 p.m. a small bomb exploded on Canadian Pacific Railway tracks causing damage estimated at \$700. The bomb comprised a hand-ignited stick of dynamite with a safety fuse.

VS 2 Jun 84, A13; NDN 5 Jun 84, 1

June 2, 1984**Krestova, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Energy
TACTIC:Bombing

A bomb attached to a West Kootenay Power and Light pole exploded at 10:57 p.m. The bomb was composed of one stick of dynamite and a safety fuse which was lit by hand. The pole had to be replaced, resulting in \$700 damage. The device was identical to one used on Canadian Pacific Railway tracks in Krestova on 31 May 1984, two days earlier.

NDN 5 Jun 84, 1

June 29, 1984**Castlegar, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Public Place
TACTIC:Arson

Two elderly Sons of Freedom women were convicted of setting fire to a Doukhobor museum near Castlegar. They were given suspended sentences and three years probation after the court received promises from the women and their community that they would keep the peace. They stated that they set fire to the museum because it was a shrine, and this was contrary to their religious beliefs.

VS 30 Nov 1984, A8

August 21, 1984**South Slocan, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

During the night a bomb exploded on the railway tracks near South Slocan (close to Krestova). Several bombs had been discovered on railway lines in the Kootenays during the previous three months.

GM 31 Aug 84, 8

April 13, 1985**Gilpin, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Arson

Two Sons of Freedom (SOF) women committed an arson attack on a Doukhobor house in Gilpin. The house, worth about \$13,000, was destroyed. The fire had been set at around 7 a.m. by the two women responsible, who were sentenced on 1 August 1985, and each received sentences of eight years imprisonment.

GM 2 Aug 85, 4; WFP 1 Aug 85, 17; VS 1 Aug 85, A12

September 8, 1985**Castlegar, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Public Place
TACTIC:Arson

Arson destroyed four Doukhobor museum buildings near Castlegar, the fourth such attempt on the museum in recent years. A female Sons of Freedom member was convicted of this offence and on 3 October 1985 was sentenced to 10 years in prison. At her trial she was said to regard the museum as a gravestone for the Doukhobor culture.

GM 4 Oct 85, A4

November 4, 1985**Grand Forks, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Religious
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Bombing

A short section of Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) track, and several ties, were damaged when an explosive device planted in the CPR Grand Forks rail yard exploded.

CP Chronology

February 19, 1986**Vancouver, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Right-Wing
TARGET:Other Government
TACTIC:Attempted Bombing

A beer bottle containing gun powder, with bolts wrapped around as shrapnel, and with a battery connected to a flash-bulb as an improvised initiator for the charge, was placed at the front door of the Canadian Immigration Centre in Surrey, BC. The device failed to function properly, and thus no injuries or damage resulted from its only partial ignition. A note was found "protesting the policies of the Immigration department and saying third world persons were being 'dumped' into Canada".

VS 20 Feb 86, A14

August 3, 1986**Grand Forks, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Public Place****TACTIC:Arson**

The Doukhobor Heritage Centre near Grand Forks was set on fire. This was one of a series of Sons of Freedom attacks on Doukhobor museums and centres. Three female Sons of Freedom were subsequently convicted of the arson, and were sentenced to six months each in September 1986.

VS 12 Sep 86, A1,A9; VS 16 Sep 86, A1, A2

September 24, 1986**Gilpin, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Attempted Bombing**

A simply constructed Sons of Freedom (SOF) bomb that failed to explode was recovered from the railbed of Canadian Pacific Rail tracks near Gilpin.

CP Chronology

December 23, 1986**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Arson**

Shortly after receiving a complaint about its English-language sign, an auto parts store on St. Laurent Blvd. was the victim of an arson attack. The store window was cracked, and paper was set on fire below the window; however, pedestrians doused the flames. The letters FLQ were sprayed on the window, and a telephone caller claimed that the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) "Omega cell" was responsible for the attack, which occurred in the early hours of the morning. The caller stated that "Québec must remain French" and that the bombing was committed in response to a recent ruling of the Québec Court of Appeal which had overturned a section of Bill 101 and had legalized bilingual signs. A separatist sympathizer pleaded guilty to this and another attack, and was placed on 3 years probation.

MG 24 Dec 86; MG 27 Nov 87, A-3

December 24, 1986**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

A Zeller's store was firebombed during the night. A local radio station received a communiqué signed "Front de Libération du Québec" (FLQ), which stated that the Z cell of the FLQ was responsible for tossing two Molotov cocktails at the St-Laurent store because the chain had displayed bilingual signs at two of its stores. This was part of a series of attacks upon stores displaying bilingual signs.

MG 27 Dec 86, A-1

June 27, 1987**Calgary, Alta****EVENT TYPE:Right-Wing****TARGET:Religious****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

Séveral jars filled with a flammable liquid were tossed inside a Calgary mosque in the early hours. The fires were quickly contained, and damage was limited to holes burned in the carpeting, wooden floor, and walls. A large swastika and a racial slur were spray-painted on the driveway. A few days later a group calling itself the "New Revivalists of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei" claimed responsibility in a letter to the "Calgary Herald" and threatened further attacks. It also claimed responsibility for two earlier acts of vandalism at the mosque, stating that the three incidents occurred at midnight on three consecutive Fridays. In the 12 June incident two windows were shattered, and jars filled with paint were thrown inside the mosque.

CH 2 Jul 87, B2; CH 6 Jul 87, B1; Hamizrachi: 1989:232

September 28, 1987**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Political****TACTIC:Bombing**

A self-proclaimed "separatist" pleaded guilty to the explosion of a bomb in a parking lot near the Laval riding office of Québec Vice-Premier Lise Bacon. The incident took place after hours when the building was deserted, and no one was injured. The same man pleaded guilty to an attack on Nat's Auto Parts on December 23, the day after a controversial court ruling which struck down a section of Bill 101 and legalized bilingual signs. The man had his sentence suspended and was placed on three years probation.

MG 27 Nov 87, A-3

February 21, 1989**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist/Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Arson**

A sixteen-year -old boy was convicted of setting a fire in the washroom of a Petro-Canada station in Montréal North. The device consisted of two soft-drink containers filled with naphtha, with a trail of barbecue starter fluid as a fuse. Police found an unsigned document bearing the slogan "for a unilingual Québec", which also stated that two banks would be attacked in March. The boy had been recruited for the task by a self-proclaimed "separatist" who had been previously convicted in the firebombing of an auto parts store displaying bilingual signs (23 December 1986), as well as in the bombing of the riding office of MNA Lise Bacon (28 September 1987). The man was convicted on charges of arson and conspiracy and was put on probation, and the boy was sentenced to 1000 hours of community service by a juvenile court.

MG 7 Nov 89, A3

April 24, 1989**Vancouver, BC****EVENT TYPE:Single Issue****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Arson**

In a series of attacks, a Vancouver area store, Nazare (poultry) Market was gutted by fire as a result of an apparent act of arson. An anonymous female claiming membership in the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) called the Vancouver Province and stated the attacks were carried out by the ALF to mark "World Laboratory Animals Day". The act occurred at approximately 1:30 a.m. and also damaged adjacent stores. Slogans were painted across the storefront, as they were on a Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet and the Windsor Meats store on Granville St. that same morning. An Animal Rights pamphlet was left at one of the scenes.

VP 25 Apr 89, 3; OC 26 Apr 89, A12

April 24, 1989**Vancouver, BC****EVENT TYPE:Single Issue****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Arson**

The Hycrest Meat Market was destroyed in a fire set by the Animal Liberation Front (ALF). This was part of a series of attacks committed by the ALF to commemorate "World Laboratory Animals Day".

VP 23 Apr 89, 3; OC 26 Apr 89, A12

August 9, 1989**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Fire Bombing**

In a letter found in the Frontenac Métro subway station, in Montréal, the "Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ)" claimed responsibility for an arson attack which occurred at about 2:30 a.m. at the 4e Bataillon Royal 22nd Régiment's Rosemont armoury. A Molotov cocktail placed on the roof of the two-storey building was determined to be the cause of a fire; a roof-top door was burned, but the fire caused little other damage. The letter claiming responsibility was found by a Journal de Montréal reporter on a tip and turned over to Montréal Police; among other things, it criticized Québec premier Robert Bourassa for his role in the language debate. The arsonists also spray-painted a message, "101 FLQ", outside the armoury. Police did not support the suggestion that the incident indicated a resurgence or revitalization of the Front de Libération du Québec movement of the 1960s and early 1970s.

MDN 10 Aug 89; LaP 10 Aug 89; JM 10 Aug 89

EVENT TYPE

Emigré pp. 284
 Left-Wing pp. 294-296
 Nationalist / Separatist pp. 226-285, 287-289, 300-303
 Religious pp. 195-226, 237, 240-241, 263, 275, 284-286, 288-293, 297-300
 Right-Wing pp. 287, 290-292, 299, 301
 Single Issue pp. 290, 294-295, 297, 302

LOCATION

Abbotsford, BC pp. 237
 Agassiz, BC pp. 240
 Apex, BC pp. 212
 Appledale, BC pp. 201, 214-215, 219, 224
 Brilliant, BC pp. 196, 198, 203, 211, 284, 286, 292, 297
 Calgary, Alta pp. 301
 Castlegar, BC pp. 195, 200, 215, 292, 298-299
 Champion Creek, BC pp. 207
 Christina Lake, BC pp. 288-289, 292
 Claybrick, BC pp. 210, 217
 Creston, BC pp. 225
 Dewdney, BC pp. 241
 Drummondville, Qué pp. 244
 Dunsmuir, BC pp. 294
 Farron, BC pp. 293
 Genelle, BC pp. 208
 Gilpin, BC pp. 203, 213, 220-221, 297, 299-300
 Glade, BC pp. 195-196, 210, 218, 220
 Granby, Qué pp. 240
 Grand Forks, BC pp. 197, 199, 201-202, 211-213, 219-223, 275, 285-286, 293, 299-300
 Grand Mère, Qué pp. 254
 Kinnaird, BC pp. 217
 Kootenay Landing, BC pp. 263
 Krestova, BC pp. 196-197, 220-221, 285, 298
 Lemieux, Qué pp. 227
 Magog, Qué pp. 246
 Matsqui, BC pp. 292
 Merritt, BC pp. 291
 Midway, BC pp. 198
 Montréal, Qué pp. 226-239, 241-284, 287-289, 294-296, 300-303
 Nelson, BC pp. 195, 202, 216, 222, 226
 New Denver, BC pp. 214
 Ootechenia, BC pp. 204-207, 291
 Ottawa, Ont pp. 258-259, 274
 Pass Creek, BC pp. 204-206, 212, 223

Passmore, BC pp. 284
 Pend-d'Oreille, BC pp. 209
 Perry's Sliding, BC pp. 204, 211, 213
 Phoenix, BC pp. 223
 Québec, Qué pp. 235, 238-239, 241, 250, 265, 267, 277
 Riondel, BC pp. 218
 Robson, BC pp. 290
 Saint-Jean, Qué pp. 230
 Sainte-Madeleine, Qué pp. 242
 Salmo, BC pp. 216
 Sherbrooke, Qué pp. 264, 277-278
 Shoreacres, BC pp. 201-202, 210, 214, 219, 293
 Slocan Park, BC pp. 209, 286
 Slocan, BC pp. 212
 South Slocan, BC pp. 208, 286, 289, 293, 298
 Spencer Mill, BC pp. 206
 St. Quentin, NB pp. 285
 Tarry's School, BC pp. 215
 Thrums, BC pp. 197
 Toronto, Ont pp. 284, 297
 Tracy, Qué pp. 274
 Trail, BC pp. 200, 208
 Trois-Rivières, Qué pp. 240
 Vancouver, BC pp. 224-225, 287, 290-291, 294-295, 299, 302
 Vernon, BC pp. 224
 Winlaw, BC pp. 198, 203, 209-210, 215, 217, 221, 224-225
 Wynndel, BC pp. 199, 218

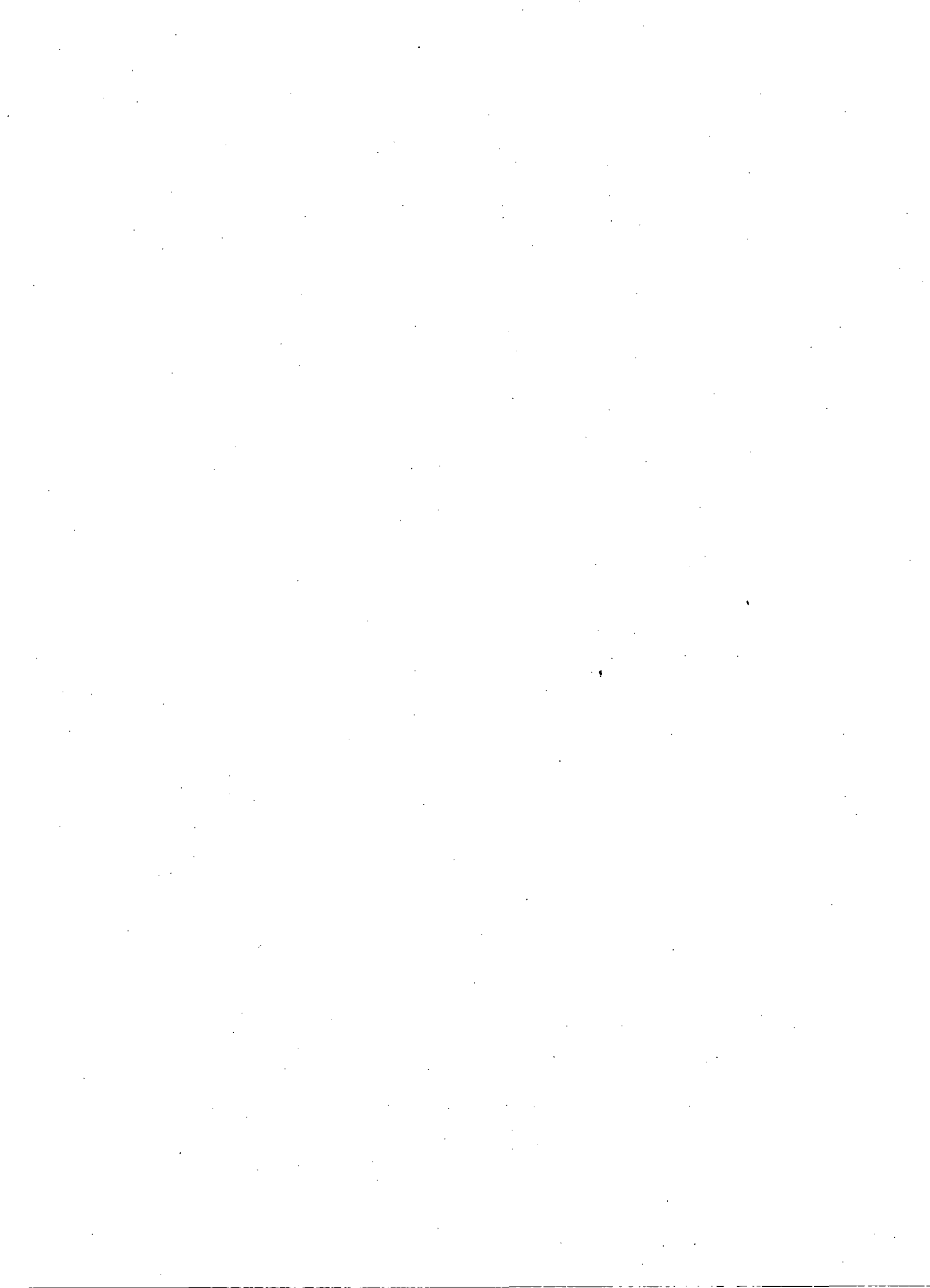
TACTIC

Arson pp. 196-197, 203, 208, 210, 213-214, 218, 220-224, 235-236, 238, 240, 263, 275, 284-287, 290-292, 297-300, 302-303
 Assault pp. 237
 Attempted Arson pp. 206, 222, 224, 284-286
 Attempted Bombing pp. 195, 198-200, 202, 208, 212, 217, 219, 223-225, 228-230, 233-234, 237-241, 243, 245, 247, 249-251, 253, 255-260, 262, 264, 272-273, 275-277, 279, 281, 283, 288, 290, 292-294, 296-297, 299-300
 Attempted Fire Bombing pp. 204-206, 212, 225-227, 243, 277, 279, 289, 292, 295
 Bombing pp. 195-203, 208-222, 224, 226-235, 237, 239-249, 252, 254-276, 278-284, 287-289, 291-294, 296-299, 301
 Fire Bombing pp. 203-204, 207, 209, 214, 216, 225, 246, 249, 252, 263, 267, 278, 285, 290-291,

294-296, 301
Kidnapping pp. 277

TARGET

Business pp. 195-196, 199-200, 208, 225, 230, 241-248, 250-251, 253-256, 259-261, 263-267, 270-274, 276, 278-283, 294-296, 300-302
Club pp. 230, 236, 272
Communications pp. 223, 226, 228, 280, 287-289, 296
Criminal Justice pp. 195, 216, 222, 229, 238, 241, 249, 259, 278, 281-282
Education pp. 214, 219, 224, 268, 273, 280, 290
Energy pp. 195, 200-202, 208-222, 226, 232, 237, 240, 276, 294, 297-298
Media pp. 284
Medical pp. 270, 297
Military pp. 226-227, 229, 231, 234, 236-237, 241, 261, 274, 277, 279, 281, 289, 295-296, 303
Monument pp. 203, 235, 238-239, 244, 250, 292
Other Government pp. 197-198, 213, 220, 228, 240, 242, 247-251, 254, 257-258, 260, 262, 267, 278-279, 285, 299
Political pp. 239-240, 243, 245, 251, 262-263, 268-269, 277, 284, 294, 301
Postal pp. 200, 202, 217, 232-234, 237, 246-247, 258-259, 265, 269, 273-275, 279, 281-283, 286
Private pp. 196, 204-207, 218, 221-223, 271-272, 275, 286-287, 290-292, 299
Public Place pp. 209, 214, 224, 271, 284, 291, 298-300
Religious pp. 196-197, 199, 203-205, 210, 214, 220, 223, 264, 284-286, 291-292, 301
Transportation pp. 197-199, 201, 210-212, 215, 217, 221, 224-225, 227, 229, 235, 238, 241-243, 252, 256-257, 262-263, 272, 286, 288-290, 292-293, 297-300



Terrorism Support Activity

1960-1989

April 14, 1961**Goatfell, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Two Sons of Freedom (SOF) stole 73 sticks of dynamite from a CPR cache near Goatfell. The dynamite was used in the Wynndel attacks five days later.

Holt, 1964: 177-178; CP Chronology

June 1, 1961**Robson, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

The RCMP issued a warning to department stores in the Kootenays to be on the lookout for parcel bombs after three dynamite caps were stolen from a construction camp at Robson.

VS 3 Jun 61, 54

September 11, 1961**New Denver, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Eight cases of dynamite and 300 safety fuses were found to have been stolen from the Department of Public Works. The theft was believed to have occurred during the weekend of 9-10 September.

CP Chronology

November 13, 1961**Krestova, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:N/A****TACTIC:Possession of Explosives**

A Sons of Freedom (SOF) member was arrested and charged with illegal possession of explosives after he showed RCMP officers a cache of six dynamite sticks hidden in his barn. He was sentenced to four years and a \$2000 fine.

VS 19 Dec 61, 31; VS 31 Jan 62, 3

August 4, 1962**Merritt, BC****EVENT TYPE:Religious****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

A large quantity of dynamite and fuses were stolen from a powder magazine near Merritt.

CP Chronology

April 16, 1963**Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:General Public****TACTIC:Propaganda**

The "Message to the Nation" published by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) spelled out the movement's basic political position in favour of independence and of "social revolution". It listed the RCMP and the armed forces as "symbols of colonial institutions" and proclaimed that it will continue its "violent struggle" against colonialism. The manifesto was not published in the media.

Fournier, 1984: 35; MG 22 Apr 63, 1

April 30, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Robbery**

A military paymaster was held up in Longue Pointe, and \$35,000 was stolen. The paymaster was shot three times while resisting. In a communiqué published on 9 May 1963, the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) implied that they were responsible for the hold up.

Morf, 1970: 7; Le D 9 May 63,1

May 9, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:General Public****TACTIC:Propaganda**

Two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) statements were received by local news media and the Canadian Press. The first statement announced the formation of a Revolutionary Tribunal of Québec Patriots (Tribunal Révolutionnaire des Patriotes Québécois) "to judge foreign and Québec criminals who are traitors to their country". The second statement said that the FLQ's "special intelligence services" made it possible for the FLQ to "acquire some \$35,000 which, instead of being use to pay vile mercenaries, will be used to help the revolution" (this was probably a reference to the hold up of an army paymaster on 30 April in east-end Montréal).

MG 10 May 63, 2; OC 9 May 63, 1

August 25, 1963**Saint-Sauveur, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Unknown****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Seven hundred sticks of dynamite were stolen from a construction site on the Laurentian autoroute near Saint-Sauveur. The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) was believed to be responsible.

Fournier, 1984: 49; MG 27 Aug 63, 23; LaP 27 Aug 63, 3

September 26, 1963**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

A five-man unit stole \$7,000 from a Royal Bank branch in Notre-Dame de Grâce. They left behind an unprimed bomb consisting of five sticks of dynamite connected to a timer. After a chase police arrested two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activists, who were convicted on charges of armed robbery and possession of dynamite, and sentenced to two years in jail.

Fournier, 1984: 50-51; Morf, 1970: 36; MG May 64, 1

October 1, 1963**Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:General Public****TACTIC:Propaganda**

The first issue of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) organ, "La Cagnée", was published in October. With some exceptions, it was published twice a month for over three years, with a circulation varying from 100 to over 3,000 copies. The network set up to put out the FLQ publication - the Cagnée network - recruited more than 100 activists over the years, and "became the most important and durable of all FLQ networks".

Fournier, 1984: 45-47; MG 13 Aug 66, 3

November 25, 1963**Granby, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Media****TACTIC:Theft**

During the night, the Armée de Libération du Québec (ALQ) robbed a radio station, CHEF, in Granby (Eastern Townships), stealing technical equipment, including a half-ton transmitter, to enable it to broadcast clandestine propaganda programmes. The stolen equipment was valued at \$4,000.

Fournier, 1984: 51; Laurendeau, 1974: 215; MG 5 May 64, 1; MG 6 Jun 64, 1

January 16, 1964**Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Robbery**

A hold-up in a military establishment which was attributed to the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) netted \$1,640.

Laurendeau, 1974: 215; Morf, 1970: 36 ; Stewart, 1970: 22

January 30, 1964**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Robbery**

There was an armed robbery at the Fusiliers Mont-Royal armoury on Pine Ave at around 8:30 a.m. An Armée de Libération du Québec (ALQ) unit overpowered the occupants and with the help of a truck, stole 59 rifles, 4 light machine guns, 34 submachine guns, 4 mortars, 3 anti-tank rocket launchers, grenades, 5 pistols, 17,000 rounds of ammunition, 15 radio sets, 2 field telephones and other equipment, all valued at about \$25,000. Six ALQ members were convicted for this and other robberies and were sentenced to terms ranging from two to eight years.

Fournier, 1984: 53; Morf, 1970: 36; MG 9 May 64, 1; MG 6 Jun 64, 1; MG 4 Jul 64, 1; LaP 31 Jan 64, 1; NYT 2 Feb 64, 7

February 20, 1964**Shawinigan, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Theft**

Sometime after 3 a.m. five members of the Armée de Libération du Québec (ALQ) stole \$21,000 worth of weapons, radios, uniforms and other military equipment from the armoury of the 62nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery and wrecked the communications room before leaving. A janitor, an officer, and a non-commissioned officer were tied up by the raiders, who smashed a window in a back door to gain access to the armoury. Two trucks were used in the operation, which lasted 3 1/2 hours. The breech blocks had been removed from the 33 rifles and 3 pistols stolen. The letters "ALQ" had been painted on an inside wall and the floor.

Fournier, 1984: 53; Morf, 1970: 36; MG 21 Feb 64, 1; MG 5 May 64, 1; MG 9 May 64, 1; LaP 21 Feb 64, 1

February 27, 1964**Shawinigan, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

Three members of the Armée de Libération du Québec (ALQ) were charged in a \$9,000 holdup at the Caisse Populaire Assomption, in Shawinigan.

Fournier, 1984: 54; Morf, 1970: 36; MG 6 Jun 64, 1

March 23, 1964**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

An armed robbery at the Caisse Populaire Hochelaga in the east end of Montréal netted \$17,475 for the Armée de libération du Québec (ALQ). The thieves smashed a window to gain access to the bank. Five members were later charged and convicted of robbery.

Fournier, 1984: 54, 55; Morf, 1970: 37; MG 20 May 64, 21; MG 21 May 64, 3

March 26, 1964**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

The Armée de Libération du Québec (ALQ) stole \$3,000 from the Banque Provinciale branch at Rosemère.

Fournier, 1984: 54, 55; Morf, 1970: 37; Laurendeau, 1974: 215; MG 6 Jun 64, 1

April 9, 1964**Mont-Rolland, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

A group of men armed with submachine guns robbed a branch of the Banque Canadienne Nationale in Mont-Rolland of \$5,000. Soon after, five Armée de Libération du Québec (ALQ) activists were arrested and several of the weapons and some communications equipment taken in earlier raids were recovered.

Fournier, 1984: 56; Morf, 1970: 37; MG 5 May 64, 1; MG 6 Jun 64, 1

May 4, 1964**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Theft**

Three cases of dynamite, containing 200 sticks, were removed from the Metro station construction site at Berri and Gilford Sts. Two city constables arrested two men when they saw them running on St. Hubert St. at 3:00 a.m. on 4 May. Their clothes and hands were muddy. One of them pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years for illegal possession of explosives. He claimed that one of his planned targets was the monument to Queen Victoria in Québec City.

MG 7 May 64, 3; MG 22 May 64, 3; MG 16 Oct 64, 3; MG 22 Oct 64, 3; Fournier, 1984: 57

May 6, 1964**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:N/A****TACTIC:Possession of Weapon(s)**

An ammunition depot of the Armée de Libération du Québec (ALQ) was located in a garage at the rear of a house on 8th Ave. in the Rosemont district of the city. Among the items found were 10 time bombs and a large quantity of sub-machine guns, semi-automatic rifles and ammunition.

MG 6 May 64, 1,2

May 11, 1964**Mont-Laurier, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Two hundred sticks of dynamite and two cases of detonators were stolen from a construction site 40 miles north of Mont-Laurier and were later found in the apartment of a Partisans de l'indépendance du Québec (PIQ) member arrested by police. Three members of the Partisans de l'indépendance du Québec (PIQ) were convicted on charges of possession of dynamite, and were sentenced to 13 months in jail (already spent at the time of sentencing) and given two-year suspended sentences.

Fournier, 1984: 61; MG 28 May 64, 3; MG 17 Jun 65, 7

June 1964**L'Esterel, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

One hundred and fifty sticks of dynamite were stolen from a construction site in L'Esterel; responsibility for the theft was claimed by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) in an issue of "La Cognée."

Laurendeau, 1974: 215

June 1964**Saint-Jacques-de-Windsor, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Seven hundred sticks of dynamite were stolen from a construction site at Saint-Jacques-de-Windsor. The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) claimed responsibility in an issue of "La Cognée."

Laurendeau, 1974: 215

July 1964**Saint-Boniface-de-Shawinigan, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:N/A

TACTIC:Training

The Armée Révolutionnaire du Québec (ARQ) established a "training camp" in the woods near Saint-Boniface-de-Shawinigan, the first centre of its type in Québec. The ARQ (like the ALQ) described itself as an armed wing of the FLQ. Six "recruits" were arrested and a cache of uniforms and military equipment was unearthed. The "recruits" were later freed by a judge because their activities were only at the preparatory stage.

Fournier, 1984: 66; Laurendeau, 1974: 216; MG 13 Nov 64, 3

August 1, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Business

TACTIC:Theft

Cases of firearms were stolen in a robbery at the port of Montréal which occurred some time in the month of August. The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) claimed responsibility in "La Cagnée".

Laurendeau, 1974: 216

August 29, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Business

TACTIC:Attempted Robbery

At about 5:50 p.m. an Armée Révolutionnaire du Québec (ARQ) unit tried to rob International Firearms on Bleury St. As four men were carrying weapons out to a car parked at the rear of the building, an employee sounded an alarm, alerting the police. Two members of the store's staff were killed in the subsequent shoot-out. The five members of the group were all captured. One had been wounded. Two of the men were sentenced to death in 1965, and the three others received life sentences. The death sentences were subsequently commuted to life imprisonment for non-capital murder.

Fournier, 1984: 66; Morf 1970: 39-43; JM 31 Aug 64, 1; JM 4 Sep 64, 4; JM 16 Sep 64, 13; JM 5 Nov 64, 5; JM 18 May 65, 5; MG 31 Aug 64, 1, 7; MG 1 Sep 64, 1; MG 17 Sep 64, 3; MG 5 Nov 64, 3

October 1964**Baie-Comeau, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Energy****TACTIC:Theft**

The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) claimed responsibility in "La Cognition" for the theft of a number of cases of dynamite from a truck belonging to Hydro-Québec .

