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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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3	PATRICK SCOTT BAKER, ET AL Docket No. CA 03-749 Plaintiff,
4	v. Washington, D.C. May 7, 2010
5	9:30 a.m.
6	GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLES OF LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA, ET AL Defendant.
7	X
8	JACKIE PFLUG, Docket No. CA 08-505 Plaintiff, v.
9	GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLES OF LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA, ET AL
10	Defendant.
11	CERTAIN UNDERWRITERS AT LLOYDS Docket No. CA 06-731 LONDON, ET AL
12	Plaintiff, v.
13	GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLES OF LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA, ET AL
14	Defendant.
15	EVIDENTIARY HEARING
16	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOHN M. FACCIOLA UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
17	APPEARANCES:
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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-T-N-G-S

(9:30 A.M.; OPEN COURT.)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: This is Civil Case 03-749, 08-505, 06-731 and 08-504, Patrick Scott Baker, et al, Jackie Pflug, Certain Underwriters at Lloyds London, et al versus Great Socialist Peoples of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, et al. This is an evidentiary hearing.

The attorneys representing the Plaintiff is Richard Heideman, Ed MacAllister, Tracy Kalik, Noel Nudelman and Steven Perles.

THE COURT: You may proceed, Counsel.

MR. HEIDEMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Good morning.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. HEIDEMAN: May it please the Court. Yesterday, as the Court well recalls, and I won't belabor this, we introduced and moved into evidence and you admitted into evidence the six affidavits related to the Certain Underwriters. For the convenience and ease of the Court, I will make some brief comments about them, starting with Exhibit 86, which is in evidence.

It's an affidavit of Neil R. McGilchrist who studied law and is a barrister in and solicitor in the United Kingdom. He worked for an entity called Beaumont & Son, and from the late -- in his capacity as a solicitor from 1982 until 2005. That's paragraphs 2 and 3 of his affidavit.

Accordingly, on November 23rd, 1985, when the Abu
Nidal terrorists hijacked the EgyptAir aircraft, which he
identifies as Registration No. SU-AYH and Serial No. 211191
following its departure from Athens, it indicates that in his
affidavit in paragraph 6 that, as his background was in
aviation disaster law and he worked on hundreds of aviation
damage claims, including, quote, the November 23rd, 1985
hijacking of EgyptAir owned Boeing 737-200 ADV passenger
airplane with the registration and serial numbers I've already
recited, he then states, quote, the EgyptAir aircraft, quoting
from paragraph 6, designated SU-AYH landed in Malta and was,
quote, damaged beyond repair during an attempt to retake
control of the airplane at the Malta airfield.

On page 2 of his affidavit, he indicates, in pertinent part, that as he was a solicitor at Beaumont & Son, he was, quote, instructed to advise and assist the M-I-S-R, MISR Insurance Company being the original insurer of the hijacked aircraft, quote, that was owned by EgyptAir, unquote.

And in the context of his comment that he was advised -- he was instructed to advise and assist them, that includes MISR's, and again that's all caps, M-I-S-R, reinsurers, and quote, their appointed loss adjustors in connection with the insurance claim for the loss of the aircraft.

Paragraph 8, he indicates that, quote, the total

loss of the EgyptAir aircraft, unquote, resulted -- I'm paraphrasing -- in him being tasked to assist in the, quote, settlement of the EgyptAir claim under the MISR policy for the loss of the aircraft, end quote. And also, to end, quote, obtaining possession of the remains of the aircraft in Malta for the purposes of salvage disposal, unquote.

He indicates, therefore, that he, quote, communicated and negotiated with on behalf of the reinsurers of the aircraft, the London Aviation Insurance Broker, Leslie, L-e-s-l-i-e, and Godwin, G-o-d-w-i-n, that facilitated the reinsurance of the policy, comma, the Government of Malta, comma, the MISR Insurance Company, comma, the original insurance of the aircraft and with all the underwriters, including the, quote, Certain Underwriters who are Plaintiffs in this action to cover their sustained loss, end quote.

In paragraph 9 he indicates that he learned that, quote, EgyptAir, the owner of the airplane with registration SU-AYH and Serial No. 211191 had contracted with an Egyption insurance company, MISR Insurance Company located in Cairo, Egypt which then sought to reinsure its risk by contracting with Certain Insurance Underwriters through the London broker, Leslie & Godwin, period. Leslie & Godwin facilitated this complex transaction by communicating and contracting the reinsurance of MISR with many syndicate underwriters at Lloyds and surrounding insurance companies, period. A number of

those -- these underwriters who contracted to reinsure the MISR policy are now the Plaintiffs in this litigation, end quote, from paragraph 9 on page 2.

He indicates in paragraph 10 that there was, quote, extensive damage occurred to the plane that the reinsurers declared the airplane a total constructive lost, end quote.

At paragraph 11 he indicates that MISR and EgyptAir, quote, agreed to a memorandum of settlement whereby payment was made by MISR Insurance Company to EgyptAir under the aviation policy of 14 million U.S. dollars and released MISR from and against any and all claims arising from the damage to the airplane and clear title to the salvage remains of the airplane vested with MISR, and, quote, and he references Exhibit A which is an attachment and which I won't go into as it speaks for itself.

In paragraph 12, he indicates that on July 8, 1986, the owners of the airplane -- of the -- dot, dot, dot, the EgyptAir insurers, dot, dot, dot, signed an agreement with the government of Malta, dot, dot, dot, whereby the, quote, insurers committed to providing a similar airplane for use by the Court convened for the criminal trial of the sole remaining hijacker Omar Ali Rezaq so that the airplane owned by insurers could be released by the Court for salvage sale by the insurers, period. The insurers agreed to pay the government of Malta 10 percent of the gross receipt, or

300,000 U.S. dollars, whichever was greater, end quote, and he references Exhibit B, which also speaks for itself.

In paragraph 13, he indicates that the salvage amount was \$3,502,033, therefore, quote, \$300,000 was paid to the government of Malta, end quote, and references Exhibit C.

In paragraph 14, he references that the costs of the attorneys hired by the reinsurers, being his firm Beaumont & Sons, and, quote, incurred by the underwriters was 36,848.86 British pounds as of June 1987, period.

He further indicates, quote, in accordance with the documents of insurance that insured the EgyptAir aircraft, recoverable loss includes costs and attorney's fees, end quote. He then expresses the further conclusion, quote, said underwriting insurance documents further permit the, quote, recovery of such additional costs and attorney's fees as may reasonably be awarded by the Court for costs of collection of the loss, interest, costs, and attorney's fees allowed herein, and, quote, and he references Exhibit D.

Paragraph 15 he indicates that Aon, A-o-n, is the corporate successor to Leslie & Godwin and there -- dot, dot, dot, and therefore is the, quote, holder of the broker records concerning the contractual arrangements with insurers and reinsurers, end quote. He further indicates that, quote, the underwriters' recoverable loss includes costs expended in the claims survey and adjustment process, including attorneys'

fees, end quote.

He then states that, quote, recoverable additional costs incurred by the underwriters, therefore, include a charge of 87,036.58 British pounds and references Exhibit E, end quote.

He states the conclusion that, quote, the underwriters are further permitted the recovery of such additional costs and attorney fees as may reasonably be awarded by the Court for costs of collection of the loss, interest, costs, and attorneys' fees allowed herein, end quote.

In paragraph 16 he references Exhibit F of being the insurance policy, and in paragraph 17 he states his opinions based upon his training, experience, knowledge, skills, and expertise that, A, quote, the Plaintiffs in this action, including but not limited to the Certain Underwriters as named, have incurred an actual loss which their proportion of the January 1986 payout under the policy of \$14 million less the salvage value paid for the aircraft. B, quote, said loss would not have happened except for the hijacking of the aircraft by the Abu Nidal Organization on November 23rd, 1985. C, quote, the Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their loss plus interest from date of loss through date of judgment, plus additional attorney fee, slash, costs incurred as a result of the claims process as against the sponsors of the

ANO terrorist hijacking of EgyptAir Flight 648, end of quote and end of the opinions from Barrister and Solicitor Neil McGilchrist, which I hope the Court finds helpful. Exhibit 86 with the attachments are already in evidence.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HEIDEMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Also, similarly, briefly as to Exhibit 85, which are actual original documents, we've put those into evidence yesterday. The Court admitted them, but as to those documents, the affidavit in evidence as Exhibit 85 with attachments is that of Neil Darvill, D-a-r-v-i-l-l, who indicates in paragraph 2 that he started his career in the aviation insurance market in 1977, but in 1982 he joined Leslie & Godwin becoming an associate director four years later, and he apparently continued with them until 1993 in accordance with paragraph 2.

Let me therefore comment that during the operative period, Your Honor, of the EgyptAir hijacking, he was with Leslie & Godwin, which is the very company that was referred to in the previous affidavit of Mr. McGilchrist.

In paragraph 3, Mr. Darvill indicates that he is now, quote, the claims leader directly responsible for clients in Europe, Middle East, and Africa, unquote.

Paragraph 4, that Aon, A-o-n, is the name of the corporation that acquired Leslie & Godwin.

Paragraph 5, that he worked at Leslie & Godwin

during 1985 and thereafter continuing to be with the company after its acquisition by Aon, and he therefore indicates he is, quote, uniquely placed to discuss the chain of custody of the five documents regarding the Plaintiffs' claims arising from the destruction of the Boeing 737-200 ADV passenger airplane with Registration No. SU-AYH and Serial No. 21191, which I — end quote, which I state to the Court is the aircraft involved, the EgyptAir aircraft involved.

In paragraph 6, he indicates that Leslie & Godwin placed, quote, the reinsurance of MISR as custodian of records for those Certain Underwriters -- Strike my comment.

Paragraph 6 indicates that Leslie & Godwin who placed the reinsurance of MISR is, quote, custodian of records for those Certain Underwriters of Lloyds of London, and, quote, and the named insurance companies pertaining to the placement of the reinsurance which includes this airplane, end quote. He comments that all records are held by the broker, that the file contains communications between MISR, the broker, and the underwriters. The broker acts as the intermediary between the client, and the file also includes reports from the adjustors instructed to survey the aircraft.

The -- later in the paragraph 6 he indicates, quote, this file also contains agreements as to payment under the policy, if agreed, and for any sale of remaining salvage by the adjuster LAD, end quote.

