

A CHRONICLE OF ARMENIAN TERRORISM IN NORTH AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE

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I. Introduction:

This report, compiled by the Assembly of Turkish American Associations, chronicles Armenian terrorism both in North America and elsewhere to assist in establishing at least two propositions. First, that Mourad Topalian, by failing to condemn any of these hundreds of widely known terrorist incidents was more likely than not himself to have acted with malice and/or intent in the October 12, 1980 United Nations Plaza bombing. That bombing wounded five Americans and caused significant damage to several buildings, among them, the Turkish Center (a building which houses the Turkish Mission to the United Nations, The Turkish Consulate, and a community cultural facility), the B'nai B'rith Building, Chase Manhattan Bank and African American Center. The explosion also blew out windows in nearby apartment buildings, throwing an elderly woman from her bed. The United States Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Donald F. McHenry, who heard the explosion and immediately raced to the bomb site, denounced the crime as "savage and calculated terrorism." New York City Mayor, Edward Koch, expressed that the incident "demonstrates forcefully that all terrorism, no matter what form it takes and no matter against whom it is directed, must be condemned and punished." Prominent public figures such as Topalian would be expected publicly and privately to denounce terrorism if they held genuine anti-terrorism convictions. Topalian, however, has never condemned Armenian terrorism.

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Second, this chronicle establishes a pattern of Armenian terrorism that aims to silence any person, of any ethnicity, anywhere, who exercises their fundamental right of speech or press to question the Armenian view that the events that took place in eastern Anatolia between 1915 and 1923 constitute genocide. Even esteemed professors at honored universities, such as Stanford Shaw of U.C.L.A., Heath Lowry of Princeton University, and Justin McCarthy of the University of Louisville have received death threats, been physically attacked, or have had their homes bombed. This malicious and calculated attempt to suppress freedom of expression aggravates the social harm of Topalian's alleged terrorism in the United States. If Topalian is convicted, this suppression of freedom would be an aggravating factor in the sentencing phase of the case.

II. Summary and Analysis:

Between 1973 and the present, Armenian militant groups committed approximately 239 acts involving terrorism which killed at least 70 and wounded 524 innocent people. Armenian terrorists took 105 hostages, "executing" 12, one of whom was an American. The Armenian terrorist bombing campaign, in which Defendant Mourad Topalian was allegedly a leader, included at least 160 bombed attacks and accounted for the vast majority of deaths and woundings, as they were generally committed in crowded public areas such as airports, city squares, and shopping malls. Indeed, the UN Plaza bombing which Defendant Topalian allegedly directed, occurred as over 200 people at the nearby B'nai, B'rith building had just finished a conference and were about to exit into the Plaza area. In addition to killing, wounding and threatening the lives of innocent people, the Armenian bombing campaign caused 160 incidents of property destruction, totaling several hundred million dollars in damage in the United States, Europe, Middle East and Australia.

Two Armenian groups are directly responsible for this terrorism: the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) and the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG). The alleged actions of Defendant Mourad Topalian concern attacks for which the JCAG claimed responsibility. The JCAG is the military wing of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (a.k.a. Dashnak), which is based in Boston, and recruits members from the Armenian Youth Federation. The Armenian Youth Federation will be holding a benefit concert to raise funds for Topalian's legal defense on May 13, 2000. For a more detailed background of Armenian terrorism, please see Addendum C. Although Armenian terrorism has origins dating prior to World War I, modern Armenian terrorism has proudly and openly accepted responsibility for:

70	Killings of:
34	civilians
31	Turkish diplomats
5	law enforcement officers

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- 41 Attempted killings of:
 - 13 Civilians
 - 28 Turkish diplomats

- 524 Woundings of:
 - 500 Civilians
 - 20 Turkish diplomats
 - 4 law enforcement officers

- 105 Hostages taken, including:
 - 100 Civilians
 - 5 Turkish diplomats

- 217 Bombings or armed attacks comprising:
 - 22 attempted bombings (bombs defused or inoperative)
 - 35 bomb or death threats
 - 160 incidents of property destruction

According to the FBI, between between 1980 and 1986, Armenian terrorism accounted for 24.1% of all terrorist incidents in the United States; by contrast, during this period Libyan and Iranian terrorism each constituted 5.6%. ASALA and JCAG carried out 73 acts of terrorism which had a North American component as follows:

- 16 Killings of:
 - 10 civilians
 - 5 Turkish diplomats
 - 1 law enforcement officers

- 12 Attempted killings of:
 - 3 Civilians
 - 9 Turkish diplomats

- 121 Woundings of:
 - 117 Civilians
 - 3 Turkish diplomats
 - 1 law enforcement officers

- 37 Civilian Hostages taken

- 71 Bombings or armed attacks comprising:
 - 11 attempted bombings (bombs defused or inoperative)
 - 11 bomb or death threats
 - 49 incidents of property destruction

Further worth underscoring is the following list of 22 American and Canadian Armenians who have been convicted of terrorist crimes of whom Topalian seems to tacitly approve. Topalian is not known to have disavowed their terrorist actions in any forum despite his wide access to the media as Chairman of the Armenian National Committee of America, which is the largest Armenian American political organization.

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In the United States:

Dikran Berberian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Vartan Chirinian, Van Nuys, California, ASALA
Steven John Dadaian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Hratch Kozibioukian, Van Nuys, California, ASALA
Siranouche Kozibioukian, Van Nuys, California, ASALA
Suzy Mahseredjian, San Francisco, California, ASALA
Monte Melkonian, Dinuba, California, ASALA
Krikor Saliba, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Karnig Sarkissian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Harout Sassounian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Hampig Sassounian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Viken Hovespian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Vicken Setrag Tcharkhutian, Hollywood, California, ASALA
Viken Vacoubian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Gourgen Yanikian, Los Angeles, California

In Canada:

Haig Balian, Ottawa, ASALA
Haroutium Kevork, Ottawa, ASALA
Haig Karkhanian, Ottawa, ASALA
Melkon Karakhanian, Ottawa, ASALA
Kevork Marachelian, Ottawa, JCAG
Ohannes Noubarian, Ottawa, JCAG
Rafi Panos Titizian, Ottawa, JCAG

Finally, the observations below concerning the Topalian indictment betray a state of mind sympathetic to indiscriminate terrorism and a coordinated Armenian terrorism campaign in which Topalian was a lead actor.

III. Comments on the Indictment with Respect to the Alleged Illegal Acts of Defendant Mourad Topalian

1. The UN Plaza Bombing: The Indictment at pp. 11-13, §§ s-cc, states that between January 1979 and the date of the first bombing, October 12, 1980, Defendant Topalian directed certain persons to receive training in explosives and armed attacks in Beirut, Lebanon; survey the Turkish UN Mission building in Manhattan, New York; steal an automobile in which to plant a timed explosive device; plant the explosive device; and, bomb the Turkish UN Mission building. Furthermore, three people were injured and Turkish UN Mission building suffered damage.

Comment a: The bomb planted under a stolen automobile parked in front of the United Nations Plaza and Turkish Center exploded at 4:50 p.m., minutes before hundreds of employees and tourists exited the United Nations building which closed at 5 p.m. The bomb, which had the force of nine sticks of dynamite, demolished the automobile, shooting parts of the vehicle in all directions; all that was left of the vehicle was the rear bumper. The flying

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pieces of metal and glass as well as flames from the blast injured five, not three, Americans: Franklin Rhodes of Wichita, Kansas, his wife Roberta Rhodes, Mrs. Rhodes' mother, Rose Whaley; Morris Blackman of Columbia, South Carolina, and B'nai B'rith Security Guard Steve Blume. The explosion destroyed a vehicle parked nearby, caused significant damage to the 11-story Turkish Center, and blew out the windows of nearby buildings, including B'nai B'rith, Chase Manhattan Bank, the African American Center, a travel agency and numerous nearby apartment buildings.

At the time of the explosion, over 200 people who had attended a meeting by the Anti-Defamation League at B'nai B'rith were preparing to leave the building. Assistant New York City Police Chief, Milton Schwartz, expressed "It is absolutely lucky that more people weren't injured." U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry, condemned the attacks as "savagely and calculated terrorism." New York City Mayor Edward Koch expressed that the incident "demonstrates forcefully that all terrorism, no matter what form it takes, and no matter against whom it is directed, must be condemned and punished." Allegedly, this incident was directed by Defendant Mourad Topalian. The JCAG, which is the military wing of the Boston-based Armenian Revolutionary Federation (a.k.a. Dashnak) and which recruits from the Armenian Youth Federation, claimed responsibility.

Comment b: On August 11, 1980, two months before the bombing, and during the time which Defendant Topalian allegedly directed a person to conduct surveillance of the Turkish UN Mission building, a group of Armenians hurled two "paint bombs" at The Turkish Center, causing property damage and threatening the occupants. A letter attached to one of the bombs stated that the purpose of the attack was to "remind the imperialist Turkish government of the crimes they have committed against the Armenian people", signed, "An Armenian Group."

Comment c: On the same day as the UN Plaza bombing, Armenian terrorist attacks occurred in Los Angeles and London. In Los Angeles, a bomb exploded outside a Hollywood Travel agency, Imperial Travel, causing extensive damage. The agency is owned by Turkish American Ali R. Ondemir. JCAG claimed responsibility. See below, Section IV, Incident 15 p. 17, Section V, Incident 71, p. 24. In London, a bomb exploded at the Turkish Tourism and Information office, causing extensive damage and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claimed responsibility. See below, Section V, Incident 72, p. 25. Also in London, a bomb exploded at a Swiss-owned shopping complex in central London, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "October 3 Group," demanding the

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release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California, by Swiss authorities, claimed responsibility. See below, Section V, Incident 73, p. 25.

2. The Orange County Convention Center Bombing: The Indictment at p. 14, § hh, states that certain persons detonated a bomb at the Orange County Convention Center in Anaheim, California, on June 3, 1981, causing property damage.

Comment: The bomb exploded minutes after 5,000 people had ended a religious gathering of the Kenneth Copeland Crusade. The blast blew in glass doors and hurled debris 180 feet into the convention center's south lobby. Outside, debris was thrown over 150 feet. Orange County bomb investigator, Charles Stumph, reported, "Anyone who had been in a 20-to-30 foot radius would have been killed." The JCAG, which is the military wing of the Boston-based Armenian Revolutionary Federation (a.k.a. Dashnak) and which recruits from the Armenian Youth Federation, claimed responsibility. See below, Section IV, Incident 34, p. 11, Section V, Incident 100, p. 30.

3. Bombing of the Turkish Consulate in Beverly Hills: The Indictment at p. 14, § ii, states that certain persons detonated an explosive device at the Turkish Consulate in Beverly Hills, California, causing property damage.

Comment: The Turkish Consulate is located in a five-story building that houses some 40 businesses. This attack occurred on November 20, 1981, four days before Turkish Ambassador Sukru Elekdag was scheduled to deliver a speech at the Los Angeles World Affairs Council (LAWAC). The JCAG claimed responsibility for the bombing, threatening, "This is only a warning. If the Turkish Ambassador comes here he will be blown up." The JCAG, which is the military wing of the Boston-based Armenian Revolutionary Federation (a.k.a. Dashnak) and which recruits from the Armenian Youth Federation, claimed responsibility. In what amounted to be no less than an endorsement of JCAG's violent threat, Serge Samionian, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Armenian National Committee of America, the organization of which Defendant Mourad Topalian was Chairman at the time of his arrest, submitted a telegram to LAWAC, with the poorly-veiled threat, "2000 Armenians are expected to turn out for the demonstration against the Ambassador . . . in the interest of public safety [LAWAC should cancel the Ambassador's speech.]" See below, Section IV, Incident 50, p. 13, Section V, Incident 137, p. 37.

4. Attempted Bombing and Assassination of the Philadelphia Honorary Turkish Consul General, Kanat Arbay: The Indictment at pp.14-15, § jj states that explosives were transported from California to

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Massachusetts with the intent of bombing the Turkish Consul General in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Comment a: Turkey does not maintain a Consul General in Philadelphia, but rather an Honorary Turkish Consul General. This is a non-compensated, non-diplomatic office which a U.S. citizen may hold as the local representative of the Turkish government. On October 22, 1982, the FBI in California arrested and charged four local Armenian Americans for conspiring to conduct a bomb attack against the Philadelphia Honorary Turkish Consul General, Kanat Arbay. They were JCAG members recruited from the Armenian Youth Federation, and included: Karnig Sarkissian, 29, of Anaheim; Viken Vasken Yacoubian, 19 of Glendale; Viken Archavir Sarkissian Hovsepian, 22, of Santa Monica; and, Dikran Sarkis Berberian, 29, of Glendale. On the same day, a fifth co-conspirator, Steven John Dadaian, 20, of Canoga Park, California, was arrested at Logan International Airport in Boston, Massachusetts as he exited the aircraft with a briefcase containing explosives he transported from Los Angeles. The five co-conspirators were dubbed the "L.A. Five", which the FBI linked to over a dozen bombings in southern California between 1980 and 1982. Speaking on behalf the Armenian National Committee of America, the organization of which Defendant Mourad Topalian was Chairman at the time of his arrest, Los Angeles representative Leon Kirakosian "condemned this effort by the FBI and local police agencies to do Turkish dirty work against the Armenian people." See below, Section IV, Incidents 64, 65, p. 14, Section V, Incidents 164, 165, pp. 43, 44.

Comment b: On May 4, 1982, in Somerville, Massachusetts, an Armenian gunman assassinated Boston Turkish Honorary Consul, Orhan Gunduz, who was waiting in his automobile in rush-hour traffic. The gunman escaped. The assassination occurred six weeks after Mr. Gunduz was wounded by a bomb attack at his gift shop on March 22, in which JCAG threatened that Mr. Gunduz either resign as a Honorary Consul or be executed. JCAG claimed responsibility for the assassination. Local television and newspapers utilized a composite drawing based on information provided by a witness. The witness was subsequently gunned-down. All community efforts to help apprehend Gunduz' assassin came to a halt. The Somerville Police Department and FBI were never able to apprehend the assassin. See below, Section IV, Incident 55, p. 13, Section V, Incidents 133, 148, pp. 40.

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IV. Brief Chronology of Armenian Terrorism Having a North American Component:

Please see Table, Addendum A.

Also, Details of the following incidents are provided in Section V, below.

1. January 27, 1973 - Santa Barbara, California, United States: Assassination of Los Angeles Turkish Consul General, Mehmet Baydar, and Vice Consul, Bahadir Demir, by Armenian American Gourgen Yanikian. Below, Section V, Incident 1, p. 15.
2. October 26, 1973 - New York, New York, United States: Attempted bombing of the Turkish Information Office, in demand for the release of Yanikian. Below, Section V, Incident 4, p. 16.
3. February 7, 1975 - Beirut, Lebanon: Attempted bombing of the Turkish Information and Tourism Bureau, in demand for the release of Yanikian. Below, Section V, Incident 5, p. 16.
4. February 20, 1975 - Beirut, Lebanon: Bombing of the Turkish Airlines office, in demand for the release of Yanikian. Below, Section V, Incident 6, p. 16.
5. April 1976 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of a high school in Beverly Hills where a Turkish dance troupe was scheduled to perform. Below, Section V, Incident 11, p. 17.
6. October 4, 1977 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the home of U.C.L.A. Professor of Turkish history, Stanford Shaw. Below, Section V, Incident 22, p. 18.
7. November 25, 1979 - Madrid, Spain: Bombing of the offices of TWA. Below, Section V, Incident 38, p. 19.
8. December 9, 1979 - Rome, Italy: Bombing of the offices of Pan Am. Below, Section V, Incident 39, p. 19.
9. December 23, 1979 - Rome, Italy: Bombing of the offices of TWA. Below, Section V, Incident 44, p. 20.
10. January 20, 1980 - Madrid, Spain: Bombing of the offices of TWA. Below, Section V, Incident 47, p. 21.
11. August 11, 1980 - New York, New York, United States: Paint-bombing of the Turkish UN Building. Below, Section V, Incident 62, p. 22.
12. October 3, 1980 - Geneva, Switzerland: Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian (of Canoga Park, California), is arrested by Swiss authorities on charges of attempting to

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assassinate the Turkish Ambassador. Below, Section V, Incident 64, p. 23.

13. October 6, 1980 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Fire-bombing of the home of Turkish Consul General, Kemal Arikan. Below, Section V, Incident 67, p. 23.
14. October 12, 1980 - New York, New York, United States: Bombing of the Turkish UN building at the U.N Plaza explodes. Allegedly Defendant Mourad Topalian directed this bombing. Below, Section V, Incident 70, p. 24.
15. October 12, 1980 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of a Hollywood travel agency, Imperial Travel, owned by a Turkish American, Ali R. Ondemir, and an adjacent shop. Below, Section V, Incident 71, p. 24.
16. October 12, 1980 - London, England: A bomb explodes at a Swiss-owned shopping complex in central London, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility. Below, Section V, Incident 73, p. 25.
17. November 10, 1980 - Rome, Italy: Bombing of the Swissair office, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 78, p. 26.
18. November 10, 1980 - Rome, Italy: Bombing of the Swiss Tourist offices, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 79, p. 26.
19. November 25, 1980 - Geneva, Switzerland: Bombing of the Union of Swiss Banks building, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 82, p. 26.
20. December 5, 1980 - Marseille, France: Attempted bombing of the Swiss Consulate, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 83, p. 26.
21. December 15, 1980 - London, England: Attempted bombing of the French Tourism Office, in reprisal against the French government's efforts to assist the Swiss government's investigation and prosecution of Armenian individuals,

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particularly Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 84, p. 26.

22. December 25, 1980 - Zurich, Switzerland: Bombing of the Kloten Airport radar tower, and attempted bombing of the main runway, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 86, p. 27.
23. December 29, 1980 - Madrid, Spain: Bombing of the Swissair office, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 87, p. 27.
24. December 30, 1980 - Beirut, Lebanon: Bombing of Credit-Suisse offices, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 88, p. 27.
25. January 2, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: ASALA threatens to "attack all Swiss diplomats throughout the world" in response to the alleged mistreatment by Swiss law enforcement officials of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 89, p. 28.
26. January 4, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: ASALA postpones threat to strike against Swiss interests until January 15, 1981, alleging the mistreatment by Swiss law enforcement officials of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 90, p. 28.
27. January 14, 1981 - Paris, France: Attempted assassination of Turkish Embassy Economic Counselor, Ahmet Erbeyli, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member Suzy Mahseredjian's co-conspirator, Alex Yenikomshian. Below, Section V, Incident 91, p. 28.
28. January 27, 1981 - Milan, Italy: Bombing of the Swissair office, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 92, p. 28.
29. January 27, 1981 - Milan, Italy: Bombing of the Swiss Tourist office, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 92, p. 28.