Laurendeau, 1974: 216

April 1965**Caughnawaga, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Some time in April, several cases of dynamite and detonators were stolen from an Expo 67 construction site in Caughnawaga. The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) claimed responsibility in "La Cognition".

Laurendeau, 1974: 216

May 1965**Alma, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Unknown****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Approximately 1,000 sticks of dynamite were reported stolen from a construction site in Alma.

Laurendeau, 1974: 216

June 1965**Milan, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Unknown****TACTIC:Theft**

Several cases of dynamite were stolen in a robbery in Milan (Frontenac County). The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) claimed responsibility in "La Cognition"

Laurendeau, 1974: 216

June 1965**Sainte-Athanasie, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Unknown
TACTIC:Theft

Sometime during the month of June, the FLQ acquired firearms and munitions from a theft in Sainte-Athanasie (Lotbinière County). Responsibility was claimed through "La Cognée".

Laurendeau, 1974: 216, Morf, 1970: 92

August 3, 1965**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:N/A
TACTIC:Possession of Explosives

A police raid on an apartment resulted in the seizure of more than 150 sticks of dynamite. A letter pertaining to a separatist movement was also seized. The apartment's resident was later sentenced for the attempted bombing of a Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) bridge in Montréal and the bombing of a CPR track at Sainte-Madeleine.

MG 8 April 67, 4

October 23, 1965**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Political
TACTIC:Theft

Office equipment, including a mimeographic machine, was stolen from the New Democratic Party (NDP) office in Montréal; according to Morf, the equipment was to be used for the production of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) clandestine journal, which was titled "La Cognée".

Laurendeau, 1974: 217; Morf, 1970: 80

February 1966**Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:General Public
TACTIC:Propaganda

In February a left-wing group within the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) launched "Avant-Garde", a journal that claimed to be the official organ of the FLQ central committee and that was intended help train activists and leaders. Five issues appeared in 1966.

Fournier, 1984: 95; MG 13 Aug 66, 3

April 3, 1966**South Stukely, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

During the night, four or five cases of dynamite and a large supply of detonators were stolen from the quarry of Waterloo Marble Co. near South Stukely (in the Eastern Townships). On their way to the car in which one of their accomplices was waiting, the two thieves also stole two rifles which had been left in a parked trailer. The stock of explosives and the rifles were transported to Montréal and stored in a Sherbrooke St. room rented by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ). Information used to help plan and carry out the theft was provided by local separatist sympathizers. The dynamite was later to be used in the fatal La Grenade bombing (May 1966). A member of the FLQ pleaded guilty to the theft of explosives, and also to the manslaughter in the La Grenade incident; he was sentenced to eight years and 10 months.

Fournier, 1984: 96, 97; Morf, 1970: 82; Laurendeau, 1974: 217; MG 24 Sep 66, 3; MG 10 Oct 66; MG 26 Apr 67, 3; JM 17 Sep 66, 3

April 15, 1966**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Theft**

The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) stole 20 rifles, ammunition, uniforms and military equipment from the arms room at Collège Mont St. Louis. An FLQ activist was later sentenced to seven years on this and other counts of theft and other criminal activity.

Fournier, 1984: 97; Morf, 1970: 82; Laurendeau, 1974: 217; MG 24 Sep 66, 3; MG 26 Nov 68, 47

May 1, 1966**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) netted \$2,400 stolen in an armed holdup at the Cinéma Elysée. An FLQ member received a seven-year prison sentence on this and five other counts.

MG 24 Sep 66, 3; Fournier, 1984: 97; Morf, 1970: 82; Laurendeau, 1974: 217; MG 26 Nov 68, 47

May 1, 1966**Saint-Alphonse de Joliette, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:N/A****TACTIC:Training**

During the months of May, June and July, the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) rented a hide-away summer camp at Saint-Alphonse (near Joliette), for use as a base to plan operations and

to familiarize members with weaponry. Stolen dynamite, rifles, ammunition, and other equipment were stored there, and the place was financed by hold-ups. The camp was rented by one of the FLQ's leaders, using an assumed name.

Fournier, 1984: 97; Morf, 1970: 86; Laurendeau, 1974: 217; MG 30 Sep 66, 3

June 9, 1966

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Private

TACTIC:Robbery

Two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) members participated in an armed robbery of an Outremont residence. A woman and her husband were tied up and threatened with rifles and a pair of desk scissors while the two intruders insisted that there must be a safe in the house. They departed after close to a half hour, taking with them more than \$500 in cash and a bottle of liquor. The two men received sentences of five years and ten months, and seven years, respectively on this and other counts; their driver, the FLQ's bombmaker, got eight years and ten months on a variety of counts.

Morf, 1970: 85; Laurendeau, 1976: 217; MG 24 Sep 66, 3; MG 19 Oct 66, 3; MG 26 Nov 68, 47

April 15, 1967

Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:General Public

TACTIC:Propaganda

The last issue of "La Cognée" appeared. With some exceptions it had been published twice a month, with a circulation varying between a low of around 100 and highs of over 3,000.

Fournier, 1984: 46

October 7, 1967

Montréal, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Business

TACTIC:Theft

A 3-ton truck load of dynamite and detonators was stolen on about 7 October. The truck, loaded with 13,000 sticks of dynamite, 3,500 non-electrical and 2,500 electrical detonators, was taken early in the morning from a contractor's parking lot. Police discovered the empty vehicle 12 October parked on an east-end street.

MG 14 Oct 67, 3

November 1967**Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:General Public****TACTIC:Propaganda**

The first issue of a new official organ of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ), "La Victoire", replaced "La Cagnée" (which had ceased publication six months earlier). "La Victoire" appeared intermittently until the summer of 1968. Unlike "La Cagnée", which essentially concentrated on political education, "La Victoire" constituted a terrorism guide, providing technical details on the manufacture of bombs, etc.

Fournier, 1984: 118

December 4, 1967**Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Fifty high-powered rifles and a considerable amount of ammunition were stolen by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) from a sporting goods store. The total value of the stolen goods was \$9,000. The owner found a note in the store following the robbery which read "Merci FLQ".

Fournier, 1984: 120; Morf, 1970: 92; Laurendeau, 1974: 218; MG 5 Dec 67, 3

February 12, 1968**Saint-Léonard de Port Maurice, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Robbery**

At 1:25 a.m., a man called the Montreal Gazette to report that a time-bomb he had placed in the night deposit box of a St-Léonard Royal Bank of Canada branch had failed to explode. The bomb was deactivated by army experts. Half a stick of dynamite had exploded causing little damage but two had failed to explode. The dynamite came from twenty sticks of dud dynamite supplied to the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) by the RCMP through an infiltrator. The bombing was part of a robbery attempt.

Fournier, 1984: 124; MG 13 Feb 68, 3; MG 23 Mar 68, 3; MG 30 Mar 68, 3

May 5, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Two cases of dynamite (each containing some 25 sticks) were stolen from the Dominion lime quarries. The thieves left a note which said "Merci-FLQ".

Fournier, 1984: 129; MG 13 May 1968, 3

October 7, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

An unguarded shed, belonging to Carrière Lagacé at Chomedey, was broken into. About 300 sticks of dynamite, 50 sticks of Pento-Mex, and 100 detonators were stolen. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) member pleaded guilty to the offence.

Fournier, 1984: 140; Laurendeau, 1974: 218; Morf, 1970: 131; MG 8 Mar 69, 1-2

October 20, 1968**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Transportation****TACTIC:Theft**

Arms to a value of about \$8,000 were stolen from the Montréal International Airport at Dorval around 20 October. The arms consisted of some 30 9-mm pistols and 30 rifles of varying calibres, shipped from Belgium.

MG 24 Oct 68

January 18, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

On about 18 January approximately 70 sticks of dynamite were stolen from a construction shed in Valleyfield. This was one of two major dynamite thefts in the Montréal region in the space of a few days.

MG 24 Jan 69, 1

January 21, 1969**Saint-Jérôme, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Unknown****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Three hundred sticks of dynamite and a number of detonators (500 according to Morf, 60 according to the Gazette) were stolen from a warehouse in St-Jérôme.

Morf, 1970: 135; MG 24 Jan 69, 1

February 28, 1969**Saint- Paul L'Ermite, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

A large cache of dynamite was found on a farm at St. Paul l'Ermite, 10 miles northeast of Montréal. About 3,000 sticks of dynamite, in good condition, and 2,000 detonator caps were found in the barn after an anonymous telephone tip received at about 9 p.m. A police spokesman commented that there was too much dynamite to have been stolen piecemeal from construction sites, and it was thought it might have been stolen from a Montréal-area warehouse.

MG 3 Mar 69, 3

October 7, 1969**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

In a break and enter at International Firearms in Montréal, 25 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were stolen.

Laurendeau, 1974: 220; Morf, 1970: 92

December 12, 1969**Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

The first of some 30 "fund-raising" hold-ups, attributed by the police to a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell, took place.

Fournier, 1984: 176

January 15, 1970**Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

The first of a series of thefts of explosives, "presumably by the FLQ", occurred at Saint-Paul d'Abbotsford, on the south shore of Montréal.

Fournier, 1984: 181

January 15, 1970**Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

The first of a series of thefts of explosives, "presumably by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ)", occurred at Saint-Paul d'Abbotsford, on the South Shore.

Fournier, 1984: 181

February 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Unknown****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

Approximately seventy kilograms of dynamite were stolen from the Dominion Lime quarry at Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville.

Fournier, 1984: 182

March 12, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Robbery**

A member of the "fund-raising" network of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) was arrested during a hold-up at a branch of the Banque Canadienne Nationale in Montréal. He was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for this and several other similar incidents.

Fournier, 1984: 195; Morf, 1970: 154, 155

May 9, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

One hundred and fourteen sticks of dynamite were stolen from the Dulude quarry; it was believed that Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activists were responsible.

Fournier, 1984: 191

May 24, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Theft**

One hundred and fifty sticks of dynamite were stolen from the Billet quarry in Laval.

Fournier, 1984: 191

May 25, 1970**Sainte-Calixte-de-Kilkenny, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

Four members of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) "fund-raising" network robbed a Caisse Populaire in Sainte-Calixte-de-Kilkenny, 35 miles north of Montréal. Under fire, they escaped with over \$3,000, but were arrested three days later and subsequently convicted.

Fournier, 1984: 195; Morf, 1970: 156, 157

May 28, 1970**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

An armed robbery at the credit union of the Université de Montréal netted \$58,775. A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activist later testified that he and two others committed the robbery.

Fournier, 1984: 192; Laurendeau, 1974: 221; Morf, 1970: 160; HCH 29 Oct 71, 13

June 1, 1970**Jordan****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:N/A****TACTIC:Training**

In June a Canadian reporter interviewed two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) members who were completing a 45-day training course at a camp of the Democratic People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The story was published in Canada in August. They claimed that they went to Jordan because training was unavailable in Québec, and announced that they would return to Québec within a year, using selective assassination as their main tactic.

Fournier, 1984: 207-208; Laurendeau, 1974: 221

September 26, 1970**McMasterville, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Unknown
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Theft

One hundred and twenty-five sticks of dynamite were reported missing from a CIL warehouse in McMasterville.

Fournier, 1984: 214

September 27, 1970**Saint-Hilaire, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Theft

Four hundred and fifty sticks of dynamite were stolen from the Demix quarries near Saint-Hilaire. Most of the activists involved in this raid were students, one of whom stored the dynamite in a garage in Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, a district of Montréal.

Fournier, 1984: 214; GM 28 Jan 81, 9

November 12, 1970**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Attempted Robbery

Two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) members were arrested during a robbery attempt, on a vehicle of the Caloil company used to deposit company money in the bank. Police were alerted by an informer within the FLQ cell.

Fournier, 1984: 265; Keable, 1981: 231-235

January 1, 1971**Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Private Citizen
TACTIC:Extortion

Two members of a suspected Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell issued a communiqué some time in January demanding money from various people. They issued another similar communiqué in February. They were quickly arrested by the Montréal police and brought before juvenile court (they were 16 years of age), where they were placed on probation.

Keable, 1981: 166

January 3, 1971

Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford, Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Business

TACTIC:Theft

Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activists stole 137 sticks of dynamite, 397 detonators, fuse wire, and 50 caps from a construction company in Saint-Paul d'Abbotsford. A second attempt to steal dynamite from the same place two weeks later proved abortive.

Fournier, 1984: 276; Keable, 1981: 218-231

January 9, 1971

Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Media

TACTIC:Propaganda

The first issue of an alleged Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) magazine, "Patriotes", was received by several news media during the weekend of 9-10 January. Published by the "Viger Information" cell, the issue contained excerpts from the Commission on Bilingualism and Multiculturalism's report on unemployment, wage levels, and foreign ownership in Québec, as well as a report on health in the province. It was promised that future issues would provide information on how to join the FLQ.

MG 11 Jan 71, 33

February 1971

Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Private Citizen

TACTIC:Extortion

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell issued another communiqué some time during February, again demanding money from specified parties.

Keable, 1981: 198

April 6, 1971

Qué

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist

TARGET:Business

TACTIC:Robbery

Two members of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) held up a branch of the Bank of Montreal. One was arrested on the spot, but the other, a police informer, escaped with travellers' cheques to the value of \$1,500. The captured man was sentenced to one year in prison on 15 April.

Fournier, 1984: 294

August 22, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Military****TACTIC:Theft**

Several robberies were committed during the weekend of 21-22 August at civil defence facilities in Laval, Dorval, Verdun, Lachine, LaSalle and Saint-Hyacinthe. Communications, camping, medical, and other equipment were stolen.

Note: Civil defence facilities were under military jurisdiction at this time

Fournier, 1984: 298-299

September 3, 1971**Hudson, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activist and two accomplices carried out a hold-up in Hudson; a bomb was going off in nearby Dorion at about the same time as the robbery.

Fournier, 1984: 298

September 10, 1971**Montréal, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Robbery**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) unit armed with a submachine gun held up a Royal Bank branch in Rosemont, a policeman being seriously wounded in the subsequent shoot-out. Three of the robbers were captured and two Black Panthers, who were waiting in nearby cars, were later arrested. One of the FLQ members received a seven year sentence and another (an escaped convict who was believed to have used money from his robberies to finance FLQ activities) received a lengthier sentence. Responsibility was claimed in the name of two FLQ cells.

Fournier, 1984: 299; MG 27 Sep 71, 3

September 24, 1971**Mascouche, Qué****EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Robbery**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) unit of four men (according to Keable, six according to Fournier) and two women carried out a "fund-raising" raid on Saint-Henri-de-Mascouche, a village east of Montréal. One group took over the police station, and the other group robbed the credit union of \$7,500. The unit escaped but an FLQ activist was shot and killed by a local citizen. Responsibility was claimed in the name of two FLQ cells. Three people were arrested in the weeks following the robbery.

Fournier, 1984: 301, 302; Keable, 1981: 207; MG 27 Sep 71, 3

December 7, 1971**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Religious
TACTIC:Attempted Theft

Under the direction of a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) leader, four unarmed and inexperienced members of a newly formed FLQ cell tried to steal a cashbox from a bingo evening held in the basement of the Ste Catherine parish church. The police had been warned, and captured all four. They were convicted of simple theft and sentenced to pay a \$25 fine each.

Fournier, 1984: 308, 309; Keable, 1981: 187-193

August 30, 1972**Montréal, Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Robbery

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell leader and another man were arrested following a hold-up at an east-end Montréal credit union.

Fournier, 1984: 331

September 1972**Qué**

EVENT TYPE:Nationalist / Separatist
TARGET:General Public
TACTIC:Propaganda

A new edition of "Organisons-nous", the "house newspaper" of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) appeared. It was intended as a first step towards regrouping, and aimed initially to provide political training for activists and later to give instruction on the manufacture of bombs, forging papers, etc. No further issues appeared.

Fournier, 1984: 331, 332

April 27, 1981**New Orleans, USA**

EVENT TYPE:Right-Wing
TARGET:Foreign
TACTIC:Other

Two Canadians were arrested along with eight Americans in New Orleans as they embarked on a plot to overthrow the Caribbean island republic of Dominica. In February 1982, two Klansmen were arrested in Toronto and charged with conspiring to effect an unlawful purpose outside Canada (sec. 461 CCC); these two were later convicted and given jail terms. Another Canadian, a female member of the Klan, was jailed by the Dominican government for two years for complicity in the plot. The leader of the Klan (one of those arrested) said the plot would have led to funding for Canadian "white nationalist" and similar causes.

Sher, 1983: 139, 140; VP 10 Jan 82; MG 25 Sep 82

December 1981**Richmond, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Private Citizen
TACTIC:Theft

Members of Direct Action stalked a Richmond gun collector for five weeks before breaking into his home and stealing 13 semi-automatic rifles and hand-guns, worth \$8000, in early December. A male group member was convicted of this offence and sentenced to two years in prison in June 1984.

VP 20 May 87

May 1982**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Private Citizen
TACTIC:Attempted Extortion

In May 1982 a Toronto-based businessman of Armenian descent complained to the Metropolitan Toronto Police that he had been approached by members of ASALA who demanded that he donate \$5,000 to their cause.

Bain, 1985: 20 (in TVI Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 20-22)

May 1, 1982**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Private Citizen
TACTIC:Attempted Extortion

During May, a police investigator testified in court that an Armenian Canadian ASALA member had attempted to extort \$3,000 from a member of the Toronto ethnic Armenian community to support the "needs of Armenians". This was one of two attempts to extort money from the Canadian-Armenian community during the month of May.

TS 26 May 82, A5; Lowry: 1988

May 18, 1982**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:Private Citizen
TACTIC:Extortion

A Canadian-Armenian businessman had his home and two cars firebombed, causing considerable damage estimated at \$5,000. The incident occurred at 3:30 a.m. The victim had refused to comply with an extortion demand of \$5,000 allegedly intended to support the "Armenian cause."

Lowry, 1988: 11; TS 26 May 82, A5

July 11, 1982**Jasper, Alta**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Business
TACTIC:Theft

During the night of 11/12 July the workshop of Mamot Basin Ski Lifts was broken and entered by members of Direct Action. Tools, radio equipment, and mountaineering equipment worth about \$17,000 was stolen. Among the goods stolen were sophisticated hand-held radios used by ski patrols, along with mobile vehicle radios. A member of Direct Action was employed by the company in the summer of 1981.

R. v Belmas et al 27 CCC (3d) pp.146-147

July 15, 1982**Vancouver, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Private
TACTIC:Theft

During the night of 15/16 July a 1977 Chevrolet truck was stolen from the street in front of the owner's Vancouver residence. A member of Direct Action was a party to this theft, and other members of the group were to use the vehicle at different times for a variety of purposes.

Regina v Belmas et al 27 CCC (3d), p.147

July 27, 1982**Squamish, BC**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Transportation
TACTIC:Theft

On the night of 27-28 July, Direct Action members stole 38 1/2 cases of explosives from a magazine of the British Columbia Department of Highways located near the town of Squamish. The stolen explosives were used in the 14 October 1982 bombing of Litton Industries' Toronto plant.

VP 6 Oct 84; Regina v Belmas et al 1986, 27 CCC (3d), 147-148; TS 1 Jun 85, M9

September 30, 1982**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing
TARGET:Private Citizen
TACTIC:Theft

Members of Direct Action stole a GMC van in Toronto; the van was packed with explosives and used in the 14 October Litton bombing.

Regina v Belmas et al appeal, 1986, 27 CCC (3d), 148

October 3, 1982**Toronto, Ont****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Private Citizen****TACTIC:Theft**

On the night of 3-4 October an Oldsmobile car was stolen in Toronto. A vehicle matching the description of the Oldsmobile was used in Direct Action's bombing of the Litton plant on 14 October. Another vehicle was stolen the following night, but was abandoned.

R v Belmas et al (1986), 27 CCC (3d), 148

January 11, 1983**Burnaby, BC****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Business****TACTIC:Attempted Robbery**

Direct Action decided to hold up a Brink's guard at Woolco in the Lougheed Mall in order to finance the group's terrorist campaign. Detailed plans were made, and on 11-12 January three vehicles were stolen for use as get-away vehicles. The group was arrested before it put its plans into operation. Four members were convicted of this offence, and were sentenced to 12 years, life, 10 years, and 12 years imprisonment respectively.

Regina v. Belmas et al 1986, 27 C.C.C. (3d) pp. 151-52; MG 23 Jul 84, A8; MG 27 Jul 84, B1; WFP 05 Jul 84, 17; 08 Jul 84, 10; GM 26 Jul 84, 8;CH 19 May 84, A17

January 11, 1983**Vancouver, BC****EVENT TYPE:Left-Wing****TARGET:Private Citizen****TACTIC:Theft**

Four members of Direct Action stole two vehicles in Vancouver for use as get-away vehicles in their planned hold-up of a Brink's truck. Radios, a police frequency scanner, and sophisticated car theft tools were used in the commission of the act. One of the stolen vehicles broke down, and a third car theft was successfully undertaken that night by the same four individuals using the same methods and equipment.

R v Belmas et al (1986), 27 CCC (3d), 152

February 8, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Right-Wing
TARGET:General Public
TACTIC:Fraud

An undercover operation by the OPP resulted in the conviction (on 8 February 1983) of the leader of the Canadian Ku Klux Klan for the offence of forgery. The man was sentenced to a five year term, that was to run concurrent with an eight year term that he had earlier received for a conviction on the charge of conspiracy to commit murder. He had forged \$134,000 in cheques, as well as a number of birth certificates, credit cards and passports, in order to finance Ku Klux Klan activity.

TS 9 Feb 83; MG 17 May 83

January 3, 1988**Windsor, Ont**

EVENT TYPE:Emigré
TARGET:N/A
TACTIC:Possession of Weapon(s)

The Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) seized 37 firearms in Windsor. Newspapers speculated that the arms were intended to be used by a Vancouver-based Croatian group to assassinate East European athletes at the Winter Olympics in Calgary, held 13 to 28 February.

OC 29 Aug 88, A3

November 1, 1989**Edmonton, Alta**

EVENT TYPE: Single Issue
TARGET: General Public
TACTIC: Propaganda

A "News Release" published by the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) claimed that a branch of the ALF had been formed in Edmonton in January 1989. The release stated that the group had "averaged lately anywhere from two to nine targets in one night", vandalizing food outlets and fur businesses by smashing windows, gluing locks, and spray-painting buildings.

WFP 2 Nov 89, 16

October 1989**Sao Paulo, Brazil****EVENT TYPE: Left-Wing****TARGET: N/A****TACTIC: Transit of Funds**

Brazilian police investigating the kidnapping of two Brazilian executives by the Leftist Revolutionary Movement of Chile found transfer slips from the Royal Bank, the National Bank of Canada, and Bank of Montreal branches in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Police suspect that part of a \$3 million dollar ransom which was paid to free one of the executives was transferred to Canadian banks. Officials believed that the money was to be used to "finance a resurgence of rebel activity". Two of the ten suspects arrested in the Brazilian kidnapping attempts were Canadian citizens.

MG 18 Dec 89, A2; GM 30 Dec 89, A7; TS 31 Dec 89, A8; TS 5 Jan 90, A3; MG 8 Jan 90, A6

EVENT TYPE

Emigré pp. 329, 332
 Left-Wing pp. 329 - 331, 333
 Nationalist / Separatist pp. 310 - 328
 Religious pp. 309
 Right-Wing pp. 328, 332
 Single Issue pp. 332
 Unknown pp. 310, 316, 321, 323, 325

LOCATION

Alma, Qué pp. 316
 Baie-Comeau, Qué pp. 316
 Burnaby, BC pp. 331
 Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Qué pp. 320
 Caughnawaga, Qué pp. 316
 Edmonton, Alta pp. 332
 Goatfell, BC pp. 309
 Granby, Qué pp. 311
 Hudson, Qué pp. 327
 Jasper, Alta pp. 330
 Jordan pp. 324
 Krestova, BC pp. 309
 L'Estrel, Qué pp. 314
 Mascouche, Qué pp. 327
 McMasterville, Qué pp. 325
 Merritt, BC pp. 309
 Milan, Qué pp. 316
 Mont-Laurier, Qué pp. 314
 Mont-Rolland, Qué pp. 313
 Montréal, Qué pp. 310 - 315, 317 - 325, 327 - 328
 New Denver, BC pp. 309
 New Orleans, USA pp. 328
 Qué pp. 310 - 311, 317, 319 - 320, 322, 325 - 326, 328
 Richmond, BC pp. 329
 Robson, BC pp. 309
 Saint-Alphonse de Jollette, Qué pp. 318
 Saint-Boniface-de-Shawinigan, Qué pp. 315
 Saint-Hilaire, Qué pp. 325
 Saint-Jacques-de-Windsor, Qué pp. 314
 Saint-Jérôme, Qué pp. 321
 Saint-Léonard de Port Maurice, Qué pp. 320
 Saint-Paul L'Ermitte, Qué pp. 322
 Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford, Qué pp. 322 - 323, 326
 Saint-Sauveur, Qué pp. 310
 Sainte-Athanasie, Qué pp. 317

Sainte-Calixte-de-Kilkenny, Qué pp. 324
 Sao Paulo, Brazil pp. 333
 Shawinigan, Qué pp. 312
 South Stukely, Qué pp. 318
 Squamish, BC pp. 330
 Toronto, Ont pp. 329 - 332
 Vancouver, BC pp. 330 - 331
 Windsor, Ont pp. 332

TACTIC

Attempted Extortion pp. 329
 Attempted Robbery pp. 315, 320, 323, 325, 327 - 328, 331
 Extortion pp. 325 - 326, 329
 Fraud pp. 332
 Other pp. 328
 Possession of Explosives pp. 309, 317
 Possession of Weapon(s) pp. 314, 332
 Propaganda pp. 310 - 311, 317, 319 - 320, 326, 328, 332
 Robbery pp. 310 - 313, 316, 318 - 319, 322, 324, 326 - 328
 Theft pp. 309 - 323, 325 - 327, 329 - 331
 Training pp. 315, 318, 324
 Transit of Funds pp. 333

TARGET

Business pp. 309 - 316, 318 - 328, 330 - 331
 Energy pp. 316
 Foreign pp. 328
 General Public pp. 310 - 311, 317, 319 - 320, 328, 332
 Media pp. 311, 326
 Military pp. 310 - 312, 318, 327
 Monument pp. 323
 N/A pp. 309, 314 - 315, 317 - 318, 324, 332, 333
 Other Government pp. 330
 Political pp. 317
 Private pp. 319, 325 - 326, 329 - 331
 Religious pp. 328
 Transportation pp. 313, 321
 Unknown pp. 316 - 317

Excluded Events

1960-1989



June 18, 1960**Outlook, BC**

An "incendiary fire" damaged the two-room school at Outlook, three miles north-west of Grand Forks. Damage was confined to badly scorched walls of the rear section, and was estimated at \$500.

Remarks: unclear whether arson or not

CP Chronology

August 4, 1960**Glade, BC**

A Doukhobor home in Glade, BC, suffered \$100 damage as a result of an act of arson.

Remarks: perpetrator and motive unclear; possibly protest.

CP Chronology

August 13, 1960**Glade, BC**

A small shack on Doukhobor property was set fire to in Glade, BC. The fire was extinguished before getting out of control.

Remarks: perpetrator and motive unclear; possibly protest.

CP Chronology

September 6, 1960**Winnipeg, Man**

A man of Baltic origin, resident in Winnipeg since 1952, was found hanged in the garage of his home. An inquest ruled that his death was suicide. He had been linked to a Soviet press claim that a former commandant of a Nazi concentration camp lived in Winnipeg, a link he denied. Although he told friends he was being hounded by Communists, a book by an Israeli journalist, first published in 1971, claimed that his death was the work of DIN (judgement and vengeance), an Israeli vigilante group set up in 1945 which pledged to wreak vengeance on wartime murderers of Jews. The book claimed that a DIN member gave the victim a choice between killing himself "decently" or a more gruesome death along with his wife (a DIN trademark was to make deaths appear natural, accidental, or voluntary).

Allegations of Israeli involvement led the RCMP to reopen the case.

Remarks: incident under police investigation

Elkins, 1981: 262,263; WFP 7 Sept 60, 1; WFP 8 Sept 60, 1; WFP 15 Sept 60, 1; OC 6 Apr 91, 1

December 25, 1960**Wynndel, BC**

A Sons of Freedom (SOF) woman set fire to her own home. She was in the nude when police arrested her outside the blazing three-room house at about 5:00 a.m. Firemen were able to prevent the flames from spreading to the surrounding homes and into the Wynndel Box and Lumber Company yard located nearby. Damage was estimated at \$400.

Remarks: protest

CP Chronology; VS 28 Dec 60, 12; VP 29 Dec 60, 25

April 16, 1961**Krestova, BC**

Eleven vehicles belonging to Sons of Freedom (SOF) members were completely destroyed by fire with their owners' consent, causing damage estimated at \$10,000.

