



**The Executive Power of the Sabail District  
Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University  
New Azerbaijan Party's Sabail District Organization**

**THE GENOCIDE POLICY OF ARMENIANS  
AGAINST THE AZERBAIJANIS AND ITS SUFFERING  
CONSEQUENCES**

**MATERIALS**

**Of the Scientific-Practical Conference held for the  
Anniversary of the 1918 March Genocide**

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## **The Program**

of the scientific-practical conference on the subject of "March 31 is the day of the genocide of Azerbaijanis" jointly organized by Executive Power of Sabail District, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University and New Azerbaijan Party's Sabail District Organization.

**Baku, March 31, 2016,**

**conference room of ASPU**

## **Introduction**

**Eldar Ezizov** - The head of Executive Power of the Sabail District

## **Speeches:**

**Shamsaddin Hajiyev** - Chairman of New Azerbaijan Party's Sabail District Organization

**Yusif Mammadov** - Advisor of Minister of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, corresponding member of the ANAS

## **Report**

### **Blood-written memory**

#### **Mais Amrahov**

Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, professor of the department of the history of Turkish and Eastern European people and the methodology of teaching history,  
doctor of history,

## **Speeches:**

### **Baku on the day of the massacres of 1918**

#### **Eldar Hajiyev**

Head teacher at ASPU Department of History of Azerbaijan,  
Philosophy Doctor of History

**The massacre of Muslims in Baku in 1918 and its organizer.**

**Isamaddin Musayev**  
ASPU, the head teacher

**"DIFAI" is a glorious page of Azerbaijan's history in the fight  
against the Armenian genocide**

**Elman Mirzoyev**  
ASPU, the head teacher of the Department of Azerbaijani  
History, Ph.D. in History

**“Bloody valley” events in Guba in 1918**

**Nabi Asadov**  
ASPU, teacher of the Department of Azerbaijani History

**1918 – Shamakhi Genocide**

**Dayanat Musayev,**  
ASPU, teacher of the department of the history of Turkish and  
Eastern European people and the methodology of teaching history,  
Ph.D. in pedagogy

**1918 – Zangibasari incidents**

**Firudin Jamshudlu,**  
Docent of the Department of Azerbaijani History, Ph.D. in History

**The genocide of Azerbaijanis on the other side of Araz**

**Taleh Gafarov**  
ASPU, The teacher of the department of the history of Turkish and  
Eastern European people and the methodology of teaching history,

**One-hundred-year Armenian crime**

**Sakina Rzali**  
ASPU, the second year student of the Faculty of History majoring in  
“History teacher”

**Armenian Church is the Organizer of the Genocide of  
Azerbaijani People**

**Elmira Mammadova,**  
ASPU, Docent of the Department of Azerbaijani, History Ph.D. in  
History

**The conditions and reasons behind the deportation of Azerbaijani  
from the Armenian SSR in 1948-1953 years**

**Aybaniz Badalova**

ASPU the second year student of the Faculty of History majoring in  
“History Teacher”

**Khojali tragedy is top of genocide which the Armenians  
committed against the Azerbaijanians**

**Tahir Jabbarli“History Teacher”**

ASPU the first year student of the Faculty of History majoring in  
“History Teacher”

**At the end of the 20th century Armenian’s invasion of Azerbaijan  
and its awful results**

**Khalida Ibrahimova**

ASPU, doctorate

**Closing: Eldar Ezizov**

**The head of Executive Power of the Sabail district**

Accepting a Declaration on the occasion of **March 31 - the Day of  
Genocide of Azerbaijanis.**

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**A scientifically-practical conference was held in Sabail district. The theme of the conference was “March 31 is a genocide day of Azerbaijani people”**

On the 31st of March, a scientifically-practical conference with the theme “March 31 is a genocide day of Azerbaijani people” held by Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University took place at the lecture hall of the school named after Haydar Aliyev. The conference was organized by New Azerbaijan Party’s Sabail district organization together with Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University. The members of the National Parliament, Law enforcement agencies of the district, enlighteners, the youth, elderly people, veterans and community representatives, scientists, educators and religious leaders, representatives of Sabail district NAP, teachers and students of Pedagogical University took part in this conference. The head of Executive Power of the Sabail District Eldar Azizov mentioned that Azerbaijani people several times underwent genocide during the 20th century.

For many years Armenian aggressors lived with a fancy to own historical Azerbaijan territory and to form “Great Armenia”, annihilate the peaceful native population only for their national belonging to Baku, Shamakhi, Guba region, Karabakh, Zengezur, Nakhchivan, Lankaran and other regions of Azerbaijan, destroyed national architectural monuments, schools, hospitals, mosques and other monuments in 1918. Armenians began direct military aggression against Azerbaijan taking an opportunity of quicken rapid fall of USSR in 80th years of last century for consolidation of Daglig Karabakh territory. The next genocide against Azerbaijani people happened in Khojaly in February in 1992, 20% of our territory was occupied.

The truth which had been kept confidential for many years was revealed after Azerbaijan gained independence, events got their real estimates. The 31st of March was declared as the day of Genocide of Azerbaijanis with the decree signed by our great leader Haydar Aliyev. So in Azerbaijan history, a new strategy was identified regarding Armenian problem. It was also the real historical state- evaluation made by Haydar Aliyev regarding the suffering of Azerbaijan people for centuries.

The president of Azerbaijan Republic Mr. Ilham Aliyev who maintains and follows our great leader's ideas and actions became popular as a new kind of leader and pursuing the policy of independence. He demonstrates a principle and decisive position in the direction of protecting our state's interests, restoration of territorial integrity. Thanks to the tireless work of our president Azerbaijan develops and gets stronger and takes an honorable place among leading countries, periodic decisions are taken in the direction of solving the Karabakh problem, the economic power of the country increases and political influence has become stronger. But on the contrary in the background of our success, Armenia become even weaker.



Eldar Azizov emphasized that Mr. President's policy is the only right and successful which has no alternatives and our people unanimously support this policy.

Then the next speaker the chairman of the Sabail district NAP's organization, a deputy of the National Assembly of Azerbaijan Shamsaddin Hajiyeve and Yusif Mammadov the rector of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University spoke about the events of 1918, the facts of the aggression of the Armenians against the Azerbaijani people in following years, works which have been done and will be done to inform the international community about these facts. Rector Y. Mammadov emphasized that deep and comprehensive study of the

problem of genocide -the most serious crimes against humanity is very important. Scientific investigation of each tragedy and full delivery of historical facts to the world community may have a decisive effect on political and legal appraising of the situation, to punish sinners and to avoid situations like these in the future. The professor of ASPU Mais Emrahov, senior lecturer Elmira Mammadova, Firudin Jumshudov, head teacher Elman Mirzeyev, Eldar Hajiyev, teacher Taleh Jafarov, Nebi Asadov, Deyanet Musayev, Xalida Ibrahimova who works on doctor's degree at university, Gunel Bayramli a master degree student, students Sakine Rzali, Aybeniz Bedelova, Tahir Jabbarli had their speech about genocide facts which Azerbaijanis were exposed in different periods of 20th century, Armenians plans of occupation of Azerbaijan territory, genocide of Khojali and results of existing Armenian-Azerbaijan-Karabakh conflict. In the end, the declaration was accepted on behalf of participants of the scientifically-practical conference.

## Introduction of the head of Executive Power of the Sabail District Eldar Azizov



Honourable participants of the conference!

The next stage of Armenia's territorial claims against Azerbaijan started in 1988 and resulted in bloody aggression. From the first days, it was accompanied by a disinformation stream. “The reconstruction” of Gorbachev led to the collapse of the USSR which generated confusion in Soviet society, Armenian nationalists were put into operation uncertainty and instability. The crafty propaganda machine launched in eruption of lying and slandering day and night, only through the means of the devil's mind Armenians were presented to the world community as “oppressed and martyr” nation from the pages of influential and reputable newspapers and magazines, from TV and radio, indisputable historical facts snoozing in archives, ideologically supported Armenian occupation policy and traditional Armenian cruelty “without breaking the dream” of very important documents.

Maintaining these predecessors' falsification of history as a tradition a new generation of Armenian nationalist's scientific activity and slander claims surprised not only those who are closely acquainted with them but also the history itself. At the beginning of the 19th century, according, to Tsarist Russia's imperial policy followed for



many years in the South Caucasus, Armenians who were the members of the society of evil and sedition moved and placed to the ancient Azerbaijani lands. There is history, there are documents. It is impossible to destroy these documents. And most of these documents are not the Azerbaijanis, they were written by those who were guardians of the Armenians over two centuries and even though of those who are the Armenian nation.

One of these documents: is based on the report №19 of Commander of the Russian troops in the Caucasus general P.Sisianov's on 22nd May 1805. The leader of the Russian troops in occupation of Ganga at the beginning of 19th century wrote that Karabakh is the gate of Azerbaijan and Iran. We must keep Karabakh in obedience and we must strengthen our positions here. How? This question was answered soon: With the removing of Armenians to Karabakh from the other provinces of the Southern Caucasus. Armenians were subsequently relocated from Iran and Turkey to Azerbaijan including the territories of Karabakh, as a result of this movement 4366 Armenian families appeared in 1823 there. At the same time, there were 15729 Azerbaijani families living in their native land and that was the concern of the empire circles. One of the prominent representatives of these circles, N.N.Shavrov wrote that "in our colonialism, we started from foreigners, not from the Russian population. These colonists, who were not desirable in their homeland, we created colonies in Tbilisi and Yelizavetpol (Ganja) provinces. The best lands were given to them and privileges were granted." The empire was preparing its own for the post.

Since then the saying "if a stranger came, a local should run!" became their own slogans and lifestyle, always committing terrorism and ill-treatment, defective nationalisms because they are destructive to humanity, like great humanists Sedi Shirazi, A.S.Pushkin, Ilya Chavchavadze Vasili Velichko, many other scientists, artists and politicians who were whipped by heavy words and who could never escape the grace of the whip, as if this society had never been able to save its memory. As if they were not the community who claimed native Azerbaijan territories -Irevan Khanate, Zengezur, Dereleyez, Vedibasir regions, armenians wanted more territories from time to time, following very carefully the rotten desire of "Great Armenia", the barbarism committed in 1905-1907, repeated on a wider scale in Baku, Shamakhi, Guba and other provinces of Azerbaijan in March in 1918,

exposed to brutal genocide peaceful Azerbaijanis with the help of their supporters. What would be in the future?! Nagorno-Karabakh occupation ..... Malibeyli, Qushchular, Qradagli, Khojaly tragedies.....On the night of February 25-26, armenians attacked with their atrocities against the Nagorno-Karabakh Azerbaijani population on the blood-curdling level of brutality and cruelty. Armenian armed forces raided Khojaly with the participation of 366th motorized rifle brigade and heavy combat equipment of the Russian armies in Khankendi city. Shelled continuously with cannons, large-scale machine guns and with other weapons, the city was destroyed completely under the cranes of tanks, houses, schools, garden and parterres were lighted. People were killed because they were Azerbaijanis. It was a real genocide. 613 people were killed in Khojaly that night. 63 of them were children, 106 were women, and 70 were old people. 8 families were completely annihilated, 487 people, including 87 children, were invalidated. The scale of Armenian governability and aggression is expanding day by day; the Azerbaijani lands were shrouded waves of disasters. Loss of Shusha, Lachin, Kalbajar, Agdam, Fuzuli, Gubadli and Zangilan regions.... shedding blood, buried in the ground destinies... As if the world does not see them, does not hear the screams of Azerbaijani elderly people, women, and children. Many liked to hear abominable tales of their own about the national independence of the Armenians in the near and far countries.

But we speak for ourselves and hear ourselves. Our propaganda was mainly addressed to the internal audience. The world did not hear the truth of Azerbaijan. Our voice did not go to places where Armenian tales were heard. Because we were blocked in the information blockade and the commanders of the information front did not know how to break this blockade.

Haydar Aliyev's personality and greatness have radically changed this situation. For the first time, the world heard and believed the truths of Azerbaijan, the real aims of the more far-reaching of the Armenian aggression with all the classifications and details from our nation-wide leader. Numerous meetings of our great leader with the heads of state and government of foreign countries, the heads of international organizations, courageous performances, development of the Republican economy, acceleration and improvement of army building, foreign policy on national interests based on universal values

also led to remarkable achievements in the information war. The blockade was run. The principal position of Azerbaijan on the essence of the occupation policy of Armenia, addressing the attitude of the citizens of the republic to the events in the region to the foreign audience and rousing their great interest for was a logical consequence of a big and complicated job.

A worthy successor of our nationwide leader President Ilham Aliyev continued with new force economic development and strengthening of the national army, works through foreign policy fully responding to national interests and neutralizing Armenian disinformation. These works were completed waving of the Azerbaijan State flag at the Leletepe height in Fuzuli district in April 2016. President Ilham Aliyev, who was at the same height on 12 November of that year, said in a meeting with warriors and community representatives of the district: “Today we are in the territory of Leletepe. A few months ago, this territory was under occupation. We have put an end to this occupation. More than 2,000 hectares of land occupied territories in Fizuli, Jabrayil, Agdere regions were liberated from occupation as a result of successful counter-offensive operations. Today, the Azerbaijan army has full control over thousands of hectares of land”. The president noted that the spirit of patriotism is higher like our army's combat capability. We are in our own land, this is Azerbaijan. Shusha is Azerbaijan’s land and also Khankendi. We are in our own land. We have no particular desire for the land of any country. But we will never allow the creation of the second Armenian state on our land. The April fights once again proved this.”

This is the reality of Azerbaijan for today. It's great that the world gets acquainted with these facts very often in our republic, in our capital, in Baku. President Ilham Aliyev said at the joint opening speech ceremony of the 16th General Assembly of the Organization of Asia and Pacific News Agencies, The World News Agencies Congress in the Heydar Aliyev Center jointly organized by Heydar Aliyev Foundation and Azertac in Baku on 16 November 2016: “Nagorno-Karabakh is the historical territory of Azerbaijan. Today, not only Nagorno-Karabakh, which is the autonomous region of Azerbaijan under the Soviet Union, occupied but also 7 other regions of the country. This occupation has continued for more than 20 years. As a result of the occupation, more than 1 million Azerbaijani people have become refugees and internally displaced persons. Armenia has

pursued a policy of ethnic cleansing against our people, and today 20% of the internationally renowned territory of Azerbaijan was occupied by Armenians... The conflict should be solved as soon as possible. This solution should be based on international law and Azerbaijan's territorial integrity. The territorial integrity of Azerbaijan is as valuable as the territorial integrity of another state. We often hear that other conflicts in post-Soviet space must be resolved within the territorial integrity of states. That principle should also apply to Azerbaijan”.

In addition to bringing the truths of Azerbaijan to the world community, we must continue one important work, never forget the internal audience. The new generation of Azerbaijanis grows. They should be well informed about Armenian nationalists atrocities, genocide, aggression, and betrayal against Azerbaijanis over the last 200 years. The fight continues. Those who know the nature of Armenian nationalism know well that once betrayals they will betray again.

Finally, I would like to state that this bulletin will be published, consisting of today's- March 31, 2016- materials from the “March 31 is the day of Azerbaijanis' genocide” scientific-practical conference jointly organized by Sabail District Executive Authority, New Azerbaijan Party's Sabail district's organization and Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University. This collection of articles will remind contemporary and younger generation about one of the bloodiest and tragic events of our history the genocide that took place 98 years ago, victims of genocide, the memory of our martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of the integrity of our homeland will live forever in our hearts! Nothing and no one should be forgotten!

## Chairman of New Azerbaijan Party Sabail District Organization, Prof. Shamsaddin Hajiyev's Speech



The conference jointly organized by Executive Power of Sabail district, New Azerbaijan Party Sabail district Organization and Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University dedicated to one of the most painful problems of the Azerbaijani people. There is such a wise idea “A nation that forgets its past will be condemned to live it again”. We must bring up our youth the spirit of patriotism of love in the land and its history. I think that in order to achieve this, every citizen of Azerbaijan, especially the younger generation, should know their past and history, and produce the necessary results. I believe that organizing and holding such conferences will contribute to that. The policy of targeted genocide and deportation against the Azerbaijanis in the last 200 years by Armenian nationalists and their patrons entered into the history of the Azerbaijani people as black pages. The purpose of this abusive policy was to exclude the Azerbaijanis from their historical lands, fictitious idea-create a fibber "Great Armenian" state in these territories by Armenian historians and ideologists. In order to realize this policy that is consistent with the plans of some world states, organizational, ideological and military actions have been undertaken in various historical periods, and various means have been used.

Ten thousands of Armenian families moved from Iran and Turkey to Karabakh and Zangezur in the early 19th century, were settled down as well as in Nakhchivan and other regions, changing of the Ethnic Composition of the Azerbaijani Population in Favor of Armenians in 1828-1836, deportation of our compatriots from their ancestral houses in the territory of the Republic of Armenia in 1905-1907, 1918-1920, 1948-1953, 1988-1993 years, massive violation of their human rights, since 1988, war aimed at breaking Nagorno-Karabakh from Azerbaijan and its continuing painful consequences, all these are the bloody pages of the disgusting policy pursued by the aggressive Armenian nationalists against the Azerbaijanis. Thus, Armenians massively settled in the Caucasus, soon they turned the region into a "blood lake" in the true sense of the word. As a result of this ambitious policy, the historical lands of Azerbaijan were occupied by Armenians from time to time, hundreds of thousands of our compatriots have become refugees and internally displaced persons, tens of thousands of people have been killed. The worst of bloody tragedies committed by Armenians- which chauvinism dominates the foundations of their blood- is the genocide committed against Azerbaijanis on March 31, 1918. The most terrible events took place on the 30-31st of March and the first days of April in 1918 in Baku. The crimes committed by the armenians during those days have been engraved forever in the memory of the Azerbaijani people. Thousands of peaceful Azerbaijani population were murdered only for their national affiliation. Armenian Bolshevik gangs of Shaumyan killed about 30,000 Azerbaijanis in Baku with special brutality, the houses were set on fire, people were burned alive, 400 million worth of property was confiscated, many Muslim sanctuaries, schools, hospitals, mosques, national architectural pearls and other monuments, a large part of Baku were ruined and destroyed. 8027 Azerbaijanis (2560 of them were women and 1277 were children) were killed by Armenians in 53 Muslim villages of Shamakhi in massacres which took place from March 31 to April 2. 162 villages were ruined in Guba; more than 16,000 people were killed. I would like to point out that during the events of 1918 there were facts revealing mass murder of people by Armenians in Guba, in addition to the killed Azerbaijanis, thousands of people, including representatives of Lezghins, Jews, Tatars, and other representatives of various nationalities and religions have been exposed to violence.

Numerous human bones found in 2007 are evident proofs of Armenian vandalism. The Guba Genocide Memorial Complex was created with the original design, which is a symbol of the region, by the order of the respected President Ilham Aliyev. The role of this Complex is indispensable in terms of delivering criminal acts of the Armenian nationalists to the world community, preserving the national memory of the future generations of the Azerbaijani people and perpetuating the memory of the victims of genocide. I think that the commissioning of complexes containing various important and instructive pages of our history will enable us to succeed in this task, creates indispensable conditions for every citizen, especially the younger generation, to learn their own history and past to produce the necessary results and promote it.

The Armenians completely destroyed 150 Azerbaijani villages in Nagorno-Karabakh, they committed sanguinary battle attacks in Shusha. Generally, in March-April 1918, Armenians killed 50,000 Azerbaijanis in Baku, Shamakhi, Guba, Mughan, Lankaran and tens of thousands of people were expelled from their native lands. Armenian chauvinists have been able to disperse the Azerbaijanis from their historical lands during Soviet times. As on December 23, 1947, 230 thousand Azerbaijanis were deported from Armenia by the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers and transferred to the Kur-Araz regions of Azerbaijan. After the 1988 Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR adopted an "unlawful decision" on the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region of Azerbaijan to Armenia 20% of Azerbaijani lands occupied by Armenian armed forces, tens of thousands of people have been victims of mass slaughter, more than 1 million Azerbaijanis have become refugees and internally displaced persons, hundreds of settlements were destroyed.

From the beginning of the 20th century, the aggressive Armenian nationalists repeatedly committed genocide against the Azerbaijanis. But the Khojaly genocide (February 26, 1992) was the worst of them. 613 people, including 106 women, 63 children and 70 elderly people were killed as a result of the brutality of Armenian army, 1275 people were captured and subjected to irrational Armenian torture and humiliation. The fate of 150 people is still unknown. These genocidal crimes, which are considered to be manifestations of Armenian vandalism not only against our people, but also against humanity, have been turned into an undeniable page of history while

being part of the Soviet Empire for many years, especially in the Soviet Empire, and not crooked, forgotten or distorted, thus achieving a political and legal assessment of the country and the international level.

After gaining independence, our people gained an opportunity to create an objective genius of their historical past and to present historical truths. These events for the first time were politically and officially declared that Azerbaijanis were exposed to genocide by the Armenians assessed in the decree "The genocide of Azerbaijanis" of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev on March 26, 1998. This Decree, which is the first full and informative document to the actions of the Armenian nationalists, has the exclusive duty of protecting the national memory of present and future generations. According to the decree, since 1998 March 31st is mentioned as the Day of Genocide of Azerbaijanis, on the state level. As Mr. President Ilham Aliyev noted, "We will achieve all the goals that we have put in our country through the patriotism, unity, and solidarity of our people and the political will of the Azerbaijani leadership, as well as the restoration of our territorial integrity and sovereignty, to the disclosure of discord and animosity between people and nations". Today, the Azerbaijani government and public organizations operating in Azerbaijan, especially the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, provide unprecedented services in recognition of the Khojaly genocide as genocide in the world. As a result of the launch and successful continuation of "Justice for Khojaly" initiated by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, several countries have already officially recognized Khojaly genocide as genocide and gave political estimates. The fact that the international community does not give a decent price to the actions of the aggressor Armenia trying to prove that they were exposed to genocide in false documents, the application of double standards may lead to the continued the chauvinistic policies they carry out to the future and the wave of terrorist wars in the world. Creating image of the "Poor, oppressed Armenian people", and consciously distorting the events in the region at the beginning of the century, as well as present committing genocide against Azerbaijanis as genocide victims, sometimes from time to time to form a negative image of the Azerbaijanis in the world, to try to privatize examples of our rich national cultural heritage, the policy of moral aggression against our



people once again confirms that the Armenian nationalists are in a deep moral and ethical gap and crisis.

98 years pass since March 1918 genocide but it is impossible to forget these horrors committed by Armenian nationalists. The global community, which aims at combating international terrorism, must eventually have an objective political and legal assessment of the violence perpetrated against the Azerbaijani people, and criminals should receive their worthy chastisement. Unfortunately, the norms of international law do not work, international organizations do not make decisions, the world is guided by double standards and unfair rules. If international law norms are not restored, and the status quo is not changed, today Azerbaijan, having turned into a center of political, economic and military power, has enough opportunities to establish justice in the region and restore the territorial integrity of the country. As President Ilham Aliyev noted: In Armenia, must understand that we are in the 21st Century, not in the Middle Ages, and the signs of the 21st century should be the basis for each country. We want peace in the region. We want the norms of international law to be guaranteed. Every invader must know that this will not be the end of the occupation. If international law norms are not restored and Armenia continues its occupation policy, our army will say the last word. We have the power to do so today.”

I would like to thank the Executive Power of Sabail district and the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University for their support for the Conference.

**The speech of honoured scientist, professor Yusif Mammadov,  
advisor of minister of education of the Republic of Azerbaijan,  
corresponding member of the ANAS**



Dear participants of the conference!

Today we are holding conjointly with Executive Power Office of Sabail district and organization of Sabail district New Azerbaijan Party a scientific-theoretical conference dedicated to “31st of March – the Genocide Day of Azerbaijanis”. Before starting the conference, I would request all of you to call to the memory of our compatriots annihilated during 31st March genocide, and in general all martyred country fellows with one-minute silence. Dear participants of the conference!

98 years passed since the Armenians committed a brutal massacre against our people on March 31, 1918, with the aid of their protectors. In fact, of genocide policy of the Armenians against our nation has deep roots. Approximately during 200 years, the Armenians committed very brutal calamities, tragedies against Azerbaijanis, implemented the policy of deportation and genocide against our people. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan esteemed Mr

Ilham Aliyev had told about it: “The genocide and aggression policy by the Armenian nationalist against our nation has about two-hundred-year history. The aim of this offensive policy was to drive Azerbaijanis out of their historical lands, to create “Greater Armenia” state, fabricated by the Armenian historians and ideologists, on these territories. The history of our nation was roughly falsified, our material and cultural monuments, toponyms were subjected to the aggression of the Armenian historians and “ideologists”. As noted Mr President namely at the result of the ethnic cleansing policy of the Armenians today not a single Azerbaijani lives in historically original Turkic lands of Western Azerbaijan. All it is confirmed unambiguously by facts. At early of XIX century, there were over 2 thousand Azerbaijani villages in the territory of modern Armenia. Today, at the result of deportation and massive falsification policy of the Armenians neither a single Azerbaijani nor any Azerbaijani name remained there.

The scientific-historical sources say that after Treaty of Turkmanchay by Decree of Russian Emperor Nicholas I dated Mar 21, 1828, the creation of “Armenian province” at territories of Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates was declared, and Iravan city populated then by 7331 Azerbaijani and 2369 Armenian families was included in this province. Namely after that Decree during 1829-1830-es 40 thousand Armenians from Iran, 84 thousand 600 Armenians from Turkey were resettled to the Caucasus and mainly they had been settled in Nakhchivan, Garabagh and Iravan. From other side hundreds of settlements populated by Azerbaijanis had been destroyed during long-lasting war, thousands were killed; ten thousand had to leave their historical land of ancestors. There is another interesting fact. Thus according to the census of 1979 if there were 160 thousand Azerbaijanis (?) and 70 thousand Russians, but in data of 2001 the names of Azerbaijanis were not even mentioned and the number of Russians were said to be 14 thousand. Dear participants of the conference!

Among the cruelties committed by the Armenians against our people, the events of March of 1918 are distinguished with its special brutality and mercilessness. The mass annihilation of the Azerbaijanis by the Armenians took place during events of March of 1918. Thus from March 31 to April 2 on new calendar (from March 18 to 21 by old calendar) the Armenians had mercilessly killed 17000 civil Azerbaijanis in Baku, 8000 in Shamakhy. From those annihilated over 2500 were women and 200 children. In total over 50 thousand

Azerbaijanis had been killed by the Armenians during events of March 1918 and over 10 thousand people had been forced to leave settlements. The Armenian vandals had also annihilated 10 thousand civilians in Guba, Lankaran, Upper Karabakh, Western Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan and other parts of Azerbaijan. The main ideologist of this vandal act of the Armenians was dashnak Stepan Shaumyan, who developed and implemented this act. And it was not class struggle and civil war as claimed for a long time by Soviet historical science, but just the real genocide committed by the Armenians against our people. The only arrival of Nuru Pasha, the brave man of the Turkic world and founder and commander of Caucasus Islamic Army in Azerbaijan could prevent the barbarian actions of the Armenians. I must note that the Guba Genocide Memorial Complex, which was found 9 years ago, is obvious proofs of Armenian atrocities committed in 1918. Likewise, our other national tragedies, the genocide committed by the Armenians against our people in 1918 with the support of their patrons, had been comprehensively and thoroughly evaluated from political and legal points of views by our nationwide leader Heydar Aliyev. 31st of March was declared as the Day of Genocide of the Azerbaijanis at the state level by Decree No. 690 dated March 26, 1998, signed by our nationwide leader Heydar Aliyev. By that Decree 31st, March was entered in our calendar as a national tragedy. I deem it necessary to remind that while our national leader had signed that Decree some international organizations and superpowers of the world had cavilled at Azerbaijan. That is, those forces acted from this point of view based on ongoing negotiations related to Armenian-Azerbaijani, Upper Karabakh conflict. But genius personality Heydar Aliyev with grounded facts advised them not to mix the national history with policy. Head of our state Mr Ilham Aliyev also informed at authoritative gatherings that today at global policy dominate hypocrisy, political duplicity, ignorance, double standards, national discrimination, racism, Islamophobia, but not international legal norms. These are realities of our modern world.

I'd like to draw your attention that in connection with 98th anniversary of Genocide of 31st March of 1918 several measures are implemented both in our republic and in many foreign countries. The main purpose in the implementation of all these measures is to expose the real nature of the Armenians, to prove that they are aggressors, terrorists and to deliver realities of Azerbaijan to the world. That is to conduct the information was correctly and effectively is one of the

factors having great importance in this case. To study deeply and comprehensively a problem of genocide, which is considered to be the gravest crime committed against humanity, is of great importance. Scientifically study each humanitarian tragedy and substantially delivery of historical facts to world community may have a decisive impact on unbiased political and legal evaluation of that event, punishing of culprit worthy punishment and preventing of such cases in future.

Once again I want to point out that the Azerbaijani people several times became a victim of cruel aggression within last century, subjected to massacres, deportations and ethnic cleansing. Concealment of these crimes during Soviet power, forcing historians to carry out their scientific research works within limited ideological frames and based on the wrong methodology had facilitated the strengthening of Armenian expansionist chauvinism, and 24 years ago resulted in the occurrence of such heavy tragedy like Khojaly genocide in front of the world community. Failure of the international community to react adequately on time to this massacre committed on ethnic belonging afterwards led to a repetition of genocide crimes in other places of the world, as well as in the centre of Europe. Therefore, all progressive forces of the world, public, political, scientific and cultural figures should resolutely struggle against all cases leading to genocide crimes, causing racial and religious intolerance, enmity. One of the most important steps to be taken in this field is a refreshing historical memory, revealing of truths that kept in privacy for a long time and being banned, unbiased scientific evaluation of distorted historical events.

We have to disclose everywhere vandal actions of the Armenians with its nudity, have to use all opportunities to deliver unbiased information about it to the global community and international organizations. Azerbaijani state, led by President Mr. Ilham Aliyev, implements all actions in this important direction. I'd like particularly emphasize an effective activity of Mrs Mehriban Aliyeva, 1st lady of Azerbaijan, President of Heydar Aliyev Foundation, MP, deputy chairman of YAP, in this important direction. "Justice to Khojaly!" international informing campaign implemented under initiative and management of Mrs Leyla Aliyeva, vice-president of Heydar Aliyev Foundation is of great importance in terms of delivery of Azerbaijani truths to the world. At the same time, we, as citizens of Azerbaijan have to show to Azerbaijani youths all

atrocities, genocides committed by the Armenians against our nation throughout the centuries, with exact facts, proofs. We have to educate youth in national spirit, have to deliver them all historical truths related to the Armenians. And while carrying out activity in this direction we must link our historical past and today. We have to explain to our student and youth the reasons and essence, tragic consequences of wars in the Middle East, Northern Africa, and Ukraine based on concrete facts. Presently peaceful negotiations connected with the settlement of Armenian-Azerbaijani, Upper Karabakh conflict are underway. As mentioned by President of Azerbaijan Mr Ilham Aliyev just due to a non-constructive stance of Armenia, as well as double standards of international organizations the solution of problem delays. At the same time hypocrite, Armenians, as usual, distort the historical truths, mislead the attention of the international community from the real truth, distract them in order to achieve their dirty goals.

Head of our state Mr Ilham Aliyev at all high-level summits unambiguously declared that the Karabakh conflict will be settled within the framework of national interests of our people, based on regulations and principles of international law. Azerbaijan will never allow a creation of “second Armenian state” in its territory. It is becoming possible due to daily growing political authority, the economic and military power of independent Azerbaijani state. Azerbaijan is now a leader state of the region, a country where important regional and translational projects are successfully realized. Besides providing its energy security, Azerbaijan takes an active part in the supply of energy to Europe as well. Our state carries out independent foreign policy. And Armenia left behind all international projects and lives in an isolated condition. The political and economic crisis in Armenia deepens daily. Armenia actually is dependent on some powers. In fact, it is a country existing as a vassal. Briefly, Azerbaijan left Armenia very behind and this huge dominance is one of the important factors that facilitate reliable ground for settlement of Upper Karabakh problem in favour of our national interests. Finally, I pray from Almighty Allah for victims of 31st March Genocide.