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30. February 3, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Attempted bombing of the Swiss Consulate, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. Below, Section V, Incident 93, p. 28.
31. February 5, 1981 - Paris, France: Bombing of the TWA office, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. This attack gains her release. Below, Section V, Incident 93, p. 28.
32. February 22, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the Hollywood store of the Carpeteria chain, owned by an Armenian American who refused to donate \$150,000 to ASALA. Below, Section V, Incident 95, p. 29.
33. June 1, 1981 - San Francisco, California, United States: Attempted bombing of a San Francisco theater, site of a Turkish folk dance and musical performance. Below, Section V, Incident 99, p. 30.
34. June 3, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the Orange County Convention Center in Anaheim, site of a Turkish folk dance and musical performance. Allegedly, Defendant Mourad Topalian directed this bombing. Below, Section V, Incident 100, p. 30.
35. June 26, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the Swiss Banking Corporation offices, in demand for the release of an arrested ASALA terrorist Mardiros Jamgotchian. Below, Section V, Incident 104, p. 31.
36. August 20, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the Swiss Precision Instruments, Inc., offices, in demand for the release of an arrested ASALA terrorist. Below, Section V, Incident 111, p. 32.
37. November 5, 1981 - Paris, France: Bombing of the Paris railway station, Gare de Lyons, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 124, p. 35.
38. November 12, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: Bombing of the French Cultural Center, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 125, p. 35.
39. November 12, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: Bombing of the Air France office, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section

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V, Incident 126, p. 35.

40. November 12, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: Bombing of the home of the French Consul General, in demand for the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 127, p. 35.
41. November 14, 1981 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes in a parked automobile near the Eiffel Tower, in demand for the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 128, p. 35.
42. November 14, 1981 - Paris, France: A grenade attack on a group of tourists disembarking a sightseeing boat on the River Seine, in demand for the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 129, p. 36.
43. November 15, 1981 - Paris, France: Orly Airport receives a call threatening to blow up an Air France jet that is already in flight, and demanding the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 130, p. 36.
44. November 15, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: Bombing of the Union des Assurances de Paris, in demand for the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 131, p. 36.
45. November 15, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: Bombing of the Air France office, in demand for the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 132, p. 36.
46. November 15, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: Bombing of the Banque Libano-Francaise, in demand for the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 133, p. 36.
47. November 15, 1981 - Paris, France: Bombing of a McDonald's restaurant, in demand for the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 134, p. 36.
48. November 16, 1981 - Paris, France: Bombing at the Gare de l'Est railway station, in demand for the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. Below, Section V, Incident 135, p. 37.

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49. November 18, 1981 - Paris, France: ASALA threatens to detonate a bomb at the Gare du Nord railway station, in demand for the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California. This attack gains his release. Below, Section V, Incident 136, p. 37.
50. November 20, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the Turkish Consulate building in Beverly Hills. Allegedly, Defendant Mourad Topalian directed this bombing. Below, Section V, Incident 137, p. 37.
51. January 13, 1982 - Toronto, Canada: Bombing of the Turkish Consulate General building. Below, Section V, Incident 139, p. 38.
52. January 28, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Assassination of the Turkish Consul General, Kemal Arikan. Below, Section V, Incident 143, p. 58.
53. March 22, 1982 - Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States: Attempted assassination of the Honorary Turkish Consul, Orhan Gunduz. Below, Section V, Incident 144, p. 39.
54. April 8, 1982 - Ottawa, Canada: Attempted assassination of Turkish Embassy Commercial Attache, Kani Gungor, by five Canadian Armenian ASALA members. Below, Section V, Incident 146, p. 39.
55. May 4, 1982 - Somerville, Massachusetts, United States: Assassination of Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz. Below, Section V, Incident 148, p. 40.
56. May 1982 - Somerville, Massachusetts, United States - A U.S. citizen who is a witness to the assassination of Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz is gunned-down. Below, Section V, Incident 149, p. 40.
57. May 18, 1982 - Toronto, Canada: Canadian law enforcement officials arrest four local Canadian Armenian ASALA members on charges of extorting money from the local Armenian community. Below, Section V, Incident 151, p. 41.
58. May 18, 1982 - Tampa, Florida, United States: Attempted assassination of Honorary Turkish Consul, Nash Karahan. Below, Section V, Incident 152, p. 41.
59. May 26, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the offices of Swiss Banking Corporation. Below, Section V, Incident 153, p. 41.

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60. May 30, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: The Los Angeles Police Department apprehends three Armenian Americans ASALA members while they are planting a timed explosive device in the Air Canada Cargo building at Los Angeles International Airport. Below, Section V, Incident 154, p. 41.
61. August 7, 1982 - Ankara, Turkey: Two Armenian gunmen conduct a massive attack at Esenboga International Airport, killing ten, wounding 72, and taking 25 people as hostages. A United States citizen taken hostage is executed. Below, Section V, Incident 160, p. 42.
62. August 8, 1982 - Paris, France: Attempted bombing of a tourist telephone communication center, intended to force the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Vicken Tcharkhutian, whose extradition the United States requested. Below, Section V, Incident 161, p. 43.
63. August 27, 1982 - Ottawa, Canada: Assassination of Turkish Embassy Military Attache, Colonel Atilla Altikat. Below, Section V, Incident 163, p. 43.
64. October 22, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Attempted bombing of the offices of Philadelphia Honorary Turkish Consul General, Kanat Arbay, by four JCAG members recruited from the Armenian Youth Federation. A fifth JCAG co-conspirator is arrested at Logan International Airport in Boston the same day. Allegedly, Defendant Mourad Topalian directed this attempted bombing. Below, Section V, Incident 165, p. 44.
65. October 22, 1982 - Boston, Massachusetts, United States: Attempted bombing of the offices of Philadelphia Honorary Turkish Consul General in Philadelphia, Kanat Arbay, by fifth co-conspirator and JCAG - Armenian Youth Federation recruit. Below, Section V, Incident 166, p. 44.
66. January 21, 1983 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of an Armenian bakery. Below, Section V, Incident 168, p. 44.
67. March 29, 1984 - Los Angeles, California, United States: ASALA threatens to assassinate any Turkish athletes who take part in the Los Angeles Olympics. Below, Section V, Incident 208, p. 50.
68. June 25, 1984 - Los Angeles, California, United States: ASALA threatens to attack all governments, organizations and companies which assist the Turkish Olympic team at the Los Angeles Olympics. Below, Section V, Incident 213, p. 51.

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69. March 12, 1985 - Pinkerton, Ottawa, Canada: Murder of a police officer and attempted assassination of Turkish diplomats by three ASALA members. Below, Section V, Incident 225, p. 51.
70. March 26, 1985 - Toronto, Canada: ASALA threatens to blow up the transit system in Toronto, in demand for the release of three ASALA members in Canadian custody. Below, Section V, Incident 226, p. 52.
71. September 5, 1992 - New York, New York, United States - Armenian American newspaper, The Armenian Reporter, receives and publishes a statement that the JCAG will resume its activities by the "application of revolutionary traditions" against representatives of the government of Turkey. Below, Section V, Incident 233, p. 53.
72. August 22, 1993 - Beirut, Lebanon - ASALA issues a threat to United States petroleum firms, AMOCO (Standard Oil of Indiana) Penzoil, Unocal, Dermot, that it will use all means to bar the passage of oil from Azerbaijan to the Turkish Mediterranean port of Ceyhan. Below, Section V, Incident 234, p. 54.
73. June 20, 1998 - Brussels, Belgium: Bomb attack at the Turkish Embassy in Brussels. A group calling itself "Gourken Yanikian Military Unite" (named after Gourgen Yanikian who was convicted in Los Angeles for the 1973 murder of two Turkish diplomats) claims responsibility. However, the United States Department of State 1997 Terror Report states that the name is cover name used by ASALA. Below, Section V, Incident 236, p. 54.

V. Detailed Chronology of Armenian Terrorism Worldwide:

Please see Table, Addendum B.

1. January 27, 1973 - Santa Barbara, California, United States: Gourgen Yanikian, an elderly U.S. citizen of Armenian origin, assassinates Los Angeles Turkish Consul General, Mehmet Baydar, and Vice Consul, Bahadir Demir, after inviting the Turkish diplomats to his hotel suite to present the Turkish Government with a "gift." Soon after killing the diplomats, Yanikian surrenders to police, is tried in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Santa Barbara, convicted of first degree murder, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Ten years later, California Governor George Deukmejian orders the release of Yanikian, who dies of natural causes soon thereafter. The Armenian Reporter, commemorates Yanikian, declaring that he had "opened [a] new era of political struggle" and "changed the course of Armenian history." In this "new era", Armenian nationalists abandon persuasion through scholarship in favor of coercion through terrorism, and commit at least 239 incidents involving terrorism to date.

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2. April 4, 1973 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Consulate General, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. French law enforcement authorities suspect Armenian groups.
3. April 4, 1973 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the adjacent Turkish Airlines office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. French law enforcement authorities suspect Armenian groups.
4. October 26, 1973 - New York, New York, United States: In an attempted bombing of the Turkish Information Office, an explosive device is discovered and defused. A group calling itself "The Yanikian Commandos" claim responsibility, and demand the release of convicted murderer, Gourgen Yanikian.
5. February 7, 1975 - Beirut, Lebanon: At the Turkish Information and Tourism Bureau, a bomb explodes while being defused, seriously injuring a Lebanese law enforcement officer and causing extensive property damage. The "Prisoner Gourgen Yanikian Group" claims responsibility, and demands the release of convicted murderer, Gourgen Yanikian.
6. February 20, 1975 - Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines office, causing extensive damage and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Yanikian Commandos" and ASALA in claim joint responsibility.
7. October 22, 1975 - Vienna, Austria: Three Armenian gunmen assassinate the Turkish Ambassador to Austria, Danis Tunaligil. ASALA claims responsibility.
8. October 24, 1975 - Paris, France: An Armenian gunman assassinates the Turkish Ambassador to France, Ismail Erez, also killing the Ambassador's chauffeur, Talip Yener. ASALA and JCAG publicly dispute which group is to claim credit for the assassination.
9. October 28, 1975 - Beirut, Lebanon: Two Armenian gunmen carry out a rocket grenade attack on the Turkish Embassy, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
10. February 16, 1976 - Beirut, Lebanon: An Armenian gunman, Hagop Darakjian, assassinates Turkish Embassy First Secretary, Oktar Cirit, at a restaurant. ASALA claims responsibility. Darakjian, a founding member of ASALA, served as a Deputy Chief under ASALA Chief, Hagop Hagopian. Darakjian died from leukemia in March 1981.

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11. April 1976 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of a high school in Beverly Hills where a Turkish dance troupe was schedule to perform.
12. May 17, 1976 - Frankfurt, West Germany: Bomb explodes at the Turkish Consulate General, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
13. May 17, 1976 - Essen, West Germany: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Consulate General, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
14. May 17, 1976 - Cologne, West Germany: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Consulate General, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
15. May 28, 1976 - Zurich, Switzerland: A bomb explodes at the offices of the Turkish Labor Attache, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. Police also defuse a bomb at the nearby Turkish Tourism Bureau. JCAG claims responsibility.
16. May 28, 1976 - Zurich, Switzerland: A bomb explodes at the Zurich branch of the Istanbul-based Garanti Bank, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. JCAG claims responsibility.
17. May 2, 1977 - Beirut, Lebanon: A grenade attack seriously injures Military Attache, Nahit Karakay, and destroys his vehicle. ASALA claims responsibility.
18. May 2, 1977 - Beirut, Lebanon: At approximately the same time, a grenade attack seriously injures Administrative Attache, Ilhan Ozbabacan, and destroys his vehicle. ASALA claims responsibility.
19. May 14, 1977 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Tourism Bureau, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. A new group calling itself the "New Armenian Resistance" claims responsibility.
20. June 6, 1977 - Zurich, Switzerland: A bomb explodes at the grocery store owned by a Turkish national, Huseyin Bulbul, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people.

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21. June 9, 1977 - Rome, Italy: An Armenian gunman assassinates the Turkish Ambassador to the Holy See, Taha Carim. JCAG claims responsibility.
22. October 4, 1977 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Armenian gunmen undertake a bomb attack at the home of Professor Stanford Shaw, a renown Jewish American scholar of Ottoman history at the University of California in Los Angeles (U.C.L.A.). The Shaw family escapes without injuries, although the home suffers extensive damage. A new group calling itself the "Armenian Group 28" claims responsibility, expressing their disagreement with Professor Shaw's position on Ottoman history.
23. January 2, 1978 - Brussels, Belgium: A bomb explodes in the lobby of a building in which a Turkish banking services company is a tenant. The explosion causes extensive damage to property. The "New Armenian Resistance" claims responsibility.
24. June 2, 1978 - Madrid, Spain: Three Armenian gunmen open automatic gunfire on the automobile of the Turkish Ambassador to Spain, Zeki Kunalalp. The Ambassador's wife, Necla Kunalalp, and a guest, a retired Turkish Ambassador, Besir Balcioglu, are killed. Spanish chauffeur, Antonio Torres, dies later from bullet wounds. ASALA and JCAG claim responsibility.
25. December 6, 1978 - Geneva, Switzerland: A bomb explodes in front of the Turkish Consulate General, causing extensive damage and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "New Armenian Resistance" claims responsibility.
26. December 17, 1978 - Geneva, Switzerland: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines office, causing extensive damage and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
27. July 8, 1979 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines office, causing extensive damage and threatening the lives of innocent people. JCAG claims responsibility.
28. July 8, 1979 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Labor Attache, causing extensive damage and threatening the lives of innocent people. JCAG claims responsibility.
29. July 8, 1979 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Information and Tourism Bureau, causing extensive damage and threatening the lives of innocent people. JCAG claims responsibility.
30. July 8, 1979 - Paris, France: An explosive device, intended for the Turkish Permanent Representative to the OECD, is defused by

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the Paris Police Department Bomb Squad. JCAG claims responsibility for the attempted bombing.

31. August 22, 1979 - Geneva, Switzerland: An Armenian gunman throws a grenade intended for the automobile of Turkish Consul General, Niyazi Adali. While the diplomat escapes unhurt, two Swiss nationals passing by at the time of the explosion are seriously injured. Two other automobiles passing by are damaged in the explosion. ASALA claims responsibility.
32. August 27, 1979 - Frankfurt, Germany: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines office, injuring a German national and causing extensive damage to property. ASALA claims responsibility.
33. October 4, 1979 - Copenhagen, Denmark: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines office, injuring two Danish nationals and causing extensive damage to property. ASALA claims responsibility.
34. October 12, 1979 - The Hague, Netherlands: Armenian gunmen assassinate Delft Technical University graduate student Ahmet Benler, the 27-year-old son of the Turkish Ambassador (Ozdemir Benler), in his automobile as he waits at a traffic light. Ten witnesses watch as Benler student is showered by bullets. ASALA and JCAG claim responsibility.
35. October 30, 1979 - Milan, Italy: A powerful bomb destroys the offices of Turkish Airlines, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
36. November 8, 1979 - Rome, Italy: A powerful bomb destroys the offices of Turkish Airlines, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
37. November 18, 1979 - Paris, France: Several bomb explosions in downtown Paris, seriously injure two French law enforcement officers and cause significant damage to the offices of Turkish Airlines, KLM, and Lufthansa. ASALA claims responsibility.
38. November 25, 1979 - Madrid, Spain: Several bomb explosions in downtown Madrid cause significant damage to the offices of TWA and British Airways. ASALA, in claiming responsibility, states that the attacks are a warning to Pope John Paul II to cancel his planned visit to Turkey.
39. December 9, 1979 - Rome, Italy: Several bomb explosions in downtown Rome, seriously injure nine people and cause extensive

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damage to the offices of Pan Am, British Airways and Philippine Airways. The "New Armenian Resistance" claims responsibility.

40. December 17, 1979 - London, England: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. A new group calling itself the "Front for the Liberation of Armenia" claims responsibility.
41. December 22, 1979 - Paris, France: Armenian gunmen assassinate Turkish Tourism Attache, Yilmaz Colpan, while he takes a walk on the Champs Elysees. ASALA, JCAG and a new group calling itself the "Commandos of Armenian Militants Against Genocide" claim responsibility.
42. December 22, 1979 - Amsterdam, Netherlands: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Front for the Liberation of Armenia" claims responsibility.
43. December 23, 1979 - Rome, Italy: A bomb explodes in front of the World Council of Churches refugee center (Dina Charity House), which is serving as a transit point for Armenian refugees from Lebanon. ASALA claims responsibility for the attack, and warns Italian authorities not to facilitate the emigration of "the Armenian Diaspora." Armenian emigration from Lebanon was believed to have undermined the ability of ASALA to extort assistance from local Armenian communities. This is one of many attacks directed against innocent Armenians in order to force them to act in accordance with the mission of ASALA or JCAG.
44. December 23, 1979 - Rome, Italy: A bomb explodes at the Air France office seriously injuring six people and causing extensive damage to property. ASALA claims responsibility, stating that the bomb was placed "in reprisal against the repressive measures of French authorities against Armenians in France." ASALA was referring to the French government's investigations and interrogation of suspects concerning the 11 terrorist attacks that had occurred in Paris to date.
45. December 23, 1979 - Rome, Italy: A bomb explodes at the TWA office, seriously injuring six people and causing extensive damage to property. ASALA claims responsibility, stating that the bomb was placed "in reprisal against the repressive measures of French authorities against Armenians in France." ASALA was referring to the French government's investigations and interrogation of suspects concerning the 11 terrorist attacks that had occurred in Paris to date.

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46. January 10, 1980 - Teheran, Iran: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
47. January 20, 1980 - Madrid, Spain: A bomb explodes at the TWA office, seriously injuring 12 people and causing extensive damage to property. JCAG claims responsibility.
48. January 20, 1980 - Madrid, Spain: A bomb explodes at the British Airways office, injuring 12 people and causing extensive damage to property. JCAG claims responsibility.
49. January 20, 1980 - Madrid, Spain: A bomb explodes at the Swissair office, seriously injuring 12 people and causing extensive damage to property. JCAG claims responsibility.
50. January 20, 1980 - Madrid, Spain: A bomb explodes at the Sabena Airlines office, seriously injuring 12 people and causing extensive damage to property. JCAG claims responsibility.
51. February 2, 1980 - Brussels, Belgium: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "New Armenian Resistance" claims responsibility.
52. February 2, 1980 - Brussels, Belgium: A bomb explodes at the Aeroflot Airlines office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "New Armenian Resistance" claims responsibility.
53. February 6, 1980 - Bern, Switzerland: An Armenian gunman opens fire on the Turkish Ambassador to Switzerland, Dogan Turkmen, who escapes with minor wounds. The would-be-assassin, Max Klindjian, is subsequently arrested in Marseilles, France, and returned to Switzerland for prosecution. JCAG claims responsibility for the attack.
54. February 18, 1980 - Rome, Italy: A bomb explodes at the Lufthansa Airlines office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility. An anonymous call to the Rome Associated Press states that the reason for the attack is to "a punishment Germany's support of Turkish fascism".
55. February 18, 1980 - Rome, Italy: A bomb explodes at the El Al Airlines office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility. An anonymous call to the Rome Associated Press

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states that the reason for the attack is "punishment for the role of Zionism".