Remarks: protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

April 19, 1961**Ottawa, Ont**

A Yugoslav emigré carried a .303 rifle with its stock sawed off at the grip and concealed under his coat into the Indian High Commission. He confronted a staff diplomat and shot him twice while he was seated at his desk, killing him. Reports indicated that the killer was dissatisfied with having been refused a work visa. He had been reported missing in the Toronto area the month before.

Remarks: personal motivation

OC 20 Apr 61, 1

April 24, 1961**Eholt, BC**

A bomb exploded on Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) tracks, damaging one rail and two ties at a cost of \$45. It appeared a timing device was not used in the incident.

Remarks: insufficient information

CP Chronology

May 14, 1961**Krestova, BC**

A group of Doukhobors held a minor burning of personal possessions (cosmetics and jewellery), worth about \$15.

Remarks: protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

May 23, 1961**Winlaw, BC**

A Doukhobor dwelling was destroyed causing \$10,000 damage.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

June 6, 1961**Winlaw, BC**

A Doukhobor's car was destroyed by fire, causing \$1,000 damage. Arson was suspected. The house of the same individual was destroyed two weeks earlier.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

June 11, 1961**Pass Creek, BC**

A Doukhobor's car was damaged by fire. Arson was suspected in the blaze, which caused damage estimated at \$250.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

June 17, 1961**Taghum, BC**

An attempt was made to burn a Doukhobor home. The fire was discovered and extinguished.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

June 19, 1961**Krestova, BC**

Three empty dwellings at Krestova were burned at 2 a.m., damage being estimated at \$2,000.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

June 25, 1961**Krestova, BC**

An attempt was made to raze a barn at Krestova. Kerosene-filled beer bottles, with wicks and matches were found.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

June 26, 1961**Krestova, BC**

There was an arson attempt at an unoccupied house in Krestova.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

July 30, 1961**Spencer Mill, BC**

Arson was attempted on a woodshed at Spencer Mill, 5 miles West of Grand Forks. Bottles containing gasoline were found at the scene. The fire was quickly extinguished, and no damage was done.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motive uncertain

CP Chronology; GM 31 Jul 16, 1

August 20, 1961**BC**

A garage with an old car parked inside was destroyed by a fire that was apparently purposely set. A search of the debris revealed a pocket watch, broken bottles, and remains of a battery. Damage was estimated at \$100.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

September 1, 1961**Glade, BC**

Three old barns were burned in what appeared to be an act of Sons of Freedom (SOF) arson. Damage was estimated at \$100.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

September 2, 1961**Raspberry Village, BC**

A wick type plastic bag incendiary device was found at 11:40 p.m. on the roof of a dwelling in Raspberry village. No damage was done.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62

September 3, 1961

Raspberry Village, BC

An old barn was destroyed by fire, at a cost of an estimated \$700. Arson was suspected in the fire, which occurred at about 2:30 a.m.

Remarks: owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest.

CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62

September 4, 1961

Perry Siding, BC

The remains of a cloth wick and a bottle were found in a barn. No damage had been done.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown, possibly protest

CP Chronology

September 17, 1961

Old Raspberry Village, BC

A barn and a number of dwellings were destroyed in a Doukhobor settlement near Castlegar, arson being suspected. Damage was estimated at \$3,000.

Remarks: ownership unknown, possibly protest

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

September 30, 1961

Pass Creek, BC

An attempt was made to burn a barn in Zaitsoff Village, Pass Creek, using kerosene. No damage was done.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

October 24, 1961

Pass Creek, BC

Another attempt was made to burn the barn in Zaitsoff Village that was the target of an arson attempt on 30 September. Bottle caps and cloth found at the scene indicated arson. Damage was estimated at \$200.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

October 25, 1961

Krestova, BC

A Doukhobor dwelling in Krestova was destroyed.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

October 26, 1961**Grand Forks, BC**

An explosion occurred inside a barn, damaging a small section of the wall.

Remarks: owner's affiliation unknown

Fin Post 31 Mar 62; CP Chronology

October 28, 1961**BC**

Two young officers of the RCMP Special D Squad, established to curtail Doukhobor depredations, were shot at and narrowly missed.

Remarks: no primary source

Holt, 1964: 173

December 2, 1961**Glade, BC**

An arson attempt on an empty house failed. A cloth wick and capped bottles of inflammable fluid were found.

Remarks: insufficient information; ownership unclear, possibly protest

CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 4 Dec 61, 1

December 2, 1961**Glade, BC**

An arson attempt on a private residence failed. Capped beer bottles filled with inflammable liquid and with cloth wicks were found.

Remarks: insufficient information; ownership unclear, possibly protest

CP Chronology; Fin Post 31 Mar 62; VS 4 Dec 61, 1

January 5, 1962**Gilpin, BC**

An unoccupied house in Gilpin was set on fire, causing damage estimated at \$150. A Doukhobor was subsequently convicted of arson in this incident.

Remarks: insufficient information; ownership unclear, possibly protest

CP Chronology; VS 21 Apr 62, 1; VS 16 Nov 62, 54; VS 5 Apr 62, 3

January 26, 1962**Gilpin, BC**

A shack burned to the ground.

Remarks: insufficient information; ownership unknown (possibly protest), tactic unclear.

CP Chronology; VS 2 Feb 62, 1

January 28, 1962**Krestova, BC**

A small unoccupied shack burned to the ground.

Remarks: insufficient information; ownership unknown (possibly protest), tactic unclear.

CP Chronology

February 2, 1962**Crescent Valley, BC**

Three unoccupied wooden farm buildings were burned during the night at Crescent Valley, 15 miles from Nelson. Damage was estimated at \$75.

Remarks: insufficient information; motive, perpetrator unclear

Ross; CP Chronology; VS 5 Feb 62, 2

February 3, 1962**Coquitlam, BC**

A convicted Sons of Freedom (SOF) arsonist set fire to a couch at Essondale mental hospital. Despite close supervision he acquired matches, with which he set fire to a leatherette couch on the third floor of the building. Although an evacuation was begun, the fire was brought under control before it spread beyond the couch.

Remarks: insufficient information; motivation unclear, probably more personal than political

VS 9 Feb 62, 3

February 15, 1962**Shoreacres, BC**

Three Sons of Freedom (SOF) were jailed for their part in placing an explosive substance at a power pole near Shoreacres. The bomb failed to explode. The CP Chronology places a similar event four miles north of Salmo, a considerable distance from Shoreacres (the chronology listed two incidents in the same area under the same date).

Remarks: conflicting information

CP Chronology; VS 20 Sept 62, 31

March 17, 1962**Victoria, BC**

At 4:55 p.m. Trans-Canada Airline received a telephone warning that a bomb was on a plane about to leave Victoria for Vancouver and Seattle. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

VS 19 Mar 62, 8

April 2, 1962**Krestova, BC**

An unoccupied shed was damaged by fire, causing an estimated \$200 damage.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown (possibly protest), tactic unclear.

CP Chronology

May 1, 1962**Appledale, BC**

An abandoned house in Appledale, owned by an Independent Doukhobor, was destroyed by a deliberately set fire.

Remarks: insufficient information, possibly protest

CP Chronology

May 13, 1962**Glade, BC**

A Doukhobor man was charged and convicted of setting fire to his own hay barn, at a cost of \$25.

Remarks: insufficient information, self-victimization

CP Chronology; VS 2 Aug 62, 10

May 18, 1962**Krestova, BC**

An old abandoned barn was destroyed by fire.

Remarks: insufficient information; owner's affiliation unknown (possibly protest), tactic unclear.

CP Chronology

June 3, 1962**Krestova, BC**

A vacated house in Krestova owned by the British Columbia Land Settlement Board was destroyed by fire.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

CP Chronology; VS 6 Jun 62, 30

June 6, 1962**Krestova, BC**

A barn in Krestova was burned at 11:00 p.m. The incendiary device consisted of beer bottles filled with coal oil or kerosene and having the tightly rolled cloth wicks customarily used by Sons of Freedom (SOF) arsonists.

Remarks: insufficient information, motive unknown

CP Chronology

June 8, 1962**Krestova, BC**

Sons of Freedom (SOF) burned about forty of their homes in Krestova, after removing their belongings. Nine more Sons of Freedom homes were burned in Shoreacres, as well as three other residences in Gilpin.

Remarks: protest

VS 8 Jun 62, 1; CP Chronology

June 9, 1962**Glade, BC**

Thirty-nine Doukhobor homes in Glade were burned down at first light. Police believed that the burnings were a protest against preliminary hearings of 70 Sons of Freedom (SOF) charged with conspiracy, which were scheduled to begin on 11 June in New Westminster. Between 8 June and the end of August over 200 Doukhobor homes in the Kootenays were burned.

Remarks: protest

CP Chronology, VS 9 Jun 62, 1; VS 14 Jun 62, 65; VS 21 Jun 62, 10; VS 19 Jul 62, 2

June 11, 1962**Claybrick, BC**

A home in the Kootenays went up in flames. The fire followed the pattern of more than 200 other recent burnings attributed to Sons of Freedom (SOF). No arrests were made. Damage was estimated at \$1,000.

Remarks: insufficient information, possibly protest, tactic unclear

CP Chronology; VP 12 Jun 62, 1

July 13, 1962**Harrison Hot Springs, BC**

Property attached to a sawmill located a few miles from an almost completed federal penitentiary, built to house Sons of Freedom (SOF), was deliberately set on fire. The blaze destroyed a sawdust truck and a 20-foot pleasure craft tied up at a dock; total losses were valued between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motive unclear

CP Chronology; VS 14 Jul 62, 1-2; VS 16 Jul 62, 23; VS 10 Nov 62, 8

July 13, 1962**Agassiz, BC**

A bomb placed in a barn exploded, slightly damaging the floor. This was the first of three fire bombings which occurred on this date. The devices conformed to the design of those used by Sons of Freedom (SOF) arsonists (made up of gasoline-filled pop bottles with wicks leading to bundles of matches) and were found on farms in the Agassiz area, where a new penitentiary had recently been opened to house Sons of Freedom members convicted of incidents in the Kootenays.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear

CP Chronology; VS 14 Jul 62, 1-2; VS 16 Jul 62, 23; VS 10 Nov 62, 8

July 13, 1962**Agassiz, BC**

A fire bomb, comprising gasoline-filled pop bottles with wicks leading to bundles of matches, was planted against a farm in the Agassiz area. The wick burned out before reaching the matches. This was the second of three incidents which occurred on this date against farms in the area. Agassiz was the site of a special federal prison being built to house convicted Doukhobor arsonists.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motivation unclear

VS 14 Jul 62, 1-2; VS 16 Jul 62, 23; VS 10 Nov 62, 8

July 13, 1962**Agassiz, BC**

In the third of three incidents which occurred in Agassiz on this date, an incendiary bomb placed against a silo burned out before reaching bundles of matches which would have set off bottles filled with gasoline. No damage was caused.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator motive unclear

VS 14 Jul 62, 1; VS 16 Jul 62, 23; VS 10 Nov 62, 8

July 16, 1962**Delta, BC**

A caller, who identified himself as a priest, claimed to have received a tip that a bomb had been placed on or near a radio transmitting station in Delta. A police search turned up nothing.

Remarks: hoax

VS 17 Jul 62,1

July 16, 1962**Kelowna, BC**

A bomb placed inside a parcel locker at the Willow Inn Hotel, in Kelowna, BC, exploded leading to \$11,000 worth of property being damaged.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 17 Jul 62

July 16, 1962**Claybrick, BC**

A building formerly used as a Doukhobor community hall and Russian language school was destroyed by fire.

Remarks: insufficient information, tactic unclear

CP Chronology

July 17, 1962**Kent, BC**

A mysterious fire, attributed to arson, broke out in a house in Kent. The fire prompted local politicians to preempt a planned march of Sons of Freedom (SOF) to Kent by creating a bylaw restraining the Sons of Freedom from entering to the town.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motivation, tactic unclear

CP Chronology

July 17, 1962**Appledale, BC**

An empty farmer's barn at Appledale was destroyed by fire; fragments of home-made incendiary bombs were found at the barn, which had suffered about \$500 worth of damage.

Remarks: insufficient information, ownership unclear, possibly protest

CP Chronology; VS 18 Jul 62, 2

September 8, 1962**Grand Forks, BC**

An act of arson destroyed a 450-foot bridge at Christina Lake that carried traffic across the Kettle River on the Trans-Provincial highway. The two-lane wooden structure burst into flames at about 2:00 p.m. The fire apparently started in the centre of the span on a piling beneath the bridge deck. The blaze broke out while a large group of Sons of Freedom (SOF) were moving from a farm field in the Grand Forks area to another field closer to town. The Sons of Freedom were angry because owners of the farm where they had camped made them move on the next morning.

Remarks: perpetrator unknown

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; VS 10 Sep 62, 1, 2; Holt, 1964 272; VP 10 Sep 62, 2

September 16, 1962**Grand Forks, BC**

A 5000-gallon storage tank in the Grand Forks area containing 300 gallons of stove oil was ruptured by an explosion. Apparently, the bomber(s) intended that the stove oil would be ignited by the blast. While this did not happen, the explosion caused almost \$20,000 worth of damage to the tank, owned and operated by an Orthodox Doukhobor firm.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator unknown

Ross/Cran; CP Chronology; Holt, 1964: 272; VP 17 Sep 62, 1

November 24, 1962**Creston, BC**

An unexploded bomb was found in a ditch paralleling Highway No. 3, near Creston.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motivation unknown

CP Chronology

December 11, 1962**Montréal, Qué**

During "Operation Gordon" (a major demonstration to protest remarks made by the President of Canadian National Railway (CNR)) a small CNR passenger shelter was burned to the ground in the western part of Montréal Island, and three CNR trucks were burned.

Remarks: no primary source

Fournier, 1984: 27, 28

March 29, 1963**Québec, Qué**

A cable attached to a truck was used to topple a statue of General Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. This action was attributed by police to the Phalange, a short-lived nationalist group with a right wing perspective on Québec politics. Three men and two women were involved.

Remarks: vandalism, low-level violence (no explosives used)

Fournier, 1984: 32; Morf, 1970: 3; MG 30 Mar 63, 1; MG 3 Apr 63, 1; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; OC 12 Jul 63, 1; LP 12 Jul 63, 3-7; LP 13 Jul 63, 1-2

March 30, 1963**Ottawa, Ont**

Attackers toppled a 1,000 pound bronze statue of a Canadian Indian located next to Champlain's monument on Nepean Point, and tacked up a note indicating their work was a reprisal for the previous week's damage to General Wolfe's statue in Québec City. Police believed that a rope was tied around the figure and attached to a car or truck, and the statue was then yanked loose. An English-speaking youth phoned Radio Station CKOY, at 11 o'clock, noted the recent damage to the Wolfe Monument, and said "we are nationalists and have done the same to Champlain's monument." Five persons took part apparently.

Remarks: vandalism, low-level violence (no explosives used)

OC 1 Apr 63, 3

April 1963**Montréal, Qué**

A 20-year old man pleaded guilty to public mischief after making a telephone call "for the FLQ", warning that there was a bomb in a school in Verdun. The caller received a two-year prison term.

Remarks: hoax

MG 24 Oct 63, 3

April 1, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb was found in a corridor leading from Central Station to Dorchester Boulevard. It was dismantled.

Remarks: no primary source; insufficient information

Fournier, 1984: 31; Laurendeau, 1974: 214; Morf, 1970: 4

April 1, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

While police were investigating a bombing in the Federal Revenue building they received an anonymous call warning that another bomb would explode in the customs building on Place d'Youville. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

LaP 2 Apr 63, 2

April 2, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

A series of anonymous calls were received by police at about 2:00 p.m., claiming that bombs had been set to explode at:

- Montréal Star Building on Craig St;
- a school at the corner of Davidson and Sherbrooke Sts;
- Unemployment Insurance Commission offices on Jean Talon;
- Windsor Hotel;
- NDG Progressive-Conservative candidate Pashal Hayes' committee rooms.

Remarks: hoax

MG 3 Apr 63, 1

April 12, 1963**Ottawa, Ont**

Indication that Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bombers might strike in the Ottawa-Hull area came early in the day with a telephone call to "The Ottawa Citizen". The caller said: "I heard them say they are going to blow up the Interprovincial Bridge this weekend. I think they are serious." No further detail was given. Canadian Pacific Railway police took spécial precautions to protect the Interprovincial Bridge with around-the-clock surveillance, however no bombs were found.

Remarks: hoax

OC 13 Apr 63, 1; OC 15 Apr 63, 3; LaP 16 Apr 63, 3

April 16, 1963**St-Hyacinthe, Qué**

Some persons claiming membership in the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) threatened to blow up the federal government building in Saint-Hyacinthe. They also threatened other public buildings and newspapers.

Remarks: hoax

LaP 16 Apr 63, 3

April 19, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

An anonymous caller sent police racing to the Institute Ste. Marie Euphrasie, Sherbrooke St. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

MG 20 Apr 63, 3; LeD 20 Apr 63, 1

April 19, 1963**Hull, Qué**

At 11 a.m. an anonymous caller told radio station CKCH that the Interprovincial Bridge would be blown up at 2:30 p.m. Shortly afterwards the Hull Police Department received a telephone warning (at noon): "we are going to blow up the Interprovincial Bridge at 2:00 p.m." Twenty-five minutes later, Ottawa police received a call, apparently from the same person: "we are going to blow up the Interprovincial Bridge at 2:30 p.m.". Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), Hull and Ottawa City police members were immediately dispatched to the bridge to search for a bomb: none was found. This was the second such incident within a week. During the day other bomb warnings were received, directed at Notre-Dame church and Union Station.

Remarks: hoax

OC 19 Apr 63, 1; OC 20 Apr 63, 1; LeD 20 Apr 63, 1

April 21, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

Following the incident on 20 April in which a night watchman was killed, some 15 bomb warnings were received by police, all of them false. Montréal police headquarters and Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) headquarters were among the potential targets.

Remarks: hoax

OC 22 Apr 63, 3; MG 22 Apr 63, 1, 2

April 21, 1963**Ottawa, Ont**

Gloucester-Nepean police received a warning at about 10:45 p.m. that there was a bomb in the CJOH television studios. Staff were briefly evacuated but no bomb was found. Two weeks earlier a similar warning, involving the Towers store, had been received.

Remarks: hoax

LeD 22 Apr 63, 3

May 3, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb was defused at the Central Post Office on Windsor Street in Montréal.

Remarks: no primary source

Fournier, 1984: 36

May 5, 1963**Ottawa, Ont**

Prime Minister Pearson and his party made a hurried landing at Royal Canadian Air Force Station Uplands, just outside of Ottawa, after the RCMP radioed the pilot that they had been warned by phone that a bomb had been planted on the plane by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ). Nothing was found.

Remarks: hoax

OC 6 May 63, 1; LaP 6 May 63, 1

May 20, 1963**Ottawa, Ont**

Following the receipt of Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb threats, maximum security precautions were ordered for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ministerial conference in Ottawa. The bomb threats came in the form of typewritten letters over a typed FLQ signature. They warned that hotels housing NATO delegates would be bombed. Extra protection was provided.

Remarks: hoax

MG 20 May 63, 1

May 20, 1963**Québec, Qué**

In Québec City 18 individual sticks of dynamite were found in the post office and in mailboxes. The dynamite sticks were wrapped in brown paper on which was written, in red: "Vive la République - FLQ". There were no detonators or fuses attached to the dynamite.

Remarks: threat, no means of activation

MG 21 May 63, 1; LaP 21 May 63, 3; GM 21 May 63, 1

May 21, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

About 2:30 p.m., Montréal and Canadian National Railways police received an anonymous tip that an explosive had been planted in the 3 1/2 mile long commuter tunnel under Mount Royal. An inch-by-inch search of the tunnel was made, and no bomb found. The threat resulted in train service being halted from 2:40 p.m. to 5:40 p.m.

Remarks: hoax

MG 21 May 63, 1, 2

May 21, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

Police received a call in which a man reported a bomb had been set to explode "soon" at the Craig St. Armoury, two blocks from Montréal Police Headquarters. The tip proved to be false.

Remarks: hoax

MG 21 May 63, 1,2

May 23, 1963**Ottawa, Ont**

A telephone call shortly after 11:30 a.m., warning that there would be a bomb explosion, forced police to clear the National building on Rideau St. A 26 year old man died when an elevator taking him out of the building during the evacuation stalled. The victim had climbed out of the elevator and was crushed to death when it moved. A full search of the building was carried out and no bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

OC 23 May 63, 1; MG 24 May 63, 1; MG 3 Jun 63, 1; LaP 3 Jun 63, 1,2

May 24, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

A black-wrapped parcel, measuring about eight inches in length and two inches deep, was found about 10:15 a.m. when a mailman emptied a west end mailbox. There was no address on the package - only the letters "FLQ" written on brown paper, and a wire taped onto one end of it. The package turned out to be a dud.

Remarks: threat only, "bomb" not functional

OC 24 May 63, 1

August 22, 1963**Saint Lawrence Seaway, Qué**

At 1:45 a.m., a pre-explosion warning was given from a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) spokesman stating that the first of two bombs would go off in 10 minutes on the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) railway lift bridge across the St-Lawrence Seaway. A second bomb, the caller said, would go off on a downriver span of the bridge which handles vehicular traffic. No second bomb was found. The dynamite bomb was planted at the top of a 200-foot ladder on a section of the bridge. The explosion occurred shortly before 2 a.m. and resulted in a four-hour delay for Seaway traffic, disabling the bridge's lift mechanism, and leaving the bridge in an elevated position for two or three months. Painted letters in red, 3 feet high, were discovered in two locations on the bridge's superstructure. They spelled out FLQ. Despite the warning and the painted signs, the Sûreté provinciale noted that the bomb materials were different from those used by the FLQ in the spring wave of bombings, and that the person who placed the bomb was very familiar with the bridge mechanism, placing the bomb where it could do most damage. The police speculated that the incident was linked to recent disputes involving two seafarers' unions.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear, conflicting sources

Fournier, 1984: 49; MG 23 Aug 63, 1; MG 24 Aug 63, 1; LaP 22 Aug 63, 1,2; LaP 23 Aug 63, 1; LaP 24 Aug 63, 3,6

August 25, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

Shortly after 3 a.m. a police patrol interrupted two men who were in the act of placing bombs in Mon Mart, a La Salle department store. They had placed two sticks of dynamite at each of 10 columns (two other sticks were also found, bringing the total to 22). The men fled, apparently alerted by lookouts. Although nothing had been stolen, it wasn't clear that the attempt was politically motivated (up to this time the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) had never struck at stores), and police speculated that the bomb attempt might have been a cover for a robbery. The store had been the target of several bomb hoaxes in the previous year.

Remarks: motivation unclear

LaP 26 Aug 63, 3, 9; MG 26 Aug 63

September 8, 1963**Nanaimo, BC**

At around 12:40 a.m. a bomb, comprising four sticks of dynamite, ripped open the real estate office of a Yugoslavian emigré and former member of the diplomatic corps. Damage was limited to furniture and broken windows, and was estimated at \$5,000. The victim had regularly delivered anti-Communist lectures, and had been threatened as a result, but police thought that the bomb was a prank.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motivation unknown

Ross; VS 9 Sep 63, 2; VP 9 Sep 63 1,2

September 9, 1963**Raspberry Village, BC**

A house was destroyed by fire in the early hours of the morning, damage being estimated at \$1,700. Arson was suspected.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator and motive unclear, possibly protest

CP Chronology; VS 10 Sep 63, 11

October 7, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

During sentencing of nine convicted Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) members for the 20 April 1963 bombing which had killed a night watchman, the court was hit by a mild tremor. This was mistakenly thought by some participants to be a bomb, and was reported as an explosion in the New York Times.

Remarks: non-event

LaP 8 Oct 63, 1, 10; NYT 8 Oct 63, 28

October 9, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

At 10:00 p.m., police in Montréal received an anonymous telephone tip that an explosive had been planted on the Victoria bridge. A three-hour search was launched, but nothing was found.

Remarks: hoax

LaP 10 Oct 63, 3

October 9, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

At 9:45 p.m. a postal employee found a package containing a bunch of wires in a mail chute at a Post Office in suburban Jacques-Cartier (Longueuil). They were in a shoe box wrapped with brown paper. The initials "RQL" (Rassemblement pour un Québec Libre), were found painted on a wall. The Rassemblement pour un Québec Libre (RQL) was a separatist group that had announced its existence in anonymous leaflets circulated several weeks previously.

Remarks: threat, hoax, no explosives involved

Fournier, 1984: 51; MG 15 Oct 63, 3; OC 10 Oct 63, 1; LaP 10 Oct 63, 3,9; LaP 11 Oct 63, 3; LaP 15 Oct 63, 3

October 14, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

At approximately 10:00 a.m. a column of water 20 feet high shot out of the Montréal Aqueduct. The dynamite was apparently tossed by a motorist from a west-end bridge over the Aqueduct at de la Vérendrye Blvd. and Church Ave. No one was injured and no damage was done. Police declined comment on whether the incident may have been the work of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ).

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motivation unclear

MG 15 Oct 63, 3; LaP 15 Oct 63, 3

October 31, 1963**Montréal, Qué**

An apparent bomb found on the Victoria bridge during the evening caused a traffic tie-up while police disposed of it. The box was found to contain two bricks and an alarm clock.

Remarks: threat, hoax, no explosives involved

LaP 1 Nov 63, 3

February 13, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

Seven loose sticks of dynamite were found in a mailbox in the north-east end of the city. There was no wrapping, no fuse, and no detonator. Police downplayed the discovery, made by a mailman.

Remarks: insufficient information, threat only; perpetrator, motive unclear

VS 14 Feb 64, 10

February 15, 1964**Rouyn-Noranda, Qué**

Three young men, none of them connected with l'Armée de Libération du Québec (ALQ), were arrested and sentenced after the armoury of the 9th Field Squadron in Rouyn-Noranda was robbed of one light machine gun, four submachine guns, one rifle and ammunition at around 1:30 a.m. All of the weapons were recovered an hour later. They were inoperable because their breech-blocks had been removed as a security measure. The oldest was sentenced to three years, the other two were given suspended sentences.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation uncertain

Fournier, 1984: 54; MG 17 Feb 64, 3; MG 21 Feb 64, 1; LaP 17 Feb 64, 3; VS 15 Feb 64, 1

April 19, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb was planted near the military drill hall on Craig St.

Remarks: insufficient information

Fournier, 1984: 55

April 19, 1964**Sainte-Madeleine, Qué**

In the early hours of the morning a section of the Canadian National Railway (CNR) track near Saint-Madeleine was cut with a powerful portable saw, and rail traffic was delayed for a few hours. Fournier states that dynamite was used.

Remarks: insufficient information, tactic unclear

Fournier, 1984: 55; MG 20 Apr 64, 27

May 25, 1964**Saint-Lazare, Qué**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) unit cut the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) communication wires at Saint-Lazare, near Valleyfield.

Remarks: insufficient information, no primary source

Fournier, 1984: 61

June 14, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

Around 2:30 a.m. a "bomb" was found in a mailbox on Sherbrooke Street near downtown Montréal. The strange package contained two pieces of iron, a wire, a handful of earth, and an envelope containing dynamite sticks. There was also a paper on which the name "ALQ" was inscribed (Armée de Libération du Québec).

Remarks: threat only, device harmless

JM 15 Jun 64, 10

June 15, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

Around 10:20 p.m., Montréal police received a telephone warning that a bomb had been placed on the property of Montreal Paving, and would detonate at midnight. A search revealed no bomb.

Remarks: hoax

JM 16 Jun 64, 3

August 5, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

Around 10:55 a.m. police received a telephone call warning that a bomb had been placed in the toilet under the stands in Richelieu Park, near the main entrance to the racetrack. A bomb comprising two dynamite sticks connected to a timing device was discovered and dismantled. Some 10,000 people were watching the races at the time. At least three such attacks were made against the raceway or raceway personnel during 1964.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motivation unknown

JM 6 Aug 64, 2; JM 7 Aug 64, 2; MG 14 Oct 64, 28

August 6, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

Towards 10:00 a.m., 4 dynamite sticks and 4 detonators in excellent condition were found wrapped in brown paper in a garbage container on the side-walk at the intersection of Laval and Prince-Arthur in Montréal. The bomb was disassembled. The dynamite was not wired to the detonators.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motivation unknown

JM 7 Aug 64, 2

August 12, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

Two youths wearing grey uniforms and claiming the rebirth of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) tied up and threatened an elderly janitor and his wife in their apartment at 5 a.m. This appeared to be motivated by the janitor's eviction of a convicted FLQ member three days earlier. Two former penitentiary guards were arrested in connection with this incident.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unclear, possibly personal

MG 13 Aug 64, 7; MG 19 Aug 64, 3; MG 26 Aug 64, 3

September 24, 1964**Ottawa, Ont**

A bottle of animal blood was thrown to the floor of the House of Commons, splashing across the carpeting in front of a Conservative member. The blood was thrown by the leader of an organization called Underdog, reportedly in order to bring attention to the plight of a man who felt he hadn't been "adequately recognized" for his work as an RCMP undercover agent.