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### **Blood-written memory**

There were many hard pages in the history of the struggle of our nation, which regained its independence at the late of XX century. Unfortunately, the prohibitions of “socialist realism” of Soviet public structure, which we lived, did not allow us for decades to have a clear look at on our way of struggle. Thanks to God we have such opportunity at last. The present, future of the people, which don’t know its past, yesterday may be subjected to serious danger in front of a test of time. Therefore, to learn our past, to perceive correctly whatever we faced, truly speaking whatever made with us is very important for us in direction of protection of our today’s independence. To make right conclusions from political and public processes occurred at historical periods, by analyzing them, to avoid repetition of omitted mistakes is strongest guarantee and security for the trustworthiness of a way leading to our tomorrow.

Azerbaijan is going to mark the 25th anniversary of its independence. During last 25 years, the Republic of Azerbaijan passed the way equal to centuries, made serious steps in the strengthening of statehood. Today Azerbaijan is an equal-right member of international community, a reliable partner. The stability established in our country is a result of inclination towards development in individual areas of our life, which allows us to draw unbiased, real picture of that period and events of our history, which once kept in secret, falsified and distorted. One of those events March events had been assessed politically and legally on Mar 26, 1998, at 80th anniversary thanks to the resolute stance of national leader Heydar Aliyev and this is a day of **”Genocide of Azerbaijanis”** commemorated annually by us. The greatness of national leader comprises that he dared to issue decrees on two significant historical events saved in the blood memory of our nation: ”On deportation of Azerbaijanis from historical and ethnic lands in the territory of Armenian SSR during 1948-1953” and “On Genocide of Azerbaijanis”. “31st March –Day of the genocide of Azerbaijanis” had been declared. Thus besides delivering real truth to

the world community, occurrence of genocide, legalizing that territory of Armenian SSR was ancient Azerbaijani lands, the chance was created for right and objective writing of "white spots" in the history of our nation, in reality, saved in memory as bloody tragic events. The pages shed shadow on time began to be illuminated and the dark essences began to be revealed. Our national leader said: "At the result of ethnic cleansing and genocide policy carried out against Azerbaijanis purposefully in the Caucasus for last two centuries our people subjected to heavy deprivations, national tragedy, and constraints. At the result of such inhuman policy realized step by step Azerbaijanis had been expelled from their historical ethnic lands, now called Armenia, where they lived for millenniums and subjected to masccaras and annihilations, thousand cultural monuments and settlements belonging to our nation had been destroyed and ruined". For that reason, for the first time, the decree reflects the official chronicle of massacres committed against Azerbaijanis in years of 1905-1907, 1918-1920, 1948-1953, 1988-1993 of XX century and the roots of enmity against Azerbaijani population in the Caucasus are explained. As it was noted in the Decree now "the main tasks before us is to form strong national memory in present and future generations about the genocide committed against our nation for last centuries, to get political and legal assessment in the world on these tragedies, to try to eliminate its heavy consequences and to avoid repetition of such events in future".

The genocide against Azerbaijanis by the Armenians started at early of the century. The massacre in Baku in 1905-1907 took place in front of police and army. M.S. Ordubadi narrates about these events in his "Bloody years" as: "..... the artificial riot bomb put in the nation's destiny since a long time exploded and the entire Caucasus burned to ashes from the effect of this bomb". A great writer asks himself "was that explosive item a bomb in reality?" and replies: "Yes, this bomb is Baku tragedy that occurs, wherefrom a fire shot to the entire Caucasus from here" and ethnic Armenian-Azerbaijani massacre began, which lasted two years. The Tsarist government stimulated the annihilation, which after Baku spread to Iravan, Nakhchivan, Shusha, Jabrayil and Garyagin, other regions. Great Jafar Jabbarly in his "1905" work describe the guilty of this tragedy as "turn off lights, shooting one are Cossacks".



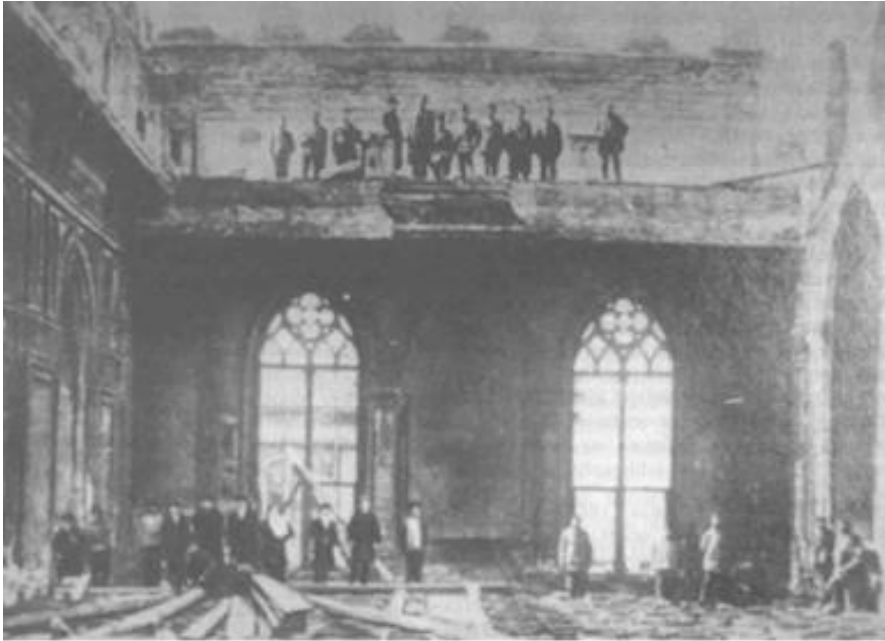
The appetite of Armenians that distinguished among world people with its greed, being insatiable, was always high, and they tried to use the existing historical situation in own favor. F.Kerimzade in his book “Struggle for South (1917-1921)” writes: the Catholicos of all Armenians Kevorg V. send a letter to Caucasus governor on August 5, 1914, and asked him not to forget the Armenian issue. Tsar Nicolas II in reply said, “the bright future waits for Armenians”. Russian emperor in his meeting with the ambassador of France to Russia Maurice Palaeologus on Nov 21, 1914, had informed that he would take into account the Armenian issue and create an independent state for them. While visiting Tiflis in Nov 1914 Tsar Nicolas II met with the delegation led by dashnaks S.Arutunyan and A.Khatisiyan and told that “ they are ready to sacrifice their life, properties for the sake of great throne”.

The Armenians and their patrons with the aid of their religious followers could achieve the goal. Prior to Treaties of 1813 and 1828, the territory of Azerbaijan was 410 km<sup>2</sup>. In 1813-1828 a part of Azerbaijani territory – Southern Azerbaijan, about 280 km<sup>2</sup> went under the yoke of Iran and 130 km<sup>2</sup> under the yoke of Russia. We observe the same processes in population growth. According to information published in 1916, the population of Iravan province increased 40 times and made 570 thousand people. And against it, the Azerbaijani population grew 4.6 times. Despite oppression and forcible deportation of Azerbaijanis about 45 percent of the population of Iravan province, i.e. 247 thousand were Azerbaijanis in 1916. In 1918 under the pressure of Russia, the Iravan province with the territory of 9 thousand km<sup>2</sup> was given to the Armenians, and Derbent khanate had been created an area of 7 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, which went under the Russian yoke.

The territory of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, created in 1918-1920 was 114 thousand km<sup>2</sup>. After the occupation of Azerbaijan by XI Army 29.338.2 km<sup>2</sup>. had been “gifted” to Armenia and Georgia. From these lands Iravan( rest part) (3.100,2 km<sup>2</sup>), Zangazur (bigger part) (5.115, 4 km<sup>2</sup>), Gazakh (2,980,3 km<sup>2</sup>), Daralyaz (1,583,8 km<sup>2</sup>) were given to Armenia, Borchaly (apart)(5,161.4 km<sup>2</sup>), Signakh (6.832,6 km<sup>2</sup>) and some other areas (4.564,6 km<sup>2</sup>) had been given to Georgia. The territory of Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, which remained under the USSR yoke was 86.6 km<sup>2</sup>. Thus Azerbaijani lands were separated from each other from time to time, and this separation

forced not only our lands for separation but our compatriots to look at each other behind the iron fences.





**Burning the Building of Ismayilli by Armenians**



**Armenian atrocities in Baku**

As if nothing had happened the next purposeful genocide against Azerbaijanis was committed in March 30-31 and April-1 (by the old calendar on March 17, on the eve of Novruz holiday). The March events assessed as a civil war for a long year was also an end of pro-Armenian Baku Soviet.

As is well known in early 1918 due to the closure of railway link between Baku and Tiflis few thousand Armenian armed soldiers leaving for the Caucasus front from Western and Iran fronts have gathered in Baku. At that time dashnak party also had about thousand armed men in Baku. Since “Musavat” had no weapons the population of Baku and suburbs left without a weapon. In addition the military men of Azerbaijani national army, who come to Baku on board of “Evelina” ship, which carried the coffin of H.Z.Tagiyev’s son Mahammad Tagiyev from Lankaran to Baku had been forcibly disarmed by Bolshevik-dashnak units. This action of Bolshevik-dashnak unit showed once again that they seek a plea for armed conflict. “Dashkansutyun” party and the Armenian National Council were waiting for an opportunity to implement own dirty policy. On March 29, 1918, detaining of the ship going to Lankaran and its disarmament became a plea for the national massacre.



**The appearance of an edition of “Kaspi” newspaper, burnt by Armenians**

On March 30 the spontaneous meetings took place in various districts of the city. The provocative shooting of Red Army units allowed Bolshevik-dashnak leadership of Baku Commune to begin attack against Azerbaijani population. On March 30-31, 1918 using the opportunity Armenian groups attacked Azerbaijani populated quarters. The head of Red Army Headquarter S.Avetisyan, group leader



Amazasp and Kozarev mercilessly massacred Azerbaijanis. On March 31 fire became more intensified. The bloodiest points of fights were around Gosha Gala (Twin Towers) and Ismaliya buildings. The Armenians also attacked the southern villages of Baku, but they were thrown back and not allowed enter the Mardakan, Bulbula, Bina, and Gala villages. Over 30 thousand civilians had been killed. Later Shaumyan confessed that the Moslem population suffered at the result of civil war.

The mass killing of Azerbaijanis took place in adjacent areas, too. Huge army units had been deployed to Guba under the commandment of Amazasp. They entered the city and killed 2000 men, women and children. He has a speech in front of Guba residents said: “I am the hero of the Armenian nation. I arrive here with punishment groups to take revenge of Armenians killed here two weeks ago. I did not come here to set an order and establish a Soviet rule. I came here with an order to kill all Moslems starting from Caspian shores to Shahdagh, to ruin their settlements. ”



### **Guba Genocide**

Gang of Amazasp engaged in lootings in the city, approximately they looted 4 million manats of money, 4.5 million manat worth golden items, 2,5 million manat worth various goods. During the arrest of Shaumyan 80 million manat of money and golden

items were found from him. No doubt, among them were money looted by Amazasp. The genocide committed by Armenians in 1918 has evidence like Guba graveyard, Juma mosque in Shamakhy. Prior to Guba Avetisov and Petrov had destroyed Shamakhy with the aid of Amazasp, and killed the population of Lankaran, Salyan, Kurdamir. We are sure that the excavations to be carried in Shamakha will discover “another sample” of Armenian barbarism. From the first look, it may be seen that the events of 1918 were “civil war” invented by dashnak Shaumyan. But facts say quite contrary. The Armenians had destroyed 197 villages, killed 10.626 people of a Turkic population of Iravan province till March 1918. 157 villages suffered in Garabagh province, 33 settlements entirely and 196 partly were destroyed in Baku province. At massacre continued from March 30 till April 2 the Armenians massacred 8027 Azerbaijani, including 2560 women and 1266 children in 53 Moslem villages of Shamakhy province.

Nakhchivan area witnessed most awful events of massacres. The elders could not forget till the end of their life the cruelties committed against residents of Amovu village. Let's pay attention to memories from lines: “Dashnaks had set a huge fire in the down of village. Women, men had been dragged and brought around the fire. Dashnaks divided into groups used to catch the women around the village, those escaped to mountains, brought them to fire by dragging from hair, and if we're not able to do it, cut them with axe...” One another awful memory: “The bearded soldier showed no mercy to Yapo- Armenian butcher. He dragged down the sharp axe on the breast of a young woman and the infant went down from mother's womb. With bayonet the bearded man grazed at the child and laughed loudly:

-Yapo, I found correctly, he is a boy, would be a soldier. The bearded man took the child on the edge of bayonet without shivering and threw him on fire.

The massacre continued in the territory of South Azerbaijan, in some provinces of Turkey. Having not sated with massacres committed in Baku and with a desire to establish a Christian state in the western parts of South Azerbaijan the Armenians had killed mercilessly over 130 thousand local Moslem population in Urmia, Salmas, and Kohnesheher. At that eve 8 thousand armed Armenians led by “general” Andronik crossed Araz River and committed massacre there.

Majority of those killed in Urmiya were innocent women and children, even infants. In his book "Massacres in both banks of Araz" (Baku, Elm, 2006) Samad Sardarniya writes: "In hard and heavy days of Urmiya no aid came to population either from Tehran or Tabriz. In its article published in the issue of Feb 17- Mar 2, 1918, of "Tajaddud" newspaper, narrating about Urmiya events it was written that one traveler coming from Urmiya had seen dead bodies of over 300 people along the road. Three-day Urmiya massacre comprises terrible pages of events of 1918.

In Kars province also Moslem villages were destroyed. Let's pay attention of lines in a telegram of Kanteliya: "Greece refugees inform that the Armenian military units repulsed back after offensives of Turkish Army and the armed refugees destroy, blaze all Moslem villages and committed barbarism along the way. They undress women and put them on the road so that they see the "victorious Armenian fighters" passing near the road and holding the infants on bayonets. Greece say that the human nerves cannot tolerate the cry of mad women, helpless elders. According to incomplete information at the result of atrocities of general Arishev and captain Movsesyan 82 Moslem villages had been destroyed in Kars province." To my mind, there is no need for explanation and this barbarism has one name - Arminianism!

The events of 1918 were one deliberately thought action. This action was led by Caucasus Committee of Bolshevik party and Armenian "Dashkasutyun" party. The son of oil magnate Sh. Asadullayev, Asad bey, born on 1902, in his book "Oil and blood in the East" published in German in Stuttgart city of Germany in 1929 write: "One of Armenian commanders Lalay (Shaumyan) in 1917 took an oath that he would take revenge from Moslems. Since the majority of Communist party was the Armenians they had solidarity with dashnaks."

Further Asad bey writes: "Surroundings of Khan castle became a battlefield. At this Moslem-Armenian fight, 14 oil engineers had been killed. The dead bodies of 30 thousand people covered streets and squares of Baku city".

Hundreds of Muslim children had been killed brutally. Six hours after massacre twelve persons from Moslem leaders (six of them were clerics) with white flags on hand went to enemy camp for peace negotiations. But all of them had been killed. At the end of the third

day the blood run on Baku squares, everywhere was full of dead bodies.

In his memories Asad bey describes his home: “Our home was attacked, too. I watched at the scene in our yard from the basement of our home. The Armenians had caught 2 children under age of 10 and threw them up and put on the ramrods. One unarmed Moslem group, with everything lost, dressed white cloth and went against the spike and swords of Armenians”.

The Armenians gave dagger to their kids so they cut the heads of Moslems”.

A document prepared by one of the members of “The Commission checking the March events”, set up by the government of Azerbaijan People’s Republic, Christian Gulge reads: “The population of Moslem quarters had been killed, cut by the swords. Stabbed with bayonets. The homes were set ablaze and children were thrown on this fire and burnt lively. And 3-4 days old babies were put on bayonets. At the end of event 57 Moslem bodies observed, of which nose, ears were pulled out, the abdomens were torn, extremities cut. The women, which were not killed, are tied with each other on hairs and beaten by the butt of the rifle”.

Gulge had taken photos of nude women made stand along the walls, children bodies brought by dogs. In 13rd edition of magazine “Yeni Kafkasya” (New Caucasus), published in Istanbul, dated Mar 31, 1923 in the article “March tragedy” it was written: “during 3 days 15 000 Moslems had been killed, “Ismailiyya palace”, “Achiq soz” (Open word), ”Kaspi” publishing houses were set ablaze. The biggest Juma Mosque of Baku was riddled with artillery shells....”

As it is seen March events were deliberately planned, purposeful genocide. Shaumyan self-confessed that they tried to annihilate Azerbaijanis using the opportunity. He said that “We used the armed raids of our cavalry and attacked along the entire front, we had about 6 thousand armed men. 3-4 thousand national units of ”Dashnaksyutun .were at our disposal. The civil war due to the participation of later became a national massacre, but it was not possible to escape it. We went on it deliberately. If they would have seized Baku, the city would be declared Azerbaijan’s capital”.

Azerbaijani Bolshevik S.M. Efendiyev wrote in connection with this event that the Dashnaks killed all Moslems. Soviet leaders like Shaumyan, Japaridze, and others were helpers of Dashnaks.



Bolshevik newspaper “Nash golos” (Our voice) also assessed these events as a national massacre. “Hummat” newspaper characterized events as: “We did not and don’t deceive ourselves. We know well that if it had a political nature, later it got a national color”. In his letter to Shaumyan N.Narimanov wrote: “ this event dishonored Soviet power. If within a short time this shadow, the stain is not cleaned, the Bolshevik claim and Soviet government would not strengthen”.

But neither stain removed, no guilty persons were punished. In contrary, the Armenians, “inspired” from impunity had committed new tragedies with the aid of their Bolshevik friends. The purpose of Bolshevik-dashnak groups, which committed March-April events in Azerbaijan, was to capture Ganja after victory in Baku province, occupy entire Azerbaijan. But the creation of Azerbaijan Peoples’ Republic, the revival of national statehood in March 1918 had frustrated all plans of enemies.

Having assessed the March events M.A.Rasulzade on March 31, 1919, wrote in “Azerbaijan” newspaper: “The blood, which shed in March, could not oppress the nationality and independence idea of Turks, Azerbaijani sacred fire.... The Azerbaijani thinking, which was planned to be suppressed in blood once again revived as the independent government! Baku became not a place of blood and conspiracy, but our capital”.

These facts show the nature of March massacre and the essence of Arminianism. In “Decision of the National Assembly of Azerbaijan Republic on declaration of Memory Day” the March genocide was assessed and showed that at result of massacre against Azerbaijani nation, in Baku, Shamakhy, Guba, Mughan and Lankaran the Armenians had killed over 50 thousand Azerbaijanis, looted their houses, forced hundred thousand unarmed and innocent people to leave their settlements. Just in Baku, about 30 thousand our compatriots had been killed, 58 villages of Shamakhy province were destroyed, about 7 thousand people, including 1,653 women, 965 children had been killed, in Guba province, 122 Moslem villages were razed to the grounds. In mountainous part of Garabagh over 150 Moslem villages, in Zangazur province 115 villages had been destroyed brutally, the overwhelming majority of the population was put to the sword. 88 villages had been destroyed in Iravan province, 1920 houses were set to fire, 131 970 people had been killed. As a

result of committed tragedies, in Iravan province with 373, 582 Azerbaijani population in 1916, just 70 thousand Azerbaijani left in 1992, in other words, the Azerbaijani population reduced 5 times.

The history is a time measurement. Inside of this measurement always there were Good and Evil and finally Good won. Azeri Turks, having forgotten the deeds of the Armenians by time passing, the soft-hearted, believing in the force of love and always responding to Evil with Good, again changed their attitude to Armenians, saying that they are neighbors, provided them with land for a living, water for drinking, bread for eating. But the Armenians proved to be loyal to their trait had forgotten the Good and after WWII could achieve deportation of Azerbaijanis from native lands, although partly, in Armenian SSR, again using a thousand tricks. Then it is asked: “ why our own traitors had forgotten so fast the events of last century. Some people found willing to demonstrate themselves as internationalist by writing “stone dreams”. Why your false dreams turned your heart into stones. It has just one name: ingratitude!.

“Our compatriots”, having similar names like ours, living in the land of our native land, breathing air and drinking its water, but having the heart belonged to others, why they forgot our love to land, our heroes, martyred for land, losing their life for national- independence? In our opinion, the independence poet Bakhtiyar Vahabzade was right to accuse us. Using this forgetfulness the Armenians had been inspired from M.Gorbachov’s “Perestroyka” at the end of XX century, again saying miatshum they went on squares with chanting and began territorial claims: and center as if didn’t see it, again committed new tragedies in Jan 1990 in Baku and in Feb 1992 in Khojaly.

The occupied Upper Kharabakh area has been turned by Armenians to terror nest. In Jan 1992, one 6- people group of “ASALA” organization having established illegal confident training camp around Paris arrived in Khankendi under major Ashin Simonyan. On Feb 19 of that year Firdos Arabyan, Lebanese Armenian, envoy had read a letter signed by 13 rich Armenians, in “Gargayin” Armenian center, which was famous as “economic source of income” of world Armenians on Theatre squire of Iravan. The letter read: “Long live people, that woke up!. Additionally, I convey greetings of world Armenians to those Armenian heroes, who perceive their wisdom, intellect, and perception, who could again fire ashes of our grandfathers, ancestors. All Armenians that rose in Paris, Cologne,

Rome, Washington, Kuwait, London, Moscow and Ankara, Tehran and Latin America... are together with you.... We are ready to assist you in all..”.

Tsinkhavli and Telavi helicopter base took an active part in the bombing of Upper Karabakh, in ruining of settlements. Based on the decision of General of Transcaucasia Military Region Valeri Pasrikyev 16 Armenian helicopter pilots had been trained here in special courses. Of course, attendants were Arab Zahid al-Mahammad, who was expelled from “ Hamas” organization. In its edition of Feb 20, 1992 “Eskadrilya” newspaper, which published in Telavi wrote that on Feb 12 and 16 of 1992 Russian President B.N.Yeltsin ordered major-general Reut, Chief commander of 7th Army to provide new and military helicopters “Mi-24” P to Armenian pilots, graduates of Telavi helicopter base. Under the leadership of colonel Leonid Kapralov two “Mi-8” helicopters had been repaired in Ganja helicopter plant.

Thus the foundation of military training in Khojali direction had been laid, 200 tons of fuel had been purchased from Baku for helicopters being standby for a fight in Upper Kharabakh direction. On Feb 17 Zori Balayan met with Armenians in Telavi military base, on Feb 19 general Reut had allotted 9 various brand military helicopters for 16 Armenians based on the decision of Moscow dated Feb 17 and on Feb 22 those helicopters had been included in the composition of 366th platoon. Pilots of the helicopter were Armenians from Lebanon, Syria, and Iravan, and one pilot was Zahid Al-Mahammad. As it is seen everything was ready to attack Khojaly. Only one thing remained – to get the approval of the Center. For that Armenians used tricks and send some irritant telegrams to the Kremlin. Telegrams sent by general O.Sarkisyan and colonel Ter-Grigoryan on Feb 22 to B.N.Yeltsin read: “high ranked security officials of the republic confirm that recently 4 full division and 7 brigades of Turkic forces had been concentrated on the border with Armenia. The army had been brought to combat readiness that had not been observed even during WWII”.

On Feb 25th at 21.00 the Armenian military units, 366th platoon with 1890 personnel, as well as mercenaries from abroad had attacked Khojaly. Enemy tanks and armored vehicles entered Khojaly from Mehdikend, Karabakh, and Dashbulaq after artillery firings. Second (commander major Ohanyan), third (commander Nabodikhin)

units of 366th platoon commanded by Armenians, motorized rifle battalion, artillery division, D-3 gun under the commandment of Likhodeya had distinguished with particular barbarism. Enemy soldiers entered Khojaly and set fire to it. The population of the town, deprived of defense, comprised mainly of women, children and elders moved towards Aghdam. Part of them died on snowy-frosty night. Those who survived had been ambushed by Armenian soldiers positioned in a place called Garagaya very next day and shot.



**Victims of Khojaly genocide. Feb 26, 1992.**

The next genocide committed against Azerbaijanis in Khojaly. 613 people, including 106 women, 83 minor aged children, 70 elders had been killed. Over 1000 civilians became handicapped. 1275 people had been taken the prisoner, 8 families had been annihilated entirely, 56 people had been burned alive, the scalp of heads taken out, eyes put out, heads cut off.

Russian and Armenian officers took part in Khojaly genocide. Really, documents about participants of genocide had been burned by order of aviation commander of Transcaucasian Military Region, major-general Lukashov on March 1, 1992. But the “Secret” reference of V.Savelyev consists a list of 41 Armenian and Russian officers, who burnt dead-bodies, shot the Azerbaijani prisoners in line and feeling a pleasure from that, staining honour of soldier: commander of 1s

battalion colonel Moiseyev, commander of 2nd battalion major S.Ohanyan, commander of 3rd battalion major E.A.Nabokikh and others. Anti-Azerbaijani forces, who performed genocide had awarded those distinguishing special atrocities. 150 thousand dollars and “Church award” had been awarded by Armenian Diaspora of France to Chitchyan for annihilating the Babayev’s family of 13 persons, Russian officer Yevgeny Golubev with the gold order with an inscription of “ASALA” and 5 thousand dollars, 10 thousand dollars for Anastas Ivanov and “Hyundai” car.

Newspaper “Zmanak” of Turkish Armenian Diaspora had commented bloody events of February 1992 and in its edition dated Feb 24 wrote: “We revived. The Armenians were given a strength and power to fight for the land of ancestors. In this case, we see the blessings of Allah and had fought. But Azerbaijani could not desire a land as we. And we won since we had Love and Motherland love. We are aware of Baku. They used more energy nor for land but for dynasty and position, reign and glory. Because they know in Baku also that these land are ours, our ancestors’ land. one Russian officer named Vladimir Savelyev asked us near the cannons left at the square. He demanded from our corresponded to leave these places...”

(“Respublika” Newspaper, Feb 26, 2013). Who is Vladimir Savelyev? He was head of the counter-intelligence section of military unit 02270 in Upper Garabagh. The colonel, who was a person gathering first data on Khojaly tragedy, the witness of those events and submitting “Secret reference” to the UNO, European Union and finally at Main Intelligence Dept. on March 19, 1992, on August 22 of 1998 and finally in July and December of 2000. He had sent his last references under the signature of “officer Pugachov”. The colonel had followed the military operations of Russian military units together with Armenian terror organizations in Upper Kharabakh and had commented with the confession of all events by fact and documents, using “intelligence” information: “I can’t write it. Everything occurred in front of my eyes. I cannot forget the riddled bodies of children and women, pregnant women. Let Azerbaijanis forgive me that I could not do anything in these bloody and fierce events. Just I have sent 19 –page secret reference both to the Kremlin and Ministry of Defence, generals of Main Intelligence Dept. I told them to read it. Look how the Russian officer’s honor was discarded, stained... I followed also events in Baku. It was felt that President

Ayaz Niyazovich was deceived and trapped. He is Chief Commander that was confused and lost control on everything, standing in the center of conflict, with lost reputation... As far Azerbaijani Counter-intelligence concerned... the body was paralyzed”.

Armenian journalist Berain Sirajyan, who published an article “Before assault” in the edition dated March 12, 1992, of the monthly magazine “France catholic ecclesia”, printed in France, writes: “I saw Khojaly with own eyes. The bravery of Artsakh people, fighting for each inch of land astonished me. But I was not a supporter of the fight for land to be in such way.... Everything smelt with blood. Azerbaijani side, the future generation will never keep silence regarding dead-bodies accumulated on snow, ice pieces. But what will be tomorrow... We may be left alone.... From another side, there is no doubt that fire in the eyes of those fought in Khojaly, my Armenian brothers. This flame is a flame of fire burnt for the motherland. And such flames never exhaust.... ”

Wrong information had been disseminated on Khojaly genocide to the world community. But some press bodies wrote that the tragedy had been committed by Armenians and the 366th platoon that helped them. “Sunday Times”(London) in its edition dated March 1, 1992 wrote that the Armenian soldiers had annihilated a thousand families, “Financial Times”(London) in its edition dated March 9, 19, 2 wrote about the shooting of a group going towards Agdam by Armenians, about the killing of 1200 Azerbaijanis.

In its editions dated Mar 4, 1992 “Times” (London) and “Izvestiya”(Moscow) newspapers, “Le Monde”(Paris) newspaper in its edition dated Mar 14, 1992 narrated about Armenian atrocities and noted that the heads of killed ones had been cut and scalps taken out. In its edition dated Mar 14, 1992 “Financial Times”(London) had wrote that there were 103 Armenian military men in composition of 366th platoon, referring to general Polyakov.

“Varel Actuell” (Paris) magazine in its edition dated Mar 14, 1992 had confirmed that many militaries from the Middle East, members of Syrian and Lebanon’s branch of ASALA had fought in structure of Armenian armed gangs. There is a proverb that “the lie has no long life” . The journalist of English “Fant men news” R.Patrick, who visited the site of event, wrote: The world community cannot justify the atrocities committed in Kholajy.

In order to hide the Khojaly genocide the Armenians had burnt the dead bodies, and tortured survived ones. Document we have proven that first “mobile death furnaces” between villages Khanabad and Dashbulag in Khojaly territory had been arranged on Feb 28, and that soldiers and officer’s commander of 366th platoon Yuri Zarvigarov took part in this process. Daud Kheyriyan in book “For the sake of Cross”, published in “As-Sharg” publishing house of Beirut wrote about Khojaly genocide: “Sometimes we put our steps on dead-bodies by mistake. We had paved a path from dead-bodies in Dashbulag in order to cross the swamps. I did not want to step my foot on dead-bodies. Colonel Ohanyan gave me a sign not to be afraid. This is one of the victims of war. I put my foot on the chest of one 9-10 years old girl with blooded face.. My feet, photo camera was in blood.”

Further the Armenian journalist writes: “On Mar 2 Armenians’ “Gaflan” group have collected dead bodies of over 100 Turks and burnt them in one kilometre to west of Khojaly.... In last truck I saw one girl aged 10 years. She was wounded from forehead and arms. This child with darkened face was still alive. She survived despite hunger and cold, wounds she had. She had slow breathes. I could not forget the eyes of this child struggling for life... After some time she would be also burnt in “mobile death furnaces” of “Gaflan” fighters. One soldier named Tigranyan had took this immovable child with blood running from nails and threw on pile of dead bodies.....

Then this pile of human remains was set afire. At that time I felt that somebody cries and asks for help among these dead bodies... and they continued their fight for cross.” But Mr. General was wrong. This was a war for eternal and ancestors’ land. This was a war for one inch of motherland trusted us by our ancestors, a war for the sacred spirit and will be continued until the lands are liberated. A leader of “Ramkavar” party functioning in Lebanon Rafael Messayan wrote an edition of “Zartunk”(Awakening) published in Beirut on March 24, 1992, in the article “One Armenian aid”: To forget those fighting for the sake of Khojaly, striving for battle is not right for us, Armenians. Help them, those brave men. You know that in 24 countries of the world richer Armenian businessmen had established ”Fund for aid to Artsakh”. That fund is for the future of our generation... The businessman from London had allotted a value of his sold villa, Armenian businessmen Araz Suleiman from Washington his annual income from the trade center, donations of members of “Armenian

mother tongue” in Paris for heroes of Khojaly... But what about us.....!”

And we declared that “2 people killed in Khojaly”. Bravo to thinking heads and writing ones!!

But I want to remind with a sense of pity that there are some people, who forget the Armenian barbarism, describing them as “poor”, “helpless”. Afrasiyab Hovanisyan, who was brought to Shamakhy from Armenia in 1890 at his 6-month age had written a book of stories “I kissed your hands, Grandma Haykanush” in Dec 1918. The book was published under name of Afrasiyab Museyiboglu. Or another example: Armenian descent, but hiding this fact for long years and having the nickname “Uncle” with original name Anton Asriyan and published under the name of Gulamzade Asilli’s book “Greetings, Armenian” had been published by one Azerbaijani businessman.

