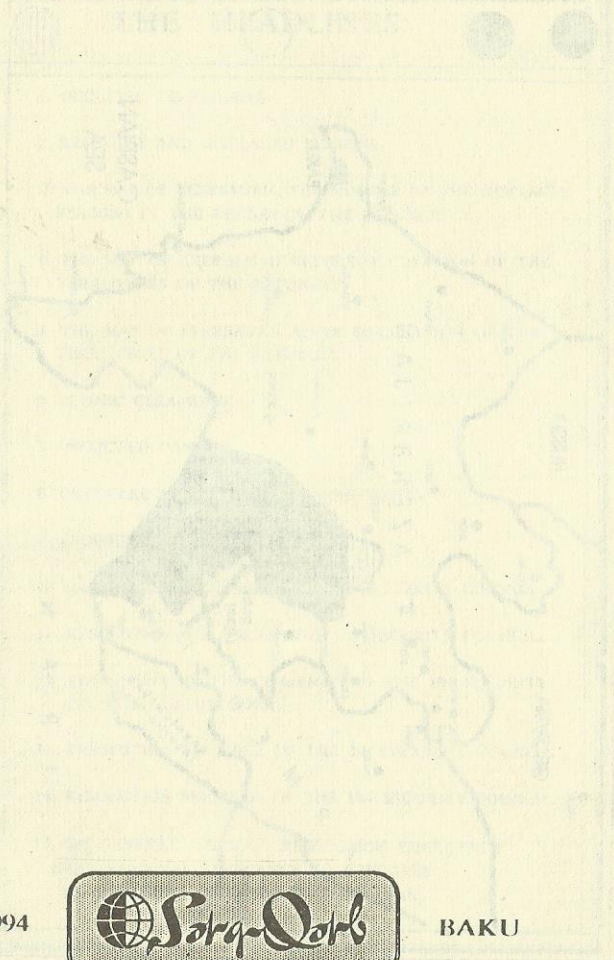


**AGGRESSION
OF THE REPUBLIC
OF ARMENIA
AGAINST THE
AZERBAIJANI
REPUBLIC**



**AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC
OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE
AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC**



1994



BAKU

Territories of Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Azerbaijan Republic for which the Republic of Armenia demands the status of international legal party (4388 sq.km)



Azeli-populated territories which the Republic of Armenia could evacuate on conditions that Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Azerbaijan Republic is given the status of international legal party.

Fizuli region - 1386 sq.km
 Qubadli region - 802 sq.km
 Jabrail region - 1059 sq.km
 Zangilan region - 707 sq.km
 Agdam region - 1093 sq.km



Azeli-populated territories that Republic of Armenia is not willing to evacuate under the pretext of creating a corridor between the Republic of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan Republic (1936 sq.km).

Kelbajar region (Population - 57,500 Azerbaijanians)
 Lachin region - 1835 sq.km.
 (Population - 59,500 Azerbaijanians)
 Shusha region - 970 sq.km.
 (Population - 29,500 Azerbaijanians)



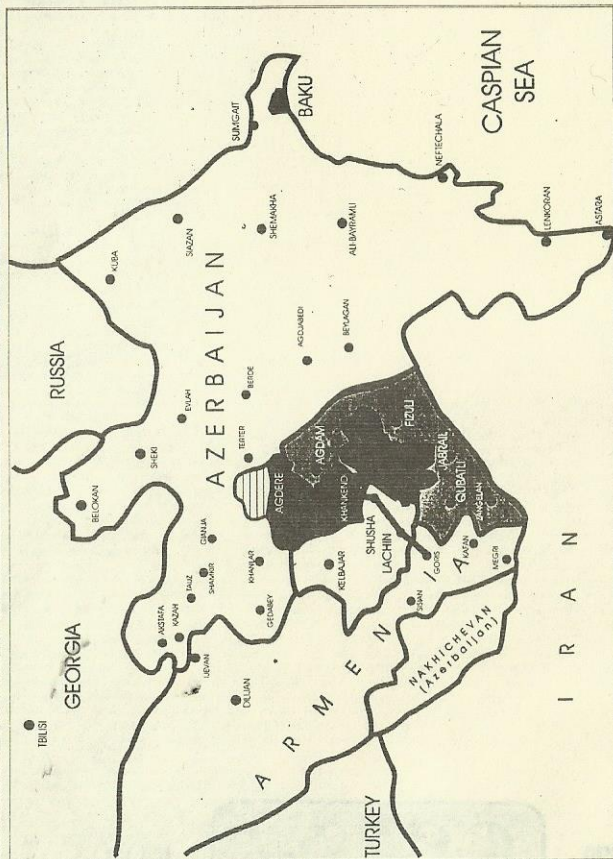
total: - 5038 sq.km



Sovereign territory of the Azerbaijan Republic under the control of Azerbaijanian troops. The Republic of Armenia demands to bring it under its control (805 sq.km)



Total area of the territories of the Azerbaijan Republic occupied by armed forces of the Republic of Armenia since the beginning of aggression and which undergone ethnic cleansing (population - 837 thousand) - 131197 sq.km



A Z E R B A I J A N

Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
of Azerbaijan

INFORMATION BULLETIN

ON CONSEQUENCES OF THE AGGRESSION BY THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC

1994

THE MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC

THE HEADLINES:

1. OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.
2. REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.
3. THE MAP OF AZERBAIJAN, THE NUMBER OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE REGION OF THE REPUBLIC.
4. THE MAP OF AZERBAIJAN BEFORE OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC.
5. THE MAP OF AZERBAIJAN AFTER OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC.
6. ETHNIC CLEANSING.
7. INFLECTED DAMAGE.
8. CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.
9. ECOLOGICAL SITUATION.
10. RESOLUTION 822/1993/OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL.
11. RESOLUTION 853/1993/OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL.
12. STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL. /AUGUST 1993/.
13. RESOLUTION 874 (1993) OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL.
14. RESOLUTION 884 (1993) OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL.
15. UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION EMERGENCY INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AZERBAIJAN.

INFORMATION

ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

1. THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

As a result of predatory actions of the Armenian military forces supported by the separatist Armenian formations of the upper Karabakh more than 20% of territory of Azerbaijan is captured, more than 700 inhabited localities, among them 215 in the mountainous part of Karabakh burned and destroyed. There are great ravages far from the borders of mountainous part of Karabakh: in Akstafa, Kazakh, Kedabek regions and also in Sadarak region of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic.

Are	Popula- tion	The num- ber of inhabi- ted lo- calities	The num- ber of occupied inhabited localities	The popu- lation vanished forcibly as a result of ethnic cleansing carried out by the military forces (thousand people)	The total number of people forced to leave their perma- nent residen- ces as a re- sult of bom- bardments, shellings and also dis- placed for- cibly (thour- sand people)
I. AGDAM					
Borders upon Na- gorny Karabakh region of Azer- baijan occupied by Armenia	1093 SO.Km 1154 SO.Km upon Aghdam	158.0	115 122	59 Inclu- ding Aghdam 66	103.520 158.0

2. FIZULI DISTRICT

Borders upon mountainous part of Karabakh oc- cupied by Armenia	1386 SO.KM,	100.0	77	77 Inclu- ding Fi- zuli	100.0	100.0
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3. LACHIN DISTRICT

Borders upon the republic of Arme- nia and Nagorny Karabakh region, occupied by Ar- menia	1835 SO.KM	59.5	123	123 Inclu- ding La- chin	59.5	59.5
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4. KELBADJAR DISTRICT

Borders upon the republic of Arme- nia and mountai- nous part of Ka- rabakh, occupied by Armenia	1936 SO.KM upon Aghdam 3.054	50.5	127 150	127 Inclu- ding Kel- badjar 150	50.5	50.5
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5. GEBRAYIL DISTRICT

Borders upon mo- untainous part of Karabakh, occupied by Armenia	1050 SO.KM	51.6	97	976 Inclu- ding Geb- rayil	51.6	51.6
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6. KUBATLY DISTRICT

Borders upon the Republic of Arme- nia and mountai- nous part of Ka- rabakh, occupied by Armenia	802 SQ.KM	30.3	95	95 Inclu- ding Ku- batly	30.3	30.3
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7. ZANGILAN DISTRICT

Borders upon the Republic of Armenia	707 SO.KM	33.9	83	83 Inclu- ding Zan- gilan	33.9	33.9
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8. TERTER DISTRICT

Borders upon mo- untainous part of Karabakh, occupied by Armenia	412 SO.KM 957 upon Aghdara	63.8	52		16.2	16.2
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9. KAZAKH DISTRICT						
Borders upon the Republic of Armenia	699 SQ.KM	78.8	37	6	6.5	6.5
10. NAKHICHEVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN						
Borders upon the Republic of Armenia	5,368 SQ.KM	323.9	218	1	347	347

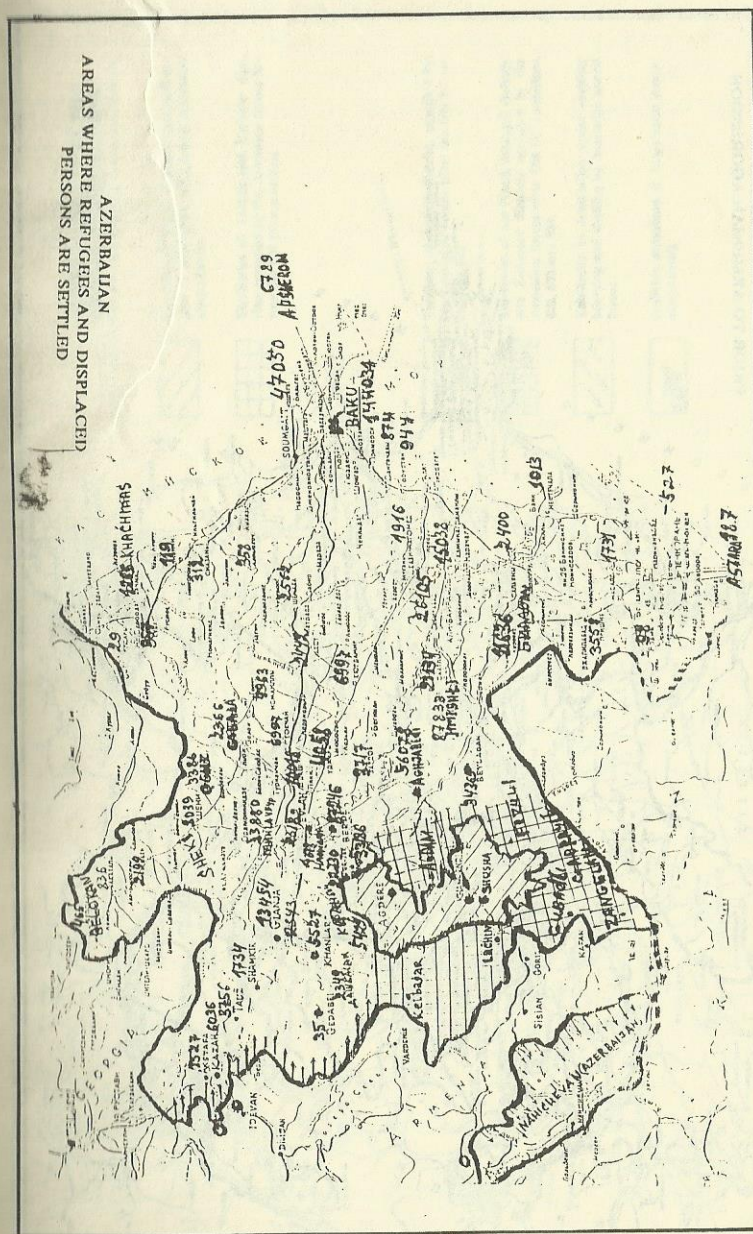
	Area	Inhabited localities	Azerbaijan population (thousand people)	The number of occupied inhabited localities	Banished (thousand people)
The whole territory of mountainous part of Karabakh is totally occupied.	4,388	244	52.0	215 Including 54 of Azeri ones	52.0 forcibly
The whole azeri population of the region banished forcibly					

Total: the number of occupied inhabited localities of the Azerbaijani Republic is more than 700, the total number of displaced persons is more than 1 mln people.

