



ISMET ISMAIL oglu GAIBOV

08.10.1942 — 20.11.1991

The lines of this book are paid with blood. Its author Prosecutor - General of the Azerbaijan Republic Ismet Ismail oglu Gaibov fell prey to Armenian terrorists on November 20, 1991.

Long ago, together with other prominent representatives of the Azerbaijan intelligentsia, he was put on the "black list" of those sentenced to death. He was hunted for. They didn't forgive him the fact that under his authority the horrible details of banishing the Azerbaijanis from Khankendy and Azerbaijan villages of the mountaineous part of Karabakh and many of their crimes began to reveal. Murderers, who got used to not being punished, were afraid of him.

Together with I. Gaibov 22 men, who flew in the helicopter over Karabakh, died - Azerbaijanis, Russians, Kazakhs... They flew on a peacemaking mission - and paid with their own lives for it..

Terrorism is unaware of such notions as honour and nobility. In two months after this tragedy the terrorists shot down another peaceful Azerbaijan helicopter. Merited pupils of Dr. Gebbels informed the world that there was the weapons aboard the helicopter.

There were more than 30 innocent victims - among them women and children. And the list of the killed, wounded, beastly disfigured Azerbaijanians much enlarged since this book was published.

It is painful and difficult to write about it. But it is necessary. Since there is no place for terrorism in the civilised society because it is equal to suicide for the people whose representatives carry it out.

Bitter lines of Ismet Gaibov's book are filled with care about peace and tranquility for all our children despite their nationality.

ISMET GAIBOV
AZAD SHARIFOV

ARMENIAN TERRORISM



ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ
ՄԱՍԻՆ ԵՐԱՆԵՐԻ
ՄԱՍԻՆ



A Armenian Terrorism – Baku , Publishing House 'Azerbaijan' 1992, 48 pgs, photoalbum.

A 480400000 - 024
M670(07) - 92

Reports on explosions, arsons, murders, hostages in Nagorny Karabakh and bordering on Armenia azeri regions have, unfortunately, become usual in our everyday life. The terror unleashed here serves to purpose of aggressive-minded circles of the neighboring republic and is directed to forceful annexation of Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region of Azerbaijan to Armenia. And the non-declared war which the Armenian militants have been waging on the territory of our republic for four years is its direct consequence. Armed to the teeth and sponsored chiefly by foreign Armenian diaspora these militants undergo special training before they are sent to Azerbaijan. After that they sow death and sorrow. These thugs and their ideological inspirers rob, kill and burn under the safe cloak of propaganda. 300 newspapers and magazines published throughout the world, as well as soviet mass media, disposed to biased coverage of the Nagorny Karabakh events, are at their service.

And it is not of course by mere chance that after each bloody conflict provoked here by Armenian terrorists all this journalist stuff raises the roof in the press screaming on the human

rights violations in Azerbaijan. Meanwhile, all necessary steps are being undertaken to fear the people of Nagorny Karabakh and bordering on Armenia regions out of their homeland.

Just take a proper look at these pictures that can serve as a good example of the crimes committed by the bandits on azeri land. One can't look at these voiceless illustrations of Armenian terrorists' atrocities without a pain in his heart...

Look at these photos and you will feel the pain and grief of the people who lost their relatives and sorrow of the children who lost their Moms and Dads (parents)...

One must lose his human nature to lock a whole family in a shed and set it to fire, 80-year-old man and 2-month-old baby included. This happened in Baganis Ayrum village of Kazakh region of Azerbaijan. What was the essence of the so-called 'human rights protection mission' of the criminals who killed at night 6 residents of Garadagly village of Martuny region of Azerbaijan, out of whom 3 were later burnt.

The tragedy that is now underway in Azerbaijan has its bloody history. Terrorist Armenian groupings started to appear in early 70-s in the Middle

East. A little bit later during the Civil War in Lebanon, Armenian revolutionary organization had been formed on their basis that had won its spurs by assassinations of Turkish diplomats in various countries of the world. You can get acquainted with incomplete list of their crimes in this book. We'd like only to mention the fact that the Armenian terrorism had long ago exceeded the limits of simple terrorist acts. Its 'godfathers' put forward today their territorial claims to the neighbors daydreaming of the so-called 'Great Armenia'. According to Anri Papazyan, one of the leaders of Armenian nationalist movement, 'Armenian people has historical lands situated on borders of the Caucasus and today we have clear-cut territorial claims'... He said these words on July 15, 1987 in 'Gamk' newspaper that is 'Dashnaktsutyn's' body.

Now we think you'll get better idea of what's going on in Azerbaijan these 4 years. We would like only to emphasize that the realization of this crazy idea of 'The Great Armenia' was accompanied with real efforts to set up a multinational Armenian state at the expense of the rights and territory of azeri people. All this has already led to overall deportation of azeris from Armenia, their ouster from Stepanakert which is the regional center of Azerbaijan Republic.

In order to reach its annexationist goals Armenia set up illegal military formations, including the so-called Armenian National Army, disarmed regional departments of the Interior, assaulted military units in order to seize the weapons, and carried out vigorous saboteurs and terrorists training projects in special camps. These people afterwards carry

and bandit attacks and subject to fire peaceful azeri villages out towns. According to operations reports on July 1991 230 people were killed including 24 servicemen and 33 militiamen.

Special attention was attached to Armenian expansionist plans to Chaykend village of Khanlar region, situated 20 km from the old Gandja. Increase of tension here grew together with that in Nagorny Karabakh where emissars from Armenia including notorious deputies Z. Balayan and J. Muradyan frequented since late 1986.

They spread discord and national hatred among the local people calling them for secession of Armenian populated villages from Azerbaijan.

The Armenians there were told that in the near future all the Armenian populated villages of Khanlar region would join Shaumyan (now Gheranboy) region of Azerbaijan in order to join later Nagorny Karabakh so that eventually together with this region they could be incorporated into Armenia. Money was collected to purchase the weapons for the militants who beginning since Sept. 5, 1989 have been airlifted from Armenia by helicopters with no wing marks.

Meanwhile with every passing day the actions of the militants became more and more impudent. They not only launched sallies to the neighboring azeri villages (residential areas) but also managed to turn Chaykend and nearby Armenian Martunashen village into the strong point of the band formations.

During the passport check procedures warfare stores, landings for helicopters were discovered, that were used for transportation of terrorist groups and arms

batches from Armenia. Terrorists voiced their presence in Khanlar region on August 10, 1990 by attacking intertown bus killing 17 and wounding 15 passengers.

Among the victims of Armenian terrorists there were the Armenians themselves those who showed common sense.

On November 30 last year Azeri representatives of Khanlar region who expressed their willingness to negotiate with neighboring Armenians from Martunashen village were subjected to the militants' fire; 4 people were killed and two wounded. Two more people were taken hostage out of whom one man died of tortures. Later the bandits blocked the roads between azeri villages of the region, were setting up military outposts on the road from Khanlar to Kelbadjar, blew up the water pipeline supplying Gandja city with drinking water. Their impudent and unpunished actions threatened the vital activity of the whole western zone of Azerbaijan with more than a million population.

Under such conditions the republican law enforcement authorities with the assistance of the USSR Interior troops launched on April 30, 1991 the passport-check procedures in Chaykend and Martunashen villages thus fulfilling 'The USSR President's Decree on disarmament of illegal militarized formations'.

At first when the military servicemen and militiamen approached these villages they were met with accurate large-calibre machine-gun, grenade launcher and submachine-gun fire. Terrorists in Chaykend resorted to their favourite method: they put forward their women and children in front of the armoured personnel

carriers, took hostage 13 militarymen and one local guide. Realizing that they will be disarmed the bandits resorted to a 'scorched-earth policy' trying to burn Martunashen village. Having aggravated the life of people in Armenian villages they forced them out of their homeland. Boasting of their piousness they eventually resorted to sacrilege by turning the churches to the weapons stores. One of such stores was recently revealed in Kylychbak village of Askeran region of Nagorno-Karabakh where 6 mortars, 16 home-made hand mines, about 140 grenades, communication devices were concealed. Of course, all this was not stored for religious services.

It's worth mentioning that long time before these events the Supreme Soviet and the President of Azerbaijan had several times warned the leadership of the country that armed Armenian military formations were sent to azeri territory and at the same time there were no azeri military formations of the like. Various fact finding missions of the central law enforcement bodies witnessed this fact and called on the Armenian leadership for disbandment of the military formations, demanded to put an end to the military interference into internal affairs of the sovereign republic. However, this advice was not given proper attention from the neighboring side and the union government didn't always take firm stand in the issue of territorial integrity of Azerbaijan. As it is well-known, lack of necessary steps on disarmament of bandit groupings has brought to escalation of aggression of Armenian extremists, who have been waging a real war against the azeri people. In April

and May of this year they subjected Shusha, Kazakh, Sadarak, Kubatly, Lachin regions of Azerbaijan to artillery and missile fire killing innocent people: men, women and children.

It was the terrorists' fault that 11 were regions of Azerbaijan and Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic were involved in the military actions. Apparently, the hangmen think that the more people die as a result of 'The Great Armenia' project the closer they are to their goal and then it is clear why their ideologists advocate frantic racism by bringing up whole generations in the spirit of hatred toward Azerbaijanis. It

is characteristic that new leaders in Armenia appeared on the wave of this 'national-patriotic' movement with territorial claims to Azerbaijan but we won't believe that the common sense will win. Undoubtedly, those who still believes in false propaganda tomorrow will learn the truth about all the crimes committed by Armenian nationalist militants and will understand the danger of the "plague of nowadays" called the Armenian terrorism.