Armenian military units did not suffice just with the killing of men. They even tested a nuclear weapon. In its edition dated May 7, 1992 “Bundeswer” newspaper, “Izvestia” newspaper in its edition dated May 13 wrote that on Feb 25 Armenians had shot one shell of 122 mm from Khankendi to Khojaly with cyanide warhead. Armenian terrorists transformed Kharabakh to the sowing of drugs. Training camps of “Black Tape”, ASALA, center for “emissaries”, rehabilitation centre, Informatory group, military ammunition center, “Resticide” warehouse for chemical preparations, “Electron” center of intelligence, postal communication, “Hay Dad” and “Evkara” centers, “Mujahidin”, “Church” headquarters, “Chegakron” terroristic organization, scientific-research centers, laboratories for biological weapons had been created here. If this is true, then why the world adopts decisions on the genocide of Armenians 100 years ago, without having proved it, even fix the punishment for refusing to recognize the Armenian genocide in contrary to human freedoms and rights, but they ignore the realities that occurred just 20 years ago. The reply to this answer was expressed exactly at the speech of commander of 366th platoon Yuri Zarvigarob before officers. At 21.15 on Feb 24, 1992, an officer who was raised to general rank told in his speech: “the war in the region is not a war for the sake of land, but a war of Islam against Christianity”.

Today everybody thinks about one question: What do Armenians want? Was it really their state, are they really one of the



ancient nations of the world? It would be good if this question answered not by Turkish researchers, but their religious brothers. Robert Cais writes: “the Armenians are a mix of Aryans coming from Pamir plateau and tribes of Semites migrated from Mesopotamia. Y.J.Monroy writes: “Armenians are racially relatives to Iranians, Baluchs, and gypsy. Their eyes are chestnut colored, big and black or blue and nose quite visible with protrusion”.

There are some interesting facts about the Armenian language. Le Normand writes that there are proofs on ancient roots of the Armenian language. I remind Armenians dreaming about “Great Armenia” with one quote from book “History of Armenian Movement” of Armenian Vartanyan wrote in 1914: “.... At early of XIX century, the Armenians were not known in Europe as a nation”. Then why the Armenians dream about statehood.

Modern Azerbaijan develops rapidly. The only obstacle that prevents this development is unsettlement of Armenian-Azerbaijani, Upper Karabakh conflict. After violation of integrity of our state 20% of land of our republic had been occupied with the help of successor of former USSR empire, the power that afraid to lose its authority in the Caucasus, under the plea of “Self determination of Upper Karabakh”, over one million our compatriots had been forced to live as refugees and IDP’s. In general, over 20% of the territory of Azerbaijan Republic, that is 17.000 sq.km of lands had been occupied at results of aggression of Armenia. About 6 thousand agricultural and industrial objects, 102 residential houses, 4.366 social-cultural objects, 7 thousand public buildings, 693 secondary schools, 855 pre-school entities, 695 hospitals and other medical enterprises, 10 mosques, 160 bridges, 368 clubs, 927 libraries, 85 musical schools, 464 museums and historical monuments, 6 public theatres had been destroyed, 800 km of railway and roads, 15 thousand km of electric and gas pipelines, 2300 km of water communication systems of regional importance had been damaged, 31 mosques, 9 historical palaces, 1 million hectares of agricultural lands, 250 thousand forest areas, 200 paleontological and geological monuments had been captured by Armenian separatists.

While following the political events of the modern period it becomes clear that our close and far partners are not going to take any significant actions in settlement of this problem. The activity of OSCE and other international bodies resembles with political maneuvers. To my mind, the relation to all happenings is to be assessed as a result of

policy implemented by empire lovers at early of XX century. The culprits directed the criminal machine of peoples' jail, opening a way to the tragedy of hundred millions of people with their existence had caused many massacres, forcible deportations, killings. The tie of Satanist awful disasters committed against us just late XX century with the dirty hands of empire robbers had not been opened with its nakedness. Like at early of XX century, at late of the century our cry due to pains that we lived had been ignored, too. If not, within 24 years passed since Khojaly tragedy the clever one, those who talk about "democracy" and considers self as masters of the world, would not act hypocritically, with duplicity.

Azerbaijani people, well understanding that each diplomacy is supported by a power, when will be more powerful, more integral in respect of national unity, will prove to the world that he is capable to return lands forcibly captured from us and to ensure territorial integrity.

Azerbaijani people do not want a war. Because over 20 thousand our compatriots martyred during Upper Karabakh conflict, over 100 thousand Azerbaijani had been wounded, handicapped. Over one million our country fellows had been expelled from ancestors' lands. The policy implemented by national leader H.Aliyev and activity of Mr. Ilham Aliyev, President of Azerbaijan Republic, a follower of the political line of national leader for peaceful settlement of conflict are welcomed and supported by our people. But as reminded several times by Head of the state, the issue may be settled only by observing the territorial integrity, the sovereignty of our country. Our compatriots expelled from their ancestors' lands should return to their places, to be masters of our ancient lands. All it is known by our people and appreciated. First of all, because the memory of those died in the struggle against Armenian separatists, demands it from us. Their life and way of struggle is not just a model present generations, but it will be a source of pride for future generations. Therefore, the western states, which today talk about democracy, have to stop their double standard policy, respect international law, to settle Armenian-Azerbaijani, Upper Karabakh conflict within the regulation of international law. Today co-chairs mention as a footnote that the solution of conflict depends on Azerbaijan, without mutual consent, agreement. Then a question arises, who caused this conflict? When

Azerbaijan raised its just voice, did somebody ask us what do we want?

Great poet Bakhtiyar Vahabzade writes correctly that Azerbaijan demands back its original and eternal lands. It is a just voice of Azerbaijan and it is not so easy to muffle this voice. Therefore we have to protect our independence have to try to make it eternal and permanent. Historically, the Independence is our first faith, first expectations; the independence is a flag of the desire of our nation.

Azerbaijani people stepped in 2016 with great hopes under conditions of tense political events and economic crisis. We believe that year 2016 will be recorded in history as the significant year in view of protection of our independence and development. We consider that intellectuals, everybody that love country in real words, gained a love of people, those who want development of Azerbaijan should listen to voice of heart not believing on false promises, to unite closely for the sake of the restoration of republic's territorial integrity, free, independent and prosperous life of our people. For recent two years events around Ukraine, the forcible annexation of Crimea by Russian Federation should awake us, we have not to believe in sweet promises, to be sober and vigilant. The pro-imperial forces should not be allowed to use "opportunity" of situation. And "sanction" show of the West is nothing else but hiding the secret negotiations and agreements.

At a conference dedicated to results of the second year of "State Program on the social-economic development of regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan for years 2014-2018" held on Jan 28, 2016, President of Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev told the charactering year 2015: "... In 2015 many problems in Azerbaijan had been solved. In view of the not ordinary geopolitical situation and global economic situation, of course, it is our great success. Since bloody conflicts, wars continue in our region, new war centers appear. In Europe, both economic crises exist and the situation with migrants becomes tenser.... Unfortunately, the migrant crisis causes strengthening of radical forces in Europe. It is a great danger both for Europe and the world.

For long years Azerbaijan had been playing its role in the strengthening of inter-religious, inter-civilization dialogue. But regrettably, we see confrontation, conflict instead of a dialogue at a global scale."

That is why when we recall all events of early XX century, our losses from time to time, we feel concerns. Because one of the beautiful regions of our motherland is under occupation. Our consolation is that the political stability reigns in our country, important actions are implemented for improvement of the welfare of the population. The national ideological program is implemented successfully in the field of preservation and refreshing the memory of the nation.

One of the tasks that challenge us is that we have to raise higher the flag, a sacred ideal symbol created by the previous generation and should not let the flag hoisted once to come down.

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## **The March 1918 genocide against Azerbaijanis in Baku**

Although it has been three years later from the beginning of I World War, Armenians have not achieved yet their main purpose - recognition Armenian autonomy by Russia. After 1917, anarchy, powerlessness and impunity environment that further strengthened has created new opportunities for Armenian national forces in order to realize their purpose.

At the beginning of 1918 Armenians have been represented in all fields of city life, along with having strong political, economic and public positions in Baku. Armenian National Council was representing interests of armenian society in Baku.

The armenian bourgeoisie who was able to move quickly had seized oil-rich lands, had a privileged position on Baku oil industry with leading the Board of the Petroleum Industrialists' Congress on the eve of sharp demand for oil in Baku markets.

The Armenian church in Baku in addition to being the special theocratic institution successfully played the role of an official state body of the armenians. Local bodies of all armenian political parties and organizations, including “Dashnaksutyun” party were functioned in Baku. Besides, armenians were in the ranks of all parties which created in Russia and different in essence and direction. In particular, they were widely represented in the Bolshevik organization, the Baku Soviet. The leadership of the Baku Soviet was headed by armenian S. Shaumian. At first glance, this fact seems to be a subjective factor but actually played a major role in the March tragedy. S. Shaumian was a politician who was opposed to the right of peoples to self-determination.

The fate of Bolshevik authority in the South Caucasus was being solved in Baku. Bolshevik leaders were preparing plans in order to separate Baku and Caspian littoral territories which entering to the Baku province from Azerbaijan and to join the Russian Federation. The idea of Baku's withdrawal from Azerbaijan was also very favorable for the Dashnaksutyun party. This situation allowed them to include large areas of Baku and Yelisavetpol provinces into the Armenian state that they wanted to create in the South Caucasus. Both

organizations were completely solidarity, on the issue of destroying the Muslim population, which forms the Azerbaijani national forces and their social base in Baku. S. Shaumian, in his paper which he published in "Bakinskiy rabochiy" newspaper on February 1918, clearly stated that "the Musavatists, who want the autonomy of Azerbaijan, will eventually receive a great ruin".

Armenian National Council which was trying to remain in Baku armenian soldiers returning from the frontline and to use them in planning fights appealed "to the armenian soldiers" at the beginning of March 1918. It was stated with the covered way in the appeal that, armenian soldiers must keep their weapons in themselves and must be ready to use them everywhere where protection of the interests of the armenian nation is required. In March 1918, at the disposal of the bolsheviks there were 6,000 people, and at the disposal of the "Dashnaksutyun" party, there were 3-4,000 people national military unit. "Dashnaksutyun" party's military forces were also at the disposal of Baku Soviet.

Against the organized forces of the armenians and the bolsheviks, the "Wild Division" was standing organized of volunteers in Lankaran. On March 9, 1918, including general Talishinski, the headquarter of "Wild Division" had been moved from Tbilisi to Baku. S. Shaumyan ordered right at the station, about the arrest of all the division members, excusing availability people operated in the gendarmerie during tsar authority among Russian officers came to Baku from Tbilisi and worked in the headquarters. In this way, armenians wanted to achieve Muslims' rebellion against the Bolsheviks, including the armenians. On 27 March, a number of officers of Muslim division came to Baku from Lankaran on "Evelina" ship in order to participate at the funeral of Haji Zeynalabdin Tagiyev's son who was a service companion with them. On 29 March, officers group were arrested and disarmed by bolsheviks while trying to return to Lankaran.

On 30th March 1918, in the morning Azerbaijanis' spontaneous rallies were held in different parts of the city. Rally participants demanded or to return Azerbaijani military servants' weapons or at the same time to disarm armenian armed merger, located Baku city. Although in "Achig soz" newspaper musavatists appealed to the population with a call to disobey provocations, the massacre has ready begun



**Bazarnaya street Khanlarov's house after the fire**



**The Armenian Atrocities in Baku**

The city center and all neighborhoods where Muslims living were attacked by multi-thousands Bolshevik and Armenian military units. Military vessels of Caspian fleet approaching the shore fired neighborhoods living Muslims. On March 31, 1918, representatives of the Azerbaijani population appealed to Baku Soviet, personally to S. Shaumyan, regarding with cessation of the massacre of defenseless

Muslims. Bolsheviks and dashnaks, who disagree with the surrender of Muslims demanded from the “Musavat” and the Muslim National Council, the recognition of Baku Soviet power in unconditional form, removing Azerbaijani military units of “Wild Division” from Baku and its districts. For the sake of preventing blood shedding and protecting the lives of the Muslim population of the city, Musavat leadership accepted the ultimatum on that day. Armenian military forces continued destructions with the help of Baku Soviet, causing fires, killing innocent people in the streets and houses. The mass genocide of Muslims in the city was suspended due to the determined demand and threat of the 36th Turkestan regiment and the soldiers and seamen of the Caspian fleet, not due to the reconciliation of the Baku Soviet on April 2. Three days of the massacre was characterized by massive violence against Azerbaijanis by the dashnak military unions.

The massacre committed against the Azerbaijanis was not limited to Baku's borders. In March 1918 Baku's Balakhani, Binagadi, Bibi-Heybat, Zabrat, Mammadli and other villages were subjected to attacks by Armenian armed unions.

It is clear from the documents that in those days and later the armenians threw the bodies of the Azerbaijanis into burning homes, wells and sea. M. A. Rasulzadeh who characterized the tragedy as a national massacre, notes that the number of killed Muslims was about 10,000. The vast majority of them consisted of workers, poor people, women, and children who were unable to fight. Only after investigations by the Emergency Investigation Commission were obtained more accurate information about the number of people killed in March events. The commission firstly concluded that the number of Muslims in the dead was 11,000, and then 12,000 after the specification.

No political party and organization functioning in Baku did not remain indifferent to the scale of brutality against the Azerbaijani population. “Nash Golos”, a Menshevik-oriented newspaper, so described these days: “Everywhere is full of with ugly and unrecognizable corpses... Wide masses of the people are filled with feelings of fury, wrath and revenge”. The Menshevik newspaper was immediately closed by the Revolutionary Defence Committee's decision as it evaluated March events as a national massacre. S. M. Afandiyev, a prominent representative of Azerbaijani Bolsheviks, acknowledged that “during the March events,



the dashnaks destroyed not only Musavatists but all Muslims. The course of events has created such a situation that, the comrades leading to the Soviet - Shaumyan, Chaparidze and others, became prisoners of dashnaks”.

N. Narimanov in his letter to Shaumyan and Caparidze stated that “these events have blurred and condemned the Soviet power”. The body of the Azerbaijani organization "Hummat" wrote: “We, still remaining as Bolshevik will not allow that innocent blood of poor Muslims remain without result”. On the other hand, the reality was so bloody and tragic that it was not indifferent to it either to Azerbaijan or to the neighboring regions of Azerbaijan: Iran, Turkey, Turkestan, Central Asia, including the Muslim population of Russia. Shaumyan, who admits the situation is extremely aggravated wrote that “the fate of Transcaucasia was solved... If they could handle advantage in Baku, the city would be declared the capital of Azerbaijan. If we look at their political goals- to separate of the Transcaucasia from Russia and to subjugate it to Turkey's protectorate- then it is clear that their victories in Baku will lead to the separation of Transcaucasia from Russia”. S. Shaumyan, continuing his thoughts, wrote: “we had to beat off them and we started attacking the entire front, using an armed attack attempt as an excuse, against our rider troop”. This confession of Shaumyan shows that Bolsheviks' claim about “Musavat” organized the massacre, was groundless. The leader of "Musavat" M.A. Rasulzadeh wrote: “they accuse “Musavat” in March events. All these are totally unfounded. So, in order to declare a war, there must be at least some physical force, which “Musavat” did not have”.

British Consul who lived in Baku at that time, especially highlighting the role of the Armenian national forces in the commitment of the March tragedy, shows that if Armenians were not, Bolsheviks would not have dared to treat Muslims like that. Mc Donald, who was British consul in Baku, wrote: “I have already protested against the Armenian National Council, in time and now I say insistently that, they have made the biggest mistakes in their history by defending the Bolsheviks against Muslims. According to such a policy, all the fault should be seen in the armenian political organization “Dashnaksutyun”.

Head of Baku Bolsheviks S. Shaumyan in order to avoid the responsibility of the tragedy, wanted to blame only the armenian side for the brutal massacre of Muslims. He wrote: “our policy is civil war.

Who is against this policy, they are the servants of our enemies”. S. Shaumyan, continuing his thoughts, wrote: “True, we had to use them as our allies. They included a national element into the struggle. It is impossible to strengthen the national councils and poles for the triumph of the internationalism. The Armenian National Council independently arrests and searches and etc. Actions should be taken against all of these”. S. Shaumyan has said these words in the meeting of Worker-soldier-seaman Deputies Soviet, on 19 April 1918. Meanwhile, the corpses on the streets have been removed, the fires have been extinguished. The Muslims were completely disarmed, and the forces of the armenian nationalists were weakened. As a result, the Baku Soviet became the only power in the city. At first glance, it may seem that, after the March events, the path between Bolsheviks and Dashnaks has been separated, The "Armenian factor" was eliminated in the leadership of the Baku Soviet. Looking at the composition of the Baku People's Commissars Soviet (PCS), which has been created on April 25, 1918, it becomes clear that such a conclusion is wrong. S. Shaumyan was appointed as the chairman of Baku PCS. Armenians occupied half of the twelve commissioner posts.

Three brigades were formed from Armenian military units, which were called "Soviet Army". Armenian officers Amazasp, lieutenant-colonel Bek-Zurabyan and Arutyunyan were again led to them. Commander of the corps of three brigades was Colonel Kazaryan, and chief of Staff was Colonel Avetisyan. By the order of the Baku People's Commissars Soviet with the pretext of disseminating soviet power in the regions of Azerbaijan, re-formed armenian military units committed genocide against the peaceful Azerbaijani population in Guba, Shamaxi, Salyan, Lankaran, Goychay, Shusha, Cabrayil, Zangazur province and other places. Establishing the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, on 28 May 1918, put their insidious goals in their hearts. In July 1918 the Azerbaijani government has created the Emergency Investigation Commission to expose brutality and crimes committed by the Armenian dashnaks in the South Caucasus. Let's take a look at some of the materials and witness interviews gathered by the same commission: Kazim Alesker, a captain assistant on the "Nikolay Bunyatov" ship, showed in his testimony to the Emergency Investigation Commission on December 7, 1918: “On March 17, at 8 pm, I came to the meeting of the Bolsheviks in the building of Musa Nagiyev, located in the intersection

of the Birjavoy and Krasnavodski streets. I was not allowed to attend the Bolsheviks meeting because the session was called only on party issues. And I belonged to the “Socialist-Revolutionaries” Party. At the same time, I was a member of Baku Worker-soldier-seaman deputies Soviet. So I came to the Military Revolutionary Committee located at the “Astoria” Hotel. At that time, the shooting started in the direction of Petrovsk Square. According to the Armenians and Avokian (Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Baku Worker-soldier-seaman deputies Soviet. He coordinated the activity of the Armenian military unions with the Red Army during the days of March events.), the cavalrymen of the Muslim division opened fire to Red Guards and the Control Route. In the Military Revolutionary Committee, Avakyan distributed rifles to all the armenians who came to here, regardless of their status and art. I went out to the street. From all the armenian houses came out soldiers and the non-military men with a rifle. Armenians were gathered in Molokansk, Krasnovodsk, Gogol and Marinsk Streets. In those streets, there were so many armed armenians that the Conca movement has been stopped... Approximately at half of 1 o'clock am, in the night, delegation, consisting of Abasgulu Kazimzadeh, Gasim Gasimov, Dr. Tagiyev, Behbud khan Javanshir, Ter-Mikaelyan and others have included to the Military Revolutionary Committee. After a while, Dr. Leon Atabekyan came and he asked the Chairman of the Executive Committee comrade Arakelyan to resolve the conflict peacefully. He noted that otherwise, the national slaughter may begin between Armenians and Muslims... Later I learned from the cavalrymen of the Muslim division that, a group of Armenian soldiers offered to deliver weapons to the cavalrymen when they landed on the Evelina ship, which was to leave for Lenkeran, when they received a rejection, they have started shooting...

The delegation, organized by Military Revolutionary Committee, came to the port in order to negotiate, preparing the conditions for handing over the weapons of the cavalrymen. The cavalrymen were warned about the arrival of the delegation by the phone. Both sides stopped the fire... “Just about 6 am, in the morning, the delegation was able to hand over arms and cartridges, saddles from the horsemen... On 18 (31) March I have learned in the city that, Ter Mikaelyan coming to the meeting holding by Muslims in “Ismailiyye” Charity Society, on behalf of the Armenian National Committee and the “Dashnaksutyun” Party officially announced that, if Muslims begin

to act, armenians will join them and help Muslims to expel the Bolsheviks. Therefore Muslims thanking him and said that they do not intend to do act (against the Bolsheviks-E.H.)... According to my watch at four-and-a-half minutes, near the Armenian Church opposite with the Parapet, the Armenian National Committee of the Armenian National Committee started shooting to Muslims. Almost at the same time in the other part of the city – in “Shamakhinka” another armenian gang led by Levon Saatsazbekov began shooting.

On 19 March (1 April) when Muslims were still in bed, Armenian soldiers' attack started early in the morning. The first attack took place in the districts “Mammadli”, “Karpijkhana” and “Pokhludara” of the city, where the Muslims lived. These and other regions, where Muslims live, was fired by the "Ardahan" and "Janr" ships in the sea and by armenians from the Armenikand side. Without the provocations of the armenians, the seamen did not want to oppose the Muslims. They convinced the seamen that, Muslims have chopped almost all Russians and Christians living in the Castle (Icheri sheher (Inner city)-E.H.). When the seamen saw that Muslims did not touch the Russians, they even fed them, they have stopped the firing. On 19 March (1 April) Muslims were forced to accept the Bolsheviks' ultimatum and to make peace. However, after the peace process, the armenians continued to kill the Muslims. The vast majority of Muslims thought, until March 20 (April 2), that the armenians would not oppose them. Therefore, they did not fire to the armenians until 20 March. On 20 March (2 April) white flags were hung on all Muslim homes. But the armenians ignoring it, entered into houses, killed peaceful Muslims, brought women and children to the streets and killed them there... On 21 March (3 April) head of Aviation School gave me 4 seamen, and we took our rifles and walked towards Bazar Street ... We shot three armenian looters on Bazar Street and from the bag of one of them output earring, on which human flesh remained. Until March 24 (6 April) armenians killed the peaceful Muslim population. They stopped massacre only after the threats of 36th Turkestan regiment and seamen and the active intervention of Caparidze, chairman of the Executive Committee.

On 25 March (7 April) I was busy collecting bodies on Nikolayevsk Street. Together with other Muslims, we collecting took bodies of 3 gymnasium Muslims, 11 Muslim men who were killed with bayonets and swords and one Russian man, three boys aged 3-5

years, 8 Russian men, 19 Muslim Iranians, including 67 men's bodies belonging to different art fields, by car to the mosque. Apart from me, armenians also gathered bodies of Muslims and carried them to old "Vulcan" port by carts and cars.

They transported here 6748 Muslim men, women and children bodies. On 26 March (8 April) I came "Mammadli" and "Poxludara" districts of the city. Here, until March 31 (April 13), Muslims were not able to collect the bodies... When I went to the "Karpijkhana" district, I took with myself technician Vladimir Sokolov, in order to take the photos of bodies. Three photos were taken by him. The first photo: was a female body, she had a bullet wound from her head, her body was bruised in five places with a bayonet, her shoulder bones were broken. A baby was sucking the right breast of the corpse who had a bayonet wound from his foot and he was still alive. The second photo: was a two years old child corpse, who was nailed to the wall with a long nail. The third photo was a 13-14 years old girl's photo, who was in bed. Her lying pose showed that she was exposed to aggression. These photos were taken by V. Sokolov in three houses. In the fourth house, we entered a large room. Here there was a naked body of 22-23 years old woman, two old women' bodies and a sucker baby's body in nappy. Three dogs were gnawing the baby's hands and feet... I killed the dogs. Sokolov covering his face with a wick left the room and backing to his home, refused to take photo... Even though it's been nine months since then, it's terrifying to me now. It is difficult for me to tell all the horrors and death scenes. However, I can say that all "Mammadli" and "Pokhludara" districts consisted of destructions and corpses. In these regions, there was no one except the Muslims who collected the corpses.



**Eastern view of the minarets of “Teze pir” mosque  
destroyed by ball missiles**

...After March events, until the Turks came, Armenians killed and robbed Muslims as they found favorable conditions. That is why Muslims transferred mainly to the villages. Thus, armenians were killing and robbing all the Muslims who came from the city and moved to the village on the way to Gobu village, creating ambushes in the place called "Barkdara". Systematic massacre and slaughter of Muslims by the armenians forced the Executive Committee that, they allocate a fifteen armed union under Ryabov and my leadership, to take control of the city. Ryabov's team consisted of 12 armed men. We, besieging eighteen armenians, got out their rifles and arrested them. Armenians killed Muslims in the villages and threw them into the valleys or wells... Many Muslim women were taken to Armenikand by Armenians”.

Akhundov's statement is currently kept in the 277th fund of the ARSISA. The atrocities described here are just one episode of the acts committed by armenians. Let's also take a look at other witness statements: in the 30-year-old officer Ali Asadullayev’s testimony,

who was the captain of the first Muslim cavalry regiment, the atrocities committed by the Armenian bandits, and the actions directed against humanity are reflected in detail. From the Ali Asadullayev's statement to Investigation Commission: "Armenians said to Muslims that, they will not attack to them, on the contrary, they will unite with them and will expel Bolsheviks from Baku. Nevertheless, on 19 March (1 April), Monday, after the reconciliation between the Bolsheviks and the Muslims, the armenian military troops began to attack Muslim neighborhoods.

I saw myself, an Armenian military druzhina and Stepan Lalayev approached Gala Gates from the church side. (this is about the church in Nikolaevsk which has been built in 1858 in front of Gala Gates. This church was demolished in the late 1920s). Until the peace process was signed, we shot using all the possible shelters, to protect from the attacking armenian units. On March 21 (3 April) Armenians continued the attack on the city's Muslims living part and killed many defenseless Muslims. For example, a German woman, who worked as quvernatka at Abbas Eyvazov's house, saw that Armenian troop, headed by Serj Melikov, entering to one of the houses located in the neighborhood, shot eight women and children there. Then Armenians have burned "Ismailiyye", the building of the Muslim Charity Society, 500 copies of the Koran, kept in "Kaspi" newspaper's editorial building, with the building. Armenians shot colonel Tabasaranski, who sheltered in Bala Ahmad Mukhtarov's home, shtabrotmistr Amirjanov, colonel Azad Bay Vazirov, Dr. Karim Bay Sultanov, Dr. Tagiev (Bolshevik-E. H.), attorney Mahammad khan Takinski, accountant Mukhtarov named Mustafa, calling them by name, at the house in the Persitski Street. Dr. Tagiyev screaming said to Armenians that he was Bolshevik, but it did not help him. From the men, whose names mentioned, only Khan Tekinski Vezirov and Javanshir could survive by chance. Generally, in those days, armenians committed all kinds of insulting acts against Muslims and killed them. Muslim women were taken captive and forced to walk the streets without a veil. One of the Muslim women who was captured when retreated from others, she was hit with rifle cube and delivered to others. Mashadi Huseyn Safaraliyev, who wanted to defend one of these women, was shot by the armenian rifle. The bullet went out of his right eye through his neck. At our house, Armenians have chopped two Muslims: one old man and one woman. According to Mashadi

Huseyn Safaraliyev, seamen, accidentally passing hereabout, defended the captives, and that is why all of them were not killed. According to what I was told, during the March events about a thousand Muslims have been killed. The number of Muslims killed during clashes in the streets was not large enough until the reconciliation. After the reconciliation armenian gangs, visiting Muslim homes were shooting them throwing them into the street, based on the specific list, belonging to themselves and to residents, living in that house. They captured most of them, killed on the road and threw them into the wells. When the Muslims ask the Armenian soldiers, the reconciliation has already been got and where are you taking them, in response, Armenian soldiers said that they do not know anything, after the order of "Dashnaksutyun" party military operations can be stopped.

According to the witness who testified March events took place as a result of neither the party interests nor the Bolsheviks' attempts. These events took place on the basis of the national ground only because of the Armenians' fault. It seems from that, representatives of Armenian intelligentsia, Khachaturovlar, Ambarsum Melikov's sons, as well Ambarsum Melikov himself, Lalaevs, Hayk Ter-Mikaelyan's son Bagrat Jkhiryans and many others were walking in the streets, arms in their hands, and bosses on their shoulders. The burning of "Ismailiyye", the building of the Muslim Charity Society, where Bolshevik Muslim "Hummat" party and other parties' offices are located, proves the same opinion.

Armenian philanthropist woman from the Adamov's family, sending one sugarloaf to Charity Society, said that, she has already promised in advance, she will send this sugarloaf as alms, on the day when Muslims will be killed. And now, finally, that day came. After March massacre ball evenings have been organized in most of the Armenian houses.

In the testimony of Baku resident, 18-year-old Agha Karim Sharifov, to the Investigation Commission on October 26, 1918, was told: "in the intersection of Kolyubakinsky and Persitski streets, Armenians attacking me, pulled out my 1200 rubles from my pocket and began to beat me with rifle cube and fist. I wanted help from Russian soldiers and seamen, was passing hereabout. Russians took me to Mailov Theatre, where Muslim captives were kept. In the "Targovu", located between the Krasnovodsk and B. Morskoy streets, I encountered with Stepan Lalayev and Abakyan, with whom I've been



in a very good relationship before. Lalayev, crossing to another side of the street, abused me and took aim me with a rifle in his hand. The Russians who accompanied me, forbidding him to kill me, were lined up in my circle. Entering the Mailov Theatre building one of the Armenians following me, suddenly plunged bayonet to my flank. If I did not turn up quickly and did not keep the bayonet, the wound I received would be deep. Later, together with the first Muslim cavalry regiment, I've been in the Digah and Mohammedli villages, which's population consisted only Muslims. There was no unbroken thing in their home, even the match was broken and scattered on the ground. In Mohammadli village, I discovered 30 old men, two women, and one child's corpses”.

Although S. Shaumyan considers March events as "class struggle" and calls himself "internationalist", his position in the March events and his attitude towards Azerbaijanis show that he is an Armenian, first of all. In fact, this is the essence of the Armenian ideology. That is, "first you are Armenian, then you become human". In the statement of 29 years old resident of Baku Mahammad Aliyev's testimony to the Investigation Commission on 24 October 1918, showed that: "...I came to the Caucasus Commissar Shaumyan regarding the return of the items we put on the boat with my wife. He said to me that we no longer need you. Go, wherever you want. We should've to kill All of you in advance”.

**Isamaddin Musayev**  
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### **The massacre of Muslims in Baku in 1918 and its organizer.**

On October 25, 1917, in St. Petersburg, the state-owned Bolsheviks, financed by Kaiser Germany, in the result of which formed Council of people's Commissars - the government of the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks immediately became in the way of extending their authority throughout the Empire. At the same time adopting the "Decree of Peace» the Russian began the negotiations to quit the war, which was one of the commitments made to Germany. The Bolsheviks led by V. I. Lenin demanded the release of peace without annexations and indemnities, that could work for only Germany and Russia.

Former allies of Russia abandoned the negotiations, that began between Russia and the German bloc. The Council of People's Commissars headed by Lenin, with one side delayed talks, on the other hand, began to seize power throughout the Russian Empire.

By definition of D. Kip, power seizure by the Bolsheviks in the provinces was in three ways. In cities where the Bolsheviks formed the majority of the Council, they peacefully legitimized their power. In the large industrial and commercial centers, where in Boards dominated Socialist-revolutionaries and Mensheviks, in October there were created the Bolshevik boards based on the garrison and the factory committees. Dismembering the Boards, after a short fight the Bolsheviks prevailed, which does not exclude the participation of the Mensheviks and SRs in local governance. Finally, where the Bolsheviks boards were in a minority, the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks has been accompanied by bloody clashes. Up to March of 1918, Baku Council dominated by Mensheviks, Musavatists, Socialist-revolutionaries, and Dashnaks. The Bolsheviks, although tried, could not split the Baku Council but they split The Board of Soldier Deputies of the Caucasian Army.

