

# China's New Capitalist Road Newsweek®

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## Terror in Lisbon

Five young members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army climbed out of their rented Ford Escorts in front of the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon last week. They walked through the gates and started firing snub-nosed machine guns at security guards. One guard returned the fire, killing a terrorist. The other four gunmen forced their way into the ambassador's apartment and seized two hostages: Cahide Mihcioglu, wife of the chargé d'affaires, and her teen-age son. Then the terrorists phoned police to warn that any attempt to storm the building would force them to blow everything up.

The gunmen traded fire with 170 riot police. But when a single policeman climbed in a back window of the apartment, the terrorists detonated their bomb, killing themselves, the policeman and Mrs. Mihcioglu; her son managed to jump out a first-floor window. The suicide raid, the third act of terrorism by Armenian extremists against Turks in two weeks, marked a sudden upsurge in a bloody campaign to avenge mass killings of Armenians by Ottoman Empire Turks 68 years ago. Portuguese authorities tightened security around Prime Minister Mário Soares following an ARA death threat; they also moved to re-establish a secret national intelligence apparatus. Portugal disbanded its own secret police following the collapse of the right-wing Salazar regime, but now the Portuguese have decided they need better protection against the scourge of modern terrorism.

Photos by Vasconelos—UPI

*Embassy siege: A bomb explodes, the police attack*



# THE GLOBE TORONTO

## Fatal Lisbon blast followed intervention by policeman

LISBON (Special-NYT) — The unauthorized intervention of a policeman may have led to the bomb explosion responsible for six deaths at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon yesterday.

A statement from Home Affairs Minister Eduardo Pereira after the three-hour siege praised the dead policeman, describing his role as "valiant."

But his entry by a back window into a room where four Armenian terrorists were holding the wife and son of Turkish charge d'affaires Mustafa Mihcioglu may have caused the Armenians to carry out a telephoned threat that they would detonate a bomb if there was any police interference.

A man phoned the Lisbon office of a news agency claiming the Armenian Revolutionary Army was responsible for the embassy attack. A message found at his direction said the raiders' deaths were not suicide, but "a sacrifice to freedom."

Witnesses said five men driving two rented cars stormed the embassy building in the suburb of Restelo at about 11 a.m. A police guard fired at them, killing one of the raiders. The group then forced its way into the adjoining residence, taking Cahide Mihcioglu and her 17-year-old son hostage and shooting a policeman in the leg.

About midday, a bomb explosion ripped through the concrete three-

story building and set it ablaze. The blast was followed by several lesser explosions. At about 1:45, black-hooded commandos positioned themselves around the embassy complex, where the body of the terrorist killed at the entrance lay sprawled on the sidewalk. They threw stun grenades into the building before entering, and rounds of gunfire were then heard.

After the police withdrew it was learned there were six bodies on the upper floor, one of them that of policeman Manuel Pacheco. He had heard a general alert on his radio and gone to the embassy, where he formerly worked as a guard.

At about the same time, the  
ARMENIANS — Page 2

# THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

## Terrorists kill selves with bomb

LISBON (AP) — A band of Armenian terrorists shot their way into the Turkish ambassador's residence in the Portuguese capital Wednesday, then blew up themselves and a top Turkish diplomat's wife in a fiery "sacrifice to the altar of freedom."

The government said four of the Armenians blew themselves up. It reported the explosion also killed the wife of Turkish chargé d'affaires Mustafa Mihciglu and a Portuguese policeman, seriously wounded the woman's 17-year-old son and slightly wounded her husband.

The fifth terrorist was killed by security guards at the start of the attack in a suburb of the Portuguese capital, and a Portuguese policeman was seriously wounded in the initial shootout.

Anti-terrorist police commandos stormed the building two hours after the attack began at 11:05 a.m. but met no resistance.

A group called the Armenian Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility for the attack.

"We have decided to blow up this building and remain under the collapse; this is not suicide . . . but rather our sacrifice to the altar of freedom," the group said in a message as the assault was under way.

The group said the attack was carried out because "Turkey and its allies refused to acknowledge the genocide of Armenians." Militant Armenian groups have staged bloody attacks in the last few years, including two in Ottawa.

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# MONTRIAL GAZZETE



AP Wirephoto

Photographs of the Armenian terrorists who died trying to seize the Turkish Embassy in

Lisbon Wednesday were provided by the Armenian Revolutionary Army. From left to right:

Setrag Adjemain, Vatche Daghlian, Simon Yahneyan, Sarkis Aprahamian and Ara Kerdlian.

## Armenian terrorists threaten rocket attack on France's Tehran embassy by Saturday

Gazette News Services

PARIS — Armenian terrorists, whose attacks in Europe have left 15 people dead in the past two weeks, yesterday threatened a rocket attack against the French Embassy in Tehran by Saturday unless France releases 21 Armenians.