56. February 18, 1980 - Rome, Italy: A bomb explodes at the Swissair office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility. An anonymous call to the Associated Press in Rome states that the reason for the attack is punishment for the Swiss authorities' arrest, prosecution and imprisonment of so-called "innocent Armenians." ASALA was most likely referring to Max Klindjian who had attempted to assassinate the Turkish Ambassador to Switzerland, Dogan Turkmen, in Bern on February 6, 1980.
57. March 10, 1980 - Rome, Italy: Two bombs explode at the offices of Turkish Airlines and the Turkish Tourism Bureau on the Piazza Della Repubblica, killing two Italian nationals and seriously injuring fourteen people. The "New Armenian Resistance of the Armenian Secret Army" claims responsibility.
58. April 17, 1980 - Rome, Italy: In an assassination attempt, an Armenian gunman shoots the Turkish Ambassador to the Holy See, Vecdi Turel, seriously wounding him. The Ambassador's chauffeur, Tahsin Guvenc, is also wounded in the attack. JCAG claims responsibility.
59. May 19, 1980 - Marseilles, France: A rocket bomb aimed at the Turkish Consulate General is discovered and disassembled. ASALA and a new group calling itself "Black April" claim responsibility for the attempted attack.
60. July 31, 1980 - Athens, Greece: Armenian gunmen attack Turkish Embassy Administrative Attache, Galip Ozmen, and his family as they wait in their automobile at traffic light. Mr. Ozmen and his fourteen-year-old daughter, Neslihan Ozmen, are killed instantly in the rain of automatic fire. His wife, Sevil Ozmen, and his sixteen-year-old son, Kaan Ozmen, are seriously injured but survive. ASALA claims responsibility.
61. August 5, 1980 - Lyons, France: Two Armenian gunmen storm the Turkish Consulate General and demand the location of the Consul General. When the Turkish doorman does not answer, the gunmen kill him, then open fire on the waiting lounge, killing one and wounding 11 visitors. ASALA claims responsibility.
62. August 11, 1980 - New York, New York, United States: A group of Armenians hurls two paint bombs at the Turkish Center (the building which houses the Turkish Mission to the United Nations Delegation and the Turkish Consulate), causing property damage and threatening the occupants. A letter attached to one of the

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bombs states that the purpose of the attack was to "remind the imperialist Turkish government of the crimes they have committed against the Armenian people", signed, "An Armenian Group."

63. September 26, 1980 - Paris, France: An Armenian gunman shoots Turkish Embassy Press Counselor, Selcuk Bakkalbasi, as he enters his home. Mr. Bakkalbasi survives but is permanently paralyzed as a result. ASALA claims responsibility.
64. October 3, 1980 - Geneva, Switzerland: Two Armenian terrorists are injured when a bomb they are preparing explodes in their Geneva hotel room. The two, Suzy Mahseredjian from Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, are arrested. Their arrests lead to the formation of a new ASALA group called the "October 3 Group," which subsequently strikes at Swiss targets in reprisal against the arrest and prosecution of Mahseredjian and Yenikomshian.
65. October 3, 1980 - Milan, Italy: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines office, injuring two Italian nationals and causing extensive damage to property. ASALA claims responsibility.
66. October 5, 1980 - Madrid, Spain: A bomb explodes at the Alitalia Airlines office, seriously injuring twelve people and causing extensive damage to property. The "Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia" (perhaps meant as the "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenian" - ASALA) claims responsibility.
67. October 6, 1980 - Los Angeles, California, United States: A group of JCAG Armenian gunmen throw two molotov cocktails through the window of the home of Turkish Consul General, Kemal Arikan threatening the lives of innocent people and causing damage to property. An anonymous caller shortly thereafter states that the attack had been made in the "name of the Armenians." An Armenian American, Harout Sassounian, is arrested and convicted of attempted murder. His younger brother, Hampig Sassounian, ultimately assassinates Consul General Arikan in downtown Los Angeles on January 28, 1982.
68. October 10, 1980 - Beirut, Lebanon: Two bombs explode near Swiss offices in West Beirut, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility for these bombings as well as others directed against Swiss offices in England.

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69. October 10, 1980 - Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes destroying the automobile of a Swiss diplomat. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
70. October 12, 1980 - New York, New York, United States: A bomb planted under a stolen automobile parked in front of the United Nations Plaza and Turkish Center, explodes at 4:50 p.m., minutes before hundreds of employees and tourists exit the United Nations building which closes at 5 p.m. The bomb, which has the force of nine sticks of dynamite, demolishes the automobile, hurling the parts of the vehicle in all directions; all that remains of the vehicle is the rear bumper. The flying pieces of metal and glass as well as flames from the blast injure five Americans: Franklin Rhodes of Wichita, Kansas, his wife Roberta Rhodes, Mrs. Rhodes' mother, Rose Whaley; Morris Blackman of Columbia, South Carolina, and B'nai B'rith Security Guard Steve Blume. The explosion destroys a vehicle parked across the street, and causes significant damage to the 11-story Turkish Center, and blows out the windows of nearby buildings, including B'nai B'rith, Chase Manhattan Bank, the African American Center, a travel agency and and numerous apartment complexes. At the time of the explosion, over 200 people who had attended a meeting by the Anti-Defamation League at B'nai B'rith were preparing to leave the building. Assistant New York City Police Chief, Milton Schwartz, expressed "It is absolutely lucky that more people weren't injured." U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry, condemned the attacks as "savage and calculated terrorism." New York City Mayor Edward Koch expressed that the incident "demonstrates forcefully that all terrorism, no matter what form it takes, and no matter against whom it is directed, must be condemned and punished." JCAG claims responsibility. Allegedly, this incident was directed by Defendant Mourad Topalian.
71. October 12, 1980 - Los Angeles, California, United States: A bomb explodes, causing extensive damage to a Hollywood travel agency, Imperial Travel, owned by Turkish American, Ali Ondemir, as well as blows out windows of adjacent street-front businesses. A tourist, Bill Pennington of Liverpool, England, who is driving on the street at the time of the explosion, is injured when his vehicle is thrown by the force of the blast. A Los Angeles Fire Department official states, " It was lucky no one was walking past the buildings at the time of the explosion. They would have been cut to shreds." Authorities estimate \$70,000 in property damage at Imperial Travel. JCAG claims responsibility and states, "We are issuing a warning to all Turkish government institutions they are not to interfere in Armenian affairs."

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72. October 12, 1980 - London, England: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Tourism and Information office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
73. October 12, 1980 - London, England: A bomb explodes at a Swiss-owned shopping complex in central London, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility. The ASALA "October 3 Group" caller, who makes contact one hour after the explosion, is evidently unaware that no one has been killed or injured by the bombing. Stating, "We are sorry for the innocent victims", ASALA demonstrates that in conducting the attack it had taken into account the possibility of fatalities and injuries.
74. October 13, 1980 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the Swiss tourism office, causing extensive damage and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
75. October 21, 1980 - Interlaken, Switzerland: A bomb is found in a Swiss express train arriving from Paris. The bomb is diffused. Swiss investigators suspect that the ASALA "October 3 Group" (who is demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities) claims responsibility.
76. November 4, 1980 - Geneva, Switzerland: A bomb explodes at the Swiss Palace of Justice (Judicial Center), causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
77. November 9, 1980 - Strasbourg, France: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Consulate General, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The force of the explosion blows out windows in a radius of 165 feet and overturns a parked automobile. ASALA and a new group calling itself the "Turkish Kurdish Workers Party" claims responsibility. Note that the sudden termination of Armenian terrorism in 1987 coincides with the commencement of Kurdish terrorism under the name of the Marxist-Leninist, Kurdistan Workers Party (Parti Kurdistan Karkarani, a.k.a. the PKK).

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78. November 10, 1980 - Rome, Italy: A bomb explodes at the Swissair office, seriously injuring three Italian nationals and causing extensive damage to property. The ASALA "October 3 Group" (who is demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities) and the "Turkish Kurdish Workers Party" claim responsibility.
79. November 10, 1980 - Rome, Italy: A bomb explodes at Swiss Tourism office, seriously injuring two Italian nationals and causing extensive damage to property. The ASALA "October 3 Group" (who is demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities) and the "Turkish Kurdish Workers Party" claim responsibility.
80. November 19, 1980 - Rome, Italy: Bombs explode at the Turkish Airlines office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
81. November 19, 1980 - Rome, Italy: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Tourism office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
82. November 25, 1980 - Geneva, Switzerland: A bomb explodes at the Union of Swiss Banks, seriously injuring a Swiss national and causing extensive damage to property. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
83. December 5, 1980 - Marseille, France: The Marseille Police Department Bomb Squad defuses a timed explosive device discovered at the Swiss Consulate. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility for the attempted bombing.
84. December 15, 1980 - London, England: The Scotland Yard Bomb Squad defuses a timed explosive device discovered at the French Tourism Office. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility. The ASALA "October 3 Group" also warns the French government to stop assisting the Swiss government with the investigation and prosecution of Armenian individuals with respect to the 10 terrorist attacks in Switzerland and 12 attacks against Swiss targets in other countries that had occurred to

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date.

85. December 17, 1980 - Sydney, Australia: Two Armenian gunmen assassinate Turkish Consul General, Sarik Ariyak, and his bodyguard, Engin Sever, as the Turkish officials are walking toward their vehicle. Ariyak dies instantly and the body guard dies on the way to the hospital. JCAG claims responsibility, stating the the killings were "in retaliation for the injustices done to Armenians by the Turks in 1915." A spokesperson for the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs states, "We deplore this violent and criminal incident and hope those responsible are brought to justice." A statement by the United States Department of State referred to the killings as "brutal murders" and added, "The inviolability of diplomatic and consular personnel and their premises, is fundamental to the conduct of foreign relations, and to the maintenance of international order. We condemn all acts of violence and we hope the guilty parties will soon be brought to justice."
86. December 25, 1980 - Zurich, Switzerland: A bomb explodes at Kloten Airport, destroying the radar tower, incapacitating the ability of air traffic controllers to monitor in-coming flights, and threatening the lives of thousands of airborne passengers. A second explosive devise containing 4.4 pounds of explosives is found on the main runway and defused by a bomb squad, while incoming flights are first placed on a hold pattern, then dispatched to other airports as they run low on fuel. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
87. December 29, 1980 - Madrid, Spain: A bomb explodes at the Swissair Office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. A Spanish reporter investigating the bomb explosion at the Swissair Office is seriously injured when a second bomb destroys the telephone booth which the reporter is using in order to call in the story of the first explosion. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
88. December 30, 1980 - Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes at the Credit-Suisse offices, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility for the attack on behalf of the ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.

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89. January 2, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: In a press communique, ASALA threatens to "attack all Swiss diplomats throughout the world" in response to the alleged mistreatment by Swiss law enforcement officials of "Suzy and Alex" (Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian) who had been apprehended on October 3, 1980 for an attempted assassination.
90. January 4, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: In a press communique, ASALA announces the intention to postpone all strikes against Swiss interests until January 15, 1981.
91. January 14, 1981 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes in the automobile of Turkish Embassy Economic Counselor, Ahmet Erbeyli. Although Mr. Erbeyli escapes unhurt, the explosion destroys the automobile. A group calling itself the "Alex Yenikomshian Commandos" of ASALA claims responsibility for the explosion. Alexander Yenikomshian had been apprehended by Swiss law enforcement officials on October 3, 1980, along with his co-conspirator Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, for an attempted bomb attack.
92. January 27, 1981 - Milan, Italy: Two bombs explode at the Swissair and Swiss Tourist offices, seriously injuring two Italian nationals and causing extensive damage to property. The ASALA "October 3 Group", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
93. February 3, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: The Los Angeles Police Department Bomb Squad defuses a timed explosive device at the Swiss Consulate. Anonymous callers threaten that such attacks will continue until Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, is released by the Swiss authorities. ASALA Member Viken Setrag Tcharkhutian, of Hollywood, California, admitted to the FBI in September 1987 that he helped make the explosive device in Los Angeles. See below, Incident 153, p. ___) for details regarding Tcharkhutian.
94. February 5, 1981 - Paris, France: Two bombs explode simultaneously at the TWA and Air France offices, seriously injuring a French national and causing extensive damage to property. The ASALA "October 3 Armenian Nationalism Movement", demanding the release of Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility. Some 18 terrorist attacks by the ASALA "October 3 Group" force Swiss authorities to release Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian. Mahseredjian returns to California after serving eleven months for attempted murder. She marries Markar

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Melkonian, the brother of ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian. She currently resides in the San Francisco Bay Area. Yenikomshian, who lost his left hand and eye sight in the attempted bombing in Geneva, currently lives in Armenia.

95. February 22, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: A bomb explodes at the Hollywood store of the Carpeteria chain, owned by an Armenian American. ASALA Member Viken Setrag Tcharkhutian, of Hollywood, California, admitted to the FBI in September 1987 that he helped make this explosive device. He admitted the bombing was in reprisal against the Armenian American owner's refusal to give \$150,000 to ASALA. See below, Incident 153, p. ___) for details regarding Tcharkhutian.
96. March 4, 1981 - Paris, France: Two Armenian gunmen open fire on Turkish Embassy Labor Attache, Resat Morali, Religious Affairs Attache, Tecelli Ari, and Paris Regional Manager of the Istanbul-based Anadolu Bank, Ilkay Karakoc, as the three men exit Mr. Morali's office and walk toward their respective automobiles. Mr. Tecelli is struck and falls injured to the pavement, as Messrs. Morali and Karakoc flee the attack. Mr. Morali seeks refuge in a nearby cafe restaurant, but is thrown out by the restaurant owner into the presence of the pursuing Armenian gunmen who shoot Mr. Morali to death. Mr. Karakoc escapes unhurt. Mr. Tecelli dies in intensive care the next day. The attack comes three weeks after ASALA had warned French authorities that it would retaliate for the Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen's February 9 visit to Paris. The "ASALA-Shahan Natali Group" claims responsibility, and states, "Our fight is against the fascist regime [in Turkey] and will go on until the complete liberation of the [Armenian] territories." Later, in a statement issued in Beirut, ASALA threatens France, "Our guerrilla units returned safely to the base - we warn the French government that all of its institutions and diplomats are under our revolutionaries' reach."
97. March 12, 1981 - Teheran, Iran: An Armenian gunman kills two security officers in a failed attempt to take over the Turkish Embassy. The gunman, Yeghia Keshishian, is apprehended, tried, convicted, and executed by the Iranian government. ASALA claims responsibility for the attack.
98. April 3, 1981 - Copenhagen, Denmark: An Armenian gunman shoots Turkish Embassy Labor Attache, Cavit Demir, as he is entering his apartment building. Mr. Demir, who is seriously wounded, but later recovers after a series of operations. ASALA and JCAG claim responsibility for the attack.

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99. June 1, 1981 - San Francisco, California, United States: Bomb threats force the cancellation of performances by a Turkish folk-dance group in San Francisco when the Mayor's office determines that it cannot ensure the safety of the public against Armenian terrorism. Serge Samionian, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Armenian National Committee of America, rather than distancing ANCA from the bomb threat, supports the cancellation by stating "the dance troupe's appearances in the U.S. are a provocation to the Armenian people."
100. June 3, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the Orange County Convention Center in Anaheim, the scheduled site of a Turkish folk dance and music show. Allegedly, Defendant Mourad Topalian directed this bombing, which caused significant damage to property and threatened the lives of innocent people. The bomb exploded minutes after 5,000 people had ended a religious gathering of the Kenneth Copeland Crusade. The blast blew in glass doors and hurled debris 180 feet into the convention center's south lobby. Outside, debris was thrown over 150 feet. Orange County bomb investigator, Charles Stumph, said, "Anyone who had been in a 20 to 30 foot radius would have been killed."
101. June 9, 1981 - Geneva, Switzerland: An Armenian gunman assassinates Turkish Consulate Secretary, Mehmet Savas Yerguz, as he is leaving his office. Swiss authorities apprehend the assassin, Mardiros Jamgotchian. ASALA claims responsibility for the assassination. Jamgotchian is convicted of the murder and sentenced to 15 years, though he serves only 10 years. The arrest of Jamgotchian leads to the formation of a new ASALA branch called the "Ninth of June Organization," which undertakes a series of 12 attacks against Swiss targets worldwide for the release of Jamgotchian. In a communique in Beirut, ASALA vows to "destroy Swiss interests throughout the world unless Jamgotchian is freed." See Incident 115, p. ___).
102. June 11, 1981 - Paris, France: A group of Armenian gunmen, led by Ara Toranian, occupy the Turkish Airlines offices, taking 12 hostages. The occupation is met with indecision by French authorities, who initially avoid any action in the hope that the gunmen will simply leave. The strong protests of the Turkish Embassy, however, lead to a French police operation by which the gunmen are ousted from the premises. The gunmen escape and no arrests take place. ASALA claims responsibility for the attack.
103. June 19, 1981 - Teheran, Iran: A bomb explodes at the offices of Swissair, causing extensive damage and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", demanding the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss

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authorities, claims responsibility.

104. June 26, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: A small bomb explodes outside the Swiss Banking Corp. in downtown, causing minor damage to property. The ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", demanding the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility. ASALA Member Viken Setrag Tcharkhutian, of Hollywood, California, admitted to the FBI in September 1987 that he helped make this explosive device. See Incident, __, p. __).
105. July 19, 1981 - Bern, Switzerland: A bomb explodes in a trash bin at the Swiss Parliament Building, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", demanding the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
106. July 20, 1981 - Zurich, Switzerland: A bomb explodes in a coin-operated passport photo booth at Zurich International Airport, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", demanding the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
107. July 21, 1981 - Lausanne, Switzerland: A bomb explodes in the lingerie department of a Swiss department store, seriously injuring twenty women and causing extensive damage to property. The ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", demanding the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
108. July 22, 1981 - Geneva, Switzerland: A bomb explodes in a coin-operated storage locker at the Geneva Railway Station, seriously injuring four Swiss nationals and causing extensive damage to property. Swiss law enforcement officials suspect the ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", who is seeking the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities.
109. July 22, 1981 - Geneva, Switzerland: An hour later, a second bomb explodes in another coin-operated storage locker at the Geneva Railway Station. As Police had already evacuated the station following the first explosion, further injuries were prevented. Swiss law enforcement officials suspect the ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", who is seeking the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities.
110. August 11, 1981 - Copenhagen, Denmark: Two large bombs explode at the offices of Swissair, seriously injuring a United States citizen and causing extensive damage to property. The ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", demanding the release of Mardiros

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Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.

111. August 20, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: A small bomb explodes at Swiss Precision Instruments, Inc., in downtown, causing damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", demanding the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
112. August 20, 1981 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the offices of Alitalia Airlines in the early morning hours, causing minor damage to property. The ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", demanding the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
113. September 15, 1981 - Copenhagen, Denmark: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Airlines offices, seriously injuring two Swedish nationals and causing extensive damage to property. Danish law enforcement officials are able to defuse a second timed explosive device before detonation. A new group calling itself the "Sixth Armenian Liberation Army" claims responsibility.
114. September 17, 1981 - Teheran, Iran: A bomb explodes at the Swiss Embassy, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", demanding the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
115. September 24, 1981 - Paris, France: Four Armenian gunmen seize the Turkish Consulate, taking 56 people hostage for sixteen hours. During the siege, Armenian gunman Kevork Guzelian shoots and seriously wounds Consul Kaya Inal and a Turkish security officer, Mr. Cemal Ozen. In a statement issued in Beirut during the siege, ASALA's "Suicide Commandos of Yeghia Kechichian" threatened that if Turkey does not release certain "Armenian political prisoners," and if French authorities intervene in the Consulate takeover, all of the hostages will be executed." French negotiators approach the Consulate and then retreat when gunmen waive a hand grenade from the window. Turkish negotiators, however, successfully demand that the gunmen permit Consul Inal and Officer Ozen to be taken to the hospital for medical treatment. The gunmen eventually comply, but Officer Ozen dies upon arrival at the hospital. Turkish negotiators reject the gunmen's demand for the release of certain Armenian terrorists in incarceration in Turkey. The gunmen then request political asylum in France in return for surrendering to French law enforcement officers. The gunmen surrender and admit their membership in ASALA. French authorities deny the gunmen political asylum and proceed with criminal prosecution. The

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French government states, "However sorrowful the historical events that the perpetrators of this act invoiced, the takeover was an inadmissible assault on elementary human rights and becomes even more intolerable because once again Turkish diplomats assigned to France have been attacked." Guzelian is given a light sentence for the killing of security officer Ozen, with a chance of release as early as 1984. These arrests, prosecutions and convictions, lead to the formation of the ASALA "September 24 Suicide Commandos" (a.k.a the "September France Group") which subsequently strikes at French targets in order to force the release of the four ASALA gunmen.