Accordingly, this affidavit of Neil Darvill authenticates the documents relating to the insurance of the aircraft owned by EgyptAir, insured and reinsured, and accordingly, all these documents are now in evidence as Exhibit 85, and I hope that is helpful to the Court.

> THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HEIDEMAN: Thank you.

As to Exhibit 88, it's an affidavit of Robert J. Burge, B-u-r-g-e. It's been moved and admitted into evidence. He indicates that he has, quote, worked in the London aviation insurance market since 1969 as an insurance adjuster and later served in more senior roles, end quote.

He indicates that he, quote, in paragraph 5, worked with Lloyds of London for approximately ten years initially as a surveyor, subsequently promoted to senior surveyor working around the world on aircraft losses, reporting back to the London market and negotiating claims and investigating causes on their behalf, end quote.

He indicates that he joined London's Aviation Department as Senior Surveyor in 1985, eventually being promoted, as indicated in paragraph 7, to Deputy Principal Surveyor, and then -- Strike that. I said 1985, it should read 1981. 1981.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HEIDEMAN: And then, quote, in 1985 was promoted

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to the position of Principal Surveyor responsible for the department, reporting to the market and being part of the senior management of the corporation of Lloyds, end quote.

On page 2 of his affidavit he indicates in paragraph 10 that Lloyds Aviation Department, which is, I share with the Court, the abbreviation L-A-D, Lloyds Aviation Department, LAD referenced in other affidavits.

Paragraph 10. Lloyds Aviation Department was appointed by insurers to investigate the claims, and I'm quoting, arising from the hijacking and resulting damage to EgyptAir flight hijacked by Abu Nidal terrorists on November 23rd, 1985, end quote.

He indicates that he dispatched a surveyor to Malta to perform a survey of the damage and investigate the circumstances of the loss. He further indicates in paragraph 10 that, quote, while on the ground, Egyptian commandos attempted to retake control of the airplane which was destroyed in the process, end quote.

He then indicates, quote, the subsequent decision by the reinsurers was then made to declare a, quote, constructive total loss, unquote, of the airplane and the documents created during this course of events.

In paragraph 10, he confirms that on November 23rd, 1985, quote, EgyptAir owned a Boeing 737 ADV passenger airplane with the registration and serial number

already in evidence, and he references Exhibit A.

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In the paragraph 12, he indicates that he knows that EgyptAir, quote, the owner of the airplane, dot, dot, dot, contracted with an Egyptian insurance company, MISR Insurance Company located in Cairo, which then sought to reinsure its risk by contracting with several insurance underwriters through the London broker Leslie & Godwin, end quote.

He further references Exhibit B, which are documents involving the contract of insurance, and he indicates in paragraph 13 that the insured value of the airplane, being the EgyptAir flight — EgyptAir which operated Flight 648 was, quote, 14 million U.S. dollars and references Exhibit A.

On page 3 of this five-page affidavit, he indicates information about the hijacking that's already in evidence, including a destination -- quote, detonation of the charges and smoke bombs and the subsequent firefight with the terrorists resulted in severe damage and the sufficient destruction of the airplane, end quote. And then states that the Senior Surveyor, quote, found that repairs would be to be costly and recommended the plane be deemed a total constructive loss, end quote. And he references Exhibit A and C to his affidavit.

He indicated in paragraph 15 that there was a 14-million-dollar reserve considering the airplane was potentially to be deemed, quote, a total constructive loss,

end quote, and detailed the salvage potential from the undamaged components of the airplane, referencing Exhibit A and C. He then states that Lloyds Aviation Department was responsible for performing those functions.

In paragraph 16, he indicates that Lloyds aviation survey report of December 4, 1985, which is about ten days or so after the hijacking, and that survey report being Exhibit A, he indicates that it shows a insured value of \$14 million and then a reserve figure of \$10,577,000, which, quote, represents the Leslie & Godwin placement of the risk of 75.55 percent of the insured value, end quote.

And let me depart from the affidavit for a moment and indicate that's exactly -- those are the numbers, the \$14 million, and the percentage, 75.55 percent, about which Dr. Markham testified yesterday.

In paragraph 17, that Leslie & Godwin, quote, requested funds to cover their proportion of the loss.

Page 4, Item 18, he indicates that the memorandum, quote, Memorandum of Settlement created as an agreement between the parties states that upon payment by MISR Insurance Company to EgyptAir of the \$14 million, EgyptAir agreed to release the MISR from and against any and all claims, dot, dot, dot, referencing Exhibit E.

Accordingly, he states definitively, quote, MISR

Insurance Company and its reinsurers and underwriters incurred

an actual 14-million-dollar U.S. dollar financial loss as a result of the destruction of the airplane, less the salvage value indicated below, end quote.

Paragraph 19, he states about the salvage value, that it was sold, the airplane was sold on April 28, 1987 by Lloyds Aviation Department initially for the sum of, quote, \$33,000,502 -- Strike that.

3,502,033 U.S. dollars to Air, slash, Ground Equipment Sales in West Baylon, B-a-y-l-o-n, in New York, and that the figure he indicates was subsequently, quote, reduced with the market agreement to reflect missing avionics from the cockpit and a refund of 45,000 U.S. dollars was made.

He then states definitively, quote, the net salvage figure therefore achieved was, U.S. dollars, \$3,457,033, end quote. He then references the Malta agreement through Beaumont & Son already in evidence of \$300,000 paid, quote, by insurers to the Maltese government to reflect their costs incurred as a result of this incident, end quote.

And he indicates in conclusion in paragraph 19, quote, the net return, therefore, allowing for refund on the initial salvage offer and the 300,000-dollar payment to

Malta -- payment, dot, dot, dot, to Malta, dot, dot, dot, then reduced, paren, the salvage, close paren, to, quote, \$3,157,033, end quote, and he references Exhibit F.

He therefore states in paragraph 20 that according

to his expertise and experience in the industry, it is his actual opinion, based upon knowledge of the facts and review of the documents, that the reinsurers on the relevant policy for the hijacked and destroyed airplane, quote, incurred a loss of 10,842,967 U.S. dollars which is calculated at \$14 million as the payout less the net salvage value of \$3,157,033, end quote.

He states in paragraph 21 that the costs incurred by the underwriters for his work were, British pounds, 87,036.58, and in paragraph 22, the costs incurred by the underwriters for Beaumont & Sons, the attorneys, were British pounds, \$36,848.86 as of June 1987. And departing from that I'll -- end quote.

And departing from that affidavit, I'll state to the Court that I believe that those are the numbers that conform to other affidavits and to the testimony yesterday of Dr. Markham.

He states on page — the last page of his affidavit, his opinions in paragraph 23 as follows, based upon his, quote, experience, knowledge and skills, that, A, the Plaintiffs in this action being the Certain Underwriters as named have incurred an actual loss of 10,842,967 U.S. dollars; B, said loss is a direct proximate result of the terrorist attack by the Abu Nidal Organization, to wit, the tragedy of EgyptAir Flight 648 on the 23rd day of November, 1985.

Continuing to, quote, C, the Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their loss plus interest from date of loss through date of judgment and for date of judgment through collection at the legal rate as against the sponsors of the ANO terrorist hijacking of EgyptAir Flight 648, end quote.

And that completes the affidavit already in evidence with attachments that I won't comment on as they're available to the Court and speak for themselves being Exhibit 88.

Next, Your Honor, is an affidavit at Exhibit 87 already in evidence which is from Pascal, P-a-s-c-a-l, Onfray, O-n-f-r-a-y, from La Reunion where he states that he is -- in paragraph 1, quote, the head of the claims department at La Reunion Aerienne. And I'll spell that for the court reporter. L-a, space, R-e-u-n-i-o-n, space, A-e-r-i-e-n-n-e, and the "L," the "R," and the "A" are each capitalized letters in the name -- a French corporation which operates as an aviation insurance underwriter in France.

He states, in paragraph 2, his experience of 33 years, and he states at paragraph 3 that in 1985 LRA contracted with MISR Insurance Company of Cairo to underwrite a portion of the risk on the EgyptAir fleet. And he states, quote, that including the B737 SU-AYH, end quote, which I represent to the Court is the code on the tail of this aircraft, I believe.

He then states, quote, LRA's percentage of the

insurance on MISR's insurance policy was 8.85 percent, and quote, he indicates in paragraph 4 that, quote, when syndicates of reinsurers paid EgyptAir for the total constructive loss of that insured aircraft in 1985, LRA covered 8.5 percent of the payment, end quote.

He references the in-house records and IT system at LRA, and in context, not quoting, he indicates that that system was used in the ordinary course and normal course of business to maintain records about their insurance and underwriting activities. And he attaches as an exhibit a photo of the ORACLE software produced, Exhibit A, which is a snapshot that references EgyptAir 1985 MISR Insurance Company with the client name of EgyptAir, and that completes Exhibit 87, which is already in evidence.

Continuing briefly, Your Honor, to the other two affidavits. They are both from Ian, I-a-n, Durrant,

D-u-r-r-a-n-t. I understand that one of the originals may not yet have arrived. I'm incorrect. By the time we put it in evidence yesterday, we had received the second original, which is Exhibit 94, so I'm now going to reference, with the Court's permission, both Exhibit 84 and then Exhibit 94 as they're both affidavits from the same person, Ian Durrant.

Starting with Exhibit 84, may it please the Court,
Mr. Durrant indicates that he, in paragraph 2, started working
as an insurance claims man for a Lloyds broker in the London

insurance market in 1978. According to paragraph 3, he has 32 years of claims experience working for insurance companies.

Paragraph 4, he comments that in London there is on every risk underwritten a, quote, loss leader to whom the following insurance underwriters on risk look for the -- to for guidance and decision making on the handling strategy of the claim.

Further, in paragraph 4, he indicates that his, quote, expertise includes determining the nature and extent of the loss and determination of the identity of the parties entitled to recover in accordance with the applicable reinsurance and policy documents, end quote.

He indicates in paragraph 5 that he did that -- has done that in various other matters, including the property damage and other claims in the Lockerbie bombing plus other claims.