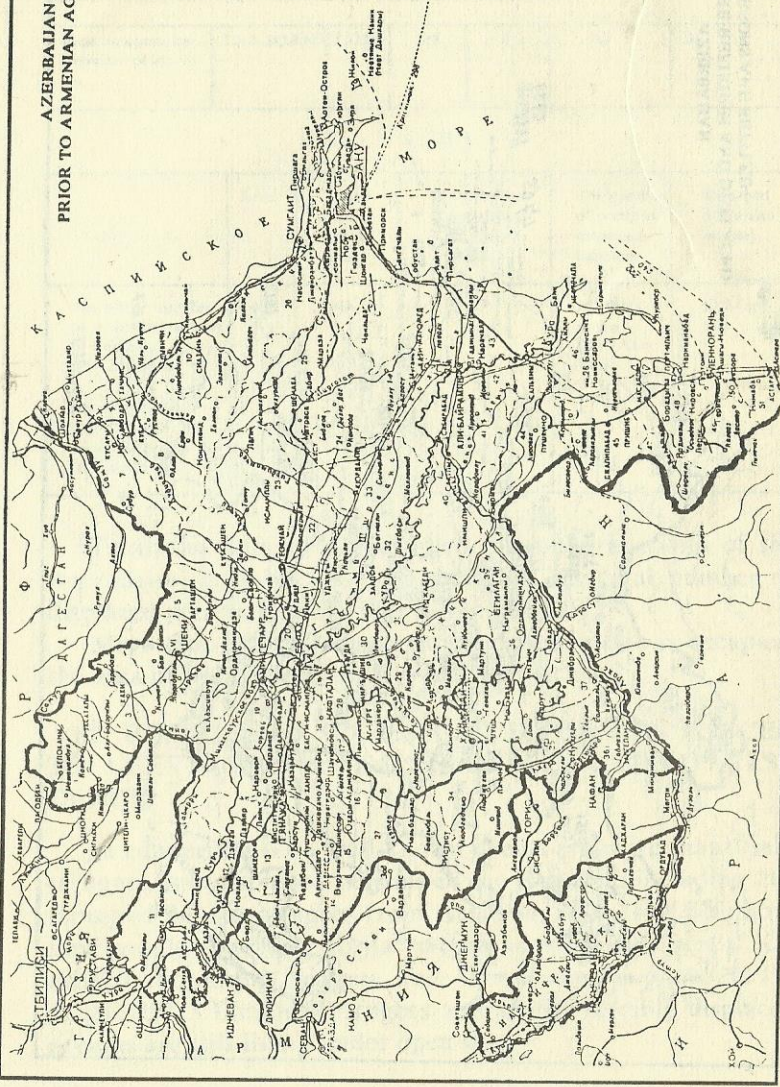
More than 20% of the territory of Azerbaijan is occupied, the area of occupied territories is 17,000 sq. km.

2. REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR PLACES OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

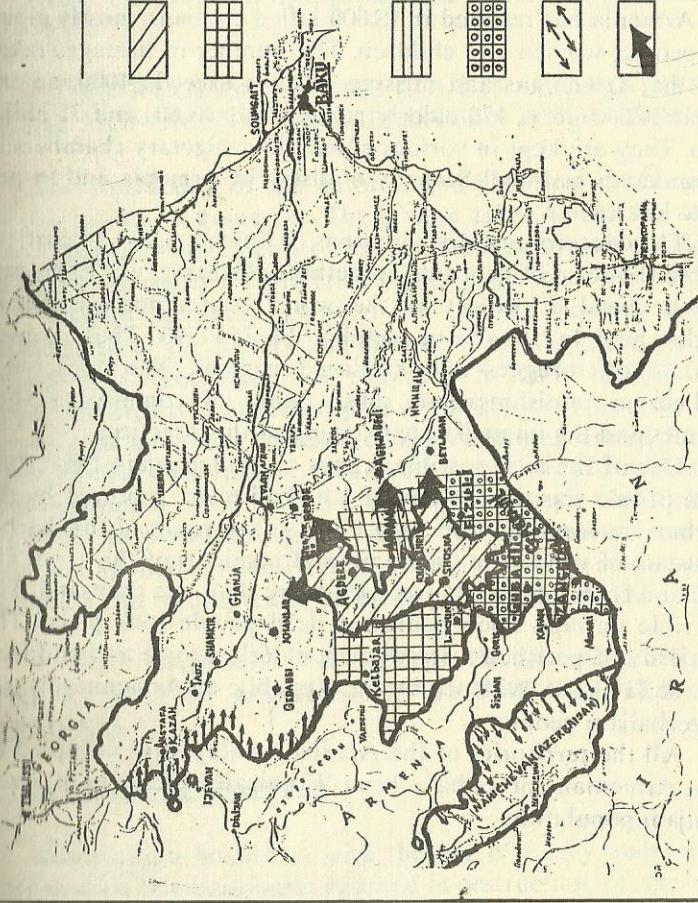
In connection with well-known events are more than 1 mln refugees and displaced persons in the Republic including 200 thousand people refugees from Armenia, more than 800 thousand people – forcibly displaced from mountainous part of Karabakh, bordering regions and surrounding regions; 25958 people (5723 families) refugees and all the forcibly displaced persons are still living under open sky.



**AZERBAIJAN
PRIOR TO ARMENIAN AGGRESSION**



**AZERBAIJAN AFTER THE
ARMENIAN AGGRESSION**



Territory of former Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenian armed forces



Territories of Lachin and Kalbajar districts occupied by the Armenian forces before the UN SC resolutions



Territory of Agdam district, occupied by the Armenian forces after the UN SC resolution 822



Territories of the Fizali, Jabrayil, Gubadli and Zangilan districts occupied by the Armenian forces after UN SC resolutions 822, 853 and 874.



Territories in Azerbaijan under ongoing bombing and shelling by Armenian armed forces



Probable directions of large scale Armenian Assault



264211 refugees and displaced persons are able to work. 185211 of them are unemployed. According to their social status about 20,0 thousand women, more than 320 thousand are men, more than 43 thousand are pensioners, more than 160 thousand – pupils and more than 110 thousand are children under school age.

6. ETHNIC CLEANSING OF AZERBAIJAN PEOPLE FROM ARMENIAN AGGRESSION

The policy of ethnic cleansing carried out by the Republic of Armenia has resulted in 18,000 killed civilians, mostly elderly people, women and children. The number of hostages taken by the Armenians and missing persons exceeds 4000, among them 320 women, 173 elderly persons (above 60) and 71 children. They are kept in various places, investigatory chambers in Khankandi, national Security ministry in Armenia and in private houses.

The concern on mass violations of human rights, in particular in the form of genocide and ethnic cleansing, was expressed in the final document of the world conference on human rights held in Vienna on October 14–25, 1993. These caused exodus of refugees and displaced persons. The conference called on punishment of those guilty of committing such crimes and the immediately stopping of this practice.

One of the most terrible crimes committed against Azerbaijani people was the tragedy of Khodzjali town, captured by the Armenian forces in February 1992. As the result of this barbarous act of vandalism the number of residents of this town killed and frozen to death exceeded more than one thousand. The terrible outrage upon bodies of dead people took place. The majority of perished were women, elderly people and children. These facts are evidence by the Republic of Armenia towards Azerbaijani people.

All the territories of the Azerbaijan Republic, occupied by the Armenian forces have been "Ethnically" cleansed of Azerbaijani population.

7. DAMAGE TO AZERBAIJAN INFLICTED BY THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA.

Total damage including destruction and appropriation of the social basic funds and personal property of the citizens is appraised at hundreds million dollars. More than six thousand industrial and construction organizations have been destroyed. More than 107 thousand inhabited buildings, three thousand establishments of the social and cultural meaning, 500 secondary schools, 200 kindergartens, 250 medical establishments, inhabited environment 1/5 population of Republic has been destroyed.

8. DESTRUCTION OF THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF AZERBAIJAN FORMATIONS

The destruction of the cultural and historical monuments of Azerbaijan is going on. These were taken under the state protection 208 monuments of history, architecture, archaeology in Shusha town, by the directive bodies of the republic. Taking into account the great historical and cultural meaning of the monuments of the history and culture of Shusha town, the government of Azerbaijan in its resolution № 280 of 10.08.77 declared historically established part of Shusha town as state historical and architectural reserve. The Armenian armed forces after Shusha's usurpation plundered and destroyed movzoley and monument to M. P. Vagif, museum to Uzeyir Gadjiybekov, Bul-Bul, historical landing, the part of carpet museum and of national applied art museum, cemetery and other monuments. Situation can be observed in all other parts of Karabakh.

9. THE DAMAGE INFLICTED ENVIRONMENT AS THE RESULT OF AGGRESSION BY THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

ECOLOGICAL SITUATION

Non-Halting hostilities with the use of heavy and rocket artillery, air bombardments resulted in destruction of the soil

cover, the forests and vegetation and also the rare animals noted down in "Red book". The greater part of four state nature reserves are functioning or situated in the zone of combat activities. The total damage to the natural environment is evaluated 1 billion dollars.

The Convention "About war victim's protection" adopted by International Community and Additional Protocol to the Convention adopted in 1978. "On prohibition military or any other hostile use of mean of affection on the nature" and also in other Agreements and Conventions such actions are regarded as an international crime.

UNITED NATIONS

Security Council
Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/822 (1993)
April 1993

RESOLUTION 822 (1993)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3205th meeting
on 30 April 1993

The Security Council

Recalling the statements of the President of the Security Council of 29 January 1993 (S/25199) and of 6 April 1993 (S/25539) concerning the Nagorny Karabakh conflict,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 14 April 1993 (S/25600),

Expressing its serious concern at the deterioration of the relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan,

Noting with alarm the escalation in armed hostilities and, in particular, the latest invasion of the Kelbadjar district of the Republic of Azerbaijan Local Armenian forces,

Concerned that this situation endangers peace and security in the region,

Expressing grave concern at the displacement of a large number of civilians and the humanitarian emergency in the region, in particular in the Kelbadjar district,

Reaffirming the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in the region,

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

Expressing its support for the peace process being pursued within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and deeply concerned at the disruptive effect that the escalation in armed hostilities can have on that process,

1. **Demands** the immediate cessation of all hostilities and hostile acts with a view to establishing a durable cease-fire, as well as immediate, withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan;

2. **Urges** the parties concerned immediately to resume negotiations for the resolution of the conflict within the framework of the peace process of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and refrain from any action that will obstruct a peaceful solution of the problem;

3. **Calls** for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in region, in particular in all areas affected by the conflict in order to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population and reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the principles and rules of international humanitarian law;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as the Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Conference to assess the situation in the region, in particular in the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan and to submit a further report to the Council;

5. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

U. N. RESOLUTION 853 (1993)
Regarding the Armenian / Azerbaijani Conflict
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
July 29, 1993

TEXT:

Reaffirming its resolution 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993.

Having considered report issued on 27 July 1993 by the Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (S/26184)

Expressing its serious concern at the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic and the tensions between them.

Welcoming acceptance by the parties concerned of the implementation of its resolution 822 (1993).

Noting with alarm the escalation in armed hostilities and, in particular, the seizure of the district of Agdam in the Azerbaijani Republic.

Concerned that this situation continues to endanger peace and security in the region.

Expressing once again its grave concern at the displacement of large numbers of civilians in the Azerbaijani Republic and at the serious humanitarian emergency in the region.

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region.

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory.

1. Condemns the seizure of the district of Agdam and of all other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic;
2. Further condemns all hostile actions in the region, in particular attacks on civilians and bombardments of inhabited areas;
3. Demands the immediate cessation of all hostilities and the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces involved from the district of Agdam and all other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijani Republic;
4. Calls on the parties concerned to reach and maintain durable cease-fire arrangements;
5. Reiterates in the context of paragraphs 3 and 4 above, its earlier calls for the restoration of economic, transport and energy links in the region;
6. Endorses the continuing efforts by the Minsk Group of the CSCE to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict, including efforts to implement resolution 822 (1993), and expresses its grave concern at the disruptive effect that the escalation of armed hostilities has had on these efforts;
7. Welcomes the preparations for a CSCE monitor mission with a timetable for its deployment, as well as consideration within the CSCE of the proposal for a CSCE presence in the region;
8. Urges the parties concerned to refrain from any action that will obstruct a peaceful solution to the conflict and to pursue negotiations within the Minsk Group of the CSCE, as well as thought direct contracts between them, towards a final settlement;

9. Urges the Government of the Republic of Armenia to continue to exert its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with its resolution 822 (1993) and the present resolution, and the acceptance by this party of the proposals of the Minsk Group of the CSCE;

10. Urges States to refrain from the supply of any weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict or the continued occupation of territory;

11. Calls once again for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region, in particular in all areas affected by the conflict in order to alleviate the increased suffering of the civilian population and reaffirms that all parties are to comply with the principles and of informational humanitarian law;

12. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant international agencies to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population and to assist displaced persons to return to their homes;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE as well as the Chairman of the Minsk Group to continue to report to the Council on the situation;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

The Security Council expresses its serious concern at the deterioration of relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic and at the tensions between them. The Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Armenia to use its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with its resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993).

The Council also expresses its deep concern at the recent intensification of fighting in the area of Fizuli condemns the attack on the Fizuli region from any Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, just as it has previously condemned the invasion and seizure of the districts of Kelbadjar and Agdam of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Council demands a stop to all attacks and an immediate cessation of the hostilities and bombardments, which endanger peace and security in the region, and an immediate complete and unconditional withdrawal of occupying forces from the area of Fizuli, and from the districts of Kelbadjar and Agdam and other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Council calls upon the Government of the Armenia to use its unique influence to this end.

The Council reaffirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region and the inviolability of their borders, and expresses its grave concern at the effect these hostilities have had on the efforts of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict. The Council stresses its full support of the CSCE peace process, and notes particularly the opportunity that the current round of Minsk Group talks have afforded the parties to the conflict to present their views directly. In this context, the Council calls upon all of the parties to respond positively and within the agreed time-frame to the 13 August adjusted version of the Minsk Group's "Timetable of urgent steps to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)" and to refrain from any actions that would obstruct a peaceful solution. The Council welcomes the intention of the CSCE to send a mission to the region to report on all aspects of the situation.

In light of this most recent escalation of the conflict, the Council strongly reaffirms its call in resolution 853 (1993) for States to refrain from supplying any weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict or the continued occupation of territory of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Armenia to ensure that the forces involved are not provided with the means to extend their military campaign still further.