That is why we decided to enclose here the chronology of the terrorist acts committed by Armenians from 1973 to 1985.

TRACES OF BLOODY CRIMES

January 27, 1973

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Santa Barbara, California): A 78-year old Armenian Immigrant, Gourgen Yanikian, assassinated Mehmet Baydar (the Turkish Consul-General in Los Angeles), and Bahadır Demir (the Turkish Consul in Los Angeles), at the Biltmore Hotel in Santa Barbara. These assassinations were the first link in the ongoing chain of Armenian terrorism, i. e., Yanikian became the 'founding father' of the current round of Armenian terrorism;

April 4, 1973

FRANCE (Paris): Two bombs exploded outside the offices of the Turkish Consulate and the Turkish Airlines Offices respectively. Though no one was injured, damage was extensive. While no group claimed responsibility, law enforcement authorities are convinced an Armenian group was the perpetrator;

October 26, 1973

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (New York City, New York): The Turkish Information Office received a package containing a bomb and a letter addressed to the Consul General, from a group identifying itself as the 'Yanikian Commandos' (i. e., named after the perpetrator of the January 27, 1973 assassinations in Santa Barbara, California). The bomb was defused by the police;

January 20, 1975

LEBANON (Beirut): In the course of a 1978 press conference, a spokesman for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (hereafter: ASALA) claimed that his group's initial operation had been the January 20, 1975, bombing of the Beirut offices of the World Council of Churches;

The map of "Great Armenia" from sea to sea found in the school of the Galaderesy village of Shusha region. And, probably, that is the beginning of "great national idea".



At the grave of the Ismailov family killed on May 3, 1991 during the militants' artillery fire of Kazakh from the territory of Armenia.



February 7, 1975

LEBANON (Beirut): The offices of the Turkish Information and Tourism Bureau were the target of a bomb attack. A Lebanese policeman was injured while attempting to defuse the bomb. The attack was claimed by ASALA's 'Prisoner Gourgen Yanikian Group';

February 20, 1975

LEBANON (Beirut): A one-kilogram bomb exploded in front of the offices of the Turkish Airlines Offices in Beirut, causing extensive damage. Credit for the attack was claimed by ASALA's 'Prisoner Gourgen Yanikian Group';

October 22, 1975

AUSTRIA (Vienna): Three armed gunmen stormed the Turkish Embassy in Vienna and assassinated the Turkish envoy, Ambassador Danish Tunaligil. The three gunmen, who escaped, were armed with automatic weapons manufactured in Israel, Great Britain and Hungary. A group calling itself 'The Armenian Liberation Army' claimed credit for the operation;

October 24, 1975

FRANCE (Paris): The Turkish Ambassador to France, Ismail Erez, was assassinated in his automobile in the vicinity of the Embassy. Also killed in the attack was Talip Yener, the Ambassador's driver. Responsibility was initially claimed by a group identifying itself as the "Commandos of the Avengers of the Armenian Genocide"; Subsequently, a telephone call to the offices of Agence France Presse in Beirut, Lebanon, claimed the assassinations were the work of the 'Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia' (ASALA);

October 28, 1975

LEBANON (Beirut): A rocket attack, resulting in extensive damage, was carried out against the Turkish Embassy in Beirut. The attack was claimed by ASALA;

February 16, 1975

LEBANON (Beirut): Oktar Cirit, the First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Beirut was assassinated by a lone terrorist while sitting in a salon on Hamra Street. The gunman escaped. ASALA claimed credit for the attack;

May 17, 1976

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (Frankfurt, Essen and Cologne): Turkish consulates in three German cities were the subject of bomb attacks resulting in extensive damages. While no specific group claimed credit, anonymous telephone calls identified the perpetrators as Armenians;

May 28, 1976

SWITZERLAND (Zurich): The Swiss branch of the Turkish 'Granti' Bank and the offices of the Turkish Labor Attache were destroyed by two bomb attacks. A third bomb, planted at the offices of the Turkish Tourism Bureau was defused before detonating. While no specific group claimed responsibility, law enforcement authorities believe the attacks were carried out by an Armenian terrorist organization calling itself the 'Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide' (hereafter: JCAG);



Here has been my house. A five-year-old Elchin Allahverdov was left without a roof over his head after the attack of Armenian militants on the settlement of refugees from Armenia. Goytapa, Shusha region, NKAO; November, 1990.

Kazakh, the village of Ashaghi Askipara. The result of militants artillery.





War on the roads. The bridge across the road Shusha-Agdam.



TV and Radio Center of Stepanakert after explosion.



A school in the village of Galaderesi of Shusha region was burnt by militants in May, 1991.

March 2, 1977
LEBANON (Beirut): Powerful explosives destroyed the automobiles belonging to the Turkish Embassy's Military (Nahit Karakay) and Administrative (Ilhan Ozbabacan) attaches. ASALA claimed credit for the bombings:

May 14, 1977
FRANCE (Paris): A bomb exploded in the offices of the Turkish Tourism Bureau in Paris, slightly injuring the caretaker. Two separate Armenian groups claimed responsibility for the attack: A) the 'New Armenian Resistance Group'; and, B) the 'Youth Action Group':

May 29, 1977
TURKEY (Istanbul): A powerful bomb ripped through Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, killing five persons and injuring forty-two (one of whom was a U. S. citizen). On the same day, a similar bomb exploded in Istanbul's Sirkeci Train Station, killing one and injuring ten. The terminal building was heavily damaged. The Agence France Presse offices in Athens, Greece received an anonymous telephone call from a group calling itself the '28 May Armenian Organization' claiming credit for the bombings:

June 6, 1977

SWITZERLAND (Zurich): A powerful bomb destroyed a store belonging to a Turkish citizen named Huseyin Bulbul. While no group claimed responsibility, it is assumed to have been the work of Armenian terrorists.

June 9, 1977

ITALY (Vatican City): Taha Carim, Turkey's Ambassador to the Holy See, was assassinated in front of his residence by two terrorists. In telephone calls to the 'AP' offices in Beirut, the JCAG claimed credit for the attack;

October 4, 1977

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): A bomb exploded in front of the home of Professor Standord Shaw, an American Jewish professor of Turkish history at U. C. L. A. While no one was injured, the bomb caused extensive damage. 'UPI' received an anonymous call claiming that the bombing was the responsibility of the 'Armenian Group of 28';



Surprise artillery attacks on the border-line villages of Nakhichevan from the territory of Armenia have become prozaic in Azerbaijan. At the top of the page: a 70-year-old S. Kyazimova from the village of Sadarak with her granddaughter Sevinj by their destroyed house, April, 1990. At the bottom of the page: the Rzayev family from Sadarak managed to save themselves hiding in the neighbours' cellar.





Her house has been destroyed by Armenian militants. Nigyar Mustafayeva lives in the village of Umudlu of Mardakert region of NKAO. May, 1991.

It is an armoured carrier burnt by Armenian militants during the operation of deblocking of the road Shusha-Lachin



January 2, 1991
BELGIUM (Brussels): An office building housing Turkish bank services was shattered by a bomb attack. An Armenian terrorist group calling itself 'The New Armenian Resistance' claimed credit for the attack.

June 2, 1991
SPAIN (Madrid): Three terrorists attacked the automobile of the Turkish Ambassador (Zeynep Kunalalp) with automatic weapons as it left the Embassy grounds. The Ambassador's wife, Nezihe Kunalalp, and retired Turkish Ambassador Besir Balcioglu were killed in the attack. A Spanish chauffeur, Antonio Torres, was wounded and died while undergoing surgery in the hospital. On June 3rd, an anonymous caller claimed that ASALA was responsible for the attack. Later, the JCAG group also claimed credit.

December 6, 1991
SWITZERLAND (Geneva): A bomb exploded in front of the Turkish Consulate, causing extensive damage. The 'New Armenian Resistance Group' claimed responsibility.

December 17, 1991
SWITZERLAND (Geneva): A bomb exploded at the Turkish Airlines Offices in Geneva causing extensive damage. Credit for the attack was claimed by ASALA.

TERROR AND VIOLENCE ON THE ROADS

July 8, 1979

FRANCE (Paris): Four separate bomb attacks were carried out against Turkish offices in the French capital: 1) a bomb was detonated at the Turkish Airlines Offices; 2) a second, at the offices of the Labor Attache; 3) a third, at the Turkish Tourist Bureau; and 4) a fourth explosive, planted at the office of the Turkish Permanent Representative of the O. E. C. D., was defused by police prior to exploding. In an anonymous call to the Agence France Presse, the attacks were claimed by the JCAG terrorist organization:

August 22, 1979

SWITZERLAND (Geneva): A bomb was thrown at a car driven by Niyazi Adali, the Turkish Consul in Geneva. While he was not injured, two other cars were damaged and two Swiss pedestrians were slightly injured. ASALA claimed credit for the attack:

August 31, 1979

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (Frankfurt): The Turkish Airlines Offices in Frankfurt were destroyed by a bomb blast. A passenger in a passing streetcar was injured. ASALA claimed responsibility for the attack:

October 4, 1979

DENMARK (Copenhagen): Two Danish citizens were injured when a bomb (left in a basket) near the Turkish Airlines Offices exploded causing heavy damage. ASALA claimed credit for the attack:

The explosive device planted in the passenger bus enroute from Tbilisi to Agdam" worked. Women and children were among victims.