116. October 3, 1981 - Geneva, Switzerland: Two bombs simultaneously explode outside the Geneva Main Post Office and the Geneva Judicial Center, seriously injuring a Swiss national and causing extensive damage to property. Geneva Police spokesperson, Max Caboussat, states that there could have been more injuries but the "rainy weather had emptied the streets." The Geneva Judicial Center was the site of the trial of ASALA member Mardiros Jamgotchian for the June 9, 1981, assassination of the Turkish Consul General in Geneva, Mehmet Savas Yerguz. The ASALA "Ninth of June Organization", demanding the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility for the bombings. Some 13 terrorist attacks by the ASALA "Ninth of June Organization" resulting in one death and 35 wounded force Swiss authorities to postpone the trial for security reasons. Unlike the ASALA "October 3 Group" which forced the Swiss authorities to release Suzy Mahseredjian of Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomshian, the ASALA "Ninth of June Organization" did not succeed in obtaining the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian. However, Jamgotchian served only 10 years of his 15-year term for the assassination, after Armenian State Minister, Vazgen Manoukian, negotiated his release. On January 11, 1997, Jamgotchian became a special advisor in the Armenian Ministry of Defense, reporting directly to Vazgen Manoukian, who at the same time was appointed Minister of Defense.
117. October 25, 1981 - Rome, Italy: An Armenian gunman attempts to assassinate Turkish Embassy Second Secretary, Gokberk Ergenekon, wounding him in the arm. Ergenekon draws his weapon, exits his automobile, and returns fire, wounding the Armenian gunman. ASALA, seeking the release of the four ASALA gunmen who had overtaken the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981, killed a security officer, wounded a diplomat, and taken 56 people hostage, claims responsibility for the attempted assassination in the name of the "September 24 Suicide Commandos".

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118. October 25, 1981 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at restaurant Fouquet's on the Champs-Elysees, seriously injuring three French-national restaurant workers and causing extensive damage to property. A group calling itself the "September France Group" (a variant of ASALA's "September 24 Suicide Commandos") claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release the four ASALA gunmen who had overtaken the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981, killed a security officer, wounded a diplomat, and taken 56 people hostage.
119. October 26, 1981 - Paris, France: A booby-trapped automobile explodes in front of a popular Paris pharmacy called "Le Drugstore", causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "September France Group" (a variant of ASALA's "September 24 Suicide Commandos") claims responsibility, and demands that French authorities release the four ASALA gunmen who had overtaken the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981, killed a security officer, wounded a diplomat, and taken 56 people hostage.
120. October 27, 1981 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes in the main parking lot of Roissy Airport, destroying a parked car, causing extensive damage to property, and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "September France Group" (a variant of ASALA's "September 24 Suicide Commandos") claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release the four ASALA gunmen who had overtaken the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981, killed a security officer, wounded a diplomat, and taken 56 people hostage.
121. October 27, 1981 - Paris, France: A second bomb explodes in a trash receptacle near a busy escalator at Roissy Airport, causing damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "September France Group" (a variant of ASALA's "September 24 Suicide Commandos") claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release the four ASALA gunmen who had overtaken the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981, killed a security officer, wounded a diplomat, and taken 56 people hostage.
122. October 28, 1981 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes in a crowded Paris movie theater, seriously injuring three French nationals and causing significant damage to property. The "September France Group" (a variant of ASALA's "September 24 Suicide Commandos") claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release the four ASALA gunmen who had overtaken the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981, killed a security officer, wounded a diplomat, and taken 56 people hostage.

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123. November 3, 1981 - Madrid, Spain: A bomb explodes in front of the Swissair offices, seriously injuring three Spanish nationals and causing significant damage to property and nearby buildings. ASALA claims responsibility.
124. November 5, 1981 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes in the crowded Gare de Lyons railway station, seriously injuring a French national and causing extensive damage to property. A new group calling itself the "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility. This organization owes its name to the arrest at Paris' Orly Airport of an Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, on charges of illegal entry and possession of possession of possession of false immigration papers. The "Orly Organization" demands that the French authorities release Monte Melkonian.
125. November 12, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes at the French Cultural Center, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
126. November 12, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes at the Air France office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
127. November 12, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes at the residence of the French Consul General, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
128. November 14, 1981 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes in a parked automobile near the Eiffel Tower, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of hundreds of innocent people. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession

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of false immigration papers, and threatens that the bomb attack at the Eiffel Tower is "The First Warning".

129. November 14, 1981 - Paris, France: A group of tourists disembarking a sightseeing boat on the River Seine come under a grenade attack. No one is hurt. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands the release of Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
130. November 15, 1981 - Paris, France: Orly Airport receives a call threatening to blow up an Air France airliner that is already in flight. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
131. November 15, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes at the "Union des Assurances de Paris", causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
132. November 15, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes at the Air France office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
133. November 15, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: A third bomb explodes at the "Banque Libano-Francaise", causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
134. November 15, 1981 - Paris, France: A large bomb destroys a McDonald's restaurant. No one is hurt. The "September France Group" (a variant of ASALA's "September 24 Suicide Commandos"),

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claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release the four ASALA gunmen who had overtaken the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981, killed a security officer, wounded a diplomat, and taken 56 people hostage. The "Orly Organization" also claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.

135. November 16, 1981 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the crowded Gare de l'Est railway station, seriously injuring two French nationals and causing extensive property damage in the luggage storage locker area. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
136. November 18, 1981 - Paris, France: The crowded Gare du Nord railway station receives a threat that a bomb has been planted in the station, causing a public panic and evacuation of the train station. No such explosive device is found. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers. Some 8 terrorist attacks by ASALA demanding the release of Melkonian forces the French authorities to comply. Melkonian returns to lead ASALA in some of the deadliest acts of terrorism yet to come. He is arrested again in 1985 on a weapons charge by the French authorities. See Incident __, p.__.
137. November 20, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: A powerful bomb explodes at the Turkish Consulate building in Beverly Hills, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The Turkish Consulate is located in a five-story complex that houses 40 businesses. JCAG claims responsibility. The JCAG claims responsibility, threatening, "This is only a warning. If the Turkish Ambassador comes here he will be blown up." This comment regards Ambassador Sukru Elekdag's upcoming visit to southern California to deliver a speech at the Los Angeles World Affairs Council (LAWAC) on November 24. In what amounts to be nothing less than an endorsement of the violent threat, Serge Samionian, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Armenian National Committee of America, submits a letter to LAWAC, stating "2000 Armenians are expected to turn out for the demonstration against the Ambassador" and requesting that the Ambassador's speech be

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anceled "in the interest of public safety."

138. December 1981 - Paris, France: Approximately 15 Armenian militants occupy the main Paris office of Swissair for two hours. The group surrenders after French police agree not to charge them with any crime. A spokesperson for the Armenian militants states that the takeover was for the purpose of obtaining the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities.
139. January 13, 1982 - Toronto, Canada: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Consulate General building, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
140. January 17, 1982 - Geneva, Switzerland: Two bombs explode in downtown, destroying parked cars and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA's "Ninth of June Organization", seeking the release of Mardiros Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
141. January 17, 1982 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the Union of Banks, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. A second timed explosive device is defused at the Credit Lyonnais. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
142. January 19, 1982 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes in the Air France offices in the Palais des Congres, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
143. January 28, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Two Armenian gunmen assassinate Turkish Consul General, Kemal Arikan, in his automobile while waiting at an intersection. JCAG claims responsibility. One of the assassins, Hampig Sassounian, a 19-year-old Armenian American member of the JCAG, is arrested shortly thereafter. Sassounian's father states on public television, "I am glad that a Turk was killed, but my son did not do it." Sassounian's accomplice, believed to be one Krikor Saliba, escapes to Beirut. Los Angeles police search Sassounian's automobile, seizing a .357 caliber bullet and a one-way airline ticket from Los Angeles to Beirut. Police also

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search Sassounian's home, where they seize a gun receipt, pistol targets, and a manifesto of "The Armenian Youth Federation." The JCAG recruits members from the Armenian Youth Federation of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (Dashnak) based in Boston. The Armenian American community raises \$350,000 for the "Hampig Sassounian Defense Fund" and subsequently organizes "An Evening for Hampig" which includes an emotionally charged anti-Turkish religious service by Bishop Yeprem Tabakian of the Armenian Apostolic Church. Although Sassounian pleads not guilty, the Court convicts him of first-degree murder and sentences to life imprisonment. Note that the first attempt on Mr. Arikian's life occurred on October 6, 1980 in Los Angeles, California, when Hampig Sassounian's older brother, Harout Sassounian, fire-bombed the Consul General's home. Harout Sassounian was convicted of the attempted killing.

144. March 22, 1982 - Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States: A large bomb destroys a gift shop, Topkapi Imports, seriously wounding its Turkish American owner, Mr. Orhan Gunduz, who also served as the Honorary Turkish Consul in Boston. An Honorary Consul General is a non-compensated, non-diplomatic office which a U.S. citizen may hold as the local representative of the Turkish government. JCAG claims responsibility for the bombing and gives an ultimatum that either Mr. Gunduz resign from his honorary position or he will be executed. Mr. Gunduz recovers from his injuries, rebuilds his business, and refuses to resign. Salespersons at Topkapi Imports comment that the store had not been given police protection despite the fact that the store had been the site of threatening protests by Armenian groups. Note that Mr. Gunduz is eventually assassinated by a JCAG gunman on May 4, 1982, in Cambridge, while stalled in rush-hour traffic.
145. March 26, 1982 - Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes in a crowded movie theater in an Armenian neighborhood (the theater frequently showed Turkish films), killing two and seriously injuring sixteen Lebanese Armenians, and causing extensive damage to property. ASALA claims responsibility. At approximately this time, Armenian militancy was losing popularity among Armenians, given that the vast majority of its activities concerned the release of incarcerated terrorists in the United States, France, Switzerland and Turkey. Accordingly, the attack on an Armenian movie theater is interpreted as ASALA's attempt to extort financial and other assistance from local Armenians.
146. April 8, 1982 - Ottawa, Canada: Armenian gunmen open fire on Turkish Embassy Commercial Attache, Mr. Kani Gungor, as he enters the garage of his apartment complex. On April 9, an ASALA statement was issued, "We warn the Canadian authorities that any attempt to persecute [sic(?)] the Armenian community in Canada

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will not pass without punishment." Mr. Gungor is left paralyzed by the shooting. Five Canadian Armenian ASALA members - Nicholas Moundjian, Haroutium Kevork, Haig Balian, Haig Karkhanian, and Melkon Karakhanian - are arrested. Three are convicted. In 1986, the Canadian Security Intelligence Review Committee decided to deport Moundjian, claiming that he conspired to assassinate Mr. Kani Gungor, that he had purchased items that could be used to make a bomb, and that he believed in the indiscriminate use of violence for political ends. Moundjian immediately appealed the 1988 decision of the Security Committee to the Toronto Federal Court of Appeals. A hearing on the matter commenced on March 16, 1999, which Moundjian did not attend, stating that he was going to Armenia as a part of a "humanitarian mission." It was last reported that Moundjian is enrolled as a political science major at York University.

147. April 24, 1982 - Dortmund, Germany: Over a dozen bombs explode at several Turkish-owned businesses in a Turkish neighborhood, causing panic among the Turkish residents as well as substantial financial loss due to property damage and loss of business. The "New Armenian Resistance" claims responsibility.
148. May 4, 1982 - Somerville, Massachusetts, United States: An Armenian gunman assassinates Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz while he waits in his automobile in rush-hour traffic. The gunman escapes. JCAG claims responsibility. The assassination occurs six weeks after Mr. Gunduz is wounded in a bomb attack at his gift shop, Topkapi Imports, on March 22, in which JCAG threatens that Mr. Gunduz either resign as a Honorary Consul or be executed. Salespersons at Topkapi Imports comment that neither the store nor Mr. Gunduz had been given police protection despite the fact that the store had been the site of the prior bombing.
149. May 1982 - Somerville, Massachusetts, United States: To help solve the murder of Orhan Gunduz, local television and newspapers utilized a composite drawing based on information provided by a witness in order to apprehend the assassin. When the witness was subsequently gunned-down, all community efforts to help apprehend the assassin came to a halt. The Somerville Police Department and FBI were never able to apprehend the assassin.
150. May 10, 1982 - Geneva, Switzerland: Two bombs explode simultaneously at two banks, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. An Armenian group calling itself the "World Punishment Organization" claims responsibility.

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151. May 18, 1982 - Toronto, Canada: Canadian law enforcement officials arrest four local Canadian Armenian ASALA members - Haroutium Kevork, Haig Balian, Haig Karkhanian, and Melkon Karakhanian - on charges of extorting money from the local Armenian community. A main witness for the government is an Armenian businessman whose home was fire-bombed the day after he refused to comply with the Armenian group's demands for assistance to finance Armenian militancy.
152. May 18, 1982 - Tampa, Florida, United States: Two Armenian gunmen break into the Turkish Consulate in an attempt to assassinate the Honorary Turkish Consul, Nash Karahan, but are repelled when Karahan draws his weapon.
153. May 26, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: A bomb explodes at the office of the Swiss Banking Corporation, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. Los Angeles law enforcement officials suspect four local Armenian American ASALA members: Viken Tcharkhutian, Hratch Kozibioukian, Stranouche Kozibioukian and Vrant Chirinian, all from Van Nuys, California.
154. May 30, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: The FBI arrests three Armenian Americans ASALA members - Hratch Kozibioukian, Stranouche Kozibioukian and Vrant Chirinian, all from Van Nuys, California, while they are planting an explosive device in the Air Canada Cargo building at Los Angeles International Airport. The Los Angeles Police Department Bomb Squad defuses the device 15 minutes before it was set to detonate. On August 10, 1983, Hratch Kozibioukian, Stranouche Kozibioukian and Vrant Chirinian are convicted of attempting to destroy a building used in interstate commerce and possessing an unregistered explosive device. Note that the three ASALA members confessed that the bomb was intended to force the release of Haroutium Kevork, Haig Balian, Haig Karkhanian, and Melkon Karakhanian from Canadian authorities. They also confessed that a fourth ASALA member, Viken Setrag Tcharkhutian of Hollywood, had built the bomb and forced them to cooperate by threatening that he would harm their families. Tcharkhutian had fled to France on May 28, 1982, where he was arrested. The United States submitted an extradition request for Tcharkhutian. France refused and later released Tcharkhutian as terrorist attacks targeting French establishments mounted. Tcharkhutian then went to Iraq. The United States and Iraqi officials negotiated Tcharkhutian's return to the United States without the need for a formal extradition request. Tcharkhutian returned and was arrested in Los Angeles on September 7, 1987. Tcharkhutian was convicted on counts similar to those in the indictment of Defendant Mourad Topalian. Tcharkhutian received a 12-year

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sentence out of a maximum sentence of 35 years, and served six years. Tcharkhutian was released on July 1, 1993.

155. June 7, 1982 - Lisbon, Portugal: An Armenian gunman assassinates Turkish Embassy Administrative Attache, Erkut Akbay, and his wife, Nadide Akbay, as they are leaving their home. JCAG claims responsibility.
156. July 1, 1982 - Rotterdam, Netherlands: Four Armenian gunmen open fire on Turkish Consul General, Kemalettin Demirer, in his automobile as he approaches his office. Mr. Demirer escapes unhurt. Dutch law enforcement officers apprehend one of the assailants, while the remaining three escape. A group calling itself the "Armenian Revolutionary Army" - a branch within JCAG - claims responsibility for the assassination attempt.
157. July 21, 1982 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes near a crowded cafe in the Place Saint-Severin, seriously injuring sixteen people and causing extensive damage to property. The "September France Group" (a variant of ASALA's "September 24 Suicide Commandos"), claims responsibility, stating that the attack was in retaliation for the French government's refusal to grant political asylum to the four ASALA gunmen who had overtaken the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981, killed a security officer, wounded a diplomat, and taken 56 people hostage. After having committed eight attacks and not achieving their objectives, the "September France Group" ceases all activity.
158. July 26, 1982 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at Pub Saint-Germain, injuring two French nationals. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, and demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers.
159. August 2, 1982 - Paris, France: Pierre Gulumian, a suspected Armenian terrorist, is killed when an explosive device that he is constructing in his Paris apartment explodes.
160. August 7, 1982 - Ankara, Turkey: Two Armenian gunmen, Levon Ekmekjian and Zohrab Sarkissian, open automatic fire and throw grenades into a crowded lobby at the Esenboga International Airport in Ankara, Turkey, killing ten people and seriously injuring 72 people. In the ensuing gun battle, three Ankara law enforcement officers are killed. Ekmekjian attempts to flee but is apprehended. Sarkissian takes 25 people as hostages. During negotiations, as an Ankara law enforcement officer expresses that many people had been killed and wounded already in the attack, Sarkissian screams, "More than a million of us died -

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- what's the difference if 25 of you die!", and opens fire on the hostages, killing seven (including a U.S. citizen). Sarkissian is then killed by Ankara law enforcement officers. ASALA claims responsibility for the airport attack, stating that the attack was a protest against "the Turkish fascist occupation of our land." ASALA warned of further attacks in Western countries unless 85 Armenian terrorists in incarceration in those countries were released. United States Department of State spokesperson, Carolyn Johnson, condemned the attack, stating, "The US Government deplors this outrageous incident involving indiscriminate killing and maiming. This is another savage reminder of the need to take firm action against such unlawful and despicable acts." ASALA responded with a communique placing the blame for the terrorist attack "on the shoulders of the enemies of peaceful peoples: the Turkish fascist Government, the North Atlantic Alliance and the United States" and demanded that all 85 Armenians in incarceration throughout the world be released in seven days. After a six-month trial, Ekmekjian, is tried, convicted, and executed. In his final words before his execution, Ekmekjian expressed that at the time of the airport attack he was convinced of the "legitimacy" of his actions given the exhaustive indoctrination he had undergone in ASALA, but that he regretted his deeds and appealed to his fellow Armenians to abandon the "senseless killings."

161. August 8, 1982 - Paris, France: The Paris Police Department Bomb Squad defuses a timed explosive device at a tourist telephone communication center. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility, demands that the French authorities release Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, who had been arrested at Paris' Orly International Airport on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers, and expresses that it regrets the police's discovery of its timed explosive device.
162. August 12, 1982 - Paris, France: Armenian gunmen open fire on a Paris law enforcement officer who is assigned to protect the offices of the Turkish Tourism Attache. He escapes without injury.
163. August 27, 1982 - Ottawa, Canada: An Armenian gunman assassinates Turkish Embassy Military Attache, Colonel Atilla Altikat, as he is waiting in his automobile at an intersection. JCAG claims responsibility.
164. September 9, 1982 - Burgaz, Bulgaria: An Armenian gunman assassinates Turkish Embassy Administrative Attache, Bora Suelkan, in front of his home. The assassin left the following message on a piece of cloth: "We shot dead the Turkish diplomat: Combat Units of Justice Against the Armenian Genocide." An

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anonymous caller to the Associated Press in Beirut, Lebanon, claims that the assassination is the work of ASALA.