Remarks: vandalism; personal motivation, low-level violence

MG 19 May 66, 1

October 1, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

During the Thanksgiving weekend (10-12 October) a bomb was planted in the Pointe-aux-Trembles home of a track engineer at the Richelieu Raceway. The bomb, which was composed of two sticks of dynamite, did not explode, although the fuse was lit and had burned to the end. Twice previously in 1964 the police had found dynamite bombs at the raceway.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

MG 14 Oct 64, 28

November 2, 1964**Montréal, Qué**

Thefts of dynamite were reported on subway construction sites (some time in November).

Remarks: insufficient information, authorship and motive unclear

Fournier, 1984: 73

November 2, 1964**Caughnawaga, Qué**

Shortly after 6 p.m. one of four transmission towers of the English-language radio and TV station CFCF at Caughnawaga fell after one of the three sets of guy wires supporting it was snipped with bolt cutters. Its value was estimated at \$80,000. A piece of soapbox with the letters "FLQ" (Front de Libération du Québec) written on it by ballpoint pen was found near the fallen 400-foot tower. In the space of 10 months three such incidents occurred south of Montréal.

Remarks: low-level violence

MG 3 Nov 64, 17; JM 3 Nov 64, 1,3; Fournier, 1984: 73

January 1, 1965**Giffard, Qué**

Responsibility for an incident of arson at the L.G. Power Sawmill was claimed by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) in their publication "La Cognée" (some time in January).

Remarks: no primary source, insufficient information

Laurendeau, 1974: 216

April 30, 1965**Montréal, Qué**

At about 9:30 a.m. a bomb exploded at the new Place Victoria building, causing no injuries and only slight damage. The gasoline time-bomb was embedded in the ceiling of an unfinished bank branch in the building.

Remarks: insufficient information, incident possibly labour-related

Fournier, 1984: 80; GM 3 May 65, 10; MS 30 Apr 65, 3

May 24, 1965**Québec, Qué**

Vandals defaced three Québec City monuments with green and white paint. Two of the monuments- the Wolfe statue and the Boer War memorial- had been the targets of earlier attacks by nationalists. The third monument, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had not previously been attacked.

Remarks: vandalism

MG 25 May 65, 1

May 24, 1965**Montréal, Qué**

A suspicious-looking parcel was found in Lafontaine Park after a separatist rally. A police explosives officer dismantled the package, which was found to contain a Red Ensign and a container of lighter fluid.

Remarks: insufficient information, threat, hoax, probably protest-related

MG 25 May 65, 2

May 24, 1965**Montréal, Qué**

A suspicious looking package was noticed by employees at the Canada Post main office located at the intersection of Windsor and St. James streets. The package, located on the fourth floor, contained two sticks of dynamite and a timing device, but no detonator, and was defused by police. This incident occurred a day before 4,000 postal workers began an illegal strike.

Remarks: threat, no detonator

MG 25 May 65, 1, 2; JM 25 May 65, 1, 2

May 26, 1965**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb exploded on a construction site at Expo 67 on Ile Sainte-Hélène, blowing up a bulldozer and causing \$25,000 damage. The attack was said to be related to a labour dispute.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear

Fournier, 1984: 81; MG 26 May 65, 1

June , 1965**Qué**

Two Canadian National Railway (CNR) freight trains were derailed, one of them coming from New Brunswick, and the other from Ontario. A third CNR train was attacked with a Molotov cocktail. In claiming responsibility in their publication "La Cognée", the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) said the attacks were to protest the import from abroad of products Québec could produce itself. (sometime in early June)

Remarks: insufficient information, no primary source, no exact date

Laurendeau, 1974: 216; Morf, 1970: 73

July 1, 1965**Sherbrooke, Qué**

Sherbrooke's English-language radio station was the target of sabotage in the early morning. A transmission tower was toppled by cutting its guy-wires, and the initials "FLQ" (Front de Libération du Québec) were painted on a number of ground shacks.

Damage to the tower was estimated at \$5,000. Similar incidents occurred on 2 November 1964 and 24 August 1965.

Remarks: low-level violence

MG 25 Aug 65, 3; MG 3 Jul 65, 3; JM 3 Jul 65, 4; JM 25 Aug 65, 4; Fournier, 1984: 81

July 5, 1965**Newfoundland**

An Air Canada jet en route from St. John to Halifax was forced to make an unscheduled stop in Sydney, Nova Scotia after an anonymous caller reported that a bomb had been placed aboard the plane. The plane was searched but no bomb was found, and the flight continued without incident.

Remarks: hoax

JM 6 Jul 65, 10

July 8, 1965**BC**

A Canadian Pacific Airlines DC6B, flying from Vancouver, British Columbia to White Horse, N.W.T., crashed when an explosive device detonated within the fuselage, separating the tail section over northern B.C. None of the 52 persons aboard survived. One of the passengers had reportedly purchased a large flight insurance policy shortly before boarding.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unclear

Mickolus, 1980: 66; JM 9 Jul 65, 1; JM 10 Jul 65, 10; JM 24 Jul 65, 10; JM 25 May 66, 1; MG 26 Jul 65, 7

July 15, 1965**La Macaza, Qué**

A Québec Provincial Police officer was kidnapped by "seven heavily armed suspect separatists" near the military base of La Macaza. He was part of a detachment of provincial police which had been sent to investigate a citizen's report that armed men were camped in the forest. The officer managed to escape after 48 hours. After a four-day police search of the woods, a gun battle with police ensued, and one of the kidnappers was wounded by a bullet in the back of the neck. All were captured. The group had in its possession a communiqué announcing a large-scale but unidentified operation. The group was well-armed and had in its possession over 200 detailed military maps as well as a complete medical kit. The unit was made up of two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cells, one from Montréal and one from Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean. Police suspected that the FLQ had intended to blow up the base, which housed controversial U.S. nuclear missiles. Six men received sentences ranging from six months to four years; the seventh received a suspended sentence.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy

MG 17 Jul 65, 1; MG 19 Jul 65, 1; Fournier, 1984: 82,83; Laurendeau, 1974: 217

July 18, 1965**BC**

Fires were set at a residence while the owner was at Church, at around 11 a.m. Five sheds were destroyed and heavy smoke damage was caused to the house.

Remarks: insufficient information

Ross/Cran; VS 19 Jul 65, 8

August 24, 1965**Sherbrooke, Qué**

The transmission tower of Sherbrooke's English-language radio station, CKTS, was the target of sabotage. The tower was toppled by cutting three guy-wires. However, the station quickly resumed operation. Early in the morning of 1 July, Dominion Day, another transmission tower had been leveled in the same manner. In that case, the saboteurs left the initials "FLQ" painted on ground shacks surrounding the tower; no such autograph was found in this case.

Remarks: low-level violence

MG 25 Aug 65, 3; JM 25 Aug 65, 4

October 25, 1965**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb exploded late at night on the rear balcony of a home on Catherine St. East. An investigation revealed that the bomb was "crude" and "home-made", and had been placed on the balcony by two men.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrators, motive unclear

MG 25 Oct 65, 7

October 30, 1965**Québec, Qué**

Sometime in the evening a bomb was discovered near the main door of the drill hall on Grande Allée St. after police received an anonymous call. Police found a package wrapped in brown paper. It contained four sticks of dynamite, a clock, and a dry cell, but no detonator. This was one of three bombs placed in various parts of the city during the weekend, leading police to the conclusion that it was a publicity stunt. According to a police spokesman, some of the bombs carried the letters "FLQ" (Front de Libération du Québec).

Remarks: threat, no detonator

MG 2 Nov 65, 3; QCT 2 Nov 65, 1

October 31, 1965**Québec, Qué**

After an anonymous call to Canadian Pacific Railway (CP) security personnel a bomb was found in a locker in Québec's Gare du Palais railway station in the afternoon. It comprised four sticks of dynamite, a clock, and a dry cell, but no detonator.

Remarks: threat, no detonator

MG 2 Nov 65, 3

October 31, 1965**Québec, Qué**

At 10:30 p.m. an anonymous telephone caller told police, "Québec's city hall will be blown up". A bomb was found on a parking lot near city hall; it contained four sticks of dynamite, a clock, and a dry cell, but no detonator.

Remarks: threat, no detonator

MG 2 Nov 65, 3; QCT 2 Nov 65, 1

November 1, 1965**Québec, Qué**

Québec police received an anonymous call shortly after 9:30 a.m. warning that a powerful bomb had been planted at the Lieutenant-Governor's official residence, in a narrow lane used by his car when he attended mass. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

JM 2 Nov 65, 10; MG 2 Nov 65, 3

November 4, 1965**Québec, Qué**

Police received a series of bomb warnings, all of which proved false. Among the reported locations were two schools, a park, and a restaurant. (about 4 November)

Remarks: hoax, insufficient information, no exact date

JM 5 Nov 65, 10

January 14, 1966**Montréal, Qué**

Following a telephone warning, St. Vincent school was evacuated while police searched for a bomb. After an hour's search no bomb was found.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator and motive unknown

JM 15 Jan 66, 3

January 25, 1966**Fredericton, NB**

The Attorney General of New Brunswick informed the legislature that over a period of several weeks a series of increasingly violent letters and telephone calls had been received, threatening the premier of New Brunswick with death. The threats came from Fredericton.

Remarks: threat/hoax

JM 26 Jan 66, 10

January 27, 1966**Montréal, Qué**

At 5:20 p.m. an anonymous telephone caller warned the Montréal police that the Victoria Bridge would be blown up, and that a bomb wrapped in newspaper would explode at 6:20 p.m. The bridge was closed for three hours, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

JM 28 Jan 66, 3

February 3, 1966**Ottawa, Ont**

A Creditiste Member of Parliament was abducted by three students as he left the House of Commons in what appeared to be a prank. He was taken to a room and held for three hours until he was taken to the crowning of the carnival queen at the University of Ottawa and released. Although he did not take the incident seriously, upon his release he attacked security measures on Parliament Hill, and proposed that the RCMP security patrols on the Commons grounds be doubled.

Remarks: prank

MG 3 Feb 66, 4

February 20, 1966**Québec, Qué**

Shortly before midnight a fire began at the residence of the lieutenant-governor which claimed his life and severely injured his wife and daughter. His daughter claimed that a series of unexplained explosions in the front hallway of the manor caused the blaze.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear

JM 21 Feb 66, 3; JM 22 Feb 66, 9

February 24, 1966**Ottawa, Ont**

A radio station was told by an anonymous caller that a bomb was timed to go off at 8:15 a.m. in the Senate area of the Parliament Buildings. The area was closed for a police search but no bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

MG 25 Feb 66, 1

May 15, 1966**Montréal, Qué**

Two consecutive bomb warnings interrupted a speech by Adrien Arcand, a long-time fascist leader. After the first call at 8:45 p.m. the meeting room was evacuated, but no bomb was found. No evacuation was carried out after the second call was received.

Remarks: hoax

JM 16 May 66, 3

May 18, 1966**Ottawa, Ont**

The premature explosion of a bomb in a House of Commons washroom at about 2:55 p.m. killed the would-be bomber. The victim, a resident of Toronto, wanted to make a speech before the Commons demanding that Members of Parliament pay less attention to partisan interests and more to those of ordinary working people, and was refused permission, as a result of which he apparently planned to throw the bomb from the gallery into the chamber. A search of his Toronto room produced 6 more dynamite sticks, 2 crude bombs, and several notebooks accusing parliamentarians of being rich and greedy. He had apparently calculated that he had 2.5 minutes between lighting the fuse and the bomb's detonation during which to escape.

Remarks: individual act, motivation possibly personal

Morf, 1970: 85; Torrance, 1986: 40; OC 29 Apr 89, H1; JM 19 May 66, 3; JM 20 May 66, 2; MG 19 May 66, 1,2

May 18, 1966**Chicoutimi, Qué**

An anonymous call warned police that a bomb had been placed in the hall where the Justice Minister was about to make a campaign speech. Police evacuated the hall, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

MG 19 May 66, 7

June 28, 1966**Québec, Qué**

At 10:00 a.m. Québec municipal police received an anonymous call warning that a bomb had been hidden in the Palais de Justice building and would explode at any minute. One hundred employees were evacuated for an hour. No bomb was discovered.

Remarks: hoax

JM 29 Jun 66, 5

July 19, 1966**Magog, Qué**

A woman made an anonymous phone call to police warning that a 600,000 gallon oil storage tank at the strikebound Dominion Textiles plant in Magog would be blown up. No bomb was found, and a police guard was posted. The threat came only 36 hours after bombs exploded on 17 July at the residences of two Dominion Textiles supervisory employees. On 14 July a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) member was killed while attempting to place a bomb at the Dominion Textiles Saint-Henri plant.

Remarks: hoax

MG 20 July 66, 3

August 22, 1966**Montréal, Qué**

An armed holdup at the Jean Talon theatre was carried out by three Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) activists.

Remarks: information insufficiently detailed

Fournier, 1984: 102; Morf, 1970: 86; JM 19 Sep 66, 5; JM 21 Sep 66, 3; JM 24 Sep 66, 4; MG 19 Sep 66, 3; MG 20 Sep 66, 3; MG 21 Sep 66, 3; MG 24 Sep 66, 3; MG 28 Oct 66, 5; MG 5 Oct 68, 5; MG 5 Nov 68, 19

September 18, 1966**Montréal, Qué**

Some time in the afternoon, a bomb consisting of 40 sticks of dynamite was discovered by three City of Montréal maintenance employees, in a field at the south end of 89th Ave. The bomb was made of two boxes of dynamite sticks, a battery, an alarm clock, detonator caps and two bottles of gas tied together with tape. Montréal Police believed the bomb was left by "terrorists" as they fled the city.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy

MG 19 Sep 66, 3

September 20, 1966**Montréal, Qué**

In the early afternoon an anonymous caller warned Jean-Jacques Olier school in Verdun that a bomb would explode between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. No bomb was found in subsequent searches of the school.

Remarks: hoax

JM 21 Sep 66, 7

September 27, 1966**Montréal, Qué**

Logan School received a telephone bomb threat at about 2:40 p.m., but a police search found no bomb.

Remarks: hoax

JM 28 Sep 66, 7

October 25, 1966**Montréal, Qué**

At 10:05 p.m. the newspaper "Montréal-Matin" received an anonymous call that a bomb placed in the entrance of the newspaper's offices would explode in 17 minutes. Police found a brief case in which a "bomb" was placed. When dismantled, the bomb was found to consist of an alarm clock, a watch dial, and some wires.

Remarks: insufficient information, threat only; device inoperative; motive unclear

JM 26 Oct 66, 2

October 27, 1966**Montréal, Qué**

About 10:30 p.m., radio station CKGM received a telephone call from the "Anti-FLQ" threatening to attack the Université de Montréal, described as a "nest of separatists"; university authorities would be given 48 hours notice.

Remarks: hoax

JM 28 Oct 66, 3

November 29, 1966**Montréal, Qué**

At 8:30 p.m. an anonymous caller warned police that a bomb had been placed near the wire fence surrounding a transformer at the strikebound Iroquois Glass Co. in south shore Candiac; he stated that the bomb would explode in a few minutes. Police found a package which army experts blew up in a nearby field. It subsequently appeared that the package contained a clock, but no dynamite. The plant had been shut down since 22 October, when 460 workers walked off their jobs in support of higher wages.

Remarks: threat, no means of detonation

MG 30 Nov 66, 4; JM 30 Nov 66, 3; JM 2 Dec 66, 7

January 24, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

Two juvenile members of a self-syled Nazi group were charged with plotting to manufacture a bomb that exploded in the east-end Paul Sauvé Arena. The bomb was thrown into the entrance way of the arena during a dance, to attract attention to their "Nazi" group. A small amount of gun-powder and a box of wooden matches was used to form the bomb. No damage whatsoever was caused by the device. A third juvenile was also involved in the incident. A judge claimed that the youths wanted to resurrect the Nazi party without even knowing what a Nazi was, and that their object was to "get talked about".

Remarks: insufficient information, low-level violence, personal motivation

MG 23 Feb 67, 3; MG 1 Mar 67, 23; MG 3 Mar 67, 3; MS 1 Mar 67, 6

February 3, 1967**Calgary, Alta**

A time bomb left in a brown leather satchel on a transit bus tore through the Calgary Transit System property room in the early hours of the morning. No one was injured in the blast which caused between \$2,000 and \$3,000 damage. The explosion ripped out the walls of the nine-foot square property room, showering the area with gloves, rubber boots and plaster. Debris was scattered about 40 feet from the blast centre.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear

MG 4 Feb 67, 5

February 12, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

Consistent with other incidents attributed to separatist groups, a mailbox was bombed in the middle of the night.

Remarks: no primary source, insufficient information

Fournier, 1984: 111

April 8, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

During the early morning, a rocket from a 3.5 inch rocket-launcher ("bazooka") was discovered in the backyard of an apartment building near the site of the Cuban Pavilion at Expo 67. The rocket was not connected to a detonating device and could have exploded only on impact; it was the same type as the one which exploded at the Cuban embassy in Ottawa on 22 September 1966. The markings on the tube were similar to those found on the bomb which exploded at Fraser brothers in Montréal on 11 March 1967. The rocket was encased in a 3 foot long metal tube and bore the slogan "Washington No, Moscow No, Cuba Yes" A witness saw two men drive up and deposit the suitcase which contained the rocket. Cuban nationalists in the U.S. claimed responsibility and promised action against the participation of Cuba at Expo. A magnesium flare was subsequently found near the Cuban pavilion.

Remarks: threat, no means of detonation

MG 10 Apr 67, 1; MG 20 Jul 67, 2; MG 26 Sep 67, 8

July 27, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

At 11:40 a.m. an anonymous telephone caller, identifying himself as a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) member, told police that bombs had been planted at city hall in south shore Greenfield Park and in local mailboxes. Police came across an Expo 1967 flight bag in the vestibule of the city hall building. An improvised bomb inside it was exploded in a nearby park by a Canadian Army specialist. He thought that it probably could not have exploded, and noted that it did not add much, if anything, to the force of the plastic charge he used. Nothing was found in the mailboxes.

Remarks: insufficient information, possibly threat, unclear whether device capable of explosion

Fournier, 1984: 113; MG 28 Jul 67, 3

September 12, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

Two days after Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale (RIN) demonstrations in support of a French school in Pierrefonds on the West Island, two bombs were defused at MacDonald High School, located in another West Island community.

Remarks: insufficient information, no primary source

Fournier, 1984: 113

September 19, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

Shortly after 7:00 p.m. a bomb wrapped in a brown paper sack, and placed in an Expo 67 flight bag, was discovered under a Centennial caravan in south shore Greenfield Park. The bomb consisted of a battery and an empty propane gas cylinder taped to an alarm clock. The device was removed from the area and exploded with a plastic charge. The Centennial caravan promoted Canada's 100th birthday. This was the second incident of its kind in Greenfield Park in two months.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator unknown, threat, device lacked serious explosive capacity

MG 20 Sep 67, 21

September 24, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

A 3.5 inch "bazooka" rocket, attached to a clock and a battery, was found in the bushes near "Africa Place" on the Expo 67 grounds minutes before United Nations Secretary General U Thant arrived at the scene. It was defused six minutes before the time it was set to explode. The rocket was similar to one found near Cuba's Expo pavilion on 8 April 1967 (anti-Castro Cuban groups often used rocket propelled grenades). U Thant's visit to Expo was cancelled. At 8:30 a.m. an Expo security guard found a note written on toilet paper, in the west wing of Habitat 67 where U Thant was resting, warning that a bomb was set to go off one hour later. The warning proved to be a hoax.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator unknown, motive uncertain

MG 25 Sep 67, 1; MG 26 Sep 67, 8

October 12, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

Two men were arrested while boarding an Expo train at Place d'Accueil. One of them was carrying a paper-wrapped parcel containing 14 sticks of dynamite, 100 non-electrical detonators, five electrical detonators, a battery, and some wire.

Remarks: insufficient information, non-activated conspiracy, perpetrator, motive unknown

MG 14 Oct 67, 3; MG 21 Oct 67, 6

October 16, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

A Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded during a strike at the Seven-Up bottling plant in Ville Mont-Royal. The labour conflict at the plant lasted 13 months, and was one the most violent in the history of Québec unionism. This attack was the handiwork of a new FLQ cell that tended to choose labour-related targets (another, and still more active labour-related cell began operations in May 1968).

Remarks: no primary source, insufficient information

Fournier, 1984: 118

October 16, 1967**Montréal, Qué**

In the residential area of Rosemere, a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) bomb exploded against the wall of the home of the manager of the Seven-Up bottling plant located in Ville Mont-Royal; the firm was in the middle of an extended labour dispute that had been marked by violence. The bomb was planted by a member of an FLQ cell. The date of the incident is uncertain, probably occurring between 16 October 1967 and July 1968.

Remarks: no primary source, insufficient information

Fournier, 1984: 119

March 29, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

Pedestrians observed two youths drive up to the municipal pound on Papineau Avenue and, after walking back and forth for about a half hour, throw a couple of Molotov cocktails against the wall of an office at the pound shortly before midnight. Neither exploded inside, and damage was limited to a few broken windows and some burned woodwork.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrators, motive unclear

MS 30 Mar 68, 3

April 13, 1968**Ottawa, Ont**

Two time bombs, believed planted by Croatian exiles, exploded in the Yugoslavian Embassy in Ottawa.

Remarks: insufficient information

Kellett, A-1; Mickolus, 1980: 87

April 17, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

A French-language newspaper and radio reporter's car was hit by a fire bomb outside the offices of Montréal-Matin. The reporter had just left the vehicle when the bomb, composed of a lead pipe stuffed with gasoline-soaked cotton, was hurled through the rear window, causing extensive damage.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motivation unknown

MG 18 Apr 68, 3

June 14, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

A self-proclaimed separatist was arrested six weeks after escaping police custody. Police found a revolver in his possession which he claimed at his trial was to be used in an assassination attempt against Prime Minister Trudeau during the 24 June St. Jean Baptiste parade. He was sentenced to five years for escaping police custody and an additional five years for illegal possession of a firearm.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy

MG 26 Jun 68, 13

September 11, 1968**Saint John, NB**

An Air Canada plane was hijacked, shortly after it took off from Saint John with 18 passengers and a crew of four on board. The aircraft was on a direct flight from Saint John to Toronto, but was diverted to Montréal. The hijacker, who was armed with a pistol, claimed to be a member of a "Black Power" organization in the U.S.A. He said he was being chased by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and wanted to go to Cuba. The perpetrator forced the Canadian authorities to contact the Cuban Consulate in Montréal to ensure safe asylum in Cuba. The message was relayed but Cuban officials refused to make any guarantees. The hijacker surrendered after receiving an offer of asylum. The hijacker was sent to prison for six years and was later extradited to the United States. This was the first Canadian hijacking.

Remarks: personal motivation (asylum)

MG 12 Sep 68, 1,2; MG 4 Oct 68, 3; MG 11 Oct 68, 3; MG 18 Oct 68, 33; MG 11 Dec 68, 1; Mickolus, 1980: 67; Bergeron

September 19, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb exploded at a Société des alcools du Québec (SAQ) government-owned liquor store at the corner of St. Denis and Jarry streets. No damage was caused. Police found Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) signs painted on the walls of the store. Fournier places this incident on 20 September.

Remarks: insufficient information

Fournier, 1984: 135; MS 24 Sept 68, 3

September 23, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

An incendiary-type bomb, consisting of a clock, a battery, matchheads, and a jar of gasoline, was found behind the Black Watch armoury on Bleury St. The bomb was believed to have been planted on either the 20 or 21 September, and had failed to explode. A watchman at the armoury reported finding broken windows during his regular rounds on the weekend. The bomb was apparently thrown at the windows in an attempt to place it inside the armoury but smashed into the protective bars and fell outside. The armoury had also been the target of a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) attack in 1963. The bomb was described as "very similar" to one planted behind a liquor store on St. Denis street on 8 September. An explosives expert said it was unlikely the bomb could have exploded.

Remarks: threat

Fournier, 1984: 135; Morf, 1970: 131; MG 25 Sep 68, 37

October 16, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

An incendiary bomb tossed on the stairway carpet outside the Bonaventure Hotel exploded and caused little damage. The fire was spotted at 3:20 a.m. and was quickly extinguished.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear

MS 16 Oct 68, 3

October 16, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

A firebomb was thrown at an employee's car near the Lord Steel company plant in east-end Montréal. No one was injured but the car was badly damaged. Plant workers had been on strike since 23 August.

Remarks: insufficient information

Ross; Fournier, 1984: 140; MG 17 Oct 68, 41

November 4, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

A Murray Hill bus moving along Décarie Boulevard was bombed. No one was injured, but the roof of the vehicle was burned out. The incident followed a demonstration a week earlier by Montréal taxi drivers who were protesting Murray Hill's monopoly on transporting passengers from Montréal International Airport to suburban Montréal.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive uncertain

MS 12 Nov 68, 3

November 25, 1968**Windsor, Qué**

A policeman extinguished an ignited fuse he discovered in barrels of oil outside the strike-bound Domtar plant. Earlier in the month about 150 strikers, some armed with rifles, had occupied the plant, reportedly causing some \$100,000 damage.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator unknown

MG 26 Nov 68, 14

November 27, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

A time bomb set to go off at midnight at the Trans Island Motors Company was dismantled. The bomb, consisting of four sticks of dynamite, a clock and a detonator, had been placed under a Montréal police car parked in a lot near the servicing garage. The bomb was discovered by a garage worker who had just moved the police car to another location on the lot. Four juveniles were later charged with this offence, and it appears this and other bombings by them were done for "kicks".

Remarks: motivation non-political

Fournier, 1984: 140-41; Morf, 1970: 134-35; MG 28 Nov 68, 1; MG 9 Jan 69, 3; MG 10 Jan 69; JM 28 Nov 68, 3

December 10, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

An incendiary bomb was thrown through a window of l'Ecole Secondaire Le Plateau. The school is located on Calixa-Lavallée St., north of Sherbrooke St. The bomb caused minor damage.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motivation unknown

MG 12 Dec 68, 51

December 10, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

Shortly after 7:15 p.m., a soda bottle filled with gas and ignited with a rag was tossed through a ground floor display window of radio station CJMS.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

MG 12 Dec 68, 51

December 10, 1968**Ottawa, Ont**

Two plastic bags, containing four sticks of dynamite, wiring, and a number of detonators, were placed in a parking lot that faced the British High Commission at about 10:45 p.m. The material was not arranged in such a way as to be able to explode. A night watchman saw two or three men dump the bags near a wall and escape in a car with Québec license plates.

Remarks: threat, incapable of activation

Ross; OJ 11 Dec 68, 1; OC 11 Dec 68, 3; GM 12 Dec 68, 8; MG 11 Dec 68, 2

December 13, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

A telephone bomb warning received at 5:35 p.m. by the administration office of the Alexis Nihon Plaza led to the evacuation of thousands of shoppers from the shopping complex in the west end. The caller claimed the device would detonate at 7:01 p.m. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

MG 14 Dec 68, 3

December 16, 1968**Montréal, Qué**

After a telephone bomb warning, almost 6,000 employees were evacuated at 3:15 p.m. from the St. Laurent plant of Canadair. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

MG 17 Dec 68, 1

January 2, 1969**Ottawa, Ont**

Two buildings were evacuated after telephone bomb threats were received. A Simpson-Sears store in the Carlingwood mall was evacuated while police searched for a bomb, and government workers were evacuated from a downtown office building after another anonymous call. No bombs were found.

Remarks: hoax

MG 3 Jan 69, 1

January 6, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

During the evening a bomb consisting of 13 sticks of dynamite was placed near the intake valve of a 5,000-gallon oil reservoir at the Ecole secondaire St. Luc, in west end Montréal. At the time about 400 adults were taking night courses. Only one stick went off, and damage was correspondingly slight. The culprits were four boys aged 13 to 16, who were dissatisfied with the school and wanted to protest. They were getting ready for a second try when they were arrested. After the arrests, police searches turned up batteries, wiring, detonators, and 17 sticks of dynamite at the home of the boys and in a grotto behind St. Joseph's Oratory. The youths had learned how to fabricate bombs from an article in a Québec weekly paper.

Remarks: personal motivation

Morf, 1970: 134, 135; MG 7 Jan 69, 1; MG 9 Jan 69, 3; MG 10 Jan 69

January 10, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

Eleven sticks of dynamite were found in a garbage can in front of the office of the Québec Federation of Labour, an organization that Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) tracts described as being led by "collaborators".

Remarks: no primary source

Morf, 1970: 135

January 16, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

A stick of dynamite was found by Canada Post personnel in a mail bag collected from a box in Montréal. The source of the dynamite and the motives behind placing it in the mail were undetermined, although the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) was very active at this time in Montréal.

Remarks: no primary source

Morf, 1970: 135

January 22, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

At 12:30 p.m. the St-Laurent police station received an anonymous phone call saying that two bombs were going to explode at the E.R. Squibb and Son Ltd. plant. Some 300 persons were evacuated and a police search located an 8-inch by 14-inch box secured with tape and marked in French "BOMBE - ATTENTION - MORT". The device, made up of two phosphorus flares wired to a battery and an alarm clock, was dismantled. It could not have exploded according to the policeman who dismantled it.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear; threat

MG 23 Jan 69, 3

February 21, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

The downtown Queen's Printer Book Shop, official distributor of federal government documents, received a bomb warning at 1 p.m. and was evacuated. The incident proved a hoax, but four days later the store was bombed by a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) member.