On September 16, 1989 in six hours after the passenger bus enrouted from Tbilisi to Baku" had started from Yevlakh station, an explosion was set off.

A lorry shot by Armenian militants on the road to Lachin.



October 12, 1979
NETHERLANDS (The Hague): Ahmet Benler, the 27-year-old son of the Turkish Ambassador (Ozdemir Benler), was assassinated in his car as he pulled away from a traffic light at an intersection in the capital. Ten witnesses watched, as the doctoral student at Delft Technical University was killed. The gunman escaped. Both the JCAG and ASALA terrorist organizations claimed the attack;

October 30, 1979
ITALY (Milan): The offices of the Turkish Airlines were heavily damaged in a bomb attack. Credit for the explosion was claimed by ASALA;

November 8, 1979
ITALY (Rome): The offices of the Turkish Embassy's Tourism Attache were heavily damaged by a bomb explosion. ASALA claimed credit for the attack;

November 18, 1979
FRANCE (Paris): Bomb explosions damaged three airline offices in central Paris: 1) The Turkish Airlines Offices; 2) KLM, the Dutch Airlines Offices; and 3) Lufthansa, the German Airlines Offices. Two French policemen were hurt in the explosions. ASALA claimed responsibility for all three incidents.

November 25, 1979
SPAIN (Madrid): Bombs exploded in front of the Madrid offices of Trans World Airlines and British Airways. ASALA, who claimed responsibility for these attacks, stated that they were intended as warnings for Pope John Paul to cancel his planned visit to Turkey;

December 9, 1979

ITALY (Rome): Two bombs exploded in downtown Rome, damaging the offices of Pan American Airlines, World Airways, British Airlines, and the Philippine Airways. Nine individuals were injured in the explosions. A group identifying itself as the 'New Armenian Resistance Movement' claimed credit;

December 17, 1979

UNITED KINGDOM (London): Extensive damage was caused when a bomb exploded in front of the Turkish Airlines' London offices. A group calling itself the 'Front for the Liberation of Armenia' claimed responsibility.

December 22, 1979

FRANCE (Paris): Yilmaz Colpan, the Tourism Attache at the Turkish Embassy, was assassinated by a lone gunman while walking on the crowded Champs Elysees. Several groups, including ASALA, the JCAG, and the 'Commandos of Armenian Militants Against Genocide' claimed responsibility for the assassination;

December 22, 1979

NETHERLANDS (Amsterdam): Heavy damage resulted from a bomb explosion in front of the Turkish Airlines Offices. ASALA claimed credit for the attack;

December 23, 1979

ITALY (Rome): A bomb exploded in front of a World Council of Churches refugee center (the Dina Boarding House) in Rome. This center was being utilized as a transit point for Armenian refugees leaving Lebanon. ASALA claimed credit for the attack and warned the Italian authorities to halt 'The Armenian Diaspora';



A 3-year-old Azer Mussayev was a passenger of the bus enroute from Tbilisi to Baku which was blown up on September 16, 1989.

As a result of the explosion in the bus enroute from Tbilisi to Agdam an 11-year-old Teymur Ibrahimov from Vartashen region of Azerbaijan was wounded and burnt (August, 1990).





A
Children are victims of terror. They were going by bus from Tbilisi to Agdam. The bus was blown up (August, 1990).



December 23, 1979
ITALY (Rome): Three bomb explosions occurred in front of the Rome offices of Air France and Trans World Airlines, injuring a dozen passersby. ASALA claimed responsibility, stating that the bomb had been placed 'in reprisal against the repressive measures of French authorities against Armenians in France';

January 10, 1980
IRAN (Tehran): A bomb exploded in front of the Turkish Airlines Offices causing extensive damage. ASALA claimed responsibility for the attack;

January 20, 1980
SPAIN (Madrid): A series of bomb attacks, resulting in numerous injuries, occurred in front of the offices of Trans World Airlines, British Airways, Swissair, and Sabena. A group calling itself the 'Commandos for Justice for the Genocide of Armenians' claimed credit for the attacks;

February 2, 1980
BELGIUM (Brussels): Two bombs exploded (within five minutes of each other) in front of the offices of the Turkish Airlines and the Soviet Aeroflot, in central Brussels. The 'New Armenian Resistance Group' issued a communique in which they claimed responsibility for both attacks;

February 2, 1980
FRANCE (Paris): A bomb exploded in front of the Soviet Embassy's 'Information Center' in Paris. The 'New Armenian Resistance Group' claimed credit for the attack;

February 6, 1980

SWITZERLAND (Bern): A lone terrorist opened fire on Turkish Ambassador Dogan Turkmen, as he sat in his automobile in front of the Turkish Embassy in Bern. The Ambassador escaped with minor wounds. The would-be assassin, an Armenian named Max Klindjian, was subsequently arrested in Marseilles and returned to Switzerland for trial. The JCAG terrorist organization claimed credit for the attack;



February 18, 1980

ITALY (Rome): Offices of three airlines (Swissair, El Al, and Lufthansa) were damaged in two bomb attacks. ASALA claimed credit for the attacks. An anonymous telephone call to the Rome 'AP' offices stated that the three airlines were targeted for the following reasons: A) Swissair-as a warning to the Swiss government not to jail innocent Armenians; B) Lufthansa-as a punishment to the German government which assists Turkish fascism; and C) El Al-because of the role of Zionism...

March 10, 1980

ITALY (Rome): The Turkish Airlines' and Turkish Tourism Bureau's Rome offices on the Piazza della Repubblica were the sites of two bomb explosions. The blast killed two Italians and injured fourteen. Credit for the attack was 'claimed by the' New Armenian Resistance of the Armenian Secret Army;

April 17, 1980

ITALY (Rome): The Turkish Ambassador to the Holy See, Vecdi Turel, was shot and seriously wounded in an attack by three Armenian terrorists, while riding in his automobile near his residence. His guard and chauffeur, Tahsin Guvenc, was also slightly wounded in the assassination attempt. JCAG claimed responsibility for the attack;

1

As a result of explosion in a bus in August, 1990 a 24-year-old Elnara Magherramova from Shamkhor region got heavy burns and lost her eyesight.

During the attack of Armenian militants on the Azerbaijan village of Garadahly of Martuni region of NKAO the father of a 3-year-old Shamsiya Gusseynova tried to save his daughter throwing her out of the window of the burning house.





Unexploded parts of missiles and shells turn into the toys for children.

Grief has come to the Azerbaijan village of Garadahly. 6 villagers were killed by the bandits within a night.



May 19, 1980

FRANCE (Marseilles): A rocket aimed at the Turkish Consulate in Marseilles was discovered and defused prior to exploding. ASALA and a group calling itself 'Black April' claimed credit for the attack.

July 31, 1980

GREECE (Athens): Galip Ozmen, the Administrative Attache at the Turkish Embassy in Athens, and his family were attacked by Armenian terrorists while sitting in their car. Galip Ozmen and his fourteen-year-old daughter, Neslihan, were killed in the attack. His wife, Sevil, and sixteen-year-old son, Kaan, were wounded. Credit for the double killing was claimed by ASALA.

August 5, 1980

FRANCE (Lyon): Two terrorists stormed into the Turkish Consulate in Lyon and demanded the doorman tell them the location of the Consul. They subsequently opened fire, killing two and injuring several other bystanders. ASALA claimed credit for the attack.

August 11, 1980

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (New York): Two 'paint bombs' were thrown at the front of the 'Turkish House' (the building housing the Turkish United Nations Delegation as well as the New York Turkish Consulate). A letter attached to one of the 'bombs' stated that the purpose of the attack was to remind the imperialist Turkish government of the crimes they have committed against the Armenian people. It was signed: 'An Armenian Group'.

September 26, 1980

FRANCE (Paris): Selcuk

Bakalbasi, the Press Counselor at the Turkish Embassy in Paris, was shot twice as he entered his home. Bakalbasi survived, but is permanently paralyzed as a result of his injuries. ASALA and a group calling itself the 'Armenian Secret Army Organization' claimed responsibility for the attack;

October 3, 1980

SWITZERLAND (Geneva): Two

Armenian terrorists were injured when a bomb they were preparing exploded in their Geneva hotel room. The two, Suzy Mahseredjian from Canoga Park, California, and Alexander Yenikomechian, were arrested by the Swiss authorities. Their arrest led to the formation of a new ASALA affiliate (the group to which they belonged) called the 'October 3 Organization,' which subsequently struck at Swiss targets throughout the world;

October 3, 1980

ITALY (Milan): Two Italians were injured when a bomb exploded in front of the Turkish Airlines offices in Milan. ASALA claimed credit for the attack;

October 5, 1980

SPAIN (Madrid): The offices of the Italian Airlines, Alitalia, were rocked by a bomb explosion which injured twelve individuals. The 'Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia' claimed responsibility for the attack;

October 6, 1980

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): The home of the Turkish Consul General in Los Angeles, Mr. Kemal Arikan, was slightly damaged when two molotov cocktails were thrown at it. An anonymous telephone caller stated that the attack had been made in the name of Armenians;





Cartridge-cases found on the spot of the crime in the village of Garadahly of NKAO on June 28, 1991.

Here are burnt remains of people killed by Armenian bandits in the village of Garadahly.