165. October 22, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: The FBI arrests and charges four local Armenian Americans for conspiring to conduct a bomb attack against the Philadelphia Honorary Turkish Consul General, Kanat Arbay. They are JCAG members recruited from the Armenian Youth Federation, and include: Karnig Sarkissian, 29, of Anaheim; Viken Vasken Yacoubian, 19 of Glendale; Viken Archavir Sarkissian Hovsepien, 22 of Santa Monica; and, Dikran Sarkis Berberian, 29, of Glendale. A fifth co-conspirator, Steven John Dadaian, 20 of Canoga Park, California, is arrested at Logan International Airport in Boston, as he exits the aircraft with a briefcase containing five sticks of dynamite and the components of a timed explosive device transported from Los Angeles. The indictment states that Berberian had purchased the components for the construction of the explosive device, while Dadaian was responsible for constructing and transporting the device for planting at Mr. Arbay's office. The five co-conspirators are called the "L.A. Five", which the FBI linked to over a dozen bombings in southern California between 1980 and 1982 as well as the assassination of Turkish Consul General Kemal Arikan. Speaking on behalf the Armenian National Committee of America (the organization of which Defendant Mourad Topalian was chairman at the time of his arrest), local representative Leon Kirakosian "condemned this effort by the FBI and local police agencies to do Turkish dirty work against the Armenian people."
166. October 22, 1982 - Boston, Massachusetts, United States: The same night of the four arrests in Los Angeles, the FBI arrest a fifth member of the "L.A. Five", Steven John Dadaian, as he arrives with a briefcase containing five sticks of dynamite and the components of a time bomb transported from Los Angeles. Dadaian is a JCAG member recruited from the Armenian Youth Federation.
167. December 8, 1982 - Athens, Greece: Two Armenians on a motorbike throw a bomb at the offices of Royal Saudi Arabian Airlines. The bomb hits a power pylon, explodes and kills one of the terrorists. His accomplice, an Iranian Armenian named Vahe Kontaverdian is arrested. ASALA claims responsibility for the attack, and states that the reason for the attack was because Saudi Arabia maintains friendly relations with Turkey.
168. January 21, 1983 - Los Angeles, California, United States: The Los Angeles Police Department confiscates nine "sophisticated" pipe bombs at an Armenian bakery after one of the bombs explodes and causes a fire. Investigators determined that the explosive

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devices were made in the Soviet Union.

169. January 22, 1983 - Paris, France: Two Armenian gunmen attack the offices of Turkish Airlines with hand grenades, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
170. January 22, 1983 - Paris, France: The Paris Police Department Bomb Squad defuses a major explosive device weighing more than two pounds, near the Turkish Airlines counter at Orly Airport. ASALA claims responsibility.
171. February 2, 1983 - Brussels, Belgium: A bomb explodes at the of Turkish Airline office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "New Armenian Resistance" claims responsibility.
172. February 28, 1983 - Luxembourg, Luxembourg: A bomb placed in front of the Turkish Embassy is defused. The "New Armenian Resistance" claims responsibility.
173. February 28, 1983 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes at the Paris office of the Turkish-owned, Marmara Travel Agency, killing a French national, injuring four other French nationals, and causing extensive damage to the building. ASALA claims responsibility.
174. March 9, 1983 - Belgrade, Yugoslavia: Two Armenian gunmen assassinate the Turkish Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Galip Balkar, and seriously wound his chauffeur, Necati Kayar, in central Belgrade. One of the gunmen, Antranig Boghosian (alias Harutiun Levonian), also opens fire on and seriously wounds a Yugoslav Colonel, and is then shot and apprehended by a member of the Yugoslav Secret Service. Boghosian is paralyzed from his injuries, As the other gunman, Raffi Elbekian, flees from the scene, he is pursued by Belgrade citizens. Elbekian opens fire on the civilians, killing a young male student and wounding a young girl. JCAG claims responsibility for the assassination. Boghosian and Elbekian were convicted of murder and sentenced to 20 years. Both were released in 1987, after serving only four years. They then lived "underground" in Greece, South Cyprus, and Lebanon until 1995, at which time they went to Armenia. As of 1997, Boghosian lives in Yerevan, Armenia, and resides with Alec Yenikomshian of ASALA, who was convicted in Switzerland for the attempted murder of the Turkish Ambassador.
175. March 31, 1983 - Frankfurt, West Germany: An anonymous caller claiming to be an ASALA member threatens to bomb the offices and kill the staff of a Turkish newspaper company, Tercuman, "if [the paper] continue[s] to write articles against the Armenian Cause."

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176. May 24, 1983 - Brussels, Belgium: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Embassy's Culture and Information offices, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
177. May 24, 1983 - Brussels, Belgium: A bombs explodes at the a Brussels office of the Turkish-owned Marmara Travel Agency, causing extensive damage to property. The Italian manager of the travel agency is injured. ASALA claims responsibility.
178. June 16, 1983 - Istanbul, Turkey: An Armenian gunman, Megerditch (Mgo) Madarian, carries out an attack with hand grenades and automatic weapons inside Istanbul's Covered Bazaar, killing two and injuring 23 people. Madarian uses his last grenade to kill himself. ASALA claims responsibility.
179. July 8, 1983 - Paris, France: Armenian gunmen attack the offices of the British Council, a British Government Cultural Organization, protesting the trials of Armenian terrorists in London. ASALA claims responsibility.
180. July 14, 1983 - Brussels, Belgium: Armenian gunmen assassinate Turkish Embassy Administrative Attache, Dursun Aksoy, while in his automobile waiting at a traffic light. ASALA, JCAG, and a new group calling itself the "Armenian Revolutionary Army" of the JCAG claim responsibility.
181. July 15, 1983 - Paris, France: A bomb planted in a piece of luggage explodes at the Turkish Airlines counter at Orly Airport. As Turkish Airlines flight 926, for which the bomb is intended, has been delayed by other flights departing Paris, the piece of luggage is still at the check-in counter at the time of the explosion. The blast kills eight and wounds 90 people. Twenty-one of the injured suffer severe burns that leave them disabled for life. ASALA claims responsibility. French Minister of State for Public Security, Joseph Franceschi, states, "I am overwhelmed. This is a bloody attack aimed at killing. We must arrest and punish the guilty." French President, Francois Mitterand, condemns the attack as "blind and insane violence." Despite ASALA's July 19 threats to stage more attacks against French interests, French authorities arrest and charge eight Armenians in connection with the bombing: Varoujian Garabedian, Sonner Nayir, Ohannes Semerci, Antoine Achkoyan, Avedis Catanassian, Ohannes Catanassian, Bedros Halebian, and Nerses Tasci. Shortly after the arrests, on July 21 ASALA issues another threat: "We will spill blood in France and the four corners of the world if the members of our organization are not freed." The French courts convict each of the eight defendants as follows: Varoujian Garabedian is sentenced to life

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imprisonment; Sonner Nayir is sentenced to fifteen years; Ohannes Semerci is sentenced to ten years; Antoine Achkoyan, Avedis Catanassian, Ohannes Catanassian, Bedros Halebian, and Nerses Tasci each receive minor sentences. Garabedian confesses that on July 11 his superiors had ordered him to plant the bomb in order to kill members of the Turkish military secret service who were to have traveled on the flight. Garabedian adds that the bomb was intended to explode once the aircraft was airborne. ASALA founder, Rev. James Karnussian, confirmed Garabedian's confession in his personal memoirs which, according to his wishes, were read after his death in 1998. In 1998, Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosian approached French President Jacques Chirac in 1998 for the release of Garabedian.

182. July 15, 1983 - London, England: The Scotland Yard Bomb Squad defuse an explosive device similar in destructive capability to the one that exploded at Orly Airport. ASALA claims responsibility for the attempted bombing.
183. July 18, 1983 - Lyons, France: ASALA issues a bomb threat at the main Lyons Railway Station, causing a panicked evacuation. No such bomb is discovered.
184. July 20, 1983 - Lyons, France: ASALA issues a bomb threat at Lyons' Gare de Perrache train station, causing a panicked evacuation. No such bomb is discovered.
185. July 22, 1983 - Teheran, Iran: A bomb explodes at the French Embassy, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility. This organization owes its name to the arrest at Paris' Orly International Airport of an Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, on charges of illegal entry and possession of false immigration papers. The "Orly Organization" demands that the French authorities release Monte Melkonian.
186. July 22, 1983 - Teheran, Iran: A second bomb explodes at the Air France office, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility.
187. July 27, 1983 - Lisbon, Portugal: Five Armenian gunmen - "The Lisbon Five" - storm the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, killing a Portuguese law enforcement officer and wounding another. One gunman - Vatche Daghlian - is killed by a Turkish security officer. Unable to take the Embassy chancery building, the four remaining gunmen - Setrak Ajemian, Ara Kuhrjulian, Sarkis Abrahamian and Simon Yahnian - occupy the Embassy residence building, where they take the Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM),

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Yurtsev Mihcioglu, and his family hostage. As the four remaining gunmen plant explosive devices in the residence building, the wife of the DCM, Cahide Mihcioglu, accidentally detonates one of the bombs killing the four gunmen. Mrs. Mihcioglu also dies in the blast, while her husband Mr. Mihcioglu and son, Atasay Mihcioglu, survive with minor injuries. The "Armenian Revolutionary Army" of the JCAG claims responsibility for the attack, but blames Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Saores for the deaths of the Portuguese law enforcement officers and the five JCAG members.

188. July 28, 1983 - Lyons, France: Eight days after their first threat, ASALA issues another bomb threat at Lyons' Gare de Perrache railway station, causing a panicked evacuation. No such bomb is discovered.
189. July 29, 1983 - Teheran, Iran: An anonymous threat to blow up the French Embassy with a rocket causes Teheran law enforcement officials to increase security at the facility. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA demanding the release of 21 Armenians, including Armenian American, Monte Melkonian, imprisoned in France, claim responsibility for the threat. Melkonian had attempted to enter France with possession of false immigration papers.
190. July 31, 1983 - Lyons, France: Bomb threats by ASALA force the emergency landing of an Air-Inter flight carrying 314 passengers from Paris to Toulon. A search of the aircraft failed to uncover any explosives.
191. July 31, 1983 - Rennes, France: Bomb threats by ASALA force the emergency landing of two Air-Inter flights carrying 110 passengers between Paris and Brittany and Lille respectively. The airports at Brittany and Lille were shut down for two hours. A search of the aircraft fails to uncover any explosives.
192. August 10, 1983 - Teheran, Iran: A bomb explodes in an automobile near the French Embassy, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
193. August 25, 1983 - Bonn, West Germany: Six powerful bombs explode at the French Consulate General, killing a 26-year-old German student and seriously injuring 23 German nationals, and causing extensive damage to property. A French Ministry spokesperson stated that the bombing as an "odious crime." ASALA claims responsibility.

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194. August 25, 1983, Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes at the French Legionnaire base in the western section of Beirut, killing a French soldier and injuring eight others. ASALA claims responsibility.
195. August 25, 1983, Beirut, Lebanon: One hour later, a bomb explodes at the east Beirut offices of Air France, causing significant damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
196. September 9, 1983 - Teheran, Iran: Two powerful bombs explode simultaneously in separate French Embassy automobiles, seriously injuring two Embassy staff members and causing extensive damage to property. ASALA claims responsibility.
197. October 1, 1983 - Marseille, France: A powerful bomb explodes at the U.S., Soviet and Algerian pavilions at an international trade fair, killing one and seriously injuring 26 French nationals. ASALA and the "Orly Organization" of ASALA claim responsibility.
198. October 6, 1983 - Teheran, Iran: A bomb explodes in a French Embassy vehicle, injuring two French nationals and causing extensive damage to property. The "Orly Organization" of ASALA claims responsibility.
199. October 29, 1983 - Beirut, Lebanon: Four Armenian attackers drive up to the French Embassy. One throws a grenade which explodes in the entrance to the Embassy building. French security guards apprehend the thrower, while his accomplices flee in their automobile. ASALA claims responsibility for the attack, and demands that the attacker is released.
200. October 29, 1983 - Beirut, Lebanon: Three Armenian gunmen attack the Turkish Embassy. Turkish security guards apprehend one of the gunmen, 19-year-old Sarkis Denielian, as his accomplices flee the scene. ASALA claims responsibility for the attack, and demands that Denielian is released.
201. January 16, 1984, Nicosia, South Cyprus: The ASALA "September 24 Suicide Commandos" (a.k.a the "September France Group") issue a communique that it would carry out a "major operation" if France "continues to harass and play dirty games against our four Armenian patriots of the heroic operation (referring to the terrorist attack of September 24, 1981, (Incident __, p. __, above), in which 56 people were taken hostage and two killed), whose trial will begin in a few days." The communique concluded, "Don't underestimate our determination because in such a case our reply will be swift and deadly. We want all dirty games to stop, or the French government will be responsible for any victims that

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may follow."

202. February 8, 1984 - Paris, France: An anonymous caller makes a bomb threat with respect to an Air France flight that is scheduled to depart to New York, causing a panicked evacuation of the aircraft. A search of the aircraft fails to uncover any explosives.
203. March 28, 1984 - Teheran, Iran: Two Armenian gunmen attempt to assassinate Turkish Military Attache, Master Sergeant Ismail Pamukcu, as he leaves for work, seriously wounding the diplomat. ASALA claims responsibility.
204. March 28, 1984 - Teheran, Iran: Two Armenian gunmen attempt to assassinate Turkish Embassy First Secretary, Hasan Oktem, seriously wounding the diplomat. ASALA claims responsibility.
205. March 28, 1984 - Teheran, Iran: Two Armenian gunmen attempt to assassinate Turkish Embassy Administrative Attache Ibrahim Ozdemir as he leaves his home. They are apprehended by Teheran law enforcement officers responding to a call by Ozdemir who had been surveying the gunmen that morning. ASALA claims responsibility.
206. March 28, 1984 - Teheran, Iran: Teheran law enforcement officers arrest three ASALA gunmen near the Turkish Embassy, after being alerted to the suspects by Turkish security guards.
207. March 28, 1984 - Teheran, Iran: An ASALA gunmen, "Sultan" Gregorian Semaperdan, is killed when a bomb he is planting in an automobile owned by the Assistant Commercial Counselor of the Turkish Embassy explodes prematurely.
208. March 29, 1984 - Los Angeles, California, United States: ASALA issues a communique to the Turkish Consulate threatening to assassinate any Turkish athletes who takes part in the Los Angeles Olympics. The founder of ASALA, Hagop Hagopian, who died in March 1981, was also a key planner and member of the PLO group which killed members of the Israeli team during the Munich Olympics.
209. April 8, 1984 - Beirut, Lebanon: ASALA issues a threat that all international airlines that offer flights to Turkey will be considered military targets.
210. April 26, 1984 - Ankara, Turkey: ASALA issues a threat to Turkish Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal, warning that if he goes ahead with a planned visit to Teheran, ASALA will conduct a major attack in Turkey.

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211. April 28, 1984 - Teheran, Iran: Two Armenian gunmen riding a motorcycle open fire on a diplomatic spouse, Isik Yonder, as he drives his wife, Sadiye Yonder, to the Turkish Embassy where she works. Isik Yonder is killed and Sadiye Yonder is injured. ASALA claims responsibility.
212. June 20, 1984 - Vienna, Austria: A bomb explodes in a vehicle owned by the Assistant Labor and Social Affairs Counselor of the Turkish Embassy, Erdogan Ozen, killing Ozen and seriously injuring five Austrian nationals, including two law enforcement officers. The "Armenian Revolutionary Army" of the JCAG claims responsibility for the attack.
213. June 25, 1984 - Los Angeles, California, United States: ASALA issues a communique at a news agency office in Paris, France, threatening to attack all governments, organizations and companies which assist, in any way whatsoever, the Turkish Olympic team at the Los Angeles Olympics.
214. August 13, 1984 - Lyons, France: A bomb explodes in a Lyons railroad station destroying thirty lockers. Deeming the result "minor damage due of a technical malfunction" of the explosive device, ASALA claims responsibility and states, "ASALA will strike again."
215. September 1984 - Teheran, Iran: Six Turkish companies receive letters threatening their businesses as targets for Armenian reprisals. Soon thereafter, each of the companies receives a bomb attack. The first such company, Sezai Turkes Fevzi Akkaya, Inc., a major Turkish construction company, suffered extensive damage and an injured employee, when an explosive device was thrown into its lobby area by an Armenian gunman.
216. September 1, 1984 - Teheran, Iran: Iranian law enforcement officers foil a plot by ASALA to assassinate the Turkish Ambassador to Iran, Ismet Birsell.
217. September 3, 1984 - Istanbul, Turkey: An explosion in a vehicle parked near the Topkapi Palace killed two Armenian gunmen when a bomb they were planting exploded prematurely. The "Armenian Revolutionary Army" of the JCAG claims responsibility for the attempted bombing.
218. November 19, 1984 - Vienna, Austria: Armenian gunmen assassinate a Turkish Swiss national, Enver Ergun, while in his car at an intersection. Mr. Ergun was the Deputy Director of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations. The "Armenian Revolutionary Army" of the JCAG claims responsibility for the attempted assassination, leaving a flag

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with the initials "A.R.A." on the corpse.

219. December 1984 - Brussels, Belgium: Belgian law enforcement officers foil a bombing attempt at the residence of Turkish Consul General, Selcuk Incesu.
220. December 29, 1984 - Beirut, Lebanon: Two bombs explode at two French buildings, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
221. December 29, 1984 - Paris, France: ASALA issues a threat at Charles de Gaulle International Airport threatening to blow up an Air France jet which is in flight.
222. January 3, 1985 - Beirut, Lebanon: A bomb explodes at the offices of Agence France Presse, causing extensive damage to property and threatening the lives of innocent people. ASALA claims responsibility.
223. January 3, 1985 - Beirut, Lebanon: A six-pound explosive device planted at the French Lebanese Bank is defused by a special military bomb squad. ASALA claims responsibility for the attempted bombing.
224. March 3, 1985 - Paris, France: ASALA issues a communique at Agence France Presse threatening to attack French interests throughout the world if certain Armenian suspects are indicted for charges related to the Orly attack.
225. March 12, 1985 - Ottawa, Canada: Three Armenian Canadian gunmen, two Syrian-born - Kevork Marachelian and Ohannes Noubarian - and one Lebanese-born Rafi Panos Titizian, storm the Turkish Embassy, killing a Pinkerton security guard in the entryway to the complex. Turkish Ambassador Coskun Kirca escapes by leaping from the second floor window at the back of the embassy, breaking his right arm, right leg and pelvis. The gunmen then take 12 people hostage, including the Ambassador's wife, Bige Coskun, teenage daughter and three children. Four hours later, the gunmen, who come to be called the "Ottawa Three" surrender to Pinkerton law enforcement officers. The "Armenian Revolutionary Army" of the JACAG claims responsibility for the attempted assassination.
226. March 26, 1985 - Toronto, Canada: A threat to blow up the transit system in Toronto leads to chaos during rush hour. The caller demands that Canadian authorities release the "Ottawa Three." ASALA claims responsibility.