The Council also renews its calls in resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region, in all areas affected by the conflict, in order to alleviate the continually increasing suffering of the civilian population. The Council reminds the parties that they are bound by and must adhere to the principles and rules of international humanitarian law.

The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter and will be ready to consider appropriate steps to ensure that all parties fully respect and comply with its resolutions.

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL
S/RES/874 (1993)
14 October 1993

RESOLUTION 874 (1993)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 3292 nd meeting
on 14 October 1993**

The Security Council.

Reaffirming its resolutions 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993 and 852 (1993) of 20 July 1993, and recalling the statement read by the President of the Council, on behalf of the Council, on 18 August 1993 (S/26326),

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26522),

Expressing its serious concern that a continuation of the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, and of the tensions between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic, would endanger peace and security in the region,

Taking note of the high-level meetings which took place in Moscow on 8 October 1993 and expressing the hope that they will contribute to the improvement of the situation and the peaceful settlement of the conflict,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region,

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use force for the acquisition of territory,

Expressing once again its grave concern at the human suffering the conflict has caused and at the serious humanitarian emergency in the region and expressing in particular its grave concern at the displacement of large numbers of civilians in the Azerbaijani Republic,

1. **Calls upon** the parties concerned to make effective and permanent the cease-fire established as a result of the direct contacts undertaken with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation in support of the CSCE Minsk Group; S(RES) 874(1993)

2. **Reiterates again** its full support for the peace process being pursued within the framework of the CSCE, and for the tireless efforts of the CSCE Minsk Group;

3. **Welcomes and commends** to the parties the "Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)" set out on 28 September 1993 at the meeting of the CSCE Minsk Group and submitted to the parties concerned by the Chairman of the Group with the full support of nine other members of the Group, and calls on the parties to accept it;

4. **Expresses** the conviction that all other pending question arising from the conflict and not directly addressed in the "Adjusted timetable", should be settled expeditiously through peaceful negotiations in the context of the CSCE Minsk process;

5. **Calls for** the immediate implementation of the reciprocal and urgent steps provided for in the CSCE Minsk Group's "Adjusted timetable", including the withdrawal of forces from

recently occupied territories and the removal of all obstacles to communications and transportation;

6. **Calls also** for an early convening of the CSCE Minsk Conference for the purpose of arriving at a negotiated settlement to the conflict as provided for in the timetable, in conformity with the 24 March 1992 mandate of the CSCE Council of Ministers;

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to respond favourably to an invitation to send a representative to attend the CSCE Minsk Conference and to provide all possible assistance for the substantive negotiations that will follow the opening of the Conference;

8. **Supports** the monitoring mission developed by the CSCE;

9. **Calls on** all parties to refrain from all violations of international humanitarian law and renews its call in resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in all areas affected by the conflict;

10. **Urges** all States in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from interference or interventional which would lead to the widening of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region;

11. **Requests** the Secretary-General and relevant international agencies to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population and to assist refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in security and dignity;

12. **Requests also** the Secretary-General, the Chairman-in-Office to the CSCE and the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference to continue to report to the Council on the progress of the Minsk process and on all aspects of the situation on the ground, and on present and future cooperation between the CSCE and the United Nations in this regard;

13. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

SECURITY COUNCIL

11 November 1993
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Resolution 884

The Security Council

Reaffirming its resolutions 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 853 (1993) of 29 July 1993 and 874 (1993) of 14 October 1993.

Reaffirming its full support for the peace progress being pursued within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and for the tireless efforts of the CSCE Minsk Group,

Taking note of the letter dated 9 November 1993 from the Chairman-in-Office of the Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh addressed to the President of the Security Council and its enclosures (S/26718, annex),

Expressing its serious concern that a continuation of the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijan Republic, and of the tensions between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic would endanger peace and security in the region,

Noting with alarm the escalation in armed hostilities as consequence of the violations of the cease-fire and excesses in the use of force in response to those violations, in particular the occupation of the Zangilan district and the city of Goradiz in the Azerbaijani Republic,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region,

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

Expressing grave concern at the latest displacement of a large number of civilians and the humanitarian emergency in the Zangilan district and the city of Goradiz and on Azerbaijan's southern frontier,

1. **Condemns** the recent violations of the cease-fire established between the parties, which resulted in a resumption of hostilities, and particularly **condemns** the occupation of the Zangilan district and the city of Goradiz, attacks on civilians and bombardments of the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic;

2. **Calls upon** the Government of Armenia to use its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993) and 874 (1993), and to ensure that the forces involved are not provided with the means to extend their Military Campaign further;

3. **Welcomes** the Declaration of 4 November 1993 of the nine members of the CSCE Minsk Group (S/26718) and **commends** the proposals contained therein for unilateral cease-fire declarations;

4. **Demands** from the parties concerned the immediate cessation of armed hostilities and hostile acts, the unilateral withdrawal of occupying forces from the Zangilan district and the city of Goradiz, and the withdrawal of occupying forces from other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic in accordance with the "Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)" (S/26522, appendix) as amended by the CSCE Minsk Group in Vienna of 2 to 8 November 1993;

5. **Strongly urges** the parties concerned to resume promptly and to make effective and permanent the cease-fire established as a result of the direct contacts undertaken with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation in support of the CSCE Minsk Group, and to continue to seek a negotiated settlement of the conflict within the context of the CSCE Minsk

process and the "Adjusted timetable" as amended by the CSCE Minsk Group meeting in Vienna of 2 to 8 November 1993;

6. **Urges again** all states in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from interference or intervention, which would lead to the widening of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region;

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General and relevant international agencies to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population, including that in the Zangilan district and the city of Horadiz and on Azerbaijan's southern frontier, and to assist refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in security and dignity;

8. **Reiterates** its request that the Secretary General, Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE and the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference continue to report to the Council on the progress of the Minsk process and on all aspects of the situation on the ground, in particular on the implementation of its relevant resolutions, and on present and future cooperation between the CSCE and United Nations in this regard;

9. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS

General assembly

19 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan

The General Assembly

Recalling its relevant resolutions regarding humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing the catalytic role the High Commissioner plays, together with the international community and development agencies, in the promotion of humanitarian aid and development with a view to finding durable and lasting solutions for refugees and displaced persons,

Expressing its grave concern at the continuous deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Azerbaijan owing to the displacement of large numbers of civilians,

Welcoming the efforts made by the United Nations interim office and the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Azerbaijan to coordinate the needs assessment and the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the consolidated United Nations inter-agency humanitarian programme for Azerbaijan for the period 1 July 1993–31 March 1994,

Expressing its appreciation to the States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded positively and continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of Azerbaijan, and to the Secretary-General and United Nations bodies for mobilizing and coordinating the delivery or appropriate humanitarian assistance,

Also expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the neighbouring States which provide the necessary humanitarian assistance, including the provision of accommodation and transit routes through their territories for the displaced persons from Azerbaijan,

Noting with alarm that the humanitarian situation in Azerbaijan has continued to deteriorate seriously since the adoption of the programme in June 1993, and that the number of refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan has recently exceeded one million,

Aware that the refugees and displaced persons are in a precarious situation, facing the threat of malnutrition and disease, and that appropriate external assistance is needed for the provision of foodstuffs, medical aid and the necessary shelter for the winter,

Deeply concerned about the enormous burden the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons has placed on the country's infrastructure,

Affirming the urgent need to continue international action to assist Azerbaijan in providing shelter, medication and food to the refugees and displaced persons, especially to the most vulnerable groups,

1. **Welcomes with appreciation** the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in drawing the attention of the international community to the acute problems of the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons and in mobilizing assistance to them;

2. **Urgently appeals** to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate and sufficient financial, medical and material assistance to the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons;

3. **Invites** the international financial institutions and specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, where appropriate, to bring the special needs of the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons to the attention of their respective governing bodies for their consideration and to report on the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General;

4. **Invites also** Secretary-General to continue to monitor the overall situation of refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan and to make available his good offices as required;

5. **Requests** the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations agencies and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan;

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.



The Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of the
Azerbaijani Republic

INFORMATION BULLETIN

2

THE HEADLINES:

1. "Emergence" of Armenian states on the territory of historical Turkey, Caucases, Azerbaijan.
2. Expatriation.
3. Aggression.
4. Report on Mass Human Rights Violations during the Deportation of Azerbaijanis from Armenia as well as from Azerbaijani Territories Occupied by the Armenian forces.
5. The legal aspect of the conflict.

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EMERGENCE OF ARMENIAN STATES ON THE TERRITORY OF HISTORICAL TURKEY, CAUCUSES, AZERBAIJAN

It is a well-known fact that the Armenians are not autochthons on the territory of Asia Minor (historical Turkey), nor in Caucasus. According to specialists in history of the Armenian nation, the Armenians of the Phrygian tribes, originally inhabitants of the Balkans, joined the movement of the Kimmerians, and came to Asia Minor in the 8-th century B.C. Later they set out East up to the Euphrates. "The History of the Armenian nation", its latest edition, says that in the 12th century B.C. the territories of the Khurrites, Khetts and Luvians (the Upper Euphrates) were invaded by groups of Indo-European Armenian – speaking tribes, named, the Mushku and Urumu in Assyrian cuneiforms, the Arims in Greek ones, and later referred to as Armenians. Manuk Abegyan, another prominent Armenian, writes: "What is the origin the Armenian people? When and how did it establish itself in Armenia? Where did it come from and what were its ways to get to its homeland? what tribes had it associated with before and after coming to Armenia? who and in what way affected its language, its ethnic composition? – these are the questions which are still debatable, since we have no exact and detailed information on this matter".

We are going to give a brief study of the main turning points in the history of the Armenian people, for it really is a true history of the nation, of Armenian colonies, scattered over a large geographical area. But that is not history of a state. Therefore every scientific publication concerned with this problem is titled "The History of the Armenian nation", though authors of those publications made quite ungrounded and illegitimate attempts to introduce a history of the Armenian state, Armenia. The concept of "Armenia" is used in two meanings – a geographical meaning and a political one. As a political concept Armenia has long become obsolete, ceased to be a country, – the latter being defined as a political entity.

The first Armenian state was established in Asia Minor in the 6th century B.C. and continued up to 428. From the 6th century B.C. to the 3rd century B.C. Armenia was composed of

two satraps: Eastern Armenia and Western Armenia. These satraps were first governed by the Akhemenids, then by Alexander of Macedonia, and finally by the Seleukids. In the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. (under Artashes the 1st and Tigran the 2nd) the territory of the Armenian state was enlarged. After he had been defeated by Roman Commander Pompey, Tigran the 2nd lost all lands conquered. He only retained Armenia as such, within the limits of the Armenian Plateau.

It is still an open question as to what territory is considered to be the Armenian Plateau.

Later, from the 1st century B.C. and to the year of 428, in accordance with its political status, Armenia was a nominal state, being actually a province of Persia and

Rome – Bysantium. Armenia was under the rule of Persian and Roman Governor-General represented either by Atropatenean or Iberian (Georgian) princes. During that period Armenia was repeatedly split into parts by the two Empires – Rome and Persia (in the year of 66 B.C., years of 37, 298, 387). As a result of it, part of Armenia, turned over to Bysantium, was named Western Bysantine Armenia (to the west of the Euphrates), the other part, ceded to Persia, was called Eastern Persian Armenia (to the east of the Euphrates). The Armenians began sharing the history of those nations which had conquered the country.

From the 9 th to the 11th centuries and in the 12 th–14 th centuries attempts were made to restore the Armenian kingdom.

In the 9 th–11 th centuries the Armenian state ruled by the Bagaratides was set up in the area of Kars, with Any as a capital city. According to the recent study of the Bagratides Kingdom, Yuzfashyan K. N. claims that in the 9 th–11 th centuries a number of Armenian kingdoms were founded, among them: 1) "The Greater Armenian kingdom", with the capital in Kars, Shirakavan, Any, ruled by the Bagratides; 2) the Kingdom of Vaspurakan with Van as a capital city, ruled by the Astruni-des; 3) the Kars or Vanad kingdom (the capital city in Kars), succeeded from the Greater Armenia and ruled by a collateral line of the Bagratides.

In addition to the just mentioned Armenian kingdoms established on the "primordial Armenian soil", there are some of

her states allegedly Armenian. K. Yuzfashyan makes an attempt to rank among Armenian states some Albanian ones of the synchronous period: the Sunik Kingdom (Syrian and Kafan as capital cities), ruled by Albanian kings of the Mikhranid line, and the Lory Kingdom, or Tashir, Dzagaret (Shamshuld, Lory as capital cities).

K. Yuzbashyan, as well as other Armenian historians are quite deliberate in making claims like those stated above, doing this on purpose, so that in centuries to follow, when the Armenian people lost its statehood and lands, to make it possible to join foreign lands, the Albanian kingdom, i. e. the Lands of historical Georgia (Gogarena). It should be noted that such a tendentious trend has always been typical of Armenian researchers, over the whole period of making their history. One should keep in mind that a biased way of presenting the history of Armenia and adjacent states (Albania, Georgia) was characteristic of the Early Medieval Armenian historians, Favstor Buzandaty and Movses Khorenatsy. That was a tendentious and absolutely groundless conception of a "Greater Armenia - from sea to sea". As to the centuries that followed, Armenian scholars maintain that in the

12 th-14 th centuries there appeared Armenian Kilikian kingdom, but it occupied another territory, that of the North-East Mediterranean shore. Since then no Armenian political formations have been found on the territory of historical Turkey.