October 10, 1980
LEBANON (Beirut): Two bombs exploded near Swiss offices in West Beirut. A few days later, a group calling itself the 'October 3 Organization' claimed responsibility for these bombings as well as others directed against Swiss offices in England;

October 12, 1980
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (New York City, New York): A bomb planted under a stolen car parked in front of the 'Turkish House' in New York City exploded. Four American citizens were injured in the blast and nearby offices experienced extensive damage. JCAG assumed responsibility for the blast in a telephone call to news media representatives;

October 12, 1980
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): A travel agency in Hollywood, whose owner was a Turkish-American, was destroyed by a bomb blast. The JCAG terrorist organization claimed responsibility for the blast;

October 12, 1980
UNITED KINGDOM (London): The Turkish Tourism and Information Bureau's London offices were damaged by a bomb explosion. ASALA claimed credit for the attack;

October 12, 1980
UNITED KINGDOM (London): A Swiss shopping complex in central London was damaged by a bomb blast. Callers to news agencies claimed the explosion was the work of the 'October 3 Organization';

October 13, 1980

FRANCE (Paris): A Swiss tourist office in Paris was damaged by a bomb explosion. The group calling itself the 'October 3 Organization' claimed credit for the attack;

October 21, 1980

SWITZERLAND (Interlaken): A time bomb which failed to detonate was found on a Swiss train enroute from Paris to Interlaken. Law enforcement authorities believe the bomb was placed by the 'October 3 Organization';

November 4, 1980

SWITZERLAND (Geneva): The Swiss Palace of Justice in Geneva was heavily damaged by a bomb explosion. Swiss authorities announced that they believed the bomb was related to the two ASALA terrorists (Suzy Mahseredjian & Alexander Yenikomechian) arrested on October 3, 1980. Subsequently, credit for the explosion was claimed by the 'October 3 Organization';

November 10, 1980

ITALY (Rome): The Rome Swiss Airlines office and the Swiss Tourist Offices were both the targets of bomb explosions, which injured five people. The 'October 3 Organization' immediately claimed credit for the explosions. Subsequently, ASALA and the 'Turkish-Kurdish Worker's Party' also claimed responsibility;

November 19, 1980

ITALY (Rome): The offices of the Turkish Embassy's Tourism Representative and those of the Turkish Airlines were damaged by a bomb explosion. ASALA claimed responsibility for the blast;



Nothing but cinder and devastation is left by militants . The village of Garadahly of NKAO, June 28, 1991.

The village of Galaderesy of Shusha region was turned into strong base of Armenian militants. It's here that the Azerbaijan reporter Salatin Askerova and three servicemen were killed by Armenian bandits.





Our Salatin, a reporter of the "Molodyodz Azerbaijana" newspaper, was joyfull and fearless.

+

She will live in the hearts of Azerbaijan people forever.



November 25, 1980
SWITZERLAND (Geneva): The offices of the Union of Swiss Banks in Geneva were hit by a bomb explosion which injured one individual. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the 'October 3 Organization';

December 5, 1980
FRANCE (Marseilles): A police expert defused a time bomb left at the Swiss Consulate in Marseilles. Law enforcement officials believe the bomb was planted by the 'October 3 Organization';

December 15, 1980
UNITED KINGDOM (London): Two bombs placed in front of the French Tourism Office in London were defused by a Scotland Yard bomb squad. The 'October 3 Organization' claimed responsibility for the bombs, and stated they were a warning to the French for assistance they had rendered the Swiss;

December 17, 1980
AUSTRALIA (Sydney): Two terrorists on a motorcycle assassinated Sarik Ariyak, the Turkish Consul General in Sydney, and his bodyguard, Engin Sever, as they entered their automobiles in front of the Consulate. JCAG claimed responsibility for the assassinations;

December 29, 1980
SPAIN (Madrid): A Spanish reporter was seriously injured while investigating a bomb explosion at the Swissair Offices in Madrid (as he telephoned the story to his paper, a second bomb destroyed the telephone booth he was using). The two explosions were claimed by the 'October 3 Organization';

PRESIDENT'S DECREE COMES INTO FORCE

December 30, 1980

LEBANON (Beirut): The Credit-Suisse offices in Beirut were bombed. ASALA claimed credit for this attack on behalf of their 'October 3 Organization';

January 14, 1981

FRANCE (Paris): A bomb exploded in the car of Ahmet Erbeyli, the Financial Counselor of the Turkish Embassy in Paris. Erbeyli was not injured, though the explosion totally destroyed his car and was responsible for serious damage to nearby buildings. A group calling itself the 'Alex Yenikomechian Commandos' of ASALA claimed credit for the explosion;

January 27, 1981

ITALY (Milan): The Swissair and the Swiss Tourist Offices in Milan were damaged by bomb explosions. Two Italian passers-by were injured. The 'October 3 Organization' claimed credit for the bombings in a call to local media representatives:

February 3, 1981

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): Los Angeles bomb squad officials disarmed a bomb left on the doorstep of the Swiss Consulate. Anonymous phone calls claimed the bomb was the work of the 'October 3 Organization' and promised that such attacks would continue until 'our friend' (Suzy Mahseredjian) was released;

February 5, 1981

FRANCE (Paris): Bombs placed at the Paris offices of Trans World Airlines and Air France exploded, injuring one and causing extensive damage. A group identifying itself as the 'October 3 Armenian Nationalism Movement' claimed credit for the attacks;

An officer of the Internal troops demonstrates explosive substances and weapon captured from militants.





Ideology of national priority has mutilated the souls of people, having turned once peaceful men—signal man, plumber, tractor-driver, and physics teacher into killers. The chief of the gang Arno Mkrtychyan, a former teacher in the village of Galaderesy, has admitted that together with Gaghik Arutyunyan, Arvid Mangasaryan, Grachik Petrosyan and others on January 9, 1991 in the morning they opened fire on the car KAZ-469, killed its passengers, reporter Salatin Askerova, and Lieutenant-colonel Illarionov, major Ivanov, and sergeant Goyek. Arno Mkrtychyan has also showed the location of the weapons depot he made in the cellar of the school where he worked.

Gaghik Arutyunyan, member of the gang from the village of Galaderezy of Shusha region in the local prison.



March 4, 1981
FRANCE (Paris): Two terrorists opened fire on Resat Morali (the Labor Attache at the Turkish Embassy in Paris), Tecelli Ari (a Religious Affairs Official at the Embassy), and Ilkay Karakoc (the Paris representative of the 'Anadolu Bank'), as they left Morali's office and prepared to enter their automobiles. The first to be targeted was Tecelli Ari. Morali and Karakoc tried to flee the scene. Morali, who tried to hide in a cafe, was thrown out by the owner and shot to death by the terrorists, while Karakoc succeeded in escaping. The terrorists who were observed by numerous passers-by escaped. Tecelli Ari, who was seriously wounded in the opening phase of the attack, died the next day in a Parisian hospital. The 'Shahan Natali Group' of ASALA claimed responsibility for the assassinations:

March 12, 1981
IRAN (Tehran): A group of terrorists attacked the Turkish Embassy in Tehran, killing two guards during the attempted takeover. Two of the perpetrators were captured by local authorities and were later executed. ASALA claimed credit for the attack;

April 3, 1981
DENMARK (Copenhagen): Cavit Demir, the Labor Attache at the Turkish Embassy in Copenhagen, was shot by a lone terrorist as he attempted to enter his apartment building late in the evening. After a series of operations, the seriously wounded Demir regained his health. Both ASALA and the JCAG Armenian terrorists claimed the attack;

June 3, 1981

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): Bombs planted by Armenian terrorists at the Anaheim Convention Center, forced the cancellation of performances scheduled by a Turkish Folk Dance Group. In the following days, threats of similar bombings in San Francisco forced the group's Northern California performances to be cancelled as well;

June 9, 1981

SWITZERLAND (Geneva): Mehmet Savas Yerguz, a secretary in the Turkish Consulate in Geneva was assassinated by a lone terrorist as he left the Consulate. The assassin, an Armenian named Mardiros Jamgotchian was apprehended by the authorities. ASALA claimed responsibility for the attack. The arrest of Jamgotchian led to the formation of a new ASALA branch called the 'Ninth of June Organization', which subsequently was responsible for several bombings of Swiss targets in Switzerland and other European countries;

June 11, 1981

FRANCE (Paris): A group of Armenian terrorists, led by one Ara Toranian, occupied the offices of the Turkish Airlines in Paris. Initially ignored by the French authorities, the terrorists, supporters of ASALA, were finally evicted from the premises, following formal protests from the Turkish Embassy;

June 19, 1981

IRAN (Tehran): A small bomb placed in the Tehran offices of Swissair exploded, causing minor damage. ASALA's 'Ninth of June Organization' claimed responsibility for the attack;



Arvid Mangasaryan, member of the gang on the spot of bloody crime during the investigation process shows the arrangement of his accomplices, points from which they opened fire on car on January 9, 1991.





Grachik Petrosyan, former tractor-driver, has pled himself guilty of murders and showed the location of weapons: six sub-machine-guns, three carbines, small-bore rifles, grenade cup discharger and ammunition.

Militants arrested on Azerbaijan territory. Many of them are guilty of bloody crimes.