The threat came a day after the seizure of the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon in which five Armenian terrorists died. Turkish charge d'affaires Yurteev Michcioglu lost his wife and her son.

In a phone call yesterday to the Tehran office of *Agence France-Presse (AFP)*, the French national news agency, the so-called "Orly" Armenian terrorist group warned it will launch a rocket attack against the French Embassy in the city within 48 hours.

The group, part of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), demanded the release of 21 fellow-Armenians held by French police after the July 15 bombing at Orly airport in Paris in which seven people died and 55 others were injured.

ASALA and the Armenian Revolutionary Army, which claimed responsibility for the Lisbon attack, have similar demands.

Both want Turkey to admit responsibility for the deaths of 1.5 million Armenians from the late 19th century into the First World War, an allegation Turkey denies. They also want an independent state.

In Lisbon, police mounted a countrywide hunt for accomplices of the Armenian guerrillas who died in Wednesday's assault on the Turkish Embassy.

Anti-terrorist police also closely guarded the U.S., French and British embassies for fear that the guerrillas may launch yet another attack.

In London, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said his country is co-operating with international police in tracking the terrorists down. "We know one of their centres is Beirut but another centre is certainly France," he said.



UPI

UPI, Reuter

Envoy Michcioglu yesterday: His wife was killed.

# Armenian terrorists die in raid

LISBON (UPI-AP) — Armenian terrorists seized the Turkish Embassy yesterday but blew up themselves and a top Turkish diplomat's wife when Portuguese commandos stormed the burning building to free hostages inside.

Seven people died and four others were wounded. The number of hostages is not known.

A group calling itself the Armenian Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility for the attack in which all five terrorists, the wife of Turkish Charge d'Affaires Mustafa Mihciglu and a Portuguese policeman died, the Interior Ministry said.

"We have decided to blow up this building . . . this is not suicide . . . but rather our sacrifice to the altar of freedom," the group said in a message delivered to news agencies in Lisbon as the assault was under way.

"Let world public opinion call us adventurers, criminals or terrorists. We do not care," the message said.

"The armed struggle is the only means of securing the self-determination of our people."

Mihciglu, his 17-year-old son, the son of another Turkish diplomat and a guard were slightly wounded.

The injured guard, Abalio Ferreira Pereira, 23, was reported in satisfactory condition with leg, thigh

(See ARMENIAN, Page A-2)

# MONDAY MORNING

## Lebanon

From Bourj Hammoud to Lisbon

# Terrorists or freedom fighters?

By Mona Ziade,  
Associated Press writer

Bitter anti-Turkish slogans are scrawled on the walls of Bourj Hammoud, the seaside neighborhood where five young men grew up listening to stories about the massacre of Armenians

more than six decades ago.

The five were killed trying to seize the Turkish embassy residence in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27. Four flew themselves up with a bomb after police moved in and the fifth was shot by a guard.

