



ASSEMBLY OF TURKISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS

REPORT ON ARMENIAN TERRORISM AND JCAG TERRORIST HAMPIG SASSOUNIAN

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I. Introduction

1. 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 it would be highly inappropriate and harmful to release Hampig “Harry” Sassounian on parole, given: the terrorism he has inflicted on Turkish Americans and the hate crime he committed; his lack of remorse for killing Turkish Consul Mr. Kemal Arikan and lack of denunciation of Armenian terrorism; and, his hero and role model status within the Armenian American community and his prominent influence on Armenian youth. In the context of over 200 acts of terrorism, intimidation and harassment that has been committed against persons of Turkish origin by Armenian terrorist organizations and extremists around the globe, Sassounian must serve his entire life sentence without parole. To grant Sassounian parole would only serve to vindicate and perpetuate these acts of Armenian terrorism, and legitimize violence and acts of hatred against persons who do not subscribe to the Armenian allegation of genocide and against Americans of Turkish origin in general.
2. 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 assembly to question the Armenian view that the events that took place in 1915 eastern Anatolia constitute genocide. Even esteemed professors at honored universities, such as Stanford Shaw of the University of California, Los Angeles, 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 public harm arising from Sassounian’s murder of Mr. Arikan and aggravates the public harm that would arise if he were to be granted parole.

II. Summary and Analysis

3. Between 1973 and the present, Armenian militant groups committed approximately 239 acts of 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 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. The UN Plaza bombing, for example, 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.

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4. 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.

5. 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), of which Sassounian was an active member in California. 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. For a more detailed background of Armenian terrorism, see **Part III** of this report. 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
41	Attempted killings of:
13	civilians
28	Turkish diplomats
524	Woundings of:
500	civilians
20	Turkish diplomats
4	law enforcement officers
105	Hostages taken, consisting of:
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

6. According to the FBI, 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 officer

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

- 121 Woundings of:
 - 117 civilians
 - 3 Turkish diplomats
 - 1 law enforcement officer

- 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

7. Further worth underscoring is the following list of 23 American and Canadian Armenians that have been convicted of terrorist crimes whom Sassounian seems to tacitly approve.

In the United States:

Hampig Sassounian, Los Angeles, California JCAG
Mourad Topalian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Dikran Berberian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Vartan Chirinian, Van Nuys, California, ASALA
Steven John Dadaian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Viken Hovespian, 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

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Krikor Saliba, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Karnig Sarkissian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Harout Sassounian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Vicken Setrag Tcharhutian, Hollywood, California, ASALA
Viken Vacoubian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Gourgen Yanikian, Los Angeles, California

In Canada:

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

8. Sassounian has not condemned Armenian terrorism by the JCAG or ASALA in any forum despite his numerous opportunities in interviews published by various well-known Armenian news outlets—especially those that reach out to Armenian youth—as well as his radio appearances and prison visitations.
9. Finally, the observations in **Part IV** of this report, concerning Sassounian’s offense, betray a state of mind sympathetic to indiscriminate terrorism and anti-Turkism, and, despite Sassounian’s insistence that he had no outside assistance or influence, reveal a coordinated Armenian terrorism exploit that did involve the AYP, ARF and JCAG.

III. History of Armenian Terrorism

10. 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.
11. 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 as the preeminent Armenian organization of the last century, the Dashnak party lead the Armenian nationalist struggle against the late Ottoman Empire (1890-1919) and also formed the short-lived Armenian Republic (1918-20), before the territory

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was assumed without much effort by the former Soviet Union in the Bolshevik Revolution (1917-19), and then by the Republic of Turkey in the National War of Independence (1919-23).

12. 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.
13. 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 to be 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."
14. 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 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. For example, the UN Plaza bombing 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.

15. 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, consisting of:
 - 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

16. 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.

17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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) force Turkey to pay financial reparations to Armenians and Armenia, and (3) force Turkey to cede eastern Turkey to Armenia. This mandate constitutes the “Armenian Cause” or *Hai Tahd*.
20. 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.