June 26, 1981

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): A small bomb exploded in front of the Swiss Banking Corporation Offices in Los Angeles. The attack was claimed by the 'Ninth of June Organization':

July 19, 1981

SWITZERLAND (Bern): A bomb exploded in a trash bin at the Swiss Parliament Building in Bern. Subsequently, an anonymous caller claimed the attack was the work of the 'Ninth of June Organization':

July 20, 1981

SWITZERLAND (Zurich): A bomb exploded in an automatic-photo booth at Zurich's International Airport. The attack was claimed by the 'Ninth of June Organization':

July 21, 1981

SWITZERLAND (Lausanne): A bomb placed in the 'women's wear' section of a department store in Lausanne injured twenty women shoppers. ASALA's 'Ninth of June Organization' claimed credit for the attack:

July 22, 1981

SWITZERLAND (Geneva): A bomb placed in a coin-operated locker at the Geneva Train Station exploded, injuring four people. Law enforcement authorities credited the attack to the 'Ninth of June Organization':

July 22, 1981

SWITZERLAND (Geneva): A second bomb placed in a locker at the Geneva Railway Station exploded approximately one hour after the first. Police had cordoned off the area following the first explosion, thereby preventing injuries from the second. The Swiss authorities also credited this second explosion to ASALA's 'Ninth of June Organization':

August 20, 1981

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): A small explosive device was detonated outside the offices of the Swiss Precision Instruments, Inc. in Los Angeles. The attack was claimed by ASALA's 'Ninth of June Organization':

August 20, 1981

FRANCE (Paris): An early morning bomb explosion damaged the Paris offices of the Alitalia Airlines. An anonymous caller credited the attack to the 'Armenian Movement October 3 Organization':

August 22, 1981

FRANCE (Paris): An early morning bomb explosion occurred in front of the Paris offices of Olympic Airlines. An anonymous caller claimed the attack for the 'October 3 Armenian Organization':

September 15, 1981

DENMARK (Copenhagen): A bomb exploded in front of the Turkish Airlines Offices in Copenhagen, injuring two people (one of them seriously). Police experts managed to defuse a second bomb prior to its detonation. Credit for the attack was claimed by a group calling itself 'Sixth Armenian Liberation Army':



Checking up on the roads. Republican OMON (Special Purpose Militia Detachment) practices an operation of capturing transport and weapons.

This piece of road from Lachin to Shusha near the village of Galaderesy was blocked by Armenian militants.





Aladdin Aleskerov, the Prosecutor for Shusha region, interrogates a militiaman, captain Garib Arutyunyan, senior authorized commissioner of Askeran Regional Department of Internal Affairs. He is charged with a crime according to the Article 67 of the Criminal Code of Azerbaijan for "inspiring national feud".

A just penalty. Arrested Armenian militants consistently regarded as hostages in Armenia, in the Ganja prison.



September 24, 1981
FRANCE (Paris): Four Armenian terrorists occupied the Turkish Consulate in Paris. During their entry into the building, the Consul, Kaya Inal, and a security guard, Cemal Ozen, were seriously wounded. 56 hostages were taken by the terrorists, 2 of whom (the terrorists) were slightly wounded. The terrorists eventually allowed wounded Inal and Ozen to be taken to the hospital, where Ozen died from his injuries. When their demands for the release of 'Armenian political prisoners in Turkey' were not met, the terrorists requested 'political prisoner status' and surrendered to the French authorities. The four terrorists, all of whom were Armenians from Lebanon, were members of ASALA;

October 3, 1981
SWITZERLAND (Geneva): The main post office and the City Courthouse of Geneva were hit by bomb explosions. The courthouse being the site where an ASALA member was scheduled to go on trial for murder. The ASALA 'Ninth of June Organization' claimed credit for the attacks, which injured one person slightly;

October 25, 1981
ITALY (Rome): A lone terrorist attempted to assassinate Gokberk Ergenekon, a Second Secretary at the Turkish Embassy in Rome. Ergenekon, who was wounded in the arm, got out of his automobile and returned the terrorist's fire. The terrorist, who was wounded by Ergenekon, managed to flee the scene of the attack. ASALA claimed credit for the attempted assassination in the name of the 'September 24th Suicide Commandos,' i. e., in the name of the ASALA terrorists who had occupied the Turkish Consulate in Paris;

October 25, 1981

FRANCE (Paris): Fouquet's, the fashionable French restaurant on the Champs-Elysees, was the target of a bomb attack which injured three employees. A group calling itself 'September-France' claimed the attack:

October 27, 1981

FRANCE (Paris): A second bomb exploded in a trash can near a busy escalator in the Roissy Airport. No one was injured in the explosion. The 'September-France' group claimed responsibility:

October 28, 1981

FRANCE (Paris): A crowded Paris movie theatre was the site of a bomb explosion which injured three people. The 'September-France' group claimed responsibility:

November, 3, 1981

SPAIN (Madrid): A bomb exploded in front of the Swissair offices in Madrid, injuring three persons. The attack, which resulted in considerable damage to nearby buildings, was claimed by ASALA:

November 5, 1981

FRANCE (Paris): A bomb exploded in the Parisian Gare de Lyon train station, injuring one person and causing considerable damage to luggage lockers. Subsequently, the attack was claimed by an Armenian terrorist organization, styling itself as the 'Orly Organization':



A car on the road Lachin - Shusha shot by Armenian militants.

Local militiamen capture an Armenian militant on the territory of Kazaklı region.





Those who come to Azerbaijan land with criminal intentions, won't escape a just penalty.



November 12, 1981
LEBANON (Beirut): Simultaneous bomb explosions occurred in front of three French offices in Beirut: A) the French Cultural Center; B) the Air France offices; and C) the home of the French Consul. No one was injured in the attacks which caused extensive physical damage. The 'Orly Organization' (named for an Armenian arrested at the French airport on charges of using false documents), claimed the attacks, and demanded the immediate release of Monte Melkonian, the Armenian-American detained in France:

November 14, 1981
FRANCE (Paris): A bomb explosion damaged an automobile parked near the Eiffel Tower in Paris. A caller claimed the attack for the 'Orly Organization' and announced that it was 'The First Warning';

November 14, 1981
FRANCE (Paris): A group of tourists disembarking from a sightseeing boat on the River Seine were subjected to a grenade attack. No one was injured. The 'Orly Organization' claimed the attack;

November 15, 1981
FRANCE (Paris): The 'Orly Organization' issued a threat to blow up an Air France airplane in flight;

November 15, 1981

LEBANON (Beirut): Simultaneous bomb attacks were carried out against three French targets in Beirut; A) the Union des Assurances de Paris; B) the Air France offices; and C) the Banque Libano-Francaise. No one was injured in the attacks which caused extensive physical property damage. The 'Orly Organization' claimed responsibility for the attacks:



November 16, 1981

FRANCE (Paris): A bomb planted in the luggage lockers at Paris' Gare de l'Est railroad terminal exploded, injuring two people and causing property damage. The 'Orly Organization' claimed responsibility for the attack:

A difficult talk with the representatives of 'April' Association. This is R. Kiropyan who committed atrocities on the land of Azerbaijan. How can he justify his crimes?

November 20, 1981

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): The Turkish Consulate in Beverly Hills was hit by a bomb explosion which caused extensive physical damage. The JCAG Armenian terrorist organization claimed credit for the attack:

The bandits even taken into custody can't conceal their hatred to Azerbaijan.

January 13, 1982

CANADA (Toronto): A bomb exploded at the Turkish Consulate in Toronto causing extensive damage. The ASALA terrorists claimed the attack:



January 17, 1982

SWITZERLAND (Geneva): Two bombs exploded near parked automobiles in Geneva. The ASALA 'Ninth of June Organization' claimed credit for the attacks:

They defended the land of Azerbaijan from Armenian militants.



МЛС-Т. ЛАЗАРЕВ И.В.
19 $\frac{10}{X}$ 69 - 19 $\frac{19}{XI}$ 90

РЯД. БЕКМАТОВ Б.А.
19 $\frac{10}{X}$ 69 - 19 $\frac{19}{XI}$ 90

РЯД. ХАТАМОВ А.Я.
19 $\frac{3}{IV}$ 71 - 19 $\frac{19}{XI}$ 90

ПОГИБЛИ ПРИ ВЫПОЛНЕНИИ
СЛУЖЕБНЫХ ОБЯЗАННОСТЕЙ

January 17, 1982

FRANCE (Paris): A bomb exploded at a branch of the Union of Banks of Paris, and a second explosive device was disarmed at a branch of the Credit Lyonnais. The 'Orly Organization' claimed credit for the two explosive devices;

January 19, 1982

FRANCE (Paris): A bomb exploded in the Air France office in the Palais des Congres in Paris. The 'Orly Organization' claimed the attack;

January 28, 1982

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): Kemal Ankan, the Turkish Consul General in Los Angeles was assassinated by two terrorists while driving to work.

One of the assassins, Hampig Sassounian (a 19 year old immigrant from Lebanon) was arrested and subsequently tried and convicted of the crime. He is currently serving a life sentence in California's San Quentin prison. His accomplice, believed to be one Krikor Saliba, escaped to Lebanon.

The JCAG Armenian terrorist group took credit for the assassination;

March 22, 1982

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Cambridge, Massachusetts): A gift and import shop belonging to Orhan Gunduz the Honorary Turkish Consul in Boston, was bombed, and Gunduz was severely wounded by the bomb explosion.