In new elections in the Baku Council, held on October 22, 1917, Musavatists won a complete victory, garnering 9617 of votes against 3823 votes of the Bolsheviks (1, p. 11). Not receiving support on October 26, October 31, 1917, Extended Baku Council announced the establishment of the Soviet Power in Baku, while not recognizing the

Bolshevik coup in Petrograd. November 2, the Bolsheviks headed by S.G. Shaumyan, convened an expanded meeting of the Baku Council, where Participated members of the lower-level Boards and the deceived by Bolshevik promises and bribed workers, who were not elected members of the Baku Council, which created dissatisfaction among the members of Council, and most of the members of the Baku Council protested and left the meeting hall. After that, The Bolsheviks declared the meeting legitimate and adopted a resolution where the Bolshevik's coup in Petrograd was recognized and the executive committee of the Council was declared the supreme power in Baku. S.G.Shaumyan again became the chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee of Baku Council (3, p.191).

The Regional Council on November 11, 1917, at a meeting that opened in Tbilisi, did not approve the seizure of power of Bolsheviks in Petrograd. Therefore, the Caucasian Regional Committee of the RSDLP (b) stated that the “Regional Committee does not see any interest for any nationality of the Caucasus to bring this self-determination to separation from Russia, unable to continue participating in the meeting” (2, p.114), in spite of the fact that on November 2, 1917, the Soviet Government published the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia" signed by Lenin and Stalin. As is known, after the promulgation of the “Declaration of the Rights of Peoples of Russia” Musavatists, who believed in the promises of the Bolsheviks, supported them in the decision to liquidate Committee of Public Security. In November – December of 1917, the Bolsheviks had the tense relations with the Mensheviks, Socialist-Revolutionaries, and Dashnaks, who left the meeting hall on November 2, 1917.

On November 15, 1918, the Transcaucasian Commissariat was formed, headed by Gegechkori for Transcaucasian governance. It included representatives of all three nations of Transcaucasia, it pursued an independent policy, without recognizing the Bolshevik power.

The Soviet Government on November 19, starting negotiations with the German bloc, on November 21 concluded an agreement on armistice on the Western Front. The discussion of the issue on Armenia immediately began (three times-20, 23 and 29 of December), a special commission was created. What was the reason for this? Lenin suddenly remembered that the Russian army had seized part of the

territory of the Ottoman Empire and demanding peace without annexation will lead to its loss.

On December 29, 1917, the "Decree on Turkish Armenia" (4, P.298, the main goal of which was the path of free self-determination, up to the full independence. Establishment of an independent government of Western Armenia and the annexation of this territory to Soviet Russia (M.I.). Organizing of this was entrusted to S.G. Shaumyan, appointed by Lenin Temporary Emergency Commissioner of the Caucasus on December 16 (29), 1917. For the needs of the Caucasian, Emergency Commissariat was sent 500,000 rubles to Stepan Shaumyan. The decree "On Turkish Armenia" states: "The formation of a temporary popular government by the authorities of Turkish Armenia in the form of the Council of Deputies of Armenian people elected on a democratic basis ". (4) This decree of Lenin on ideological orientation was his first step in bringing Armenian nationalists closer to joint actions with the Bolsheviks. The Central Soviet Government engaged in negotiations on peace and the formation of the state apparatus of governing, the organization of revolutions in the central provinces. And Shaumyan was supposed to follow Lenin's instructions on the decree on Turkish Armenia. This indication was not fulfilled, because the Ottoman troops liberated Erzincan, Bayburt, Mamakhatun and Trebizond during January-February from the Armenian-Russian forces who shot and killed local Muslims (9, p.44).

Having failed, S. G. Shaumyan was forced to return from Tbilisi to Baku and strengthen his "vigorous activity" in the creation and strengthening of Soviet power and the Red Army in Baku, to take over the entire Transcaucasia.

The Transcaucasian Commissariat, who understood the tactics of the Bolsheviks for using returned from the front soldiers of the Russian army to seize power, decided to dissolve and to reorganize the army on a national basis, against which the Bolsheviks strongly objected. In late December, the Bolsheviks succeeded in splitting the Regional Council of the Caucasian Army and in mid-January, 1918 the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Caucasian Army arrived in Baku headed by the Bolshevik S. Korganov. One of the events that took place in 1918, January 9-12, was the disarmament of the Russian armed troops in Shamkir, returning from the front on the orders of the Transcaucasian Commissariat for the transfer of arms to the Muslim

National Committee. During the disarmament there was a mass destruction of the Muslim population in towns and villages near the railways, by the cheated soldiers believed in Bolshevik propaganda, which “was the beginning of the civil war in Azerbaijan” (9, p. 42), according to E.A. Tokarzhevski, one of the prominent experts on the history of the Transcaucasia. He wrote that “the assault on the revolutionary soldiers at Shamkir resulted in serious clashes, echelons of soldiers who have gone through combat didn’t stay in Baku, there is no doubt that this departure of troops was a significant loss for the revolutionary forces in Azerbaijan (9, p. 41). I. Mintz wrote that «returning to the Turkish front military units were bolshevised»(8, p. 32). And Tokarzhevski concealed that revolutionary soldiers, under the influence of the Bolsheviks, did not want to surrender their arms and it was they who opened fire on the villages of the peaceful population that were the beginning of the massacre of Muslims in Azerbaijan under the guise of «civil war», which was not in Azerbaijan. The main purpose of all Soviet historians was starting from «red professors» of 20's – 30's and historians of the subsequent years, in different ways and falsification of facts to compose a history of events occurring in Azerbaijan in January-March of 1918, as the civil war and to withhold the name, role and participation of the main organizer of March massacre. And historians of 90's and subsequent years giving these events historically truthful assessment as the massacre of the Muslim population of Azerbaijan proved by numerous historical facts, also did not identify who is the main organizer of the March massacre and why it took place at the end of March, not before and not later.

V.I. Lenin, along with I. N. Trotsky was stalling peace negotiations with the German unit, at the same time led secret talks with former allies, to obtain their support in case of disruptor of negotiations, while with other solutions expanding and strengthening the Soviet power. V.I. Lenin, who knew well role and the power of money in revolution sends a huge sum of money (30.8 million rubles) at the disposal of S.G. Shahumyan in January-March 1918 (9, p. 26). E.A. Tokarzhevskij wrote that «Lenin with deep attention has followed the situation in Azerbaijan and around Transcaucasia liaised with Baku Bolsheviks conducting their activity.»(9) In this he and other historians were right. Lenin sent not only money to Baku, but also instructors, letters, and telegrams for the direction of the activities of the Bolsheviks. In this regard, great importance had the letter and the

telegram of V. I. Lenin to Shaumyan from February 14, 1918, whose date moved by historians to May 14, 1918, arguing that Shaumyan was not in Baku at that time. In this telegram was written: «...Thank you very much for the letter. We are delighted with your firm and resolute policy. Be able to connect with it a cautious diplomacy and we will win. Until then we are being saved only by contradictions and conflicts and the struggle between the imperialists. Know how to use these conflicts: but for now, you got to learn diplomacy. » (6, p73-74) And Mikoyan wrote on this occasion that «the very word «diplomacy» we treated as unworthy of revolutionaries. And suddenly - «learn diplomacy», use contradictions between the imperialists. Lenin not only taught others to adopt diplomacy, but he himself perfectly mastered this weapon, introduced into diplomacy unknown before that, inherent only to socialism elements and principles» (8, p. 46) (lies, deception and empty promises, cunning – M. I. ) In the note to this telegram, we read that Lenin posed «the task not only of using a contradiction between the imperialists and also between nationalist parties»(6, p.426), which was the case Shaumyan used at the end of March 1918. V. I. Lenin, giving advice, began to prepare the conditions.

V. I. Lenin, resolutely advocating the conclusion of a peace treaty with the German bloc and saving Shaumyan from punishment for failure in following the instructions, laid a slowly exploding mine in a badly played game with the Transcaucasian Sejm, created on February 10, 1918, that didn't recognize the Council of People's Commissariats. According to the peace treaty signed on March 3, 1918, the border between the Ottoman Empire and The CPC government recognized the border of 1877, which meant the transfer to the Ottomans districts of Kars, Ardahan, and Batum, to which the Transcaucasian Committee negatively reacted. It is interesting and surprising that Ottoman delegation from the beginning of negotiations till the ultimatum of the Germans, had no land Claims to the delegates of the CPC, but it suddenly appeared at the signing of a peace treaty, about which for the first time was reported in the telegram of Karakhan to the Transcaucasian Committee of March 2, 1918 (12, p.85). This was a slowly exploding mine of the Bolsheviks under the Sejm. The creation of the Transcaucasian Sejm had strengthened Lenin in the thought that a peaceful transition of power to the hands of Bolsheviks in Baku and Transcaucasia was already impossible. To weaken the

Sejm, they needed to promote interethnic contradictions inside the Sejm and the cession of said territory became the object of contention not just between the Sejm and the Ottoman Empire, but also within the Sejm between the three nations. The Conference, therefore, that started on March, 14 in Trebizond, had not produced results and during the discussion questions about the peace the Muslim faction did not support the war against the Ottomans, and that has weakened its influence and support in the Sejm. In such a contradictory situation where the Sejm debated an ultimatum of the Ottoman Empire, in Baku, those who carefully watched every step of the Sejm, started the preparations for the seizure of power by force.

Before the talks started the rapprochement of the Armenian National Committee and party "Dashnaktsutun" with Bolsheviks wasn't a condition, because, according to cadet Semyonov, one of the leaders of "Dashnaktsutyun" party Alexander Khatisian, announced that if the Ottoman Empire gave the Armenian autonomy, then it would be possible to consider joining the Transcaucasian Committee in the Ottoman Empire (5, p. 40). Therefore, one of the items on the peace proposals of the Sejm was the granting of autonomy to "Turkish Armenia" that was not accepted by the Turks and created a condition for their interaction together with the Bolsheviks.

In such a setting the Baku Council of the Bolsheviks integrated them into the "Red Army" through bribery and was waiting for the right moment. Armed with instructions of V.I. Lenin, who said that «there is no morality in politics, but only expediency» (10), Shahumyan found an opportune time to stab Muslims in the back. On March 24, cruiser «Evelina», arrived in Baku, was disarmed by the Bolsheviks, who after the negotiations had agreed to return the weapon but did not. From 31 of March to April 2 in Baku, the Bolsheviks carried out one of the most tragic events - the massacre of Muslims to seize power at the direction of V.I. Lenin, who directed "to pay for each of the hanged man awards of 100000 rubles in Latvia and Estonia and topple all crimes on whites" (10). Having received specifying and approving of Lenin, Shahumyan staged "civil war" and organized a bloody March massacre of the Muslim population with the help of Russian Bolsheviks, Armenian Dashnaks, SRs, and Mensheviks. The main organizer of the massacre of Muslims in 1918 in Azerbaijan is V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin. Therefore, after the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan Moscow sent its red professors to hide and erase

from the memory of the people the name of the main villain, organizer, making him a leader of all peoples, and in fact he is "the enemy of all peoples and nations" (M.I.), at the same time accusing in all sins the "Musavat" party and Muslim National Committee that was the pride of the people of Azerbaijan. Bolshevism and fascism are two sides of the same coin.



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**"DIFAI" is a glorious page of Azerbaijan's history in the fight against the Armenian genocide the arms of DİFA**

“Difai” - Azerbaijan national party was founded in 1906 by Ahmad bey Agayev. After fights between Azerbaijani and Armenian groups in 1905, there was a congress in Tbilisi from February,6 to March 20, conducted by Caucasian adjutant general I.I. Vorontsov-Dashkov, to reconcile parties. At the congress, some of the Azerbaijani representatives, who faced the stubborn and irreconcilable position of the Armenians, decided to establish an organized Muslim organization that could endure the Armenian terrorists. After the Congress in winter, spring and summer of 1906 dashnaks slaughtered Azerbaijani people in Shusha, Karabakh and Nakhchivan, and Iravan. In early August Ahmad bey Agayev came to Shusha and held a meeting with authoritative citizens and there was made a decision to establish the “Difai” party- the Muslim defense committee. Central Committee that was conducted by A. Agayev was settled in Baku. In police records show that there were 6 members of Central Committee. Gara bey Garabeyov, Mammad Hasan Hajinski, Isa bey Ashurbeyov, Behbud khan Javanshir, N. Behbudov and others were included in “Difai”. But their attendance was symbolic as “Difai” operated mostly out of Baku, in provinces. The first call of the party was in October 1906.

The total number of members of “Difai” party, which was operating in many provinces and was popular enough among people, were almost 1000 people. The number of members and reputation among people made “Difai” the biggest national party till 1917. The social basis of the party consisted of middle class and clergymen. The seal of the party was two swords crossed together with a crescent moon.

The most active and authoritative committee of “Difai” was Yelizavetpol (Ganja) committee. Its chairman was the Law teacher in the Yelizavetpol male gymnasium. His assistant was a prominent public man of Ganja A. Rafibeyli. H. Usubbeyov (Nasib bey Yusifbeyli’s brother), A. Khasmammadov (Khalil bey Khasmammadov’s brother), M. A. Rafiyev, M. Gaziyeu, Molla Ismailzadeh, G. M. Hamzayev and others were among the members of the committee.



**Əhməd bəy Ağaoğlu**  
"Difai" partiyasının rəhbəri



**Kərim bəy Mehmandarov**  
"Difai"nin "Qarabağ Birlik Məclisi"nin rəhbəri



**Ələkbər bəy Rəfibeyli**  
"Difai"nin Gəncə şöbəsinin rəhbərlərindən biri

### **Ahmad bey Agaoglu Karim bey Mehmandarov Alakbar bey Rafibeyli**

One of the most active branches of “Difai” party was settled in Shusha. Since the middle of 1907, it was called “Kharabakh Unity Council”. Zangazur, Garyagin, Javanshir provinces of Azerbaijan were in the sphere of influence of the Council. Shusha committee of Council conducted by Dr. Karim bey Mehmandarov (1854-1929) was composed of 18 members among which were Jahangir khan Nurbeyov, Khudush Guliyev, M. S. Hacıyev, M. Muradov, M. A. Azimov, H. Munshiyev and others. There was an armed group of 400 people.

Agdam committee leader was Zulfugar bey Hagverdiyev. Committee members were S. Rustembeyov. B. and Sh. Kazimbeyovlar. J.

Vezirov, M. M. Ibrahimov. D. Agamirzayev. G. Javanshir and others. The leader of Barda committee was Mashadi Mehdi Haji Sharif, who also led armed squad created against armenian aggression. In Barda, Tartar, Jabrail, Garyagin committees were 15 to 30 members. One of the most important missions of "Difai" was to create military squads for protection of unarmed Turkish- Muslim citizens from well-organized bandit gangs of dashnaks and provocative tsar government - the main organizer of armed operations and massacres.

The main items of the programme of "Difai" party were published in "Irshad" newspaper by A. Agayev. The program states that the government officials who illegally operate under the fear of Armenian bombs will face with bombs and swords of "Difai" against their deeds. It was also reported in the program that "Difai" wasn't a member of any organization that harms any human rights. "Difai" declared to dashnaks that if they leave their dastardly deeds and work for the prosperity of the Caucasian people they are ready to cooperate with them.

In 1907, he wrote Kharabakh Union Council's 52-item program was published. It was a broader version of the first program of "Difai". In the program, Muslims are firmly committed to sectarian affiliation and condemned it.

Historian Eldar Azizov writes that the governor of Yelizavetpol had to admit that the party is in the hands of intelligent, careful, consistent, honest and sincere people and its Central Committee is headed by Ahmad Aghayev. According to the governor of Yelizavetpol, the party gained in a short period of time authority and glory. People trusted party members and concealed them from the government. Soon "Difai" began to cautiously overthrow the enemies of this nation.

At the end of 1906, by "Difai" members were murdered Shusha General-Governor V.N. Goloshapov and his clerk Kleshinski. They were blamed for not preventing the massacres against Azerbaijanis in Shusha in 1906, committed by Armenians, but on the contrary for helping Armenians. In 1907 Lieutenant Colonel Engel, chief of Nakhchivan, was also killed on the same charges. After each act "Difai" made a statement, assuming responsibility. They made statements in newspapers explaining the cause of the murders and declared that all who lead a policy against Muslims will face the same fate. The campaigns were mainly implemented by Shusha and Ganja committees. It is noteworthy that after such acts of revenge,

provocations, and massacres against Azerbaijanis were suspended. A part of the great amount of money collected by “Difai” was sent to help Iran and Turkish revolutionary.

Young Turks were helped with forces and weapons.

In 1908 Tsarist government organs started repressions against the members of “Difai”. Caucasian adjutant general’s decree of 4 March 1908 banned “Difai” party. A. Agayev was repressed, his newspapers were closed and he was persecuted. Subsequently, A. Agayev had to immigrate to Turkey. Kharabakh Union Council’s Ganja, Barda committee members were arrested. In fact, the repressions left the party without a head. But party functioned passively till 1917. During Balkan war and I World War there was a revival in “Difai” activity. According to some documents, there were negotiations between “Difai” and Turkish Command representatives about creating an independent republic which included Baku, Ganja, Iravan province and Dagestan.

According to October 13, 1917, publication of “Achig soz” (Open word) newspaper, in Azerbaijan Political parties’ council in Ganja “Nijat” and “Difai” revolutionary party members joined to “Musavat” party.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, during the difficult times of the Azerbaijani people, the "Difai" party and its founders, demonstrated that our people have an inexhaustible power and strong potential. The nation that grows up valorous, chivalrous personalities, who is capable to solve national problems in hard times of people, people around it and personalities.

At the end of the twentieth century, after the collapse of the USSR, the Armenian nationalists started occupying Azerbaijani lands with new territorial claims. In so challenging and complicated political situation the great son of our nation, Heydar Aliyev came to political leadership in Azerbaijan. Among the political figures of Azerbaijan, only H. Aliyev gained the name of the national leader. It was rare in human history to become both a great political leader and a national leader for his people. Azerbaijani people remember Heydar Aliyev as a founder of independence, a savior of the people and a national leader who won the love of his people. All successful achievements and reforms in different spheres, achieved by president Ilham Aliyev, the worthy successor of H. Aliyev’s policy, made people believe in the future and be sure that independent Azerbaijan is in reliable hands.

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### **“Bloody valley” events in Guba in 1918**

The Azerbaijan Republic had the opportunity to create an objective picture of the historical past of our nation after gaining an independence. Realities and truth which were kept hidden and the ban was imposed for many years on them begin to be opened and the distorted events take their true values.

A genocide which was committed several times against the Azerbaijani people and not taken its political and legal value for many years is one of the unopened pages of the history. The genocide of Azerbaijanis was committed in Baku, Shamakhi, Guba, Garabagh, Zangazur, Nakhchivan, Lenkaran and other regions of Azerbaijan with special cruelty. As a result of wide – scale bloody genocide action that lasted for two centuries against Azerbaijanis, thousands of Azerbaijanis were killed with great cruelty. Hundreds of residential settlements were destroyed and natural and cultural monuments were broken down. As a result of consecutive ethnic cleansing, genocide and aggression policy implemented by Armenians against Azerbaijanis for many years, thousands of people were exiled from their homes. One of the bloody pages in the history of Azerbaijan is Guba genocide.

Guba was the third region in Azerbaijan which Bolsheviks wanted to expand the Soviet power established in Baku and Shamakhi. However, conditions in Guba were a little bit different from those in Baku and Shamakhi. Historically, few Armenian people living in 2 or 3 Armenian villages in the region were almost not represented in the administrative – governing and public structure of the city and region. For this reason, Bolshevik–Dashnak government–Baku Council of People's Commissars which was established in Baku after 1918 March genocide firstly decided to obtain this city by way of peace, that's, make Guba people accept the Bolshevik power voluntarily. Carry out negotiations with Guba public was assigned to David Alexandrovich Gelovani who was considered to be absolutely a coincidental person in the political centers of the Bolshevik power. He was quite frightened

after Baku and Shamakhi events and totally 2 hours' time was given for him to think by the threat "the city would be destroyed completely in case of rejection". Guba population received the ultimatum and lived under the Soviet power for the whole 8 days. This event immediately was reflected in the newspapers of Baku Bolsheviks; it was mentioned that the Soviet power was declared ceremonially in the city arena of Guba on April 23 and "hard workers, labors celebrated this event with inspiration". Gelovani declared himself as the commissar of Guba. However, the population of surrounding villages that didn't accept new power intervened with the events. Armed attacks by the Jewish neighborhood and the gangs mainly consisting of Lezgis started on the 9th day of the Soviet power in Guba. As a support for Gelovani, a military group of 150 persons headed by Aghajanyan together with 2 cannons consisting of Armenians came from Khachmaz. After terrible fights lasting for 3 days, Lezgi groups achieved to expel Bolsheviks from Guba.

Both sides were subjected to losses at these fights which was resulted in the failure of Bolsheviks, 200 persons from Lezgi groups were murdered, as well as, 70 persons from peaceful inhabitants of the city died. Though the "political" nature of the first fight of a civil war, Armenians' participation in this fight and their actions committed while withdrawing their forces had already given it a "national" color. While leaving Guba, Aghajanyan's soldiers by his order, looking for Christian population, especially Armenians from house to house, gathered them together in order to take them out of Guba, but during shooting, they left them in half. As a result, tens of Russians and Armenians among peaceful Christian population, as well as, Russian and Armenian priests who were forcibly taken died. While withdrawing troops, Aghajanyan's gangs fired some quarters in Guba and murder 60 persons.

Two weeks after this event, on May 1, 1918, Guba was shot with guns, cannons and machine guns from 3 sides by the Armenian force of 3 thousand under the commander of Amazasp. On the first day, 715 Muslims that most of them were women and children were killed in the lower part of the city. On the second day, 1012 persons were murdered most of which were the poor of the city and came from Iran for working. Dead bodies were remaining in the streets and houses and went bad. The head of the city, Alabbas bey Alibayov, applied for several times to Amazasp regarding the burial of dead bodies, but he

got a rejection. Only on the fourth day, Armenian messengers called Muslim men to bring white wraps and bury the dead bodies. A number of inhabitants in the city went outdoor as a response to this call, but they were also fired. The dead bodies that were not buried and murdered newly remained in the streets until Armenians left the city, that's, for 9 days. A while after this event, the chief of Guba city Police Department wrote in his report: “.... I inform Emergency Investigation Commission that there is no one who is injured or disabled by Armenians in the territory of a part of Guba and it is impossible, because they were shooting freely and using 40 – 50 guns instead of one. In addition, they cut everyone whom they faced with into pieces with a dagger, shot them until they are dead and make dead bodies ugly after murdering them.....”.

It was not doubtful for the inhabitants of the city that Amazasp's gang hadn't any political duty, but they implemented solely punitive mission. Amazasp personally didn't hide that the actions of his troops were of punishing nature. On the fourth day of his coming to Guba, Amazasp gathered Guba population in the square in front of “Juma” mosque and applied to them about with such a speech: “I am originally from Arzurum. For a long time, I have been fought with Turks. I am the hero of Armenian people and the defender of their interests. I was sent here to have the Armenians' revenge who was killed by the Soviet power with my own punishment band... Tomorrow, I'll erase the city from the earth. I was sent here to get revenge on you for Armenians killed, but not to establish discipline and the Soviet power”.

Who gave such a cruel and brutal order to Amazasp? It was clear that Amazasp was sent to Guba by Baku Council of People's Commissars headed by S.Shaumyan especially with a punitive mission. This fact which is known from many historical documents and sources was approved by both Guba population and the representatives of the opposite camps for several times. Aliabbas bey went to Baku “in order to give written information on the actions committed in Guba by the gang” and on whether really Amazasp's punitive gang was sent to Guba by the Soviet power to commit cruel actions. A.Alibeyov meeting with Bolshevik leaders in Baku wrote: “Shaumyan with a smile on his face said that Muslims and Turks killed thousands of Armenians, but when Armenians kill 3 or 4 Muslims, Muslims begin to complain and cry”. D.Gelovani also mentioned

Shaumyan as the initiator of sending punitive gang to Guba in his explanation given to Emergency Investigation Commission: “There was no single Russian in the gang of Amazasp, they were all only Armenians, and all of them, purely Dashnak, Amazasp himself was also a pure Dashnak. I consider that the punitive gang was sent to Guba by the desire of Shaumyan”.

At the beginning of 1918, including winter yards in Guba, there were 540 villages and these villages had a population of 171 248 persons. From the end of April to the mid-May 1918 – during only two weeks – except for villages which Armenian groups were satisfied only with a robbery, at least 162 villages were fired and robbed in Guba by the gang of Amazasp. At that time, many villages were subjected to robbery for two times – along the road from Baku to Guba or Gusar and then while returning back. Houses, administrative, public buildings, movable property, and livestock were plundered and villagers of Guba were caused to damages estimated for ten million of the ruble.

More than a thousand people, including women, children, and the old were killed and injured at these villages. Here, one fact must be taken into account that as the population of many villages was warned previously, there went to the mountains to survive leaving their villages. Therefore, a relatively less number of human loss is related to this fact before the scale of the attacks of Armenian gangs at the villages. Based on several sources and sayings of witnesses, about 12 thousand Lezgis, more than 4 thousand Azerbaijanis, and Tat population were murdered during the massacre. During the first two days when Amazasp was in Guba, more than 1700 Azerbaijanis, about 1200 Lezgis, and more than 300 Tat population were killed in the city and villages. Taking into account the fact that 700 young men who could hold a weapon were shot on the bank of Gudyal river, more than 3900 Muslims were killed just during two days. It was equal to the one – fifth of the population in Guba city. A number of villages were damaged during the attacks of Armenian dashnaks. These villages were subjected to fabulous damages and some of them were complete fired and destroyed. Adding Chirag, Takya, Ugah villages of Devechi, Mehraligishlag, Laman, Garagishlag, Kolalan, Shollar, Hasan Afandi villages of Khachmaz, Atuj, Mahmudgishlag, Isnov, Igrigh, İkinci Nugedi villages of Guba and 12 residential settlements each of which consisted of 20 – 30 houses, it becomes clear that



Armenian dashnaks destroyed 162 villages in Guba during the massacres of 1918. Among them, 27 residential settlements – Davachi Bazar, Alikhanli, Zaghlija, Biliji, Aghasibeyli, Gulamlar, Butbut, Boyat, Ashali, Azizler etc. villages were completely fired and destroyed.

Armenians were sending telegrams all over the world on as if they were dislodged by Muslims in order to justify and substantiate the bloody crimes committed by them. Such telegrams were also sent from Guba. Machag Kasparov, Harutyun Ayrapetov, Alexander Mukayants and Alexander Bogdanov (subsequently, Amazasp have this Armenian priest's revenge who was killed during shooting with Bolsheviks by firing 500 Lezgis) living here mentioned that as if Muslims committed national hostility and national massacre in Guba, and they destroyed Armenian villages. Even they forced some Armenian nationalists by torture to give false explanations. Azizov Aziz who was arrested in October 1921 was made forcibly say that “Zizikski organized with his relatives Shikhlarski beys Armenian massacres and robberies in Guba for several times, gathering beys and landlords around him, carried out an active fight against revolutionary movement’.

After Amazasp's Armenian gangs left Guba, the city faced with greater danger – diseases, an epidemic. Streets and quarters, houses and blocks were destroyed and they were full of with rotten corpses cut into pieces. Taking into consideration the figures mentioned by the head of the city who was obliged to bury victims massively, local mullahs and inhabitants, and the persons missing during the massacres (buried by Armenians themselves?), approximate number of those who were killed in the city and died frightening during Guba massacres was between 2000 – 3000, and it gives us ground to say that their number is totally more than 16000. There were many deaths among the inhabitants who run to the mountains and forests in the Muslim villages fired and destroyed by Amazasp and those who returned back to their homes as ill.



### **The trace of the crime committed by Amazasp in Guba**

The Jewish population of the city also suffered from losses during Guba events. The representatives of the Jewish population were murdered during both Gelovanini's gang was withdrawing its troops, and the city's being shot by Amazasp gangs. In addition, about 3 thousand peaceful Jews who rejected from cooperation with Armenians were murdered.

At the same time, it must be noted that several armed forces consisting of the Muslim population of the city also resisted against Armenian gangs. Well - knows leaders of Guba's community – Ali bey Zizikski who were the commissar of the city at that time, Hamdulla Afandi Afandizade, Aliabbas bey Alibayov, Mursel bey, Ibrahim Bey, Mohubali Afandi Kuzunlu, Hatam Agha Jagharvi, Beybala bey Alpanli, fugitive Mayil from Gonagkandli and others established special divisions and surrounded the entrances of Guba city in order not to allow Armenians to other large settlements of the city. Especially, at the end of the fight between armed forces of Armenia and Guba for Digah and Alpan villages, Armenians broke the resistance of Guba people and fired these villages. The group consisting of Gusar Lezgis surrounded in the valley

between Digah and Khujbala were covered with their own blood. After these fights that place was called “Bloody valley”. Joint groups of Mohubali Afandi, Hatam agha, Ali bey Zizikski, Beybala bey Alpanski started fighting at the place that was called “Bloody valley” with dashnaks. Zulfali Azizov, the elder of Urva village, Gusar who died at the age of 106 described the fight: “Mohubali Efendi and Hatem agha conducted fight very well. Dashnaks cut the heads of more than 40 dead bodies whom we couldn’t take out of the right place at night and throw them into the valley. They were often firing. There were many from our side who were murdered. However, we didn’t allow Armenians to move forward even a step. A thousand of horsemen consisting of Daghistan Lezgis armed with rifle and dragon came to help us on the third day. Their leader was a very kind man. Afterwards, I learned that he was Abdurrahim Efendi from Maharramkend who opened the madrasa (Muslim religious school) in Guba. I remember only his one word. “Jihad!” (Sacred war). He said these words with such an anger that as if the earth was trembling. We started to exterminate dashnaks. After a while, Armenians started running. We expelled Armenians to the sea. Among them, very few persons could run towards Baku”. Nizam Malikmammad remembers this fight: “I was 10 at that time. After Armenians were expelled, I run also to the valley as all children. Dead bodies were so many that they couldn’t be counted. The grass was colored with red blood. Therefore, this valley was called “bloody valley”. So, in 1918, thousands of representatives of armed Turks, Lezgis, tats and other nations defended their lands from Armenian dashnaks in Guba, and died there. In this regard, our National Leader Heydar Aliyev’s words said at the meeting on October 03, 1998 with the electors of Guba region are instructive: “Gusar people prevented Armenian nationalists disturbing Azerbaijani population and destroyed them in the bloody valley in 1918. Now Gusar people serve in the Azerbaijani army, show heroic examples and I am sure that Gusar people will always defend independent Azerbaijan”.



In December – January 1918, the investigation group of Emergency Investigation Department investigation Guba massacres develops investigation documents consisting of 5 volumes. Based on these documents, though a criminal investigation was commenced against the heads and executors of Guba massacres, April invasion prevented the execution of the case. S.Shaumyan was shot, as D.Gelovani cooperated with Emergency Investigation Department, in October 1918, he was killed by Sarkis Terunts in Baku. Amazasp Srvandstyan runs to Iran in September 1918. After the end of the I World War, Amazasp returning back to Armenia was arrested in Armenia after the Soviet power was established in Armenia and he was killed in prison in 1921.

In 2007, a mass grooming found in Guba as a result of excavations carried out for the purposes of construction was the practical evidence of Guba's Muslim population subjecting to genocide in May 1918.