As soon as the Osman Empire was formed, the Armenians lost any hope to found their own state in Asia Minor. They turn their eyes on the Caucasus, historical Azerbaijan, cherishing plans of purging Caucasus by making it free from Azerbaijan Turki. The makers of the "History of the Armenian nation" bring into scientific use the term of "Eastern Armenia", but quite in a different interpretation. Note that since the 16th century and up to now this term has implied Azerbaijani lands only - Yerevan, Ganja, Karabakh, Sunik. Thus, the concept of "Eastern Armenia" shifts both in time and space, from, the East of the Euphrates over to Caucasia.

About the 19 th century, after Azerbaijan joined Russia, the first Armenian settlements appeared in Azerbaijan, and the first Armenian refugees came from Turkey, Iran.

As far as the backbone of the Armenians is concerned, it is known to be scattered all over the Minor-Asian part of Turkey and other countries. Thus, the latest edition of the "History of the Armenian nation" (1980) says about the 16th-19th centuries: "According to the administrative composition of the Osman Empire, Western Armenia was divided into pashalyks, among them the pashalyks of Ergezum, Kars, Sebastiya, Van, Diarbekir. A number of khanates were formed in Eastern Armenia and Azerbaijan, including the khanates of Yerevan, Nakhichevan, Karabakh, Shirvan and others". We can see that all of the above-mentioned khanates were known to be Azerbaijani ones. And the question still remains open as to what lands from Eastern Armenia. Moreover, the histories of the Armenian nation say nothing at all about the Azerbaijani beglar-beyates which preceded the khanates. In reality, in the 16th-17th centuries Azerbaijan was composed of the following beglar-beyates: the Shirvan, Karabakh (or Ganja) beglar-beyate, the Chukhur-Saad (or Yerevan) beglar-beyate, the Azerbaijan (or Tebriz) beglar-beyate. Yerevan and Nakhichevan were places of residence ("ulka") for the Kyzylbash tribe Ustajlu, with Chukhur-Saad being their hereditary ulka. It follows then that there was no Eastern Armenia on those lands. It should be specifically noted that the Karabakh beglar-beyate included a vast area between the Araks and the Kure. Among the towns on this territory were Kazakh, Shamshadly, Lory and Pambak. After the Azerbaijan khanates had been formed, the Karabakh beglar-beyate was turned into the Karabakh khanate. At the same time, some smaller political administrative units were set up on the territory of Azerbaijan. They were called sultanates, among them were the Kazakh and Shamshadly sultanates. The reason I pay special attention to Kazakh, Shamshadly, Lory, Pambak and Yerevan is because it is exactly these regions that Armenian historians look upon and claim to be the so-called Eastern Armenia.

Now, back to the 19th century. Let's turn to the "History of the Armenian nation" and see how it treats Caucasia's joining Russia: "In 1801, Eastern Georgia was annexed to Russia, and so were some Northern regions of Armenia, including Georgia-bordering Lory-Pambak and Shamshadly regions".

As it was pointed out above, these regions were Azerbaijani ones, Armenian historians deliberately make them part of Russia prior to Azerbaijan khanates' joining Russia in 1805 and 1828. The sole aim is to separate these lands from Azerbaijan and join them to Russia, thus claiming them to be the pseudo-Eastern Armenia as part of Russia. However, in reality the peace negotiations of 1805 resulted in the Karabakh, Sheky, Shirvan khanates' receiving Russian citizenship. Fierce wars during the period of 1806-1813 (Campaigns of Tsitianov, Gudovitch, General Kotlyarovsky) ended in conquering the Talysh, Baku, Kuba, Ganja, Derbent khanates. In 1826-1827 the Yerevan khanate (with the majority of population being Azerbaijan Turki) was conquered. The Khan of Yerevan together with his brother (the Azerbaijan line of the Maki Khans) fought desperately against Russian invaders in the North of the Southern Azerbaijan. In 1827 the Khan of Nakhichevan capitulated. It was in Russia's interest to increase the Armenian population in the Caucasus, amass more Russia-oriented Armenian-Christians in the regions bordering Turkey and Persia. In this way Russia intended to win the Turkish Armenians' favour and get support in Asia Minor. Thus, special articles were embodied into the Turkmenchai and Adrianopol treaties, which granted the Armenians the right to move to Caucasia - the lands of Georgia and Azerbaijan. It was then that the first Armenian refugees came to Karabakh, Zangazur. A special Committee was set up to solve this problem. In 1828-1830 alone, 130,000 Armenians moved there. Following the 1828 Turkmenchai treaty, the Tzarist Government forms up a new political division - an Armenian region composed of Yerevan uyezds, Nakhichevan uyezd and Ordubady district, governed by the Tzarist officials. In 1849 the Armenian region was abolished, and four provinces were formed, among them the Yerevan province (including Yerevan uyezd, Nakhichevan uyezd and Ordubady district), Tiflis province, Yelizavetpol and Baku provinces. But the Tzarist government cherished the idea of establishing an Armenian region on the soils of Minor-Asian Turkey, thus making an attempt to "secure a firm footing on the Armenian Plateau".

The slogan of the "struggle for Christians' liberation from the yoke of Moslem Turkey" served as a cover for the Russian Tzarism's ambitions to conquer the Black Sea, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. There was a special paragraph № 16 which Russia entered into the San-Stefano treaty of 1878, according to which Turkey took up the responsibility to carry out necessary reforms in Armenian vilayets. Until the reforms had been performed, the Russian troops kept the conquered Turkish regions under occupation. A number of European states, first of all England, demanded that the treaty be re-considered. In 1878, June 1, a Congress was held in Berlin, where paragraph № 16 was replaced by Article 61 to confirm the Turkish Government's responsibility for carrying out necessary reforms in the Armenian provinces. But there was an essential amendment: now the control over the reforms was passed over to Six Powers. So, the problem of Western Armenia was turned into the "Armenian question" during the San-Stefano and Berlin talks in 1878. Actually, it was only the Tzarist Russia who spoke definitely for solving the Armenian question. With this end in view, two political parties were founded - "Gnchak" ("Bell"), 1887, and "Dashnaktsutyun", 1890. Having settled in the Russian Transcaucasia, they sent out their propagandists to Turkey, formed insurgent detachments to attract attention of Great Powers to the fate of the Armenians. In the strive to reach its goals, the "Dashnaktsutyun" Party frequently changes its orientation - from the Russian and European states to the All-Turkey revolutionary movement, then to Russia again. According to Milyukov, the Armenians, "stuck at the cross-roads between Russia and Turkey", on the eve of World War I acquired great political significance. During the Balkans war (1912-1914) Russia put forward a program on creation of an autonomous Armenian region in Turkey, the so-called Western Armenia, made up of a number of vilayets, among them: Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diyarbekir, Kharput, Sivas. Western Armenia was to be governed by a Christian Governor-General appointed by Turkey by consent of European countries. But Europe did not back up this program.

The February and October revolutions of 1917 marked a new turning point in the Armenian question. In October, 1917, Armenian National Congress was held in Tiflis, which demanded on behalf of all Armenians that Russia keep those territories of Turkish Armenia which had been occupied by the Russian troops during World War 1. The idea of setting up Western Armenia was also favoured by V. I. Lenin, who signed a Decree in 1917, October 28, under which Soviet Russia declared the right of the so-called Western Armenia to self-determination.

In May, 1918, when the Transcaucasian Seim broke up to give rise to the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and the Georgian Democratic Republic, the Armenian Bourgeois Independent Republic was proclaimed in Tiflis, having neither territory nor capital city. The Azerbaijan Democratic Republic on May 29, 1918, yielded Erivan to the Armenian Republic, this city later becoming its capital.

The territory of the Armenian Republic was actually reduced to the uyezds of Erivan and Echmiadzin, with the population of 400.000.

After World War 1, the Great Powers looked upon the Armenians as a support against both Turkey (in Kilikiya) and Soviet Russia (in Transcaucasia). The Entente passed the Kars region over to the Armenian Republic. The uyezds of the Erivan province, which had been seized by Turkey, were also transferred to the Armenian Republic. The population of the Armenian Republic amounted to 1.510.000, including 795.000 Armenians, 575.000 Moslems (Azerbaijani Turks), 140.000 other nationalities. Being not satisfied with this, the dashnaks made territorial claims on Akhalkalak and Gocharly, included into the Georgian Republic, as well as some Azerbaijani lands - Karabakh, Nakhichevan area, Zangezur (Southern part of the Yelizavetpot province), being part of Azerbaijan. These attempts led to a war with Georgia and a bloody protracted war with Azerbaijan. The Armenian Republic, unlawfully as usual by brute force began annexing Azerbaijan lands. In summer 1918, the Armenian Army headed by Andronik invaded Zangezur, presenting an ultimatum either to submit to their

rule, or abandon the longoccupied lands. According to Mikhailov's committee of inquiry, during the summer of 1918 alone, 115 Azerbaijani villages were destroyed, more than 7.000 Azerbaijani killed and 50.000 left Zangezur. The war waged in Karabakh was particularly outrageous. In 1919-1920 Europe lost any interest in Armenia, and put the problem of Armenia's fate into the hands of the North-American imperialists. The Supreme Council of the League of Nations admitted that Armenia couldn't exist "without support".

US President Wilson was charged with the League's mission to determine Armenia's boundaries, and generously gave Armenia the greater part of the Erzerum and Trapezund vilayets, as well as the whole of the Bitlis and Van vilayets, total area of 30.000 square miles, with the coastline of 150 miles. American politicians considered the Armenian question to be a European question, and by a majority of votes it was rejected by the Senate. A similar step was taken by the French Government with respect to the Armenians of Kilikiya, occupied by France in 1919. When the Turks launched hostilities against the French, the latter recommended that the Armenians establish an independent state in Kilikiya under the French protectorate. They also charged the Armenians with mounting punitive expeditions against the rebellious Moslem population. After the French had been defeated, in 1921 France signed a peace treaty with Turkey, according to which it withdrew its claims on Kilikiya. The Armenians were defeated, part of them killed (20.000), the rest, being not numerous, fled to Syria, Cyprus, Egypt.

Thus, one of the two "Armenian bases" was done away with. The Armenian question focused on the Transcaucasia, where dashnaks pursued the policy of bellicose nationalism.

In May 1919, the dashnaks assumed the offensive, which entailed the downfall of the puppet "Araks Republic". Soon they were forced out of Nakhichevan, and in August, 1919 they were compelled to sign a cease-fire agreement. In March, 1920, there were skirmishes with the dashnaks in Karabakh, Nakhichevan, Ordubad, Shusha. The fightings broke out in Khankendy, Terter, Askeran, in the Zangezur, Gebrayil,

Nakhichevan, Ganja uyezds. Dozens of Azerbaijani villages were destroyed. Upon receiving weapons from Great Britain and Italy, the dashnaks perpetrated a mass massacre of the Moslem Turkic population throughout the Kars and Erivan provinces. In October, 1920, the Eastern Turkish Army, headed by Karabekir and Khali-Pasha defeated the troops of the Erivan Government, having taken Kars, Alexandropol and forced the Armenians to make a most crushing peace. Twice the dashnaks called on the governments of the USA, Great Britain, France, Italy, to render aid, but got no positive answer. In November, 1920 the dashnaks were overthrown and the Soviet Power was established. The remnants of Dashnaks in Zangezur formed a "Sunic Government" (Republic of the Mountainside Armenia) in December, 1920. And it was only in June-July, 1921 that Zangezur was free from dashnaks.

The Russian-Turkey agreement of 1921 denounced the Alexandropol peace treaty and fixed the borderline between the Armenian Republic and Turkey the way we have it today. Since then the statehood of the Armenian nation has started.

In this article I do not touch upon the Turkish government's wise policy on the Armenian question, which helped to remove the problem of creation of the so-called Western Armenia on the Turkish territory. This issue should be given an individual treatment. Within the limits of the present article I have tried to make a brief survey of other aspects of Armenian state formation.

After the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic had fallen, Soviet Russia became well aware of the fact that the idea of founding Western Armenia was not feasible and decided to form the so-called Eastern Armenia from the Azerbaijani lands of the former Erivan khanate, Zangezur lands, where hundreds of, thousands of Armenians had been relocated by that moment. Research papers by Armenian historians give false interpretation to the historical facts and events of 1918-1920 and those of all the preceding periods of history. Thus, they claim that the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic made frequent attempts to conquer Nagorny Karabakh, Nakhichevan and Zangezur. But in reality these regions had

been annexed of Azerbaijan by the dashnaks. It should be stressed again that these lands have always been Azerbaijani ones. After the Soviet power had been established in Azerbaijan (April, 1920), N. Narimanov not once demanded that Nagorny Karabakh, Nakhichevan, Zangezur be joined to Azerbaijan. He said: "Nobody can stop us from convincing the population of the stated regions (Karabakh and Zangezur) to speak for joining Azerbaijan. To transfer these regions (to Armenia) would mean a discreditation of the Soviet power not only in Azerbaijan, but also in Persia and Turkey".