In paragraph 6, he indicates he's presently employed by X, that starts with a capital X, changing, one word, Xchanging Claims Services as the Deputy Chief Adjuster in the Aviation team, dot, dot, and indicates he is, quote, well placed to discuss the Lloyds of London and insurance company markets' complex and unusual daily workings, end quote.

Paragraph 7 indicates that in 1985 there were, quote, syndicates employ Underwriters who underwrite risks for the syndicate in this aviation business, end quote.

In paragraph 8, that, quote, owners of aircraft in dot, dot, dot, insure their airplanes against loss and damage by contracting directly with Lloyds' syndicates via broker or as in this EgyptAir hull war risk, a reinsurance of the initial local insurance company, the MISR, and, quote, he then describes that there's a reinsurance and placement of the risk procedure with an underwriting procedure in — further on in paragraph 8.

In paragraph 9 he indicates that he has reviewed, quote, Leslie & Godwin's original file on the reinsurance of EgyptAir -- EgyptAir's Boeing 737-200 ADV passenger airplane with Registration No. SU-AYH and Serial No. 211191 and its subsequent hijacking on November 23rd, 1985 by Abu Nidal Organization terrorists and later destruction, end quote.

He then confirms the following in this case, quote, EgyptAir, the owner of the airplane with the above registration number and serial number, contracted with an Egyptian insurance company, MISR Insurance Company located in Cairo, Egypt which then sought to reinsure its risk by contracting with several insurance underwriters through the London broker Leslie & Godwin. He then comments on -- end quote.

He then comments on the role of Leslie & Godwin and the insurance and reinsurance of the particular aircraft. Further, in that paragraph 6, he indicates that the

reinsurer's name in the amended complaint as Plaintiffs in this case are, and then he lists those who are listed there and then states, quote, these reinsurers make up a very large majority of the 75.55 percent of the total risk reinsured by MISR through Leslie & Godwin, referencing .12, and then states the percentage of risk reinsured by Plaintiffs in this case also includes a proportion, paren, 8.5 percent, close paren, ceded, which I comment he's already defined as being reinsured with or to a, quote, French company, unquote, which I represent to the Court is La Reunion and ties to the other affidavits and testimony in this case.

He indicates in paragraph 10 that some of the corporate names of the London reinsurers, dot, dot, dot, have changed since 1985, and he states at the bottom of paragraph 10, quote, the new corporate identities of the Plaintiffs are accurately reflected above, each of whom are entitled to recover their percentage share of the loss as indicated in the chart below, end quote, referencing point 12.

He indicates that some of the Plaintiffs use the terms, quote, formerly known as, unquote, or, quote, f, slash, k, slash, a, unquote, and he comments on the various corporate names of entities, including one of them being Mutual Marine New York which was its name at the time of the incident but apparently is now MMO, slash, New York Marine & General as indicated in paragraph 10.

In paragraph 11, he states that from the file I know that insurance policy numbered 1709/85 covered EgyptAir in 1985 for loss to its airfleet occurring from, and he quotes, the document paragraph — a subparagraph (c), quote, any act of one or more persons, whether or not agents of a sovereign power, for political or terrorist purposes and whether the loss or damage resulting therefrom is accidental or intentional, end quote.

And he references that this document is the MISR Insurance -- is, quote, the MISR Insurance Company hull war risk policy, dot, dot, dot, originated by London broker Leslie & Godwin, dot, dot, dot.

He indicates that the wording of the MISR policy is, quote, therefore familiar to me as commonly used Lloyds

Insurance language, end quote, and he references paragraph -attachment B.

On the next page, continuing in paragraph 11 of his affidavit, he indicates that, quote, the policy presented here does not just cover the B737 airplane with the above registration number, but, quote, the policy would have covered the entire EgyptAir fleet of aircraft, end quote. He then states, quote, the reinsurance leader in London at the time of the loss, comma, syndicate 824, comma, would have been presented with the schedule of aircraft by the broker Leslie & Godwin to prove coverage for this particular aircraft and its

value, 14 million United States dollars.

He then references that LAD was, quote, surveyed the damage of the aircraft after learning of the hijacking incident resulting in a report by the surveyor, end quote, and references Exhibit C and then references the agreement with the Malta government as Exhibit D.

In paragraph 12, he indicates that the Plaintiff underwriter — quote, the Plaintiff underwriters in the litigation, with the exception of La Reunion Aerienne, combined to reinsure almost all of the 75.55 portion of the risk, reinsured through Leslie Godwin, end quote. And then he indicates a chart of those percentages listing different syndicates and companies and policies.

And on the next page, continuing in paragraph 12, he specifically lists all the entities and then indicates that as to the above list, quote, the amount of the risk this policy represented was 75.55 percent of the original risk carried by MISR, but then reinsured through Leslie & Godwin, end quote. He then states, quote, of this 75.55 percent, comma, 70.919 percent was placed with Lloyds' syndicates, dot, dot, dot.

In paragraph 12, he references a 9.088 -9.088 percent share of the risk, quote, placed by the separate
Lloyds' broker Sedgwick Forbes under a stated policy.

On the next page, paragraph 14, he states the,

quote, the MISR Insurance Company signed a memorandum of settlement with EgyptAir declaring the Boeing 737 airplane, dot, dot, dot, as insured, dot, dot, and reinsured by, quote, Certain Underwriters via Leslie & Godwin, Limited, London and others, end quote, dot, dot, dot, as a, quote, constructive total loss at Malta on or about November 24, 1985, and quote, as a result of the hijacking and subsequent damage on the ground, end quote, referencing Exhibit F.

Therefore, he concludes in paragraph 15 that the loss of, quote, \$14 million, U.S. dollars, would have been distributed among the reinsurers in accordance with their percentage of the risk, end quote. And he outlines that both as to stating, quote, the Plaintiffs who carried 75.55 percent of the risk would have paid to EgyptAir 75.55 percent of \$14 million, and La Reunion Aerienne, which reinsured a further 8.5 percent of the risk, would have been obligated to pay 8.5 percent of the \$14 million in the last part of -- end quote.

The last part of paragraph 15 he references the salvage value of \$3,502,033 resulting in a, quote, net loss of \$10,467,967 plus the amount paid by Underwriters to the Maltese government, quote, plus interest from date of loss to date of judgment and interest hereon from date of judgment through date of collection, end quote.

Paragraph 16, he indicates that the Plaintiffs,

being the, quote, Certain Underwriters of Lloyds of London, comma, named insurance companies and La Reunion Aerienne are entitled to recover their costs incurred incident to said recovery and collection as well as an award of reasonable attorneys' fees incurred — as to be incurred pursuant to seeking and obtaining a judgment and collection herein, end quote.

He further continues, quote, said attorneys' fees, in my expert opinion, are not less than one-third of the amount recovered plus all attorneys' fees and costs incurred incident to collection of any judgment to be awarded by the Court, end quote.

In paragraph 18, the last paragraph, he states, quote, in my expert opinion and based upon my training, experience, skills, actual knowledge and review of all documents relating to the insurance loss incurred by the Plaintiffs, the Certain Underwriters of Lloyds of London as a result of the Abu Nidal Organization terrorist hijacking which caused the loss of EgyptAir Flight 648 on November 23rd, 1985, he continues, it, quote, is my opinion that the loss would not have happened except for the terrorist hijacking, and the reinsurer should recover in the amounts detailed above, end quote.

And that's -- I refer the Court to the attachments, which I won't comment on further, and that concludes reference

into the record of Exhibit 84.

Lastly, with the Court's permission, I'll reference Exhibit 94.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. HEIDEMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. This affidavit is from the same person, Ian Durrant, and in paragraph 4 he states that as I attested to in my original affidavit, quote, Plaintiff La Reunion reinsured a further 8.5 percent of the risk above the 75.55 percent identified on pages 5 and 6 at point 12, end quote.

He then indicates in paragraph 8, referencing his original affidavit at page 3 and point 9, quote, Tower

Insurance Limited, care of Pro Insurance is also a -- Pro

Insurance solutions, comma, Limited is also a Plaintiff in this litigation, end quote. And then he references some of the names of the insurers, reinsurers having changed as a result of mergers, and he comments on that. I won't take the time to cover it.

He indicates in paragraph 11, therefore, quote,
English and American actually only held 65 percent of the
risk. The rest of the stamp was held 20 percent being
underwritten by Nippon, 10 percent being underwritten by Swiss
and 5 percent being underwritten by National Insurance New
Zealand, comma, now Tower Insurance, Limited, care of Pro
Insurance Solutions, end quote.

Paragraph 12, to supplement point 12, page 5 in his original affidavit, he states that, quote, English and American did not pay out a full 3.635 percent of the 75.55 percent of the compensation paid to EgyptAir as a result of the loss from the incident, end quote. Instead, he says, quote, English and American paid only 65 percent of this, or 2.36275 percent of the 75.55 percent. The remainder was paid by the other companies outlined above of the English and American underwriting stamp, end quote.

He states in paragraph 13, in my expert opinion and based upon his training, experience, skills, and actual knowledge, dot, dot, and review of all documents relating to the insurance loss incurred by the Plaintiffs as attested to in his original affidavit of May 4, 2010, the Certain Underwriters of Lloyds of London, as a result of the Abu Nidal Organization terrorist hijacking which caused the loss of EgyptAir Flight 648 on November 23rd, 1985, and concludes, quote, it is my opinion that the loss would not have happened except for the terrorist hijacking and that the reinsurers should recover in the amounts detailed above, end quote.

Let me lastly remind the Court that we filed what I believe was Exhibit 94A which simply corrected the typographical error in page 9 of -- Strike that.

In point 9 of exhibit in evidence 94, and that was corrected yesterday through Dr. Markham, and the specific

point that was corrected was that last number of .0635 percent, which was corrected by Dr. Markham to be a number that's reflected on Exhibit 94A.

And I believe that concludes all of the testimony on all of the issues relating to Certain Underwriters of Lloyds of London.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HEIDEMAN: Thank you very much, Your Honor.

Just one moment, please.

(PAUSE.)

MR. HEIDEMAN: May it please the Court. At the conclusion of yesterday, we discussed with the Court reviewing the exhibits with the Court's clerk and we did so, and as we understand it, the records reflect that all exhibits have been moved into evidence.