**Mass grooming in Guba**

For the purposes of delivering the criminalist actions of Armenian nationalists committed within all territories of the country in 1918 related to territorial claims against Azerbaijan, protecting national memory of future generations of the Azerbaijani people and immortalizing the memory of genocide victims, based on the Order dated December 30, 2009, of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, “Guba Genocide Memorial Complex” was constructed by Heydar Aliyev Foundation. This museum – monument opened on September 18, 2013, is a good example for the fact that not only Guba massacres but also tragedies committed by Armenian forces against Azerbaijani – Muslim population in the whole territory of Azerbaijan in 1918 are not forgotten by the Azerbaijani people and the memory of the victims of genocide is honored.

On September 18, 2009, President Ilham Aliyev took part in the opening ceremony of the monument that was raised in honor of Gusar and Guba heroes who gained victory over Armenian armed forces in the “Bloody valley” in Gusar in 1918. It was mentioned that this monument raised for the transmission of a glorious page in the history

to the younger generation is the main source for Azerbaijani youth to learn and remember heroic chronicles of our ancestors better.

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### **1918 – Shamakhi Genocide**

At the beginning of XX century tsarist Russia started to realize their plan related to establish “Armenian government” in order to create buffer zone in the territory of Azerbaijan (after treaties of Gulustan on October 12, 1813, and Turkmenchay on February 10, 1828, between Iran and Russia on sharing territories of Azerbaijan).

An ancient Azerbaijan city Shamakhi was exposed to dangerous plunder and wildness by Armenian dashnaks in March of 1918.

Genocide perpetrated in March-April of 1918 in Shamakhi was the main part of their genocide policy against Azerbaijanis and at the same time was the most dangerous one as seen from investigations. Armenians invading Muslim part of the city on March 18, 1918, were shouting: “We have been waiting this day for 12 years. It is not the year of 1905 when Nikolay helped you. Now nobody will help you. You would better ask help from your saint Hazrat Abbas (1). When a physician from Shamakhi Dr.Sazanov accused Armenians of perpetrating cruel violence acts against Muslims, they answered him: “They should be given no quarter; all of them must be killed” (2).

When Caucasus-Islamic army liberated Shamakhi together with Azerbaijan National Army in July of 1918, they collected and buried dozens of dead bodies, lying on the roads. “When Armenian invaders perpetrated genocide against peaceful citizens of Azerbaijan, false information sent to European countries by the organizers of those crimes did not allow getting objective information on the incidents in Azerbaijan. That was why the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic referred to the government on July 15, 1918, and noted the necessity of establishing a special organ for exact registering all violent acts, investigating conditions of violent acts and determination of those responsible and amount of damages they inflicted. After this request, Extraordinary Investigation Commission (Chairman Alakbar bey Khasmammadov) consisting of 7 persons was established by the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic on August 31, 1918, in order to investigate criminal acts perpetrated

against local Muslims. Investigation materials of the Commission consisting of 7 volumes, 925 pages about genocide perpetrated by Armenians in Shamakhi and neighboring settlements are very important in the exposition of Armenians' criminal acts.

According to documents of Investigation Commission it became clear that damage to the population of only Shamakhi city is approximately more than 1 billion manat. According to the Commission, it was part of cruel genocide policy against Azerbaijan Turks, prepared beforehand. At that time there were 120 villages in Shamakhi, 86 of them were subject to Armenian invasion.

According to the report submitted by the Chairman of Extraordinary Investigation Commission A.Khasmammadov Shamakhi city consisted of two parts: upper (or Armenian) and lower (Muslim) parts. Armenians and Molokans and partly Muslims used to live in Upper Part, but in the Lower Part, only Muslims lived. A great part of the population of Shamakhi city was Muslims. Armenians and Molokans lived in 6 villages. Muslims lived with Armenians and Molokans in a peaceful condition, never damaged them, and always tried to keep friendly relations. Even in 1905, when there were Armenian-Muslim slaughters in many cities and villages of Southern Caucasus, Muslims of Shamakhi city never perpetrated violence against Armenians. After the bourgeois revolution that took place in February 1917 in Russia Armenians started to act more courageously. After the abolition of tsar power in Shamakhi, Armenians secretly seized ammunition depot and did not inform Gaza commissar and local Muslim national Council about that. They established military garrison consisting of Armenians and Molokans and did not permit Muslims to join there. Armenian soldiers from other gazes of Southern Caucasus began to gather in Madrasa village locating 6 versts away from Shamakhi city. In the first half of March, it was informed that about 3000 Armenian troops, armed with plenty of military supplies, guns and machine-guns were coming from Baku to Shamakhi. A delegation consisting of Muslims and Armenians was sent to meet with the group. The delegation met with the group near the molokan village of Khilmilly (6, page 14-16). Shamakhi tragedy was perpetrated by 400 Armenian bandit group sent from Kurdamir, and 3000 armed troops sent afterward by Stepan Shaumyan. Armenians set fire to places where Muslims lived. 13 district mosque and famous saint place – “Juma” mosque (Molla



Jafargulu Axund) were fired. This mosque was very valuable for Muslims both as saint place and as an ancient monument. Armenian invaders killed thousands of peaceful citizens.

On March 18, 1918, in the morning Azerbaijani population of Shamakhi city awakened by the voice of machine-guns and saw that the city was surrounded by Armenians in the South and by Molokans in the north-west. The lower part of the city where Muslims lived was fired a gun and machine-guns, and Armenians living in the Upper part of the city fired a rifle to settlements where lived Azerbaijanis. This attack was very unexpected for Muslims. Because a day before, Armenian bishop Bagrat and a representative of Molokans Karabanov swore to cross and the Gospels that they would live with Azerbaijanis in an environment of peace and friendship and would never attack them. Among the killed people during the first and second attack of Armenians to Shamakhi city, there were well-known influential persons and public men who were famous not only in Shamakhi but also in Azerbaijan. Armenians killed Akhund Haji Japhargulu with special cruelty. Among the influential Azerbaijanis killed cruelly by Armenians there were City Judge Teymur bey Khudaverdov, Mahammad Aliyev who was elected a deputy to the first State Duma of Russia from Shamakhi, as well as Hajibala Abbasov, Ashraph Hajiyev, Haji Abdul Khalil Ahmadov, Haji Abdul Husein Zeynalov with his three brothers, Haji Israfil Mammadov, Mir Ibrahim Seyidov, Haji Ibrahim Salmanov, Agha Ahmad Ahmadov, Haji Abdul Gasim Gasimov, Ayyaubaga Veysov, Zeynab khanim Veysova, Aliabbas bey Ibrahimbeyov, Abdurrahim Agha Aghalarov, Mahiyeddin Afandizade, Zakariyya Afandi Mehdi Khalil's son, Ziyaddin Abdullayev, Haji Molla Hasan Zeynalov and his wife, Mahmud Hajiagha's son and his wife and son and others.



**The place where the Shamakhi graveyard was found**



**The people who were killed by Armenians in Shamakhi**

Turkish Army gathered non putrefied bones and buried them when they drove out Armenians from Shamakhi in 1918. Members of Commission noted in a report that non putrefied parts of dead bodies were still lying in the yard of “Juma” Mosque. Meanwhile, there were many burnt bones in the yards of burnt houses and mosques.

Armenians pillaged a proper cost more than 1 billion only in Shamakhi city and burnt all houses of Muslims located in the territory of the city belonging to Azerbaijanis. 13 mosques and an important historical building “Juma” Mosque was burnt. An Extraordinary Investigation Commission decided to initiate a criminal case about main organizers of these slaughters and hold them criminally liable. Like Shamakhi city, 86 villages of Shamakhi gaza where Azerbaijanis lived were burnt and destroyed.

A member of the Commission A.Novatsky’s report was heard in the next assembly of the Extraordinary Investigation Commission under Azerbaijan Government on July 12, 1919 about an investigation work related to the destruction of Shamakhi city and violence acts against Azerbaijani population of this city. According to testimonies of witnesses and sufferers, investigation of criminal acts perpetrated and review of destroyed and burnt places, it was clear that Stepan Lalayev who was originally from Shamakhi and lived in Baku together with 31 persons were the main criminals of Shamakhi slaughters. It was noted in the decision of the Commission on this issue that these torturers agreed to kill Azerbaijani population in Shamakhi city and plunder them by arming several thousands of Armenian forces on the basis of hostility against Azerbaijanis and on the national and religious background.

Both attack to Shamakhi city was realized according to the plan of “Dashnaksutun” party prepared beforehand. These operations were led by Stepan Lalayev, Gavril Karaoglanov, Arshak Gulbandiyan, Michael Arzumanov, Karapet Karamanov, Sedrak Vlasov, Samvel Doliyev, Petrosyants, junior and senior Ivanovs, Avenosov, Agamalov and others. Hundreds of witnesses mentioned their name during testimony and confirmed their direct participation in executions and plunders. Witnesses testified to former deputy chief of gaza Gavril Karaoglanov, protector of Shamakhy Armenian church Michael Arzumanov, famous merchant E.Ivanyants, barber Samvel Doliyev and others’ participation and organization of these slaughters. According to collected material evidences and testimonies of witnesses

and sufferers, a member of Extraordinary Investigation Commission A. Novatski suggested in his report submitted to the chairman of the Commission, to initiate a criminal case on these persons perpetrated violence acts against peaceful population of the city (3). According the report of the commission it was confirmed that Armenians killed 8027 Azerbaijanis in 53 villages of Shamakhi gaza. 4190 of them were men, 2560 were women and 1277 of them were children. However to carry out investigations in 33 villages of Shamaki was bared. A decision on amnesty made in February of 1920 and Azerbaijan's occupation by Soviet Russia on April 27, 1920 caused this. After occupation false historical legends such as "26 Baku commissars" were made up with the order of Moscow instead of objective investigation of incidents.

Armenians killed more than 50 thousands Azerbaijanis and drive out more than 10 thousands of Azerbaijanis from their native lands during genocides perpetrated with special cruelty in Baku, Shamakhi and Guba gazas, in Karabakh, Zangazur, Nakhchivan, Lankaran and other regions of Azerbaijan. This incident is a black page in the history of Azerbaijan people.

Incidents of 1918 were reflected in belles-lettres despite of Soviet censorship. U. Hajibeyov, Mahammad Hadi, Mirza Bala Mahammadzade, Ibrahim Khalil and other famous thinkers wrote different works about these incidents. Japhar Jabbarli's story "Ahmad and Gumru" is very interesting from this point of view. The story tells of the pure and noble love of two young from Shamakhi - Ahmed and Gumru, the tragic events and misfortunes happens as a result of March tragedy.

The 31st of March of 1919 and 1920 was announced a mourning day by the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. In fact, it was a first attempt to give a political assessment to genocide against Azerbaijanis and occupation of our lands lasting more than one century.

Armenians declared Zangazur and some territories of Azerbaijan a territory of Armenia in 1920. An opportunity occurred for objective investigation of the problem when Azerbaijan Republic restores its independence on October 18, 1991. A Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Haydar Aliyev "On Azerbaijani's genocide" (March 26, 1998) played an important role in this matter.



As we know, 1905-1907 and 1918 incidents, “March genocide”, Khojali, Malibeyli, Garadaghlar, Gushchular and other tragedies were not given a proper political assessment till now. Continues measures are being taken for Armenia to be known as an aggressive country in the world. That is, a statement # 2085 of Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (January 26, 2016) adopted in January session is an obvious case of that. Armenia was clearly presented as an invader of Upper Karabakh and other territories of Azerbaijan in the statement of PACE and it request Armenia Armed Forces immediately leave Azerbaijan territories. By adopting this statement PACE clearly stated that Armenia keeps Upper Karabakh and other neighbouring territories of Azerbaijan under occupation.

So, it was officially confirmed by means of a statement adopted by Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on January 26, 2016, especially in 4 paragraphs, that Armenia keeps Upper Karabakh and other neighbouring territories of Azerbaijan under occupation and

Assembly clearly request Armenia Armed Forced immediately leave Azerbaijan territories.

It goes without saying that, all adopted statements and Azerbaijan's measures are a contribution to the peaceful settlement of the problem. But, Azerbaijan people are capable to liberate its occupied lands by using military force, unless the problem is not solved peacefully.

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### **1918 – Zangibasar incidents**

Zangi who was appointed a vassal to “Iravan Chuxur” during Gizil Arslan’s time, perpetuated himself by giving his name to the river. According to some researchers, Zangi started from Goycha (Sevan) Lake, locating above sea level and an ancient name of which was Turkish origin Childir, and gave a ringing sound while running down. Because of its load voice, they gave it this name. It should be mentioned that this river used to flood in the plains of Agri Mountain. Because of this feature, people name it Zangibasar.

The River was a fool of fish resources. But whitefish was the most valuable one. James Morier writes that this fish was equal to goldfish brought from the Caspian Sea. River resources were capable to compete with land resources.

Zahmat, Garagishlag, Damirchilar, Rahimabad, Mehmandar, Chobankere, Aghjagishlag, Hajielyas, Ashagi and Yukhari Najili, Zangilar, Shollu, Damirchi, Sarvanlar villages of Zangibasar region were supplied with water of Zangi River. A canal passing through Chobankere joined with Khatin canal in the territory of Echmiedzin. Xhatin canal was made by Khatin khanum the wife of Safigulu khan during 1670-1680 years. This canal was made for two villages. People called these villages Yukhari and Ashaghi villages, and the irrigation canal Khatin canal.

A famous enlightener and literary, a founder of Gazakh seminary Firudin bey Kocherly, who was killed by the leader of Armenian dashnaks Liberman and his band said about this region: “There are many large villages and settlements in Zangibasar. The population of these territories used to collect rich harvest by growing cotton, paddy, and wheat. Top of Agri Mountain was always covered with snow; there were different trees and flowers in this mountain.

Goycha Lake (Sevan) is locating between three mountains and at present it has four names: Childir, Gegham, Sevan and Goycha. Azeri Turks accepted fire-worship in 4th century and Islam in 30-40 years of 7th century. When Armenian Gregorian church wanted to rule over everything Georgian Orthodox church turned away from it.

There was a symbol of the sun on triangle of Alban people, while there was not this symbol in Armenian crest. One of the reasons of Georgian Orthodox Church turned away from Armenian Church was that, prostitution greatly spread in Gregorian Church. The origin of Armenians' modern generation belonging to Lut family is closely related to prostitutes. There is no need to explain the origin of those who reproduced from them.

Armenians was very famous in betrayal and espionage for their benefit. They mainly lead a policy by means of their wives. Armenians look at the mouth of the guest. Armenian spies sold Irevan to Russians. Armenians brought Iranian Shah's borther Allahyar bey's wife to Russian embassy and asked for help. Griboyedev did not give her back to her husband and Allahyar bey for whom honor is above everything, killed him.

Armenians perpetrated violence acts in this region too.

Armenian dashnaks destroyed 199 Azerbaijani settlements of Irevan gaza till March, 1918, and 62 Azerbaijani settlements of Ehmiedzin gaza till 1919.

If we address to historical sources, it becomes evident that, ancient ancestors of Azerbaijanis who lived in these territories, acted 1st millennium B.C.

Territories of present day Armenia belonging to Urartu during 8-7 centuries before century belonged to Kimmers, skiffs (Nekits), Saks, gugars and shiraks. This country was named as Emokhi, Etuni, Iirpuni in Urartu sources. At the beginning of AD Turkic families such as Huns, Kangars, Bulgarians, Khazars and others started to settle down in these territories.

Monuments, fortresses, graves, Goy mosque and seven mosque in Sisyan, Gafan, Ulukhanly (Zengibasars), Gamarly, Darachicek and Aghbaba proves Azerbaijanis historical background.

People who lived in these territories were the victim of genocide policy. Genocide means to abolish one nationality, race, tribe and family. Names of the places such as Garabazar, Bazarkhana, Bazarcig, Bazarkecher, Zangibasars in Western Azerbaijan were changed by Armenians.

Armenians called Zangibasars region in Western Azerbaijan (1937-1953) Masis since 1969. 18 villages from Gamarly and 14 villages from Ehmiedzin (Vagharshabad) were given to its territory in order to form administrative region on December 1, 1918. Later on,



since 1953 the region was abolished. Zangibasara borders on Turkey in the South, Echmiedzin in the west and Artashat in the east.

Zangibasara was restored in 1969 and was named Masis. Territory of the region was 170 square km, population was 55300 (1979) most of them were Azerbaijanis. The territory belonged to Ararat gaza during 428-640, and Mongols attacked to the region. Since 1600 was under the rule of Iranian Chukhur Sedd and during Shah Abbas period (1587-1629) in 1604 first migration of Armenians started. Since 1827 was under the rule of Tsarist Russia.

It should be noted that, Masis is a false, tendentious and illegal name. It is an artificial name given to ancient Ulukhanly, Zangibasara.

Ulukhanly is a name of an ancient Oghuz territory in Agri Mountain plains along Turkey border. The population of this territory was ancestors of ancient Oghuz's.

Second name of Ulukhanly is Zangibasara. Both names had historical background. These names were reflected in historical sources. Ulukhanly was a name of wise and devoted ruler Ulukhan. "Ulukhan Ata Bitikchy epos" was written about him. Zangibasara took its name from Zangi River.

It was proofed in historical documents that, "Ancient Turkic nations were local people who lived in the territories of present Armenia during 8-7 centuries B.C. These were ancestors of present-day Azerbaijanis. Armenians did not live in these territories at that time" (F.M.Minorsky).

According to Armenian sources "Real homeland of Armenians – Great Armenia is in Asia Minor, that is far from Russia, and Armenians settled down in South Caucasus (mainly in Irevan province), in different territories of Caucasus only during latest centuries.

It is evident that, when Tsarist Russia occupied Caucasus (1828), established false "Armenian province" in Irevan Khanate, Armenians increased in these territories and Azeri Turks were subject to pressure. Part of Azerbaijani population of this territory was moved to Azerbaijan by means of force during 1948-1952. In 1935 Ulukhanly village was named Narimanly. In 1938 Zangibasara region was established and Narimanly (Ulukhanly) was a center of the region. In 1950 Narimanly was substituted with Masis. The root of Masis is "mas" and means part, piece in Armenian. Masis is a false and illegal name. That is it is an illegal name of illegal country. In

1953 Armenians liquidated Zangibasara as an administrative region and its villages were shared between Shaumyan, Echmiedzin and Artashat (Gamarly) regions.

In 1969 Zangibasara was restored and was a region center with another name Masis. But Armenians must not forget that to falsify history, and substitute historical names with false names is a crime. Executers of these crimes will have to bear responsibility for these crimes.

Armenians who possessed to ancient lands of Azerbaijanis, and substituted Turkic place names with false names will later shout and say that Azerbaijanis never lived in these territories. We can meet many intellectuals' names who lived in Zangibasara in documents. There were 25 Azerbaijani villages in Zangibasara region during 1938-1948. Only heads of collective farms, heads of Soviet and school directors were Azerbaijanis.

There were 3 members of Azerbaijan National Science Academy, 2 correspondent member of Azerbaijan National Science Academy, more than 20 Doctors of Science, professors, more than 100 Doctors of Philosophy, many party, soviet and statesmen, hundreds of intellectuals who were born in Zangazur region and moved to Azerbaijan coercively.

Zahmat village (Hachaparag) located in Zangibasara region, on the right of Zangi River, at 6 km of Irevan city, near neighbor Arbat, Garagishlag and Damirchy villages.

Place names of Zahmat village: Arkhatly, Gizlar, Gambaraly, Gosharkh, Dayirman canal, Zeynab place, Zangigiraghi, Mehdikhan, Khabar place, Japhar road.

The village was named Hachaparag till 1935, and in 1935 it was changed and was named Zahmat. According to legends related to the name of the village, it was brought from the phrase "to take to pilgrimage to Makkah". In former times, pilgrims travelling to Makkah started their way from this village. In 1930, collective farm was established in the village, and in 1937 became a millionaire economy. In 1937 there was an earthquake in the village and after some Second World War started. 112 persons from the village went to the war; 49 of them died and 63 of them were injured.

There were more than 400 Azerbaijani villages in present day Armenia during 1940 years. Secondary school, cultural center, library, cinema, kindergarten, hospital, post office were in Zahmat village.

Great writer Jalil Mammadguluzadeh worked as a teacher in first gaza schools opened in Ulukhanly village of Zangibasari region during 80th years of 19th century.

First secondary school was opened in Zahmat village in 1923, then it was incomplete secondary school, and in 1973 was complete secondary school. Hasan Abbasov, Mahmud Babayev, Hasan Jumshudov, Abbas Mustafayev, Ali Jumshudov, Mahmud Huseyinov and others led this school in different years. Many famous intellectuals were born in Zahmat village. These people worked with honor and earned peoples respect. Khalil Safarov was a head of Zahmat (Hachaparag) village Soviet, deputy editor in "Republic" newspaper, director of Irevan Agricultural Technical School, director of Basarkecher region educational department, a teacher of Irevan Pedagogical Institute, lecturer in Armenian KPCC ideology department and head of division.

Ismayil Shukurzade was a director of Irevan Agricultural Technical School and a teacher of Irevan Pedagogical Institute. He took part in the Second World War. He moved to Baku in 1948 and had worked as an assistant professor at the department of USSR history in Pedagogical Institute. Ali Mammadov who was born in Zahmat village was a director of Zangibasari RPC, head of collective farm in Damirchi village and a teacher in Zahmat village.

Hasan Jumshudov was an honoured teacher of Armenia SSR, school director in Garagishlag and Zahmat villages. Sabir Safarov was a doctor of philosophy and worked as a teacher in Garagishlag village secondary school and Irevan Pedagogical Institute named after X.Abovyan. In 1988, Armenian dashnaks drove out Azerbaijanis from their land coercively. S.Safarov was obliged to move to Baku. He worked as a teacher in Azerbaijan Technical University. S.Safarov was an author of more than 50 scientific works and displayed heroism in World War II.

Adil Jumshudov was a director in schools of Garagishlag and Zahmat villages. He displayed heroism in 1941-1945 war.

Safar Safarov – was a director of Zahmat village secondary school, Zangibasari (Masis) RKP instructor, director of Damirchi Sovkhoz technical school. He was obliged to move to Baku when 1988 incidents began. He had worked in Azerbaijan Ministry of Education since 1990.

Ismaddin Mammadov worked in State Custom bodies and advanced to custom colonel title. Mubariz Safarov who was born in Zahmat village was a talented journalist. He was head of department in “Maarif” publishing house and worked in “Republic” newspaper. At the present moment works at the Cabinet of Ministers.

Firudin Jumshudly – the candidate of historical sciences, assistant professor of Azerbaijan Pedagogical University.

Isfandiyar Novruzov – doctor of psychology, head of the department in Baku Slavic University. Vagif Jumshudov – the candidate of pedagogical sciences, works in Baku Slavic University. 4 doctors of science, 12 candidates of science, many educated teachers, physician, engineer, agronomist, journalist, painter, actor, and others were born in Zahmat village.

Mammad Huseynov who was my physics teacher, and worked as a director of the school for many years, an honored teacher of Armenia, doctor of philosophy on pedagogics must be remembered. In 1985, M.Gorbochov started “reconstruction” ideology. This “reconstruction” increased negative impact on national relations and caused economic degradation, artificial obstacles, as well as the formation of Upper Karabakh problem.

“Reconstruction” resulted with hard, unbearable catastrophes for Azerbaijanis living in Western Azerbaijan (today's Armenia). Armenian invaders started to show their hostility openly since 1985. Armenian nationalist persecuted Azerbaijanis each year on April 24, because of “false Armenian genocide” took place in 1915. Azerbaijani population of Masis village (Zangibasa) was coercively moved to Azerbaijan, schools were closed until September of 1988.

Armenian dashnak bands perpetrated armed attacks on the village, and a population of the village was driven out from their homelands during 1988 incidents.

During genocide perpetrated by Armenian dahsnaks 29 persons were killed and were injured in Zangibasar region. This genocide perpetrated by Armenian invaders has never declared anywhere. This was because of the indifference of then-leaders of Azerbaijan Government.

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### **The genocide of Azerbaijanians on the other side of Araz**

According to the signing contract between The Great Britain and Russia in 1907 was divided into influence circle of two states. The English army was placed in the south part of Iran and the Russian was in the north part. Despite the declaration of Iran of unilateralism in the first world war, Turkey was doing war with Great Britain and Russia for the defense of its territorial integrity from enemies. At that time the representative of Iranian Gadjjarlar dynasty Ahmad Shah was not in the power of organizing the protection of the country. There was no sense of patriotism in the state and in the people of politician surrounded Shah. Some of them were sold to the English, another part to Russia. There were representatives from all of the countries doing war in Tehran. During World War, the I the Russian was supplying with arms the Armenians living in Russia and the English were providing the Urmian and Salmas Christians with military supplies against the Osmanians attack. The philosopher Rafael Ahmadly noticed that at those years the Armenians feeling that it is a time for realizing their plans for creating "Big Armenia", targeted their main forces against Azerbaijan where were both, bigger in a number of population and in the area in the South Caucasus. They concentrated all their attention to the Azarbaijanian territories after destroying their plans by the Turkish for creating the Armenian country in the territory of Turkey.

After the dethroned of the last representative of the Romanovs dynasty Nikolay II, the Russian invader troops left Southern Azerbaijan and returned to their lands. While leaving they did a robbery and big massacres in some cities of Azerbaijan. They burned and robbed the Urmian bazaar twice in order to take presents to their families. Abbas Nabii wrote that while they were leaving, there was indiscipline in the Russian army and it did impossible for them to take back the existing military supplies and heavy arms to Russia. The commander of the Russian army addressed to the leaders of local

authorities to return the military supplies to the government of Iran in exchange for the official and written document. But the local authorities in the reply to this offer told that they should first learn the opinion of Tehran. Hurried for the going back the Russian commander returned the supplies which were in the biggest ammunition store in the Urmian and Haydarabad port to the shells. The chief of police at that time Abdulla Bahrami wrote in his memories "The Russian after the leaving Urmia, Salmas and the territories around them and by returning to their countries, the English charged for the protection of these territories the Assyrians who were taking the shelter from Iran during the war. The English also gave a lot of new military supplies of the Russian which were left around the Urmian lake to the Assyrians. In their turn, they fired all the officers in Urmia who came from the center and took the city administration to their own hands. The Assyrian religious leader Marshimon with his horsemen attacked Salmas city and wanted to include these areas under their control. So England and France easily substituted the Russian army forces with the troops consisted of Christians in the western province of Azerbaijan.

Iran and Osmanli created an army which was consisted of Armenians, Assurians and also Armenians who came from the Caucasus, tried to use them as handymen for the English and the French. For this purpose, they had negotiated with Assurians and Armenian leaders, especially with Assurian religious leader Marshimon and creating necessary condition for him and Armenians. During that period the representatives of England and France entered to the lands of Iran with the Gulfa way went and started to work in Urmia. The American also cooperated with them in this business. The American missionaries who began to live here years ago had built schools, hospitals, and other organizations for themselves. Getting closely acquainted with everything, they demonstrated their solidarity with Armenians and Assuri. At the same time the Urmian Christians who relying on Russia for a long time and being against the government behaved cruelly with their troops, were in fear after the Russians retreat.

The main forces of Christian army which were founded by Christian states consisted of Armenians and Assurians who got shelter in West Azerbaijan. They lived here with Muslims in the peace condition for a long time, but after the invasion of Azerbaijan by Russia, cooperating with invaders they began actions against the local

Muslim population. One part of Christians main forces consisted of Assurians who fled from Osmanli lands and moved to the western provinces of Azerbaijan. Ali Dehgan about this: “In the first world war the Assurian ethnics mainly should live around the Van and the Urmia lakes. According to the written sources, their number were 200 thousand, 50 thousand of them were living in Iran, others were living in the borders of Osmanli. Known by the name Gilov, the Osmanli Assurians were living in the south of Van Lake and belonged to the Soryani Churge. The religious leader of these Assurians was Marshimon. Marshimon was living in Kuchanes village. The religious leader always was chosen from one family.



### **Dashnags army attacks to the village of Azerbaijan**

While the Assurians were moving to Iran, they had saved their religious leader Benyamin Marshimon with his family from danger and entered to the lands of Iran with border station. The first group of Assurians consisted of 25 thousand people entered to Salmas on September in 1915. At that time as Western Azerbaijan was under the occupation of Russia, the Russian met the arrival of curbs with great pleasure. The Iranians also were not against to arrival of shells. And finally, some parts of curbs moved to Urmia city where the Assurians lived and settled around the Assurian villages. At that time while Azerbaijanians were living in the severe condition

themselves, they met these hungry curbs with hospitality and gave them a lot of food and clothes. Even according to the Urmian clerk apply report, the government of Iran with Foreign Affairs of Ministry in winter of 1917 with the aim of help they formed the help committee in Tumanyans merchants in Tehran, addressing to the people to help them to rescue from the cold of winter. But despite all of these their real aim was quite different.

In the north rely on the help of Russian provaslavs (provinces), in the south on Persian shouvinism and also to the union of non-Turkish Christians, the Armenians organized the genocide against Azerbaijanians. Even they didn't pay attention if the people are women, children or the old. Nizami Khudiyev writes about it like this: "Unfortunately in the north, the bolshevik dashnak committee had come to the power and put on thigh all the spilling blood to the system before itself. With the result of a non-Turkish policy of Persian showinism in the territory of Iran time by time, our Southern brothers were forced to forget about this genocide.

World War then I strained the contradictions in the country. Entered into the Antanta union England with Russia, Germany with Turkey had their plans concerning to Iran. In its turn, the USA also tried to increase its influence in Iran and for this purpose used the actions of American missionaries who were sent to Iran. The main purpose of the English who played the leading role in creating army consisted of the Armenian –Assurian Christians was to prevent the attacks of Germany and Oamanli against India which was an important colony of Britain.

It was worth to notice that the foreign countries especially England played the great role in challenge of Armenians with Assurians against Muslims.

During the war, there were clashes and massacres among the countries and the nations such as Kurds living in the west of Southern Azerbaijan, Aysors and Armenians who want to take the benefits of the situation. At the beginning of World War the I Iran despite declaring its unilateralism, its territory especially Southern Azerbaijan changed to the place for the military operations. At the end of 1914, both the Russian and Turkish army captured the most part of Southern Azerbaijan. There was a clash between the Turkish military arm and Russian arm in the territory of Southern Azerbaijan. Taking advantage from it the Turkish army entered to Tabriz on the 25-th of December.



So the north-west regions of Iran were included to the Caucasus front of the first world war. After the defeat of the Turkish army by the Russian army in Sarigamish in January of 1915 destroyed the plan of the German-Turkish block. In order to take away the Turkish military units from Eastern Azerbaijan, the Russian army realized the attacks. On the 15th of January, the Turkish army was forced to leave Eastern Azerbaijan. After capturing of Tabriz in January of 17-20 –th the Russian invaded the whole part of Eastern Azerbaijan.

Using complex condition and riot which the first world war caused in Southern Azerbaijan, the Armenian army with Aysors attacking Khoy, Salmas , Soyugbulag and the villages around these cities, robbed the houses and bazaars, began to kill innocent and armless the Azerbaijanian Turkish with cruelty. Such kind of massacres was realized with special cruelty. Only with the entering of the Turkish army to the region prevented the mass killing. But after the left of the Turkish army from the bordering regions of South Azerbaijan with Turkey, Irag, the Armenians, the Aysors Kurds again began to kill the Azerbaijanians. These massacres got the dramatic and terrible form after the extraction of the Russian military regiment from Iran in a scattered way by Bolshevik government at the beginning of 1918.

The Muslims living in Khoy, Salmas, and Urmia twice incurred with the mass massacres committed by Christians (Armenians and Assurians) in March and in April of 1918. In the period talked about 8 thousand of the armed Armenian units with the leadership of terrorist, Andronik was preparing attacks to Khoy city from another side of the Araz (from north). At last on the 23rd of June in 1919 the armed Armenian gangster units began to appear around Khoy city. But unexpectedly they encountered with the strong resistance from the side of the city population. The Iranian historian wrote that the strong resistance of Khoy people in front of “general” Andronik Zoriyan is one of the most glorious and heroism page in the history of contemporary Azerbaijan. The resistance demonstration of such kind saved the Khoy people from the Armenian massacres. And at the same time, this city changed its history in heroism direction. If the honorable Khoy people didn’t demonstrate their courage and heroism those in hard days, it would be unclear how would be the fate of this city.