Remarks: hoax

MG 26 Feb 69, 1

February 26, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

An anonymous caller warned that a bomb would explode inside the central post office on Peel Street at 6:45 p.m. Some 450 employees were evacuated at 4 p.m. and only returned to work at 8 p.m. after a search failed to locate a bomb.

Remarks: hoax

MG 27 Feb 69, 1

March 17, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

An 18-year old telephoned a bomb threat to the head offices of Bell Telephone; the building was evacuated. In pleading guilty the man claimed the incident was a prank.

Remarks: hoax

MG 20 Mar 69, 36

March 18, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

While preparations for "Operation McGill Français" (28 March) were underway, police made a number of arrests. In retaliation, a group of students and taxi drivers attacked the McGill computer centre and several targets in Westmount with Molotov cocktails. (about 18 March)

Remarks: no primary source

Fournier, 1984: 154

March 28, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

Several buildings on the McGill University campus were evacuated for 3 hours after an anonymous bomb warning. No bomb was found. The incident occurred hours before the massive and violent "McGill Français" demonstration.

Remarks: hoax

MG 31 Mar 69, 17

March 28, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

During a major demonstration on Sherbrooke Street demanding the "francization" of McGill University, a small number of Molotov cocktails were thrown and a few fires set.

Remarks: demonstration-related violence

MG 29 Mar 69, 2

April 16, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

Shortly after a group striving to make McGill University a French-language institution threatened to disrupt exams, some 15 people threw a volley of bricks through the windows of McGill's French Canada Studies building. No one was injured.

Remarks: low-level vandalism

MG 17 Apr 69, 13

April 19, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

Two men were slightly injured when a Molotov cocktail was thrown through the window of a city bus in the early morning. The device, which consisted of a beer bottle filled with gasoline and stoppered with a flaming wick, did not explode. The police were unsure of the motive behind the attack.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

MG 21 Apr 69, 1

May 5, 1969**New York, USA**

Two Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) suspects wielding pistols hijacked a National Airlines flight, en route from New York to Miami, to Cuba.

Remarks: personal motivation (asylum)

Mickolus, 1980: 120; Facts on File, 19 Jan 79, 37, and 19 Jun 69, 394

May 16, 1969**Laval, Qué**

Shortly after midnight a private residence in Laval was bombed, causing minor property damage. The device was made up of about two sticks of dynamite and a clock and battery. It exploded at the back of the house, and broke windows in other area homes. Investigators believed the bomber planted the device at the wrong address.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive, target unknown

MG 17 May 69, 28

May 20, 1969**New Jersey, USA**

Two Cuban emigrés were arrested in New Jersey after they had planned and begun to implement a scheme to bomb the Cuban Consulate in Montréal.

Remarks: no primary source, non-activated conspiracy

Mickolus, 1980: 120

May 20, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

What looked like a bomb was found shortly after 8 p.m. in a mailbox in the Little Burgundy District. Police dismantled the device, which consisted of four condensers about three inches long attached with wires to a circuit panel; it was in a paper bag.

Remarks: threat, no explosives involved

MG 21 May 69, 1

June 19, 1969**Québec, Qué**

A bomb exploded in the parking lot of a motel in Sainte-Foy, where many of the delegates to a Union Nationale leadership convention were staying.

Remarks: no primary source, insufficient information

Morf, 1970: 144; Laurendeau, 1974: 220

June 20, 1969**Québec, Qué**

Two cars belonging to delegates attending the Union Nationale leadership convention were set on fire and badly damaged between 3 a.m. and 4:15 a.m. One was parked at a Sainte-Foy motel, the other on the downtown Terrasse Dufferin.

Remarks: motivation unclear

LeS 20 Jun 69, 1, 2

June 20, 1969**Québec, Qué**

As delegates and spectators at the Union nationale convention were preparing to leave the Coliseum at the end of the evening, a bomb threat was telephoned to police. The building was evacuated, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

LeS 21 Jun 69, 2

June 20, 1969**Québec, Qué**

Between 3 a.m. and 4:15 a.m. a Molotov cocktail was thrown through an open window in the foyer of the Chateau Frontenac Hotel. The device landed on a sofa, destroying it and burning a man who was sleeping on it. This incident occurred during a Union Nationale leadership convention during which there was a massive common front (nationalists, unionists, students) demonstration, which produced violent confrontations with the police. At the same time, a construction strike was generating considerable violence in Québec City and elsewhere in the province.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unknown, possibly labour-related

Morf, 1970:144; Laurendeau, 1974: 220; LeS 20 Jun 69, 1, 2

July 8, 1969**Québec, Qué**

A bomb exploded shortly before midnight in a car in Cap-Rouge. Morf characterized this incident as an "obvious mistake". There were no injuries.

Remarks: insufficient information, motive, responsibility unknown

Laurendeau, 1974: 220; Morf, 1970: 145; MG 9 Jul 69, 1

July 9, 1969**Québec, Qué**

A bomb exploded at 1:30 a.m. at a Québec City construction site causing \$10,000 damage but no injuries. The owner had publicly criticized the construction workers' strike.

Remarks: insufficient information, apparently labour-related

Laurendeau, 1974: 220; Morf, 1970: 145; MG 9 Jul, 1

July 14, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb exploded in the offices of the Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux (the union executive was opposed to the construction strike then underway). According to Morf the offices were destroyed. As a result of a series of raids, police concluded that two different terrorist groups were responsible for this incident and one on 14 August directed against the Industrial Acceptance Corporation.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unclear

Laurendeau, 1974: 220; Morf, 1970: 144; MG 5 Sep 69, 14

August 1, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb was planted at the provincial Ministry of Labour office on Place d'Youville, its third bomb attack in less than a year (some time around 1-9 August).

Remarks: no primary source

Fournier, 1984: 161

September 11, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

Army bomb experts were called upon to examine a suspected dynamite time-bomb found, after an anonymous call, near the Boucherville home of the head of the recently formed Quebec Canadian Party, an anti-separatist organization. The device consisted of wires and two sticks of dynamite in a cardboard box; there was no clock or detonator.

Remarks: threat, no means of activation

MG 12 Sep 69, 3

September 18, 1969**Toronto, Ont**

An early morning explosion, probably caused by the detonation of a stick of dynamite, shattered glass and tore a hole in the ground near a greenhouse 40 yards from the legislative building. Police thought the incident was a prank.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unclear, probably non-political

MG 18 Sep 69, 1

September 19, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

A Molotov cocktail, consisting of a beer bottle filled with gas, was thrown through the window of a north end post office. The firebomb bounced off a counter and burned itself out on the floor, causing little damage and no injuries. There was considerable unrest in Montréal at the time, with a language dispute in Saint-Léonard and Montréal police and firemen threatening an illegal strike.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

MG 20 Sep 69, 7

November 15, 1969**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb was placed in the home of the deputy mayor of St-Michel during the same week as the Loyola bombing (mid-November).

Remarks: no primary source, insufficient information

Winters, 1980: 79

April 23, 1970**Detroit, USA**

A man attempted to hijack a flight en route from Detroit, Michigan to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The crew stalled as passengers disembarked; passengers phoned the Michigan State Police, who arrived to disarm the offender. The would-be hijacker was later committed to psychiatric care.

Remarks: personal motivation, outside Canada

Mickolus, 1980: 215; Bergeron

May 5, 1970**Montréal, Qué**

In the midst of a protracted labour conflict between Canada Post and its mail handlers, a Molotov cocktail was hurled by an unknown assailant at a postal delivery truck, slightly damaging the vehicle and its contents. The next day, striking workers slashed the tires of 19 postal trucks and a newly hired driver had his house firebombed.

Remarks: labour-related

MG 7 May 70, 1

June 13, 1970**Montréal, Qué**

A "bomb" was planted at the armoury of Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal. The bomb consisted of four sticks of wood, wires and an alarm clock.

Remarks: threat

Fournier, 1984: 196; LaP 15 Jun 70, 3

June 22, 1970**Provost, Qué**

Acting on an anonymous tip, police raided a cottage at Provost, near Saint-Jérôme, and arrested six Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) suspects. Police found more than \$28,000 in addition to plans to kidnap the U.S. Consul in Montréal, and 250 copies of the FLQ manifesto.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy

Fournier, 1984: 196-198; Mickolus, 1980: 189, 190; MG 4 Oct 80, 24

September 4, 1970**Vancouver, BC**

A staff member found a paper bag, containing several sticks of dynamite and a fuse, but no timer, in a brown paper bag on the top floor of the administration building at the University of British Columbia (UBC). The building was evacuated for two hours. Three bombs exploded on the campus within a four-week period early in 1970 (in the mathematics building, Brock Hall, and the office of a geography professor).

Remarks: perpetrator, motive unknown

VP 5 Sep 70, 1

September 10, 1970**Toronto, Ont**

The departure of a BOAC flight from Toronto to London, England, was delayed as a result of a telephone call that the plane would be hijacked. The caller did not make his motivation known.

Remarks: motivation unclear, hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 215

September 11, 1970**Toronto, Ont**

A threat to hijack a Wardair jet, scheduled to fly from Toronto to London, resulted in the RCMP and local police searching all passengers.

Remarks: hoax, motive unclear

Mickolus, 1980: 216; Bergeron

September 15, 1970**Montréal, Qué**

A message threatening sabotage, and demanding a ransom, was left at an Air Canada ticket office in Montréal. No bomb was found, but flights were delayed. Eight persons were held in connection with this incident.

Remarks: hoax, non-political motivation

Mickolus, 1980: 217; Bergeron

September 17, 1970**Toronto, Ont**

An Air Canada clerk in Toronto received a warning that a bomb had been placed on an Air Canada plane. No bomb was found, but passengers were forced to disembark.

Remarks: hoax, motive unclear

Mickolus, 1980: 217; Bergeron

November 26, 1970**Montréal, Qué**

An anonymous call received by Montréal police warned that a bomb had been placed at the main offices of the United States Consulate-General. No bomb was found, and the incident was considered a hoax.

Remarks: hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 233

November 27, 1970**Krestova, BC**

Five women, armed with bottles of coal oil and gasoline, went to a Doukhobor house in Krestova and told the owner that they were going to burn the house down. This was to be done as a gesture of support for six women then in jail for burning down the Grand Forks home of the Orthodox Doukhobor leader: "if one leader's house burned, the other's should burn too."

Remarks: threat

VS 30 Nov 70, 2

November 28, 1970**Toronto, Ont**

At 8:20 a.m. a smoke bomb was thrown into a stairwell of the Canadian Broadcasting Company's (CBC) television production centre in Toronto. It was crudely made from a thermos bottle, and was quickly doused by a stage hand. The attack was linked with another incident which occurred the same day (see International Events, 28 November 1970). A note full of revolutionary rhetoric was left at the Globe and Mail offices at about 4:10 p.m., it denounced the CBC as "the mouthpiece of the fascist Canadian ruling class."

Remarks: low-level incident

GM 30 Nov 70, 1-2

December 15, 1970**Montréal, Qué**

An Eastern Airlines flight, en route Montréal to New York City, was recalled in-flight as a result of a bomb threat. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax, motive unclear

Mickolus, 1980: 237

February 25, 1971**San Francisco, USA**

A man hijacked a flight en route from San Francisco to Seattle, requesting to be flown to Canada; on arrival in Vancouver, he threatened to blow up the plane. He was trying to avoid compulsory military service in the United States, and was subsequently deported to America after surrendering the plane in Vancouver.

Remarks: personal motivation

Mickolus, 1980: 249; Facts on File, Feb-Mar 71, 156; Bergeron

March , 1971**Saint-Hyacinthe, Qué**

A cell of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) "attacked" Canadian National Railway (CNR) installations at Saint-Hyacinthe. Fournier calls this a "pseudo-cell", perhaps because it was infiltrated by the police. (sometime in March).

Remarks: no primary source

Fournier, 1984: 291

March 3, 1971**Toronto, Ont**

At 1:25 a.m. a brick was thrown through a window of the Toronto home of the chairman of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, followed by a smoke bomb. This bomb, and one used in a simultaneous attack elsewhere, were stolen from the Canadian Forces. Telephone calls to Toronto radio stations and newspapers claimed that the bombs were a protest against policies of the federal government "over its actions in connection with French Canadians;" at least one of the calls was made using a tape recorder. The bombs caused less than \$2,000 damage in the two homes.

Remarks: low-level violence

GM 4 Mar 71, 39

March 3, 1971**Toronto, Ont**

At 1:32 a.m. a smoke bomb was thrown through a window of the Toronto home of a Loblaws executive who was chairman of a dinner held on the evening of 3 March for the Prime Minister. This incident was linked with the previous attack against the chairman of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, and was intended as a protest against federal government policies.

Remarks: low-level violence

GM 4 Mar 71, 39

April 3, 1971**Dauphin, Man**

Three youths wanting to go to Yorkton, Saskatchewan, used sharpened toothbrushes to hijack a Midwest Airlines flight en route Dauphin-Winnipeg. They were taken into custody in Winnipeg.

Note: Bergeron places this incident on April 14.

Remarks: no primary source, personal motivation

Mickolus, 1980: 258; Bergeron

May 6, 1971**Agassiz, BC**

An explosion at about 4:00 a.m. damaged a BC Hydro transmission tower near Agassiz. The line carried by the tower fell into the Fraser River.

Remarks: perpetrator, motive unclear

VS 7 May 71, 1

May 26, 1971**Montréal, Qué**

A number of youths tried to disrupt a performance by a Soviet touring company at Place des Arts. Two smoke bombs were set off, leaflets criticizing the treatment of Jews in the USSR were dropped, mice turned loose, and a horn blown, but the performance continued. The Jewish Defence League disassociated itself from the demonstration, although it applauded its occurrence.

Remarks: protest, low-level violence

MG 27 May 71, 3

July 20, 1971**Toronto, Ont**

A bomb threat was made against an Air Canada jet en route Toronto-Vancouver. The plane was diverted to Milwaukee, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 272; Bergeron

July 28, 1971**Montréal, Qué**

An anonymous caller threatened that an Air Canada jet travelling from Montréal to Miami would have difficulties if a ransom was not paid. The plane landed in Raleigh, North Carolina, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: non-political motivation

Mickolus, 1980: 273; Bergeron

August 2, 1971**Montréal, Qué**

An anonymous caller warned of a bomb on a BOAC flight between Montréal and London, and demanded \$250,000. The plane was diverted to Denver, where a search revealed no bomb, and then returned to Montréal.

Remarks: hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 274; Bergeron

August 3, 1971**Arvida, Qué**

A bomb caused more than \$35,000 damage to the Steinberg food store at Arvida, in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region. The bomb consisted of between seven and ten sticks of dynamite. A communiqué from a Front de Libération du Québec cell claimed responsibility for the act, which was intended as a show of support by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) to the striking employees. Fournier calls this a "pseudo-cell" and suggests the incident was a purely local one.

Remarks: despite claim of FLQ responsibility, possibly a labour-related incident

Fournier, 1984: 298; Keable, 1981: 67,104,105; MG 4 Aug 71, 35

September 8, 1971**Vancouver, BC**

An anonymous caller warned of a bomb on a Canadian Pacific Air flight, and demanded \$20,000 to specify which one. No bomb was found, and a man was later arrested in Vancouver when trying to collect the ransom.

Remarks: hoax, non-political motivation

Mickolus, 1980: 277; Bergeron

September 10, 1971**La Tuque, Qué**

A bomb detonated as it was being dismantled by armed forces bomb disposal officers. The bomb was discovered at about 2:00 p.m. between the town manager's house and his neighbour's. About \$500 damage was caused to the latter, and windows were shattered and plaster dislodged in nearby residences. No one was injured.

Remarks: perpetrator and motive unknown

MG 13 Sep 71, 3

October 17, 1971**Ottawa, Ont**

The rear window of a Soviet embassy vehicle was smashed by a rock during the night of 17-18 October.

Remarks: minor vandalism, perpetrator, motive unknown

OC 18 Oct 71, 3

October 18, 1971**Vancouver, BC**

A convicted slayer hijacked a flight en route from Anchorage to Bethel, Alaska, and demanded that the pilot fly to Cuba. The aircraft made a stop in Vancouver, where the RCMP persuaded the hijacker to surrender. He was later deported to the United States.

Remarks: personal motivation (asylum)

Facts on File, Oct 71, 21-27, 840; Mickolus, 1980: 283,284; Bergeron

October 18, 1971**Ottawa, Ont**

A member of the Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation assaulted Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin in Ottawa as he took an unscheduled and unplanned walk with Prime Minister Trudeau on Parliament Hill. The man was subdued by the RCMP and the Soviet Premier was not injured. On the same day, police had made arrests in connection with a number of explosive devices found in the area of the Soviet embassy.

Remarks: spontaneous, demonstration-related act

Mickolus, 1980: 284; OC 18 Oct 71, 1

October 19, 1971**Ottawa, Ont**

Windows were broken in the residence of a Soviet consular official.

Remarks: minor vandalism

OC 18 Oct 18, 3

October 25, 1971**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb was placed at a Montréal school used as a police training centre. The same school had been hit nine months earlier.

Remarks: no primary source

Fournier, 1984: 307

October 27, 1971**Halifax, NS**

During the late evening of 27 October a Molotov cocktail was thrown through a window of a federal government building in Halifax. The incident was attributed to a left-wing group known as the Eastern Front.

Remarks: no primary source

Sawatsky, 1980: 272

October 28, 1971**Ottawa, Ont**

Two telephoned bomb threats to Uplands air base early in the morning turned out to be hoaxes. Each call warned that a bomb had been planted on the base, but searches revealed nothing.

Remarks: hoax

OC 28 Oct 71, 5

October 31, 1971**Saint John, NB**

A minor explosion damaged an interior wall at a Royal Canadian Legion Building.

Remarks: perpetrator, motivation unknown

Ross; MG 2 Nov 71, 1

November 1, 1971**Saint John, NB**

During the mid-evening an explosion rocked the Saint John county jail, sending a guard and a prisoner to hospital with minor injuries. The explosive device had been placed outside the 3-storey stone structure.

Remarks: perpetrator, motivation unknown

Ross; MG 2 Nov 71, 1

November 11, 1971**Yarmouth, NS**

An Iberian Airlines jet flying between Madrid and New York, was diverted to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia after a sabotage threat was made against it. The passengers were evacuated, but an RCMP search failed to discover a bomb.

Remarks: no primary source, hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 286

November 12, 1971**Calgary, Alta**

A self-styled member of the Irish Republican Army (a Canadian) hijacked an Air Canada flight on its way from Calgary to Toronto. The passengers were allowed off in Great Falls, Missouri, when a ransom of \$50,000 was paid (the hijacker had demanded \$1.6 million and to be flown to Ireland). The offender was overpowered by the pilot while planning to jump from the aircraft over Calgary; he was charged with kidnapping and extortion, and sentenced to life-imprisonment.

Remarks: motivation probably non-political

Mickolus, 1980: 286; Facts on File Oct 71, 21-27, 914; CH 28 Nov 81, F2; Bergeron

November 19, 1971**Montréal, Qué**

A communiqué issued by a Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) cell announced that the cell had placed a time bomb on a plane that had left Dorval, and demanded that the federal government transfer \$200,000 to the bank account of one of the FLQ members in exile in Cuba. The communiqué and detonator were deposited in a mailbox at Dorval. A police informer played a role in this incident. No arrests were made.

Remarks: threat

Keable, 1981: 194-198

December 4, 1971**Granby, Qué**

At about 9:30 p.m. the Sûreté du Québec detachment in Granby received a telephone warning that a bomb would explode at a dance hall a few miles west of the town. More than 100 guests were attending a wedding reception in the hall when police arrived and ordered an evacuation. One of the guests found a bomb, comprising two sticks of dynamite attached to an alarm clock and battery, planted between two propane gas storage tanks. He threw it into a nearby field; it was dismantled by police and army experts.

Remarks: perpetrator and motive unknown

MG 6 Dec 71, 3

December 26, 1971**Thunder Bay, Ont**

An American citizen, armed with a gun and a grenade, and apparently wanting to escape prosecution in the United States, hijacked an Air Canada flight from Thunder Bay to Toronto to Cuba, after allowing the passengers to disembark in Toronto.

Remarks: personal motivation (asylum)

Mickolus, 1980: 294; Jackson, et al., 1978: 229; Bergeron

December 26, 1971**Chicago, USA**

A would-be hijacker attempted to seize an aircraft en route Toronto-San Francisco just after a stopover in Chicago, however he was overpowered by passengers and crew. The plane landed in Salt Lake City. The offender was committed to a mental institution.

Remarks: personal motivation, external incident

NYT 13 Jan 72, 28; NYT 7 Jun 71, 90; Bergeron

January 1, 1972**Vancouver, BC**

A 50-stick dynamite time bomb exploded at 3:55 a.m. at the Russian Canadians' Hall in Vancouver's east end, two hours after the last of the guests at a New Year's Eve party left the building.

The bomb, which was placed in a projection room, caused considerable damage to the second floor.

The hall was owned by the Federation of Russian Canadians. The federation was non-political and the hall was primarily used for social and educational gatherings.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator and motive unknown

VS 3 Jan 72, 14; VS 20 Aug 73, 1,2

January 14, 1972**Montréal, Qué**

A man threatened to blow up an Air Canada flight from Montréal to Barbados if one of the passengers did not repay him a sum of money. The offender was arrested and sentenced to a three-year jail term.

Remarks: personal motivation

Mickolus, 1980: 296; Bergeron

February 4, 1972**Vancouver, BC**

A man threatened to blow up a Canadian Pacific Air plane in flight if he was not paid \$200,000 dollars. One bomb was dismantled at Vancouver airport, and three flights were delayed. He was arrested as he tried to collect the money.

Remarks: personal motivation

Mickolus, 1980: 299; Bergeron

March 20, 1972**Ottawa, Ont**

Armed Forces disposal experts searched the van of a Perth resident, who had an aircraft tracer hanging outside the vehicle as a souvenir. The van was parked in downtown Ottawa, and the would-be bomb was found to be harmless.

Remarks: non-event

OC 20 Mar 72, 5

March 22, 1972**Vancouver, BC**

A bomb, possibly comprising two sticks of dynamite and a pocket watch timer, exploded at the east end Vancouver home of a member of the Federation of Russian Canadians. Similarities in the timing devices suggested a connection between this event and a bombing at the Russian People's Hall in Vancouver on 1 January 1972. There were no injuries.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator and motive unknown

VS 23 Mar 72, 16; VS 20 Aug 73, 1,2

April 5, 1972**Montréal, Qué**

A group calling itself the Young Cuba Group of Cuban Exiles told an Associated Press bureau in the United States that a bomb was in the Cuban consulate in Montréal. A police search proved negative. This warning followed shortly after the bombing of the Cuban trade mission in Montréal.

Remarks: hoax

OJ 6 Apr 72, 1

April 7, 1972**St. Catharines, Ont**

A fire bomb exploded on the 13th-floor of the Brock University tower, causing damage estimated at \$5,000; a university employee suffered minor burns trying to extinguish the fire. The device was a tube of cardboard about four or five inches in length and an inch in diameter.

Remarks: perpetrator, motivation unknown

OJ 8 Apr 72, 1

May 5, 1972**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb was planted near the Casa d'Italia in Montréal, a favourite meeting place of pro-Liberal members of the establishment. This was the last bombing attributable to a relatively new Front de Libération (FLQ) cell which had decided to concentrate on "fund-raising" hold-ups to prepare for a "major blow".

Remarks: no primary source

Fournier, 1984: 322

September 9, 1972**Gander, Nfld**

After an anonymous phone call to Air France officials in Paris a bomb was found in the washroom of an Air France jet en route Paris-Montréal. The plane landed in Gander, and the bomb - termed a "dud" by Canadian Armed Forces experts - was dismantled.

Remarks: threat, perpetrator and motive unclear

Mickolus, 1980: 343; Bergeron

September 21, 1972**Montréal, Qué**

A phone caller warned that an Air Canada jet flying from Montréal to Paris was carrying a bomb. No bomb was found, but four passengers were injured using emergency shutes.

Remarks: hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 348; Bergeron

September 26, 1972**Montréal, Qué**

An FLQ cell was reported by police to have planned to hijack an Air Canada flight, travelling from Montréal to Vancouver on 26 September, in Toronto. The plot was to have coincided with the second anniversary of the October Crisis, and was intended to secure the release of "political prisoners". The attempt was abandoned, and although members of the cell were arrested shortly afterwards, no one was charged in connection with the conspiracy. The cell had apparently been infiltrated by police.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy

Fournier, 1984: 330,331; TS 22 Nov 77, A1,A2; TS 29 Nov 77, A3

November 10, 1972**Toronto, Ont**

A Southern Airways jet, en route Birmingham-Montgomery, was hijacked by three wanted criminals who claimed to be Black Panther sympathizers. During the 29-hour odyssey the hijackers forced the pilot to fly to nine different locations, one being Toronto, Ontario. The plane finally landed in Cuba, where the hijackers were arrested.

Remarks: Originated and resolved outside Canada

Mickolus, 1980: 359-361

November 21, 1972**Toronto, Ont**

Four rigged envelopes, sent to Jews in Toronto, were discovered. A wave of letter-bomb incidents against Jewish targets in a number of countries occurred during the month.

Remarks: no primary source, insufficient information

Scherer, 1983: 132

November 24, 1972**Frankfurt, F.R.G.**

An Air Canada jet, scheduled to fly from Frankfurt to Montréal and Toronto, was taken over on the ground at Frankfurt. The passengers had left the plane for a security check, but the offender held a stewardess for 24 hours. He was killed by German police when receiving money (he had also demanded the release of a number of Czechs held in West German prisons). The hostage -taker was believed to be mentally disturbed.

Remarks: external incident

Mickolus, 1980: 362; Facts on File, 1972: 985; Bergeron

December 14, 1972**Wabush, Nfld**

A Quebecair plane, on its way from Wabush, Newfoundland, to Montréal was hijacked, and two stewardesses were held hostage. The plane was forced to shuttle between Montréal and Ottawa before the hijacker's father (a psychiatrist) persuaded him to surrender. He was ordered to undergo mental tests, and was ultimately sentenced to 20 years.

Remarks: personal motivation

Mickolus, 1980: 365; Facts on File, 1972: 1003; Bergeron

January 4, 1973**Vancouver, BC**

A Pacific Western Airlines plane, en route Vancouver-Penticton-Castlegar, was taken over by a hijacker with a toy gun. He threatened to blow up the plane unless he was paid \$2 million and flown to North Vietnam, but he allowed the passengers to leave the aircraft. He was then overpowered by police.

Remarks: motive unclear, probably personal

Mickolus, 1980: 368; Bergeron

January 7, 1973**Vancouver, BC**

A caller informed an Air Canada office that there was a bomb aboard a Vancouver-Toronto flight. The plane landed in Calgary, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: threat, motive unclear

Mickolus, 1980: 369; Bergeron

January 15, 1973**Toronto, Ont**

The wife of a Toronto multi-millionaire businessman and mayor of North York claimed that she had been kidnapped by revolutionaries who wanted \$800,000 to finance an uprising somewhere in the world. After ten hours, she was released. The motives of the alleged kidnappers were unclear and the story sceptically received.

Remarks: motive unclear

SS 18 Sep 88, A5; Canadian News Facts, vol. 7/1, 1-15, Jan 73, 952

January 24, 1973**Canada**

Letter-bombs were sent to Israeli Consulates in Canada, Chile, and Australia. Black September was alleged to be responsible.

Remarks: no primary source, insufficient information

Merari and Elad, 1986: 133

March 10, 1973**Charlo, NS**

A stewardess aboard a Halifax-Montréal flight observed that a passenger who had boarded the plane at Charlo, NB was carrying a weapon in his belt. The pilot was informed and the man was arrested upon arrival in Montréal; a mental examination was ordered.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unclear

Mickolus, 1980: 379; Bergeron

August 20, 1973**Vancouver, BC**

For the second time in 20 months a bomb damaged the Russian Peoples' Home at 600 Campbell (Vancouver), causing at least \$50,000 damage. An estimated 10 sticks of medium-strength dynamite, slipped through the mail slot, exploded at about 3:15 a.m. The lobby, check room, kitchen, and classroom were destroyed, and considerable structural damage was done. Two men sleeping in the building were uninjured.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator and motive unknown

Ross/Cran; VS 20 Aug 73, 1,2

November 22, 1973**Montréal, Qué**

An individual entered an aircraft undergoing servicing in Montréal. When questioned, he demanded to be flown to London, England. One attendant went for help; the man attempted unsuccessfully to start the engines, was arrested by police, and sent for mental examination.

Remarks: motive unclear

Mickolus, 1980: 418; Bergeron

January 21, 1974**Ottawa, Ont**

The Cuban Embassy reported receiving a package from Cuban Action, through the mail, that contained high-power explosives. Similar attacks occurred at other embassies on 20-21 January.