In the event there is any question in the record, as I believe and hope the Court will agree, we've been thorough with each of these exhibits, both in their preparation and in their introduction. I would just like to do an omnibus motion to move in all exhibits which have been referenced or tendered or filed with the Court or referenced in the testimony, including those supplemental exhibits that we will be receiving and the Court has already indicated can be filed as if they were tendered here in the courtroom as the foundation for each was fully discussed during the testimony of each

witness, and I would accordingly move the admission of all 2 exhibits in this case as indicated in the comments I just 3 made. THE COURT: So ordered. 4 5 Thank you very much. MR. HEIDEMAN: If we could 6 perhaps take just a few minutes before we proceed to closing 7 argument, if that would be agreeable to the Court. 8 THE COURT: Yeah. 10:30, please. 9 MR. HEIDEMAN: Thank you. THE COURT: 10 You contemplate about an hour, sir? 11 MR. HEIDEMAN: Yes. 12 Thank you. THE COURT: 13 MR. HEIDEMAN: Thank you. 14 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Court stands in recess for 10 15 minutes, till 10:30. (A BRIEF RECESS WAS TAKEN.) 16 17 THE DEPUTY CLERK: The Court is back in session. You may be seated, please. Remain seated. 18 19 THE COURT: Please proceed, Counsel. 20 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. HEIDEMAN: 21 May it please the Court. When we began this case 22 and in my opening statement, I believe my first words were, 23 quote, this is a very compelling and straightforward case, end 24 There is no question that EgyptAir of Cairo, Egypt

owned the airplane that operated EgyptAir Flight 648, and in

accordance with Exhibit 3, being that particular EgyptAir aircraft that bears, as noted in the bottom right photograph of Exhibit 3, the tail number, I believe it's referred to as SU-AYH.

And there is no question, may it please the Court, that on November 23rd, 1985, EgyptAir Flight 648, operating from the Athens airport, departed at approximately 9:05 Athens time on a normal routine flight to Cairo, Egypt, and there is no question about the facts that at that time that aircraft owned by EgyptAir was insured by MISR Insurance Company and reinsured through the London broker Leslie & Godwin as indicated in the most recent testimony reviewed by the Court at the conclusion of the trial.

And there is no question, may it please the Court, that in accordance with insurance company standards, EgyptAir insured its entire fleet, including but not limited to this particular Boeing 737 aircraft bearing SU-AYH, and there is no question, may it please the Court, that each and every one of those insurers and reinsurers and underwriters suffered a loss as a result of the heinous, unconscionable, outrageous conduct of the government of Syria and the Syrian Air Force Intelligence in hosting, welcoming, supporting, sponsoring, and providing all types of material support to the Abu Nidal Organization from as far back as 1981 when the government of Syria officially invited and welcomed Abu Nidal to relocate

the Abu Nidal Organization, a foreign terrorist organization, to Syria.

And there is no question, may it please the Court, that Syria, from 1981 to 1983, during the period when Abu Nidal did relocate the Abu Nidal Organization to Syria, there is no question that Syria welcomed Abu Nidal with open arms.

And there is no question, may it please the Court, that during that time period Syria knew that the Abu Nidal Organization was the most violent, most brutal, most notorious, at the time, terrorist organization in the world.

There is no question, as indicated by the deposition of Colonel Schweitzer, which is in evidence, that the Abu Nidal Organization, as far back as 1977, had actually even committed attacks upon Syria.

And there is no question, may it please the Court, that Syria knew, when it invited the Abu Nidal terrorist organization to relocate to Syria, that it was welcoming, wanting, willing to support and willing to have not just as its proxy but as its official governmental terrorist arm, the international terrorist organization known as the Abu Nidal Organization.

May it please the Court, there is no question that from the time the Abu Nidal terrorist organization actually moved its headquarters to Damascus, Syria, and its training camps to the Baqaa Valley in Lebanon, that at that time and

through all of the time period in question, there is no question that the government of Syria had what I believe has already been testified to as many as 35,000 troops. I repeat, 35,000 troops, Syrian troops in Lebanon.

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And there is no question that for the time period from 1981, when I believe the name referred to was General Al Khuli, K-h-u-l-i, extended the official invitation to the Abu Nidal Organization to relocate to Damascus and to Syria and to establish its camps in Syrian controlled Baqaa Valley, there is no question that when General Al Khuli did so, the testimony is clear and unequivocal that it was done not only in the name of General Al Khuli as the head of Syrian Air Force Intelligence, but that this authoritarian dictatorship, operated at the time by President -- and headed at the time by President Hafiz Assad of Syria, there is no question that such an invitation by General Al Khuli on behalf of Syrian Air Force Intelligence was an invitation on behalf of the Syrian government because the testimony, may it please the Court, makes it clear that there is no question but that Syria, as a government, headed at the time by President Hafiz Assad, had full control over all aspects of not just governmental affairs in Syria, not just Syria's domination, absolute domination at the time of Lebanon and Lebanese government and all activities in Lebanon, but that there is no question that the Syrian government under Hafiz Al-Assad had and still today under his

son, his successor, Bashar Assad, has full control over Syria, and that nothing in Syria occurs in this police state except with the involvement, the support, the approval of the Syrian government and its intelligence arms, Syria Air Force intelligence, as well as military Army intelligence.

And there is no question, Your Honor, that the Defendants herein, the -- which I will together refer to as the Syrian defendants, at the time period leading up to and even after the EgyptAir hijacking of November 23rd, 1985, and the Rome and Vienna airport attacks of December 27, 1985, there is no question that leading up to that period, may it please the Court, that Syria was not only in full control of everything in Syria, but it was in full control of Lebanon and the Baqaa Valley in Lebanon referred to as -- by everyone, including the State Department, as Syrian controlled Lebanon and specifically Syrian controlled Baqaa Valley.

And so there is no question, Your Honor, that when the Abu Nidal Organization was invited to come, that that carried with it an open invitation to operate, to train, to have headquarters, to establish safe houses, to establish training camps, to receive weapons training, to receive for its operatives, its terrorist operatives, passports, and identity cards, special identity cards.

There is no question that the Syrian defendants were in full control of the military highways that moved between

the Baqaa Valley and between the Abu Nidal Organization terrorist camps in Syrian controlled Baqaa Valley and their needed ability to move to Damascus and to the Damascus airport as well as their needed ability to move to Beirut and the Beirut airport.

May it please the Court, there is no question that each and every act committed in Syria by the Abu Nidal Organization in the time period from 1981 and as they emboldened themselves and further entrenched themselves in 1983 and continuously from 1983 through and including and even beyond the EgyptAir hijacking of November 1985 and the Rome and Vienna attacks of December 1985, there is no question that at that time the government of Syria was a U.S. Department of State officially listed state sponsor of terrorism.

There is no question, may it please the Court, that in the official opinion of the United States Government, and not just the Secretary of State at the time, but the President of the United States and the official policy of the United States Government, when it, on December 29, 1979, issued its first official list of state sponsors of terror, there is no question that at that time Syria was on that list, and there is no question, Your Honor, that Syria has remained on the list of state sponsors of terrorism on the State Department list right up to and including today.

There is no question, and it was referenced in

testimony just yesterday, I believe, that the President of the United States recently continued, the press reported and it was confirmed in testimony, Syria on the State Department list of state sponsors of terrorism and under sanctions by the U.S. Government.

There is no question, therefore, may it please the Court, that when Syria, as a designated state sponsor of terror, invited the Abu Nidal Organization, which hereafter I will properly refer to as the Abu Nidal terrorist organization, to move to Syria, that it did so in order to advance specifically Syria's interest in foreign policy considerations in and governmental plan and design to utilize terrorist attacks as part of it's governmental policy.

There is no question that Syria and the Syrian defendants, in furtherance of that governmental policy supporting terrorism for all these many decades, from 1979 until now, was, without question, classified as one of the world's worst sponsors of terrorism.

And there is no question, may it please the Court, that Syria used the Abu Nidal terrorist organization from at least 1983 until 1987 as its arm, its governmental arm, quasi-governmental arm, used the Abu Nidal terrorist organization to commit on behalf of the Syrian government acts of international terrorism outside of Syria with a particular focus on acts of terrorism which the Syrian government wanted

for its governmental purposes to support targeting Western Europe, targeting Egypt and targeting the United States of America and our citizens.

There is no question that the strength of the Abu Nidal Organization, may it please the Court, was clearly that of doing heinous, brutal, violent acts of international terrorism, and there is no question that that's exactly what the Syrian government wanted to use the Abu Nidal terrorist organization to do in the mid 1980s.

There is no question under the testimony that not only did the Syrian government provide support to the Abu Nidal terrorist organization inside Syria, inside Lebanon, in Syrian controlled Baqaa Valley, in Damascus, but that they provided the ability for Abu Nidal terrorists and operatives to transit to Damascus, to safe houses, to headquarters, and from Damascus, not only back to Syrian controlled Baqaa Valley, but also out from Damascus to points where terrorist attacks would take place.

And there is no question but that the Syrian government also permitted and enabled in every possible respect, at the highest level of terrorist sponsorship, the Abu Nidal terrorist organization to have its operatives come back in through the Damascus airport and come back into the training camps and prepare for new missions and go back out again as has been testified to by Khaled Ibrahim, the Abu

Nidal terrorist convicted and in a Rome prison, the Rebibbia Prison, having been convicted of the Rome airport attack of December 27, 1985.

There is no question, Your Honor, that this transit in and out of Damascus was absolutely crucially important, and there is no question, Your Honor, that Omar Ali Rezaq, the convicted terrorist of the EgyptAir hijacking, in his testimony that is in evidence before the Court, made it clear, as the Court will see when it has the opportunity to read that testimony, from a courtroom right here in this courthouse before now Chief Judge Royce Lamberth who did -- sat as the judge on the criminal trial of Rezaq back many years ago when he was convicted in this courthouse of air piracy.

And in accordance with that testimony, there is no question, may it please the Court, that he, Mr. -- shouldn't use the word "mister," but I will because I'm in this courthouse, that Rezaq, the hijacker, had a special identity card, he said, and that that card permitted him, as an Abu Nidal terrorist operative, transit in and through Syria without, he says, being stopped by Syrian customs, and also in and through Lebanon without, he says, being stopped by Lebanese customs in Beirut or elsewhere.