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227. November 1985 - Brussels, Belgium: Brussels counter-terrorism authorities arrest three Armenians holding Portuguese passports. Belgian authorities announce that the arrested men were planning an attack on Turkish officers at NATO headquarters.
228. November 28, 1985 - Paris, France: French police arrest Monte Melkonian, the Armenian American leader of the terrorist organization "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia - Revolutionary Movement" (ASALA-RM). In Melkonian's apartment, police confiscate weapons, explosive devices, arrival and departure information on Turkish ships scheduled to visit France and a picture of Turkey's Ambassador to France, Adnan Bulak.
229. December 8, 1985 - Paris, France: Bombs explode at two of Paris' most popular shopping malls, Galerie Lafayette and Printemps, seriously injuring forty-one people. In the ensuing panic, hundreds of people flee into the street. According to Dr. Francois Roy of the City Rescue Center, the injured suffer from severe burns. ASALA claims responsibility for the two bombings, and demands the release of Melkonian. Melkonian is released immediately, whereupon he hides in Yemen until 1991. Thereafter, Melkonian travels to Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan, where he leads several successful Armenian guerrilla attacks against various Azeri villages to create a corridor from Armenia to Nagorno-Karabakh. He is killed during an attack in May 1993. The Armenian writer, Michael Krikorian, of the California newspaper The Fresno Bee recently commemorated Melkonian, in an article entitled, "Life of Legend; A Visalia native remains a war hero in Armenia 6 years after his death" (October 31, 1999). Melkonian's widow, Seta Melkonian, lives in Yerevan, Armenia, while his brother, Markar Melkonian, lives in the San Francisco Bay Area.
230. November 23, 1986 - Melbourne, Australia: At 2:15 a.m. a bomb explodes in front of the Turkish Consulate General, killing one person, assumed to be the perpetrator and injuring an Australian national.
231. April 28, 1988 - Athens, Greece: Main leader of ASALA proper, Hagop Hagopian is assassinated by ASALA members Hovsep Artinian of Beirut, Garabed Kazazian of Beirut, Vartan Gozuboyokian of Damascus and Albert Abreus of Teheran.
232. December 19, 1991 - Budapest, Hungary: An Armenian gunman attempts to assassinate Turkish Ambassador Bedrettin Tunabash, causing damage to property. The "ASALA Sassoon Unit" claimed responsibility.
233. September 5, 1992 - New York, New York, United States - Armenian American newspaper, The Armenian Reporter, receives and publishes

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a statement that the JCAG will resume its activities by the "application of revolutionary traditions" against representatives of the government of Turkey.

234. August 22, 1993 - Beirut, Lebanon - ASALA issues a threat to United States petroleum firms, AMOCO (Standard Oil of Indiana) Penzoil, Unocal, Dermot, as well as British Petroleum, Norway's Statoil, Turkey's Botas Pipeline and Turk Petroleum firms, and Azerbaijan's SOCAR company, that ASALA will use all means to bar the passage of oil from Azerbaijan to the Turkish Mediterranean port of Ceyhan, calling it a "Pan-Turkic international pipeline." The threat also states that "the occupying Turkish regime and its supporters are responsible [for the alleged wrongs to Armenians] and therefore face the consequences of their acts."
235. December 1995 - Moscow, Russia: ASALA issues various statements that it is preparing to launch a new phase of terrorist attacks against Turkish targets. On December 30, 1995, Armenian American newspaper, The Armenian Reporter, prints an article stating that it had received a statement threatening Turkish targets, not from ASALA, but from a group calling itself "The Armenian Resistance."
236. June 20, 1998 - Brussels, Belgium: A bomb explodes at the Turkish Embassy in Brussels causing damage and threatening the lives of innocent people. A group calling itself "Gourken Yanikian Military Unite" claims responsibility. The United States Department of State 1997 Terror Report states that the name is cover name used by ASALA. The U.S. report further states that it is unclear whether the attack was carried out by ASALA, individual Armenians with no terrorist affiliation, or another terrorist group, such as the Kurdistan Workers' Party, using Yanikian as a cover name.
237. September 1, 1998 - London, England - The Janes Intelligence Review published that according to security sources, "ASALA has traveled from Beirut and Cyprus to Teheran to meet with the Iranian security officials, according to a pro-Saudi magazine. Reports on these meetings say the foreign operations section of the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and Security (VEVAK) seeks to revive the ASALA terrorist cells to exert pressure upon Turkey in the event that political tensions develop between Turkey and Iran.
238. September 18, 1998 - Yerevan, Armenia - ASALA placed its "records" on display in the National Library in the Armenian capital, Yerevan. Spokesperson Vazgen Petrosian declared that ASALA had carried out more than 350 actions since 1975, and that the exhibition was for the purpose of educating the new generation of Armenians about the mission of ASALA.

TOPALIAN MEMORANDUM

**A CHRONICLE OF ARMENIAN TERRORISM
IN NORTH AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE**

239. January 20, 2000 - Yerevan, Armenia - ASALA marked its 25th Anniversary, with ASALA Spokesperson Vazgen Petrosian stating, "The acknowledgement of genocide is a political question, and this kind of question is resolved according to the balance of power. Turkey is much stronger now than in the 70s and 80s. Our goal is to liberate western Armenian territories in Turkey. We intend to keep a strong fight for our lands. On January 26, 2000, the Turkish Foreign Ministry Spokesperson, Sermet Atacanli, played down ASALA threats, stating "the past has shown that one cannot achieve anything with terrorism."

Modern Armenian terrorism has dark origins in the Armenian network, Nemesis, which, in the early 1920s, relentlessly pursued and murdered six former Ottoman officials living in exile in Western Europe. The mission of Nemesis was to seek reprisals for massacres of Armenians committed by Ottoman forces and others in eastern Anatolia in 1915.

Nemesis, headed by an Armenian American by the name of Hagop Der Hagopian, was the terrorist cell of the ultra-nationalist Armenian political party, Dashnaktsutiun ("Dashnak"), which is also known as the Armenian Revolutionary Federation ("ARF"). Considered the preeminent Armenian organization of the last century, the Dashnak party led the Armenian nationalist struggle against the late Ottoman Empire (1890-1919) and also formed the short-lived Armenian Republic (1918-20), before the territory was assumed without much effort by the former Soviet Union in the Bolshevik Revolution (1917-19), and the Republic of Turkey in the National War of Independence (1919-23).

Der Hagopian assigned two young Armenian recruits, Soghomon Tehlirian and Arshavir Shirakian, to carry out the Nemesis assassinations. Tehlirian was brought to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was briefed by the Dashnak Central Committee. Soon after, Tehlirian traveled to Germany where he assassinated his first Ottoman official, Interior Minister Talaat Pasha on March 15, 1921. Tehlirian was tried and acquitted by a German court, a precedent cited by Armenian activists today as a moral justification for murdering people of Turkish origin.

Over fifty years later, in 1973, another Armenian American, Gourgen Yanikian, reignited Armenian terrorism by assassinating two Turkish diplomats in Santa Barbara, California. It was Yanikian's dream to be another Tehlirian and to bring world attention to the Armenian community's new allegation that the Ottoman Empire had committed genocide rather than massacres against the Ottoman Armenians. Unlike the German court that acquitted Tehlirian, however, the California court convicted Yanikian of two counts of first degree murder and sentenced him to life imprisonment. Yet, in a fashion similar to the Tehlirian case, Yanikian was ordered released by California Governor George Deukmejian after he had served 10 years of his life sentence. When Yanikian died at the age of 88, a respected Armenian American newspaper, The Armenian Reporter, commemorated him, declaring that he had "opened [a] new era of political struggle" and "changed the course of Armenian history."

Indeed, in this "new era", Armenian nationalists abandoned persuasion through scholarship in favor of coercion through terrorism. Since 1973, Armenian militant groups committed approximately 239 acts involving terrorism which killed at least 70 and wounded 524 innocent people. Armenian terrorists took 105 hostages, executing 12, one of whom was an

American citizen. The Armenian terrorist bombing campaign, in which Defendant Mourad Topalian was allegedly a leader, accounted for the vast majority of deaths and woundings, as they were generally committed in crowded public areas such as airports, city squares, and shopping malls. Indeed, the UN Plaza bombing which Defendant Topalian allegedly directed, occurred as over 200 people at the nearby B'nai, B'rith building had just finished a conference and were about to exit into the street. In addition to killing, wounding and threatening the lives of innocent people, the Armenian bombing campaign caused 160 incidents of property destruction, totaling several hundred million dollars in damage in the United States, Europe, Middle East and Australia.

In the "new era" Armenian terrorists took responsibility for:

70	Killings of:
34	civilians
31	Turkish diplomats
5	law enforcement officers
41	Attempted killings of:
13	Civilians
28	Turkish diplomats
524	Woundings of:
500	Civilians
20	Turkish diplomats
4	law enforcement officers
105	Hostages taken, including:
100	Civilians
5	Turkish diplomats
217	Bombings or armed attacks comprising:
22	attempted bombings (bombs defused or inoperative)
35	bomb or death threats
160	incidents of property destruction

The main Armenian terrorist organizations responsible for these acts of terrorism were the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia ("ASALA") and the Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide - Armenian Revolutionary Army ("JCAG-ARA"). ASALA, an anti-American group, with Marxist-Leninist objectives, was formed in the late 1960s by four respected Armenian intellectuals and militants: Rev. James Karnusian, Simon Simonian, Kevork Ajemian, and Hagop Hagopian. JCAG-ARA, also an anti-American group, but with ultra-nationalist leanings, is, like its predecessor Nemesis, linked to the right-wing Dashnak party, mentioned above. JCAG-ARA was created in response to the Dashnak party's fear of losing young Armenian constituents to the left-wing ASALA, demonstrating that the strength of Armenian political parties depends to some extent

on their ability to conduct anti-Turkish violence, which, it appears, is one measure of Armenian patriotism.

Placing Armenian terrorism into historical perspective, ASALA and JCAG-ARA represent the third and latest wave of Armenian political violence against people of Turkish origin, as well as friends and allies of Turkey. The first wave, which emerged in the early 1800s and came to full strength during World War I (1914-1919), was lead by the Dashnak party and directed against the Ottoman Empire which ended in 1919. According to the historian William Langer, Dashnak militants worked "to incite disorder [by massacring Ottoman Muslims], bring about inhuman reprisal [in the form of massacres of Ottoman Armenians by Ottoman Muslims], and so provoke the intervention of the powers [Russia, Great Britain and/or the United States]" on behalf of the Ottoman Armenians. Thereby, the Dashnak party calculated to carve out an Armenian state from the eastern provinces of the falling Ottoman Empire.

The first wave of Armenian political violence was the culmination of over 120 years of Armenian nationalism which grew more persistent during the waning days of the Ottoman Empire. During the final Russo-Turkish War and the First World War, Armenian nationalists succeeded in creating a weak Armenian state from former Ottoman lands. However, as the nascent Armenian state failed and was folded into the Soviet Union, a second wave of Armenian political violence emerged in the form of Nemesis to avenge the deaths of Armenians by assassinating former Ottoman officials who, in the Dashnak party's opinion, were responsible for the Armenian deaths in World War I.

The third wave emerged in the 1970s to fulfill the aims of its predecessors by attacking Turkey, the successor state to the Ottoman Empire. ASALA and JCAG-ARA, however, added the aim of obtaining international recognition that the events in the Ottoman Empire in 1915 constitute the high crime of genocide. The new mandate aimed to: (1) force Turkey and foreign governments to agree that the events in the Ottoman Empire in 1915 constitute the high crime of genocide, (2) obtain financial reparations from Turkey, and (3) secure the return of the "Armenian homeland" from Turkey. This mandate constitutes the "Armenian Cause" or *Hai Tahd*.

ASALA was initially lead by Armenian American Monte Melkonian of Dinuba California, with the assistance of French Armenian Ara Toranian, and Lebanese Armenians Hagop Hagopian and Hagop Darakjian. In 1983, ASALA split into ASALA and ASALA-RM (ASALA-Revolutionary Movement). ASALA proper was lead by Hagopian and Darakjian. It maintained bases in Greece, Syria and Lebanon, and employed indiscriminate terrorism against civilians and non-Turkish targets. ASALA-RM, lead by Melkonian and Toranian, employed terrorism against only Turkish civilians and targets, thereby obtaining the image of being more moderate. Hagopian was

assassinated on April 28, 1998, by a four-man hit team comprising ASALA lieutenants Kovsep Artinian and Garabed Kazazian of Beirut, Vartan Gozuboyokian of Damascus, and Albert Abreus of Teheran.

According to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"), JCAG-ARA was created by the right-wing Dashnak party in order not to lose young Armenian constituents to the left-wing ASALA. The FBI also reported that Dashnak supplies JCAG-ARA with recruits through the Armenian Youth Federation. The JCAG-ARA claimed responsibility for each of the bombings in which Defendant Mourad Topalian is alleged to have played a leading role.

Armenian terrorism, funded by narcotics trafficking and extortion of innocent Armenians worldwide, has impacted the lives of Americans. According to the FBI, between 1980 and 1986, Armenian terrorism accounted for 24.1% of all terrorist incidents in United States; by contrast, Libyan and Iranian terrorism each constituted 5.6%. ASALA and JCAG carried out 73 acts of terrorism which had a North American component as follows:

- 16 Killings of:
 - 10 civilians
 - 5 Turkish diplomats
 - 1 law enforcement officers
- 12 Attempted killings of:
 - 3 Civilians
 - 9 Turkish diplomats
- 121 Woundings of:
 - 117 Civilians
 - 3 Turkish diplomats
 - 1 law enforcement officers
- 37 Civilian Hostages taken
- 71 Bombings or armed attacks comprising:
 - 11 attempted bombings (bombs defused or inoperative)
 - 11 bomb or death threats
 - 49 incidents of property destruction

In the modern era of Armenian terrorism, at least 22 American and Canadian Armenians have committed acts of terrorism. They are:

In the United States:

Dikran Berberian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
 Vrant Chirinian, Van Nuys, California, ASALA
 Steven John Dadaian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
 Hratch Kozibioukian, Van Nuys, California, ASALA

Siranouche Kozibioukian, Van Nuys, California, ASALA
Suzy Mahseredjian, San Francisco, California, ASALA
Monte Melkonian, Dinuba, California, ASALA
Krikor Saliba, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Karnig Sarkissian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Harout Sassounian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Hampig Sassounian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Viken Hovespian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Vicken Setrag Tcharkhutian, Hollywood, California, ASALA
Viken Vacoubian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Gourgen Yanikian, Los Angeles, California

In Canada:

Haig Balian, Ottawa, ASALA
Haroutium Kevork, Ottawa, ASALA
Haig Karkhanian, Ottawa, ASALA
Melkon Karakhanian, Ottawa, ASALA
Kevork Marachelian, Ottawa, JCAG
Ohannes Noubarian, Ottawa, JCAG
Rafi Panos Titizian, Ottawa, JCAG

In 1984, the Dashnak party convened an international convention in Munich, Germany, and announced a new campaign to advance the Armenian cause by such measures as lobbying the U.S. Congress and UN Commission on Human Rights. The convention closed by stating, "We will continue to pursue the Armenian people's legitimate rights and demand recognition of the Genocide by Turkey, reparations for human, economic, and cultural losses and for the restitution of the millennial Armenian homeland."

ASALA, however, criticized the Dashnak party's strategy, declaring, "We call on the Armenian people to be extremely careful and cautious because the solution of the Armenian Cause cannot be found in false international tribunals, as our people have been made to believe over the years. The Armenian Cause can only be realized through armed struggle and by liberating Armenian lands from Turkish fascism. Is it possible to expect the liberation of our lands with the help of the West when imperialist [i.e., NATO/U.S.] military bases exist on these territories?"

The Dashnak Convention of 1984 did not produce the results that it had promised. Neither the United States nor the UN supported the allegation that events that occurred in the Ottoman Empire in 1915 constituted genocide. Between 1983 and 1999, the powerful Armenian American lobby, headed by the Armenian National Committee of America ("ANCA") of which Defendant Mourad Topalian was recently Chairman, forced the introduction of eleven resolutions in the House of Representatives and five resolutions in the Senate on the "Recognition of the Armenian Genocide." All were either rejected outright or died from inaction. Similarly, the

All were either rejected outright or died from inaction. Similarly, the Armenian American lobby failed to persuade the UN. In a sense, ASALA's warning was rendered prophetic in the minds of many Armenian nationalists, causing alarm within the Dashnak party.

The indictment of Mourad Topalian comes at a critical juncture in the Armenian Cause. The year 2015 marks the centennial of the alleged Armenian genocide. As 2015 approaches, the Armenian Cause shows signs of spawning a fourth wave of Armenian political violence. On January 20, 2000, ASALA marked its 25th anniversary, and declared "The acknowledgement of genocide is a political question, and this kind of question is resolved according to the balance of power. Turkey is much stronger now than in the 70s and 80s. Our goal is to liberate western Armenian territories in Turkey. We intend to keep a strong fight for our lands." Similarly, authorities within the government of the independent Republic of Armenia announced that they may reinstate the ultra-nationalist, right-wing Dashnak Party. Former Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrossian had suspended the Dashnak party in 1994, alleging that it was harboring a terrorist cell within Armenia.

Some of the violence associated with the Armenian Cause is alleged to have been inspired and directed by the elite of the Armenian American community. As Defendant Mourad Topalian was the chairman of ANCA, he is presumed to be a member of the elite. The Government's indictment of Mourad Topalian cites eight counts in which he allegedly lead three bombings in the United States, two in Los Angeles and one in New York. In addition, Topalian allegedly lead an attempted assassination of the Philadelphia Honorary Turkish Consul. Each of these bombings were claimed by JCAG-ARA of the Dashnak Party. It is possible that the the Armenian elite, who at one time endorsed political violence, may be inclined to endorse it once again, having failed to press their claims successfully in a peaceful manner.

Placing Armenian terrorism into perspective, in the 1970s the activities of ASALA and JCAG-ARA were based on the belief that *Hai Tahd* (the Armenian Cause) could be achieved at a weak point in Turkish history. However, Armenian terrorism not only failed to achieve *Hai Tahd*, but caused the world to lose sympathy for the Armenians. The sudden termination of Armenian terrorism in 1986 coincided with the commencement of Kurdish terrorism under the name of the Marxist-Leninist, Kurdistan Workers Party (Parti Kurdistan Karkarani, a.k.a. the PKK). This relay of terrorism in effect carried on the terrorist campaign against Turkey. In 1999, the PKK was eventually defeated, and its leader Abdullah Ocalan was convicted of multiple murders and sentenced to death. At this juncture, according to the Janes Intelligence Review, in September 1998, ASALA members from Beirut and South Cyprus, traveled to Teheran to meet with Iranian intelligence officials. Reports on these meetings say that the Iranian Ministry of

Intelligence and Security (VEVAK) is seeking to revive ASALA terrorist cells in order to exert pressure upon Turkey in the event that political tensions develop between Turkey and Iran.

1. Southland Armenians Commemorate Armenian Genocide
 2. Armenia Marks Genocide Anniversary
 3. Clinton Marks "Great Tragedy of the Twentieth Century"
 4. April 24th Commemorated Throughout the World
 5. Military Prosecutor Offers To Resign After Kocharian's Reprimand
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1. Southland Armenians Commemorate Armenian Genocide

LOS ANGELES--Armenian-Americans in Southern California marked the 85th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide over the weekend during commemorative events ranging from a youth vigil on Sunday evening to a demonstration, a commemorative gathering with federal, state and local officials, to a community commemoration at the Montebello Martyrs' Monument.

More than 50 federal, state and local officials gathered at Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors headquarters in downtown Los Angeles Monday to commemorate the Armenian Genocide and present proclamations to the 85th Anniversary Commemoration Committee which organized the gathering.