21. 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.
22. 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
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 - 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

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

In the United States:

Hampig Sassounian, Los Angeles, California JCAG
Mourad Topalian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
Dikran Berberian, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
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Suzy Mahseredjian, San Francisco, California, ASALA
Monte Melkonian, Dinuba, California, ASALA
Krikor Saliba, Los Angeles, California, JCAG
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Vicken Setrag Tcharkhutian, Hollywood, California, ASALA
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Kevork Marachelian, Ottawa, JCAG
Ohannes Noubarian, Ottawa, JCAG
Rafi Panos Titizian, Ottawa, JCAG

24. 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.”
25. 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?"

26. 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"), 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 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.
27. Sassounian's parole hearing comes at a critical juncture in the Armenian Cause. The year 2015 marks the centennial of events in the eastern Anatolian region of the Ottoman Empire in 1915 that nationalist Armenians consider genocide by Turkey against Armenians. 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.
28. 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. For example, Mourad Topalian, who was the chairman of ANCA, is presumed to be a member of the elite. The Government's indictment of Mourad Topalian in 2000 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 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.

29. Terrorism derived in pursuit of the Armenian Cause also involves many Armenian youth, whether they commit the act at a young age or have this mentality instilled in them at a young age but act years later. The recruitment of youth is done by way of the AYP and ARF, who train young Armenians in preparation for working among the JCAG. In Sassounian's case, several connections were made with respect to his affiliations with the ARF and ARF training, not to mention that shortly after Mr. Arian was shot, the JCAG claimed responsibility for his murder by way of a phone call to the United International Press in Los Angeles. See **Part IV** of this report, which provides further detail.
30. 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 through cooperation between the JCAG, ASALA and the PKK, with support from Syria. In 1999, the PKK was eventually defeated, and its leader Abdullah Ocalan was convicted of multiple murders and sentenced to death. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment after Turkey invalidated the death penalty. 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.

IV. Comments on the Offense

31. The Offense: On January 28, 1982, two Lebanese nationals of Armenian stock and members of the JCAG ambushed and gunned down Turkish Consul General Mr. Kemal Arian, as he was waiting in his vehicle at a traffic light in Westwood, California. Hampig Sassounian, aged 19 at the time, was one of the two nationals, his accomplice being Krikor Saliba, aged 20. The JCAG telephoned the United International Press in Los Angeles shortly after the murder was committed, claiming responsibility.
32. Sassounian was arrested at his home several hours after the killing. Los Angeles police searched Sassounian's automobile, seizing a .357 caliber bullet and a one-way airline ticket from Los Angeles to Beirut. Police also searched Sassounian's home, where they

seized a gun receipt, pistol targets and a manifesto of “The Armenian Youth Federation.” Saliba, who was never accounted for, escaped to Lebanon thereafter.

33. Sassounian and Saliba’s crime was adequately planned ahead of time, having targeted Mr. Arikian weeks before the assassination occurred. In preparation, Sassounian and Saliba scouted the intersection where they knew Mr. Arikian would cross through and where they would ultimately murder the victim. Sassounian and Saliba also engaged in target practice prior to the attack.
34. Sassounian was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment by the Superior Court of California for the County of Los Angeles in 1984. Sassounian had pled not guilty. In 2002, at the possibility of being retried under special circumstance for killing Mr. Arikian because of his nationality, Sassounian ultimately confessed, thus avoiding a retrial and obtaining the opportunity to apply for parole every four years. At his first hearing in 2006, Sassounian was found unsuitable for parole and an unreasonable risk of danger to society and public safety if released from prison.
35. Comment A: Sassounian denies that the killing of Mr. Arikian was conceived and planned with the influence or assistance of any Armenian terrorist organization. However, Sassounian’s claim contradicts the considerable government evidence that maintains otherwise. As supported repeatedly throughout this report and the statement provided by the ATAA, the JCAG and the ARF are closely affiliated with each other, whereby the ARF was involved in the recruitment of Armenian youth for the purposes of JCAG terrorist exploits. These recruits were primarily sought for and trained within the AYF, and this fact has been confirmed by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In fact, the FBI reported that the ARF, also known as the “Dashnak” party, was specifically created in order to prevent losing young Armenian constituents to the other Armenian terrorist organization, ASALA (see **Part III** of this report for more information). **Part V** and **Part VI** of this report makes mention of all of the terrorist incidents that involved Armenian youth recruited from the AYF.
36. The evidence supporting Sassounian’s ties with the ARF and ties between his crime and the AYF is substantial:
 - Sassounian was a member of the AYF when he murdered Mr. Arikian;
 - Sassounian was wearing AYF insignia clothing at the time of the shooting;
 - Sassounian was a member of the AYF when pictures of him and other young men holding machine guns were taken alongside a flag depicting the ARF symbol;