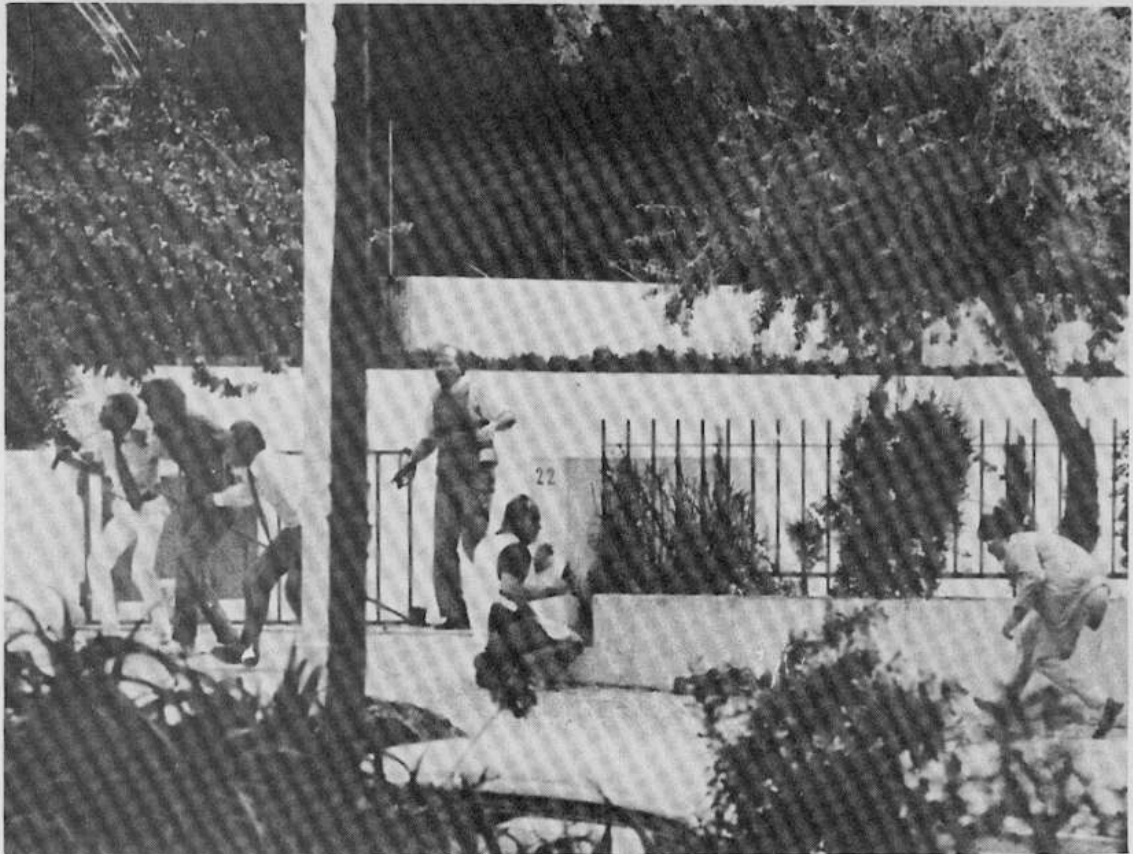
Most of the 175,000

Armenians in Lebanon live in the crowded Bourj Hammoud district where four- and five-story buildings are wedged tightly together with clothing, jewelry and shoe shops. Armenian is the language of the streets.

On the walls, written in

red or black paint, in both English and Armenian, are the slogans: "Turks: give back Armenia," "Turks, you will account for your murders" and "We will never forget the blood of our martyrs' fatherland."

In what is known here as "Armenian Land," the five



# Armenians seek to settle score for massacre

'The world will hear from us again, and often'

By Carolyn Lesh,  
Associated Press writer

In the last days of the Ottoman Empire at the turn of the 20th century the Armenian people of Turkey suffered systematic oppression that culminated in a massacre in 1915.

The government that ruled during the slaughter has fallen.

The men who carried it out are long dead.

But bands of Armenian terrorists are dedicated to making the world remember what happened in Turkey seven decades ago.

Since 1973, nearly two dozen Turkish diplomats have been assassinated in 16 countries by Armenian terrorists seeking vengeance in the name of the six million Armenians now scattered throughout the world.

In the past three weeks alone, 15 people have been killed and about 60 others injured in attacks by Armenian extremists in Belgium, France and Portugal.

Armenia, the ancient kingdom of Asia Minor, includes northeast Turkey, the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic and parts of Iran's Azerbaijan region. It has

been ruled by foreign powers for most of its history.

## TWO SIDES

On one side of the current problem are Armenian extremists making demands ranging from an independent Armenia to a recognition of the massacre from the current Turkish government.

On the other side is the Turkish government, which disputes the Armenian story of the massacre and has repeatedly pledged that not an inch of Turkish territory can be given away.

Caught in the middle is France, with whom the terrorists once thought they had a special relationship and against whom they are now directing a special campaign of terrorism.

The roots of terror are old.

In the last decade of the 19th century, several massacres were carried out against Armenians — an ethnic minority which had been demanding reforms in the way it was treated.

Then, in the summer of 1915, a crumbling Ottoman Empire desperate to preserve its rule regarded Armenians as a dangerous foreign

element with friends and cousins among the Russian enemy. The Ottomans accused the Armenians living in eastern Turkey of helping the invading Russians during World War I and ordered the whole Armenian population deported to Syria.

In the blood-bath that followed, Armenians were rounded up, their homes destroyed and their property seized. Hundreds of thousands died from beatings, starvation and exposure during the trek.

Armenian nationalists have accused the Turks of slaughtering 1.5 million of their ancestors between 1915 and 1916.

Turkish officials have disputed that number, saying there were only 1.4 million Armenians living in Turkey at the turn of the century. They claim that 300,000 Armenians were killed in the turmoil of deportations and local reprisals.

Historians estimate 600,000 dead.

The current Ankara government has also contended it cannot be held responsible for acts committed by another regime. In

addition, it has noted that Britain took leaders of the last Ottoman government to Malta after World War I, tried them for war crimes, and ruled there was no evidence to support claims of a systematic massacre.

## RECOGNITION

Since then, Armenian nationalists have sought official international recognition of the massacre and establishment of a homeland in eastern Turkey. About 50,000 Armenians still live in Turkey and most of them are in Istanbul rather than the east.

Two main terrorist groups have emerged to claim responsibility for the more than 100 attacks against Turks and Turkish institutions that have occurred since the mid-1970s in an effort to win international recognition of an Armenian genocide.

One is the Marxist-leaning Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which is believed to have close links to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Soviet Union.

The other is the pro-West Justice Commandos