The JCAG claimed responsibility for the attack;

March 26, 1982

LEBANON (Beirut): A movie theatre in the Armenian section of Beirut (which frequently showed Turkish films), was destroyed by a powerful bomb explosion, which killed two people and injured more than sixteen. ASALA claimed credit for the attack;

April 8, 1982

CANADA (Ottawa): Kani Gungor, the Commercial Attache at the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa, was seriously wounded in an attack by Armenian terrorists which took place in the garage of his apartment house. ASALA claimed responsibility for the attack;

April 24, 1982

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (Dortmund): Several Turkish owned businesses suffered extensive damages in bomb attacks. The 'New Armenian Resistance Organization' claimed responsibility for the bombings;

May 4, 1982

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Orhan Gunduz, the Turkish Honorary Consul in Boston, was assassinated while driving his automobile, by a lone Armenian terrorist. The JCAG group claimed responsibility for the attack. Despite the fact that U. S. President Ronald Reagan ordered an all-out manhunt for the assassin, no one was apprehended;

May 10, 1982

SWITZERLAND (Geneva): Bombs exploded at two Geneva banks. The attacks, which caused extensive physical damage, were claimed by an Armenian group calling itself the 'World Punishment Organization';



Military subunits have come to the border-line village of Kazakh region. May, 1991.

Commandant sentry on the road Stepanakert - Shusha. Checking-up of documents is on.



THE AIM IS "GREAT ARMENIA"

MAIN INSTRUMENT
IS THE USE OF MODERN WEAPONS

That was the way the killers, Armenian militants, were disguised, casting aspersions on other peoples.



May 18, 1982

CANADA (Toronto): A total of four Armenians were arrested on charges of attempting to extort money from Armenian businessmen to support the 'Armenian Cause'. The home of one of the intended victims was firebombed a day after he refused to comply with the terrorists' demands;

May 18, 1982

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Tampa, Florida): Nash Karahan, the Honorary Turkish Consul in Tampa, repulsed (by drawing a gun) the attempt of two Armenian terrorists to enter the Consulate offices;

May 26, 1982

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): A bomb damaged the Los Angeles office of the Swiss Banking Corporation. Four Southern California Armenians (Vicken Tcharkutian, Hratch Kozibioukian, and Vrant Chirinian), all of whom are accused of involvement in ASALA, were suspected of perpetrating this attack;

May 30, 1982

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): Three American Armenian members of ASALA were arrested and charged with placing an explosive device in front of the Air Canada Cargo Building at the Los Angeles International Airport. The bomb was defused by members of the L. A. Police Department's bomb squad.

June 7, 1982

PORTUGAL (Lisbon): The Administrative Attache at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Erkut Akbay, and his wife, Nadide Akbay, were assassinated by a lone terrorist in front of their home. JCAG claimed responsibility for the attack:

July 1, 1982

NETHERLANDS (Rotterdam): Kemalettin Demirer, the Turkish Consul General in Rotterdam, was shot at in his automobile (as he approached the Consulate) by four Armenian terrorists (one of whom was apprehended by Dutch police). Demirer escaped injury in the incident. A previously unknown group calling itself the 'Armenian Red Army' claimed responsibility for the attempted assassination:

July 21, 1982

FRANCE (Paris): A bomb explosion near a crowded Parisian cafe in the Place Saint-Sevrin, injured sixteen people. Credit for the explosion was claimed by the 'Orly Organization', who stated that it was in retaliation for the failure of French authorities to keep their promise to grant political asylum to the four terrorists who perpetrated the takeover of the Turkish Consulate on September 24, 1981:

July 26, 1982

FRANCE (Paris): Two women were injured when a bomb exploded in Paris' 'Pub Saint-Germaine'. The 'Orly Organization' claimed the attack:



Before launching the groups of militants on the territory of Azerbaijan they are formed, armed and supplied with different covering documents on the territory of Armenia. The displays of the exhibition opened in October, 1990 in Stepanakert.

Fortunately, this ammunition and plant for launching helicopters for unguided missiles have become the displays and they will not kill people any more.





Terrorists can turn an ordinary kettle into a lethal mine. The village of Umudlu of Mardakert region, May, 1991.

When there is a lack of registered weapon, the Armenian factories are at the service of the bandits.



August 2, 1982

FRANCE (Paris): Pierre Gulumian, a suspected Armenian terrorist, was killed (apparently when a bomb he was making exploded) in his Paris apartment:

August 7, 1982

TURKEY (Ankara): Ankara's Esenboga Airport was subjected to a major attack by two Armenian terrorists who opened fire in a crowded passenger waiting room with guns and grenades. One of the terrorists took more than twenty hostages in the airport's restaurant, while the second was apprehended by police. In the ensuing shootout with the hostage-holding terrorist, nine individuals (including an American and a West German hostages) were killed. Eighty-two others were injured. ASALA claimed credit for the attack. The apprehended terrorist, Levon Ekmekjian, was subsequently tried, convicted and executed for his role in the attack:

August 8, 1982

FRANCE (Paris): French bomb squad officials successfully defused a bomb found near a telephone center in Paris 'Seventeenth District'. The 'Orly Organization' took credit for the attack:

August 12, 1982

FRANCE (Paris): A policeman assigned to protect the offices of the Turkish Tourism Attache in Paris was fired upon by Armenian terrorists. He escaped the attack without injury. No group claimed credit for this attack:

August 27, 1982

CANADA (Ottawa): Colonel Atilla Altikat, the Military Attache at the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa, was assassinated by a volley of shots fired into his car at a stoplight in Ottawa. The JCAG Armenian terrorist organization claimed responsibility for the assassination:

September 9, 1982

BULGARIA (Burgas): Bora Suelkan, the Administrative Attache at the Turkish Consulate in Burgas, was assassinated by a lone terrorist in front of his home. The assassin escaped, leaving behind a piece of cloth upon which was written: 'We shot dead the Turkish diplomat: Combat Units of Justice Against the Armenian Genocide.' An anonymous caller to the 'AP' in Beirut, Lebanon, claimed the assassination was the work of ASALA:

October 26, 1982

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): Five Armenians were charged with conspiring to blow up the offices of the Honorary Turkish Consul in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Their plan was to have planted a bomb in the offices of Kanat Arbay, the Honorary Consul. The five Armenians, all from the Los Angeles area, were mentioned in the arrest warrants as being attached to the JCAG Armenian terrorist organization:



The demonstration of weapons in the headquarters of the Commandant's office of state of emergency in Stepanakert. Lethal displays are obvious evidence of the dangerous intentions of those who declare for joining of the autonomous region of Azerbaijan to Armenia. October, 1990.



Soldiers and officers of the internal troops spot new ammunition depots of the militants.



December 8, 1982

GREECE (Athens): Two Armenians on a motorbike threw a bomb at the offices of the Saudi Arabian Airlines in Athens. The bomb hit a power pylon, exploded, and killed one of the terrorists. His accomplice, an Armenian from Iran named Vaheh Kontaverdian, was arrested and admitted throwing the bomb, though he refused to give any further information to the police. Greek law enforcement authorities subsequently announced that ASALA had claimed credit for the attack in protest of Saudi Arabia's support for Turkey.

January 22, 1983

FRANCE(Paris): French police defused a powerful explosive device (a one kilogram bomb), which was discovered near the Turkish Airlines Counter at Paris' Orly Airport. ASALA claimed responsibility for the incident;

January 22, 1983

FRANCE(Paris): Two terrorists attacked the Paris offices of the Turkish Airlines in Paris with hand grenades. No one was injured in the explosions, and one of the terrorists was arrested. ASALA claimed credit for the attack;

February 2, 1983

BELGIUM (Brussels): The offices of the Turkish Airlines were bombed in Brussels. The 'New Armenian Resistance Organization' claimed responsibility for the attack;

February 28, 1983
LUXEMBOURG: A bomb placed in front of Turkey's diplomatic mission was discovered and defused. The Armenian Reporter, an Armenian publication in New York, reported that the group known as the 'New Armenian Resistance Organization' had issued a communique claiming credit for the attack:

February 28, 1983
FRANCE (Paris): A bomb exploded at the Turkish owned 'Marmara Travel Agency' in Paris. Killed in the explosion was Renee Morin, a French secretary. Four other Frenchmen were wounded in the explosion. The bomb also caused heavy damage to the building. A few minutes after the attack, ASALA claimed responsibility:

March 9, 1983
YUGOSLAVIA (Belgrade): Galip Balkar, the Turkish Ambassador to Yugoslavia, was ambushed and assassinated by two Armenian terrorists in Central Belgrade. His chauffeur, Necati Kayer, was shot in the stomach. As the two assailants fled from the scene, they were chased by Yugoslav citizens. One of the terrorists shot and wounded a Yugoslav colonel, and in turn was shot and apprehended by a plain clothes policeman. The second terrorist opened fire on civilians who were chasing him and killed a young student, and wounded a young girl. The JCAG claimed responsibility for the attack. The two terrorists, Kirkor Levonian and Raffi Elbekian, were tried and sentenced by the Yugoslav authorities:





The armoured carrier captured from Armenian militants on the territory of Kazakh region.

A part of the missile widely used by Armenian bandits when firing the inhabited areas of Azerbaijan.



March 31, 1983

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (Frankfurt): An anonymous caller claiming to represent ASALA, telephoned a threat to the German offices of the Turkish newspaper, *Tercuman* in Frankfurt. He threatened to bomb the offices and kill the staff if the newspaper continued writing against the 'Armenian Cause':

May 24, 1983

BELGIUM (Brussels): Bombs exploded in front of the Turkish Embassy's Culture and Information Offices, and in front of a Turkish owned travel agency (the 'Marmara') in downtown Brussels. The Italian director of the travel agency was wounded in the explosion. ASALA claimed credit for the attacks:

June 16, 1983

TURKEY (Istanbul): Armenian terrorists carried out an attack with hand grenades and automatic weapons inside Istanbul world famous 'Covered Bazaar'. Two Turkish citizens were killed in the attack (together with one of the terrorists), and twenty one other Turks were wounded. ASALA claimed responsibility for the attacks:

July 8, 1983

FRANCE (Paris): Armenian terrorists attacked the offices of the 'British Council' (the official British Government Cultural Organization), protesting against the trial of Armenian terrorists in London:

PLANNED AGGRESSION AGAINST AZERBAIJAN WON'T WORK!