- Sassounian admitted that during his stay at the AYF camp there was a shooting range which he frequented with other AYF members;
 - Sassounian bears a tattoo of the ARF symbol on the left side of his chest, over his heart.
37. Again, it was the JCAG who called the United International Press in Los Angeles, taking credit for the assassination of Mr. Arikian. It should also be emphasized that the AYF has never condemned Sassounian's actions or expressed shame that Sassounian was a member of the AYF for 6 to 7 years. The AYF has never condemned any Armenian terrorist conduct.
38. From these facts it can be concluded that Mr. Arikian's murder was not an isolated event, and occurred as a part of the long string of Armenian terrorist activity that has been present since the 1920s (as described in **Part III** of this report). In this context, Sassounian's crime has had severe adverse implications on the Turkish American community, as would Sassounian obtaining parole.
39. Comment B: There is reason to believe that Mr. Arikian's assassination was planned extensively ahead, rather than the few weeks before his murder. It is well known 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 Turkish Consul's home. Harout Sassounian was captured for this attempt a month after Hampig Sassounian was arrested, and he was convicted. Courtney McClory and Julie Poulson, who helped authorities identify Harout Sassounian, said that he bragged about the firebombing, yet Hampig Sassounian lied that he was completely unaware for two years of his brother's criminal activities. Even more, Hampig Sassounian's 2006 parole hearing transcripts reveal that he is somewhat unconvinced of his brother's guilt with respect to the 1980 attempted bombing.
40. Comment C: During Sassounian's trial, relatives of Sassounian and Saliba testified that Armenian children were raised with a heritage of hatred against Turkish persons. Sassounian admitted to holding this hatred against people of Turkish heritage and the Turkish government, stating that Mr. Arikian was targeted because of the statements Mr. Arikian made rejecting the Armenian allegation of genocide.

**V. Brief Chronology of Armenian Terrorism,
Hate Crimes and Ethnic Harassment
Having A North American Component: 1973 – Present**

41. January 27, 1973 - Santa Barbara, California, United States: Assassination of Los Angeles Turkish Consul General, Mehmet Baydar, and Vice Consul, Bahadir Demir.
42. October 26, 1973 - New York, New York, United States: Attempted bombing of the Turkish Information Office.
43. 1974 - San Francisco, California, United States: Turkish Americans Mr. Husamettin Ovunc, Mrs. Evsen Ovunc, and their two children, along with over two thousand other Turkish Americans, in attendance of the Turkish State Folkloric Ballet at Davies Symphony Hall, in San Francisco, are attacked, threatened and insulted by a large group of Armenian Americans, hitting the Turkish American attendees' vehicles with clubs and fists as they enter and leave the Hall, pointing and yelling at the children of the Turkish American attendees, and causing great distress to and fear for safety of the attendees, particularly the children.
44. February 7, 1975 - Beirut, Lebanon: Attempted bombing of the Turkish Information and Tourism Bureau.
45. February 20, 1975 - Beirut, Lebanon: Bombing of the Turkish Airlines office.
46. October 4, 1977 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the home of a Jewish American UCLA professor of Turkish history, Mr. Stanford Shaw.
47. November 25, 1979 - Madrid, Spain: Bombing of the offices of TWA.
48. December 9, 1979 - Rome, Italy: Bombing of the offices of PAN AM.
49. December 23, 1979 - Rome, Italy: Bombing of the offices of PAN AM.
50. January 20, 1980 - Madrid, Spain: Bombing of the offices of TWA.
51. August 11, 1980 - New York, New York, United States: Paint-bombing of the Turkish UN Building.