And there is no question, Your Honor, that the official Syrian government policy was, in addition to being in full control of Syria, to be in control of Lebanon and to be

in control and it was in control of that important also but lesser important Beirut International Airport, and there is no question that the Abu Nidal terrorists, for different missions, transited through Beirut as well as the evidence in this case makes it clear that there is no question.

And the experts who come before Your Honor have made it clear that there is no question that without the support of Syria as a designated state sponsor of terror, that without the support of Syria, that the hijacking of EgyptAir Flight 648 by the Abu Nidal terrorist organization could not have happened.

There is no question, Your Honor, in accordance with the testimony, that Syria not only provided support to the Abu Nidal terrorist organization for both the EgyptAir attack and one month later the Rome airport attack, and at the same day and at the same minute, 9:00 a.m. in the morning, in accordance with the testimony, there is no question that the Syrian government supported the Abu Nidal terrorist organization in all aspects of its preparation, its training, its money, its logistics, its safe houses, its headquarters, its transit in Syria, in Lebanon, out of Damascus, out of Beirut, into Europe, to focus on attacking targets in Western Europe, there is no question, Your Honor, that that was fully and unquestionably supported by the government of Syria.

And there is also no question, Your Honor, in

accordance with the testimony we've received, that the government of Syria and its official arms provided support outside of Syria for the Abu Nidal terrorist organization.

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There was testimony, may it please the Court, that Syrian government people supported the activities of the Abu Nidal Organization in relation to activities in the countries where actual attacks took place or where Abu Nidal terrorist operatives transited. And of course, as the Court knows from the testimony, the Abu Nidal terrorist organization also had support, a different kind of support, different support but material support as well separately from the government of Libya, which is clear, and there is no question about that, but it is not the subject of this trial and I won't comment on it further because there is no question about that either.

There is no question that state sponsors of terror supported in all respects the Abu Nidal terrorist organization but that it took Syria to have the control over Damascus and its airport, the Baqaa Valley and the training camps, the military roads and the Beirut airport so that these terrorists could have a home and a base to go to, to train, to go from, to commit the attacks and to come back to. It is actually unbelievable, but there is no question that it is all true.

And there is no question, Your Honor, that what the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council and the Bureau, I believe it was

called, of Counterterrorism headed by Ambassador Oakley and his Deputy Dr. David Long, and the Defense Intelligence
Agency, as you heard from Defense Intelligence Officer for Middle East, South Africa and Counterterrorism Director
Colonel Patrick Lang, there is no question, Your Honor, that this heinous attack occurred to advance the Syrian government's agenda.

There is no question, Your Honor, that the Syrian government stood opposed to the efforts of Egypt to have peace with Israel. There is no question that the Syrian government stood opposed to the efforts of Jordan to have peace with Israel. And there is no question, Your Honor, that the Syrian government's policy was to support and use such terrorist organizations as the Abu Nidal terrorist organization to express outside of Syria, outside of Lebanon its opposition to the peace efforts of then Chairman Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization and to target those countries and the innocent civilians of those countries because of official Syrian government policy.

There is no question, Your Honor, according to the testimony, that the Cairo Declaration, an attempt at peace by Chairman Arafat of November 5 or 7, 1985, made in Cairo a few weeks before the EgyptAir hijacking, there is no question under the testimony, Your Honor, that that angered Hafiz Assad, the President of Syria, and there is no question, Your

Honor, that the Syrian government, according to the testimony, was included and involved in the selection of targets of terrorist attacks by the people and the group it was paying to commit those acts of murder and maiming.

And there is no question, Your Honor, that after the Cairo Declaration, the first week of November 1985 but not only because of that, the Abu Nidal terrorist moved into Europe, having already committed other attacks in Europe that is in evidence either from the testimony or the reports the Court has received into evidence, attacks at Carfe De' Paris, attacks on synagogues, other attacks, there is no question that Egypt, not just the United States, but Egypt was a target of the EgyptAir hijacking.

And Your Honor, it's proven because there is no question that this was an EgyptAir flight. It wasn't coming toward the World Trade Center, God forbid. It wasn't heading toward Tel Aviv, it was not heading towards Moscow or any other city, it was an EgyptAir flight from Athens, Greece in Western Europe to Cairo, Egypt, and there is no question, Your Honor, that that airplane insured and underwritten by EgyptAir through MISR Insurance and Certain Underwriters for a value of \$14 million, became at risk the second those hijackers were permitted to board that aircraft however they got on, however they got their weapons on in that briefcase, there is no question that that aircraft and the lives of each and every

one of the 96 passengers became unbelievably at risk and it -may it please the Court, this isn't just terrible acts of
terrorism in the decade of 2000.

This occurred back in 1985, and yet we heard testimony, Your Honor, that even back then there was high security at the airport, more security than Jackie Nink Pflug had seen, that when she went to check in for the aircraft, there is no question that they searched her luggage as a traveler, a teacher at Cairo American school going back from Athens to Cairo.

There is no question that boarding that aircraft was Scarlett Rogenkamp, an employee of the U.S. Government, the United States Air Force with high acclaim, that she was based in Greece, she boarded this aircraft for Cairo.

There is no question that Patrick Scott Baker boarded that aircraft on his worldly trips to enjoy life, to climb mountains, there is no question that Patrick Scott Baker spent, in the hour of the delay of the flight, some time and he met people, and two of the people he met, may it please the Court, were Tamar Artzi, a young Israeli woman, and Nitzan Mendelson, a young Israeli woman. There is no question that Patrick Baker met them and knew them, although he didn't at the time meet Jackie or Scarlett.

There is no question, may it please the Court, that they -- also, on that aircraft, were hijackers dressed in

suits, suits that included ties like we're wearing in this courthouse, neckties, that became vehicles of terrorism.

There is no question that also on that aircraft were EgyptAir sky marshals. There is no question that this was a time period of terrorism or there wouldn't have been sky marshals to defend against acts of terror at that time. There is no question, may it please the Court, that under the sponsorship of the Syrian defendants, these hijackers took control of the aircraft, standing up with a weapon, a revolver in one hand and a grenade in the other, and there is no question, Your Honor, that that weapon and that grenade, if nothing else, shocked, for the rest of their lives, every passenger that saw that on the airplane, including but not limited to the unquestioned testimony of Patrick Scott Baker and Jackie Pflug who was seated in the third row, and I believe Patrick was in the sixth row.

They saw that, each of them separately not knowing one another, and Jackie Pflug testified that she saw the hijacker put the grenade to his mouth and try to pull the pin and he couldn't get it out, and she remembers him smiling at her. And Patrick Scott Baker testified that there is no question that he actually saw the pin come out of the grenade. And there is no question, Your Honor, that with those grenades, those weapons — and the reports that are in evidence make it clear it wasn't one weapon, and that's why I

"those," and it wasn't one grenade, and that's why I say
"those," those weapons and those grenades that got onto that
airplane with those hijackers, there is no question that that
airplane, owned and insured, as I've already indicated, was at
risk, and the foreseeable result of such a hijacking is that
guns will shoot or be shot or that air marshals will have a
shootout trying to defend the passengers or the stewardesses
or the captain and that the fuselage will be hit and pierced
and that the plane will maybe go all the way down.

The foreseeable risk of the hijacking, sponsored by the Syrian defendants, makes it clear, without question, that the Syrian defendants and each of them are fully liable to the Certain Underwriters Plaintiffs in this action in strict accordance with the report of Dr. James Markham, the senior economist for the center for forensic economic studies who testified in this case.

And I quote from the Exhibit 93 in evidence where he states his opinion, his conclusions in accordance with standards for economic and statistical analysis that the loss to the aircraft, after first deducting the salvage value and the money paid to Malta, was, as he testified to, started out as \$14 million in 1986. By the end of -- by the end of that period, it was up to \$15,118,274, interest was added, but he testified that salvage, the net salvage value of \$3,151,830 was then reduced, so that the obligation at the end of that

period was \$13,031,836. And then, in accordance with his testimony at Exhibit 93 and received into evidence and as testified to yesterday, he then sets forth the prime interest rate in accordance with public statistics from the U.S. Federal Reserve for the Court's consideration in awarding any interest on that net loss amount which he carries forth on Table 1 of his report to be \$61,341,296.

And there is no question, may it please the Court, that that loss was incurred solely and as a result of this EgyptAir hijacking by the Abu Nidal terrorist organization and incurred as a direct and result of the sponsorship, encouragement, enabling and support of the Syrian Defendants of the Abu Nidal Organization. And that in addition, as he testified to and as the Certain Underwriters have testified, that the loss surveyor bill with interest and converted to U.S. dollars is \$300,006, and the loss surveyor bill for Lloyds Aviation Department as converted to dollars from British pounds and with interest is \$680,656.

And accordingly, there is no question, may it please the Court, that the Certain Underwriters Plaintiffs, with the prejudgment interest, as allowed under 28 U.S.C. 1605A for the aircraft loss after the salvage value but plus the surveyors' bills totals \$62,321,958, and there is no question, may it please the Court, that the Syrian defendants are responsible for each and every penny of that amount as we ask the Court to

award; plus, in accordance with the testimony, attorney's fees that will be incurred in the cost of collecting that judgment and which I believe it was Mr. Durrant or one of the other witnesses testified in the affidavits I reviewed with the Court just before we concluded the trial, attorney's fees for collection of an additional one—third of that amount that particular expert said would be standard and reasonable, and that is a matter deferred to the Court.

But in addition, Your Honor, before I complete about the Certain Underwriters and their entitlements under 28 U.S.C. 1605A, I would indicate to the Court that the Certain Underwriters Plaintiffs are entitled also to interest at the legal rate from date of judgment until collection, and we defer to the Court to consider all of that evidence and award such judgment to the Certain Underwriters.

As it relates to these three Americans, there is no question, may it please the Court, that Patrick Scott Baker watched the gun and the grenade of the hijacker in front of him, the shootout between the sky marshal and the hijackers, there is no question, according to his testimony, that perhaps as many as 25 bullets hit the fuselage.

There is no question, Your Honor, that the plane took a deep drop putting Patrick Scott Baker, Scarlett Rogenkamp and Jackie Pflug clearly in fear for their lives for being nothing other than Americans on an EgyptAir flight,

unconscionable, heinous acts of international terrorism sponsored by the Syrian defendants.

