

entire nation is written in tiny letters in the margin as an unavoidable event in the global tragedy of World War I" (228). Karapents treats Armenian activism in the context of the universal struggle for human rights, against inhumane exploitation and injustice committed against disenfranchised people and nations in the world.

The period between the 1970s and the early 1980s was marked by a revival of the Armenian armed struggle or liberation movement, as it was alternatively called. Groups of young Armenians targeted Turkish establishments, embassies, and diplomats, and by bombing buildings and gunning down diplomats, tried to draw attention to the Armenian Cause and Turkish denial of the Great Crime. Of course, those actions provoked reactions around the world. Some news media labeled the actions as terrorism, others explained them as the response of Armenian freedom fighters who were frustrated by the perceived ineffectiveness of peaceful struggle in the international political arena. There were strong reactions among Armenians as well. Many condoned the actions and praised the new martyrs to the Armenian Cause. Others condemned them as terrorist acts and considered them contrary to the image Armenians had been able to create as peaceful, law-abiding citizens everywhere in the Diaspora. Interestingly, Janine Altounian relates that it was after the hostage-taking at the Turkish consulate in Paris in 1981, when there was an uptick in media interest in Armenian history, that the idea of publishing the French translation of her father's memoir occurred to her. "I felt that my father would approve that act.... I felt I had the right to take this relic out of its protective clandestinity and transgress the taboo