52. 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 assassinate the Turkish Ambassador.
53. October 6, 1980 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Fire-bombing of the home of Turkish Consul General, Kemal Arikan.
54. 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.
55. October 12, 1980 - New York, New York, United States: Bombing of the Turkish UN building at the UN Plaza. Allegedly Mourad Topalian directed this bombing.
56. 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.
57. 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.
58. 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.
59. 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.
60. 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, particularly Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California.
61. 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.

62. 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.
63. 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.
64. January 2, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: ASALA threat 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.
65. 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.
66. January 14, 1981 - Paris, France: Attempted assassination of Economic Counselor, Ahmet Erbeyli, in demand for the release of Suzy Mahseredjian’s co-conspirator, Alex Yenikomshian.
67. January 27, 1981 - Milan, Italy: Bombing of the Swissair office, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian.
68. January 27, 1981 - Milan, Italy: Bombing of the Swiss Tourist offices, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian.
69. 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.
70. February 5, 1981 - Paris, France: Bombing of the TWA office, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA member, Suzy Mahseredjian. This attack gains her release.
71. 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 the ASALA.
72. June 1, 1981 - San Francisco, California, United States: Attempted bombing of a San Francisco theatre, site of a Turkish folkdance and music show.

73. June 3, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the Orange County Convention Center in Anaheim, site of a Turkish folkdance and music show. Allegedly, Mourad Topalian directed this bombing.
74. 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.
75. 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.
76. November 5, 1981 - Paris, France: Bombing of the Paris railway station, Gare de Lyon, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian of Dinuba, California.
77. 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.
78. 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.
79. 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.
80. November 14, 1981 - Paris, France: A bomb explodes in a parked automobile near Paris' major tourist attraction, the Eiffel Tower, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California.
81. 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.
82. November 15, 1981 - Paris, France: Orly International 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.

83. 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.
84. 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.
85. 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.
86. November 15, 1981 - Paris, France: Bombing of an American franchise, McDonald's restaurant, in demand for the release of Armenian American, ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California.
87. November 16, 1981 - Paris, France: Bombing at the Paris railway station, “Gare de l'Est”, in demand for the release of Armenian American ASALA leader, Monte Melkonian, of Dinuba, California.
88. 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.
89. November 20, 1981 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the Turkish Consulate building in Beverly Hills. Allegedly, Mourad Topalian directed this bombing.
90. 1981 - San Francisco, California, United States: The Turkish State Folkloric Ballet, which was to be held at the Davies Symphony Hall, is cancelled shortly before the show was to begin, due to the threat of violent Armenian demonstrations occurring, denying over 2,200 Turkish Americans the right to view a cultural event celebrating their heritage. ANCA proudly takes responsibility for the cancellation, as well as the three prior shows, and promises there will be similar Armenian demonstrations at future scheduled performances.
91. January 13, 1982 - Toronto, Canada: Bombing of the Turkish Consulate General building.

92. January 28, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Assassination of the Turkish Consul General, Kemal Arikan.
93. March 22, 1982 - Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States: Attempted assassination of Honorary Turkish Consul, Orhan Gunduz.
94. April 8, 1982 - Ottawa, Canada: Attempted assassination of Turkish Embassy Commercial Attache, Kani Gungor, by five Canadian Armenian ASALA members.
95. May 4, 1982 - Somerville, Massachusetts, United States: Assassination of Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz.
96. May 1982 - Somerville, Massachusetts, United States: A U.S. citizen who was a witness to the assassination of Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz is gunned-down.
97. 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.
98. May 18, 1982 - Tampa, Florida, United States: Attempted assassination of Honorary Turkish Consul, Nash Karahan.
99. May 26, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of the offices of Swiss Banking Corporation.
100. May 30, 1982 - Los Angeles, California, United States: The Los Angeles Police Department apprehends three Armenian American ASALA members while they are planting a timed explosive device in the Air Canada Cargo building at Los Angeles International Airport.
101. August 7, 1982 - Ankara, Turkey: Two Armenian gunmen conduct a massive attack at Ankara Esenboga International Airport, killing ten, wounding 72, and taking 25 people as hostages. A United States citizen is taken hostage and executed.
102. 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, of whom the United States has requested the extradition.
103. August 27, 1982 - Ottawa, Canada: Assassination of Turkish Embassy Military Attache, Colonel Atilla Altikat.