Remarks: insufficient information

Mickolus, 1980: 430

January 21, 1974**Thunder Bay, Ont**

A telephone caller warned that there was a bomb in the airport terminal at Thunder Bay on the evening of 21 January. The terminal was briefly evacuated, but a search failed to reveal a bomb.

Remarks: hoax

OC 22 Jan 74, 31

August 19, 1974**Montréal, Qué**

The US Consulate-General in Montréal received a telephone threat from an English-speaking male claiming to be of Greek origin, saying that he intended to kill someone in the consulate within the week. (The US Ambassador to Cyprus was assassinated the same day: Turkish troops landed in Cyprus on July 20).

Remarks: hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 471

November 29, 1974**Winnipeg, Man**

A Canadian Pacific Airlines jet, en route Montréal-Vancouver, was hijacked out of Winnipeg by a Canadian citizen demanding to be taken to Cyprus. After landing at Saskatoon for refuelling, the man was persuaded to surrender. He was subsequently sentenced to seven years for attempted hijacking.

Remarks: insufficient information, motive probably personal

Mickolus, 1980: 492; Bergeron

March 23, 1975**Toronto, Ont**

An envelope was stuck in the office door of "The Islander", a Caribbean community newspaper. Daubed with red paint apparently simulating blood, it stated: "Prepare to die."

Remarks: threat

GM 23 Aug 75, 2

August 22, 1975**Toronto, Ont**

A black community leader in Toronto received a stick of dynamite in the mail, along with a note: "Watch your step ----- We are! We can make it explode." The note was signed "White Nationalist Revolutionary Party." The stick and note were delivered to the office of "The Islander", a Caribbean community newspaper edited by the recipient.

Remarks: threat

GM 23 Aug 75, 2

August 25, 1975**London, UK**

A caller warned that there was a bomb aboard a British Airways aircraft scheduled to fly from London, England to Montréal. The plane was evacuated, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 539; Bergeron

August 25, 1975**Ottawa, Ont**

The Toronto-based White Nationalist Revolutionary Army sent a stick of dynamite to the Jamaican high commissioner.

Remarks: threat, no means of activation

OC 27 Aug 75, 3

October 5, 1975**Vancouver, BC**

A man was fatally injured, and his wife and son seriously injured, when a parcel bomb, sent from Pittsburgh by special delivery, exploded as he opened it in his Vancouver home. Although the parcel had a return address of Greek American Association (Pittsburgh), and the victims were of Greek extraction, police could not ascertain a motive for the attack, speculating that it might be connected to the victim's job as a store detective.

Remarks: perpetrator, motive unknown

VS 6 Oct 75, 1,2

December 6, 1975**Victoria, BC**

A bomb warning was telephoned to Victoria police headquarters at 8:13 p.m., just as a Social Credit election rally was getting underway in a Victoria high school auditorium. The caller warned that a bomb had been planted underneath the auditorium. No bomb was found. The meeting was being addressed by opposition leader Bill Bennett.

Remarks: hoax

VS 8 Dec 75, 10

December 7, 1975**Grand Forks, BC**

The Grand Forks co-op store housing the headquarters of the Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ (USCC or Orthodox Doukhobors) was destroyed by fire. The USCC was a frequent target of Sons of Freedom (SOF) arsonists.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, tactic unknown

Ross/Cran

January 21, 1976**Montréal, Qué**

Two men were killed after a bomb exploded inside a station wagon on Berri St. opposite the Voyageur Bus Terminus. It was thought that a pound of explosives was used for the bomb. A police source noted that the design of the bomb was similar to that typically used by the underworld. A letter found near the scene was addressed to a radio reporter and was intended to explain why the terminal had been targeted. The three-page note demanded changes in conditions for inmates in Québec penitentiaries, the closure of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and threatened an escalation of bomb attacks if these demands were not met.

Remarks: non-political motivation

MG 23 Jan 76, 1

January 23, 1976**Toronto, Ont**

A 49-year old Tanzanian immigrant was thrown from the platform of the Islington subway station, suffering two broken legs and spending four and one half months in hospital. The incident occurred after 3 youths taunted visible minority passengers on the train and then blocked the man's exit. On 9 November 1976 two men were convicted of assault causing bodily harm.

Remarks: racial attack, probably spontaneous

GM 22 Nov 76, 8; GM 23 Nov 76, 8

July 24, 1976**Montréal, Qué**

A caller using an FLQ slogan warned that a bomb had been placed at the Olympic Stadium during an Olympic handball game between Japan and Yugoslavia. A bomb-type device was found but it lacked explosives.

Remarks: no primary source, threat, no means of activation

Mickolus, 1980: 633

September 10, 1976**Mirabel, Qué**

Five Croatian nationalists hijacked a TWA plane with 93 passengers and crew flying New York-Chicago, and diverted it to Mirabel Airport. They reinforced their demands by leaving a bomb in Grand Central Station; a police attempt to detonate the bomb resulted in the injury of three and death of one officer. Thereupon, several papers published the hijackers' manifesto. The plane then flew to Gander, Newfoundland where 35 people were allowed to disembark. Shortly after the plane took off from Gander the group's propaganda leaflets were dropped from a helicopter over Montréal. The plane then flew to Paris, where police forced its surrender; all five were convicted in the US and sentenced to terms of 6-30 years, 30 years, and life imprisonment.

Remarks: no primary source, Canadian involvement incidental

Mickolus, 1980: 644-646

October 11, 1976**Kelowna, BC**

An explosion blew a hole in the ground in an orchard five miles north of Kelowna. The RCMP could not find a motive for this bombing and another two days later, also near Kelowna.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

VS 15 Oct 76, 88

October 13, 1976**Kelowna, BC**

An explosion possibly linked to the previous incident occurred on Knox Mountain, on the outskirts of Kelowna. The dynamite blast blew a hole four foot wide and one foot deep, and broke the windshield of a nearby car. No one was injured.

Remarks: perpetrator, motive unknown

VS 15 Oct 76, 88

October 17, 1976**Farron, BC**

A USCC memorial statue at Farron was smashed and red paint was sprayed over the ruins. The statue was erected at the site of the 1924 train bombing that caused the death of Peter Verigin, who had been the spiritual leader of Canada's Doukhobors.

Remarks: vandalism

Ross/Cran

November 18, 1976**Montréal, Qué**

A stewardess found a note indicating that a bomb was on board an Eastern Airlines B727 en route New York-Montréal. Passengers were quickly evacuated on landing in Montréal, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: no primary source, hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 661; Bergeron

November 21, 1976**Montréal, Qué**

A CP Air flight to Europe (Toronto-Montréal-Rome-Athens) was delayed four and one half hours in Montréal after officials received a warning at 6:45 p.m. that "There will be terrorists on board with bombs." The caller was a male, speaking English with a foreign accent. One hundred and thirty passengers and nine crew were evacuated, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

GM 22 Nov 76, 9; Bergeron

December 1, 1976**Toronto, Ont**

A fire at the offices of a Yugoslav weekly newspaper published in Scarborough caused \$10,000 in damage. The editor and his family lived above the offices and claimed to have barely escaped. He claimed that the fire was deliberately set and attributed it to extremists opposed to the Yugoslav government.

Remarks: insufficient information, arson uncertain, motivation unknown

GM 5 Jan 77, 5

December 22, 1976**Hamilton, Ont**

Police concluded that a fire at the Yugoslav Canadian Club was deliberately set. A gas stove was turned to high, the gas jets of a furnace were torn off, and some type of fluid was spread on the basement floor and set on fire. The fire began about a half-hour after people left at 11 p.m., and it destroyed pinball machines and caused heavy smoke damage; cost of the fire was estimated to be \$23,500. The club had received a number of threats since its opening two years earlier, and it had been the target of vandalism. One source claimed that the club was believed to represent the interests of Communist Yugoslavia.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear

HS 10 Jan 77, 7

January 6, 1977**Toronto, Ont**

Two Toronto men were charged with attacking a Guyanese man at a subway station. The two men, along with a third, knocked the victim to the ground and kicked him. He was taken to hospital and treated for cuts and bruises.

Remarks: racially motivated and probably spontaneous

VS 10 Jan 77, 7

January 23, 1977**Ottawa, Ont**

Shortly before midnight a Molotov cocktail was thrown at a window of a building housing several federal government offices in Ottawa. The window did not break, and the firebomb failed to ignite. Some two hours later a second Molotov cocktail was thrown. This one ignited, but was quickly extinguished by a security guard.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

OC 24 Jan 77, 1

January 23, 1977**Abbotsford, BC**

For three consecutive nights explosions shook residents in an area covering about 150 square miles in B.C. The first blast occurred at about 10:00 p.m. on Sunday 23 January. A charge was placed on a concrete base near an oil circuit-breaker at a B.C. Hydro substation in Abbotsford. The concrete was cracked, the circuit-breaker damaged, and some steel braces were distorted. Another blast occurred at 6:15 p.m. on 24 January in the vicinity of the main power lines between Gladwin and Clearbrook Road. The third explosion occurred on 25 January in an area further north than the other two. In October, Kelowna RCMP were puzzled by a series of mystery explosions in remote areas that also seemed motiveless.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

VS 26 Jan 77, 46

March 21, 1977**Toronto, Ont**

A male who claimed to have been a mercenary in Africa, took over a Toronto bank and over a period of 12 hours held 18 people hostage for varying periods. He fired his sawed-off, pump action shotgun twice, but no one was injured. The man told a policeman that his motive was to obtain a military airplane to fly him to Uganda where he proposed to kill Idi Amin. Some money was stolen, but it was left in a garbage can. The man gave himself up and was subsequently found guilty of armed robbery and extortion, and sentenced to 15 and 10 year concurrent terms.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unclear

GM 23 Mar 77, 1,2; GM Sep 77, 41; GM 15 Sep 77, 4; VS 3 Oct 77, A1

May 4, 1977**Toronto, Ont**

An explosion at 5:15 a.m. killed an employee of a restaurant in Toronto's Chinatown, injured four others, and caused damage estimated at \$200,000. Police believed the explosion was caused by a bomb. The restaurant was located on the ground floor of a 12-storey office building, and the explosion appeared to take place on a balcony above part of the main floor dining room. The restaurant had been full during the evening, but all the customers had left, leaving only the owner and four employees in the restaurant.

Remarks: perpetrator, motive unclear

GM 5 May 77, 5

June 29, 1977**Montréal, Qué**

A man apparently blew himself up with a home-made pipe-bomb in his St. James St. West apartment. He was wearing protective gloves, and police speculated he was working on the device when it exploded. Although his apartment was decorated with anti-separatist articles, the police felt it was too soon to form any conclusions on the possibility of political motivation. The man's brother had been shot dead six months earlier, and no one had been apprehended.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation possibly personal, target unclear

GM 1 Jul 77, 3

July 16, 1977**Halifax, NS**

An Alitalia jet, on its way from New York to Rome, made an emergency landing in Halifax after a bomb threat was received. A search of the plane proved the threat to be a hoax.

Remarks: no primary source, hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 714

August 29, 1977**Toronto, Ont**

A bomb exploded in a Toronto garage, killing three Serbian nationals. Apparently they planned to bomb Yugoslav missions in six or seven Canadian and American cities, as well as the homes of pro-Tito Yugoslavs, in retaliation for the murder in Chicago on 19 June 1977 of an anti-Communist Serbian editor.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy

Mickolus, 1980: 721; GM 2 Sep 77, 5

October 5, 1977**Vancouver, BC**

A note was found on a San Francisco-Tokyo flight stating that there were eight bombs aboard and ordering the pilot to fly to Vancouver. All passengers disembarked safely in Vancouver, where a search of the plane for explosives was conducted with negative result.

Remarks: hoax

Bergeron

November 29, 1977**Vancouver, BC**

Opposition leader Joe Clark was hit in the back of the head with a cream pie; at the time self-styled anarchists were regularly hitting politicians with pies in Vancouver. The attacker called himself a member of the "New Questioning Coyote Brigade". He later became a leader of Direct Action (1981-83).

Remarks: low-level incident

Maclean's 7 Feb 83

January 1, 1978**Mission, BC**

A prominent Sikh realtor was found hanging in a vacant house in Mission. He had been tortured. He was apparently a casualty in a power struggle for control of a temple in Clearbrook, B.C.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator(s) and motive uncertain

Mulgrew, 1988: 104,105; Maclean's, 23 June 86, 11

August 8, 1978**Toronto, Ont**

The homes of two members of Toronto's Yugoslavian community were bombed. In the first case, a bomb exploded in a fifth-floor hallway, causing about \$7,000 damage. The bomb appeared to have been a pipe bomb, detonated by a clock, placed outside the door of an apartment housing a Yugoslav family. The blast occurred at night.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator and motive unknown

TS 9 Aug 78, 3,32; TS 10 Aug 78, 20

August 8, 1978**Toronto, Ont**

A bomb exploded at 3:45 a.m. outside the home of a member of Toronto's Yugoslavian community, this being one of two bombings directed at a Yugoslav native on this morning. The pipe bomb, apparently connected to an alarm clock and battery, shook the foundations, but the house was empty and no one was injured. The homeowner was a developer and active in the Croatian community.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator and motive unknown.

TS 9 Aug 78, 3; TS 10 Aug 78, 20

August 27, 1978**Vancouver, BC**

A United Airlines jet, en route for Seattle from Newark and Denver with 159 aboard, was diverted to Vancouver by a bomb hoax. A note saying the plane would be blown up unless it was flown to Vancouver was found by a stewardess as the plane was approaching Seattle. The aircraft was flown to Vancouver, where a woman passenger was arrested. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

VS 28 Aug 78, A11

September 12, 1978**Ottawa, Ont**

An employee of the Iraqi embassy was attacked around 9:30 p.m., sustaining superficial cuts on both arms and his left leg. The victim had closed the embassy for the night and set off on foot. Minutes later the RCMP security guard saw him staggering back, calling for help. Police were unable to establish a motive for the attack.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear

OC 13 Sep 78, 5

October 2, 1978**Montréal, Qué**

A TWA plane, en route Chicago-Rome, was diverted to Montréal after a bomb threat, which later proved to be a hoax.

Remarks: no primary source, hoax

Mickolus, 1980: 810

October 13, 1978**Creston, BC**

The home of John Lebedoff, a former leader of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors, was burned down.

A male Freedomite, with two previous convictions on arson charges, was sentenced in September 1979 to a three-year prison term for this incident.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation uncertain

VS 26 Feb 80, A14

October 16, 1978**Frobisher Bay, NWT**

A British Airways flight travelling from Los Angeles to London landed at Frobisher Bay after a bomb threat was received; no bomb was found in a subsequent search.

Remarks: hoax, motive unclear

Mickolus, 1980: 812

October 21, 1978

Vancouver, BC

In the first in a series of fire bombings, a Molotov cocktail was thrown through a window at Mackenzie Drugs, 1396 East 49th, causing a minor blaze. The attacks were mainly aimed at banks, commercial establishments and government offices.

Remarks: insufficient information

VE 28 Feb 79, A1,A2

December 12, 1978

Vancouver, BC

A Molotov cocktail was found in the yard of City Centre motor hotel, 2111 Main; it had caused little damage.

Remarks: insufficient information

VE 28 Feb 79, A1,A2

December 12, 1978

Vancouver, BC

A Molotov cocktail was tossed against the rear wall of the Parole Board office on Commercial. The building was only slightly damaged, but a government car parked nearby was burned extensively.

Remarks: insufficient information

VE 28 Feb 79, A1,A2

December 21, 1978

Nelson, BC

Four men and four women were arrested and police seized eight containers of flammable liquid in connection with a plot to firebomb the home of an Orthodox Doukhobor in Nelson.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy

GM 23 Dec 78, 4; Ross/Cran

February 8, 1979

Vancouver, BC

A Canada Employment Centre at 125 East 10th Street was firebombed.

Remarks: insufficient information

VE 9 Mar 79, A16

February 13, 1979**Ottawa, Ont**

The Iranian Embassy in Ottawa was occupied for several days by members of the Montréal-based Confederation of Iranian Students, to demonstrate solidarity with the Khomeini revolution. This was a peaceful demonstration, condoned by the embassy staff.

Remarks: protest

Kellett, 1988: B-6

February 20, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

A Canada Employment Centre at 125 East 10th Street was firebombed. The centre had been the victim of a similar attack 12 days earlier.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator and motive unclear

VE 9 Mar 79, A16

February 26, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

Two Molotov cocktails caused extensive damage during the night after they were hurled at a home on West 12th St. One of the firebombs was hurled through a front window and set the living room ablaze.

Remarks: insufficient information

VE 28 Feb 79, A1,A2

February 26, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

A Molotov cocktail was tossed through windows at the CIBC branch at 1075 West Georgia, causing minor damage to a window, a carpet, and a counter.

Remarks: insufficient information

VE 28 Feb 79, A1,A2

February 26, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

A Molotov cocktail was thrown through a window of the Royal Bank branch on Robson, causing minor damage.

Remarks: insufficient information

VE 28 Feb 79, A1,A2

February 26, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

A fire bomb was found during the morning in front of the Diner restaurant on West 10th. No damage was caused.

Remarks: insufficient information

VE 28 Feb 79, A1,A2

February 28, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

At 3 a.m. an arsonist threw a Molotov cocktail through the rear window of the CIBC branch at 3010 Main. The bombing forced the temporary closure of the branch due to smoke and water damage to windows, carpets, a computer terminal, and other furnishings. This was the city's 15th firebombing since 21 October 1978.

Remarks: motive unclear, possibly personal

VE 2 Mar 79, A7; NYT 1 Mar 79, A13

March 2, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

A Molotov cocktail was thrown through a window of Gleneagles Elementary school in West Vancouver early in the day, causing minor damage. After three such attacks on the school two youths were charged with juvenile delinquency.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation uncertain

VE 5 Mar 79, A2

March 3, 1979**Chilliwack, BC**

A Molotov cocktail was thrown at an IGA store just north of Chilliwack. The device fell short of the building and burned harmlessly in the parking lot.

Remarks: perpetrator, motive unknown

VE 5 Mar 79, A2

March 3, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

A rock was thrown through the window of a CIBC branch, and was followed by a gasoline-filled bottle. The wick fell out, and no damage was caused. The same branch had been firebombed three days earlier.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unclear

VE 5 Mar 79, A2; VE 18 May 79, A5

March 4, 1979**Chilliwack, BC**

Two Molotov cocktails were thrown at an IGA store which had been the target of a similar attack the previous day. One went through a window, but failed to ignite. The second landed against an outside wall and caused minor damage. This was the 18th firebombing in the Lower Mainland in some three months, almost all occurring in the early morning hours, and most being aimed at banks and government buildings.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

VE 5 Mar 79, A2

March 7, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

In the early morning a brick was used to break a front window of a Canada Employment Centre in East Hastings, and a Molotov cocktail was thrown in; it failed to explode. The attack was thought by police to be the work of a group believed to be responsible for 15 out of 22 recent firebombings in the Lower Mainland area. A Canada Employment Centre elsewhere in Vancouver had been firebombed twice in February in similar attacks.

Remarks: insufficient information, motive unclear

VE 9 Mar 79, A16

March 12, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

After a window of a branch of a trust company at 466 Howe Street had been broken by a rock, a Molotov cocktail was thrown inside. The attack was believed to be the work of a group thought to be responsible for 16 of 23 bombings in Vancouver.

Remarks: insufficient information, motive unclear

VE 14 Mar 79, A5

March 15, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

At 3:20 a.m. a man threw a brick, followed by a Molotov cocktail, through the window of a Canada Manpower office on West Georgia Street. The bomber walked away, but was stopped and handed over to the local police by a local citizen who was patrolling the premises.

Remarks: insufficient information, motive unclear

VE 16 Mar 79, A3; VE 19 Mar 79, A3

March 24, 1979**Como Lake, BC**

An arson attack on a branch of the Royal Bank caused damage estimated at \$1,000. Unlike previous attacks on banks, where firebombs were used, paper was used in this early morning incident.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motivation unknown

VE 26 Mar 79, A6

April 1, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

At around 6 a.m. someone threw a stick of dynamite, with a fuse attached, through a front window of a Gulf gas station in Surrey. The interior was destroyed.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

VE 2 Apr 79, A11

April 9, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

A dynamite blast during the night caused \$10,000 damage to the cab of a truck parked on a Surrey street, and broke windows of the nearby house. No one was hurt. Another dynamite bombing occurred eight days earlier in Surrey.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motivation unknown

VE 11 Apr 79, A2

April 16, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

Shortly after 11:10 p.m. a youth of East Indian origin was beaten and severely injured by two attackers.

Remarks: brawling rather than terrorism

VE 23 Mar 79, A6

April 27, 1979**Toronto, Ont**

A Croatian-owned camera store on Bloor St. West was badly damaged by a bomb which exploded shortly before 6 p.m. It shattered two plate glass windows and destroyed much of the store's stock, but did not injure the owner and three customers. The owner's wife claimed that they had received a number of threatening letters and calls over the previous three years.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator and motive unclear

GM 28 Apr 79, 5

May 12, 1979**Kootenays, BC**

Sons of Freedom members attempted to burn down the residence of a Reform Doukhobor leader.

Remarks: insufficient information

Ross/Cran

May 20, 1979**New York, USA**

A phone call warned that there was a bomb aboard a New York-Montréal flight; the plane was delayed for two hours during a search for explosives, which proved negative. The motivation for the threat was not determined.

Remarks: hoax

Bergeron

May 26, 1979**Kitchener, Ont**

A roll of toilet paper was stuffed in the gas tank of a Canadian businessman's car in Kitchener and set on fire. The incident was linked with the victim's business ties with an ex-CIA agent who was charged in the US with exporting security equipment to Libya. The ex-agent apparently wanted to frighten the victim into paying money the former agent felt was owed him, and he recruited an ex-Green Beret to carry out the job.

Remarks: personal motivation, date uncertain (26 or 28 May)

GM 28 Oct 81, 1; Scherer, 1982: 11; Maas, 1986: 163

June 2, 1979**Mississauga, Ont**

Two Croatian men were killed in an explosion in a Mississauga home. Police concluded that the men were trying to assemble some kind of explosive device, but did not know who or what was the intended target or what the motive of the men may have been.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy

GM 4 Jun 79, 9

June 10, 1979**Fort Erie, Ont**

U.S. customs officials at the Peace Bridge crossing between Fort Erie, Ontario and Buffalo, NY discovered two pipe bombs in a suitcase placed in the overhead luggage rack of a Greyhound bus. The bus was en route Toronto - New York, and the bombs were discovered at around 11 p.m. The bombs were about three inches in diameter and 10 inches long, and were filled with several pounds of gunpowder. Each bomb had a clock-work timing device attached, and but for the fact that accompanying batteries were not connected, appeared to be ready for detonation. Customs officers speculated that the bombs were not intended to sabotage the bus, but rather were being smuggled into the U.S. for some undetermined purpose.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

GM 12 Jun 79, 8

June 21, 1979**Langley, BC**

At 4 a.m. the home of the principal of West Langley Elementary School was set on fire. The following day the homes of three other Langley principals and a director of elementary education for the school district were also set on fire. Each of the victims favoured educational fundamentalism, but only someone with inside knowledge of the education system would know the views of all five administrators. Gasoline had been splashed against the walls or carports of the homes and then ignited. One house was destroyed and another heavily damaged. The four attacks on 22 June occurred within the space of an hour. At the time there was a dispute over the schools' enrolment practices, with some parents claiming that their children could not get in.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unclear

VP 29 Jun 79, 4

June 22, 1979**Langley, BC**

At about 3:32 a.m. the home of the principal of the County Line Elementary School was destroyed in an arson attack. (see above)

June 22, 1979**Langley, BC**

At 4:11 a.m. the home of the principal of the Langley Central Fundamental School was set on fire. (see above)

June 22, 1979**Langley, BC**

The home of the director of elementary education for school district 35 was set on fire. (see above)

June 22, 1979**Langley, BC**

The home of the principal of Shortreed Elementary School (and former principal of Langley Central Fundamental School) was set on fire. (see above)

June 25, 1979**Vancouver, BC**

A man was charged and convicted of an act of public mischief after he told Air Canada staff in Vancouver that he had a bomb in his luggage. It appeared the man had intended the statement as a "joke".

Remarks: hoax

Bergeron

July 20, 1979**Timmins, Ont**

A man boarding a Timmins-Toronto flight was arrested after whimsically stating to a flight attendant that he had a gun and was going to hijack the plane.

Remarks: hoax

Bergeron

October , 1979**Toronto, Ont**

A white male and female punched a black male in a Toronto subway station and sprayed tear gas in his face, temporarily blinding him. They also verbally abused his white companion. The attackers were found to have KKK cards on them when they were arrested by police. They were convicted of assault and possession of a prohibited weapon. (sometime in October)

Remarks: no primary source, no date, low-level violence

Sher, 1983: 105

1980**Ottawa, Ont**

The National Research Council animal facility was raided and vandalised. No animal rights group claimed responsibility, and police believed the act was the work of anonymous zealots. (occurred some time in 1980)

Remarks: insufficient information, no date, perpetrator, motive unclear; low-level violence, vandalism

HCH 21 Mar 83, 27

January 24, 1980**Winnipeg, Man**

Winnipeg police arrested two male youths and one male adult for burning crosses on the lawns of five homes, mostly belonging to East Indian families, in that city.

Remarks: no primary source, threat

Sher, 1983: 105

February 5, 1980**Charlottetown, PEI**

Prime Minister Joe Clark's plane was forced to return to Charlottetown when Air Canada officials received a threat that a bomb was hidden on the plane. No bomb was found. Clark was campaigning for re-election at the time.

Remarks: hoax

Ross; NYT 13 Feb 80, A2; Bergeron

February 11, 1980**Saskatoon, Sask**

More than 200 people were forced to evacuate an auditorium after a bomb warning was received, the second such threat during the Clark election campaign.

Remarks: hoax

Ross; NYT 13 Feb 80, A2

April 7, 1980**Montréal, Qué**

The start of a rally of 14,000 women opposed to the negotiation of a sovereignty-association mandate was delayed after receipt of a bomb threat. The referendum rally was taking place in the Forum. A police search found no bomb.

Remarks: hoax

LaP 8 Apr 80, A13

1980**Edmonton, Alta**

Two Asian families had crosses burned on their lawns in the "summer" of 1980 in Edmonton. An investigation by the RCMP found no link with the KKK.

Remarks: insufficient information

EJ, 6 Feb 82

May 20, 1980**Ottawa, Ont**

A Québec man was charged with stabbing a Canadian Armed Forces Colonel near National Defence Headquarters. The attack occurred on the day of the Québec sovereignty-association referendum, and the attacker claimed that he wanted publicity for his view that the Québec language law making French the province's official language was discriminatory. He said he wanted to attack Prime Minister Trudeau, but was unable to do so; failing this, he "decided to become a terrorist and attack the military leadership that morally represents the policies of the federal Government".

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unclear

GM 29 Aug 80, 9

June 24, 1980**Toronto, Ont**

A fire occurred shortly after 3:45 a.m., destroying a 99-year-old house used as the headquarters of the Communist Party of Canada. The Ontario Fire Marshal thought the fire was deliberately set. Two men were overheard talking behind the building, and shortly after they ran away the witness heard a sound like a fire-cracker, following which the roof caught fire. The house was being renovated, and was therefore empty of records, and its estimated replacement value was \$500,000.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

GM 24 Jun 80, 4; APC 1981: 125

July 1, 1980**Winnipeg, Man**

In Winnipeg, a group of white youths wearing KKK T-shirts attacked four black youths.

Remarks: brawling rather than terrorism

Sher, 1983: 106

July 23, 1980**Toronto, Ont**

A bomb, probably consisting of a few sticks of dynamite, exploded in the early morning in front of a Serbian-owned travel agency on Bloor St. West. The bomb was dropped in front of the agency window, causing much of the blast to blow into the street. A two-foot hole was dug into the sidewalk and dozens of windows were shattered.

Remarks: responsibility and motive unclear

GM 24 Jul 80, 3

August , 1980**Red Deer, Alta**

Two families had crosses burnt on their lawns in Red Deer during the month of August.

Remarks: threat

Sher, 1983: 106

August 27, 1980**North Bay, Ont**

After Air Canada personnel received a bomb threat the pilot of a Montréal-Winnipeg flight made an unscheduled stop in North Bay, Ontario. No explosives were discovered in a search, and the intent of the threat was unclear.

Remarks: hoax

Bergeron

September 1, 1980**Vancouver, BC**

A campaign against the animal shelter at the University of British Columbia was started by animal rights activists. It was marked by the slashing of auto tires, slogans painted on walls, late-night phone calls to doctors involved in research and hate literature in the mail. Some of the doctors were also threatened with knee-capping. A fire-bombing may also have been connected with the campaign.