The political situation of those years (1918-1920) is absolutely identical to what we have now. Just like today, the Bolsheviks Center of those days provoked and cultivated the events, tried to act a mediator and delayed the problem solution. Following the policy conducted by the Center, G. Chicherin wrote in 1920, June 18: "Karabakh, Zangezur, Nakhichevan, Julfa should be annexed to neither Armenia nor Azerbaijan, but must be under the Russian occupation troops upon agreement of the local Soviets". Just like today, the Center of those days, following the imperial Russia's policy, did not deign to know anything about the true state of affairs, disengaged itself from objectivity, sought to solve the Armenian question, at the expense of the Azerbaijani lands, to create Eastern Armenia, the Armenian State for Christian Armenians, thus ensuring secure borders and reliable rear. The issue of the so-called questionable territories was put off till a more favourable political situation (Soviet power establishing in Armenia). In fact, the Azerbaijani lands served as a pledge or enticement to set up the Soviet republic of Armenia. Upon establishing Soviet power in Armenia, the government of Soviet Azerbaijan (Revolutionary Committee) under pressure of the Centre's flexible promising but perfidious policy, issued a special declaration on December 1, 1920, which was signed by N. Narimanov and Huseinov to state that "the former boundaries between Azerbaijan and Armenia are declared cancelled. Nagorny Karabakh, Zangezur and Nakhichevan are recognized to be part of the Armenian Socialist Republic". B. Shakhhtakhatinsky, Member of the Azerbaijan Revolutionary

Committee, spoke against the declaration and stated that the Revolutionary Committee had betrayed the interests of Nakhichevan. B. Shakhtatinsky called upon the Nakhichevan population to assume Turkish orientation. He said: "Now you turn your eyes on the Turks, they are our sole salvation. Hold on firm to them".

In 1921, March 16, according to the treaty signed by Turkey and Soviet Russia, legal foundation was laid for establishing Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic in Azerbaijan Article 3 of the above-mentioned treaty reads: "The Nakhichevan region, within the borders stated in Appendix 1(c) of the present treaty, forms an autonomous territory under the protectorate of Azerbaijan, provided Azerbaijan shall not turn the protectorate over to a third country". Soon, under pressure of the Azerbaijan population, N. Narimanov, Chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of People's Commissars, demanded that Nagorny Karabakh remain part of Azerbaijan. N. Narimanov stated that "... should Nagorny Karabakh be annexed to Armenia, the Council of People's Commissars waives any responsibility, since if this is a case, we thus regenerate anti-Soviet groups in Azerbaijan". On the basis of this statement, on July 5, 1921 a meeting of Caucasian Bureau took a decision to leave Nagorny Karabakh within the territory of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, providing it with wide autonomy, thus forming an autonomous region in Azerbaijan.

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EXPATRIATION

The first fugitives from Armenia appeared in Azerbaijan already in mid February, 1988.

Oppressed, downtrodden, frightened helpless people didn't know what to do: for they were not only insulted; they were under the threat of physical reprisal, driven out of the land which had been their native land for centuries. In order to speed up the currency of exile, blood was needed. On February 24 blood was shed on the Stepanakert-Agdam highway, the two sacrifices being two Azerbaijani boys. On February 28 came Sumgait tragedy later accused by the people and government of Azerbaijan. The central press even after the court trial quietly evaded the fact that one of the main participants of these actions was Eduard Robertovich Grigoryan, Armenian by nationality, born in the family of a worker in Sumgait, 1959. Two of his brothers are in prison. He himself was convicted three times - in 1979, 1981, 1982; in total he served in prison 9 years, 2 months and 13 days. Here are the testimonies of some co-participants and victims of the criminal.

The testimony of Mamedov /member of the gang/: "Edik Grigoryan was standing in the centre of the crowd. Like the others, he was also shouting "Karabakh is ours". As soon as shouting stopped, Grigoryan gave an order "Follow me".

Isayev /member of the gang/: "We broke into the flat of the Medjlymyans. There was only one girl in the room. Grigoryan Edik assaulted the girl and began to rape her. Then Edik came up to me, pushing me slightly, said: "Now you go and try". "Before I kept quiet about Grigoryan... he has got a lot of pals in all prison camps of the Union, he can get one at all costs and finish off".

L. Medjlymyan /victim/: "I fainted. When I opened my eyes, I saw the man lying on me, as I afterwards recognized, Eduard Grigoryan. His arm was tattooed. "Rima or Rita" it read./tattoo on the arm of Grigoryan read "Rita" /K. Medjlymyan /victim/: "Grigoryan struck my mother's head with the broken leg of a chair. From his looks you might suppose he was of Lezghin nationality".

In another flat Grigoryan brandished an axe at Petrosyan. The latter could evade the strike but nevertheless fell to the ground from the blow. Petrosyan was saved only because Grigoryan thought him dead and during the confrontation the victim indentified the criminal.

From the videorecord of the confrontation:

Isayev says to Grigoryan: "You yourself told me that February 28 is the day granted to you by God himself, that luck itself had found you". Grigoryan loses his temper and shouts: "Why did I ever feed you?"

Grigoryan and member of his band were convicted but Emma Grigoryan's case murdered by the same band was sent by the court for further investigation.

But the main thing has been achieved – the nationalists have profited much by this tragedy. The events took an irreversible turn. Further the stream of fugitives grew. It reached its culmination point when the leaders and the militants in Armenia put into execution their brilliant action. The year of 1988 was nearing the end. The incapability of the centre to affect the event grew more and more obvious. There was a feeling of lawlessness, as those who evaded the law remained unpunished. The representative of the so-called cream of Armenian intelligentsia, corresponding member of Armenian Academy of Sciences Raphael Kazaryan addressing multithousand meeting on the Teatralnaya Ploshad in Yerevan said plainly: "For decades it is the first opportunity for us to clear Armenia".

Pay attention to the refinement of the word "clear" and it is here that you recall Ribbentrop and gas stoves.

There was a reality in that statement. Armenian militants together with the representatives of the Soviet Power and Armenian Communist Party started actions of robbery and banditism against the defenceless and armless Azerbaijan people of Armenia; broke into the houses, murdered, raped, cut off noses and ears of the children, destroyed everything that was at hand. Those who survived – in winter in the mountains, would be driven out onto the roads: "Get out of Armenia, confounded Turks!"

Here are two evidences of thousands of frightful episodes of debauch:

On November 26, 1988, inhabitant of the village of Nizami, Zanghibasar district, Mehtiyev Sabir together with his son Iskender and Artesh Minasyan from Baku drove out in a car from the village. Near the lake Sevan the road was blockaded with lorries by the "bearded". Having pulled the father and the son out of the car, Armenian militants searched the car and captured 3,800 roubles, loans worthy of 5000 roubles and a bank account of 14,000 roubles, set the car in fire and began beating the father and the son. They beat them with metallic whips and stones, until they lost consciousness. The bandits thinking the victims dead, left the bodies on the road.

Iskender recalls:

"When I opened my eyes, I discovered myself lying in the hospital. Father was also lying next to me. Around us there were many people who were looking at us and smiling. When I wanted to raise myself, somebody knocked me over the head with a bottle and said: "It is for Sumgait." The medical nurses also assaulted us. Till the morning we remained under the bed without taking any medicine. Then militiamen came up to me. One of them was writing something and said: "Now you must sign that you yourself burned the car". I refused to do it. Then the other took out push-button knife and a blade from his pocket, pointed at my ear and said: "If you don't sign here, I'll first cut your ear and then your nose".

I felt warm blood on my face. He had cut my ear. I was helpless and obliged to sign.

When they had gone, the soldiers sent us to a military hospital. As father couldn't tolerate such cruelties, he passed away. With the help of the soldiers we carried father's body first to Nakhichevan and from there to Baku".

On November 29 head of the district department, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Armenia arrived at the village Saral, Spitak region. Having gathered the inhabitants, he warned: "Tomorrow we'll provide you with buses, mobile shops and trucks. Gather your things and go to Azerbaijan, two BTRs /armoured troop-carriers/ will accompany you. You can no longer live here. No one can ensure your security".

By the evening of the next day the column set out. One BTR was leading, the other BTR brought up the rear. On the cross-roads a patrol of /GAI/ State Traffic Inspection detained part of the column. The leading part passed without any escort from behind. Approaching the village Markovit near Kirovakan the column was seized by a shower of bullets. Bursts of automatic gun fire stitched through the car, which the Balajayevs were driving.

In the car were killed:

Balajayev Teymur Masim oglu, born in in 1957. Balajayeva Suraya Husein kizi, born in 1951. Balajayev Shahin, aged 11.

The lorries turned aside, carrying a goods and chattels of the people trying to escape from death and those who had been killed to the nearest Armenian pansion.

A day before, the same fate had befallen on another such column.

A conveyor of death, conducted by Armenian militia-head, acted with assiduity.

AGGRESSION

The horror of aggression didn't clarify the reason of ideologists and leaders of Armenian National Movement, as they soon will be called.

On December 8, 1988, Committee of Karabakh movement of Armenia addressed its compatriots: "We call the central government not to use the tragedy of the Armenian people for announcing all-union building construction - not to try to change ethnic structure of Armenia. "For Armenian nationalists the presence of the people of other nationalities among them is more terrible than the earthquake, the presence of the Azerbaijanis being more terrible as they are nearer, as they have just been ousted, as their rich land, which can be easily obtained from under the wreckage of the collapsing empire, is situated nearer.

Further armament is necessary. And arms started coming. Paris newspaper "*Le Journal du Dimanche*" dated to January 24, 1990 published an information of its special correspondent Clode-Marie Vardot:

"For the last few weeks in Yerevan, planes loaded with heavy arms, trench-mortars and automatic machines continuously arrived from Lebanon. Unloading was carried out at night under the escort of Armenian customs-officials. The latter have freed themselves of any guidance that came to them from outside the republic and sided with Armenian extremists. It's already for some days, that not a single Russian can be found among the officials of the customs-house. This delivery of arms seems to have begun in September. By the moment, in Nagorny Karabakh civil war flares up, in Yerevan and in villages in the territory between the capital and the boarder line with Azerbaijan, more and more armed men are seen. And also a great number of passionate youngsters, who are ready to take plunge.

At the head of these bands Armenians from Beirut and Damascus can often be seen. Some of them are like Lebanese terrorists and christian armed units. Hundreds of Lebanese Armenians, familiar with the tactics of street fights, arrived here

without visa. Part of them is in Yerevan, but the majority have already left to the boardening territories in the outskirts of Goris and across Khanlar region of Azerbaijan. "Karabakh" committee holds in its hands the organization of sallies against Azerbaijan. Only it has the possibility of providing you with a helicopter for a fast trip into the east of the country".

The Azerbaijan side made an attempt to control over the loads delivered to Armenia and Nagorny Karabakh region through its territory. In the trains and cars they would find rockets, launchers, explosives and other weapons. These loads were detained.

And this was followed by a heart-rending yell-Blockade!

Again poor Armenian people are being blockaded!

Meanwhile instructors arrived in Armenia, new units were formed, troops of Ministry of Internal Affairs and army were removed, evidently there was no order to interfere. The attacks on the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the military units of the Soviet Army with a view to capture weapons grew more frequent. From the materials of the Commission on National Policy and International Relations of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet: from January to February 10, 1990 were made 131 attacks, captured 6,179 fire arms, 3 trench-mortars, 13 machine-guns, 1000 automatic-machines, 1300 rifles, 1300 revolvers and pistols, 133 cannons and 17-launchers; 13000 projectiles and rockets, 556 grenades, 19 armours, 1921 tons of explosives.

An ordinary human logics prompts that they are arming themselves for aggression and attacks. Armenian militants didn't keep waiting long. Attacks one after another are made on bordering villages and beginning with April and May, 1991, on the cities of Azerbaijan.

The units of internal troops couldn't ensure security of inhabitants of a small city of Karki of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan. Together with the peaceful population, military details were also under regular shelling. It was a miracle that colonel Parasukhin, major Tikhamirov, senior lieutenant Laptyev remained alive. Being assured, that the officers of internal troops were in the car, the bandits opened fire and the bursts of bullets stitched the car through, fortunately, the officers came out safe and sound. The villagers were obliged to abandon their homes leaving everything in charge of the officers. But the officers also left. Then in January, 1990, the village was captured by Armenian armed forces.

Armenian leaders changed the name of the village and inhabited it with the citizens of Armenia.

Impunity encourages the aggressor. War and terroristic acts cover more and more new settlements.

On the night of March 23, 1990, about two hours and 30 minutes, the village of Baganis Ayrum of Kazakh district of Azerbaijan was under bombardment.

At 6 o'clock Armenian militants armed with rifles in military uniforms burst into the villages. Unable to leave the village in time, six villagers, including 2 women aged 30 and 33 and a 2-month-old infant were killed and burned. Special group of militants started robbing the houses and the cattle. The third group poured pails of petrol on the houses and set them on fire.

The sacrifices might be considerably larger, if not for the two officials of the Kazakh District Department of Internal Affairs, who were engaged in organizing the secret fight of the people. One of them Akhmedov Mejid Oktay oglu lost his life saving the people. As a whole, there died 7 people, 11 houses were burned. Senior lieutenant S. Chetenov, who arrived in the place of the tragedy, testifies:

"...The militants were caught red-handed. They were dispossessed of two trenchmortars and 30 mortar shells. According to the preliminary evidences of the specialists, fragments of the bomb discovered in Baganis Ayrum, are identical with those found on the militants. The militants were handed over to Noyemberyan regional department of Internal Affairs of Armenia where they were immediately released, without any record of interrogation... At autostation an old woman seized me by the sleeve. Looking at me with sad eyes, filled with tears, she was saying something with pain at heart.