104. 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, Mourad Topalian directed this attempted bombing.
105. October 22, 1982 - Boston, Massachusetts, United States: Attempted bombing of the offices of Philadelphia Honorary Turkish Consul General, Kanat Arbay, by fifth co-conspirator and JCAG-Armenian Youth Federation recruit.
106. January 21, 1983 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of an Armenian bakery.
107. 1984 - Los Angeles, California, United States: An American woman married to a Turk, Ms. Bonnie Joy Kaslan, who is licensed to carry a concealed weapon as a result of the numerous threats and incidents of violence and intimidation by Armenian Americans she has experienced, after attending the trial of the “L.A. Five”, is followed by Armenian American activists, terrorists, and their sympathizers from the court house to her residence. Ms. Kaslan’s premises are breached, requiring the intervention of a Los Angeles SWAT team.
108. March 29, 1984 - Los Angeles, California, United States: ASALA threat to assassinate any Turkish athletes who take part in the Los Angeles Olympics.
109. June 25, 1984 - Los Angeles, California, United States: ASALA threat to attack all governments, organizations and companies that assist the Turkish Olympic team at the Los Angeles Olympics.
110. March 12, 1985 - Pinkerton, Ottawa, Canada: Murder of a police officer and attempted assassination of Turkish diplomats by three ASALA members.
111. March 26, 1985 - Toronto, Canada: ASALA threat to blow up the transit system in Toronto, in demand for the release of three ASALA members in Canadian custody.
112. 1985 - Oakland, California, United States: Ms. Kaslan receives a UPS package at her firm’s office, which upon examination under an X-ray machine is detonated by bomb squads for safety reasons.

113. 1985 - Oakland, California, United States: Two employees from Ms. Kaslan's engineering firm resign after hateful and life-threatening graffiti stating "Kill the [image of the Turkish star and crescent]" is spray-painted on the marble facade of Ms. Kaslan's high-rise office building in downtown Oakland, California.
114. 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.
115. August 22, 1993 - Beirut, Lebanon: ASALA issues a threat to U.S. petroleum firms AMOCO (Standard Oil of Indiana), Penzoil, Unocal, and Dermot to use all means to bar the passage of oil from Azerbaijan to the Turkish Mediterranean port of Ceyhan.
116. June 20, 1998 - Brussels, Belgium: Bomb attack at the Turkish Embassy in Brussels. A group calling itself "Gourken Yanikian Military Unite" (named after the man convicted in Los Angeles for the murder of two Turkish diplomats in 1973) claims responsibility. However, the U.S. Department of State 1997 Terror Report reveals that the group's title is in fact a cover name used by ASALA.
117. October 1998 - Sonoma, California, United States: Turkish American, Mr. Karahan Mete, while giving a speech at the "International Genocide" conference at California State University in Sacramento, is interrupted by Armenians in the audience, shouting out obscenities and threatening Mr. Mete with their fists, forcing Mr. Mete to cut his speech short out of terror, and flee the conference for his safety.
118. April 1999 - San Francisco, California, United States: Ms. Kaslan, while driving to and from a San Francisco Board of Supervisors meeting regarding a city proclamation defining the events of 1915 as a genocide, among other Armenian issues, is stalked, harassed and put in danger by a male driver identified as an Armenian immigrant from Iran.
119. April 2000 - Los Angeles, California, United States: The Ninth Annual Turkish Night, organized by the University of Southern California Turkish Students Association (USCTSA) and for which over 200 USC students attended, is attacked by Armenian American activists using verbal and physical aggression, forcing the early termination of the event.