July 14, 1983

BELGIUM (Brussels): Armenian terrorists shot and killed Dursun Aksoy, the Administrative Attache at the Turkish Embassy in Brussels, while he was driving his automobile. Three groups, ASALA, JCAG, and a previously unknown organization, the 'Armenian Revolutionary Army' (Hereafter: ARA), all claimed responsibility for the assassination:

July 15, 1983

FRANCE (Paris): A bomb exploded in front of the Turkish Airlines counter at Paris' Orly Airport. The explosion killed eight people, including four Frenchmen, two Turks, one American, and one Swede. In addition, some 60 other individuals (including 28 Turks) were injured by the explosion. A 29 year old Syrian-Armenian named Varoujan Garabedian, who claimed to be the head of ASALA in France, confessed to having planted the bomb. He admitted that the bomb was intended to have exploded once the plane was airborne;

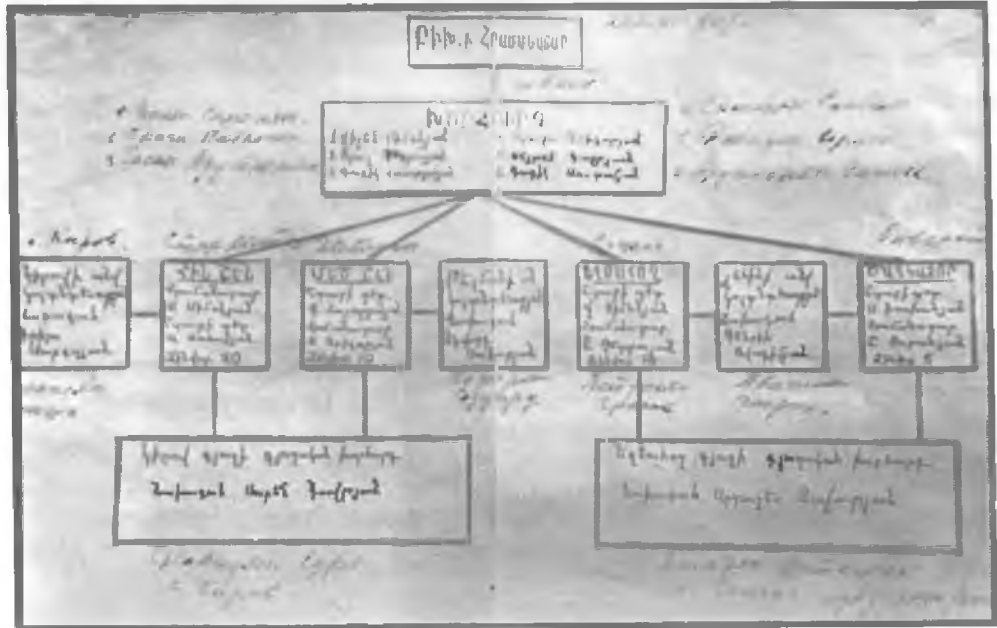
July 15, 1983

UNITED KINGDOM (London): A bomb, similar in construction to that which exploded at Orly on the same day, was found and defused before it exploded. ASALA claimed responsibility for the attack;

July 18, 1983

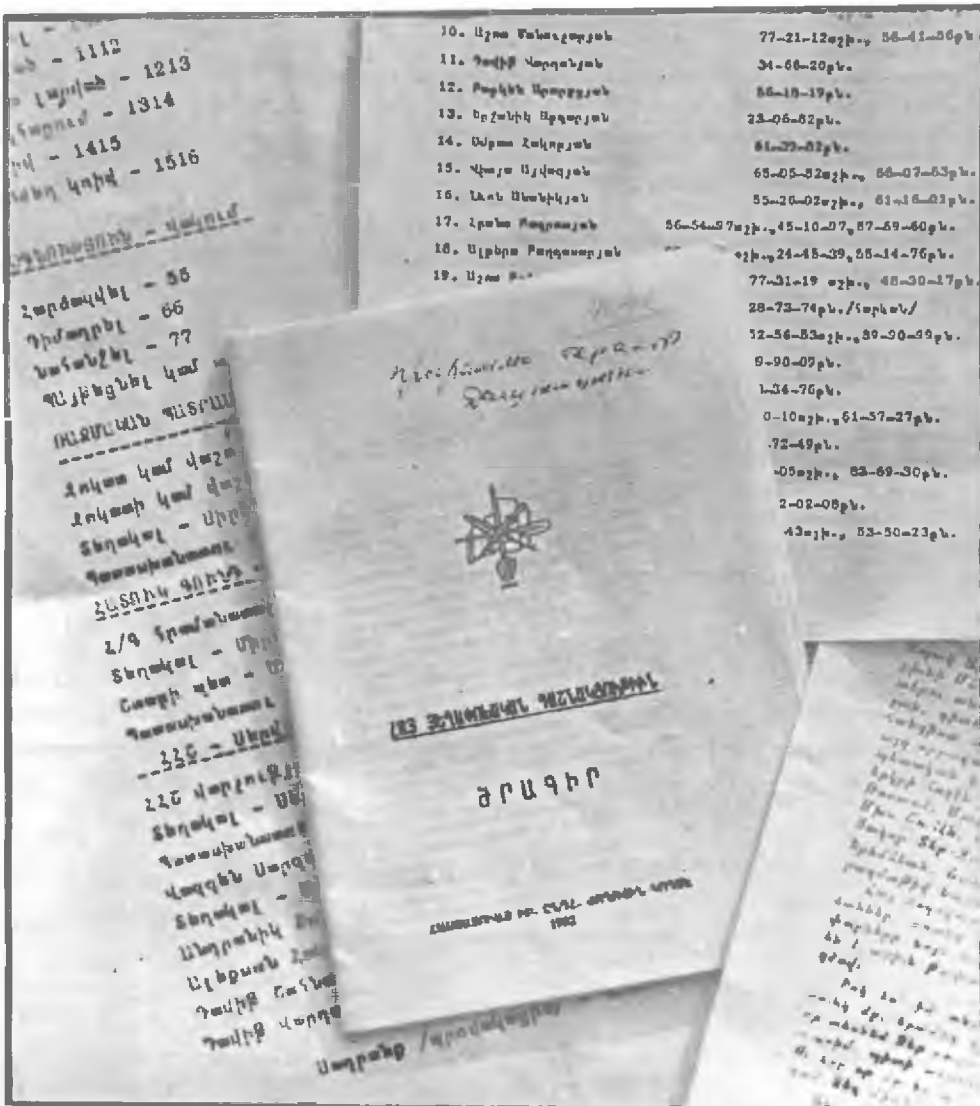
FRANCE (Lyon): A bomb threat was made by ASALA against the Lyon Railroad Station;

The structural scheme of the military groupings of Armenian militants on the territory of Shusha region.



Flamethrower stolen from the depots of Yerevan was used by Armenian militants during the criminal attack on Lachin region.





The program of "Dashnaksutun" Party and the call signs for connection with the members of the militarized groupings.

According to these documents the helicopter flights from Armenia to the villages of NKAO were ordered.



July 20, 1983
 FRANCE (Lyon): Armenian terrorists threatened to blow up Lyon's Perrache Railroad Station, causing the facility's evacuation. ASALA claimed credit for the threat;

July 22, 1983
 IRAN (Tehran): A French Embassy building and the Air France office in Tehran were bombed. ASALA claimed the attack in the name of the 'Orly Organization';

July 27, 1983
 PORTUGAL (Lisbon): A group of five Armenian terrorists attempted to storm the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon. Failing to gain access to the Chancery, they occupied the residence, taking the Deputy Chief of the Mission, his wife and family. When explosives being planted by the terrorists detonated, Cahide Mihcioglu (the wife of the DCM), Yurtsev Mihcioglu and his son Atasay were injured. The fifth terrorist had been killed in the initial assault by Turkish Security forces. One Portuguese policeman was also killed and another was wounded. The ARA claimed responsibility;

July 28, 1983

FRANCE (Lyon): Once again a threat that a bomb was planted in Lyon's Perrache Railroad Station forced the evacuation of the facility. The caller claimed the bomb was planted by ASALA. A thorough search of the facility failed to uncover any explosive device;

July 29, 1983 IRAN (Tehran): A threat to blow up the French Embassy in Tehran with a rocket attack, caused Iranian officials to increase security at the facility. The threat emanated from the 'Orly Organization' who demanded the release of twenty-one Armenians imprisoned in France;

August 25, 1983

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: French Consulate offices were destroyed by a bomb blast which killed two and injured twenty-three others. ASALA claimed responsibility for the attack;

September 9, 1983

IRAN (Tehran): Two French Embassy cars in Tehran were firebombed. One of the bombs injured two embassy staff members. ASALA claimed credit for the attacks;

СПИСОК
лиц, получивших помощь от Комитета
по беженцам "Айренадардз" по Шушинскому району

1. Бозян Валерик Абрамович	Ехнаог	500=
2. Арутинян Варужан Генрихович	Цахкадзор	2500=
3. Петросян Юрий Арменакович	Ехнаог	2500=
4. Петросян Грачик Арменакович	" "	2500=
5. Григорян Ара Дрикович	" "	2000=
6. Алексанян Лаура Рубеновна	" "	2000=
7. Айдинян Карен Ашотович	" "	1500=
Петросян Вагик Арменакович	" "	2500=
	" "	500=
	" "	150=

Miserable pittance disguised as a help to the Armenians supporting the militants are given from the inexhaustible funds of Armenian nationalists.