"- Don't be angry, commander, her grandson was recently killed. Those were also wearing identical uniforms".

Were-wolves are wearing not only military uniforms, they are also protected by the Supreme Soviet of Armenia; these bandits swearing allegiance to national-separatists are being legalized, others receive certificates of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Armenia and a right to carry on themselves stolen weapons.

Armenian apostolic church, in the face of Echmiadzin, lavishly provides the murderers with the documents for shelter and warrants made by the clergymen of Artsakh Armenian charity society "Amaras" under the motto "God is our light and salvation" and the aim of the trip: "efficient solution of the problem, granting help to orphans". These infanticides under the protection of hypocrites, do their best to increase the number of orphans. With such documents were also provided

the murderers of colonel V. Blakhotin, a terroristic act, committed in Rostov, on April 8, 1991. The documents were confirmed by signatures of the people's deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet from Nagorny Karabakh region, initiator and mouthpieces of Karabakh conflict. Along the border-line road between Azerbaijan and Armenia in the twilight one can see groups of fair-haired, whitefaced armed men in uniforms; a driver in the dim light of the car can take them for the soldiers of Soviet Army called from Ryazan and Yaroslavl, but they will be mistaken, for they are were-wolves from Armenian bands, calling themselves Armenian National army, disguising their faces behind gutta-percha masks, resembling the faces of Russian boys. A lonely car with its passengers is the main goal of the cut-throats annihilating people of non-Armenian nationality. Such is the reality of this war. Senior lieutenant Chetenov having watched a video-cassette about the consequences of the terroristic actions of the bandits in Baganis Ayrum, was shocked:

"I, who had passed through horrors of Afganistan, am shocked. It is terrible to see a crawling man on his knee in the ashes gathering carbonized pieces of his brother's body into the pail, to see a woman with the throat cut, an infant with the smashed skull"

In Rostov, in broad daylight, Armenian terrorists opened fire from the automatic-machine and killed on the threshold of his house colonel Blakhotin.

After successful operation on disarmament of Armenian bands in Chaykend and Martunashen of Khanlar district, the clearing of some villages of Geranboy region and Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, on the roads of Russian Federation a carriage of the train Moscow-Baku was exploded in revenge.

The explosion took place on May 30, 1991, not far from Karlaryurt railway station in Daghestan. People of different nationalities died; Darghins, Avars, Kumiks, Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Russians, in all 7 women, 5 men. The criminals have not been ascertained yet, but a few months before at the entrance to Rostov the railways Simferopol - Baku were blasted, in that case there were no casualties and the criminals were not found.

Metastasis of national terrorism cover the whole country and if out "democrats" do not have enough sober mind for the accusation and prevention of war and terror, then the whole country may plunge into the bloody medley of international civil war.

In Nagorno-Karabakh region and the bordering with Armenia regions of Azerbaijan since the beginning of the conflict till May 29, 1991, 206 men died, including 158 civil citizens, 31 officials of militia, 17 military men and 62 establishments were exploded.

REPORT

on Mass human rights violation during the deportation of Azerbaijanis from Armenia as well as from Azerbaijani territories occupied by Armenian military forces.

The policy of genocide and "ethnic cleansing" that Armenia carries out in relation to Azerbaijani people was reflected in active operations of Armenian separatists, since 1988, who are supported by a powerful lobbies in major Western countries.

During the period from 1988 till 1989 about 40897 families /total: 185519 people/ of Azerbaijanis and Muslim Kurds were deported from their places of permanent residence in Armenia.

218 Azerbaijanians were killed during the deportation, 45 of them froze to death, trying to escape in the mountains, 43 died as a result of cruel beating, 34 were killed after cruel tortures, 19 were burned, 16 were shot, 13 persons died of heart attacks after tortures; 6 were killed by Armenian doctors in hospitals, 2 were drowned; 1 person was hung, 2 committed suicide in a protest against tortures, 1 was killed after he was subjected to electric shock-treatment, 1 was beheaded, 18 were killed after being run over by a car, 5 persons, being at the hospital, were reported lost and 12 were reported missing.

Obviously there is no hope that they are still alive. Most of the killed are children, women and elderly people. 21 children died at that period, three of them were under 1 year old. Nabiyeva Zohra, a 7-year-old girl, was burned. A 3-year-old boy Rahman Mamedov was denied medical care, as a result of which he died. Seven children froze to death, two died after cruel beating, 2 more were shot. A 3-year-old Elman Aliyev died after a heart attack. Four children died not enduring the tortures, 3 children were run over by a car.

28 women were killed in Armenia. Seven of them were beaten to death, 5 were frozen, 4 died of tortures, 3 died of infarction, 2 died under wheels of the car, 1 was beheaded, 1 woman was throttled in the water, 1 was burned. Two women died as a result of gunshot wound denied medical care, and 1 was killed by doctors at the hospital. Novruzova Banovsha was

reported missing. Taking into account the fact that there has been no news from her for nearly 6 years, she is supposed to be dead.

During the deportations, from Armenia too, 60 elderly persons died. Among them, there are 40 men and 20 women among them. Most of them died as a result of torture, bullet wounds, heart attacks beatings, frostbite's. The following cases are most remarkable:

Aliyeva Gulsum /76 years old/, Isgandarova Khanum /73 years old/,

Aliyev Mehrali /68 y. o./, Bairamov Garib /67 y. o./ and Huseynova Leila /63 y. o./ were burned. Hassan Ellazov, of 68 years old, was killed by the doctor at the hospital. The cruelest acts of brutality were marked in the Gughark Region, 22 persons were killed there, 13 among them were burned to death.

Hundreds of centuries-old Azerbaijani monuments on the territory of Armenia, where Azerbaijanis had lived in 89 populated areas, inhabiting 171 villages were either destroyed or Armenized.

Azerbaijan received approximately 50 thousand Meskhet Turks, refugees from Central Asia. The total amount of damages caused to people, who left their homes in Armenia and Central Asia, is 255 billion roubles.

In order to obliterate from history the evidence of Azerbaijanians' residence in Armenia, about 94 villages were renamed on Armenian territory by a Supreme Soviet Decree of the Republic of Armenia, dated April 9, 1991. Having realised its plan of "ethnic cleansing", Armenian politicians have begun to put into practice the next phase, that directed at the immediate seizure by force of Azerbaijani territories.

As a result of this large scale aggression by the Armenians part about 20 percent of the territory of Azerbaijan have been annexed by the Regular Armenian military units and those of Nagorny Karabakh and foreign hirelings. More than 700 populated centres are plundered, destroyed and burned, and only 170 of them are situated in Nagorny Karabakh.

The total number of the refugees is over 1 million people /about 200 thousand are Azerbaijanians, exiled from Armenia, 50 thousand are from Central Asia/Meskhet Turks/. The number of those who left their places of residence as a result of the capture of the part of the territory of Azerbaijan is about 800,000 people.

Considerable areas of cultivated land have become unfit for agricultural purposes. More than 4,000 of industrial objects, commercial enterprises, public catering centres have been dest-

royed. About 80.000 places of residence, more than 2.000 objects of social and cultural purpose, including 541 secondary schools, 230 pre-school and 250 medical institutions. The total number of women, old men and children killed has reached 16.000 people the number of wounded is over 30.000 people, more than 50.000 people became invalids, the number of those taken hostages and missing is 4.000

Among those who were taken hostages there are 320 women, 73 of old age /older than 60 years old and 71 children, who are kept in different places, many were committed to custody in Khankendy and 1 in the Ministry of National Security of Armenia, and private houses. The price for one hostage is about 3 to 15 mln. roubles. The price for corpses that Armenia sells, reaches 1 mln. roubles and more. In this connection, we would like to quote some facts of murders, capture and keeping of hostages. One of the most monstrous crimes against Azerbaijani people is the tragedy in Khodjali, a town that was seized by Armenian troops in February, 1992. On February 25 and 26 Armenian Army by supporting of subunit 366-th guards unit of Union of the Independent States has destroyed Azerbaijani town Khodjali in Kharabakh. Inhabitants of the town have pressed to the fighting infantry machines and tanks. Old men, women and children have been fired at close, pulled out their nails, put out their eyes and cut out of their ears. Only, sole their guilt was on being them Azerbaijanians. Thousands of people of Khodjali have been mercilessly killed.

Khodjali - Azerbaijan settlement, occupying a strategic location in roads Agdam-Shusha, Khankendy /Stepanakert/ - Askeran. Population of the town: more than 7.000 /seven and thousand/ according to growth of population it became as town. Here found shelter refugees from Uzbekistan Meskhet-Turks and Azerbaijan refugees.

The number of inhabitants of Khodjali, killed and frozen to death is about 1.000 people, as a result of barbarous actions of vandalism. Among the killed are numbers of children, /from 2 to 15 years old/, women and old men. The position of the corpses demonstrates the fact that people were killed cruelly and in cold blood.

Some were killed one at a time, after being led away, and some-in family groups, all at one. Several corpses showed the sign of several wounds, one of which was in the head. It points to the fact that the wounded were finished off. A number of the children killed were found with the cut-off ears, the skin from the left side of the face of one old woman was cut out, men were scalped. According to the testimony of one inhabi-

tant of Khodjali, Sarya Talybova, about 4 Meskhet Turks, refugees from Central Asia and 3 Azerbaijanis were beheaded, their children were tortured and killed under their very eyes, the eyes of 2 Azerbaijanis in the National Army's uniform were put out by means of screwdriver. According to the inhabitants of Khodjali, who returned from captivity, they were regularly subjected to brutal tortures and beatings, a number of woman and minors were raped.

A lot of russian and western newspapers and magazines wrote about crimes of Armenian aggressors from the 1-st till the 16-th of March, 1992. Among them are: "Sunday Times", "Times", "Guardian", "Financial Times", "Le Monde", "Le Croix", "Valeurs Actuels", "Corriera della Serra", "Time", "Newsweek", "Izvestiya", "Pravda", "Nezavisimaya gazeta", etc.

On March 31, 1993, when Armenian troops were taking the city of Kelbadjar, 11 persons, trying to break away from town, were taken as hostages. 7 women were among them, 4 of them were wounded. Karimova Samaya, born in 1967, committed suicide, for she didn't bear the outrage. Her 2-year-old daughter left after her, who was bought back for 1,5 mln. roubles. But the child, who had the head injury after she spent 4 months in prison, lost its eyesight. As for the others, there's no news about them. According to our information, they are kept in the city of Khankendy. On July 2, 1993, the family of Nuriyev, the inhabitants of Fizuli, /19 persons on the whole/, was taken.

Among them are: 8 women, 2 of them are of old age and 7 children. On the part of International Red Cross Committee, 47 people, kept in Khankendy, were discovered. Among them are: 8 women, 7 persons of old age and 10 children, also 10-month-old child Ilyasov Babek, helped out later of the Armenian captivity with the help of IRCC. According to medical expertise, he wasn't rendered help in captivity after getting severe shellburst shrapnel eye wound, as a result of that it's impossible now to preserve the child's eyesight.

In the, time of taking Agdam by Armenian troops, passenger-car, with the help of which, the family of Aliyev, including 6 persons, trying to get away from the town, was fired on. Among them were 2 women, one of them is of old age, old man and 2 children - 8 and 3 years old. The old man and the child were killed where they were during the firing. The rest of them got the wounds of different degree. Aliyev Shovghi, the 3-year-old boy, got the shoulder trauma. After medical interference of Armenian doctors in Khankendy the boys shoulder middle third was extracted. Later on, with the efforts

of IRCC, his badly wounded mother and grandmother were returned to their land. According to the results of medical investigation in Baku, doctors said that there was no any necessity in extracting his bone and that his wound didn't need such medical actions. According to the opinion of specialists, such gunshot wounds don't require extraction of large fragments that are bones of growth zone. In a majority of world press publications, concerning the transplantation of human organs, Armenia is the principal supplier of this kind of "goods". One can't help mentioning the fact that this child has become a victim of a criminal business. It's wrong to except that this kind of business is one of the principal reason for taking the hostages in a mass order on occupied Azerbaijanian lands. Numerous facts point to the use of the Azerbaijanian captives. According to the brief extract from the case history of Mamedov Mail, born in October 4, 1971, he was taken in Armenian combats captivity, in the district of Khankendy and imprisoned, where he had tried systematic derisions, was beaten with the gun and the hammer, the result of it was fracture of left foot bones, left forearm bones and shoulder bones.

On October 7, 1992 he was put a scorching metal cross on the chest.

In February, 1993 he was intravenously injected some kind of fluid violently, after that the symptoms of allergy appeared on his body.

Mamedov Mail was set free on May 9, 1993 in exchange with Armenian captive combat. According to medical conclusion, Mamedov Abdulazim, 27-year-old, was wounded in the left leg and was taken in Armenian combat's captivity. Besides, he had gunshot punctured wound of left shank tissues and numerous shrapnel injures. According to the words of Mamedov A. M., after one-hour interrogation, he and 8 soldiers of National Army, taken in captivity with him, began to beat him with rubber cudgel on the head, back, hands and then they made an injection in the neck with some kind of medicine, and after it he was imprisoned.

Since then he was daily dragged out on the yard and was beaten with the souldier boots' heels on the head and with rubber cudgels. Once, having teared his wound, they drew the bloody cross on his forehead.