After the leaving of the Russian military units from Southern Azerbaijan, the English sent their special military troops to these

places. They occupied Zandjan, Miyana, Khoy, and Urmia till the spring of 1918. At the same time with the insistence of these countries in the north-west of Southern Azerbaijan the Aysors, Kurds, and Armenians realized the massacres against Azerbaijanians. Only in the region Urmia, they killed 150 thousands of the old, woman and children, 50 thousands of Azerbaijani population in the region of Khoy. In the Western Anadolu region of the Turkish territory 200 thousands of Azeri Turkish encountered with massacres. So in Near Western regions 400 thousands of Azeris who didn't enter the Russian territory were killed brutally by Armenians. Unfortunately, it should be notified that those who were killed in Urmia were innocent people and even babies.

There didn't come no any help from other cities in these hard and difficult days of Urmia. There was no help even from the side of the Azerbaijanian official who was sitting in Tabriz and heir to the throne Muhammad Hasan Mirza as a Shah government of Tehran. Abdulla Bahrami who was the chief of police at that time wrote "At that time there was no government which paid attention to such problems. It was only concerned with drunkard and uncle Azdulsaltana being the leader of the troops was sitting at home and wasted his time playing cards with his friends.

The Democratik Party of Azerbaijan with the head of Mohammad Khiyabany sent the army troops to the places of disaster such as Sharaf Khan , Salmas, Urmia and to other regions in order to prevent the massacres. The entrance of Turkish army to South Azerbaijan in 1918 prevented the genocide in the next time. Known as an agitator of Persian shovinism Seyid Ahmad Kasravi in his work " 18 years history of Azerbaijan" couldn't pass aside the massacre policy against Azerbaijanian people. A.Kasravi wrote that after defeating of Assurians to Turkey around the lake Van they found shelters in the territory of South Azerbaijan. Calling "djilo" by local people 25 thousand of Assurians with the undertaking of the Russian Christians were placed in the territory Azerbaijan. In many cases they robbed local people and used to kill those who resisted them. In such cases, the Armenians should take an active part and killed helpless and armless Azerbaijanians. Kasravi wrote "12 thousand djilo(assurian) family with their leader Marshimon (djilos patriarkh) came from territories of Osmanli. 20 thousand of Armenian and Assurian family joined them around "Urmia, Salmas, Sulduz". In addition, 5-6thousand

of Armenians came from Irevan, Van, and Nakhchivan and jointed to them. 20 thousand of them were good fighters. 800 of the Russian solders didnt go to Russia and stayed with them. And 72 of the French military leaders show the way to the Christians. The Chiristian army consisted of Armenians and Assurians had 25 guns”. Behind them were standing the Russian council Nikitin, American council Shedd and the chief of the French hospital Kodjel and guided them. Kasravi then wrote this “While there were massacres against Azerbaijanian Turks in Urmia, Salmas, Khoy cities and in the villages among these cities only the Osmanli army came for the help and saved the Azerbaijanians from the danger of disappearing”.

The Osmanli army reached to Khoy city in June of 1918. In this battle, Petros took gun store from Urmia. After a several days war, the Armenian army was destroyed, taking their families, cattle began to run away. The live witness of March events in 1918 Ali Dehgani in his work “The native land of Zoroaster prophet Urmia” written in Persian told about the bitter results of Armenian genocide against Azerbaijanians. Ali Dehgani wrote “Today the year of the Sunsh 1226, the 26th of the month Isfand, the last Tuesday (17th march of 1918), I am a witness of Armenian dashnaks and djilos massacre against nearly 10 thousand of Azerbaijanians. Muhammad Tamaddin gave a wide place to this tragedical topic in his work “The history of Urmia” written in Persian. Kaviyanpur drew attention to these bloody events from another point in “The history of Urmia”.

Seeing the genocide of Azerbaijanians with his own eyes Motemed-Alvozara gave information about this in his notes. “The struggle didn’t stop till the morning. In the morning I came to the government center. It became clear from the reports that there were terrible tragedies at night. The Djilos and Armenians attacked and burned about 500 houses, killed the Azerbaijanian people. At that day about 10 thousand of innocent Azerbaijanian women and children killed. The killing and robbery began from the morning continued after the dinner without paying attention to Mister Sheds order of ceasefire (stop). The Christians were killing the Azerbaijanians who they wanted.

At that year the leader of the dashnaks party Andronik, with the aim of creating “ Big Armenia” moved to Khoy city with the way of Gulfa with 8 thousand military forces in order to occupy Khoy city and unite the Assurian troops. The Armenians wanted to occupy Khoy

city and then after killing off its population to place here 10 thousand of the Armenian families and joint the Armenians in this part of Azerbaijan.

But this defeat didn't stop the genocide against Azerbaijanians. The Armenians were preparing the new plans, committed the local attacks to the cities with weak defense and did new tragedies. The enemies for their terrible plans looked through the using of the Russian military ship in the Lake Urmia. That ship was in the hand of a 180 Armenian – Assurian military men. The aim was to place guns in this ship, got to the Sharafkhan port, gained all the ships in this port and began to military operations. For this purpose, they did all the criminals, killed peaceful people and religious figures. The murdering of Aga Mirmahammad Pishnamaz Khalkhal who discovered the Armenian –Assurians secret intention is a precious example of this.

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## **CENTENARY ARMENIAN GENOCIDE**

XX century is an important period with the decisive events in the tale of Azerbaijan nation which replaced one another fast.

The highest peak of these events was the declaration of Azerbaijan on the 28th of May in 1918. Next important events - the liberation of Baku from the joint Turkish-Azerbaijanian military forces and the movement of Azerbaijan movement to Baku, the formation of Azerbaijan Parliament and at last legal recognition of Azerbaijan government by the commander of alliance army in the South Caucasus and England-have founded the first national statehood and the first democratic structure-Azerbaijan People's Republic in the East.

But before the honored events of 1918 tragedies were observed and even the existence were put under suspicion. The events of March in Shamakhi and Baku were the beginning of this bloody chain. Cities and villages around exposed loot and genocide by the bolshevik-dashnak military forces ruthlessly, some villages were fired and destroyed.

These loots and massacre covered Goychay, Arash, Savad, Nukha, Guba and their villages and Guba city, urban-rural villages of Ganja Lekkoran and Zengezur and also all settlements of Garabagh Azerbaijanians live what was the sin of different religious groups who lived in their historic land or settled here in different historic period such as lazgi, tat, and Kurd who had a kind relationship with Armenian, Yahudi and Russian. All these events had deep historical roots and reasons. The capture of Azerbaijan lands and deportation of Azerbaijanians from these lands after the contracts of Gulustan (1813) and Turkmanchay began after these historic agreements. Armenians who used the order which allowed Nikolay the first migrate from Iran and Turkey settled down in the Caucasus mass especially in

Karabagh, Nakchivan, and Irevan. The territories of Irevan and Nakchivan Khanates were combined as an administrative unit under Armenian provinces by the Russian government in March in 1928. Though Armenian province was canceled in April in 1940, it doesn't hinder to declare the territories as Armenian lands which the majority of the population is Azerbaijanians.

From the late XIX century, the Armenians took steps on forming Armenian state in the territory of Osman Empire and Transcaucasia by appearing "Onchak" and "Dashnaksutun" parties. In 1905-1906 the first Armenian's armed attack took place and it resulted in a bloody massacre. According to the survey, 1905-1906's confrontations 158. Azerbaijan and 128 villages of Armenian have been destroyed and from three thousand to ten thousand people have been killed in Baku, Irevan, and Yelizavetapol governorship. Azerbaijanians who didn't have an organization as "Dashnaksutyun" and acted without any plans, insufficiently armed and without any initial training could defeat organized Armenian military forces and resist worthy despite all the difficulties.

By the beginning of World War I, especially after the revolution in February in 1917 and the collapse of Russian Empire, the states that took part in the war, collide their interests in the Caucasus.

The created conditions open wide scaled opportunities in front of Caucasus nations to come to their political-national ideals and dreams true. At the end of the everlasting purposeful affair, Armenian ideologists can achieve to ender the issue of Armenian statehood to Western countries and Russian plans on the future of Southern Caucasus. The right of forming their states of Georgians isn't controversial.

Although at the beginning of March in Baku and Yelizavetpol (Ganja) provinces the authority was in the hands of the Musavat party, which has managed to unite the Muslim population in the territory of Azerbaijan and became the main political force of the society the situation in the city of Baku was even more complicated due to the aggravation of the relations between the leading political forces trying to seize power alone. Immediately after the Bolshevik coup in Russia in November 1917, the Soviet Union, which was subordinated only to

the Lenin Council of people's commissars, proclaimed as the sole power in the city by the Soviet Union led by Shaumyan. Other political forces in Baku, especially the Musavatparty and the local of the city-Baku Duma, led by Fatali Khan Khoyski and represented by the right-wing of the multinational Baku community was against this decision. Under the leadership of Musavat, the demand of the national forces of Azerbaijan to give national-territorial autonomy to Azerbaijan was unacceptable to the Bolsheviks who propagated the idea of class struggle, as well as to the Dashnaksutyun leaders, who were completely different from geopolitical interests. The latter took a position in the Baku Soviet, led by Armenian Stepan Shaumyan. The ultranationalist Armenian groups, including the international Bolsheviks and the Dashnaksutyun, are gathering together to remove the Azerbaijani national forces at the expense of the political platform. In February 1918, the Armenian national council which had to turn Azerbaijan into a "pile of rubble" fully supported Shaumyan, who publicly stated in the pages of the "Bakinskirabochiy" newspaper that "the Musavatists, who want the autonomy of Azerbaijan will receive a lot of ruins". By arranging the Armenian corps and sending Armenian fighters to the Caucasus, high ranking Armenian militaries were involved in Petrograd. They sent several armored trains, cars, vehicles and ammunition, even a sanitary train from Petrograd to the needs of the Armenian corps. At the beginning of February and March 1918, the generals of the former Russian army Ivan Bagramyan and Akop Bakratuni, one of the founders of the Dashnaksutyun party Stepan Zoryan (Rostom) arrived in Baku. The Armenian national council, which tries to keep Armenian soldiers base from the frontline in Baku and use them in armed strokes is out of the attention of political forces of March 1918. In this extremely unfavorable situation for the Azerbaijanis, the Musavat party's coming to the political arena of the Caucasus could not disturb Bolsheviks, who promoted the idea of class struggle and did not hide their intention to occupy power in the entire territories of the former Russian Empire, including the Caucasus, Armenian nationalities, who are burning with the desire to create an Armenian state on the historical Azerbaijani lands dominated by the Azerbaijani population. In 1917, when World War the I continued, the

Armenian nationalities did not give up their imagination to create "Greater armenia" in the 7 provinces of Turkey, but they realize that the implementation of these plans in the current situation is much more difficult. Therefore, Armenians direct their main activities to Transcaucasus, where more favorable conditions exist. Until March 1918, they have already been able to clear the territory for the Armenian state, which has not yet existed, by the extermination, extirpation and mass murder of civilians-Azerbaijanis in Garabagh, in the south-west of Transcaucasus in Kars, Irevan, and Yelizavetpol governors. After the 1917 Bolshevik coup in Russia, frightened Armenian and Georgian parts began to escape from the Caucasus Front. Hundreds of thousands of Armenians living in the Turkish lands keep away to the Transcaucasus, which moved to the Turkish provinces temporarily occupied by the Russian army during the war, after the adaption of the law on the relocation of Armenians by the Turkish government in 1915, they were united with Armenian refugees settled in the territories. Many Armenian populations execute part of them within a short time by raiding local, armed and peaceful Muslim population with the help of Dashnaksutyun's armed forces and thousands of Armenian soldiers who fled the frontline, drive out the rest of the population from their native lands. This from the beginning of 1917 till March 1918, the Armenians excluded only 199 Azerbaijani villages in the Irevan province. This penal operation was part of the Dashnakystun's plan to purge those lands from Azerbaijanis and later on to turn into the center of the Armenian statehood in Transcaucasus. The fate of "Greater armenia" extending from sea to sea was resolved in cities, including in Baku.

At the same time, the Golden Army of Baku Soviet was being formed. Avakyan dealt with inviting people to the army. 70% of 10-12 thousand armies, which had created under the name of Red Guards were Armenians. The headquarter chief of the Golden Army was Z.Avesitov, who was the colonel of the Tsar Army, commander of Dashnak assemblies and a member of the Dashnaksutyun party. The United Crews commanders of the Golden Army were Kazarov (who was the colonel of the Tsar army), Amazasp (who was famous for his cruelty against Turkish army), A.Amirov and others. In March 1918,



according to Shaumian's testimony, the Bolsheviks had about 6,000 military units and the Dashnaksutyun had 3,000 – 4,000 troops which were given to the Bolsheviks. Millionaire Mantashev's and other large Armenian oil industrialists' plants, as well as the basements of the Armenian church in Baku, had become a central weapon storage of the Armenian weapon.

So, the Bolsheviks and Dashnaks put aside all political and ideological contradictions and set up a military-political alliance in Baku and directed all their forces against the national movement of Azerbaijan and all Muslim population.

At that time, Muslims' sole military unity was an armed brigade, which had been organized with the help of volunteers in Lankaran and called "Wild Division". Using the first opportunity Bolshevik leaders directed their first blow against "Wild Division". On March 9, 1918, the headquarters of the "Wild Division" (which belonged to Azerbaijanis and was led by Talishinski) came from Tbilisi to Baku and was arrested directly according to Shaumian's order at the station. Although this news caused people's dissatisfaction not only in Baku but also all regions of Azerbaijan, thanks to Azerbaijani militants, including N.Narimanov, the conflict was resolved and provocation incited Muslims for an armed rebellion against Bolsheviks and Armenians didn't happen. However, the tension among various ethnic groups of the city continued to increase in the city. The Azerbaijanis heard rumors about digging a trench in "Armenian Villiage" by Armenians who had moved massively from the Muslim part of the city to the Armenian part of the city. They also heard that Armenians wanted to repeat 1905 incidents, they intended to begin Muslim massacres and they also got ready rebellion against Muslims. Armenians spread rumors that Muslims would soon kill the Christian population of the city and they claimed all Christians' arming. Public and religious figures of the Muslim, Armenian, Russian, Jewish population were negotiating to put an end to the fear and tension in society, were holding general pray ceremonies in mosques, churches, synagogues and were calling people to the peace and tranquility. Naturally, the Bolsheviks and the Armenian national – political forces did not take part in all these events. During this period

Shaumian tried to organize new provocation which made Muslims revolt and would give an excuse to start an armed struggle against them. Soon there was an excuse.

On March 27, a small group of officers and soldiers of the Muslim division accompanied the officer of the Muslim division Mohammed's funeral who was H.Z.Taghiyev's (a prominent millionaire and philanthropist of Azerbaijan) son and had died as a result of careless handling with a gun. They also came from Lankaran to Baku in the "Evelina" ship for taking part in his burial. After the burial, the group which was preparing to return to Lankaran on March 29, was detained and disarmed by Bolsheviks, who "want to prevent armed conflict and bloodshed in the city". So, provocation took place. Disarming 48 Azerbaijani servicemen who were preparing to go to Lankaran caused the anger of the Muslim population of Baku and its surrounding villages. These villages were virtually unarmed and deafness in front of a few thousand Armenian and Golden Army units in the city. On March 30, 1918, Azerbaijanis' non-organized protest rally began in different parts of the city. The rally participants demanded the return of the Azerbaijani servicemen's arms or the disarmament of all Armenian military units in Baku too. All attempts by the Azerbaijani national elite and political forces to prevent further tension in the city remained ineffective. Although Musavat's "Open Eye" newspaper appealed to the Muslim population not to behave emotionally, an armed conflict began.

The role of Armenian National council and "Dashnaksutun" party in the organization of March massacres in Baku and participation of the Armenians beginning from representatives of Armenian intelligent figures and aristocratic classes to "Armenian mob" in the slaughters of Azerbaijanis by armed Armenian people have been approved based on undeniable facts and evidence. The most known members of Armenian elite class of the city, the head Stepan Lalayev and Tatevos Amirov, also millionaire Ambarsum Melikov together with their sons have firstly attack to the houses of their acquaints and friends by walking the streets. The cruelty of Stepan Lalayev even horrified the Armenians. The "Ismailiyya" building was burned personally by Tatevos Amirov.

In the first days of the massacres, ten thousands of civil population of the Baku survived only due to being able to leave the city. Armenian barbarians were catching the people who tried to leave the city, plundering women, the olds and children mercilessly and then executed them by shooting. Sometimes the rescue of the lives and properties of Muslims who have been the targets of Armenians lost their conscience from hate and covetousness was possible as a result of active participation and interference of Jewish, Russian, polish, Georgian neighbors, friends or the people who pass the road by chance.

Thus, the slaughters were continued till April 2. The slaughters were suspended on April 2 because of decisive demand of Turkistan Regiment no.36 on the stoppage of slaughters against Muslims and the threats of Caspian Russian sailors who understood the circumstance as otherwise to become disobedient to Baku Soviet and shooting toward the Armenian part of the city from guns. G. Japaridze's interference played an essential role in the suspension of massacres.

Azerbaijanis massacres beginning at evening hours on March 30, 1918, lasted one week, but the three days was characterized by special massive characteristics of Armenian dashnak groups' excessive relentlessness, cruelty, and mercilessness.

Upon the estimates only within one week more than 12.000 people which most of them were civil citizens mainly were Muslims were killed in Baku savagely. During the first 3-4 days of these incidents, the Bolshevik–dashnak groups did not permit the Azerbaijanis to bury the corpses of their relatives and other groups, as well as Armenians, were engaged in the collecting corpses from streets, yards, and homes during several days.

Azerbaijan national forces, especially M.A.Rasulzade have specified this tragedy as national genocide from the beginning of this slaughter and characterized it as purposeful policy targeted to destroy all Muslim population of Southern Caucasus.

The first attempt for giving political value to these incidents and eradicate their results had been done by national forces of Azerbaijan right after this tragedy, Azerbaijan fraction of Transcaucasian Sejm had informed the Sejm about Baku incidents and demanded to send the

army to Baku in order to protect Muslim population on April 2, 1918. Only Muslim body of Transcaucasian Sejm armies had responded to the calls of Azerbaijan fraction. On the beginning of April, 1918 the military troops consisting of 2.000 soldiers under the command of prince Magalov had reached to Hajigabul by moving toward Baku. The units consisting of Highlanders of Najmaddin Gotsinski from Dagestan had moved toward Baku by uniting with warriors of Ali Bay Zizikski and come to Khirdalan station locating 10 km away from the city. However, military units of Gotsinski, Zizikski, and Magalov which many times less than “Golden Army“ troops urged to recede.

Thus, due to the run out of all internal means of Azerbaijan fraction for interfering the Baku incidents, the calling up Turkish troops became the last way out. The political situation had been dramatically changed by the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and the struggle of Azerbaijan population for the sake of its existence, national rights, and independence. Azerbaijan national forces began to be prepared for liberating the occupied territories and the capital of the republic—Baku under the occupation of Bolshevik—dashnak rule by the help of military aids of Turkey. Azerbaijan government considered essential to render its attitude toward massive violence toward civil Azerbaijanis within its territory by demonstrating predictability and operativeness and to do specific measures. On June 15, 1918, the decision “On establishment of Extraordinary Investigation Commission for investigating the violent acts committed toward Muslims and their properties within the borders of Southern Caucasus since the beginning of European war”. The documents prepared by the Commission had been a chronicle of 1918 genocide history of Azerbaijanis.

Excavation of trenches in front of public buildings and Muslim quarters organized from and the resistance periphrased as “response with one Mauser and five cartridges, guns and machine guns” didn’t last even one day. The center of the city and all Muslim quarters were undergone to the armed attack of thousands Bolshevik—Armenian units, the bombardment of airplanes and uninterrupted gun attacks of vessels brought to the port from Caspian fleet. On March 31, 1918, representatives of Azerbaijani population applied to Baku Soviet,

personally to Shaumyan by requesting to put an end to the slaughter of helpless Muslims and raised white banners as the sign of complete surrender. Bolsheviks and dashnaks which not satisfied with the surrender of Azerbaijanis have submitted ultimatum to "Musavat" and Muslim National Council. The measures like the obvious and unconditional recognition of the government of Baku soviet by Muslims, to exclude military force of Azerbaijanis called as "Wild division" from Baku and surrounding village and to open Baku–Tiflis, and Baku–Petrovsk railways were demanded in the ultimatum. Although the last demands were beyond the capacity of Azerbaijani national forces characterized absurdly, the ultimatum was enacted on the said day by the Directorate of "Musavat" for the sake of putting an end to bloodshed and protection of the civil population of the city. However, irrespective of declared reconciliation plundering of the Muslim population of the city did not end. The attempts for interfering to foreign missions in Baku, especially the progression of Iran Consulate events had as after known, preventing the slaughters which resulted in the death of lots of Iranian citizens–ethnic Azerbaijanis in March genocide were resulted in nothing.

On March days all groups of Azerbaijani population in Baku were the victims of Armenian violence and plundering. At the first hours of the genocide Armenian soldiers were catching, plundering The Muslims and in many cases, they were killing them. On these days the people who were lost, failed to come from works at home people among the residents came from surrounding villages to the city were the victims of such deeds. Armenian armed forces primarily attacked to the addresses by the lists of rich Azerbaijanis prepared beforehand. Afterwards, the attacks were spread publicly. Armed attacks against the Muslim population of Baku began from the central areas of the city at the same time in remote areas called as "Mammadli", "Karpickhana", "Kanipatinskaya" and etc. where poor people lived. The Muslim population of the city who encountered with armed attacks of Armenians thought that the main targets of the armed forces would be young men–Azerbaijanis and they hoped that they would not touch to the old, women and children. However, mainly in the first days of slaughters, a large number of women, children, and the

olds among the murdered people showed the massive slaughter will of Armenian–Bolshevik forces toward Azerbaijani population of the city irrespective of their gender and age. The women fell at the feet of Armenians, begged in order to rescue the lives of their relatives, sometimes tried to defend them and thereby, they also were killed together with men. Most of Azerbaijani women and children were survived due to the interference of separate Russian soldiers and sailors who involved in these events by Bolsheviks and in this case, they were taken as captives. During March slaughters, lots of buildings in the city–theatres, cinemas, schools, police stations, other rich Armenian houses, public building of city Duma, railway station, and other buildings, even the bathhouses were plundered. Some Armenian figures who participated in the event of taking Muslims as captives massively have tried to explain these acts as a required measure taken in order to provide security of civil Muslim citizens. Nevertheless, is approved in numerous affidavits of victims that taking the Muslims as captive was implemented by armed Armenian forces violently and was associated with insult, mockery, intimidation, in several cases with murders, Armenian soldiers were tearing the veils of Muslim women, tied them by their plaits and beat them with bayonets by carrying them uncovered head and barefoot in the streets of the city and banished them to the place where they kept captives. There the accidents as the death of captive women by being horrified by the scenes happened in front of their eyes, being mad of the mothers who saw the death of their children in their laps, the death of underage children due to starvation, fear and thirst were being happened. In this case, Armenian intelligent figures brought their wives to watch the "disgrace" of Azerbaijanis.

The empty houses and whole quarters of Azerbaijani families who taken as a captive or wholly destroyed created the great chance for Armenian bandits to appropriate the properties of Muslims, pillage and robbery, as well as to destroy immovable all properties impossible to carry with automobiles and vehicles. The robbed property was stocked in the warehouses of rich Armenian millionaires and industrialists prepared in advance. The material damage to the Muslim population of the city–great industrialists, owners of the plant, port, oilfields, several

civil, social and trade facilities—houses, offices, hotels, schools, restaurants, barbers' shops, workshops, stores, stables and etc. was calculated by hundred million. Based on only known facts this figure was stipulated as 400.000.000. Among the burned and destroyed buildings, there were buildings of "Ismailiyya", "Kaspi" and "Achig goz" newspaper, "Daghistan", "Isgandariyya" and "Islamiyya" hotels embodying cultural—public and religious centers of Azerbaijanis. The hotels and caravanserais where the Muslims stayed were burned together with the people inside them.

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## **Armenian Church is the Organizer of the Genocide of Azerbaijani People**

Today, one more time we understand what a crucial role of the meaning of genocide plays in the life of a nation. It has been 98 years since March 31 of 1918 genocide happened. It's been almost a century. But only after 80 years from the date of genocide it has been given a legal and political evaluation. Intentional genocide against Azerbaijani people has been exposed, for the first time, in the decree named "About the Genocide of Azerbaijani people" dated March 26, 1998. Therein bloody march massacre entered the history of Turkish genocide.

18 years passed since the decree of "About Genocide of Azerbaijani people". 18 years ago it was started to implement specific measures to address this crime to the nation, world. The aim of this decree established by the great leader Heydar Aliyev was to bring to the world society that the March massacre was genocide against Turkish people.

In 1991 in the process of establishment, strengthening, and development of independence of Azerbaijan it announced itself as the inheritor of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and it was approved in the Constitution Act of Azerbaijan Republic. Therefore official documents collected during ADR were presented as main evidence to give a legal evaluation to the genocide of March 1918. Bases on the instructions of Heydar Aliyev these documents were found and printed at the archives of the country. Most of these documents were in Russian and gave wide information on Armenian against Azerbaijani people during 1918-1920.

These first official documents of March Genocide in our hands belonged to Extraordinary Investigation Commission formed by ADR on 31 March 1918. The national structure of the commission was different. There were representatives of different nations. Chairman of



the commission was A. Khasmammadov and members were I. Shahmaliyev, A. Novatski, N. Shafikurdski, N. Mikhaylov, V. Ubvillo, S. Akhundzade, A. Kluge, M. Hsahmaliyev, N. Sultanov, A. Litovski, Ch. Klassovski, and others.

Horror strikes when you read 3500 pages in 36 volumes documents of commission stored in the 277th fund of National Archives. This is the evidence of inhuman deeds of Armenian murderers. Materials depicting violence consist of 740 pages in 6 volumes. Documents about Kurdemir and other villages of Goychay uyezd consist of 340 pages in 4 volumes, Shamakhi city, and Shamakhi uyezd 925 pages in 7 volumes, Zengezur's destroyed villages 80 pages in 2 volumes, Quba city and Quba uyezd 451 pages in 3 volumes. Commission prepared 128 reports and resolution project for developing a criminal case regarding Armenians who committed a crime against Azerbaijani people. 194 people were questioned to hold liable for committing the crime in these resolutions. In the reference of Commission 23 active participants of March-April genocide, dashnak viceroys were pleaded guilty and criminal cases were developed according to clause 8 of Azerbaijan Criminal Code. The names of active participants like S. Lalayan, Ch. Ter-Akopov, K. Melikov, A. Vagvans, I. Bagdasarov, A. Avetisov, Z. Karaxanyans, X. Dildarov were mentioned particularly. Moreover, the Baku Commune formed Extraordinary Military Investigation Commission to calm down people. Commission composed an accusation act about S. Lalayan's collective murder of non-combatant people. He was arrested. S. Shaumyan released him as soon as was informed about his arrest. S. Shaumyan annulled the commission after 4-5 days as it's was revealing Armenian crimes.

From the first day of the Investigation Commission of ADR, one of the main goals was to reveal and utter to the whole world the Armenian outrage and genocide against Azerbaijani people in South Caucasus. Therefore personnel for Paris Peace conference had been given initial investigation documents in 6 volumes as evidence and 95 photos by the commission. Unfortunately, we don't own these documents and photos nowadays. They might have been kept in the archives of our cognates or in the archives or libraries of western

countries. Our attention was captured by 2 facts of resolution of EEC of ADR. First are the facts, documents, and depositions that prove intentional bloody massacre of people. These were also an attempt to get a precise number of the non-combatant Muslim population. Actually, EEC of ADR couldn't get the precise number of murdered people as their investigation was unfinished. Therefore there are different numbers of the sources. But the numbers in the documents of EEC are enough to evaluate the massacre of innocent Muslim population by the Armenians as genocide. These numbers are enough to prove Armenian outrage of intentional genocide carried out the end of March and beginning of April in 1918.

The second fact in the EEC documents capturing our attention is the evidence of the active participation and direct organizational role of Armenian Church in the genocide policy of terrorism against Muslims. Unfortunately, neither prior nor after the documents of EEC of ADR, active role of Armenian Church in tragedy caused to Turkish people was expanded through the.

The truth is it's possible to place Armenian nationalist powers in a triangle being Armenian Church, Armenian intelligence and other external powers on the sides. The idea was inspired, mobilized by Armenian Church. And the beating hand was Armenian intelligence. Separation of these two powers would destroy Armenian nationalism. One without other would never operate and gain necessary benefit. Without external power activities of Armenian Church and Armenian intelligence would be no worth as without support Armenian Church and Armenian intelligence couldn't reach their goals. It means if the Armenian "couple" seeks support to reach its' goals from external powers the latest, in turn, saw Armenian "couple" as a mean to reach their goals too. When the aim of Armenian "couple" and the aim of external powers coincide the Armenian nationalism turns into open aggression and brings terrific tragedy to neighborhood populations.

Facts that prove it are also interesting. For instance, in the 80s and 90s of XIX century under the influence of rising revolutionary activities in Western Europe and Russia Armenians became politically active and different rich Armenian nationalists took particular steps in this regard. At the end of XIX century Mantashev, an oil businessman

who became rich in Azerbaijan founded Armenian National Bank in London. In 1872 after “Iltizam” system was abolished an Armenian named Agosh Qevorkyan who had become rich in Azerbaijan moved to the USA. According to Agosh Qevorkyans’ testament, Middle East Institute would have been closed and launched Institute of Armenian language and history instead of which 30 million dollars would be transferred to New York University after his death. Directorate of the university didn’t want to lose the amount and agreed. This university is still busy with investigating of so-called “Armenian matters” and “Armenian genocide”. There was launched Lazarev University at the end of XIX century. It was another rich Armenain man Lazar Lazarev on whose wealth this university was launched. According to one of the assumptions Lazar Lazarev started to build his wealth in the middle of XVIII century when Shah Nadir was on reign. In the result of obedience to Nadir Shah during his first invasion of Azerbaijan Lazar Lazarev received a piece of land as a gift. He even accepted Islam in order to show faithfulness to Nadir Shah. Lazarev insinuates himself into Nadir Shah’s favor with his brisk and malice. After Nadir Shah’s murder Lazarev finds a way to Shah’s treasure and stiles a very expensive brilliant and sent to his relative Shefras to Saint Petersburg. He wrote to his children in one of his testaments. There are only 2 of that kind of brilliant in the world. One of them called Kuhl Nur is in Hermitage and the other belongs to the queen of England. Both of the brilliants were the eyes of the tiger which decorated Great Mogul’s throne. One of them had been brought by Nadir Shah as trophy from India. This one had been sold to count Arlov for 450 thousand manats in Amsterdam. 450 thousand mantas were a big amount of money those times and Lazarev’s family bought big estates in Moscow and Saint Petersburg. The count Arlov who received this brilliant from Armenians gave it to Ekaterina II as a gift and was appointed to important position. As it’s obvious that on account of the stolen brilliant from treasury of Azerbaijan Lazarev’s family owned wealth and spent half of this wealth to built Armenian country. The great building of Lazarev’s university had been bought with help of this money after a while. Universities founded in USA and Russia education was built on nationalism, chauvinism and Armenian

extremism. At the end of XIX century, Armenians attempted to build a ground for them to unite in political matters. In 1887 a group of Armenian nationalists built a political party named “Hncak” (“The Ring”) in Geneva. In 1890 radical nationalist party named “Dashnaktsutyun” (“The Alliance”) was founded in Tbilisi. From that time Armenians stepped on the way of bringing alive the foolish idea of building a common homeland named “Great Armenia”.