The gathering was convened by Commemoration Committee member Steven Dadaian, Esq. who invited former California Assembly Majority Leader and a community activist Walter Karabian to MC the program.

On hand to present proclamations and express their commemorative remarks were Congressmen from California Xavier Becerra (D-30) and James Rogan (R-27). Also speaking was State Senator Adam Schiff (D-21) and State Assemblyman Scott Wildman (D-43). Former California State Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa also spoke passionately about the recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

Gov. Gray Davis was represented by Tara Bannister, after whose introduction Karabian said "When you come back with Hampig Sassounian's pardon," a proclamation from the governor could be read and accepted.

Incidentally, Gov. Davis, who received an invitation to attend this event, chose, instead to make a presentation at the nearby Ramona Elementary School in Hollywood.

Others who presented proclamation and addressed the crowd included Los Angeles County Supervisors Mike Antonovich and Zev Yaroslavsky; California State Attorney General Bill Lockyer, Los Angeles Country District Attorney Gil Garcetti and LA County Sherrif Lee Baca.

Also attending the event were representatives from the Los Angeles, Glendale, Torrance, Duarte city councils, members of the Board of Equalizations, Assembly candidates for the upcoming November elections and others.

Also speaking at this gathering were Armenia's Consul General to Los Angeles Armen Melkonian with keynote remarks delivered by the Rwandan Ambassador to the US Dr. Richard Sezibera, who was especially invited to the Los Angeles to attend and speak at the 85th anniversary commemorative events.

AYF Marks 25th Year of Armed Struggle

BY TALINGULESERIAN

ENCINO—On the eve of Sunday, October 22, the Armenian Youth Federation held a night to commemorate the revolutionary movement, with special emphasis on the past twenty-five years. Throughout the program, both young and old united to remember various events and people from the past and present who played an integral role in our continuous struggle.

The evening began with the reenactment of the siege on the Turkish embassy in Lisbon of Portugal to characterize the theme of the evening which was to show the indestructible nature of the Armenian soul, after which Karnig Sarkissian sang "Hayots Mardignar." Tears filled up the eyes of the audience as they felt the dedication of the five young men who sacrificed themselves

for our cause. The MC for the night, Stepan Boyadjian gave his compelling opening speech, reminding the audience of the Revolutionary Movement and its indispensable role in our history. Once again, a somber mood hit the audience when three young badances sat up on stage in near darkness as their letters to Hampig Sasounian and his responses were read. Representing the AYF, Melkon Melkonian delivered a powerful speech prompting the people in attendance to recall Sasounian's heroism as an essential part of the movement. He reminded the audience of the plethora of people involved in the past twenty-five years and how they managed to attain our goal of worldwide genocide recognition.

As the lights dimmed, two slide shows

(Continued on Page 12)

AYF Marks 25th Year of Armed Struggle

(Continued from the First Page)

were presented, and Sarkissian sang "Aha Gertam" and "Pandees Turneruh." The first slide show was a historical recollection of the earliest freedom fighters, whose sacrifices paved the way for the coming generations. The second slideshow represented the future generations and their actions. These two shows, though melancholy, made the audience feel proud, knowing that such heroism exists even in today's world. The slide shows depicted the fact that even throughout the centuries and constant warfare, the Armenian cause has never died down. Arousyak Melkonian, as representative of the ARS Anahid Chapter performed a poem describing the Armenian soul and its indestructible nature, paralleling the evening's overall theme.

Once again, the lights dimmed for the presentations of videos about Hampig Sasounian and the Lisbon 5. Sasounian's video, compiled mainly of newsreels involved a brief history of the events leading to the revolutionary movement. The Lisbon 5 video showed intimate, personal and familial sides of the five young men involved. Though saddening, the two videos presented these heroes in a new light, since

everyone in attendance remembered their courage and bravery, and felt the importance of the need for the continuation of their efforts in order to reach our ultimate goal.

Hovig Saliba was the keynote speaker of the day. He presented the five intervals of the Revolutionary movement, dating back from over 100 years ago. He then challenged the audience, especially the youth to remember the complete definition of Revolution and to put in their efforts in each part of the movement.

Finally, at the end of the evening, Karnig Sarkissian sang a multitude of revolutionary songs, commemorating the older and newer events and peoples. As the evening came to a close, the youth took over and continued the surge of pride in being Armenian as they sang at the top of their lungs, knowing the torch they must carry to the oncoming generations.

Overall, the event proved to be a successful evening with hundreds in attendance and a common goal in mindset. Not only did the event invoke a spirit of pride within each member of the audience, but it also made everyone remember where we have come from and where we still have to go in the future.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE RECOGNITION RALLY

**Sunday, November 12, 2000
6 p.m.**

**St. Mary's Armenian Church Hall
500 S. Central Ave., Glendale**

**Hosted by the
Armenian Youth Federation**

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Հայոց Տեղապանութեան Ճանաչման Հաւար

**Կիրակի, 12 Նոյեմբեր 2000
երեկոյեան ժամը 6ին**

**Ս. Աստուածածին եկեղեցւոյ
«Արմենակ Տէր Պետրոսեան» սրահ
500 S. Central Ave., Glendale**

**Կազմակերպութեամբ՝
Հայ Երիտասարդաց Դաշնակցութեան**

Arms Dealer Implicates Peru Spy Chief in Smuggling Ring

■ **Weapons:** Broker says ousted Montesinos duped him in buying guns apparently bound for Colombia rebels.

By WILLIAM C. REMPEL
and SEBASTIAN ROTELLA
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

The business was guns.

The place was a yacht club in Lima. And the gracious host of the lunch last year, according to the man who says he was the guest of honor, was the all-powerful chief of Peru's intelligence service, Vladimiro Montesinos.

Montesinos oozed charm, says Sarkis Soghanalian, a round arms trafficker and occasional U.S. intelligence informant known as "The Merchant of Death." The spy chief

wined and dined his guest, Soghanalian said, thanking him for brokering Peru's purchase from Jordan of 50,000 AK-47 assault rifles.

If that account is true, Soghanalian was understandably astounded in August when Montesinos accused him of belonging to a smuggling ring that had airdropped 10,000 AK-47s to Colombian guerrillas. Montesinos and Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori announced with great fanfare that the intelligence service had broken up the gun-running scheme involving, Soghanalian said, the rifles in the Jordanian deal that Montesinos himself had organized.

"The weapons I sold went to the Peruvian government," he said in an interview in Los Angeles. "None went to the Colombian side. If any illegality occurred, it was on the

Please see CUNS, A11

side of the Peruvians."

Soghanalian's allegations of an elaborate double-cross by Montesinos raise new questions about U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies' close ties to the spy chief, who was ousted in September and is now a fugitive.

As accusations about Montesinos piled up over the years, U.S. officials had repeated an insistent defense: Montesinos was a staunch ally in the fight against drugs and guerrillas, the top U.S. targets in the region.

It would therefore be embarrassing if he was involved in the smuggling of guns to the leftist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC, which is deeply involved in the drug trade. Especially at a time when Washington was preparing the high-budget anti-drug package known as Plan Colombia.

U.S. officials have said they were aware of the deal and initially raised no objections, thinking that it was a sale to the Peruvian military. When it was learned that the arms were ending up in Colombia, U.S. officials say, they alerted Peru. But they have said little about Montesinos' role.

"Arms-dealing with the FARC has always been an interest of ours and will continue to be," a U.S. official said. "Are we going to look [in Peru]? You can presume we will look at everything."

Suspects in Lima Also Tell of Betrayal

U.S. intelligence and federal law enforcement agents have asked to debrief Soghanalian, according to his lawyer in Los Angeles, Mark Geragos. Peruvian authorities also want to question him. The arms dealer's account of betrayal is echoed by suspects, some of them former Peruvian soldiers, who have been arrested in Lima, the Peruvian capital. The alleged negotiator accused Montesinos of recruiting him to set up the deal and claimed that the suspects were tortured to prevent them from implicating the spy chief.

"Montesinos was definitely involved in this deal," said Peruvian lawmaker Luis Iberico, whose investigations of corruption were key to Montesinos' downfall. "It is absurd to think that people like [the accused ex-soldiers] would not be commanded by Montesinos."

There have been previous allegations that Montesinos and military commanders did business with drug lords and gunrunners, despite their successes in coca eradication and other anti-drug operations, according to Peruvian critics.

"It was easy to organize something like this, lay the blame on underlings if necessary and even say you broke it up," said award-

winning professor Richard Wright, who has investigated Montesinos since the 1980s. "He has done it before. If there is any emblematic case, this could be it."

Montesinos has not responded to the allegations. Fujimori defended the official version at first but has not commented since the fall of Montesinos.

Some experts find it hard to believe that Montesinos aided the FARC and risked alienating his allies at the CIA. They theorize that the episode was a sting gone awry or a rogue operation by high-ranking Peruvian military officers.

"My guess is that Montesinos was aware of it but not part of it," said a former U.S. Embassy official. "He had plenty of ways to make money."

The case is so packed with intrigue that it may never be fully clarified. But Soghanalian adds a key piece to the puzzle: He is a veteran of the global underworld of guns, spies and gangsters in which Montesinos moved.

A Long History of Gunrunning

Soghanalian resembles an Armenian version of Sydney Greenstreet, the portly British character actor who played globe-trotting rogues in "Casablanca" and other films.

Soghanalian, 71, was born in Turkey to Armenian parents and married a U.S. citizen. He is a Lebanese citizen and owns homes and businesses in Miami, Paris and Amman, the Jordanian capital.

His resume: He brokered about \$1.6 billion in weapons to Iraq during its 1980-88 war with Iran. He ran guns to Christian forces during Lebanon's civil war, shipped missiles to the Argentines during the Falklands War and sold munitions to the Nicaraguan regime of Anastasio Somoza Debayle. He provided a plane in a failed bid to help Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed Philippine dictator, return to Manila from exile in Hawaii.

Some ventures put Soghanalian, who jokes about his "Merchant of Death" nickname, on the wrong side of the law. In 1991, he was convicted in Miami for smuggling helicopters and rocket launchers to Iraq.

But he has been agile at protecting himself by supplying information to U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies. He served a brief portion of his federal prison term before he was released early after assisting the Secret Service in an international counterfeit currency investigation.

Recently, he has turned to business opportunities created by the collapse of the Soviet Union: retrofitting fleets of Soviet-made military equipment in countries

with no longer any use for the weapons for spare parts and maintenance support.

But last year, he was indicted in Los Angeles on charges that he conspired with others to defraud Great Western Bank of more than \$9 million in an alleged money-laundering scheme. Recently released on bail, he is confined to Southern California while awaiting trial.

Soghanalian doesn't seem to think his allegations against Montesinos will hurt his standing with U.S. justice officials. He insists that his dealings with the Peruvian military were scrupulously legitimate and that he has documents to prove it.

Asked why the erstwhile spy chief would go to such lengths to arrange the deal and then turn on him, the arms dealer said: "He has to cover [himself]. This project went on for months. . . . He knew people would find out. It could not be hidden. And they would ask what kind of intelligence person knows nothing about such an open operation."

AK-47s Allegedly Sought for Military

Central aspects of Soghanalian's version are reinforced by court testimony in Lima, U.S. and Jordanian accounts, and a review of his passport by The Times.

His story begins in Paris, where, he says, he was approached in 1998 by Peruvian operatives.

Retired Peruvian army Lt. Jose Luis Aybar, later accused of being the smuggling ringleader, was interested in buying AK-47s for "the intelligence side" of the Peruvian military, according to Soghanalian. The Peruvian military has a great deal of Soviet-made equipment, the legacy of a populist military regime that did business with the Soviet Union in the 1970s.

The arms trafficker said he negotiated with the Peruvians in Jordan because he was licensed there and was invited by authorities in Amman to broker the sale of surplus East German AK-47s.

The Peruvians agreed to buy 50,000 rifles at \$95 apiece, he said. They provided letters of credit, appropriate end-user certificates for export indicating that their government was the buyer, and documents identifying them as Peruvian army representatives, he said.

Soghanalian also said he urged review of the deal by the U.S. Embassy in Amman. The State Department confirms that Jordanian officials consulted U.S. officials, who did not object because there was no sign of anything illegal at the time.

The transaction soon hit a snag.

(2)

however. A shipment of 4,000 AK-47s took off for Peru aboard a Dubai-registered 707 but got only as far as Spain. Delays made it impossible to reach Iquitos, the destination in the Peruvian Amazon, in a limited window of time for which landing was authorized, Soghanalian said. The plane returned to Amman with the rifles, which the Peruvians had already paid for.

Soghanalian said he wasn't suspicious at the time. The cargo was listed on the aircraft manifest as "military equipment," and he said he had the impression that the flight would avoid Colombian airspace.

"If we had been smuggling contraband, it would have been much easier," he said. "We could have lied."

The shipment was still in limbo when Soghanalian flew to Lima in mid-January 1999. Aybar and the other suspects testified that the arms merchant visited Lima and met with Montesinos and military commanders.

Aybar also testified that he was recruited for the Jordan venture by a man he identified as an aide to

Montesinos. Aybar testified that he "conversed directly and personally with Dr. Montesinos." Montesinos had Aybar sign a document stating that "I would earn a commission of \$50,000 for a job that would be strictly secret," according to court papers and Aybar's lawyer.

Aybar was on the welcoming committee that met Soghanalian at the Lima airport and drove in the motorcade that took him to a hotel. Officials led a tour of a military base, where the arms-dealer says he observed training, inspected a tank division and was introduced to the chief of purchasing, a general.

Montesinos and his aides were courteous and appreciative, Soghanalian said.

"We talked about military equipment," he said. "They said Peru also was interested in extending relations with Middle Eastern countries. I said I wanted to send Fujimori an Arabian horse."

No horse was sent. But Montesinos was eager to talk about bigger business, according to the arms merchant. The spy chief allegedly proposed arms and equipment purchases

amounting to about \$80 million.

But Soghanalian said he wanted to concentrate on the \$5-million rifle transaction first. "I said, 'Let's finish this and then see what happens.'"

The arms dealer says that the military scheduled a meeting with Fujimori but that it was postponed at the last minute and he couldn't reschedule his return to Miami. But before he left Lima, he said, he was taken by military helicopter over the drop zone where he was told his rifle pallets were to be parachuted to troops in the jungle.

Despite the blessing of top commanders, the planned parachute drops seemed unusual, Soghanalian admitted. The Peruvians explained that drops were the only way to get the weapons to troops in a remote area, he said.

More troubling, he said, was that Peruvian officials wanted to start paying in cash. Soghanalian feared that this would alarm U.S. authorities, because large currency transactions are a common practice of drug lords. He insisted on bank transfers, he said.

Please see GUNS, A12

Continued from A11

"Cash was the biggest issue," he said. "They begged me. They wanted to pay cash through the Peru Embassy in Spain. They said I could go there and pick it up. They said, 'This is how we work.'"

Soghanalian also acknowledges that the former soldiers who went to Jordan apparently represented themselves as high-ranking, active-duty officers. The Peruvian military accuses them of using fake credentials to pose as government representatives.

But Soghanalian said it clearly was high-ranking officials in Lima who secured a substitute aircraft, a Ukrainian-registered cargo plane, with the help of a Russian military attache in Lima. Because the Russian-made plane, piloted by a Russian-Ukrainian crew, lacked the range to fly directly to Peru, a circuitous route was devised for refueling purposes: Amman to the Canary Islands to Mauritania to Grenada. After the drop, the final destination was Iquitos.

It isn't clear how many shipments were made, but they were apparently all airdrops. The plane was modified for the mission, according to Soghanalian: The belly was refitted so that it could be depressurized at high altitude. Rollers were installed so that pallets could simply slide out through the tail cargo door.

The plane would descend to 10,000 feet, open the rear doors, then start to climb, putting a steep pitch to the floor. About 22 pallets weighing about a ton each would be released and slide out the back, a 24-ton load dropped in only seven seconds.

At least four airdrops were made in March, June, July and August of last year, delivering 10,000 rifles, according to court papers and Soghanalian.

But the weapons were dropped into Colombian territory. Despite denials by Aybar and the others, their accounts have weak points: They claim that they didn't know the cargo was rifles or that the drops occurred over Colombia.

In addition, there are suspicions that the cargo of the return flights from Peru—supposedly wood, coffee and other materials—actually concealed cocaine. Peruvian anti-drug police searched the plane in Iquitos after the March flight but found nothing, according to court papers.

Soghanalian says he got so suspicious that he pulled out of the deal in July or August 1999 after shipping 10,000 rifles and receiving payment for half of them. The Jordanian government broke off the contract when it received information that the weapons weren't going to the government of Peru, according to the U.S. State Department.

Soghanalian says he was disturbed by signs that Colombians, guerrillas and drug traffickers could be involved. He says that he called the FBI counter-terrorism unit in Miami and that the chief of the unit told him he would check into it.

What happened during the next year remains unclear. Colombian authorities have said they seized AK-47s from the FARC in March 1999 and, with CIA help, traced the rifles to the Jordan-Peru transaction. U.S. officials say a U.S. tip preceded the announcement in August by Montesinos and Fujimori.

Although the Peruvian leaders proclaimed a victory against international outlaws, they made little reference to the alleged role of Soghanalian, whose notoriety would make for a bombshell headline.

Critics allege that the spy chief organized the news conference as a preemptive cover-up, intending to use control of the courts to conceal signs of his participation.

"Montesinos didn't realize the magnitude this would have," asserted Heriberto Benitez, Aybar's lawyer. "In these kind of sales, you have high-level military representatives. My client and the other suspects are just mules, the transporters."

Whatever the truth, the original version appears to have unraveled. The Peruvian judge supervising the case made it clear in a report Oct. 19 that further investigation is needed, including an interrogation of Soghanalian. The case would be complex for any court system, let alone that of a cross-torn nation where Montesinos still casts a shadow.

But things are clear to Soghanalian. He is at home in international labyrinths and gray areas. He says he adhered to his longtime code of avoiding leftist guerrillas. Although he has supplied weapons to tyrants and outlaws around the world, he indignantly denies doing business with Colombian narco-guerrillas.

"I would not want them to fire one bullet from my rifles," Soghanalian said.

In this case, "The Merchant of Death" insists, he was a dupe.

Report reported from Los Angeles and Reuters from Lima. Times staff writer Ann W. O'Neill in Los Angeles contributed to this report.

[Detailed coverage of this event will be published in forthcoming issues of Asbarez].

On Sunday evening, some 2,000 community members, mostly youth, gathered at Ferrahian's Avedissian Hall for a youth rally and vigil organized by the Armenian Youth Federation.

During the program, which featured performances by several Armenian singers, keynote speaker Mourad Topalian, long-time chairman of the Armenian National Committee of America and an ardent advocate of the Armenian cause, urged the youth to continue the struggle until its fruition.

Topalian's emotional plea to the youth was "Do not forget," highlighting the importance of remembrance in the pursuit of the cause. He also chastised the American media and in general the American system for not advocating for justice in the case of the Armenian Genocide.

Topalian, who is facing federal charges for his work in pursuit of the Armenian Cause, was greeted by an enthusiastic standing ovation upon his presentation by Master of Ceremonies Stepan Boyajian.

Also speaking at the event was Executive Director of the ANCA-Western Region Vicken Sonentz Papazian, who outlined that the case against Topalian was affront to the Armenian-American community and was a pan-community concern, rather than an individual one, since the charges affect the entire community's efforts to advance the Armenian Cause.