Remarks: vandalism and threats

GM 28 Feb 81, 8

October 2, 1980**Edmonton, Alta**

A letter was recieved by Imperial Oil which stated that a "remote-control bomb" had been placed at the Strathcona refinery, and that it would be detonated if a sum of money was not recieved. No explosion occurred. This was the fourth threat recieved in the refinery's seven years of operation.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive uncertain, hoax

GM 8 Oct 80, 10

October 8, 1980**London, Ont**

The first public cross burning held by the Klan since the 1930s took place at a farm, near London. The farm's owner described himself to reporters as being sympathetic to the Klan, and was also the president of the Nationalist Party of Canada. Approximately 25 people attended the ceremony, where members pledged to further the cause of the "white race".

Remarks: no primary source

Sher, 1983: 107

November 23, 1980**Vancouver, BC**

The homes of two Nigerian students were painted with anti-black slogans and the initials KKK. The British Columbia Klan leader denied Klan involvement.

Remarks: low-level violence

Sher, 1983: 106; VS 26 Nov 80

February 7, 1981**Ottawa, Ont**

Four men apparently attempted to kidnap the Guatemalan ambassador at the Guatemalan Embassy offices on the fifth floor of a downtown office building in Ottawa. One of the men was possibly armed with a sub-machinegun. While one man waited in a car, three men entered the building, one detaining the security guard and the others going up to the embassy, which was closed. This occurred at 10:30 a.m. on a Saturday; the ambassador normally went in on Saturday at 10:00 a.m., and the men appeared to know his routine. They left after 1/2 hour. Police said the attempt was "of grave concern to us."

Remarks: appearance of a non-activated conspiracy

OC 14 Feb 81, 1,5

February 28, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

A laboratory at the University of British Columbia was raided by activists opposed to experiments on primates and dogs. The ALF claimed responsibility. (around 28 February)

Remarks: insufficient information, low-level incident

WFP 10 Feb 83, 16; VS 10 Feb 83, A7

March 10, 1981**Ottawa, Ont**

According to the Solicitor General, threats against United States President Reagan's life were made during the two weeks before the President's visit to Ottawa, 10-11 March. Some of the threats came from "crackpots", but some were regarded as serious in both Canada and the United States. The visit itself produced no evidence of any intended attack.

Remarks: hoaxes

GM 31 Mar 81, 12

April 10, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

Hillel House, a residence at the University of British Columbia, had the phrase "KKK FOREVER" painted across it, along with other racist statements.

Remarks: low-level violence, vandalism

McAlpine, 1981: 17

April 10, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

During the night, the bus of the Jewish Community Centre and Chabbad Centre in Vancouver was broken into and its front seat set on fire.

Remarks: no primary source, insufficient information

McAlpine, 1981: 17, 18

May 1, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

The Norman Bethune Bookstore, run by the Worker's Communist Party, received hate literature and a copy of the WCP special anti-Klan supplement to their paper scrawled with "threats of violence" and orders to stop distributing anti-Klan material (some time in May).

Remarks: no primary source, threat, date unknown

Sher, 1983: 142

May 1, 1981**Montréal, Qué**

Some time in May, a research laboratory at McGill University was vandalized; the act was claimed by the ALF. Several small meat stores and a building in the fur district were also victimized.

Remarks: low-level incidents

WFP 10 Feb 83, 16; VS 10 Feb 83, A7

May 18, 1981**Toronto, Ont**

An Air Canada jet was evacuated at Toronto International Airport after airline officials received a bomb warning at about 8:25 p.m., half-an-hour before the plane was scheduled to leave for London. A two-hour search revealed no bomb, and the flight then left.

Remarks: hoax

NDN 20 May 81, 11

May 26, 1981**Matsqui, BC**

An unoccupied house worth \$40,000 was gutted by fire. Minutes later police received reports of four men pelting another Matsqui home with bricks.

Remarks: insufficient information

VP 28 May 81, A8

May 28, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

The Vancouver Rape Relief House was ransacked. The previous day, the Centre received Klan hate mail and threats for its public and vocal opposition to the Klan, which was becoming increasingly active in the Vancouver area.

Remarks: no primary source, perpetrator, motive uncertain

Sher, 1983: 142

May 31, 1981**Stave Lake, BC**

There was a public cross burning on a beach at Stave Lake outside Mission, B.C., attended by about 40 to 45 Klan members.

Remarks: ritual protest

Sher, 1983: 141; MG 2 Jun 81

June 1, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

A 21 year-old man of Indian origin was beaten in downtown Vancouver by three whites in a late night attack. He died due to injuries sustained in the beating.

Remarks: no primary source, insufficient information

Sher, 1983: 142

June 14, 1981**Toronto, Ont**

Twenty-one animals were stolen by "animal welfare commandos" in a highly publicized raid on research facilities at the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children. The Animal Liberation Front (ALF) claimed responsibility in a phone call to the Globe and Mail; the call included a warning that the groups might carry out more raids on "offending" institutions. The stolen animals were said to be in the care of ALF members at their homes.

Remarks: theft; low-level incident .

WFP 10 Feb 83, 16; GM 10 Feb 83

June 28, 1981**Kootenays, BC**

The third in a wave of three bombings in the Kootenays at the end of June proved abortive. Accounts differ as to whether the incident occurred on 28 or 29 June, at the Doukhobor Cultural Centre near Castlegar, the Doukhobor Community Hall in Castlegar, or Ootechenia hall, and whether the weapon used was an explosive device or two incendiary devices.

Remarks: insufficient information

Ross/Cran; NDN 2 Jul 81, 1; NDN 17 Aug 81, 1; VP 30 Jun 81, A5

July 7, 1981**Montréal, Qué**

A Montréal-Vancouver flight was forced to return to Dorval Airport after a telephone bomb threat was received. No bomb was found, but the flight was delayed more than five hours.

Remarks: hoax

Bergeron

August 1, 1981**Richmond, BC**

Three Fijians were beaten by a group of whites armed with baseball bats. Their car was vandalized and the men seriously injured.

Remarks: no primary source

Sher, 1983: 142

August 1, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

Forty-five Klan members, some reportedly armed, held a cross burning at the bank of the Fraser River in Surrey. BCTV filmed and broadcast the event. (some time in August)

Remarks: no primary source

Sher, 1983: 114,141

August 4, 1981**Ottawa, Ont**

The Iranian Embassy was occupied by about 30 Moslem students. They were protesting the killing and torture of political prisoners in Iran by the Khomeini regime. The students left, upon request, after about two hours. No damage was done to the embassy.

Remarks: non-violent protest

GM 5 Aug 81, 8; Kellett, 1988: B-6

August 4, 1981**Toronto, Ont**

An early morning attack on a town house where Lady Iris Mountbatten (second cousin to the Queen) lived caused damage estimated at \$3,000 to the building, but no injuries. A flammable substance was poured at the bottom of the basement steps and then ignited. Despite speculation of IRA involvement (an IRA hunger strike was then reaching its climax, with eight strikers dead), the motivation behind the attack was unclear. A few hours earlier a police guard on the building had been removed; the guard was protecting a basement tenant who was a witness in a homicide investigation.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motivation unclear

Ross; APC, 1982: 6; GM 5 Aug 81, 12; VP 5 Aug 81, D 12; TS 5 Aug 81, A5; TSn 5 Aug 81, 30

August 10, 1981**Toronto, Ont**

An anonymous call received by Toronto Airport staff indicated that a bomb had been placed somewhere in the terminal; a search produced no results.

Remarks: hoax

Bergeron

September 9, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

A man of Indian origin was shot with a 3-inch needle fired from a pellet gun as he waited at a bus-stop. The needle had a message attached that read, " with the compliments of the KKK".

Remarks: no primary source

Sher, 1983: 142

September 24, 1981**Québec, Qué**

A man and a woman occupied the office of the Speaker of the National Assembly for about three hours. The Speaker himself characterized the incident as an occupation rather than a hostage-taking. The couple showed that they were armed (they carried two guns, a dagger, pliers, and what they described as explosives and bullets), but the Speaker never felt himself to be in danger. At one stage one of them eat a piece of mirror. Among other things, the couple demanded jobs and a car and a chauffeur. The speaker was able to leave his office for a scheduled meeting without molestation.

Remarks: personal motivation

GM 25 Sep 81, 1

September 27, 1981**Montréal, Qué**

Vandalism occurred at "Chez Tonton", a Montréal night club frequented by African and Carribean Canadians, when "KKK" was spray-painted across the front of the club.

Remarks: low level violence

MG 30 Sep 81

October 17, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

On a beach near Marine Dr. in Surrey approximately thirty Klan members held a cross burning presided over by the national head of the Klan. Police raided the ceremony, checking individuals for criminal records and outstanding warrants; two rifles and a shotgun were seized.

Remarks: ritual protest

GM 19 Oct 81; JM 19 Oct 81

October 20, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

A senior fire department official linked an arson attack on a welfare administration office in east Vancouver to protests over government welfare cutbacks. Two melted plastic five-gallon gasoline cans were found at the scene of the fire, which caused damage estimated at \$300,000. Police did not rule out the possibility of the fire being a diversion to cover up a robbery.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unclear

NDN 22 Oct 81, 7

November 6, 1981**Ottawa, Ont**

A man was arrested in Ottawa after police received a tip-off. He was carrying bomb components, and was planning to detonate them in the House of Commons to express his anger at the Prime Minister and to save the country (the Constitution debate was underway). He had earlier reconnoitered the House and returned to Toronto to assemble the bomb. He was subsequently ordered to be held indefinitely in a psychiatric institution.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy, perpetrator mentally disturbed

OC 7 Nov 81, 1

December , 1981**Toronto, Ont**

The locks of several Toronto fur stores were glued shut and animal rights stickers pasted on windows. The ALF claimed responsibility. (some time in December)

Remarks: insufficient information, no specific date, low-level incident

WFP 10 Feb 83, 16; VS 10 Feb 83, A7

December 19, 1981**Vancouver, BC**

A bomb threat that proved to be a hoax was received at Vancouver International Airport. The terminal was closed and searched with negative result.

Remarks: hoax

Bergeron

March 18, 1982**Toronto, Ont**

After a judge had just ruled against him in a case heard at Osgoode Hall, a Sikh emigré pulled out a .357 magnum revolver and sprayed the courtroom with bullets, killing two and wounding another. The shooting occurred during civil proceedings concerning a dispute between rival Sikh factions in Toronto. The assailant hoped to reverse the results of a Temple election, and thereby to give the control of Temple funds to a fundamentalist faction that would support the cause of Sikh separatism.

Remarks: trial imminent, motivation personal

GM 13 Apr 85, M1

April 9, 1982**Toronto, Ont**

The former honorary consul of Turkey in Toronto received a death threat, one of several. He had resigned the post in February 1982, a month after a bomb detonated near an office of his publishing firm.

Remarks: hoax

GM 10 Apr 82, 5

April 20, 1982**Edmonton, Alta**

A self-styled "Yugoslavian terrorist" held businessman Peter Pocklington and his wife prisoners in their Edmonton home. The hostage-taker demanded \$1,000,000 ransom, but was foiled when police stormed the house and rescued the captives.

Remarks: personal, not political, motivation

CH 21 Apr 82, A1,A2; GM 16 Sep 86, B1,B2

June 5, 1982**Krestova, BC**

Members of the Sons of Freedom (SOF) committed an act of arson against the residence of a Community Doukhobor in Krestova.

Remarks: insufficient information

Ross/Cran

June 10, 1982**Pass Creek, BC**

Sons of Freedom (SOF) attempted to set fire to a Community Doukhobor Hall in Pass Creek.

Remarks: insufficient information

Ross/Cran

July , 1982**Toronto, Ont**

The Ontario Stockyards in Toronto were the target of a tire slashing and slogan-writing attack. The ALF claimed responsibility. (some time in July)

Remarks: insufficient information, no date, low-level vandalism

WFP 10 Feb 83, 16; VS 10 Feb 83, A7

July 9, 1982**Calgary, Alta**

Police received a telephone call advising them of the location of a bomb; acting on the information, they found a small explosive device in a garbage bin at Calgary's Mewata Stadium. The bomb was removed and detonated.

Remarks: insufficient information, motivation unclear

CH 10 Jul 82, B1

July 16, 1982**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb was found just before lunch near the elevator doors outside the main entrance to the Office de la Langue Française, on the 15th floor of a downtown office building. More than 200 people were evacuated. The bomb consisted of five sticks of dynamite, a timing device, and two batteries, but it had no detonator, leading one policeman to claim that "It was designed to scare rather than to explode". No warnings had been received.

Remarks: threat, no means of activation

MG 17 Jul 82, A1, A2; MG 24 Jul 82, A3

August 7, 1982**Thunder Bay, Ont**

Three sticks of dynamite, addressed to Prime Minister Trudeau, were found by postal workers. One was found in a mail box while the others turned up in a sorting station. Police said that the dynamite was not accompanied by caps or fuses and so was in no danger of exploding.

Remarks: threat, no means of activation

MG 9 Aug 82, A-5; Ross

October 10, 1982**BC**

Members of the Sons of Freedom attempted an act of arson against a museum.

Remarks: insufficient information

Ross/Cran

November 14, 1982**Toronto, Ont**

A Sikh demonstration in front of the Indian Consulate, intended to protest the treatment of Sikhs in India, developed into a melee when counter-demonstrators from another Sikh temple shouted pro-Indian slogans. One demonstrator pulled out a handgun and opened fire, wounding a plainclothes policeman and three other persons.

Remarks: protest-related violence

GM 28 Nov 85, A12; TS 25 Aug 86; Maclean's 8 Jul 85

November 19, 1982**Sherbrooke, Qué**

A package containing five sticks of dynamite, but no detonator, was found during the night outside the building housing the Office de la Langue Française. Responsibility was claimed by a group using the slogan (in French) "Fascism will never win." The same group claimed responsibility for two similar incidents in Montréal on 20 November; however, two calls to a La Presse reporter linked the incidents to language legislation protest and government - public service union negotiations.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator and motive unclear; threat, no means of activation

MG 22 Nov 82, A1; MG 8 Jan 82, A3

November 20, 1982**Montréal, Qué**

Two bombs were left near Parti Québécois (PQ) offices in Montréal. One bomb, consisting of five sticks of dynamite but no detonator, was found in a package outside the PQ education minister's riding office early in the morning; the absence of a detonator suggested that it was a warning. The other bomb consisted of seven sticks, similarly wrapped, but including a detonator and a timer set for later in the day. It was left on the steps of the PQ's Montréal head office in the afternoon; police thought the two bombs were probably the work of the same people.

Remarks: insufficient information, motive and perpetrator unclear

MG 22 Nov 82, A1

January 6, 1983**Montréal, Qué**

A phone call to the Brossard postal station shortly after midnight led to the discovery of a bomb-like object in a mail bin. It was composed of five copper tubes covered with brown paper to look like dynamite, some wiring, a time switch, and a large battery; there was no detonator. The building was evacuated but nothing more was found. The following day a group calling itself Le Front des Patriotes du Québec claimed responsibility in a letter to La Presse. A spokesman said the group was unknown to police.

Remarks: threat

MG 8 Jan 83, A3

January 6, 1983**Montréal, Qué**

A group calling itself Le Front des Patriotes du Québec made a bomb threat against Canada Post and also threatened acts of violence against anyone opposing Bill 101, the language bill recently passed by the Québec legislature. Subsequent searches produced an object made to resemble a bomb that was found in a mail bin at a Canada Post plant in the city of Montréal.

Remarks: threat, device harmless

MG 8 Jan 83, A3

January 17, 1983**Kitchener, Ont**

More than 60 truck tires of the J.M. Schneider plant were slashed and the walls were painted with such slogans as "Animal Murderers", "Death Factory", "Meat Equals Death" and "Animals have Rights too". An anonymous caller told the local paper the next day that the ALF was responsible.

Remarks: low-level vandalism

WFP 10 Feb 83, 16; VS 10 Feb 83, A7

January 27, 1983**Winnipeg, Man**

A bomb scare interrupted a Winnipeg abortion debate between Dr. Henry Morgentaler and Mr. Borowski. The police searched the building and determined that there was no bomb and the debate resumed after a thirty minute delay.

Remarks: hoax

GM 28 Jan 83, 9

February 8, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

Three KKK members pleaded guilty on February 3 to conspiring to commit murder. They were sentenced to eight years, six years, and psychiatric assessment (to be sentenced on March 14). The target of the conspiracy was a former Klan security chief. The accused were arrested in August of 1982 after an undercover OPP officer duped them into arranging the murder with him. One of the defendants was already serving a two-year term for conspiracy to overthrow the government of Dominica.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy, internal feud

TS 9 Feb 83, 4

March 1, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

The ALF acted against Franklin's Portion-Pak Meat in Scarborough and three other locations in the Toronto area, following the jailing of an animal rights activist and his anti-sealing crew in Atlantic Canada. Tires were slashed and slogans were painted on walls.

Remarks: low-level violence

GM 3 Mar 83, 4

March 1, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

The Animal Liberation Front (ALF) acted against the offices of the Federal Fisheries and Oceans Department at Keele St. and St. Clair Ave. in Toronto; this was one of four locations targeted after the jailing of anti-sealing protestors in Atlantic Canada. Walls and doors were smeared with slogans such as "Fisheries Murders Seals", and tires on nearby vehicles were slashed.

Remarks: low level violence

GM 3 Mar 83, 4

March 1, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

The Scarborough Animal Centre was vandalized as part of a campaign in which three other locations were targeted. Tires on nearby vehicles were slashed and slogans painted on the walls.

Remarks: low level violence

GM 3 Mar 83, 4

March 1, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

A. Stork and Sons, a specialty meats store, was one of four locations vandalized in an overnight series of ALF attacks. Tires on nearby vehicles were slashed and slogans were painted on walls.

Remarks: low level violence

GM 3 Mar 83, 4

March 6, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

Tires were slashed and slogans were painted on vehicles at Bittner Meat Packers.

Remarks: low-level violence; vandalism

WFP 21 Mar 83, 1,4

March 6, 1983**Mississauga, Ont**

Tires were slashed and slogans were painted on vehicles at Brandt Meat Packers.

Remarks: low-level vandalism

WFP 6 Mar 83, 1,4

March 14, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

Tires were slashed and slogans such as "Meat is Murder", "Killers", and "ALF Saves" were spray-painted on vehicles of the Etobicoke Animal Control Centre (which supplies researchers with surplus pets). The ALF claimed responsibility in statements delivered to various media outlets.

(around March 14)

Remarks: insufficient information; date uncertain, low-level violence

WFP 21 Mar 83, 1,4

March 14, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

Tires were slashed and slogans such as "Meat is Murder", "Killers" and "ALF Saves" were spray-painted on vehicles at a Toronto meat distributor in veal. The ALF claimed responsibility in statements delivered to various outlets.

Remarks: low-level violence

WFP 21 Mar 83, 1,4

April 1, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

A hand grenade was mailed to one of three Armenians convicted on conspiracy charges in the attempted assassination of a Turkish commercial attaché in Ottawa in 1982. The package containing the grenade broke open in a Toronto postal station. The man for whom it was intended had been the target of death threats after he criticized ASALA, according to his lawyer.

Remarks: insufficient information; unclear whether addressee intended recipient or victim

GM 22 May 86, A20

April, 6, 1983**London, Eng**

The offices of the Montréal Fur Company in London, England, received a letter bomb from the British Animal Liberation Front. This was one of a number of letter bombs sent by the ALF to various political targets in Great Britain. The bombs were mailed from Liverpool.

Remarks: incident occurred outside Canada; This incident occurred in England, however some sources have mistakenly placed it in Montréal.

Ross; TS 6 Apr 83, A13

June 11, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

An individual set fire to the washroom on a Toronto-Hamilton-Bermuda flight.

Remarks: insufficient information; motivation unknown

NYT 12 Jun 83, 22; Bergeron

July 22, 1983**Ottawa, Ont**

While registered as a researcher at the Public Archives, a 24- year old Toronto man poured red ink on an original copy of the 1982 Constitution Act, in protest against the government's approval of United States cruise missile testing in Canada one week earlier.

Remarks: low level violence; protest vandalism

GM 23 Jul 83, 1

August 11, 1983**Vancouver, BC**

Papers were set on fire in an apparent arson attempt against a bookstore and headquarters of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist).

Remarks: insufficient information

GM 31 Oct 81, 3

September 1983**Castlegar, BC**

The Doukhobor museum near Castlegar was set on fire. (some time in September)

Remarks: insufficient information; date uncertain

VS 30 Nov 84, A8

September 1, 1983**Montréal, Qué**

A male telephoned a Canadian Press reporter shortly after noon, with the warning that the next Soviet plane which landed in Montréal would be destroyed "in retaliation for the latest Russian acts of barbarism", this being an apparent reference to the destruction of a Korean Airlines jet by Soviet interceptors. Nothing untoward occurred, but one plane's departure was delayed due to extra security precautions.

Remarks: hoax

WFP 2 Sep 83, 27

September 11, 1983**Saint John, NB**

A Saint John man was sentenced to ten days in jail after pleading guilty to threatening to bomb a local Lada dealership. The police and the Saint John Telegraph Journal received calls starting at 6:45 p.m. stating that a bomb would go off at 9 p.m. When police arrived at the man's home he told them that he had been upset by the destruction of KAL 007.

Remarks: hoax

HCH 13 Sep 83, 4

September 22, 1983**Washington DC, USA**

A man entered the cockpit of a Washington-Montréal flight and pulled back a throttle, cutting off fuel to one engine. He was overpowered and the aircraft landed safely in Montréal.

Remarks: motive unclear

NYT 22 Sep 83, II, 9; Bergeron

September 27, 1983**Toronto, Ont**

A man lunged at visiting British PM Thatcher as she left her motorcade to enter the Sheraton Centre where she was to give a speech. Police said the man broke from a group of about 200 anti-nuclear protestors and IRA sympathizers to lunge with both hands at Thatcher - he "very nearly got to her" before being restrained by police.

Remarks: spontaneous, protest-related

OC 28 Sep 83, 14

October 21, 1983**Victoria, BC**

A bomb threat forced the evacuation of the BC Legislature. A search failed to locate a bomb and the session resumed sitting about 20 minutes later.

Remarks: hoax; insufficient information; perpetrator and motive unclear.

MG 22 Oct 83, A7

November 22, 1983**Montréal, Qué**

An Air France jetliner was evacuated minutes before its scheduled departure from Montréal's Mirabel Airport to Paris after an anonymous telephone caller said there was a bomb aboard. The caller claimed to represent a "Lebanese movement" and threatened reprisals for action taken by the French government in Beirut. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

GM 23 Nov 83, 12; Bergeron

January 29, 1984**Toronto, Ont**

The Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility for breaking into a laboratory at the University of Toronto's Scarborough campus on the night of 29-30 January and freeing up to 70 research animals.

Remarks: theft, low-level incident

GM 31 Jan 84, 4; GM 11 Feb 84, 4

April 9, 1984**Christina Lake, BC**

CP Rail tracks were damaged by the explosion of a bomb. An undetonated bomb was found at the same time 3 kilometres away.

Remarks: insufficient information

VS 2 Jun 84, A13; GM 2 May 84, 9; NDN 2 June 84, A13

April 9, 1984**Christina Lake, BC**

An undetonated bomb was found on a CP Rail track 3 kilometres away from a similar bomb which had exploded earlier on the same day.

Remarks: insufficient information

GM 2 May 84, 9; VS 2 Jun 84, A13

May 8, 1984**Québec, Qué**

A military supply technician opened fire with a sub-machine gun in the Québec National Assembly, killing three and wounding 13; he had earlier fired at tourists at la Citadelle, but hit no one.

The man denounced René Lévesque's government for doing "much wrong to the French language people of Québec and Canada". While he hoped to attack legislators, the Assembly was not in session, and so he attacked Assembly workers, civil servants, and tourists indiscriminately. The man was found guilty in February 1985 on three counts of first-degree murder, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Remarks: individual action; motivation possibly as much personal as political

MG 9 May 84, p.A1,A8; VS 13 Feb 85, A10

May 9, 1984**Québec City, Qué**

A man armed with a shotgun opened fire in a shopping district around dawn, wounding a pedestrian and a motorist. He then took refuge in his parents' home nearby, firing on police. After a day-long siege he surrendered. The man had apparently been upset by the rampage of a Canadian Forces technician in the Québec legislature the day before.

Remarks: insufficient information; motivation possibly as much personal as political

WFP 10 May 84, 1,4

June 4, 1984**Vancouver, BC**

Two sword-swinging Sikhs attacked the Indian Consulate in Vancouver in the wake of the Indian army attack on the Golden Temple. Portraits were smashed, and a glass door leading to the consul-general's office was also broken. Two men were taken into custody, but were released after a crowd demonstrated outside the consulate demanding their release. Consular staff refused to press charges.

Remarks: insufficient information, possibly spontaneous

Mulgrew, 1988: 112,114; OC 5 June 84, 2

July 5, 1984**Toronto, Ont**

During anti-Indian demonstrations in Toronto, following the Indian army's attack on the Golden Temple, a Sikh stormed into the Indian Consulate and smashed at least one of the photographs of Indian leaders. Consular staff refused to testify and the case did not go to court.

Remarks: low level violence; vandalism, probably spontaneous

GM 28 Nov 85, A12; Mulgrew, 1988: 113

July 18, 1984**Winnipeg, Man**

Sikhs attacked India's acting high commissioner as he was leaving the Winnipeg Free Press building. They pelted him with eggs and pounded his car with fists and long sticks, in protest against the Indian army attack on the Golden Temple. Three men subsequently pleaded guilty to the attack and, together with a fourth man, received 30-day sentences for common assault.

Remarks: protest-related violence

WFP 12 June 86, 1

August 28, 1984**London, Ont**

The Animal Liberation Front (ALF) broke into a medical laboratory at the University of Western Ontario late at night. The culprits brought along a video cassette recorder and took pictures of a baboon, numbered B-43. Later that year, B-43 appeared on a post card issued by a Vancouver group called Lifeforce, and was aired on the Global television network.

Remarks: no primary source, break and enter

Fullford, 1986: 4,5

September 3, 1984**Montréal, Qué**

An American, angry at the imminent papal visit to Canada, bombed Montréal's Central Station, killing three and wounding in excess of 30 people. The bomb, which was planted in a bank of lockers near a gate where Ottawa-bound travellers queued, exploded at 10:22 a.m. Police speculated that the powerful bomb comprised a pipe filled with gunpowder, possibly also gasoline, and with dynamite attached. After an insanity plea was rejected, an elderly retired American armed forces officer was sentenced to life imprisonment; it is unclear whether the act was a political one or simply the product of an unstable mind.

Remarks: personal motivation possibly outweighed political motive

Maclean's 17 Sep 84, 30; HCH 4 Sep 84, 1,2; Facts on File 17 May 85, 367

January 1, 1985**London, Ont**

A group identifying itself as the ALF claimed responsibility for the "liberation" of a baboon and three cats from a research facility at the University of Western Ontario. The University claimed that the baboon was infected with a strain of herpes that could be fatal to humans. It was later proven to be untrue.

Remarks: low level violence, theft

VS 2 Jan 85, A11; TS 2 Jan 85, A1, A4; TS 21 Jan 85, A7; CH 4 Jan 85, B6

February 1985**Vancouver, BC**

A Sikh lawyer, outspokenly critical of Sikh political violence, was severely beaten with an iron bar by an unknown assailant in the parking lot behind his law office sometime in February.

Remarks: insufficient information; attacker, motive unknown

Maclean's 23 Jun 86, 12

February 1, 1985**Muskoka, Ont**

A bomb threat against Ontario premier-designate Frank Miller was telephoned to an Orillia radio station and a Bracebridge newspaper during a tour by Miller after he had won the leadership of the provincial Progressive Conservative party. He was in Gravenhurst at the time.

Remarks: hoax

Ross; GM 2 Feb 85, 1

March 27, 1985**Toronto, Ont**

The RCMP's regional headquarters in Toronto received a letter, purporting to come from the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Our Homeland. The letter warned that unless the three Armenians arrested in the Turkish Embassy incident were released, there would be three bombings on April Fool's day. The letter referred to Toronto transit lines, and when police made the threat public, after three days, commuter use of the transit system declined by 35% on 1 April; ultimately the threat was assessed as a hoax.

Remarks: hoax

GM 1 Apr 85, 16; CTT, Vol. XIII No. 11, 1988: 4,5

April 5, 1985**Montréal, Qué**

An anonymous telephone call to the Montréal detachment of the RCMP warned that there would be an explosion at the Atwater subway station on 7 April. The caller claimed to represent the Armenian Secret Army. No explosives were found in a subsequent search of the station. The warning was similar to one given on 6 April and also to the Toronto transit threat, all appearing to have been hoaxes.

Remarks: hoax

GM 9 Apr 85, 4

April 6, 1985**Montréal, Qué**

The Montréal Police received a phone call threatening bomb attacks on the subway. The incident was a hoax.

Remarks: hoax

GM 9 Apr 85, 4

April 7, 1985**Montréal, Qué**

An anonymous caller to "Le Journal de Montréal" warned of an explosion that would occur on the subway system between 9:00 and 9:30 a.m. on 9 April. The caller did not claim to represent any organization or make any demands. Someone later called the paper, claiming to have made the call; he stated that he had been drunk and apologized.