At the end of XIX and beginning of XX centuries, Armenians started to unite as a political organization and scientists and scholars of that time used Armenian church as a propagandist of Armenian nationalism. For example, consul general of Russia in Van and Erzurum V.M. Mayevski writes in his memoirs: “Their religious activities are very little. But instead, they always try to do their best to protect nationalist ideas. Nationalist ideas among Armenians were under the protection of different monasteries in different regions for hundreds of years.” An Armenian priest T. Tegemyans writes in his “The history of Armenian movement”: “Nationalism is the primary character of Armenians. Church directs its power to provoke nationalist ideas among Armenians and to rusticate hatred and enmity towards other nationalities especially Turkish people.” Baron de-Bay who visited Etchmiadzin church writes: “To be honest, I can say that I saw this church was more than a political organization that a religious place though I’m thankful to them for the warm welcoming and escorting me.”

At the beginning of XX century Main Administration of Caucasus, Russian scientist V.L. Velichko in his book named “the Caucasus. Russian job and intertribal questions” especially stresses the role of Armenians as organizers. V.L. Velichko writes: “The organizer of illegal activities was Etchmiadzin catalyst. All the activities start when church bell rings.”

Let’s pay attention to the start of March incidents in 1918.

March 30, at 16.40 the first genocide happened by Armenians close to the Armenian Church. Gathering around the church “dashnak” groups started to shoot the Muslims first. It was massacre when 12 thousand people were killed in 3 days On March 31 and April 1 in Baku. Their corpses were not found. They were thrown into houses,

sea and pits in order to hide the traces of crime. It's completely obvious that the massacre in Shamakhi was organised by Armenian Church. On March 17 Armenian bishop Bagrat and representative of molokans Karabanov vowed to live in peace and brotherhood with Azerbaijani people and never take gun against them in front of religious cross and "Bible". The next day, at dawn on March 18 at a very unexpected moment for Muslims Armenians living in the upside of the city started fire against the downside of the city which was dwelled by Azerbaijani people. More than 8 thousand residents of Shamakhi out of 15 thousand were killed in the result of Armenians' 1st and 2nd attacks to Shamakhi in 1918. Led by Armenian Church terror and sabotage activities of Armenian nationalist parties still covers South Caucasus, Anatoly and European part of Ottoman Empire, part of Iran dwelled by Azerbaijani people. The real instigators of tragedy of Turkish people in the last 2 centuries were Armenian Patrick Nerses Vardabedian (1837-1884), Armenian Patrick of Istanbul Mateos Izmirliyan (1843-1910), Armenian Patrick of Istanbul Malakya Ormanyanyan (1841-1918), Armenian Patrick of Istanbul Zavın Efendi (Zavın Egyazaryan) (1868-1927), Armenian Patrick of Istanbul Yeghishe Turyan (1860-1930), Etchmiadzin catalyst V. Gevorg (1847-1930), Kilikaya catalyst Garagin Sargisyan II, current Etchmiadzin catalyst Garagin I (1932).

Let's have a look at the activities of last 2 catalysts, Etchmiadzin catalyst V. Gevorg (1847-1930), Kilikaya catalyst Garagin Sargisyan II, current Etchmiadzin catalyst Garagin I (1932). V.Gevorg is the first. He was the catalyst of Etchmiadzin Church during First World War till 1930. He is the one who started the propaganda of fake Armenian genocide.

During WW1 ministry of internal affairs of Ottoman Empire Telet pasha terrified by Armenians' horrible outrage issued a decree on the arrest of 2345 people who were engaged in diversion against statehood. In order to stop collaboration of Armenians with Russians Turkish security enforcement arrested 2345 activists of terrorist organizations such as "Qnchaq", "Dashnaktsutyun", "Ramgavar" on April 24, 1915. These people have not accused in execution the genocide. They were accounted just for treason and infliction of

reprisals. Divulged “genocide” named by Armenians, in reality, was the arrest of these 2345 Armenian terrorists in collaboration with Russians by Ottoman government. Right after the occasion catalyst of Etchmiadzin Gevorg V had sent a telegram to USA president writing about the fake massacre of Armenians and presented the punishment of Armenian terrorists as the “act of genocide”. He asked for immediate help to “innocent and poor” Armenian people. Ambassador of Tsardom of Russia in USA had informed USA government about fake genocide. From that time “Dashnaktsutyun” and other Armenian terrorist organizations, Etchmiadzin Church, Armenian society as a whole started to propagandize fake Armenian holocaust to the world nations with an aim to make the real illusion of “Great Armenia from sea to sea”. Since then April 24 is the memorial day of fake “genocide victims” in Armenia.

The second catalyst is Garagin Sargisyan. He is the catalyst of Syria Garagin Sargisyan I and catalyst of Etchmiadzin Garagin I. There was only one person ruling Kilikaya church in Syria and Echimiedzin Church in Armenia– catalyst Garagin Sargisyan- to make real the illusion of building “The Great Armenia” from Syria to the Caucasus.

Let’s see the medals on his chest. There is “eagle of Dashnak party” on the medal in the middle. There is Grigoryan Lisovic’s portrait on the medal in the left. Writing on the medal in the left is: “Haji from Kilikaya”. Now it’s clear whose representative Garagin is.

There is one more important fact to mention. There are only 16 books in Turkish whereas 300 books are in Armenian in “Congress Library” in Washington, the biggest library in the world. There is no book about the genocide of Azerbaijani people. It is the same situation in the libraries in different countries. It’s important to reveal rottenness of propaganda about the Armenian genocide and to prove their genocide against Azerbaijani people. It’s our moral duty to succeed in acquiring international recognition to the genocide of Turkish people. Therefore, all the scientists who belong to Turkish race should unite and struggle on the same

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### **The conditions and reasons behind the deportation of Azerbaijanis from the Armenian SSR in 1948-1953 years**

The mass deportation of Azerbaijanis from their historical and ethnic lands in the territory of the Armenian SSR in 1948-1953 years is one of the episodes in the almost 200-years-long chain of tragedies committed against our compatriots. The deportation or forced migration of the population was a special form of repression which carried out in different ways during the years of Soviet power. The action aimed at the ethnic cleansing of Azerbaijanis must be characterized as the political repression since it was administrative in nature and the applied only one of the nation's living in Armenia-Azerbaijanis. To drive out the population inhabited in the certain area over thousands of years from their historical roots and leave those homeless do testify inhuman, anti-humanist nature of this action. In order to identify the reasons behind the deportation of Azerbaijanis in 1948-1953 years, we must have a thorough look at the processes taking place in the mentioned period. The ties between Turkey and USSR had strained near the end of World War II. The government of USSR unilaterally denounced the Treaty of friendship and neutrality between the two countries signed on December 17, 1925, and which several times renewed on March 19, 1945. Promise not to engage in military action against each other and promise to observe neutrality were among the conditions of the terminated Treaty.

This action, namely termination of the Treaty was the sign that the Soviet Union was preparing an attack on Turkey. Simply, they had to wait for the ending of fighting on the German front. The government of the USSR explained own action by the fact that when the Germans reached to the North Caucasus in 1942, Turkey had gathered its troops on the borders of South Caucasus and allegedly wanted to attack if Soviet troops had defeated on that front. Turkey's breaking off ties with Germany in 1944 and declaring the war against

Germany on February 23, 1945, assessed as a belated step by the USSR and wanted to punish Turkey. The expansion policy of the USSR, the winner of the war was a starting point of Stalin-Molotov doctrine which began forming in the post-war period. On July 7, 1945 V. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R invited the Ambassador of the Turkish Republic S. Sarper and announced the demands of the Soviet Government namely jointly control on Straits, to give military base to the USSR in the regions of Bosfor and Dardanel, the return of the provinces of Kars and Ardahan to the USSR. On July 18, V.Molotov met again with the S.Sarper and ultimately demanded the return of the provinces of Kars and Ardahan for the restoration of justice. The territorial claims of Armenia to Turkey coincided with the expansion plans of the Soviet Union. There was the problem of resettlement of areas which the Soviet Union wanted to tear from Turkey. The Soviet government indented to solve this problem by the relocation of Turkish origin Armenians who were living abroad. The election campaign of Catholicos of All Armenians was coming up. On April 3, 1945, on the eve of the elections of the Catholicos of All Armenians, the archbishop of the Etchmiadzin church Gevorg VI Chorakchyan had sent the letter to I.Stalin concerning the solution of the existing problems. By making use of this situation, I.Stalin called Archbishop Gevorg VI Chorakchyan to Moskow. On April 19, Gevorg Chorakchyan met with I.Stalin accompanied by I. V. Polyanski, chairman of the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults under the Council of Ministries of the USSR.

Stalin promised to fulfill all requests of the Archbishop, except the returning the lands formerly owned by the Echmiadzin church. Because these lands had already belonged to the kolkhoz and returning of these lands to the church would have let great dissatisfaction. At the end of the meeting, Stalin said: "Soon the war will end. Our Government wants to return Western Armenian provinces given to Turkey. It is obvious that the Armenians have to live in those lands. It is desirable that the Armenians who fled from Turkey and at present are scattered abroad be resettled there. Therefore, the migration of about a hundred thousand Armenians has to be organized. In a short



time, the Government will adopt the decision in that regard. You should help us in this matter.” The Archbishop could not hide his joy at hearing this. He promised to provide any assistance in resolving this issue and also added that the Armenian economy was in a difficult situation and it would not be possible to provide this large number of Armenians coming from abroad with housing and food. Stalin answered: “Do not worry, we will do everything possible to provide repatriates with necessities”. Namely, after this meeting, the serious preparations were being made for the resettlement of Armenians from abroad. While saying “we will do everything” Stalin was intended to resolve housing issues of the Armenians to be brought from abroad by means of deportations Azerbaijanis from Armenia. On May 15, 1945, G.Arutyunov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia sent the letter I.Stalin asking for the resettlement of foreign Armenians to Armenia. On June 22, Archbishop Gevorg Chorakchyan was elected the Catholicos of All Armenians. The religious figures coming from different countries to Echmiadzin on the occasion of the election of the Catholics used this opportunity and addressed Stalin with a request to unite the provinces of Kars and Ardahan with Armenian SSR. During Berlin (Potsdam) conference V. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R had met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Great Britain A.Iden and said that in 1921 Turkey took advantage of the Soviet Union’s weakness and captured a part of Soviet Armenia. Armenians feel offended. Therefore, the Soviet government raises the question of returning the territories that legally belong to us. In response to Molotov, Iden said that the Englishmen had never heard of territorial claims of the Soviet Union. Molotov replied “Turkey had offered to the USSR to sign the Treaty on alliance which brought about USSR to have territorial claims against Turkey. The Government of Soviet Union put forward its terms. There are over a million of Armenians living outside Armenia and they want to return to their homeland.” Stalin and Molotov raised the Soviet territorial claims against Turkey during meetings of state leaders held July 22 and 23. Molotov, indicating the locations of Kars, Artvin and Ardahan on the map to the state leader claimed these lands seized by Turkey from

Armenia and Georgia. On November 21, 1945 the Council of People's Commissars adopted the decision "on measures on preparation for returning of Armenians from abroad to the Armenian SSR." According to this decision and the agreement between Stalin and Gevorg Chorakchyan, Etchmiadzin church applied to foreign Armenian religious figures, parties, charity organizations, the famous representatives of Armenian diaspora regarding organizing repatriation of Armenians. In the fall of that year the Special Committee for admittance and resettlement of repatriates was established under the Government of Armenia and the government sent its representatives to the countries where the Armenians to be moved. After ascertaining that Kars and Ardahan would be united with Armenia the Armenians also wanted to join Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia. Karen Brutens, one of the closest consultants of M.Gorbachov and who held the position of Deputy Head of the CPSU's Central Committee until the dissolution of Soviet Union (his father Nerses Brutens held the position of head of department within the Council of Ministries of Azerbaijan SSR and was one of the persons who led deportation process in 1948-1953 with other head of department R.Sevumyan) wrote in his book called "Thirty-year-old Staraya Square" (Moskow, 1998): "The Armenians raise the issue of Nagorna-Karabakh every 10-13 years and demand the province to be annexed to Armenia. By the way, Stalin wants to restore justice by punishing Turkey for its cooperation with Nazi Germany. Two provincial Party committees were to be set up in the Armenian lands liberated from Turkey. For example, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia A.Kochinyan has appointed to the post of First Secretary of Party Committee of Kars region." K.Brutens wrote that in the end of 1945 and beginning of 1946 Grigory Arutyunov Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic in his telegram to Georgy Malenkov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Russian Communist Party, tried to argue his proposal to transfer Nagorno-Karabakh Region to the Armenian SSR by substantiating it with the mass repatriation of Armenians from abroad.

G.Malenkov forwarded Arutyunov's telegram to Mir Jafar Baghirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, on 28 November 1945. M. Bagirov prepared and sent on the December 10, 1945 extended reply where he agreed to transfer Nagorno Karabakh to the Armenian SSR, except Shusha region, in exchange for the transfer of Azizbayov, Vedi and Karabaglars regions of the Armenian SSR to Azerbaijan SSR. After that the Armenian leadership took away the issue from the agenda and instead persisted on deportation of Azerbaijanis from Armenia.

The USSR began to concentrate its military forces along the Armenian border to attack Turkey. On August 7, 1946, the Soviets presented a note to Turkey, in which expressed Turkey's aid to Germany during the war and the ground for war was prepared. But Turkey's diplomatic manoeuvres rescued him from the attack of the Soviet Union. By giving up its intention to attack to Turkey the Government of Soviet Union had to recognize the Armenians coming "back home" to Soviet Armenia as Soviet citizens from the moment they entered the USSR by the decision of the Supreme Soviet dated October 19, 1946. This simplified procedure which applied only to the Armenians in the former Soviet Union was contrary to the 1936 Constitution. In the Article 123 of the Constitution, it was indicated that equality of rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R. is an infeasible law. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law. It means that national origin discrimination was executed for the sake of Armenians in 1946 and as a result, the constitution of the USSR was violated.

In 1946, 50900 Armenians were immigrated from Syrian, Greece, Lebanon, Iraq, Bulgaria and Romania. In 1947, 35.4 thousand of Armenians had been admitted from Palestine, Syrian, France, USA, Greece, Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon and relocated in Armenia. The decline in the number of Armenians relocated from abroad in 1947 compared to 1946 was explained by the fact that the Armenians moved from abroad were mainly urban residents and it was not possible to

relocate them at mountainous regions, those who relocated wanted to settle only Yerevan city and its surrounding districts. The government of Armenia deliberately delayed the Armenians came from abroad at railway stations, carried on propaganda among them in order to force them to send a telegram about return back – abroad if they wouldn't settle in the surrounding districts of Yerevan. They brought to attention of I.Stalin that all of these would adversely affect the reputation of the Soviet government in foreign countries. The list of Armenians who wanted to move from abroad to Armenia had been sent to Moscow. The foreign Armenian organizations -"Hnchak", "Ramkavar" parties, as well as the Pan-Armenian Charitable Union spent 1 million dollar for organization of this resettlement. The agreement concluded with USA regarding assistance on July 12, 1947 had saved Turkey from all dangers once and for all. Thus, USSR were obliged to give up its territorial claims to Turkey. Although Armenians couldn't achieve their goal – to join the provinces of Kars and Ardahan to Armenia, they were able to achieve other goals. On December 23, 1947, on behalf of USSR Council of Ministers, Stalin adopted a decision No 4083 "On resettlement of collective farmers and other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to Kur-Araz lowland of Azerbaijan SSR". In decision of December 23, 1947 it was stated that in the years 1948-1950, on the "voluntary" basis 100 thousand collective farmer living in the Armenian SSR and other Azerbaijani population to be resettled to Kur-Araz lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR. It was indented to be resettles 10 thousand people in 1948, 40 thousand people in 1949 and 50 thousand people in 1950. In the paragraph 11 of that decision, it was stated that with regarding resettlement of Azerbaijan People to Kur-Araz lowland of Azerbaijan SSR, their houses and buildings to be subsequently inhabited by Armenians coming from abroad.

The reason for resettlement of Azerbaijanis from their historical and native lands in Armenia was not indicated in the decision dated December 23, 1947. Simply in the Article 10 of the decision, it was set the task for Council of Ministers of Armenia and Azerbaijan of creating a special task plan within a month for the execution of that decision and reporting to USSR Council of Ministers. In the decision of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan SSR adopted on February 2,

1948, it was stated to define hosting and resettling 10,000 people from the Armenian SSR in 1948. The 2 February 1948 resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR instructed the chairmen of the executive committees of Salyan, Saatli, Sabirabad, Ali-Bayramli, Pushkin (present Bilasuvar), Aghjabadi and Hilli districts to carry out extensive explanatory work in the collective farms on resettlement, to create construction brigades for repair and restoration of empty dwellings in the collective farms where replaced persons to be located, to provide them with the necessary vehicles, to identify and register collective farmers who want to give part of their dwellings to those who were deported until February 15, 1948.

In addition to the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated December 23, 1947, the second decision was adopted in March 10, 1948 signed by I.Stalin. In this decision the Government of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan SSR and Armenian SSR were given the task of implementing concrete measures in connection with the resettlement. In connection with the execution of these decisions on July 9, 1948 the chairman of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic T.Guliyev had sent the letter to deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.Molotov requested him for permission to resettle Azerbaijani population displaced from Armenia in the more favourable areas considering that the preparatory works for the admission of displaced people were not satisfactory, the Azerbaijanis were mainly living in the mountainous areas of Armenia, there were not dwellings in the districts of Kur-Araz lowland and the lands were not brought to usable condition. He suggested resettling in three groups of regions with natural climatic conditions and economic potential and which were in need of labour force and justified this as follows:

1. To the western regions of Kur-Aras Lowland, as well as Gasim Ismayilov (present Goranboy region), Safarilayev, Tovuz, Gazakh and Aghstafa regions (to ensure rapid development of livestock, cotton-growing and agriculture).

2. To Khachmaz, Davachi, Khudat, Gusar, and Guba regions (to provide the Baku city with fruits).

3. Gadabay (to increase potato production), Zagatala, Gax, Nukha, Vartashen (present Oghuz region) and Gutgashen (present Gabala region) regions (to ensure the development of agriculture and livestock). However the Council of Ministers of USSR ignored T.Guliyev's request. The group comprising 25 people had been sent to Armenia in order to carry out propaganda among the people to be displaced from Armenia, to accelerate their resettlement, to solve problems that would arise. The State Commission had been set up in Armenia. The Commission had been involved the Azerbaijanis who held the leadership positions at that time. The chairman of Iravan city Spandaryan region Executive Committee of the Soviet Union Rza Sheykhzada, the secretary of Committee of Karabaghlar region Ibish Abbasov, the editor of "the Soviet Armenian" paper Jafar Valibayov, the second secretary of the Party Committee of Keshishkand (Mikoyan, then Yeghegnadzor) region Aziz Jafarov, the first secretary of the Party Committee of Basarkechar region Talib Musayev, had been attached to carry out propaganda among the population as the members of that Commission. The members of Commission were going to the villages which of planned to be relocated, explaining the binding execution of this decision to people, sending the representative to the regions designed for resettlement in Azerbaijan. They were holding consultations with employees of the Representative office established in Armenian SSR in connection with resettlement issues of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan SSR. The rector of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute A.Seyidov, poet and literary scholar Jafar Khandan had been also sent to Armenia in order to help transferring the faculties which of language of instruction were Azerbaijani from the Yerevan Pedagogical Technical School and Yerevan Pedagogical Institute. The chairman of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic Teymur Guliyev and other responsible persons came to Armenia in order to get acquainted with the situation of resettlement at place and to complete it on time. They were meeting with people of villages designed for resettlement, promising providing necessary condition for them, to be provided with house, yard of land, cattle in Azerbaijan. As well as the delegation came from Azerbaijan asked from the government of Armenia for gradual implementation of

the resettlement process considering the limited internal capacity of Azerbaijan. According to the plan 11.244 people (2.278 farms) had to be resettled from Armenia, as well as 6350 people (1.159 farms) in spring, 4884 people (1119 farms) in fall. In that year it was planned to displace Azerbaijanis from Artashad, Basarkechar, Echmiadzin, Noyemberyan, Hoktemberyan, Beriya, Vedi, Zangibasar, Kotayk regions of Armenian SSR. Some people had sparsely migrated from the villages designed or not designed for resettlement to Azerbaijan under various type of pressure. For example, 46 farms out of 70 farms of Safolar, Istisu (Jermuk) villages of Daralayazin region had fled through Kalbajar Mountains to Azerbaijan under pressure of their Armenian neighbours. 40 people and near 20 children died while crossing the snow-capped mountain areas after caught by a storm. According to the official information 2357 families (11046 people) had moved from Armenia to Azerbaijan in 1948. But most of displaced people had not provided with the houses contrary to the conditions of the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the privileges promised for the relocated people remained simply words on paper. In the first year of resettlement most of people had been placed in the stables, tumble-down public buildings that were not suitable for live. Considering that the situation was unbearable, on September 21, 1949 the Council of Ministries of Azerbaijan SSR applied to the Council of Ministries of USSR with the request to decrease number of relocated people designed in the resettlement plan for that year to 12-15 thousand people. But the Council of Ministries of USSR insistently demanded resettlement of 40 thousand people. According to the information as of October of 1949, 983 farms (4000 people) had been departed from Armenia and 6000 people had been submitted with resettlement tickets. In order to fulfil the plan on time, even Azerbaijan had designated 60 tons of gasoline from its fuel fond as there was not enough fuel in Armenia. According to the information as of December 2, 1949, 2368 farms (10595 people) had been migrated from Armenia. The displaced had mainly placed in the Zardab, Ali-Bayramli, Kurdamir, Goychay, Mirbashir, Salyan, Imishli, Sabirabad, Jdanov (present Beylagan region), Yevlakh, Ujar, Saatli regions. The Azerbaijani people of Azizbayev, Akhta, Basarkhecar, Zangibasar,

Noyemberyan, Mikoyan, Kotayk, Spitak, Dilijan, Abaran, Gorus, Kalinino, Martuni, NorBayazid, Beriya, Allahverdi, Hoktemberyan, Echmiadzin, Amasiya and Kirovakan regions had been departed in that year. On January 10, 1950, the Council of Ministries of Azerbaijan SSR and the Central Committee of Azerbaijan Communist Party adopted a decision No 4083 "On taking urgent measures on economic settlement of collective farmers and other Azerbaijani population displaced from the Armenian SSR to Kur-Aras lowland of Azerbaijan SSR". In that decision it was indicated that 4674 farms (approximately 20000 people) were displaced from Armenia SSR in the years of 1948-1949.

1410 families out of the displaced people were accommodated in the houses belongs to local soviet and collective farms and 3264 families accommodated on the account of forcing out of local collective farmers. It was indicated in that decision that only 80 new houses had been built for people displaced in two years. Although the Council of Ministries of Azerbaijan SSR adopted the decision on resettlement of 3419 families (13361 people) in 1950, according to the official and unofficial source this number was much higher than indented. Although the building of 3500 houses for the displaced people had been planned, actually 470 houses were built and 1488 displaced family were not provided with the yard of land.

It is obvious from the official documents of that period that the government of Armenia had used the most ruthless methods in order to speed deportation process of Azerbaijanis from their ethnic and historical lands. It was written in the letter had been addressed to the chairman of the resettlement department under the Council of Ministries of Armenian SSR Karapetyan and the deputy chairman of Council of Ministries Piruzyan by the representative of Council of Ministries of Azerbaijan SSR for issues regarding resettlement of Azerbaijanis from Armenia: "Recently the various organizations in Amasiya, Spitak, and Vedi regions have quickly carried out preparatory works for resettlement of farms without coming to agreement with collective farmers on resettlement and completing registration of documents related to the resettlement. These organizations are distributing the property of these farms and forcing



the collective farmers to sell their feed and even to give the time of their departure. They are not concerned if the collective farmers want to resettle in this or another region, although in accordance with the decision on resettlement, the representatives of collective farmers must see and choose the places where they will be resettled in advance. The breach of resettlement rules in this way forces the collective farmers complain to the higher authorities and express their dissatisfaction with the resettlement of them to the regions which they don't want.

The decisions of the government of the USSR on resettlement of Azerbaijanis gave the opportunity to the Government of Armenian SSR to delete the existing Azerbaijani settlements located across the borders of Armenia from the map once and for all. The representatives of the Armenian Government floated various rumors in order to prepare Azerbaijani people psychologically for resettlement. In the reference "on the attitude of Azerbaijani people toward the expected resettlement" sent by the minister of internal affairs of Armenian SSR Khoren Grigoryan to Mirjafar Baghirov, it was stated that especially people living mountain areas had a very negative attitude toward the resettlement. The reasons for the discontent of several Azerbaijani people living in the regions of Amasiya, Zangibasara, Bedi, Basarkechar, Artashat, Karabaghlara, Hoktmberyan, Gafan, Meghri and Sisyan had been indicated in that reference. One of the noteworthy points in the reference is that the statements of different Armenians are, even if indirectly, reflect the official position of Armenia. Armenians spread the news among the Azerbaijanis inhabited in the borders with Turkey that "The resettlement of Azerbaijanis from Armenia does not raise doubts. Primarily, the Azerbaijanis living along the Aras and Akhuryan (Arpachay) rivers will be moved. Azerbaijanis in the border regions will also be deported". In another rumor, Armenians express their wishes as follows: "Azerbaijanis should be deported not only from Armenia but also from Nakhchivan ASSR and Nakhchivan should be united with Armenia". Taking advantage of the situation, the leaders of Armenia had used various ways to relocate Azerbaijani villages of strategic importance which were located on the border with Georgia. Lambali and Ashaghi Korpulu villages of Noyemberyan region were bordered by Marnueli (Borchali) region of Georgia and the lands of these villages were very fruitful. The Lambali village was called "Armenian Californian". The leaders of Armenia

had included the residents of these villages in the list of the first farms willing to move voluntarily basis without the consent of them. The decision of the Council of Ministers of Armenian SSR dated September 29, 1948, was indented to set up olive sovkhoz (a state-owned farm) on the basis of Lambali collective-farm and subtropical plants sovkhoz on the basis of Ashaghi Korpulu collective-farm and to resettle the Armenians coming from abroad in these farms. Ashaghi Korpulu village comprising 70 farms (370 residents) was evacuated by relocating the residents of the village to the neighboring Gazakh region, Borchali region of Georgia, Yukhari Korpulu village of Noyemberyan region and Allahverdi ore mine. The residents of Lambali village refused to resettle in Salyan region. Therefore, the relocation of this village comprising 245 farms (1192 residents) was delayed and included in the resettlement plan for 1949. In the spring and summer months of that year, the leaders of Armenia were using various types of forceful actions to deport the residents of Lambali village and even they demanded from people to leave the village by threatening them through the law enforcement agencies. The executives of Noyemberyan region forced to hand over the property and cattle of the collective-farm of Lambali to Yukhari Korpulu village. Being in a hopeless situation some residents of Lambali village had to be scattered in the Azerbaijani populated villages of Georgia. The residents of Lambali who had found shelter in Marneuli village were forcibly removed from their shelters and returned back to Lambali. But the Armenians moved from abroad had already been accommodated in most houses of Lambalilis. Therefore, the residents hadn't allowed going back their homes and they were put on the railway carriages at the Sadakhli railway station and taken to the Ulukhanli railway station near Yerevan. After waiting under the snowy weather at the Ulukhanli railway station for 3 days, the Lambalians were taken to Seyvan city within a day, then brought to the Zaghali village within the Basarkhecar district within 8 hours by boats, further removed on sleights, 18 kilometers to the Zod and Aghkilsa villages and resettled in there. After coming back from Basarkecher Lambalians had to build the underground huts near the border with Georgia-Lambali and live there. The Lambalians' complaints were considered only after Stalin's death. The Special Commission came from Moscow and brought into consideration of the executives of Armenia that Lambalians were right in their complaints. Only after

that Armenia CP Central Committee adopted the decision “on returning back houses to their former owners in Lambali and their employment at sovkhoszs .” The chairman of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic T.Guliyev submitted the petition to the Council of Ministries of the USSR asked for the resettlement plan in subsequent years to be determined as follows: 10000 people in 1951, 20000 people in 1952, 20000 people in 1953, 15000 people in 1954. But 911 farms (3714 people) in 1951, 1257 farms (5512 people) in 1952, 1898 farms (8254 people) had been resettled. The compulsory enforcement of the above-mentioned decisions of the Council of Ministries of the USSR led to the death of many people who used to live in moderate climates and drink pure spring water before being deported from Armenia, after catching typhus, fever, malaria and other infectious diseases in public buildings within Kur-Aras Lowland. Since the beginning of 1951, a part of the people living in the stables and under the open sky in Azerbaijan could stand miserable living conditions and had to return back to Armenia-their villages. 217 farms returned as of June 1. Fearing that the returns might become higher, the leadership of Armenia raised a panic and refused to accept them. However, most villages which of the residents had been deported to Azerbaijan for resettling Armenians from abroad were still empty. A small number of those who came from abroad settled in rural areas. Most of the Armenians who moved from foreign countries under great promises feel cheated and didn't want to resettle in the Muslim villages, which were in poor condition in terms of social development.

After the death of Stalin in 1953, the deportation of the Azerbaijanis from their historical and ethnic lands slowed down and the process of returning the displaced persons whom the living conditions were miserable to their native homes intensified. As a result of the deportation of the Azerbaijanis, the leaders of Armenia had gained their object to destroy all traces of Azerbaijanis in Ashtarak, Martuni (Ashaghı Karabakh), Karabaghlar, Abovyan (Ellar), Echmiadzin and Hoktenmberyan regions.

After the completing deportation of Azerbaijanis from Armenia, another process was started. The replacement of the Azerbaijanis who held certain positions at the provincial and Republican levels by Armenians was carried out under the pretext of a decline in the number of population living in Armenia. Primarily this process began in

Yerevan. The Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet was dismissed from his post in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Soviet dated April 9, 1949. Some of them were sent to Baku in order to get a higher education (Higher Party Schools) so that they would not be able to come back again.

The theatre of Yerevan was also affected by the decisions on deportations of Azerbaijanis. Yerevan State Azerbaijan Drama Theatre named after Jafar Jabbarli staged plays as “Mashadi Ibad”, “Leyli and Majnun”, “Love and Revenge” and “Shah Ismayil” in the years of 1948-1949 despite all the pressure and burdens of the deportation years. Despite all this, the theatre was moved to the center of Basarkhecar region where the Azerbaijanis people were not living and then closed because it was not financed. The members of the theater had to find a job at theatres of Ganja and Baku. The theatre of Yerevan was restored only after 15 years – in 1967 in Yerevan.

As a result of deportation in 1943-58, the population of Yerevan city has declined by half. In 1939 during the census 6569 Azerbaijani was recorded in Yerevan city, but this number was 3413 people in 1959. The researches show that the decision of the Council of Ministries of the USSR “On resettlement of collective farmers and other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to Kur-Araz lowland of Azerbaijan SSR” adopted on December 23, 1947, have been fulfilled at the best. This decision was indented to resettle 100 thousand Azerbaijani people from 22 regions of Armenia, in fact during execution of this judgment which was contrary to the standards of basic human rights, the repressive rules of the authoritarian-totalitarian regime were carried out by violent means and approximately 100 thousand Azerbaijani people was departed from 24 regions and Yerevan city (more than 200 settlements).

In order to appreciate this action that considered as a crime against the people from the legal-political standpoint and bringing it to the attention of the international community, on December 18, 1977 the President of Azerbaijan Republic Heydar Aliyev signed a decree "On the massive deportation of Azerbaijanis from their historical-ethnic lands in the territory of the Armenian SSR in 1948-1953".