Trying to annex the Azerbaijan lands de-facto, the authorities of the Republic of Armenia bring diplomas and secondary education certificates into the Azerbaijan inhabited areas, where all these places are marked as Armenian ones. These documents were detained in the airport of Hodjaly by the officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan.





The criminals try to justify their atrocities with the name of God.

Grachik Petrosyan, chief of the gang from the village of Egtsaog of Shusha region. Those who will violate the laws of the Azerbaijan republic, peace and quiet life of its citizens will suffer the same fate. Terrorism won't work!



October 1, 1983
FRANCE (Marseille): A bomb blast destroyed the Soviet, U. S., and Algerian pavilions at an International Trade Fair in Marseille. One man was killed and twenty-six other people were injured in the explosion. ASALA's 'Orly Organization' claimed credit for the attack;

October 6, 1983
IRAN (Tehran): A French Embassy vehicle was bombed in Tehran. Two passengers were injured in the explosion. The 'Orly Organization' claimed credit for the attack;

October 29, 1983
LEBANON (Beirut): A car drove up to the front of the French Embassy in Beirut. One man got out and threw a hand grenade onto the staircase leading into the building. He was apprehended by security guards, but his accomplices escaped. ASALA claimed responsibility for the attack;

October 29, 1983
LEBANON (Beirut): The Turkish Embassy was attacked by three Armenian terrorists. One of the assailants, Sarkis Danielian, a 19 year old Lebanese Armenian was apprehended by guards. ASALA claimed responsibility for the attack;

March 28, 1984

IRAN (Tehran): A timed series of Armenian terrorist attacks were carried out against Turkish diplomatic targets in the Iranian capital of Tehran. The following incidents occurred: a) Two Armenian terrorists shot and seriously wounded Ismail Pamukcu, a Master-Sergeant assigned to the office of the Turkish Military Attache in Tehran. ASALA claimed credit for the attack; b) Hasan Servet Oktem, First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy was slightly wounded in an attempted assassination as he left his home; c) Ibragim Ozdemir, the Administrative Attache at the Turkish Embassy alerted Iranian police to the fact that two suspicious looking men were standing in front of his house. The two men, who turned out to be Armenian terrorists, were arrested by the Iranian authorities; d) At 2:00 p. m. in the afternoon, Iranian police arrested three Armenian terrorists who were loitering outside the Chancery of the Turkish Embassy; e) An Armenian terrorist was killed when a bomb he was attempting to plant in the car of the Assistant Commercial Counselor at the Turkish Embassy exploded prematurely. The counselor, Isil Unel was not injured. The dead terrorist was later identified as an Armenian named Sultan Gregorian Semaperdan; two suspicious looking men were standing in front of his house. The two men, who turned out to be Armenian terrorists, were arrested by the Iranian authorities; d) At 2:00 p. m. in the afternoon, Iranian police arrested three Armenian terrorists who were loitering outside the Chancery of the Turkish Embassy; e) An Armenian terrorist was killed when a bomb he was attempting to plant in the car of the Assistant Commercial Counselor at the Turkish Embassy exploded prematurely. The counselor, Isil Unel was not injured. The dead terrorist was later identified as an Armenian named Sultan Gregorian Semaperdan;



The photographs of the bandits left by them during, the hasty flight from one of the militants camps on the territory of Azerbaijan.



Field-wives accompany them for supporting their warlike character.



LIMITLESS TERROR

An officer of the Internal troops demonstrates explosive substances and weapon captured from militants. Early in the morning on July 31, 1991 at the station Temirgoi — Shamkhal in the vicinity of Makhachkala an extensive explosion took place. It split into two pieces a carriage of 5/6 rapid train enroued from Moscow to Baku scattering around metal covering, bodies and passengers' baggage on the railroad. 15 individuals were killed and 16 wounded.

The specialists believe perpetrators were the Armenian terrorists. Now the object of their atrocities are Baku trains on North-Caucasian railway. The similar crime was committed on May 30, 1991 when a bomb planted in the train enroued from Moscow to Baku, exploded, killing 7 women and 5 men. Prior to this accident another explosion occured in the train enroued from Simferopol to Baku approaching Rostov station. Fortunately, this time no one was injured.

March 29, 1984
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Los Angeles, California): The Turkish Consulate in Los Angeles received a written threat to assassinate a Turkish athlete should he attempt to participate in the forthcoming Los Angeles Olympics. The threat was signed by ASALA;

April 8, 1984
Lebanon (Beirut): A Communique warning all international airlines with flights to Turkey that they would be considered as military targets, was issued in Beirut by ASALA;

April 26, 1984
TURKEY (Ankara): It was announced that the Turkish Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal, had received a threat warning him that if he went ahead with a planned visit to Tehran, Iran. ASALA would schedule a major terrorist operation against his country;

April 28, 1984
IRAN (Tehran): Two Armenian terrorists riding a motorcycle, opened fire on a car driven by Isik Yonder, as he drove his wife, Sadiye Yonder to the Turkish Embassy where she worked as a secretary. Isik Yonder was killed in the attack. The assassination was claimed by ASALA.

June 20, 1984
AUSTRIA (Vienna): A bomb exploded in a car belonging to Ergodan Ozen, an Assistant Labor and Social Affairs Counselor at the Turkish Embassy in Vienna. Ozen was killed in the explosion, and five other individuals (including two Austrian policemen were seriously wounded in the attack. The ARA terrorists claimed credit for the attack.

The train warped after the explosion.

June 25, 1984

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A news agency office in Paris, France received a letter sent by ASALA, in which the Armenian terrorist organization threatened to attack all governments, organizations, and companies, who assisted in any way whatsoever, Turkey's Olympic team at the Los Angeles Olympics.



March 3, 1985

FRANCE (Paris): An anonymous caller claiming to represent ASALA threatened to attack French interests all over the world. The call which was made to Agence France Presse, threatened French authorities over the verdict meted out to three terrorists who had participated in the Orly attack;

Amiliya Mamedova, A 7 - month - old girl from Azerbaijan was among the victims on that July day. Today the doctors from Daghestan do their best to save the girl.




March 12, 1985

CANADA (Ottawa): Three heavily armed Armenian terrorists stormed the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa, killing a Canadian Pinkerton security guard in the process. After blowing up the front door with explosives the gunmen entered the building. Ambassador Coskun Kirca managed to escape by jumping from a second-story window (and suffered extensive injuries in the fall). He remained lying on the ground throughout the ensuing four-hour siege. Finally, the hostages (who included the wife and daughter of the Ambassador) were released unharmed and the terrorists surrendered. The ARA claimed responsibility for the attack. The three apprehended terrorists are currently awaiting trial in Canada;

Unfortunately, nobody could help this passenger, whose name is still unknown.



There'll be no peace and tranquility in the country till the bloodshed is not punished!



The authors of the booklet: I. Gaibov, A. Sharifov.
Translated by F. Akhundov, N. Agayeva.
Photo correspondents and journalists of Azerbaijan:

A.Kerimova

F.Khayrulin

Y.Khalilov

O.Mamedov

O.Litvin

Sh.Ayvazova

H.Askerov

Designed by: M. Zavgorodny, S. Corshunov

Armenian Terrorism

Baku-Publishing House
"Azerbaijan"-1992

Order 1048. Circulation 3.000.
Baku, Publishing House "Azerbaijan".



It is a wreckage of the MIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs) troops' "MI 8" helicopter N 72. On the 20th of november, 1991 this transport machine was shot by the big-calibre machine gun landing to Armenian village of Karakend. Among the wreckage there are remains of the passengers - members of the observer comission of Russia and Kazakhstan, the militaries, the high state's men of Azerbaijan, in all - 22 men. Nobody has survived!

"There will be no peace und tranquility in the country till the human blood is shed unpunished" - with these words Ismet Gaibov ended his book.

There is no peace and no tranquility... And the country it is written about no longer exists. Within several months since the publication of the first edition of this book the USSR ceased to exist. But the terrorism still exists, the people still die.

The future of the hastily set up Commonwealth of Independent States is vague. But the places of armed ethnic conflicts - and not only on the territory of CIS - are distinctly seen. Their bloody beginning is Karabakh - the place where national-terrorism lifted up its head, where it was promoted to the rank of high policy, where it was sanctified using high words.

Now the ideologists of nationalists master a new stage. They are to stir up the religious feud. And more often we hear and read about the notorious "islamic threat". Though any reasonable man seems to understand that there is no religion in the world which would call the believers to commit evil - they try to present Islam as the religion of evil.

As any theories appealing to vile and dark human instincts these ones have a certain success.

It is painful to write about it at the end of the second millennium A. D. But today the vile instincts multiplied by the huge technical power are hundred times dreadful. Let them out and not only Karabakh and CIS but the whole earth civilisation will be threatened.

The world is under the threat of being destroyed when terrorism and feud of religions and peoples become a policy.

God forbid us such fate!