There is no question, by the way, that the Abu Nidal Organization is a foreign terrorist organization, so designated by the U.S. Government, and there is no question that the Abu Nidal terrorist Omar Ari — Omar Ali Rezaq has not only been convicted of this air piracy as the sole surviving hijacker but he has admitted in the affidavit that we filed with this court, as I believe Exhibit 35, admitted that he did this hijacking, and there is no question that Jackie Pflug and Patrick Scott Baker, the two American surviving victims, identified Omar Ali Rezaq from Exhibit 3 in evidence as the hijacker; not only the hijacker, the shooter.

There is no question, may it please the Court, that the shootout took place and they saw a sky marshal, at least one, killed, and Patrick Scott Baker talked about reaching out for a gun and that he still sees that gun on the floor in his hand but he didn't pick it up. Another hijacker picked it up.

There is no question that after that airplane took that deep drop, it eventually landed at the Malta airport without lights. They didn't know where they were. They didn't know what had happened except they knew they probably had been through an experience that was going to take their lives, and it did take Scarlett Rogenkamp's life, but

miraculously Patrick Scott Baker and Jackie Pflug were spared.

There is no question, Your Honor, that after that airplane landed in Malta, that what the hijackers already had done in collecting passports and collecting neckties and continued to do row by row, person by person, there is no question, Your Honor, that those hijackers targeted both the American passengers and also targeted the Israeli passengers.

There is no question, Your Honor, when you read the testimony of Omar Rezaq in his criminal trial that his advance instructions were to kill every Israeli, every Jew on the airplane. There is no question, may it please the Court, that the hijackers' advance instructions were to kill an American every 15 minutes using the Americans for fuel.

And there is no question, Your Honor, that Tamar

Artzi was shot at approximately midnight being one of the

Israelis, the first one. There is no question that the

Americans, Scarlett Rogenkamp, Patrick Baker and Jackie Pflug

watched that because they had been moved to first class with

the two Israelis; the Americans and the Israelis singled out

because they held American or Israeli passports.

There is no question, Your Honor, that Tamar Artzi when she was called forward, went forward to get her passport, like the others had gotten their passports. I believe there was testimony about a Filipino woman and others who were let off the airplane. There is no question that the hijackers

were asked to let off the Palestinians. They refused. They were asked to let off the baby. They refused. They were asked to let off the children. They refused. And there is no question that this act sponsored by the Syrian defendants, targeting EgyptAir, was intended to advance the political agenda of the then Syrian government, and there is no question, Your Honor, that even today the Syrian government continues as a state sponsor of terror and that they continue to use terrorism as part of their political governmental agenda.

And at the end of this closing argument, Your Honor, I will ask this court to recognize the fact that although the mantel passed eventually from the father at his death to the son, that the testimony is clear that the policy of the Syrian government has not changed. The State Department has continued the Syrian government on the State Department list. The State Department said just recently in the documents I read into the record with your permission yesterday, that Secretary Clinton said just last week, "We have condemned the Syrians." We've addressed -- and I'm paraphrasing -- the Syrian's transfer of weapons to Hizballah, a terrorist organization that there's been testimony is a foreign terrorist organization listed by the United States.

And there is no question, Your Honor, that fairly recently, according to one of the State Department reports I

read to you into the record yesterday with your permission,
Syria, it said, continued to house, I believe the words were,
and I'm paraphrasing, the world's most notorious terrorist. I
believe the name is Imad Mughniyah, so there is no question,
Your Honor, that from the 1980s until 2010, Syria hosted the
most notorious, violent, brutal foreign terrorist organization
of its day, the Abu Nidal terrorist organization, and there is
no question, Your Honor, that up until his death very recently
in Damascus, Syria, which has been made clear from the State
Department documents I read in yesterday, that Syria was
hosting, and I believe the words were, and I hope I don't
misquote, the world's most notorious terrorist, end quote.

There is no question, Your Honor, that this court should at the end of this trial award under 28 U.S.C. 1605A, not only to the Certain — Certain Underwriters all the money to which they are entitled and which I won't comment on further, but in addition, award to Patrick Scott Baker every penny that the conscience of this court will permit, not only for his lost economic wages, the impact on his power of labor to earn money, but for his pain, for his suffering, for his mental anguish, for the time he had to watch this grenade, the revolver, the shootout, the gun on the floor, and then being the person to watch Tamar Artzi, a new friend, take a bullet in the brain, and remember his testimony, may it please the Court, about holding the hand as she reached through or he

reached through the seats because they were sitting one behind the other, and the holding of his hand before she was dragged forward to her fate that he watched.

This man watched Tamar Artzi take that bullet and watched Nitzan Mendelson take that bullet, and he turned to the French woman near him and he said, "I am next." He knew, and it was so, and it's haunting. It's haunting for me as his counsel. It's haunting for my partners who have worked so hard into helping to gather the evidence to bring to you, and it's haunting for Patrick Scott Baker as you heard and as Dr. — the doctor testified to, haunting, traumatic, stress, it caused him to practically — I don't want to overstate it — to escape for 15 years to get to a comfort zone.

Nothing wrong with being a fisherman, nothing wrong with going out on a boat, 15 years of escapism, Your Honor, escapism from the reality of what he was able to sit here 25 years later and explain to the Court in excruciating detail, and he remembered taking the -- I think he said "blue," maybe it was white. I happen to believe it was blue, head -- headrest cover off and giving it to the crying, waiting, next victim who put her head in their hands -- her head in her hands, and he watched those terrorists, and terrorists is too nice a word, those murderers, those state sponsored, Syrian state sponsored murderers, he watched them drag her forward and she knew she was next and put a gun and blow out her

brains, and knowing he was next, he considered what were his options.

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He stayed in his seat. He was brought forth to the aircraft door once, and the testimony is and it's -- there's no question that he overheard the report that no more killing, the fuel is coming, and he was taken back to his seat, and he thought maybe he had a reprieve, like a cat with multiple lives and a big tall one at that.

And since it's not in evidence, I won't say how short the hijacker was in comparison, but there is no question that Patrick Scott Baker considered attacking the hijacker as he was dragged back to -- walked -- asked to come back and he did go back. And he said he knew he was next, and he was ready, and he went to the door, and he started to jump, and he told the Court, there is no question, that Omar Ali Rezag shot at him, from what the testimony is, about four feet, and the bullet went into the back of his head and he gushed and he went down those stairs. And there is no question, Your Honor, that every day since, Patrick Scott Baker has lived with that; and there is no question, Your Honor, that every day since, Patrick Scott Baker has heard the footsteps of those who came down and dragged him back up the steps to the airplane; and there is no question that he was then thrown over to the tarmac and left for dead; and there is no question that he miraculously stood up, got under the fuselage, ran into the

weeds; and there is no question that he saw that person stand up in those weeds and point a gun at him, train a gun and follow him as he ran for safety not knowing, as he said, "Are you the good guy or the bad guy?"

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There is no question that again and again and again Patrick Scott Baker knew he was next, knew he was going to be shot, was shot, knew that he was dragged, knew that he was pushed, knew that he would maybe have another chance, and then he saw that rifle, and there is no question that the Syria defendants are responsible even for the acts of the rescuers, even when they pointed a gun in safety but not known to Patrick Scott Baker that it was safety, and there is no question, Your Honor, that for Patrick Scott Baker and his family members, each of whom have testified here, that they are entitled under 28 U.S.C. 1605A to every penny your conscience will permit you to award for his pain, his suffering, his anguish, the infliction, intentional infliction of emotional distress upon him, all of the things that the federal law permits under 28 U.S.C. 1605A, including under the Pugh case, most recently in the last two years decided, I believe, in this courthouse as well, prejudgment interest from the time he suffered on November 23rd and 24th, 1985 until date of judgment for all of which we ask the Court to award as well as for interest on judgment from date of judgment until collection.

And we ask on behalf of Patrick Scott Baker, Your Honor, I repeat, that you award every penny the evidence permits and that your conscience permits under applicable law because he deserves it. He lost a part of his life. He's never been able to regain and never will regain, no matter that, thank God, he was able to marry and is doing better and working, but there's no evidence of a pension, there is no evidence that he will ever have the kind of life he aspired to, and no one, certainly not the Syrian defendants, had the right to take away those hopes, those dreams, those plans to climb the highest mountains.

There is no question, may it please the Court, that Jackie Pflug, the first witness, who lives by telling this horrible story because she can't be a teacher. She cannot be a teacher. She was, by all testimony, an acclaimed, respected, special education teacher. She taught in Texas. She taught in Norway. She got a contract with her new husband Scott Pflug who has testified, and she taught the Cairo American school under what I believe was a, I thought she said, a two-year contract making \$40,000 a year, according to her testimony.

There is no question that she was in Athens, because her husband, the Phys Ed teacher, Scott Pflug, of the Cairo American school on the volleyball team were in games and she even delayed her flight so that she could see the last game

but not -- she wasn't able to stay for the championship game, but because of that delay, her desire to simply be with those kids and her husband, the coach, she ended up that fateful day, night, on EgyptAir Flight 648, and there is no question, Your Honor, that Jackie Nink Pflug, as the first witness, was able to set forth to the Court the fact that there is no question about any of these points on Exhibit 3 or that has been testified to in this case because she testified that she saw, she heard the gun when Tamar Artzi was shot.

She saw or she heard the gun, because I believe she said she closed her eyes for one or both of them, but she saw them dragged forward, Nitzan dragged forward and knowing, knowing that this was probably the end of Jackie's life, and there is no question, Your Honor, that Jackie saw Patrick Scott Baker, 15 minutes after Nitzan Mendelson, shot, pushed or jumped, dragged up and then onto the tarmac. And if you recall, Your Honor, Jackie said that there is no question that she looked down after one of the Israeli women were on the tarmac and she saw that person moving and she said to herself, "don't move, don't move," and then somebody, one of the hijackers went and put multiple bullets into her and killed her.

Jackie Pflug knew that if it didn't stop, she was next, and by that time, by the time that she saw Scarlett shot, may it please the Court, there is no question that this

was eight-and-a-half hours after the hijacking began. This wasn't all a 15-minute thing. This was -- this was a lifetime, a night of horror, a lifetime.