Based on the facts, it is clearly seen that the Azerbaijani Turks exposed to the Soviet deportation to a certain extent in the 30-40s of the XX century. Not any information is given in the sources in question about the number of the population who exposed to such

deportation. The international society is still unaware of the range of the tragedy occurred to the Azerbaijani people in 1948-1953. In the last years, a number of research works have been written on the peoples who exposed to repression and deportation during the rule of the Soviet Union. However, having confirmed to the official documents of that period, the deportation of the Azerbaijanis from Armenia as of 1948-1953 is still evaluated as a “relocation”, which leads us to reveal the truths about the reasons and the policy that has triggered the deportation against our compatriots in 1948-1953. The reasons why Azerbaijani Turks were relocated can be grouped as below:

- 1) Security of the Southern borders;
- 2) Reinforcement of the reliable borderline consisting of Armenians;
- 3) The possibility of war with Turkey and the trust in the Azerbaijani Turks;
- 4) Demonstration of seriousness of the requirements of the Soviet Union;
- 5) Partial fulfillment of promises given to the Armenians in return for their participation in the policy against Turkey;
- 6) The weakening of Turkish authority in the Southern Caucasus.

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**Khojali tragedy is top of genocide committed by Armenians  
against the Azerbaijanis**

Khojali with 970 km<sup>2</sup> territory and 7000 populations, situated 10 km away from south-east part of Khankandi, In the chain of Karabakh Mountain and above the roads of Agdam-Shusha, Askaran-Khankandi. The only airport in Karabakh is entirely in Khojali. The Armenians interest to Khojali especially connected with having such a favorable position. Later the Armenians also confessed that the main duty of Armenian armed groups was to exterminate Khojali plats arm, to empty Askaran-Khankandi ways, to occupy this port. One of the most terrible tragedies which happened to Azerbaijan people in the XX century occurred in 1992 in February was Khojali genocide. The nationwide leader of Azerbaijan people Haydar Aliyev in his appeal to Azerbaijan people on the tenth anniversary of Khojali genocide mentioned. "This cutthroat and cruel genocide act entered the human history as the most fearful terror mass'.

Armenian despots with the help of 366 shooting troops of Russia out the most terrible massacre of 20-th century.

Khojali was in blockade since October 1991. Since 30 October all transport roads carrying to this city were closed, the only transport means remained helicopter.

On February 25, 1992, the 366th regiment of Armenian military units with 1,890 personnel and the mercenaries brought from abroad attacked Khojaly. Before the attack, on 25 February evening, the city was gushily fired by heavy artillery.

As a result, on February 26, at about 5 am, Khojaly was completely burned. Despite the heavy blows to the harbor, the defenders of the City-Chief of the Special Purpose Police Alif Hajiyev and his 22-member team were courageously defended. Understanding the results of unequal battle Alif Hacıyev died heroically bursting the

dispatcher center of the airport. He was awarded the name of the national hero of Azerbaijan Republic.

After preparing enemy tanks and armor-clad machines they attacked Khojali from Mehdikand, Garargah, and Dashbulag. Armenian militaries did all those with special obdurately and inscrutable brutality. Under general Ohanjan order the second battalion under Nabodixin's order, staff commander Chitchiyan and above 50 Armenian officers took part in this battle.

Tofiq Huseynov and his tabor fought bravely against enemies in this unequal battle. He was also awarded the name of National Hero of Azerbaijan Republic.

Tsinvali and Telavi helicopter bases took an active part in bombing Nagorno-Karabakh and ruining the living areas. So military purveyance in Khojali direction was originated 200-ton engine for helicopters was bought from Baku.

On February 17, Zori Balayan met with Armenians at the Telavi military base and on Feb. 19, according to the decree of General Reut Moscow on February 17, he handed over 9 helicopters to 16 Armenians, and on February 22, those helicopters were part of the 366th regiment. The pilots of helicopters were Armenian from Livan, Suria and Iravan, one of the pilots was Zahid-Al-Mahammad. According to the information invasion of Hodjali was prepared a week earlier on 20 February. "ASALA" Armenian terror organization with 26-person group Ashin Simonyan came to Xankandi. In fact, the members of the group established by terror organization "ASALA" gave 36 thousand dollars' bribe to general Y. Zarrigarov. Hearing this news the commander of 23rd army Boris Budeykin dismissed Zarvigarov for his misusing of officer reputation.

During the military operations the 366th regiment's presenting in the side with Armenians, murdering the Azerbaijanis, giving military equipment to Armenians, in fact, is a political matter. Preparation for the attack to Khojali began on 25 February in the evening. Attacking the city began after 2 hours' fire from tanks and "Alazan" type rackets. The first racket to Khojali was thrown by Zahid Al-Mahammad on 25 February at 16:00 280 dollars was assigned for every thrown racket. Zahid Al-Mahammad and Surem Primyan were

for distinguishing in the battles. Zahid Al-Mohammed died on March 3 and was buried in the military cemetery of Erablur by the order of Defence Minister, current President Serzh Sargsyan.

Russian and Armenian officers took part in Khojali genocide. Armanian writer and poet Zori Balayan confessed disgusting opinions about this tragedy: “We nailed a 13-year-old Turkish child to the windows in one occupying house in Khojali. Not making much noise Khachatri inserted the baby's mother's breast into his mouth. Then I excoriated his skin out of head, chest, and legs. Watching the clock, I saw the child die after 7 minutes of losing much blood. Then Khachatur cut the dead child into pieces and threw them to dogs of the same root. We did the same thing in the evening to 3 more Turkish children. I did my duty as an Armenian. I know that every Armenian will be proud of me”. These opinions about Armenians’ genocide in Khojali, opinions about confirming the crime against humanity in the “Giving life to spirits” by Zori Balayan was published in 1996.

The solidarity M. Shahnazaryan confesses in his article "The Khojaly Case" that “There is no doubt about reminding the tragedy of Khojali”. He also confessed that those who helped and took an active part in this genocide were highly awarded.

Head of the 1st Battalion headquarters A.Chichiyan awarded 150,000 dollars and the biggest "Church Prize" by France's Armenian diaspora because of the killing 14 people from Babayev's family. The leader of the organization made in Khackandi by “ASALA” terror organization Illarion Allahverdiyanyan shared much money among 24 officers and soldiers. Officer Yergeny Yolubiyev was given 5.000 dollars and the medal made of 25 gr gold written “ASALA” on it Anastas Ivanov was given 10.000 dollars and “Hyundai” car. The commander of 366 military armies Yevgeny Zagvigarov was given 36.000 dollars and the title of general.

The documents on the genocide participants were burnt on March 1, 1992, by the order of the aviation commander of the Transcaucasian Military District, Major-General Lukashov. There are 41 Armenian and Russian officers who lit the dead bodies, shot Azerbaijani captives, enjoyed all of these done by them, disgraced the honor of soldiers.



The newspaper “Jmanak” of Turkish Armenians’ diaspora gave a brief about this terrible bloodshed in its 24 February’s number: “We raptured. The Armenians were given force and strength to fight for their land. The Azerbaijanis couldn’t want the land as we could. We are aware of Baku. They don’t fight for the land they fight for a dynasty, repute, and title. Because they know that is ours and grandfathers’, but not theirs. Russian officer Vladimir Savelyen interrogated us. He demanded our journalist to leave this land”. (“Republic” Newspaper 26 February 2013)

A genocide against the Azerbaijanis in Khojaly was committed. 613 people, at the same time 106 women, 83 children, 70 elderly people were killed, above 1000 peaceful people were disabled, 8 families were buried alive. 487 people shot by enemies 70 people of them were children. 1275 Khojali captives, 150 Khojali citizens were lost. 657 people were disabled, 24 children lost both parents, 130 children lost one of their parents. While some of the city population wanted to get rid of violence were killed in the ambushes made beforehand. According to the information of Russian “Memorial” law supporting center 200 Azerbaijanis’ dead bodies killed in Khojali were brought, were found out suffered people. 181 dead bodies were examined by the medicated court. During the medical findings were found that the causes of 151 people’s death were from bullets, 20 of them were from splinters, 10 of them were from blunt tools. Defence center also mentioned about the fact of peeling the skin of man’s head lively. On February 28 a group of journalists with 2 helicopters wanted to go to the place where Azerbaijanis were killed and they wanted to take their dead bodies. Their seeing scenery was very terrible. Everywhere was full of corpses. In spite of defense of the second helicopter, under armenians shooting they could only take 4 dead bodies. Insulting the dead bodies, cutting ears and other organs, pulling out eyes, a number of knife and bullet wounds, oppressed people under iron-clad techniques terrified everybody.

During Khojali tragedy, 29 economical buildings including 80 cultural-welfare objects were lit.

These facts are the official statistics of the matter. What is the situation in reality?The answer to this question is known to all world

states but in spite of passing 24 years the main truth is hidden from the public, in fact, people causing this genocide are afraid of confessing.

Let's look through the facts:

The occupying territory of Nagorno Karabakh turned terror center. The citizens of Khojali said about this tragedy:

Sayriyya Talibova: "They cut 4 Turkish people's and our 3 neighbors' heads on the Armenian's grave. Russian soldiers together with Armenians tortured children in front of their parents. Then they threw them down glens".

Sanan Abdullayev: "After one day staying in the forest they found us and brought to Askaran. Father, mother and a 16-year-old sister died in the forest. The Russians, the Armenians, the clergy, tortured me in the eyes of the children. Then we were locked in the dungeon with full of water. Not drown in the water I took children in my hand.

Haydarov Jamal: "There were a lot of Azerbaijani corpses in the 2km of the farm near the place called Garagaya. The murdered children had broken their chests and broke their heart, and most of the bodies were stitched".

Sanubar Alakbarova: "Crossing through the forest while running we were in ambush. I saw countless corpses. My mother was shot in front of me, my daughters Sevinc and Hicran were wounded. I was also got shot. Young women and children revived in the snow".

Armenians made insulting actions on alive people. They peeled the skin of their heads, cut their heads and other organs. During the attack on Khojali, they used forbidden 5,45 calibrated patrons and chemical arms. All these prove that genocide is committed against civilians by violating the Armenian Genocide Geneva Conventions and contrary to the rules of war. Although the world community was misinformed about the Khojali genocide, some sources wrote it as it was.

The "Times" ( London) 4 March 1992: Most were disfigured, little girl's head was only left.

The "Le Mond" (Paris) 14 March 1992. Foreign journalists in Agdam they took the scales of dead women and children killed in

Khojali. They also saw 3 people whose nails were taken out. This isn't a propaganda, it is a reality.

The "Izvestiya" (Moscow) 13 March 1992. Mayor Leonid Kravets," I myself saw about a hundred corpses in the hills. There was no head of a boy. There were women, children, old killed with special brutality."

"Krua I Eveneman" journal (Paris), 25 February 1992: "Armenians attacked Khojali. The whole world witnessed disfigured dead bodies. The Azerbaijanis gave a lot of information about killed people".

The "Valer aktuel" journal (Paris) 14 March 1992: "There are military camps and arsenals from Syria and Lebanon. They destroyed above a hundred Muslim villages. Armenian killers evoked the act of brutality and vandalism. All peaceful people, civil states, famous international organizations, the international public must learn about this grim truth, must be valued this crime against humanity. According to international law, genocide is the act which is against peace and humanity is the international crime".

According to the accepted record on December 9, 1948, by the assembly and convention about preventing the genocide crime, punishing these criminals was imprinted legally. During the invasion of Armenia against Azerbaijan confirmed genocide was accepted in the Conversion. Terrorist policy advanced by this invective country took place in front of the public. Though the Safety Department of United Nations Organisation, Europe parliament Assembly and some International Organisations accepted some resolutions and decisions Minks groups' talks didn't get any results.

The Azerbaijani Parliament has proclaimed February 26 as the "Day of Khojaly Massacre". Every year on February 26, at 17.00, the Azerbaijani people commemorate victims of the Khojaly genocide.

Residents of Khojali, who were abandoned in their native homes and scattered in 48 regions of Azerbaijan, live in the hope of fair settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, overcoming Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan and restoring the country's territorial integrity. They turn to world peoples, states, international organizations to defend justice and truth. Terrorism engendered in

Khojali appeals to disapproving the facts of ethnic cleansing are appealed. The world, however, knows why, 100 years ago, the Armenian Genocide was subjected to cruel, inhumane decisions, even to those who denied the Armenian genocide in violation of human rights and freedoms but denied the truth 24 years ago. Armenian's military-political invasion must be accused of the international public. International organizations, world states' parliaments must give legislative-political mark Armenia Republic's military crime to Azerbaijan lands.

### **Armenian's invasion against Azerbaijan and its awful results**

The Armenians' hate, "Victory March" enmity developed illegal or legal during the Soviet rule, armenians always wait for suitable time and situation after 1985 in spring choosing M. Gorbachov the head of Soviet State, Armenians used empathy of chief authorities of the country to create "Great Armenia". Entirely chauvinist Z.Balayan in his "Ochag" and "Yol" writings, the stance of academic Agambekyan broke the Karabakh problem into flames. Balayan's outgoings and position of intrusting international' attitude about Nagorno-Karabakh belonging to Armenia popularized his false opinion. After Gorbachev he hoped V.Yeltsin will be helping Armenians. Even in his letter to him, he announced about being Nagorno-Karabakh the territory of Armenia. K.Grigoryan the professor from Sankt-Petersburg in his article "A letter to Russian friends" wrote not only Nagorno-Karabakh but also Naxchivan are Armenian's territories. American researcher R.Ovanesyan also wrote that Nagorno-Karabakh was the east coast of "Great Armenia " and its main part.

Since 1987 Armenia's interest in Karabakh increased. However, at that time great leader Haydar Aliyev was the member of political Buro of Soviet State continued his activity and was a great impediment for them. Knowing H.Aliyev as an endless danger for themselves they wrote continuous lament letters to Moscow and international organizations. Igor Muradyan who expressed Armenian nationalists' opinions "Unless Haydar Aliyev is ousted, Caucasus won't be motherland for us, it will be a prison for us". Hearing these words strengthened armenians' struggle against H.Aliyev and they the idea to draw him from his position and they set forth the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh openly. Armenian church especially Echmiadzin took an active part in exciting to the problem of Karabakh.

In 1988 in February mobilization of internal and external forces Armenians got active in invasion policy. At the same time, armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh strengthened the movement with Armenia's "Miatsum". In Armenia, the aggression, humiliation, and pressure of the Azerbaijanis have been rising day by day. In 1986, the first Azerbaijani refugees appeared from Mehri and Gafan.

Apprising of Azerbaijanis in Armenia and murdering of Azerbaijanis in Vedi took place at the beginning of 1988. During the attack on Shirazli village, the houses of 64 Azerbaijanis were abolished, above 80 people were beaten, the properties of 330 families were plundered.

Armenian extremists prepared Sumgait events in the territory of Armenia even by February in 1988. The main purpose of this preparation was to commit the tragedy in Sumgayit and to throw all its fault on Azerbaijan, thus creating a misleading idea in the world, and then to achieve the mass exodus of Azerbaijanis from Armenia in response to that event. Therefore, before the Sumgait events, the Azerbaijanis were forced to flee from Gafan and Quqark.

They conceal the true essence of the events committed in Sumgayit and wanted to introduce the Azerbaijani people to the world as wild, bloodthirsty and criminals and try to present Sumgait events as genocide.

For this purpose, they continued to spread wrong information. But these facts proved that there was no massacre against Armenians in Sumgait. Ziya Bunyadov in his "Why Sumgait?" article wrote about the character, the purpose of this event and crime done by Armenian chauvinists, cleared the main purpose of this event. The details of this play were opened in the article "Another lie about Sumgayit" by Mahmud Ismayilov.

One of the most horrific events happened in the late November 1988 in the Quqark district. 70 people were killed here. Thus, in November 1988, 160 thousand Azerbaijanis were expelled from Armenia. Meanwhile, 213 Azerbaijanis were killed in Armenia in 1988. About 10 percent of them were under the age of 15 and 36 percent were men over the age of 60. 2 of them were cut off, 11 people were buried lively, 2 people were burned, 3 of them were

slaughtered, 41 people were beaten and 49 people were frozen in the mountains, 8 were missing and so on. 57 of killed people with brutality were women, 23 of them were children.

Generally, during the last 90 years of the twentieth century, Azerbaijanis living in Armenia have been subjected to 86 genocides.

As a result of the genocide committed against the Azerbaijanis in their native land in late 1988, 260 Azerbaijani villages remained in the Western Azerbaijan territory. 187 thousand Azerbaijanis were evicted from these villages, 40 thousand homes were evacuated, 6 thousand homes burned, and 40 thousand households were plundered. 25 thousand homes and 35 thousand yards were captured through the deportation of Azerbaijanis from Western Azerbaijan by Armenians.

32 thousand personal cattle, 35 thousand sheep, 800 private cars were taken from Azerbaijanis, 410 migrant cars were robbed. In addition, the property of 216 Azerbaijani collective farmers, 3420 cars of the kolkhoz, more than 4 thousand tractors, 43 thousand bulls, 526 thousand small cattle, remained in the Armenians. Schools, clubs, offices, kindergartens and etc. were also left to Armenians. 120 historical monuments, 230 mosques were destroyed. The center also kept silence about this brutality and this silence proved that their positions were for armenians.

In the 20th century, the extraction of Azerbaijanis from Armenia was carried out in four stages - 1905, 1918-1920, 1948-1956 and 1988.

Thus, the Armenians achieved their goals in this regard, and the Azerbaijanis living in their ancestral lands for thousands of years were expelled from these places by brutality.

Academic Ziya Bunyadov wrote this fact proved all historical manuscripts and monuments were destroyed by dashnaks

Shortly afterward, Levon Ter-Petrosyan, who came to power under the "Democracy" banner through "Karabakh Movement," with the decree of 9 April 1991, 91 Azerbaijani settlements were renamed and replaced with Armenian names. In fact, the policy of erasing the names of the villages inhabited by Azerbaijanis officially began in 1935 and by 1978 465 villages were renamed. The names of mountains, rivers, springs, lakes were also changed.

The decree of the President of the Republic dated 22 August 2001 states: "Historic falsification, distortion and alteration of the historical names of the lands of Azerbaijan, artificial bias in Armenia, even land names, and thousands of Azerbaijani toponyms have been removed from the maps".

Armed attacks from Armenia to Azerbaijan territory increased from the beginning of 1990. Descents who were thrown from military helicopters by Armenians in Gushchu village in Khanlar district in 1990 on 12 January inflicted peaceful people, here women, children, and the old people were killed. On the night of January 19-20, terrible brutality was seized in Baku and the massacre took place. In the result of secured freedom and rights to citizens by Yorbakhov "Bloody 20 January" happened in Baku, it was the most terrible catastrophe in the history of humanity. During the January massacre Gorbachov together with Yazor, Krtuchkov, Bakatin, Primakov, and Grenko were guilty in this massacre. "Tragic January" book dedicated to the terrible massacre of Azerbaijan people was truly shown.

In 1990 January tragedy, 98 men, 14 year-olds 2 boys, a 13-year-old girl, 6 women were victims. 131 people were killed, above 700 people were wounded, some were lost.

Armenians with the help of authorities of Soviet State in February-May (1990) increased the attacks on Azerbaijan territory, they seized the village and drove away 320 villagers from there. In 1990 on March 24 at night 3 Armenian military groups attacked Baganish-Ayrim village in Gazakh region. 7 of people were killed in the village, 11 houses were fired. Khankandi (Stepanakert) city with 928 sq.km. territory, Askaran region with 53 living areas, Akdara (Mardakert) with 1705 sq.km. territory and 57 living objects, Khajavand ( Martuni) with 779 sq.km. territory 38 living objects, Hadrut with 679 sq.km. 40 living objects were taken away from Azerbaijan submission ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, 29 March 2003)..

Never being satisfied all those Armenians continued their military operations against Azerbaijanis. No doubt armenian's terrorist organization "ASALA" also took an active in those events. Israel reconnaissance defined that Armenians' ASALA organization was in close contact with "Hezbollah" organization. In 1987 Israel



reconnaissance was informed that ASALA Hezbollah organization planned to accomplish terror acts against the Turkish in Europe. Since 1991 ASALA organization strengthened its activities and increased terrorist acts. It established 21 bases in Armenia in 1994 and it has issued 660 warriors to the order of the Armenian occupiers in the aggression against Azerbaijan ("Ayna", 6 January 1995). In this situation, there is no doubt about the presence of Armenian terrorists in the explosion incident in the Baku subway in March 1994.

On January 28, 1992, the Mi-8 helicopter was shot down in Shusha, and about 40 passengers and crew were killed. On the midnight of 12 February, 600-700 Malibayli and Gushchular villages were destroyed. The defeats in the front lines and the capture of the villages by the enemy have aggravated the situation in Azerbaijan, especially in Baku.

At that time, the dangerous situation has already arisen for Khojaly. However, during the occupation of the Khojavand (Martuni) region before the Khojali tragedy, Armenians suffered a great tragedy in Garadaghli village. Garadaghli village, which has been fighting heroically for four years, has collapsed on February 17, 1992.

As a result of Armenian brutality, 54 unaccompanied and nearly 200 children remained parentless. Some 117 civilians were taken to Khankendi, 76 of them were shot, 20 of them were children and the rest of them were women ("Səhər" newspaper, 26 February 1993. "Azerbaijan" newspaper, March 28, 2008).

In such circumstances, a very dangerous situation for Khojaly was created. Finally, on the night of February 25-26, 1992, Armenian fighters attacked Khojaly with the help of the 366th Russian shooter regiment. In the destruction and occupation of the city, there were 20 tanks of the 366th Regiment, 34 BTR, and 20 PDMs.

According to exact information about more than 600 hidden Khojali civilians' feet froze. 613 people were killed by invaders; 487 people were little disabled forever. 83 of killed people were little children. During Khojali tragedy 25 children lost both parents, 130 children lost one of their parents, 8 families were completely abolished.

On April 2, 1993, Kalbajar was captured by the Armenians. After Agdam's occupation, the Armenians occupied Jabrail on August 18, 1993, Fuzuli on 23 August and Gubadli on 30 August.

The economy of Azerbaijan has been shattered, about 20 percent of its territory has been lost. In this situation, it was necessary to regulate relations with the Russian Federation.

On this occasion, the Azerbaijani delegation led by H. Aliyev visited Moscow on September 5-8, 1993. All the spheres of the Azerbaijani-Russian relations were discussed here, and the determination to achieve mutual respect for the principles of state independence, territorial integrity, and inviolability of borders was also dealt. The Russian Federation and the Republic of Azerbaijan confirmed that they were trying to restore peace in the region and that they would try to eliminate the armed conflict through political means in accordance with resolutions 822 and 853 of the UN Security Council. But Armenians didn't care about all these events and shot some regions of Azerbaijan. On September 14-15, they fired the territory and the center of Gazakh region. On September 16, they tried to break the position of the Azerbaijani army in Tovuz, Gadabay and Zangilan districts

On September 17 Zangilan and Gubadli region's villages, on September 21 Ordubad and Tovuz regions' villages were fired again.

Overall, Azerbaijan was occupied more than 14,000 sq. Km, resulting in more than 900 settlements, 250 medical institutions, 616 schools, 325 kindergartens, 11 vocational schools, 4 technical schools, 1 high school and 842 clubs, 962 libraries, 2 theatres, 183 cinemas were destroyed ("Azerbaijan" December 16, 1993). Schools, railways, forest, cemeteries were destroyed.

At the same time, 150,000 homes with a total area of 9.1 million sq. Km was robbed, damaged, and nearly 6,000 industrial, agricultural and other enterprises were sacked in the occupied territories.

Azerbaijan agriculture was damaged with the sum of 472 million USA dollars. 160 bridges with a length of 3834 meters were broken down, 800 km of transport roads become useless, 2,3 thousand km water lines, 2 thousand km gas lines and 240 km sewerage lines were completely destroyed. Armenian savages also stabbed Azerbaijan

culture. They destroyed 500 historical- architectural monuments and more than 100 archaeological monuments, 9 historical palaces, 4 picture galleries and 40 thousand valuable things in funds. As a result of Armenia's invasion, Azerbaijan was damaged in the sum of 22 milliard dollars, about 20 thousand Azerbaijanis were abolished, more 50 thousand people were shot, thousands of elderly, women and children were pledged. Azerbaijan State's foreign policy gained great success as a result of H.Aliyev's hard attempt.

On January 25, 2001, Azerbaijan became a full member of the Council of Europe. The relationships with the world's leading authoritative, leading states and international organizations have been established. During the period from 1993 to 2001, the President of Azerbaijan held 485 meetings with the Presidents and Heads of State of 68 countries of the world. Azerbaijan president in his high-level meetings in international organizations paid world's attention to Armenia's invasion against Azerbaijan, plundering the occupied places. After this hard work, the most powerful state of the world USA State Department declared that Armenia invaded some parts of Azerbaijan for the first time. After that president of the USA George Bush's administration reduced the help to Azerbaijan Armenian deputy A.Rustanyan also admitted that Armenia was an invaded state.

Armenia's invasion policy also drew attention to the 9th session of parliament Community Assembly which took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in early March 2007. ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, 10 March 2007).

Continuing of H. Aliyev's policy Ilham Aliyev became the president of Azerbaijan in 2003. Since that time he began to develop country's army, economy, culture and international relations and gained great success. He drew attention since 1988 Armenia's war against Azerbaijan, plunder in Azerbaijan territory.

In his appeal to the Azerbaijani people on March 29, 2007, I.Aliyev, along with the fact that Armenia was an aggressor state, also faced the "rich experience" in the field of ideological provocations and disinformation, and the influence of an influential diaspora in several countries, to eradicate their historic lands and to create a "Greater Armenia" state on those areas. Nowadays as a result of wise internal

and external policy of Azerbaijan authority seems impossible to take Azerbaijan land away. At last Armenia has to agree to historical truth and puts an end its aggressive policy.

**With the initiative of the Executive Power Sabail district of the Sabail region's organization of New Azerbaijan party and carrying together Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University on the subject "31 March is the day of Azerbaijanis genocide"- participants of scientifically-practical conference's.**

## **DECLARATION**

We- Representatives of the state structures of the Sabail district, members of Milli Majlis, scientific, cultural and pedagogical workers of the district, religious members, intellectuals, youth representatives and other community members of the conference on subject of "31 March is the day of the Azerbaijanis' genocide" discussing the crimes committed by Armenians against our people in the 19th and 20th centuries declare that at the beginning of last century real massacre was engendered against Azerbaijan people. The main purpose of the Armenian invaders was to abolish Azerbaijanis living in their native lands physically, to achieve a reduction in their number by transferring them from these areas and to create "Great Armenia" state.

It must be mentioned that from the beginning of the 20th-century thousands of peaceful Azerbaijanis in Baku, Shamakhi, Guba, Karabakh, Zangazur, Nakhchivan, Lankaran and other regions of Azerbaijan were abolished according to national relations, national architectural values, schools, hospitals, mosques and other monuments have been destroyed. In February 1992, the next genocide against the Azerbaijanis was committed in Khojaly.

We declare that in the twenty-first century the aggression of Armenians continues against Azerbaijan, shaping the negative image of our people in the world, and the disgusting policies aimed at falsifying our history and our culture. We declare that they continue their aggressors against the Azerbaijanis, to from our people's negative image in the world, to falsify our history and culture. Today our soldiers and civilians are still killed in border areas. But in spite of all,

international community, a number of countries do not support Azerbaijani people and lead double standards. We all say “No” all this injustice and urge the world community to support our position.

We declare that Nagorno-Karabakh is an ancient Azerbaijani land and the fact that the occupation of 20 percent of Azerbaijan's territories by the Armenian invaders should be recognized by the whole world community, the policy pursued by Armenia must be condemned and our occupied lands should be returned.

It should be noted that recognition of the genocide committed against our people and the correct political and legal assessment of the events were initiated by National Leader Heydar Aliyev for the first time and proclaimed March 31 as the Day of Genocide of Azerbaijanis and new strategy for the Armenian issue has been identified in the history of Azerbaijan.

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, who continues to pursue the ideas of the great leader today and successfully pursues his policy, demonstrates a firm and principled position towards the restoration of the territorial integrity of the country. Steps are being taken to address the Karabakh problem, the country's economic power is growing and its political reputation becomes stronger. Armenia, on the contrary, is further weakening our successes

We declare that Mr. President's policy is the only correct, non-alternative and successful policy, and our people unanimously support this policy.

The statement was signed by the participants of the scientific-practical conference on the subject of "March 31 is the day of the genocide of Azerbaijanis", initiated by of Executive Power of the Sabail district, Organization of New Azerbaijan Party's Sabail district and Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

**The genocides committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanians are in the photos**





**The ruins of the former hotel “İsgandariyya” in Bazarnaya street  
where only the Muslims lived**



**The view after the burning of the building of “Kaspi” newspaper  
in Nikolayev street**





**The view after the burning of the building “İsmailiyya” The Muslim Charitable Society in Nikolayevskaya street**



**The Armenian wildness**



**The graveyard of Guba**





**The victims of genocide will never be forgotten**





**The victims of Khodjali genocide**



**The victims of Armenian wildness**



**The murdered baby**



**The murdered innocent citizen**







**The family destroyed by Armenians**





**The victims of Genocide**



The photo shot in the 26 th of February in 1992 in Khodjali





























## THE CONTENTS

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| <b>Introduction.....</b>   | <b>8</b> |
| <b>Eldar Ezizov</b> - The head of Executive Power of the Sabail District |          |

### Speeches:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>Shamsaddin Hajiyev.....</b>                                  | <b>13</b> |
| Chairman of New Azerbaijan Party's Sabail District Organization |           |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Yusif Mammadov.....</b>   | <b>18</b> |
| Advisor of Minister of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, corresponding member of the ANAS |           |

### Report

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Blood-written memory.....</b> | <b>23</b> |
|----------------------------------|-----------|

#### **MaisAmrahov**

Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, professor of the department of the history of Turkish and Eastern European people and the methodology of teaching history, doctor of history,

### Speeches:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Baku on the day of the massacres of 1918.....</b> | <b>45</b> |
|--|-----------|

#### **EldarHajiyev**

Head teacher at ASPU Department of History of Azerbaijan, Philosophy Doctor of History

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>The massacre of Muslims in Baku in 1918 and its organizer.....</b> | <b>58</b> |
|---|-----------|

#### **Isamaddin Musayev**

ASPU, the head teacher

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>"DIFAI" is a glorious page of Azerbaijan's history in the fight against the Armenian genocide.....</b> | <b>65</b> |
|---|-----------|

#### **Elman Mirzoyev**

ASPU, the head teacher of the Department of Azerbaijani History, Ph.D. in History

**“Bloody valley” events in Guba in 1918.....69**

**Nabi Asadov**

ASPU, teacher of the Department of Azerbaijani History

**1918 – Shamakhi Genocide.....79**

**Dayanat Musayev,**

ASPU, teacher of the department of the history of Turkish and Eastern European people and the methodology of teaching history, Ph.D. in pedagogy

**1918 – Zangibasar incidents.....87**

**Firudin Jamshudlu**

Docent of the Department of Azerbaijani History, Ph.D. in History

**The genocide of Azerbaijanis on the other side of Araz...93**

**Taleh Gafarov,**

ASPU, The teacher of the department of the history of Turkish and Eastern European people and the methodology of teaching history,

**One-hundred-year Armenian crime.....101**

**Sakina Rzali**

ASPU, the second year student of the Faculty of History majoring in “History teacher”

**Armenian Church is the Organizer of the Genocide of Azerbaijani People.....112**

**Elmira Mammadova,**

ASPU, Docent of the Department of Azerbaijani,History Ph.D. in History

**The conditions and reasons behind the deportation of Azerbaijani from the Armenian SSR in 1948-1953 years.....119**

**Aybaniz Badalova,**

ASPU the second year student of the Faculty of History majoring in “History Teacher”

**Khojali tragedy is top of genocide which the Armenians committed against the Azerbaijanians.....134**

**Tahir Jabbarli“History Teacher”**

ASPU the first year student of the Faculty of History majoring in “History Teacher”

**At the end of the 20th century Armenian’s invasion of Azerbaijan and its awful results.....141**

**Khalida Ibrahimova ASPU, doctorate**

**Declaration.....149**