Under the temperature below zero he was doused with cold water in his cell, on New Year's day. After took place the facts of hounding of the watchdogs on him, after that numerous scratches, abrasions and bites left its traces on his body. They almost didn't give him any food and made him injections with drugs daily, and he fainted momentarily.

According to the words of Mamedov, before the captivity his weight was 79 kilos, and after the release - 55 kilos. But majority of the captives are exterminated physically. According to the conclusions of forensic medical expertise, the following injures are found on the corpse of Atakishiyev F. R.:

a/ pressed fracture of the coronal bone, internal fracture of both the forearm and shank bones, fractures of nose bones, traumatic extraction of the incisives of the both jaws, 61 internal bruises of the head, trunk and extremities;

b/ stab punctured stomach wound with the internal organs' injures, 8 dotted wounds /i.e. traces of injections/ of the back side of the neck and left hand injures;

c/ 2 punctured gunshot wounds of thigh.

The injures, indicated in /a/ group, are made with blunt tools. The wounds of hand and forearm might have appeared because of dogs' bites.

The injures, numerated in /b/ group, are made with prickly tools and those in the /c/ group-with the fire-arms shots. In the war that was imposed on Azerbaijan, had already died 9 representatives of mass media. 4 of them are: Osman Mirzoev, Press secretary of President of the Azerbaijan Republic, Aly Mustafayev - TV journalist, Fakhraddin Shahbazov - TV cameraman, Arif Huseyn-zade - the cameraman's assistant, had died in an air catastrophe of Armenian terrorists' rocket.

Fire journalists were killed by Armenian snipers. They are: Natalyn Askerova - the reporter of a newspaper "Molodezh Azerbaijan" /Baku/. Leonid Lazarevytch - the special correspondent of "Mayak" radio station, Valery Dementyev - the editor of a newspaper "Milostivye gosudari" /Russia/, Chinghiz Mustafayev - TV cameraman and Kazimaga Karimov the journalist /both are from Baku/.

CONCLUSION

All the facts given here which not exhaustive enough are quite sufficient for recognition of the criminal policy of Armenia. This is deliberate mass violation of human rights, ignorance of international law in the field of Human Rights, governmental policy that approves similar actions and disregard of all generally accepted international law rights in the field of guarantee of observance human rights and basic freedoms of a person.

The World Community with the help of existing legal instruments should take effective measures against States, respon

sible for violation of human rights, peace and security by application of economic, politic and military sanctions and through the establishment sanctions concerning the states-offenders, through the estabof permanently acted international boby—the International Penal Court. This Court should charge all persons, without any restrictions, who commit or allow criminal actions, related to "ethnic cleansing" and genocide.

THE LEGAL ASPECT OF THE CONFLICT

a). Based on the laws and Constitution of the former USSR.

On February 20, 1988, a session of the Supreme Soviet of the Nagorny Karabakh Autonomous Region (Nagorny Karabakh region) appealed to the Supreme Soviet of Armenia, Azerbaijan and the USSR to allow it to be joined to Armenia. The Azerbaijani government quickly rejected this request on the basis of the USSR Constitution of 1977, Article 78 which provides that "The territory of Union Republics may be altered by mutual agreement of the Republics concerned, subject to ratification by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics". This constitutional act of Azerbaijan was received in Nagorny Karabakh and in Armenia with hostilities against Azeris. Strikes and mass demonstrations were organized in order to exert pressure on the central government.

However, on July 18, 1988, a special session of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR discussed the Resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Nagorny Karabakh region on secession from Azerbaijan and incorporation into Armenia and adopted a decision confirming that Nagorny Karabakh remain an Autonomous Region within Azerbaijan. The response to this decision in Nagorny Karabakh was again strikes, mass protests.

All attempts of Azeri authorities to discuss with Armenians of Nagorny Karabakh possible solutions to existing problems in the Region were rejected. Representatives of the Azeri government visiting Stepanakert were attacked and beaten.

On December 1, 1989, the Supreme Soviet of Armenia adopted a resolution on unification of Nagorny Karabakh with Armenia. Such a resolution violates Azerbaijan's territorial integrity and makes the territorial claims official.

The Autonomous Regions in the former USSR did not have constitutions as did Autonomous Republics, neither had the right of secession as did the Union Republics. The princip-

les of granting autonomous status (Region or Republic) to the national minorities in the former USSR did not have any logical basis and their creation had more political aims rooted in imperialistic rule, than desire for protection of minorities rights.

b). Based on the Treaty of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

After the coup d'etat failure and the USSR's collapse, Armenia and Azerbaijan as independent states entered the Commonwealth of Independent States. One of the major principles of the Comonwealth Treaty is inviolability of the borders of the constituent sovereign states, that is, territorial integrity. However, the Armenian population in Nagorny Karabakh held a referendum, declared the establishment of the Nagorny Karabakh "Republic" as an "independent" state and appealed to the Commonwealth for membership. This separatist action contradicts to the principles of the Treaty, signed by 11 sove-ting republics, the Helsinki Final act and International Law, and was not recognized by the Commonwealth or any other states of the world.

c). Based on International Law, CSCE and U. N. principles

At the present time Armenia has changed its policy towards the Nagorny Karabakh problem. President Ter-Petrosyan and other officials stated that Armenia had no territorial claims to Azerbaijan and Nagorny Karabakh was the internal matter of Azerbaijan and the problem of self-determination of Armenian population there. Even the official approach of the Armenian government changed but the resolution on incorporation of Nagorny Karabakh still exists. Armenian officials say that it is not valid, but it was not annulled and officially still exists. The deputies elected in Nagorny Karabakh are still members of the Armenian Parliament and the citizens of Armenia are fighting on the territory of Azerbaijan and killing its citizens. Though Armenia's authorities changed their stance on the problem, the facts show the volume of political and military interference of the Republic of Armenia into internal affairs of Azerbaijan.

Armenians of Nagorny Karabakh also at this stage of the conflict changed their position. At present time they do not want to join Armenia, but want to establish an independent state based on the principle of rights of peoples to self-deter-

mination. In that case it is very important to differ between the rights of "people" and the rights of "minorities". Armenians living in Azerbaijan are a national minority which has a mother-nation in Armenia that has the right of self-determination of its status for effective participation in political, social, economic, cultural, religious and public life in a manner which is not threatening to the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and its sovereignty. After the collapse of Russian empire the Armenian people established their rights on the territory of present Armenia plus Zangesur, given to it by the Bolshevik government after the occupation of the two republics in

1920-21. The Armenian people achieved independence and their rights on the territory of the present Armenia again after the collapse of communist empire in 1991. The strictly legal arguments against secession were summarized by Lee C. Buchheit and include the following:

1. That the right of self-determination can only be exercised once on the basis of the maxim *pacta sunt servanda*;

2. International Law is the law of states and not of peoples or individuals. States are the subject of international law and peoples (majorities of minorities) are the objects of that law;

3. The so-called argument from mutuality; as states cannot oust one of their provinces, equally a province cannot secede.

How many times will the Armenian people determine their rights by building independent states? Today they plan to do it on the territory of Azerbaijan, in the future it can be in Georgia, Russia, etc. Armenian scholars emphasize that Nagorny Karabakh is a special case and differs from the other Armenian communities outside of Armenia as it had Autonomous Status, which is the starting point for self-determination and as a result of it, for secession. But the Autonomous Region of Nagorny Karabakh did not have the right of secession on the basis of the Constitutions of the former USSR and Azerbaijan. So, there is no any legitimate difference in terms of secession, between Armenians of Nagorny Karabakh and Armenians living in compact communities in other countries. No doubt that Armenians living in Nagorny Karabakh in Azerbaijan or on the territory of other states are national minority and have the right to determine their status inside the states they are inhabiting, but should not take measures for its dismemberment.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs (the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples) shall be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the

principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as described above and thus possessed of a government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction as to race, creed or color¹.

Armenians in Azerbaijan as a national minority have the right for internal self-determination which enable their free participation in the political life of Azerbaijan, pursue their economic, social and cultural development, to establish and maintain, without discrimination, free and peaceful contacts across frontiers with citizens of Armenia to whom they are related by national, religious and linguistic ties. Self-determination does not necessarily mean secession, particularly by the use of force.

The problem of self-determination, and as result of it secession, is a very complicated question, especially, in such area as a Caucasus, where the state borders don't coincide with ethnic. The secessionist approach in this area will lead to instability, confrontation, bloodshed. It will not serve the purposes of friendly relations between the Transcaucasian republics. The present situation in Transcaucasia proves it, particularly, Nagorny Karabakh in Azerbaijan, South Ossetia and Abkhazia in Georgia. The demands for the secession of Nagorny Karabakh from Azerbaijan after the deportation of Azeris from Armenia, violation of their rights for this self-determination seems to be not only illegal, on the basis of the Constitution of the former Soviet Union, the principles of the CSCE and U. N., but also immoral.

So, the solution of minorities problem in the framework of the present borders and on the basis of Art. 27 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is more constructive than secession which was always the factor of destabilization in Transcaucasia.

The express acceptance in (relevant U. N. resolutions) of the principles of the national unity and the territorial integrity of the State implies non-recognition of the right of secession.

The right of peoples to self-determination, as it emerges from the United Nations, exists for peoples under colonial and alien domination, that is to say, who are not living under the legal form of a state. The right to secession from an existing State Member of the United Nations does not exist as such in the instrument or in the practice followed by the Organization, since to seek to invoke it in order to disrupt the national unity and the territorial integrity of a State would be a missapplication of the principle of self-determination contrary to the purposes of the United Nations Charter².

¹ UN Resolution 2625 (XXV) adopted at 24 October 1970.

² G. Espiell, *The Right to self-Determination*, supra note 151, para. 90.

This is how a prominent expert on international law and the problems of self-determination Antonio Cassese describes the issue in his article "Self-Determination of Peoples: "The right of self-determination, I have said, belongs also to "national" peoples in a multi-national state like the federated republics of the USSR. Unlike ethnic minorities in unitary states who are not "peoples" for purposes of Article 1, national peoples, federated in a sovereign state and enjoying distinct constitutional status, enjoy the right of external self-determination. This includes the right to independence which the central sovereign, if a party to the Covenant, is bound to honor. Armenians living in Azerbaijan and Georgia, Georgians living in Azerbaijan are considered to be ethnic minorities who have the rights formulated in Art 27 of the Covenant on Civil and Political rights, but not in Art. 1 of the same Covenant.

The free interpretation of Art. 1 of the Covenant on Civil and Political rights, due to the self-determination of peoples with regard to the Armenian population of Nagorny Karabakh, used by Armenian side, is nothing more than the speculation on U. N. document in order to justify the military occupation of Azerbaijani territory, inhabited by Armenians. Commenting U. N practice, Professor Van Dyke wrote that the U. N. would be in an extremely difficult position if it were to interpret the right of self-determination in such a way as to invite or justify attacks on the territorial integrity of its own members³.

Armenia and Azerbaijan became the members of the CSCR and the United Nations, objects of International Law, and thus are obligated to follow its principles. However, Armenia violates the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan as well as the principles of the United Nations by sending armed forces into Nagorny Karabakh. Such use of force is prohibited, according to Art. 2 (4), unless Armenia's use of force is authorized by the U. N. Security Council. Armenia's invasion of the part of Azerbaijani territory is therefore a violation of the prohibition of the use of inter-state force in the U. N. Charter Art. 2 (4) and inconsistent with Art. 2 (3) of the U. N. Charter which states that the conflicts, between states shall be settled in a peaceful manner. In accordance with our obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and commitments under the Helsinki Final Act, we renew our pledge to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of political independence of any State, or from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the principles or purposes of those documents. We recall that non-compliance with obligations under the Charter of the United Nations constitutes a violation of international law⁴.

Armenia denies the presence of its troops in Nagorny Karabakh, trying to convince the international community that Armenia does not violate the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and international law. There are many facts showing the participation of the citizens of Armenia in military and terrorist actions on the territory of Azerbaijan. All these facts are based on investigations, photo and video materials. The presence of Armenian military troops on the territory of Azerbaijan is said to be for "self-defence" purposes. In that case it is not clear, why Armenian "self-defenders" attacked Azeri villages, burnt their houses, killed civilians and evicted the Azeri population from Nagorny Karabakh. The reference to self-defence is an attempt to justify the undeclared war against Azerbaijan over five years, during which the international community was mostly misinformed by USSR information agencies and the Armenian propaganda machine. But, from the beginning of 1992 several CSCE, U. N. fact-finding missions visited the area and gathered more detailed and objective information about the conflict over Nagorny Karabakh. On February 27-28 the first CSCE fact-finding mission presented its report on the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia over Nagorny Karabakh to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CSCE. The members of the Committee adopted the recommendations to conflicting sides, which was based on the principle of inviolability of the borders (one of the basic principles of CSCE) and human and minority rights protection. Azerbaijani authorities stated that local and cultural autonomy can be given to Armenians in Nagorny Karabakh and they are ready to negotiate on that matter with the participation of international mediators. Unfortunately, the Armenian side is opposing the recommendation of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CSCE relevant to the inviolability of the borders between Azerbaijan and Armenia. The Armenian side consider that secession of Nagorny Karabakh from Azerbaijan and establishment of independent Nagorny Karabakh republic is the only resolution of the conflict. Such an option is not acceptable to Azerbaijan as it violates its territorial integrity and sovereignty and contradicts to CSCE and U. N. principles:

Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations⁵.