Patrick Scott Baker was shot four-and-a-half hours after the hijacking began, and another four hours later Jackie Pflug saw the hijackers call forward and blow the brains out of Scarlett Rogenkamp who died.

And Scarlett Rogenkamp's estate is represented by her sister Patricia Henry who came here, proved that she represents the estate, and everybody talked about the wonderful life and person of Scarlett Rogenkamp.

And poor Patrick Scott Baker, Your Honor, remembered on the witness stand being taken in his wheelchair at the hospital in Malta and having to identify Scarlett Rogenkamp, and I remember him saying, there is no question, Your Honor, I believe he said she was pretty except she wasn't pretty, because of course, Your Honor, there is no question that the Abu Nidal terrorist under the Syrian defendants killed, executed, her sister said, Scarlett Rogenkamp, and we ask the court to award, as to Patrick Scott Baker, to the estate of Scarlett Rogenkamp, every penny which has been proven in this court and to which she is entitled both for economic loss but also for pain, for suffering, for mental anguish, for what she witnessed and for knowing that she was next, because if Patrick Scott Baker said to the French woman with his hand

when he was there, when he said, "I'm next," surely Scarlett Rogenkamp, with her hands tied behind her back and sitting there another four hours after Patrick was shot, she knew she was next. That is unconscionable that anybody should have to go through this. It is unbelievable, it is unacceptable, and we ask this court not to countenance this act — these acts.

We ask this court to send the loudest, strongest message you can in awarding all of the compensatory damages to which Patrick Scott Baker is entitled, the estate of Scarlett Rogenkamp is entitled and that each of their near family members, each of whom have testified for their solatium claims and under 28 U.S.C. 1605A are entitled to award, please, Your Honor, the most number of pennies and dollars and millions of dollars that this court will sign as a judgment for compensatory damages, and on behalf of the estate of Scarlett Rogenkamp and for what she suffered and for all of her family members as well, prejudgment interest in accordance with Pugh from the moment of November 24, 1985 until date of judgment and interest at the legal rate from date of judgment until date of collection.

Jackie Scott Pflug, Your Honor, told this court that there is no question that each of these unbelievable movie-like things really happened, really happened, and who did it happen to in relation to Jackie? An American teacher who went to Cairo, to the Cairo American School to teach

Egyptian children. Syria targeting Egypt for its political reasons, targeted EgyptAir and targeted not just the traveler Patrick Baker, not just Scarlett Rogenkamp, the Air Force employee, but targeted the American teacher, Jackie Nink Pflug, and may it please the Court, Jackie told you what she could remember about the 14 hours between the start of the hijacking and the moment when she was shot, shot in her head and left for dead.

And may it please the Court, there is no question that she was left on that tarmac for dead because the Court will recall, there is no question that the first medical report on Jackie Nink Pflug was the report of the medic taking her to the morgue, left for dead, because they killed her, executed her, like Scarlett's sister said, Scarlett was executed. There is no question, Your Honor, that without mercy, without conscience, without any sense of humanity, the Syrian sponsored Abu Nidal terrorists shot Jackie Pflug in the head knowing and intending that it would ruin the rest of her life if she lived for even one moment; miraculously she did.

There is no question that the bullet went into her brain. She had brain surgery. She had a brain injury, has a brain injury. There is no question that Patrick Scott Baker took a bullet into his head and has a brain injury.

There is no question, may it please the Court, that Jackie Pflug has suffered, and in her sense also escaped differently than Patrick Baker because she didn't get out onto a boat for 15 years, but she eventually, after being at Landstuhl and being in other hospitals, she went to a new city, Minneapolis, Minnesota with her young husband, Scott Pflug, who has testified, and that her mother-in-law took care of her and her husband took care of her and she, the testimony is, Your Honor, to walk to the bathroom or wherever in the house, because I don't want to misstate, they had to put footsteps on the floor. She couldn't drive. She doesn't have proper vision. She will never teach again.

And there is no question that Dr. Spector asked her, as he said on the stand, not to be in the courtroom so as not to further devastate her, Your Honor, about her condition because Jackie has been able to give speeches, referred to as motivational speeches, but it's speeches about this heinous unconscionable terrorist attack sponsored by Syria, and it took lives, limb, maimed but also took brains.

There is no question, Your Honor, that Jackie Nink

Pflug has lost her total ability to power and labor and earn

money as a teacher, having had, as I recall, a master's degree

and having a dream for a doctorate, a plan for a doctorate.

There is no question, Your Honor, that she deserves every

penny of those lost wages. And there is no question, Your

Honor, that she deserves prejudgment interest on all of her

losses in accordance with Pugh.

There is no question, Your Honor, that Dr. Markham for both Patrick Scott Baker and Jackie Pflug, and presenting to you his economic analysis, deducted what they've earned. I ask the Court about Jackie Pflug, to consider that, because is it really right that for Jackie Nink -- I said Scott Pflug. I apologize. Jackie Nink Pflug, is it right that for Jackie Nink Pflug who has had her power to labor and earn money as a licensed certified committed superb special education teacher should never be able to teach again? Should she, because she's been able to give speeches about the hijacking and earn money from it, should that really be an offset?

what's right. I'm talking about the destruction of her brain. And Dr. Spector talked about his worry about Jackie's fall, her crash as a result of if she's not able to talk about her escape into the stories about the hijacking. That we ask the Court to consider in awarding compensatory damages to Jackie Pflug for the most number of pennies, most number of dollars, most number of millions of dollars that this court, in all good conscience, can award to Jackie Pflug because she deserves each and every one of those millions of dollars for compensatory damages plus prejudgment interest for her pain, for her suffering, for her mental anguish, for the destruction of her brain, for what she witnessed, for what she waited through, for what she feared, for what she experienced and for

what she now has lived through in attempting to build a life for herself; and her husband Scott, which resulted in divorce because they couldn't take it anymore, because Jackie was not the same. It's not a matter of fault. It's true. Scott Pflug deserves a maximum award, her husband.

And her second husband who picked up the mantel after they got married and cared for her and has cared for her deserves an award. And her son Tanner, in accordance with the testimony, deserves an award because his life has been dramatically impacted by what his mother experienced. And each of the near family members, Your Honor, who have testified in this case, about their fears about Jackie, about watching for each of them, CNN, about going to funerals for the Rogenkamp family, about the purple heart for Scarlett Rogenkamp, about the flag on the coffin, about those visions, about those experiences, the loss of the complete loss of Scarlett Rogenkamp's life and the destruction of a part of the life of Patrick Scott Baker and Jackie Nink Pflug who's brain cannot function properly.

She has no executive judgment, she has no proper vision, she has no ability except in relation to the speaking about this hijacking. She has no other ability to power and labor and earn money. We ask you to award her the maximum number of millions of dollars in accordance with this court's sound judgment.

And lastly, Your Honor, there is the issue under 28 U.S.C. 1605A of an entitlement to punitive damages, an entitlement for this court to send — this court to send a message to the Syrian defendants, that this court, having heard this evidence, is outraged; that this court, having heard this testimony of these survivors and having a sense, a direct sense of what each of them have been through because of Syria's state sponsorship of the Abu Nidal terrorist organization, we ask the Court to determine that it is exactly the reason why Congress put into 28 U.S.C. 1605A and President Bush signed that into law to include an entitlement to punitive damages.

The standards for punitive damages, may it please the Court, are for punishment, and if any government in the world -- and there are other governments that also deserve such punishment, and I'll comment on one in a moment, if any government in the world deserves punishment for its sponsorship, direct involvement, and I won't repeat what I've already said about this EgyptAir hijacking and also the Rome and Vienna airport attacks, because the evidence about that is clear as well, it is the Syrian government for its acts here, and we ask Your Honor to award punitive damages in such amount as the Court determines, and I will comment on the amount in just a moment.

But I want to ask the Court to reflect back on the

testimony of Colonel Lang saying that this court sending a message of punitive damages will really, quote, I believe he said, get the attention of the Syrian government, unquote. They will hear that message. They will listen. He said they are not a rich country. They will listen to an assessment of punitive — an award of punitive damages against them.

And Professor Deeb said, Your Honor, that the Syrian government spends today 500 million U.S. dollars a year sponsoring terrorism. I'm sorry to repeat. Professor Deeb has testified, being one of the world's most noted experts on Syria for decades and currently, that the Syrian government spends, he said, quote, \$500 million a year as a minimum, he said, on terrorism, on the sponsorship of terrorism. There's a reason that Syria remains on the State Department list of state sponsors of terror because they are sponsoring terror.

And Ambassador Oakley made it clear, they sponsor

Hamas today, they sponsor Hizballah today, and Secretary of

State Clinton commented that Syria has been warned -- I'm

using my word -- I believe she used the word "condemned."

Maybe she also says "warned" -- just last week about Syria and

its relation to the issue of moving weapons, providing weapons

to Hizballah.

Hizballah isn't just in southern Lebanon, Your

Honor. Hizballah is a foreign terrorist organization with

operations around the world, and in this courthouse, various

judges have held governments responsible for sponsoring Hizballah and their acts of terrorism.

And Ambassador Oakley made it clear they also sponsor Hamas, a terrorist organization, and he made it clear in his testimony that Khalid Meshal -- Khalid Meshal, K-h-a-l-i-d, Meshal, M-e-s-h-a-l, has his base today in Syria, the head of Hamas, a designated foreign terrorist organization designated by the U.S. Government.

And may it please the Court, Professor Deeb made it clear that this sponsorship by Syria of terrorist activities of at least, he said, not less, I believe was his words, not less than \$500 million a year, he even commented perhaps as high as \$700 million a year, is going on in the sponsorship of terrorism, including but not limited to sponsoring Hizballah, Hamas and other terrorist organizations.

And yesterday, when you permitted me to read into the record the State Department most recent country reports that was available to us, it makes it clear that today Syria hosts, today at least as of that time and that report released in April 2009, Syria hosts numerous terrorist organizations, sponsors those organizations, provides what I will refer to as safe haven for those organizations. They have their operations there, and there is even a reference to training there. And may it please the Court, issues relating to punitive damages as were set forth by Judge Lamberth in the

Heiser, H-e-i-s-e-r, case, I have copies for you, and also the other case before me decided, the other case, Acosta v.