Remarks: hoax

GM 9 Apr 85, 4

June 1, 1985**Toronto, Ont**

A man telephoning collect from Montréal to the Metro Toronto police threatened to bomb a United Way concert being given by a popular Indian singer on 9 June at Maple Leaf Gardens. Officials of Indian Immigrant Aid Services in Toronto refused to accept the call and telephoned police after the man kept calling back; the motive of the caller was unclear and the threat was a hoax.

Remarks: hoax

GM 5 June 85, M6

June 23, 1985**Toronto, Ont**

Air India flight 182, en route to India from Toronto and Montréal, via London, England crashed off the coast of Ireland; all 329 persons on board were killed, 279 of whom were Canadian. An Indian government inquiry attributed the crash to a suitcase bomb planted by a terrorist, but the explanation that a bomb caused the crash is not officially accepted in Canada. Canadian investigations into the incident are still underway.

Remarks: incident occurred outside Canada

Mulgrew, 1988: 137-141; United States Department of State, 1985: 37; Bergeron

June 23, 1985**Tokyo, Japan**

A bomb exploded at Tokyo's Narita Airport, killing two and injuring four airport workers. The bomb had been hidden in a stereo tuner placed in a bag checked onto a Canadian Pacific Air flight in Vancouver. On 10 May 1991, a former British Columbia resident was convicted on two counts of manslaughter and on charges of acquiring, possessing, and using explosive charges. On 10 June, 1991, he was sentenced to ten years on each of two manslaughter charges and three years on each of the four related explosives charges. The sentences will be served concurrently. An appeal may be forthcoming.

Remarks: incident occurred outside Canada

Mulgrew, 1988: 138,139; Facts on File 28 Jun 85, 474; Bergeron ; GM 11 May 91, A1-A5; GM 11 Jun 91, A1

August 3, 1985**Toronto, Ont**

A Toronto Sikh was badly beaten by five assailants in the underground garage of his apartment building in Etobicoke. Only four days before the incident he had helped to set up a group to support the Indian government. A spokesman for pro-Khalistan separatists denied allegations of complicity. The perpetrators' motives were unclear.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrators and motive unclear

GM 5 Aug 85, 9

January to March 1986**St. John's, Nfld**

A St. John's man was convicted in the fall of 1988 of making death threats against Premier Brian Peckford in telephone calls to police between January and March 1986. At the time, Newfoundland was facing a violent civil service strike. The man was given a suspended sentence, but was sentenced to 60 days in jail on related charges, including making harassing telephone calls to the RCMP; the threats were labour-related.

Remarks: non-political motivation

WFP 21 Sept 88, 16; OC 22 Nov 88, A16

January 1986**Vancouver, BC**

The RCMP bomb squad defused a bomb left in a paper bag at the door of the Modern Printing House in Surrey (the publisher of the Indo-Canadian Times, a Pro-Khalistan paper). The bomb consisted of several sticks of dynamite, detonating caps and a timing device. No group has claimed responsibility.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motive unknown

Maclean's 23 June 86, 12; CTT, XIII, 9, 1988: 2

January 5, 1986**Goose Bay, Nfld**

An Olympic Airways jet, flying from Athens to New York city, was diverted to CFB Goose Bay after an anonymous caller informed Olympic's Athens office that Black September had planted a bomb on the plane. At this time Abu Nidal/Black September was trying to disrupt the Western tourist trade.

Remarks: hoax

Kellett, 1988: B-8; GM 6 Jan 86, 1

January 16, 1986**Ottawa, Ont**

A man, who had convinced authorities of a Libyan plot to plant a bomb aboard a passenger aircraft bound for the United States, subsequently admitted to lying. Security had been tightened considerably at Canadian airports as a result of the claim.

Remarks: hoax

WFP 17 Jan 86, 1,4; TS 18 Jan 86, A1,A11; Facts on File, Jan 86, 42

March 4, 1986**Toronto, Ont**

An Air Canada jet, en route from Toronto to Florida with 468 passengers and crew aboard, was recalled ten minutes into the flight after an anonymous call to Air Canada reservations warned that there was a bomb aboard. The passengers were evacuated, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

TS 5 Mar 86, A1

March 5, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

A crowd of about 75 Haitian expatriates occupied the Haitian Consulate to demand the removal of Duvalier appointees. The Haitian consul-general was punched and beaten, and held against his will for nearly five hours. Furniture was also smashed, and shelves were overturned inside the consulate. Five men were arrested.

Remarks: protest-related

MG 6 Mar 86, A1,A2; GM 6 Mar 86, A5

March 24, 1986**Ottawa, Ont**

The Humane Society of Ottawa-Carleton (HSOC) received about 12 calls threatening raids to protest the society's practice of providing dogs for medical research. The callers reminded the HSOC of the raids the previous year at the University of Western Ontario where four research animals were stolen.

Remarks: hoax

OC 25 Mar 86, B1

April 1, 1986**Ottawa, Ont**

A gunman held the acting Bahamian high commissioner hostage for over 12 hours in her office. The man, who had been released two weeks earlier from Kingston penitentiary, entered the high commission offices by posing as a priest, and police speculated that he chose a diplomatic target for publicity reasons. The hostage-taker demanded action to assist Ottawa's homeless, but he also wanted to be reunited with a friend still serving a sentence in Kingston. The man gave up peaceably, and received a five-year jail term.

Remarks: motives more personal than political

R. v Maltby (1986) 30 C.C.C. (3d) 317-320; GM 3 Apr 86: A4; OC 1 Oct 86

April 4, 1986**Trail, BC**

At 3:10 a.m. an explosion blew out the rear windows of an Anglican church; the bomb had been left in an alley behind the church. Police investigating the bombing found a second explosive 200 yards away in the same alley, in a plastic garbage can near a utility pole behind the post office. The second bomb was deactivated at 9:30 a.m. by members of the Vancouver RCMP bomb squad. It contained dynamite, commercial fertilizer, a timing device, and a large battery, and was described by police as "a workable bomb powerful enough to do a lot of damage".

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motivation unclear

VS 4 Apr 86, 1

April 21, 1986**Vancouver, BC**

At 12:20 a.m. an explosion occurred on property of the Shellburn refinery in Burnaby. It took place at a point where feeder lines go through a culvert. The resulting fire took a half hour to control. No one was injured.

Remarks: insufficient information; unclear whether a bomb, provenance unknown

VS 21 Apr 86; Hamizrachi, 1987: 215

April 21, 1986**Prince George, BC**

A bomb exploded outside a medical building at 6:55 a.m., blowing apart a gas regulator and shattering a window; no one was injured. "Libya Yes. Yankees No." was painted on a nearby wall, but may have appeared a day before the blast (the United States had bombed Libyan targets on 15 April). There had been no threatening calls.

Remarks: motivation as much personal as political

VS 22 Apr 86, A9; VS 23 Apr 86, A3

April 28, 1986**Ottawa, Ont**

A bomb threat, later considered a hoax, was made by an unknown person or persons against the United States Embassy in Ottawa.

Remarks: hoax

Kellett, 1988: B-8; Hamizrachi, 1987: 216

May 11, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

In a Mother's Day attack, rocks thrown at a florist's store broke two windows and a sheet of glass inside the store. The store was one of five businesses involved in a court battle over the use of English signs. Police commented that this and other recent acts of vandalism were not related to terrorism. The store was again attacked on 26 December.

Remarks: low-level violence; vandalism

MG 27 Dec 86, A1,A2; MG 29 Dec 86, A2

May 30, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

Five Montréal-area Sikhs were arrested and accused of conspiring to place a bomb aboard an Air India jet leaving New York's John F. Kennedy airport on 31 May. Two men were convicted and were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy

MG 27 Jun 86, A1,A5; MG 24 Dec 86, A1; Hamizrachi, 1987: 219

June 20, 1986**Lacolle, Qué**

A former American policeman was arrested at a customs station in Québec as he tried to enter Canada. In arresting him, RCMP officers were acting on a tip that he had earlier uttered threats to kill prime minister Mulroney. In August a Sessions Court judge declared him mentally unfit to stand trial after psychiatrists diagnosed him as schizophrenic. He was ordered to be held for an indefinite period, and in November he was ordered to be deported.

Remarks: non-political motivation

MG 13 Aug 86; MG 18 Nov 86; OC 6 Nov 86

July 2, 1986**Ottawa, Ont**

An individual or a group, using the name Azanian People's Liberation Front, threatened to tamper, by injection, with South African fruit that was being imported into Canada. The purpose of the action was to strike at South Africa because of its apartheid policy. Some stores removed South African produce from their shelves as a result of the threat. No charges have been laid.

Remarks: hoax

MG 11 Jul 86, 1; Hamizrachi, 1987: 222

July 29, 1986**Vancouver, BC**

Fire officials speculated that a fire at a Sikh temple was deliberately set by someone who doused the temple's wooden shrine with gasoline. Police said two witnesses saw a man being pursued by a temple security guard soon after the blaze started (29 or 30 July).

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motive unclear

GM 30 Jul 86, N4

August 1, 1986**Calgary, Alta**

The Free Speech League was forced to move a meeting at which Ernst Zundel and Jim Keegstra were the main speakers when the hotel where the meeting was to be held received a bomb threat.

Remarks: hoax

VS 2 Aug 86, A2

August 8, 1986**Halifax, NS**

Halifax radio station CJCH received several calls from someone claiming to have a message from a Muslim terrorist group stating that explosives had been planted in the washroom of a local food outlet. A 17-year old Halifax youth later pleaded guilty to this offence and to the theft on 3 August of 125 sticks of dynamite. The youth was fined, required to do community work, and placed on probation.

Remarks: hoax

HCH 12 Dec 86, 8

August 12, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

A man telephoned Delta Air Line's Montréal reservation desk, warning that a bomb aboard a Delta flight to Miami would explode a half-hour after takeoff. The plane was stopped just before it took off from Dorval Airport and the 137 passengers were evacuated via the plane's emergency chutes. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

MG 13 Aug 86

August 13, 1986**Ottawa, Ont**

After a Marine guard spotted a suspicious package near the United States Embassy, an RCMP bomb squad found that it consisted of tightly-wrapped rolls of newspaper. An embassy spokesman said that it appeared the package was a deliberate hoax. It had been found in bushes about four metres from a wall of the embassy.

Remarks: hoax

MG 14 Aug 86; Hamizrachi, 1987: 225

September 1, 1986**Grand Falls, NB**

A local man blocked a bridge with his car and held up traffic; he was armed with a shotgun, a rifle, and a bow. Police found a package in his car which an accompanying note described as a bomb; it turned out to contain computer printouts. The man had delineated his "territory" with red paint. He surrendered after about an hour, and was ordered to undergo psychiatric examination.

Remarks: insufficient information; motivation unclear

MG 3 Sep 86

September 12, 1986**Victoria, BC**

Local media agencies received notes, reportedly attributed to Direct Action, indicating that two bottles of South African wine in British Columbia had been poisoned. All South African wines were removed from the shelves of B.C. liquor stores, and although no contaminated bottles were found, 3000 bottles (worth \$15,000) were destroyed.

Remarks: hoax

TSS 14 Dec 86, A6

October 1986**Montréal, Qué**

The departure of a Quebecair flight from Montréal to Val d'Or and Bagotville was delayed, and the plane evacuated, after receipt of a bomb warning. A search revealed no explosives (early October).

Remarks: hoax

MG 17 Oct 86

October 9, 1986**Amsterdam, Netherlands**

A Canadian Pacific Air flight, en route Amsterdam-Toronto, was diverted to Montréal after the airline received a bomb threat. The plane was evacuated, but no bomb was found. The caller referred to the airline's role in the controversial takeover of Quebecair.

Remarks: motivation probably non-political

OC 11 Oct 86, A14

October 13, 1986**Ottawa, Ont**

A Nordair flight from Montréal to Toronto was forced to make an emergency landing at Ottawa after a bomb threat was received by Nordair's Montréal office. The plane was evacuated, but a search failed to locate explosives.

Remarks: hoax

GM 15 Oct 86, A3

October 14, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb threat forced the evacuation and delayed departure of a Quebecair flight from Montréal to Sept-Iles. No explosives were found.

Remarks: hoax

MG 17 Oct 86

October 15, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

A Quebecair flight between Montréal and Bagotville was delayed for about 30 minutes after a bomb threat necessitated a search. No explosives were found.

Remarks: hoax

MG 17 Oct 86

October 20, 1986**Cornwall, Ont**

The Seaway International Bridge, linking Cornwall, Ontario with Massena, New York, was closed for three hours because of a bomb threat at the Canadian customs building. The warning was given in an anonymous call to a Cornwall newspaper. The building was evacuated, but no bomb was found.

Remarks: threat; insufficient information; perpetrator and motive unknown

OC 21 Oct 86, C3

November 1, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

Passengers had to evacuate two aircraft on the runway at Dorval airport after Quebecair and Nordair received anonymous calls about bombs being aboard. No explosives were found. There were at least five such calls in the space of a month.

Remarks: hoax

GM 3 Nov 86

December 3, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

Two Zellers stores were evacuated after receiving a bomb threat but searches of the premises found nothing. It is believed that the incident was related to the Québec Court of Appeal ruling on Bill 101 on 12 December. For two weeks the chain was the victim of similar threats.

Remarks: hoax

MG 24 Dec 86, A7; LaP 27 Dec 86, A2

December 23, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb threat was received by Simpson's in Montréal. A search of the premises found nothing. It is believed that the incident was related to the Québec Court of Appeal ruling on Bill 101 on 12 December.

Remarks:hoax

MG 29 Dec 86

December 26, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

Two rocks were thrown through the plate-glass window of a florist's shop, one of five businesses involved in a court battle over the use of English on signs. No one claimed responsibility for the overnight incident. The incident occurred during a week in which several businesses posting bilingual signs (as the florist shop did) were the targets of vandalism, firebomb attack, and threats. Nonetheless, the police discounted these incidents as being related to terrorism. The store had been the target of a rock-throwing incident in May.

Remarks: low-level violence; vandalism

MG 27 Dec 86, A1

December 26, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

A Zeller's store on Granby St. in Montréal's east end was the target of a bomb threat. A police search revealed no bomb.

Remarks: hoax

MG 27 Dec 86, A1

December 27, 1986**Sudbury, Ont**

A Via Rail train was stopped and evacuated shortly after leaving Sudbury for Montréal as a result of a bomb threat. An OPP team failed to locate any explosives. Six hours later the same individual made a second telephone threat, causing the evacuation of a transcontinental train then in Sudbury station.

Remarks: hoax

Le Droit, 29 Dec 86

December 30, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

A French-speaking caller told Montréal police that there was a bomb in Ogilvy's downtown department store. The store was evacuated, but no bomb was found. A week before the Québec Court of Appeals had decided in favour of bilingual signs; in the wake of that decision several businesses posting bilingual signs had been the targets of vandalism, crude firebombs and threats. A store spokesman noted that although the store had an anglophone image, it posted only French-language signs.

Remarks: hoax

MG 31 Dec 86

December 30, 1986**Montréal, Qué**

A few hours after a bomb threat against Ogilvy's a similar threat was made against Birks Jewellers, causing the store's evacuation; Birks posted English-language signs.

Remarks: hoax

MG 31 Dec 86

January 17, 1987**Toronto, Ont**

Five persons, three females and two males, wearing black hoods, sprayed "Meat is Murder" on the walls of a Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet on Mount Pleasant Rd. in Toronto. The slogan was signed, "ALF".

Remarks: low-level violence; vandalism

OC 23 Jan 87, A22; GM 5 Nov 87, A19

February 28, 1987**Toronto, Ont**

An Air Canada jet, en route Toronto-Vancouver, returned to Toronto shortly after take-off in view of a bomb threat that was made to an Air Canada office in Toronto. No bomb was found, however several passengers were slightly injured in the emergency evacuation of the plane. A police source said a man made seven threatening calls to Air Canada that same day.

Remarks: hoax

TSS 1 Mar 87, A3

June 5, 1987**Toronto, Ont**

Two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the North York home of a lawyer who had earlier done research on behalf of the Canadian Jewish Congress of Inquiry on War Criminals. One bomb went through a living room window and started a small fire causing an estimated \$1,500 damage. The other bottle shattered on the window ledge. A police spokesperson ruled out political motives, claiming that the lawyer was an unlikely victim of Nazi extremism, and that the attack was very amateur. The firebombs comprised gasoline-filled soda bottles.

Remarks: insufficient information; motive unknown

GM 6 Jun 87, A13; Hamizrachi, 1989: 227

August 6, 1987**Winnipeg, Man**

Threats were made against a Jewish community centre in connection to an annual ethnic festival in the city.

Remarks: no primary source, hoax

Hamizrachi, 1989: 238

September 18, 1987**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb exploded shortly before 1:30 a.m. on an elevated walkway leading from the Olympic Stadium to the Maurice Richard Arena. No one was injured, and damage was slight, a hole 25cm wide and 5cm deep being blown in the concrete wall. Police did not know the motive behind the attack.

Remarks: insufficient information; attacker, motive unknown

MG 19 Sep 87, A3

October 1, 1987**Vancouver, BC**

On 26 October Solicitor General James Kelleher told a conference of police chiefs that there had been "early warning of a number of potential threats against participants [in the October 1987 Vancouver meeting of Commonwealth heads of government]. These threats were nullified by the implementation of effective protective procedures. Police are now investigating three separate terrorist criminal conspiracies". He did not elaborate.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracies

VS 26 Oct 87, A2; Hamizrachi, 1989: 255

January 12, 1988**Edmonton, Alta**

A Canadian Airlines International aircraft, en route Amsterdam-Edmonton-Vancouver, landed at Edmonton after the pilot was advised there was a note in the aircraft which warned that, unless money was provided, a bomb would explode if the aircraft went below a certain altitude; no bomb was found. The technical description of the bomb in the note initially convinced police that this was not a hoax, even though the note-writer's motivation was not clear.

Remarks: hoax

GM 13 Jan 88, A10; TSS 31 Jan 88, A2

January 21, 1988**Ottawa, Ont**

A telephone caller warned a radio station that a bomb would explode at Ottawa Airport during the morning. No bomb was discovered, but the hoax led to a partial evacuation of the airport terminal and to flights in and out of Ottawa being cancelled or rerouted, often with delays in excess of two hours. The caller purported to be an Armenian revolutionary.

Remarks: hoax

OC 23 Feb 88

February 21, 1988**Ottawa, Ont**

A Canadian Airlines International flight, en route Ottawa - Winnipeg - Vancouver, was forced to return to Ottawa after a bomb threat. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

OC 22 Feb 88

May 24, 1988**Fort Erie, Ont**

A bomb exploded at 11:35 p.m. outside the Canadian customs building at the Peace Bridge. One man suffered ear problems and 10 windows were broken; damage was initially estimated at \$2,000. A plastic bag and paper were found outside the building. A preliminary police investigation found that the attack was probably not politically motivated. Employees thought that some type of explosion may have occurred some months earlier, but it was not reported.

Remarks: perpetrator, motive unknown

NFR 30 May 88, 1

June 4, 1988**Calgary, Alta**

Two former "registered supporters" of the Alberta Ku Klux Klan were arrested and charged with conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to commit property damage and injury by explosives. Their alleged targets were the president of Trizec Corporation, and a woman known to the accused. On 27 February 1989 they pleaded guilty in Alberta Court of Queen's Bench to conspiring to blow up the Calgary Jewish Centre; they were sentenced to five years each in prison. Klan involvement was denied by a former Klan leader in Alberta.

Remarks: non-activated conspiracy

MG 6 June 88; MG 28 Feb 89

June 6, 1988**Calgary, Alta**

Following the arrest of two males charged with plotting the murder of a prominent Jewish businessman and with conspiring to blow up the Calgary Jewish Centre, the Centre received a telephone call threatening that it would be blown up. Police found no explosives in their subsequent searches.

Remarks: hoax

MG 28 Feb 89

August 1, 1988**Claremont, Ont**

The burned remains of a young North York Sikh were found in a field 10 days after he vanished around midnight of 1 August. The body was found near Claremont, north of Pickering, Ontario. The victim had been approached for financial assistance by members of a militant Sikh group and had refused, sending two letters to Indian authorities identifying members of the group. The identity of the perpetrators and their motives were not determined.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motive unclear

TSS 3 Nov 88, A4

September 27, 1988**Ottawa, Ont**

A Sudbury, Ontario man told officials during pre-flight security screening at Ottawa airport that there might be a bomb in a cigarette package he was carrying. He testified that he meant the statement as a joke, but was fined \$250 for uttering a bomb joke.

Remarks: hoax

OC 1 Feb 89, C3

December 20, 1988**Montréal, Qué**

Vandals broke into the offices of the Black Community Council of Québec in Montréal, causing damage estimated at \$5-7,000. A witness said a man and a woman broke in to the building at 2 a.m. The vandals tried to burn coats on a rack and then smashed a bottle of cleaning fluid on the floor and attempted to start a fire; they did succeed in burning a back-drop for a recent concert. The Council's executive speculated that the incident was language-related, with some black community leaders being outspoken on the sign language issue.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motivation uncertain

MG 21 Dec 88, A5

December 21, 1988**Montréal, Qué**

A bomb, comprising a 2-kilogram charge of dynamite, exploded during the night in the north end of the city, blowing out the front doors of a reception hall and damaging cars and buildings nearby. The bomb appeared to have been placed in front of the locked doors of the hall. The blast was estimated to have caused \$15,000 to \$20,000 damage. The hall's owner was a sports commentator in a local Italian-language television show.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motive unclear

MG 22 Dec 88, A4

December 22, 1988**Québec, Qué**

A fire-bomb caused several thousand dollars' damage to a Ste Anne-de-Beaupré sporting goods store that had posted English signs. Six nights previously, the same store was the target of vandals who spattered paint on the walls and scrawled "Loi 101" on a window.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motive unknown

MG 28 Dec 88, A4

December 27, 1988**Québec, Qué**

A fire-bomb was thrown through a corridor window of the St. Lawrence campus of Champlain Regional College in Sainte-Foy. The school is the only English-language junior college in the area. The fire-bomb (a jar containing an inflammable liquid) caused little damage.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motive uncertain (schools often targets of bombings)

MG 28 Dec 88, A4; Maclean's, Vol-102, No2,9 Jan. 1989, 13

December 31, 1988**Montréal, Qué**

A Montréal Police official confirmed that a fire which caused an estimated \$200,000 damage to the headquarters of Alliance Quebec was deliberately set. An official of the English language lobby-group noted that obscene phone calls, bomb threats, and acts of vandalism had been directed at AQ offices and employees following the 15 December Supreme Court ruling on commercial signs. The Commissioner of Official Languages said the fire appeared to have been intended to intimidate the Alliance Quebec organization.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motive uncertain

MG 31 Dec 88, A1; MG 2 Jan 89

January 1, 1989**St. Jean sur Richelieu, Qué**

There was a fire at an English-language secondary school in St. Jean; this raised suspicions that the fire may have been associated with the debate over Bill 101, that defined the use of French and other languages in the Province of Québec.

Remarks: insufficient information

MG 4 Jan 89, A1

January 2, 1989**Montréal, Qué**

An explosion occurred shortly after 10:30 p.m. at a Verdun carpet store, causing a blaze which destroyed the building. The store had been previously vandalized on 19 December 1988 by "language vigilantes" for displaying bilingual signs. There were suspicions that the fire was connected to the debate over Bill 101. The building was empty at the time of the fire, and there were no injuries.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive uncertain

MDN 4 Jan 89; MG 3 Jan 89, A1, A2

January 14, 1989**Montréal, Qué**

Vandals attacked two English-language book stores, using slingshots and pea-sized ball-bearings. There were seven holes in the front window of one of the stores in west-end Notre Dame de Grâce. In the other incident, six holes were made in the window of a bookstore near the centre of town, and the store's glass door was shattered; this was the second incident at this store in less than six months. The vandals and their reason for acting against the store were undetermined in both cases.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator, motive uncertain

GM 16 Jan 89, A5

January 23, 1989**Montréal, Qué**

A homemade bomb was found in the parking lot of the Carrefour Angrignon. An anonymous telephone call warned of its location. It had been placed in a cardboard box beneath a light standard.

Remarks: insufficient information; motivation and perpetrator unknown

LaP 23 Jan 89, 6A

January 26, 1989**Goose Bay, Nfld**

A Goose Bay resident pleaded guilty to threatening the life of Prime Minister Mulroney in a letter dated 26 January. An RCMP enquiry determined that the man had no intention of implementing his threat, which was apparently motivated by personal problems. He was fined \$500 and placed on probation for six months.

Remarks: hoax

GM 26 Apr 89; JM 26 Apr 89

February 21, 1989**Winnipeg, Man**

McNally-Robinson Books, a Winnipeg business that planned to sell *The Satanic Verses*, a book by Salman Rushdie that is critical of the Islamic faith, was broken into and had gasoline soaked-rags strewn about inside in an attempted or threatened act of arson. The front door and windows were also smashed.

Remarks: insufficient information; perpetrator uncertain

GM 23 Feb 89, A9

February 21, 1989**Ottawa, Ont**

In the wake of Revenue Canada's refusal to ban the importation into Canada of Salman Rushdie's book, *"The Satanic Verses"*, the minister (Otto Jelinek) was the target of death threats, and was placed under 24-hour RCMP protection. The threat was probably made on 21 February.

Remarks: hoax

GM 23 Feb 89, A9

February 22, 1989**Ottawa, Ont**

Over a period of several days, beginning 22 February the Ottawa Citizen received a series of anonymous phone calls in which it was threatened that the Iranian Embassy would be blown up in retaliation for that nation's position with regard to the book, *"The Satanic Verses"*, by Salman Rushdie. Searches were made of the embassy by police and by embassy staff, and no explosives were found.

Remarks: hoax

OC 24 Feb 89

February 23, 1989**Ottawa, Ont**

Around noon the United States embassy reported receiving a bomb threat. The building was searched but not evacuated, and no bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

OC 24 Feb 89

March 16, 1989**Montréal, Qué**

Just before noon an anonymous telephone caller warned Via Rail that explosives could be found at Central Station. A search revealed a brown paper bag containing three road flares attached with wire and a clock, but lacking a detonator.

Remarks: hoax; insufficient information; motive unclear

MDN 17 Mar 89

June 11, 1989**Gander, Nfld**

A British Airways jet, en route London-Toronto, was forced to land at Gander after a bomb threat was received. About 375 passengers and crew were evacuated and a search of the aircraft and a baggage match initiated. Passengers remained at Gander overnight before the plane continued its flight the following day. No bomb was found.

Remarks: hoax

OC 12 Jun 89, A4

July 1, 1989**Roberval, Qué**

During the night, vandals painted the letters "OLQ" and the slogans "Mort au fédéralisme!" and "Québec Libre" on the walls of RCMP headquarters. The office of Federal Minister Benoît Bouchard and of provincial Liberal Member of Parliament Gaston Blackburn were also spray-painted.

Remarks: low-level violence

JQ 5 Jul 89; JM 6 Sep 89; LEL 22 Aug 89, 1; JQ 16 Aug 89, 2; LeQ 16 Aug 89, 3

August 15, 1989**Roberval, Qué**

A Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol boat on a trailer was set on fire at approximately 3:00 a.m. outside RCMP headquarters in Roberval. The word "Québec" was spray-painted in blue over the maple leaf and "Canada" lettering. The sidewalk and outside walls of the headquarters were spray-painted with the letters "OLQ" (Organisation de Libération du Québec). A jeep belonging to the RCMP was also spray-painted. Damage was estimated at approximately \$60,000. On 1 July,

slogans had been painted on the headquarters as well as on the offices of a federal minister and a provincial member of parliament.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

LeQ 16 Aug 89, 3; LeS 16 Aug 89, D13; JQ 16 Aug 89, 2; JQ 17 Aug 89, 7; LEL 22 Aug 89, 1; JM 6 Sep 89; PP 19-26 Aug 89, 1

August 19, 1989

Winnipeg, Man

At approximately 10 p.m., a suspicious package was found under the bleachers inside the Israeli pavilion at the Folklorama festival. The pavilion was evacuated, and the package was detonated by a police bomb squad. It was found to contain two plastic film containers taped together. Each container held a AA battery. A police spokesman stated that earlier in the week the pavilion had received another suspicious package in the mail which was found to contain scrap metal.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

WFP 20 Aug 89, 1,4

September 16, 1989

Calgary, Alta

A bomb warning was telephoned to a downtown hotel shortly before Federal Finance Minister Michael Wilson was to speak at a luncheon at the hotel. The building was searched and no bomb was found.

Remarks: Hoax

WFP 17 Sep 89, 5

September 30, 1989

Kitchener, Ont

Beginning at 6:30 a.m., suspicious packages were found by customers at automated banking machines in front of six Canada Trust branches in Kitchener and Waterloo. The packages were identical and contained elaborate fake bombs. Each "bomb" was composed of three beige plastic tubes about ten centimetres long, from which protruding wires led to a transistor device and batteries. Technicians discovered that the bombs contained no explosives and were inoperable. Notes demanding \$50,000 in cash were found attached to three of the bombs.

Remarks: insufficient information, perpetrator, motive unknown

CH 1 Oct 89, A3; TS 1 Oct 89, A21; VS 30 Sep 89, A1