⁵ *The Right of Self-determination. Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.*

³ V. Van Dyke, *Human Rights, The United States and the word Community* 102, 1971.

⁴ *Charter of Paris For a New Europe, Paris, 1990.*

But Armenia is continuing the forcible occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan, planning to break through the territory of Azerbaijan and link Nagorny Karabakh with Armenia. Such actions by Armenia will escalate the tension and the war between Azerbaijan and Armenia, and will threaten the stability of the whole region.

No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference of attempted threats against the personality of the State of against its political, economic and cultural elements, are in violation of international law⁶.

⁶ 2625 (XXV) Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 24. 10. 1970.



The Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of the
Azerbaijani Republic

INFORMATION BULLETIN

3

THE SAVAGE FACE OF THE ARMENIAN FASCISM

1994

Breaching all norms of the International Law the Armenians keep expanding the policy of genocide, the civilian population is being cynically exterminated, hostages are being taken, the civilian objects on the occupied territories are being plundered and totally ruined. The genocide against the people of Azerbaijan is accompanied by innumerable atrocities – thousands of elderly people, women and children have been barbarously murdered in Khodjali, Shusha, Lachin, Kelbadjar, Agdori, Agdam, Fizuli, Kubatly and Zangilan regions, dead bodies are mutilated. Thousands of civilian, having nothing in common with military action, have been taken hostage. They are subjected to the most barbarous tortures and humiliation, they have become objects of extortion, threat, blackmail and speculation.

There are about 4 thousand Azeris who are currently in the hands of the Armenians. Most of them are physically unfit crippled helpless people, among them there are 84 children, 363 women, 244 elderly people over 60 years old. There are many families taken hostage all together.

The family of the Mammedovs consisting of 6 (3 of them women) were taken hostage by Armenians in February 26, 1992, trying to escape the massacre in Khodjali. The family of the Gulievs, 15 people altogether, women and children, among them were taken hostage in March this year in Kilsiali village, Kelbadjar region, in June – 19 members of the Noukhievs family from Korazilli village, Fizuli region, the eldest of them was 80, the youngest were 8 (Khatira), 6 (Leila), 4 (Narmina). There are other families taken hostage by the Armenians: the Sariyevs (4 members), the Khalilovs from the Agdam region (5 members), the Zeinalovs and Jamilovs from Chorman village (13 people), the Kiazimovs, the Ahmadovs, the Hasanovs, the Amraliyevs from Bashlibel village of the Kelbadjar region (31 people).

There is no age limit for hostages to be taken. Here are some facts about elderly people held hostage: Mirasta Magerramova from Lachin – 81 years old; Farroukh Tagiyev from Shousha – 84 years old; Eyub Aliyev from Agdam – 89 years old; Goulsum Abbasova and Tamam Verdiyeva from Kelbadjar – both 93 years old; Moulaim Hasanova, Hasan Gassimov – 93 years old, Goulgez Jafarova – 95 years old; Mayakhanov Gadimova – 98 years old. Two of the hostages are over 100 years old. So, among hostages there are 54 people who are over 70 years old, 23 of the hostages are over 80 years old; 31 of the hostages are 90 years old.

The inhabitants of Chorman village, Kelbadjar region Roya Zeinalova and Roya Jalilova were taken hostage together with their children, other children hostages from the same village are Natavan Oroudjeva – 3 years old, Ragsana Alishova – 1 year old. The inhabitants of Bashlibel village Arzou Alishiyeva's and Afet Mirzoyeva's children are under one year old but they have already known the bitter taste of being taken hostage.

The atrocities and mercilessness of the Armenians have exceeded the limits of all existing human and legal norms. This can be confirmed again by the fact of the capture and taking hostage of 7 mental patients of the local mental hospital in the occupied Agdam region. As a result of long negotiations and interference of the international organisations three of them, Mousa Gojayeve, Jamilia Aslanova, Elshan Gasimov were released. The other four are still held as hostages in the Children's Hospital of Khankaendi. Mental patients captured in other regions are suffering the same fate.

The Armenian violence machine is carrying out an ethnic purge on the occupied territories, driving away not only Azeris but also the representatives of other nationalities – Russians, Kurds, Lezgins, Meskhet Turks and others. Hundreds of Kurds have been taken hostage. They used to inhabit Zangilan, Gouballi, Jebrayil regions together with Meskhet Turks who found shelter here, Russians and Lezgins who have been living here for many years. It is obvious that 80 years old Anna Rigalova, 81 year old Maria Korobova, 22-year-old Galina Gennadovich taken hostage by the Armenian guerillas could hardly be considered as persons having any relation to military action.

Numerous inquiries made by the international organisations about the fate of several Meskhet Turks Alisher and Jabbar Benaliyevs, Akhmed Ilyasov, Ali Bediyev, Osman Khamdiyev and Gadim Parliyev taken hostage in 1992 during the genocide in Khodjali, have been ignored by the Armenian party. Going unpunished, encouraged by their patrons on the international level, the Armenians keep on committing their cynical crimes. In October 23-rd 1993 five members of the Ragimovs family of Meskhet Turks were taken hostage on the territory of Zangilan region.

The head of the family, 60 years old Sadri Radimov had had two severe heart attacks, 57 years old Savia Ragimova had had diabetes, 13 years old Vagif Ragimov had had asthma. Rakhima Vakhidova, a Meskhetian Turk, suffering from a mental disease, who had settled in Georgia as a refugee was captured on the territory of Georgia and transferred to Yerevan, later she was sent back to Azerbaijan as an Azeri. The list

of facts confirming the policy of the "Great Armenia from Sea to Sea" and the genocide carried out by Yerevan is too long.

The 1949 Geneva Conventions and the additional protocols contain provisions according to which the states guarantee security and life, respect and protection of personal rights and religious beliefs of the prisoners of war and civilians falling in the power of an adverse party.

The Azerbaijani party steadily follows these norms. The Government issued documents officially banning to take civilians as hostages. More than 70 armenian hostages held by several families were brought together and released unconditionally and unilaterally. However, the Armenian party is ignoring these norms, treating the prisoner of war in the most cruel way, denying them a minimum guarantee of humane treating.

Women, children and elderly people are suffering more than others. There are facts of the unnecessary operations of a three-year-old Shovgi Aliyev whose part of the right arm bone has been amputated together with muscles obviously with the aim of using it in transplantation.

Nazaket Mammedova, a 15-year-old girl was taken hostage together with her father in Shusha in May 8, 1992. Her father's honour and dignity was being humiliated in her presence for a long time. He was severely beaten, his ear was cut off, he was tortured with red-hot iron and made an invalid. Only after that he was released but his daughter was held hostage until April 4, 1993, when she was finally sold to her family for 4 million manats. Her mother could not endure all these extortions and threats and lost her mind.

A 15-year-old girl, Ofelia Guliyeva has been held hostage for 8 months already. She is suffering from the incurable bullet wound on her arm but in spite of this the Armenian party denies medical care to the girl who is thus doomed to die slowly and painfully and ignore the persistent requests of the International Committee of the Red Cross refusing to release the child.

A 2-year-old girl Nourlana Kerimova is suffering even a harder fate. She has lost eyesight owing to serious traumas of the head she got during her 4 month period of being held hostage. However, the heaviest loss the baby has suffered has been her mother's death who couldn't stand moral and physical humiliation and committed suicide after two unsuccessful attempts.

According to the local people's and also that of Farkhad Yusifor who had shared the hardships of prison life with a 60-year-old man Islam Hajiev from the Kubatly region, he had been practically healthy before he was taken hostage. The Ar-

menians subjected him to cruel beatings, hit him on the head repeatedly so he went out of his mind, he was subjected to humiliations and torture: he was forced to lick the dirty floor, to stand still hours, he was beaten cruelly and repeatedly so his kidneys were affected.

A 83-years-old inhabitant of Korazilli village of the Fizuli region Tamasha Noukhiyeva died 3 days after she had been exchanged. Her 47-year-old son Vagif Noukhiyev died as a result of severe beatings being held hostage.

Young girls and women, prisoners of war and young hostages are being treated in the most inhuman, brutal way. Many of them die owing to the denial of medical care and food, severe beatings and torture. These are the facts of such deaths: 17 prisoners of the Shusha prison, 7 persons - in the Khankendi kindergarten, 5 persons - in the Khankendi Childre's Hospital died either owing to the beforementioned reasons or committed a suicide unable to endure the sufferings. Another fact of torture and death: the deputy Head of the Kafan Police Board, Gasmanob, subjected Magerram Makhiatdinov to daily severe beatings and made him insane, after that the victim died from numerous haemorrhages of the internal organs. The Armenians of the military police knocked out the hip joint of Zaour Goulmammedov, shot at Arzou Ibrahimov's leg, beat Rafig Pashayev severely and repeatedly until he lost his memory, dislocated Rafail Talibov's arm. The latter was injected some strange orange substance. 10 days after the injection he lost half of his weight, lost his memory, became apathetic, did not respond to outside, could not control his movements.

In August 1993 the Armenian policemen brought Zakir Vekil oglu in a car and threw him out in the outskirts of Kirovka settlement of Marneul region. Georgia who died after a coma in Kazakh local Hospital. The postmortem investigation showed that he had died because of starvation and traumas. It was recorded that his body was covered with cigarette burns and haemorrhages, right hand and left foot nails had been pulled out, internal organs had been damaged.

According to some former prisoners of war and hostages' evidence Armenian policemen, military men and civilians bring prisoners of war out of their cells at a definite hour, especially at night into the corridor, subject them to physical and moral pressure, beat them severely, force them to fight each other, extract gold cups, break teeth and bones, pull out fingernails, torture with red-hot iron and so on. They burnt out a cross on Mail Mammedov's chest. His whole body, as well as Arzou Ibrahimov's and Zaour Goulmammedov's was covered with cigarette-burns. The so-called armenian "doctors" cut Goul-

mammedov's wound to take out the bullet using ordinary scissors without any anaesthesia after which they made stitches with an ordinary needle.

Out "civilised" neighbours have introduced and are practicing a strange habit not known anywhere else – prisoners', hostages and dead bodies' sale. There have appeared "specialists" who have good "business" in this deal. They interrogate the prisoners and hostages jointly with the representatives of the authorities finding out their financial background. After that they take those prisoners of war hostages who potentially can pay, come into contact with their relatives and arrange sales.

The price of a living person three months ago was 3–15 million roubles, a dead body cost 1–3 million roubles. Now the price risen: 30 million for a living person, 5 million for a dead body.

The authorities of Armenia resort to all kinds of tricks to conceal its aggressive intentions concerning Azerbaijan. Armenia tries to pose claims on the territory of the sovereign republic as the fight of the Armenians of Karabakh. At the same time the Armenians do not deny the fact that there are Azeri prisoners of war and hostages on the territory of their country. Actually, the figures are not true, according to them there are only 34 prisoners of war. However, according to our sources and witnesses' evidence there are 12 POWs in the Sesian Police Board, 27 POWs in the military-political Board N 10724 of Yervan; 10 POWs in the Kafan Police Board, 8 POWs and hostages in the Vardenis Police Board, etc.

Civilians Farkhad Yusifov, Islam Hajiyev, Kiamil Veliyev, Telish Niftaliyeva, Geichak Ismayilova captured in August 28–30 1993 in the Zangilan and Kubatly regions were brought back to Azerbaijan from Yerevan. This is another evidence of the hypocrisy of the Armenian authorities, misinforming the world community about the Azeri POWs and hostages. The fact that POWs and hostages are being taken to Armenia confirms once again that all actions of Nagorny Karabakh are being coordinated by Armenia.

Since the conflict started, our Republic has lost over 10 thousand lives, 30 thousand people have been wounded, 50 thousand people have become disabled. The basic ethnic resources have been seriously damaged.

A quarter of the territory of the Republic has been occupied for the past five and a half years, over 600 settlements have been ruined, over 4 thousand industrial and agricultural enterprises, over 80 thousand houses with a total area of more than 6 mln. sq. metres, over 2 thousand objects of social and cultural purpose, among them 490 secondary schools, 151 kin-

dergartens, 200 objects of medical care have been irreparably damaged.

Over 70 per cent of summer pastures have been occupied by the enemy. The seized territories and objects are being officially ransacked.

The former hostages Girtamam Nadjafova, Yusif Farkhadov, Gamra Kouliyev and others witnessed that the Armenians had been ransacking their houses in their presence. Sometimes they forced them to help the robbers. Gamra Kouliyev from Milanli village, Koubatly region, saw with his own eyes the soldiers plunder 60 houses of the village, load their trucks and drive in the direction of Armenia. The Armenians boasted that they had burnt down villages and ruined houses.

Our soldiers captured Armais Minasian, the inhabitant of the Tekh village, Goriss region, Armenia, Serezha Bagirian, Hamlet Mkrtichian, Benik and Edic Allakhverdian, Ounar Sarkisian, the inhabitants of Khankendi, Vagif Grigorian from the Dashalti village, Shusha region while they were looting our villages. All those under arrest admitted that they had been systematically looting houses on the occupied territories.

**Ermənistan respublikasının
Azərbaycan respublikasına qarşı təcavüzü**

Bakı - Şərq-Qərb - 1994