During the commemorative program, more than 40 novices took their oath and became members of the Armenian Youth Federation. ARF Western US Central Committee chairman Hovig Saliba officiated the ceremony. [Detailed coverage of this event will be published in forthcoming issues of Asbarez].

The Armenian Youth Federation demonstration against Turkey's denial of the Armenian Genocide brought out a diverse group of protesters at the Turkish Consulate in Los Angeles' Mid-Wilshire district, forcing the closing of several traffic lanes on Wilshire Blvd.

Some 1,500 demonstrators from all over Los Angeles and the immediate areas, including State Assemblymember and activist Scott Wildman took part in what has become an annual ritual on April 24, and chanting and carrying protest signs demanded that Turkey put an end to its shameful denial campaign.

AYF representative Chris Guldjian told the crowd that "Turkey has for 85 years systematically denied the Armenian Genocide, just the way they systematically began to kill us in 1915."

The demonstration, one of the most visible of commemorative events taking place in the Southland, began at 9 a.m. and officially concluded at 12:30 p.m.

The Los Angeles Police Department had a heavy presence at the scene, with riot gear police on horseback, as well as on foot monitoring the peaceful demonstration. The police at no point intervened in the proceedings and demonstrators remained peaceful but vigilant throughout the event.

The AYF-organized demonstration also drew much attention from the news media. Among media outlets on hand were KCBS Channel 2 with an on-site reporter as well as a news helicopter, KCAL 9, KTTV Fox 11, KNX 1070 Radio, Voice of America, Horizon Armenian Cable Television and other media representatives. KCAL 9 News carried the demonstration on the station's noon-hour broadcast live. California Armenian Community Commemorates 85th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide

The main commemorative event of the 85th anniversary took place at the Montebello Martyrs' Monument where more than 4000 community members gathered to commemorate the Armenian Genocide.

The keynote speaker for the day was Raffi K. Hovannisian, the first Armenian foreign minister and the founder and director of the Armenian Center for National and International Studies in Yerevan

Hovannisian began his speech by stressing the importance of getting the Armenian Genocide recognized, especially at the turn of a new century as the Genocide fades even further into the pages of history. "Although each year the events of 1915 become more and more distant, and today we are celebrating the 85th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, however we are as aware of the events, we feel the pain, and respect the memories of the victims as much as our parents and grandparents before us. And no political or other influence has been able to take their memories from us, and the determination of the Armenian people to once again be free and pursue our Cause."

Hovannisian said that it is only by remembering our past, and learning from it that the Armenian people will be able to build a prosperous future. In his speech, Hovannisian highlighted the past ten years of Armenian independence stressing what the Armenian people have done in those ten years to preserve our national pride, culture, education and raising the level of democracy in Armenia and Karabakh.

Hovannisian ended his speech by stating that fighting for Genocide recognition must remain a priority, however the Armenian people must also look at the present. They must remain strong and united, holding strong to their history and culture, and national pride in order to advance. Armenia, Karabakh and the Diaspora must remain a united front for all those issues of importance to the Armenian people.

In his remarks, Master of Ceremonies Stepan Hovagimian of the Social Democratic Huntchagian Party reminded the crowd of the independent status Armenia enjoys today, reminding them that although there are still some obstacles, by working together the Armenian people can overcome those obstacles and shape Armenia for the better. "Our struggle will continue and only grow stronger until Karabakh is returned to us and Ararat Mountain once again speaks Armenian."

On the behalf of the Commemoration Committee Armenian Revolutionary Federation representative, Miro Khanzadian introduced the day's official guests which included Rwandan Ambassador Dr. Richard Sezibera, Armenian Counsel General to Los Angeles, Armen Melkonian, Governor Gray Davis' representative Tara Bannister, Former California Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaragosa, Los Angeles Sheriff Lee Baca and Tevan Aroustamian also of the Los Angeles Police Department, Montebello Sheriff Gary Guso-Vasquez, Glendale City Council member Raffi Manoukian, Craig Missakian, candidate for the California Assembly representing the Glendale-Burbank district, Pasadena City Council member Paul Zee, and a representative from the Glendale Police Department.

Speakers and officials who sent statements included the Ambassador to Rwanda, Armen Melkonian, Antonio Villaragosa, Paul Zee and Gray Davis' representative Tara Bannister. Miro Khanzadian read a statement by US Vice-President and Democratic Presidential Candidate Al Gore.

Armen Melkonian in his speech stated that Armenian communities throughout the world commemorate April 24th to remember the victims of the Armenian Genocide. That date will forever remain in the hearts of all Armenian generations despite the fact that it is not yet recognized officially by the world community. Melkonian then went on to remind the crowd of the Genocide commemoration and Genocide recognition measures that have been introduced in the legislatures of several countries. Melkonian said he remains hopeful that the United Nations will soon recognize the Armenian Genocide. However, in order to facilitate the recognition of the Genocide Melkonian stressed the importance of cooperative work between Armenia, Karabakh and the Diaspora.

Ara Aharonian of the Armenian Democratic League, spoke on the behalf of the April 24th commemoration committee. Aharonian presented the details of the Armenian Genocide, and reminded those present that the Armenia Genocide was the first mass genocide of the 20th century. The atrocities of the Ottoman Turkish government are to be remembered as among the most terrible and heinous of events in all of history. Addressing the spirit of the Armenian people Aharonian said, "Western Armenia was emptied of its Armenian population and the Ottoman government thought it had succeeded in its plan, by killing off an entire population. However, almost like a miracle the Armenian people turned the tides and survived. But it not only survived but also created a new, independent Armenia. Despite the terrible massacres, the Armenian people did not lose their national pride and passed it on to new generations of Armenians."

The Associated Press

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October 23, 1982, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 622 words

HEADLINE: Five Armenians Arrested in Connection With Bombings

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES

BODY:

Five Armenians, including one accused of carrying explosives on an airliner, have been arrested in connection with a two-year series of bombings aimed at Turkish diplomats and others in southern California, the FBI says.

FBI spokesman John Hoos, who announced the arrests late Friday, said details of events that led to the arrests had been ordered sealed by the U.S. Attorney's office.

Responsibility for the bombings was claimed by "a foreign-based terrorist organization in Beirut, Lebanon," Hoos said, identifying the group as the Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide.

Four of the five were arrested Friday in southern California and were being held for investigation of conspiracy, unlawful possession of an unregistered firearm-explosive and interstate transportation of explosives, Hoos said.

He identified them as Karnig Karlos Sarkissian, 29, of Anaheim; Viken Vasken Yacoubian, 19, of Glendale; Viken Archavir Sarkissian Hovsepian, 22, of Santa Monica, and Dirkan Sarkis Berberian, 29, of Glendale.

The fifth, identified as Steven John Dadaian, 20, of Canoga Park, Calif., was arrested at Logan International Airport in Boston after allegedly carrying a cache of explosives with him on a flight from Los Angeles, said Boston FBI spokesman James Greenleaf. Dadaian was held for investigation of interstate transportation of explosives, he said.

Leon Kirakosian, a local representative of the international Armenian National Committee, said Saturday that his group "condemned this effort by the FBI and local police agencies to do Turkish dirty work against the Armenian people."

He termed the arrests the most recent example of harassment against American Armenians.

In the past two years, Armenian radicals have been linked to more than a dozen bombings, attempted bombings and bomb threats in southern California and elsewhere in the United States.

In addition, the Turkish Consul General in Los Angeles, Kemal Arikan, was assassinated while driving to work last Jan. 28, and the acting Turkish general consul in Boston, Orhan Gunduz, was murdered in May.

Armenian radicals claim the Turks slaughtered 1.5 million Armenians in 1915 and drove hundreds of thousands of others into exile. They want the Turkish government to acknowledge the actions and to make reparations.

In Europe over the past two years, Armenians have claimed responsibility for killing at least four Turkish diplomats, wounding two others, riddling one consulate office with bullets and seizing another for 15 hours.

Incidents in the United States have included:

The bombing of a Hollywood travel agency owned by an Turkish-American in October 1980.

Explosion of two Molotov cocktails thrown at Arikian's home in October 1980.

Detonation of a car bomb in front of the Turkish mission to the United Nations in October 1980.

The bombing of a Swiss bank in Los Angeles in June 1981.

The bombing of the Anaheim Convention Center before a performance by a Turkish folk dance group in June 1981.

Bomb threats at Disneyland and at Balboa Park in San Diego in an attempt to cause cancellation of performances by the folk dance group in June 1981.

A bomb threat at the Los Angeles Music Center to protest the showing of a film about Turkey in June 1981.

A bomb explosion at the Turkish consulate in Los Angeles in November 1981.

A bomb threat at the Swiss consulate in Los Angeles in January 1982.

The bombing of a business owned by a Turkish-American in Boston in March 1982.

A bomb threat at the home of the Turkish consul general in Los Angeles in April 1982.

The arrest of three Armenians in an unsuccessful attempt to bomb an Air Canada freight terminal at Los Angeles International Airport in May 1982



www.ayf.org

the official website of the armenian youth federation-ayarf, usa

Benefit Concert for the Defense of Mourad Topalian

LEXINGTON, MA--The Mourad Topalian Defense Committee announces a benefit concert to be held on Saturday, May 13, 2000, at 8 PM, in Lexington, Massachusetts.

Mourad Topalian is recognized as one of the most outstanding and effective advocates on Armenian-American issues amongst state and federal legislators. Armenians, friends, supporters, and sympathizers from throughout New England will gather for this benefit to raise funds for the legal defense of Mourad Topalian.

The concert will take place at the Armenian Sisters Academy (20 Pelham Road, in Lexington, MA). The Armenian Sisters Academy has made the facility available for the event.

In October 1999, Mourad Topalian was accused by the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms of actions dating back to events more than 20 years ago. The Mourad Topalian Defense Committee is working to ensure that Mourad Topalian's constitutional rights are safeguarded and that he is afforded the opportunity to adequately defend himself against the considerable resources brought to bear against him by both federal authorities and the foreign interests who seek to benefit from silencing the growing voice of Armenian-Americans.

The concert will feature Karnig Sarkissian and Ensemble, who will present an evening of music and entertainment. Donations for the concert is \$30 per person.

A special wine and cheese reception with Mourad Topalian and Karnig Sarkissian will precede the concert, from 7 to 8 PM. With your donation of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 or more, you will receive two complimentary tickets to the concert. Donations can be made directly to the Mourad Topalian Defense Committee.

For more information, tickets and table reservations, please contact:

Lowell: Violet Dagdigian 978.692.3915

Boston: Sarine Gregorian 617.388.5155

Springfield: Arpie Charkhoodian 860.429.4910

Providence: Sarkis Tarpinian 401.578.1861



Armenian National Committee of America Western Region

Annual Banquet

Honoring



Dr. J. Michael Hagopian

Man of the Year

Dr. J. Michael Hagopian has been at the forefront of the struggle to educate the public on the facts and history of the Armenian Genocide, as the director and producer of a number of films on the Armenian Genocide. As chairman of the Armenian Film Foundation, he has worked tirelessly to complete "The Witnesses" — a landmark production for use in educational settings, including California public schools.



&

Mourad Topalian

Freedom Award Recipient

For more than three decades, Mourad Topalian has been one of the most active, visible and consistent public advocates for the Armenian Cause. Against powerful opposition and at great personal sacrifice, he has advanced the cause of liberty and justice for the Armenian nation and championed the increased involvement of Armenian-Americans in the American political process.

Sunday, September, 24, 2000

Holy Martyr Arshakuni School

Ballroom Hall

1500 White Oak Avenue

Encino, California

SOLD OUT

8:00 p.m.

Dinner 7:00 p.m.

For more information, to sponsor tables or to purchase tickets, please contact the ANCA-WR offices at 818.500.1918

Individual Ticket Donation \$100

Donations to ANCA-WR are tax deductible.

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Sunday, September, 24, 2000

Holy Martyrs Ferrahian School

Armenian Hall

5300 White Oak Avenue

Encino, California

Reception 6:00 p.m.

Dinner 7:00 p.m.

For more information, to sponsor tables or to purchase tickets,
please contact the ANCA-WR offices at 818.500.1918

Donations to ANCA-WR are tax deductible.

acked 110,000 capacity stadium on a giant green near Sydney's landmark Harbour Bridge and Opera House.

The Games, sport's greatest showcase, have brought 11,000 athletes from 199 nations to Sydney, which spent seven years and \$1.4 billion preparing for them.

Spurred by the Olympic spirit of reconciliation, Cold War foes North and South Korea marched under the same flag—a white banner with the blue outline of the Korean Peninsula—after half a century of enmity and division.

East Timor, one of the 20th century's

Thursday on H.Res 398, the Armenian Genocide Resolution, the House International Operations and Human Rights Sub-Committee decided to vote on the bill on Wednesday, September 20. If this measure passes, the bill will go to the entire House International Relations Committee.

The sub-committee chaired by New Jersey Republican Christopher Smith heard testimony about the Genocide Resolution from a panel which included Congressional representatives, historians, State Department officials and a former Turkish ambassador to the US.

Among the representatives speaking on behalf of the Genocide resolution was Rep. James Rogan (R-Calif.), who outlined the

resolution would have in the world's efforts to come to term with the crime of genocide.

"In working to recognize the Armenian Genocide, a point needs to be reemphasized. We do not seek this action to point any finger of blame, nor do we seek to legislate history. Our intention is merely to recognize this tragedy occurred, and publicly affirm its effect on humanity. It is time for the US House of Representatives to answer Hitler's question of half a century ago. Who remembers the Armenians? America does. And our nation will never again turn a blind eye to horror and pretend, out of geopolitical convenience, that crimes against humanity did not occur," said Rogan during

(Continued on Page 2)

ram I n Prelacy

licia organized by Professor Richard Yvannissian, holder to the Armenian Educational Foundation Armenian History Chair at UCLA. The series is sponsored by the Armenian Educational Foundation Chair Modern Armenian History at UCLA, and the Cilician Armenia conference has as co-sponsors the Western Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church of America/Edward and Tina Carolan Fund, and the UCLA Division of Social Sciences, International Studies and Overseas Programs, and Center for Modern and Contemporary Studies.

The Catholicos will leave for Fresno on Saturday evening and say Mass at the 100-year-old Holy Trinity Armenian Church on Sunday. He will leave for San Francisco on the following Monday, and attend 1700th anniversary celebrations in that community. More information about the Catholicos' visit to the Western Prelacy will be available in the future.

Episcopate and Prelacy councils urge all community members to take part in this historic pontifical visit.

ANCA-WR

Topalian Named ANCA-WR Freedom Award Recipient

GLENDALE—The Armenian National Committee of America-Western Region will honor long-time ANCA Chairman and community leader Mourad Topalian with the coveted ANCA-WR Freedom Award, at the ANCA-WR Annual Banquet, which will take place on Sunday, Sept. 24, at Holy Martyrs Ferrahian School's Avedissian hall.

Topalian's relentless pursuit of justice for the Armenian nation, and his invigorating and consistent leadership in mobilizing the Armenian-American community to be actively involved in the American political process, have earned him high praise from his peers, and sharp criticism from those seeking to deny the rights of the Armenian people.

From an early age in Cleveland, Ohio, Topalian became active with the local Armenian American community, distinguishing himself as an Armenian Youth Federation member and as an active leader of the Armenian youth in the area. After completing high school, Topalian attended



Mourad Topalian

Kent State University in Kent, Ohio, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in education and was named a Ford Foundation Scholar. He went on to earn a

(Continued on Page 2)

Topalian Named ANCA-WR Freedom Award Recipient

(Continued from Page One)

Master of Arts degree in political science from the same university, before accepting a research grant to further his studies at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon.

Having served in a variety of professional capacities, Topalian, has at all times maintained his active involvement in Armenian-American affairs. The community activist served on the Governing Board of Directors of the Armenian Assembly of America for more than six years, while also serving as the Political Director of the Armenian National Committee of America from 1975-1979.

Alongside his personal commitments, Topalian has continued to serve the Armenian-American community in a number of ways. As a recognized leader of the ANCA, Topalian became the national chairman of the organization in 1991, and

continued in that capacity until 1999. As Chairman of the ANCA, Topalian represented the Armenian American community in the highest levels of the US government, and under his leadership Armenian American political activism and involvement increased drastically.

As a key figure in formulating US policy toward post-independence Armenia, Topalian played an integral role in securing necessary governmental aid and humanitarian assistance. Having cultivated close relationships with senior administration officials, including National Security Council members, Topalian was at all times consulted on any policy issues relating to Armenia, Nagorno-Karabakh and the Caucasus in general.

Under his leadership, the ANCA and the Armenian American community garnered a number of significant political victories,

including, the establishment of the Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act, unprecedented US aid to Armenia, the Bonior-Radanovich Amendment to the 1996 Foreign Aid Bill, financially penalizing Turkey for its denial of the Armenian Genocide, and the extraordinary decision on behalf of the US government to earmark millions of dollars in aid to Nagorno-Karabakh legislative issue championed by ANCA led by Topalian.

At great personal sacrifice, Topalian has continued to lead and inspire thousands of young Armenian Americans, and he has played a unique role in the political maturation process of the Armenian American community.

"Mourad Topalian is an unmatched leader, who has helped elevate the political involvement and impact of the Armenian American community to new heights. He has sacrificed personally so that the Armenian American community may win," said ANCA-WR Executive Director Alex Sardar. "The ANCA-WR Freedom Award was established for individuals who have forged ahead with conviction to advance Hai Tahd, and Mourad Topalian is truly one such individual, who has earned many times over the ANCA-WR Freedom Award," he said.

The ANCA-WR Annual Banquet will take place on Sunday, September 24, at 6 p.m. at Holy Martyrs Ferralian Armenian School's Avedissian Hall in Encino, California. Tables sponsorships at the \$1,000, \$2,500, and

If you have something to say, email the editor
 asbarez@aol.com

Asbarez

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Established 1908

Official Publication of the
 Armenian Revolutionary Federation
 Western USA Central Committee

Salpy Mardirosian Armenian Center
 419 West Colorado Street
 Glendale, California 91204 USA
 English Daily 818 500 0609
 Armenian Daily 818 500 9163
 Advertising 818 500 9555
 E-MAIL:
 asbarez@aol.com
 http://www.asbarez.com

Executive Editor John Kossakian
Assistant Editor Vaiche Proodian
English Editorial Staff Ara Khachatryan, Editor,
 Sarine Ashjian, Karin Simonian, Aram Sirahobian, Editorial
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Annual Subscription Rates

Continental USA \$84 Daily, \$35 Saturday Edition;
 Canada & Mexico \$250 Daily, \$150 Saturday Edition;
 International \$500 Daily (Air Mail), \$250 Saturday Edition (Air
 Mail), \$250 Daily (Surface Mail), \$150 Saturday Edition (surface
 Mail).

**ASBAREZ (ISSN 0004-4229) ARMENIAN
 NEWSPAPER** is published daily except Sunday, Monday and
 the days following federal holidays and Armenian holidays;
 Saturday with the Weekend/English edition by the Asbarez
 Publishing Company, Inc. 419 West Colorado Street, Glendale,
 California 91204, USA.

PERIODICALS paid at Glendale, California and additional
 offices.
POSTMASTER send address changes to Asbarez, 419 West
 Colorado Street, Glendale, California 91204.
ADVERTISING RATES will be provided upon request
UNSOLICITED MANUSCRIPTS AND PHOTOS are
 not returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed stamped