120. March 2006 - Los Angeles, California, United States: A Turkish event that was to be held at the University of Southern California (USC), which would have included two former diplomats from Turkey to discuss Turkish-Armenian relations, is cancelled after aggressive protests by local Armenians.
121. April 2007 - San Luis Obispo, California, United States: The AYF's San Francisco "Rosdom" Chapter visits Sassounian in prison at the California Men's Colony.
122. October 2008 - San Diego, California, United States: The Republic Day Ball, hosted by the Association of Turkish Americans of Southern California (ATASC) in celebration of the 85th anniversary of the Republic of Turkey, was disrupted by a four-hour long demonstration held by over 50 members of the AYF, who were chanting anti-Turkish slogans, wearing t-shirts depicting a bloody Turkish flag, and shouting "recognize the Armenian Genocide" repeatedly during a moment of silence held in memory of Turkish victims of PKK terrorism.
123. November 2008 - California, United States: The ARF calls on the Armenian American community to vote "no" to California's proposition #9, or the Victims' Rights and Protection Act of 2008, because it would raise the waiting period for parole hearings up to fifteen years, thus directly affecting Sassounian.
124. February 19, 2010 - Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Kevork Marashelian and Ohannes Noubarian, two of the "Ottawa Three" terrorists who were sentenced to life imprisonment, are granted parole and the permission to return to their families and reintegrate into Canadian society.
125. March 19, 2010 - Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Rafi Titizian, one of the "Ottawa Three" terrorists who was sentenced to life imprisonment, is granted conditional release. Titizian is deported to Lebanon on March 30, 2010.

**VI. Detailed Chronology of Armenian Terrorism,
Hate Crimes and Ethnic Harassment Worldwide: 1973 - Present**

126. 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

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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.

127. 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.
128. 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.
129. 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.
130. 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.
131. 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 claim joint responsibility.
132. October 22, 1975 - Vienna, Austria: Three Armenian gunmen assassinate the Turkish Ambassador to Austria, Danis Tunaligil. ASALA claims responsibility.
133. 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.
134. 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.

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135. 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.
136. April 1976 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Bombing of a high school in Beverly Hills where a Turkish dance troupe was scheduled to perform.
137. 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.
138. 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.
139. 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.
140. 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.
141. 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.
142. May 2, 1977 - Beirut, Lebanon: A grenade attack seriously injures Military Attache, Nahit Karakay, and destroys his vehicle. ASALA claims responsibility.
143. May 2, 1977 - Beirut, Lebanon: At approximately the same time of the attack on Karakay, a grenade attack seriously injures Administrative Attache, Ilhan Ozbabacan, and destroys his vehicle. ASALA claims responsibility.

144. 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.
145. 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.
146. June 9, 1977 - Rome, Italy: An Armenian gunman assassinates the Turkish Ambassador to the Holy See, Taha Carim. JCAG claims responsibility.
147. October 4, 1977 - Los Angeles, California, United States: Armenian gunmen undertake a bomb attack at the home of Professor Stanford Shaw, a renowned 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.
148. 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.
149. June 2, 1978 - Madrid, Spain: Three Armenian gunmen open automatic gunfire on the automobile of the Turkish Ambassador to Spain, Zeki Kunalp. The Ambassador’s wife, Necla Kunalp, 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.
150. 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.
151. 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.
152. 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.

153. 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.
154. 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.
155. July 8, 1979 - Paris, France: An explosive device, intended for the Turkish Permanent Representative to the OECD, is defused by the Paris Police Department Bomb Squad. JCAG claims responsibility for the attempted bombing.
156. 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.
157. 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.
158. 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.
159. 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.
160. 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.
161. 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.