Islamic Republic of Iran, the Court considered various standards in relation to punitive damages and did award against Iran punitive damages, and separately in the Gates v.

Syria case, punitive damages have been awarded. In each of those three cases, I hope I'm not misstating it, \$300 million was awarded as punitive damages in each of those three separate cases, Heiser, Acosta, both against Iran, and in Gates as against Syria.

More recently, I had the privilege, Your Honor, in this courthouse not long ago to argue before Judge Lamberth the issue of punitive damages, not against the government of Syria but against the government of Iran, and I outlined for the Court, as I outlined for you that Judge Lamberth himself in previous decisions, in determining to award \$300 million against Iran as a state sponsor of terror, used as a measure of damages how many dollars, according to testimony before Judge Lamberth, was being spent currently by the government of Iran in sponsoring terrorism.

And the judge determined that he was going to use a number of \$100 million per year because that was the testimony he had before him by at least from Patrick Clawson from the Washington Institute for Near East Affairs, a noted expert on Iran. And he indicated, Your Honor, in those decisions that

he was going to use a three times multiplier, not of the wealth of the country but of the amount they were spending on terrorism, and therefore, Judge Lamberth, in those decisions, used a multiplier of three times \$100 million a year and concluded that an appropriate amount of punitive damages against Iran would be \$300 million a year. And now I get to the comparison and then the conclusion.

May it please the Court, I had the privilege of arguing a case that Judge Lamberth recently consolidated involving the Marine barracks case. He consolidated four cases, the lead case is Valore -- Valore v. Islamic Republic of Iran, it's a case that relates on behalf of Marine barracks bombing victims from the 1983 Hizballah-sponsored act -- Hizballah committed, Iranian committed act of terrorism. There was testimony in this case about Hizballah having committed the Marine barracks bombing and testimony about Iran being the closest ally of Syria and Syria the closest ally of Iran. Even today the Secretary of State and the State Department have said so in documents that I've recited into the Court.

In arguing Valore, may it please the Court, His
Honor Judge Lamberth permitted updated testimony from Patrick
Clawson as to how much, in the opinion of Patrick Clawson,
Iran is currently spending on the sponsorship of terrorism.
Patrick Clawson filed sworn testimony of a very high amount

but said not less than \$200 million per year. And Judge
Lamberth, in the Valore decision, awarded to that consolidated
group of plaintiffs, not a multiplier of three times, but a
multiplier of five times against Iran for its continued
heinous sponsorship of terrorism, not only what it did in 1983
in Beirut, Lebanon, attacking the Marine barracks, but ever
since 1983 till now sponsoring terrorist activities, and Judge
Lamberth, accordingly, awarded a five times multiplier using
\$200 million and awarded a one-billion-dollar punitive damages
award against the Islamic Republic of Iran pursuant to the
Valore consolidated case, my particular case in that group.
It was the Spencer case, but I had the privilege of presenting
the argument.

And in that argument, may it please the Court, I didn't only concentrate on the issue of punishment because we all know, as Your Honor knows, that the other prongs of punitive damages, in addition to punishment, are deterrents, to deter the state sponsoring of terror from future sponsorship of terror, but also to deter others so that they will know the United States of America and this court will not countenance the sponsorship of terror by anybody, by any country, by any state sponsor of terror, by any foreign terrorist organization, by any terror organization, by anybody against Americans in violation of U.S. law.

And in relation to deterrence, Syria, may it please

the Court, according to the evidence, there is no question they have continued to sponsor terrorism right up until now, and only your award in sending a message to Syria may get their attention in assessing punitive damages not only as punishment but as deterrence.

And for those others around the world who are sponsoring terrorist acts, committing terrorist acts, let them hear a message from this United States court that the United States of America is going to always stand up for our soldiers, for our citizens, for our rights, for our beliefs, for our commitment to democracy, for our respect to individual human rights and their entitlement of our citizens and every human in the world to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

A message, Your Honor, that only you today can send to the Syrian defendants, and taking Professor Deeb's testimony that there is no question that Syria is spending a minimum of \$500 million a year today on sponsoring terrorism, we ask you to award such multiplier as you deem appropriate to send that message. No matter how high that number may get, the fact of the matter is, using the — using other cases from this courthouse and that of Judge Lamberth who in earlier cases against Iran used a three times multiplier and in the Valore case that include my Spencer case, the five times multiplier, I understand Your Honor that in asking for this,

it is a strong ask of this court for which I cannot stand down.

I cannot apologize because 25 years later, Syria is still sponsoring terror. They were indeed, without question, one of the worst state sponsors of terror in the world, and today Iran is clearly the world's worst sponsor of terror in the world and there is no question about it, no question about it. And the government of Syria, however, needs to be punished and there needs to be deterrence, and Syria and Iran working together hand in hand to arm Hizballah, to arm Hamas, to provide this kind of money through the hands of the government of Syria is arming that could not be done, terrorist support that could not be provided.

Iran uses Syria, but Syria is a willing partner and participant. The testimony that you will read, Your Honor, makes it clear that Syria and Iran are like this, but Syria, you see, is located on the map, next to Lebanon and the Mediterranean Sea and above Israel and the Palestinian authority, Palestinian territory. Down there is Egypt. Over here is Jordan. So Iran and its hateful President

Ahmadinejad, in its partnership with Syria, its conspiracy with Syria, and Syria as a willing partner spending, according to the testimony of Dr. Deeb, Professor Deeb, not less than \$500 million a year, needs to send the most powerful message ever sent from this courthouse to the government of Syria and

to all governments in the world. Punishment, deterrence, and lastly, justice.

May it please the Court, in my opening statement I believe I used the words that this case is about seeking justice, and it is. Because Scarlett Rogenkamp deserves justice. Maybe she's hearing the message. Patrick Scott Baker deserves justice. He thanked you for listening to him. And Jackie Nink Pflug deserves justice. For 25 years, Your Honor, they have been seeking justice, and through us, through you, through the system of justice in our country and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1605A, adopted for the purpose of making it clear that American victims of terrorism, and in this case, American victims of Syrian terrorism, being American victims of EgyptAir Flight 648, are entitled to justice under the law.

And we ask, Your Honor, that in considering your judgment in this case, we ask you to find the Syrian defendants and each of them responsible for its sponsorship of the Abu Nidal terrorist organization, for its involvement in that, for its support of that, for its participation in selecting EgyptAir as its target, in sending a message, we ask you, Your Honor, to properly compensate the Certain Underwriters, as I said before and won't repeat, because they've suffered those losses, and Scarlett Rogenkamp and her estate and the family members as Plaintiffs in this case for all that they're entitled to, and Patrick Scott Baker and his

family members, for all that he and they're entitled to, and we ask, Your Honor, to do the same for Jackie Nink Pflug who no matter how she has a smile on her face, deserves justice for her brain having been taken, as Patrick deserves justice for the bullet he took and the damage to his brain.

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This has been about seeking justice. So what is Truthfully, Your Honor, may it please the Court, as I conclude, truthfully, in this case, which I thought about every, every, every single day, truthfully there can be no justice, but what there can be, although there is no justice for Scarlett, no justice for Patrick, no justice for Jackie, what there can be, Your Honor, for them and their family members and the Certain Underwriters is an assessment by you of a certain measure of justice, because all justice -although justice will never be awarded completely to them, the only way we here in the United States of America sometimes can deliver justice 25 years later for the pain, for the suffering, for the anguish, for the lost brain tissue and lost lives, limbs, what they've been through, the lost dreams, the lost everything, the loss of the aircraft, the only way at the end of the day justice can be granted is by an order and a judgment from a court that also grants justice and then measures that justice.

The only way we in our courts can measure justice under 28 U.S.C. 1605A, we measure justice in terms of dollars,

recoverable dollars, awardable dollars, and I ask this court, without raising my voice or without expressing any further my anguish, to in granting justice, in measuring justice, to grant a judgment that is in the highest millions of dollars for each and every one of the Plaintiffs, the victims, their family, the Certain Underwriters, for all of these unconscionable, heinous, intolerable acts, and I ask this court to grant also those punitive damages against the Syrian defendants, punishment for what they did knowingly, intentionally, willingly and being held responsible by this court for the consequences of their acts, and I ask this court to award the highest sum with the most number of zeros that this court deems appropriate in its assessing justice, to deter, to punish and to deter, to deter others and to deter Syria, the Syrian defendants because they deserve it.

One might say they deserve no justice. I say, Your Honor, they deserve a message of justice from this court. We thank the Court for its attention during this trial, we thank the Court for permitting us to present the evidence in what I hope the Court will agree is painful, meticulous presentation of what some later some day will say this couldn't have happened, must have been a movie, a Steven Spielberg movie, it couldn't have happened.

But Your Honor, it did happen and it happened on our watch and it happened in our time, and the only way to prevent

it from happening again is not just through the good work of TSA and Homeland Security because Times Square is Times 2 3 Square, the fact of the matter is, the only way we can measure justice, award justice, send a message is with what you do 4 5 today in granting judgment against the Syrian defendants for 6 which in advance, Your Honor, may it please the Court, we 7 thank you for your consideration. 8 THE COURT: You're welcome. Thank you. 9 Is it your practice in these cases to traditionally propose findings of fact and conclusions of law? 10

MR. HEIDEMAN: Upon request, absolutely.

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THE COURT: If you'd like to, I think that would expedite the matter.

MS. KALIK: We'll need to get the transcript.

THE COURT: Well, 30 days after you get the transcript is fine.

MR. HEIDEMAN: This way the findings and conclusions can reference page in the transcript, Your Honor, both of the testimony and of the exhibits.

THE COURT: I don't remember in the *Valore* case if I got them or not, but -- yes, I did, I certainly did and they proved very useful. I appreciate that.

Thank you very much for your superb presentation of all the evidence and for your work on behalf of your clients which was obviously so thorough and so impassioned. It was a

I	
1	great honor to be here. Please convey to these families my
2	best. Thank you very much. Court will be in recess.
3	THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise. Court stands
4	adjourned.
5	(PROCEEDINGS END AT 12:20 P.M.)
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12	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
13	I, Catalina Kerr, certify that the foregoing is a
14	correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
15	above-entitled matter.
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20	Catalina Kerr Date
21	Catalina Kerr Date
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