162. 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.
163. 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.
164. December 9, 1979 - Rome, Italy: Several bomb explosions in downtown Rome, seriously injure nine people and cause extensive damage to the offices of Pan Am, British Airways and Philippine Airways. The “New Armenian Resistance” claims responsibility.
165. 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.
166. 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.
167. 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.
168. 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.
169. 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.

170. 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.
171. 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.
172. 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.
173. 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.
174. 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.
175. 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.
176. 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.
177. 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.
178. 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.

179. 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”.
180. 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 states that the reason for the attack is “punishment for the role of Zionism”.
181. 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.
182. March 10, 1980 - Rome, Italy: Two bombs explode at the offices of Turkish Airlines and the Turkish Tourism Bureau on the Piazza Della Republica, killing two Italian nationals and seriously injuring fourteen people. The “New Armenian Resistance of the Armenian Secret Army” claims responsibility.
183. 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.
184. 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.
185. 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.

186. 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.
187. 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 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.”
188. 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.
189. 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.
190. 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.
191. 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.
192. 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.

193. 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.
194. 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.
195. 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 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 "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." JACAG claims responsibility. Allegedly, this incident was directed by Mourad Topalian.
196. 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.”
197. 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.
 198. 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.
 199. 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.
 200. 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.
 201. 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.
 202. 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).

203. 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.
204. 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.
205. 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.
206. 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.
207. 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.
208. 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.
209. 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 date.
210. 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.”
211. 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.
212. 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.
213. 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.
214. 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.
 215. January 4, 1981 - Beirut, Lebanon: In a press communique, ASALA announces the intention to postpone all strikes against Swiss interests until January 15, 1981.
 216. 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.
 217. 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.
 218. 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.
 219. 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 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.

220. 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.
221. 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 Iltar 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."
222. 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.
223. 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.
224. 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.”
225. 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, 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.”
 226. 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.”
 227. 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.
 228. 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 authorities, claims responsibility.
 229. 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.
230. 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.
 231. 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.
 232. 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.
 233. 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.
 234. 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.
 235. 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 Jamgotchian by Swiss authorities, claims responsibility.
 236. 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.
237. 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.
238. 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.
239. 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.
240. 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 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.

241. 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.
242. 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”.
243. 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.

244. 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.
245. 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.
246. 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.
247. 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.
248. 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.
249. 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.
250. 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.
 251. 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.
 252. 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.
 253. 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 of false immigration papers, and threatens that the bomb attack at the Eiffel Tower is “The First Warning”.
 254. 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.
 255. November 15, 1981 - Paris, France: Orly Airport receives a call threatening to blow up an 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.
256. 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.
257. 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.
258. 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.
259. 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"), 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.
260. 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.

261. 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.
262. 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 canceled "in the interest of public safety."
263. 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.
264. 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.
265. 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.

266. 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.
267. 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.
268. 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 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. Arikan'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.
269. 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.

270. 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.
271. 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 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.
272. 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.

273. 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.
274. 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.
275. 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.
276. 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.
277. 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.
278. 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.

279. 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 Mourad Topalian. Tcharkhutian received a 12-year sentence out of a maximum sentence of 35 years, and served six years. Tcharkhutian was released on July 1, 1993.
280. 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.
281. 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.
282. 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.
283. 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.
284. 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.
285. 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 -- 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.”
286. 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.
287. 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.
288. 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.
289. 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 anonymous caller to the Associated Press in Beirut, Lebanon, claims that the assassination is the work of ASALA.
290. 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 Hovsepian, 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 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.”
291. 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.

292. 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.
293. 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 devices were made in the Soviet Union.
294. 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.
295. 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.
296. 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.
297. February 28, 1983 - Luxembourg, Luxembourg: A bomb placed in front of the Turkish Embassy is defused. The “New Armenian Resistance” claims responsibility.
298. 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, an causing extensive damage to the building. ASALA claims responsibility.
299. 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. Boghossian 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.

300. 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.”
301. 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.
302. 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.
303. 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.
304. 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.
305. 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.
306. 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 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.

307. 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.
308. 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.
309. 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.
310. 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.

311. 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.
312. 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 Daghljan - 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 Yahniyan - occupy the Embassy residence building, where they take the Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM), 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 Soares for the deaths of the Portuguese law enforcement officers and the five JCAG members.
313. 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.
314. 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.
315. 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.
316. 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.

317. 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.
318. 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.
319. 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.
320. 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.
321. 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.
322. 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.
323. 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.
324. 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.
325. 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.

326. 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, 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 may follow.”
327. 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.
328. 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.
329. March 28, 1984 - Teheran, Iran: Two Armenian gunmen attempt to assassinate Turkish Embassy First Secretary, Hasan Oktem, seriously wounding the diplomat. ASALA claims responsibility.
330. 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.
331. 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.
332. March 28, 1984 - Teheran, Iran: An ASALA gunman, “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.
333. 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.
334. April 8, 1984 - Beirut, Lebanon: ASALA issues a threat that all international airlines that offer flights to Turkey will be considered military targets.
 335. 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.
 336. 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.
 337. 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.
 338. 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.
 339. 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."
 340. 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.
 341. September 1, 1984 - Teheran, Iran: Iranian law enforcement officers foil a plot by ASALA to assassinate the Turkish Ambassador to Iran, Ismet Birsnel.

342. 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.
343. 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 with the initials “A.R.A.” on the corpse.
344. December 1984 - Brussels, Belgium: Belgian law enforcement officers foil a bombing attempt at the residence of Turkish Consul General, Selcuk Incesu.
345. 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.
346. 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.
347. 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.
348. 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.
349. 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.
350. 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 JCAG claims responsibility for the attempted assassination.

351. 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.
352. 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.
353. 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.
354. December 8, 1985 - Paris, France: Bombs explode at two of Paris' most popular shopping malls, Gallerie 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.
355. 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.

356. April 28, 1988 - Athens, Greece: Main leader of ASALA proper, Hagop Hagopian is assassinated by ASALA members Hovesp Artinian of Beirut, Garabed Kazazian of Beirut, Vartan Gozuboyokian of Damascus and Albert Abreus of Teheran.
357. 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.
358. 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.
359. August 22, 1993 - Beirut, Lebanon: ASALA issues a threat to U. S. petroleum firms AMOCO (Standard Oil of Indiana), Penzoil, Unocal, and Dermot, as well as the firms British Petroleum, Norway's Statoil, Turkey's Botas Pipeline, Turk Petroleum, and Azerbaijan's SOCAR company, stating 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."
360. 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."
361. 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 U. S. Department of State 1997 Terror Report states that the group's title is a 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.
362. 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.

363. 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.
364. 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.”
365. January 26, 2000 - Ankara, Turkey: The Turkish Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Sermet Atacanli played down ASALA threats, stating “the past has shown that one cannot achieve anything with terrorism.”
366. June 20, 2001 - Armavir, Armenia: An exhibition entitled “The ARF and the Armenian Cause” opens at the Sardarabad Ethnographic Museum in Armenia, reportedly “the first of a series of exhibitions dedicated to the national **liberation struggle** of the Armenian people” [emphasis added] and “the decades-long efforts of the ARF at the international recognition of the Armenian Genocide” (“ARF Exhibition Opens at Sardarabad Museum”, *Asbarez Armenian News*, June 21, 2001). The exhibit will include pictures, documents and publications depicting “heroes–martyrs,” as well as a coat of arms of the Armenian Republic that was hand-made by Raffi Titizian—one of the Armenian terrorists of the “Ottawa Three”.
367. July 27, 2008 - Paris, France: The ARF commemorates the “Lisbon Five”.
368. February 19, 2010 - Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Kevork Marashelian and Ohannes Noubarian, two of the “Ottawa Three” terrorists who were sentenced to life imprisonment, are granted parole and the permission to return to their families and reintegrate into Canadian society.
369. March 19, 2010 - Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Rafi Titizian, one of the “Ottawa Three” terrorists who was sentenced to life imprisonment, is granted conditional release. Titizian is deported to Lebanon on March 30, 2010.