

**Ministry of Culture and Tourism
of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

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**KHODJALY:
MARTYRS AND WITNESSES**

**Armenian terrorism as an
integral part of the international one**

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BY THE AUTHOR

"Heroic and courageous sons of our nation fighting for the sake of protection of our lands have become martyrs. But the Khodjaly tragedy has significant place in all of these events. From one hand it's a sample of faith of each Khodjaly inhabitant to own land, nation and Motherland. From other hand, it's a genocide caused by the nationalistic and barbarian forces of Armenia against Azerbaijan as well as an unprecedented expression of bigotry"

Heydar Aliyev

Khodjaly... In 1992 the name of this ancient settlement of Azerbaijan spread all over the world and the tragedy happened here remained in the history of mankind as one of the most murderous events.

The memory of the horrible massacre known as Khodjaly tragedy has been flying over the planet shaking hearts and saddening minds. The night from 25th to 26th of February in 1992 the Armenian forced groups with participation of the 366th shooting regiment of the notorious soviet army made the Khodjaly town ruins and site of fire. Hundreds of peaceful inhabitants including women, old men and children were brutally murdered, young and old alike as well as tortured, crippled and became hostages.

This crime was the, next expression of the purposeful Armenian policy of genocide and expansion against the Azerbaijan people. It's specifically notable that it wasn't the first events when Khodjaly became a target for Armenian bullets. During the 20th century this ancient settlement of Azerbaijan was collapsed by Armenians thrice. Unfortunately, these infringements were concealed about and didn't receive publicity. Probably namely this intentionally implanted historical swoon made possible reiteration of the events happened in Garabagh in the beginning of the century again in the end of the last century.

Thus, it's too necessary to declare to the world community about the true of Khodjaly genocide belonging to the biggest tragedies of the 20th century.

During the recent years our scientists, writers and journalists created a number of scientific and publicistic works and works of art regarding Garabagh and especially Khodjaly, its integral part, the tragedy of this area and people exposed to horrors of evil caused by Armenian occupants. Hereby the services

rendered by Z.Sultanov, N.Yagubov, A.Khodjaly, A.Guluzadeh, S.Muslumgyzy, G.Girghyzly and others are of notable significance.

Engaging in scientific research of the Garabagh history I also wrote a number of articles devoted to the Khodjaly tragedy. But the event I was exposed to during my business-trip to Europe excited me to intensify my efforts and to work with pen again.

The main purpose of my visit to Holland in May of 2002 was meeting with compatriots residing abroad as well as informing the foreign public regarding the Garabagh events and Khodjaly tragedy.

Until this time numerous articles devoted to this topic were published in European magazines; now I had got an opportunity to realize this work in vivid intercourse and contact. In each meeting I declared detailed information regarding the conflict in the Upper Garabagh especially accenting to the Khodjaly tragedy and interested in attitude of foreign interlocutors to these events.

Jadyl Gundoglu, editor of the "Dayirman" Newspaper published in Europe and Fatma-khanym Agdash, employee of the Dutch Parliament rendered a special assistance to me in this work. I met with secretaries of the permanent parliamentary commission on human rights and deputy current in the matters regarding the Southern Caucasus. According to them, I was the first female representative of Azerbaijan visited in connection with matters of Garabagh whereas the chambers of the Dutch parliament were incessantly plied by seven or eight Armenian female appellants.

- But what they appeal against? - I interested.

- They say that Azerbaijan has occupied Garabagh belonging to Armenia, that Azerbaijan is an occupant state and those exposed to the Khodjaly massacres were Armenians(?!). Now "we, Armenian women outcast from native hearth summon to consider Azerbaijan as an aggressor state. Armenia is in state of blockade and starves and we need in material and moral support."

While working on the historical sources I met enough samples of falsifications and mythical figments of Armenian historians regarding own histories. But the facts I heard during the meetings in Holland ensured me again that the guileful Armenian propaganda goes on to the fullest. Unfortunately, the majority of people abroad hasn't precise knowledge and true conception regarding the fact that Armenians trying to create the image of "long-suffering" and persecuted nation as well as "victim of genocide", permanently submit territorial pretensions to neighbor states hereby resorting to diversions, terror, crimes especially against Azerbaijan exposed to direct aggression.

Whilst Garabagh, a native land of Azerbaijan is under occupation of implacable enemy, while this blessed area of our Motherland isn't free of aggression and our refugee compatriots aren't back own homes each of us is liable to have effort to the world community the truth regarding the Armenian aggression and its severe results as well as render aid to rehabilitation and certification of justice.

It's our most saint duty in front of the occupied and collapsed cities and towns, destroyed historical and cultural monuments, spirits of our ancestry and their graves ruined by enemy, our martyrs and at last, in front of own conscience.

I believe that the instigators and culprits of the Khodjaly genocide will certainly stand to international justice and be imposed to the worthy penalty. Each instrument and certification of the Khodjaly genocide as well as memories of living witnesses of these events turning into accusatory fact make the day of justice nearer as well.

I'm sure that the territorial integrity of our Motherland will be restored, and Khan Shushinsky's voice singing "The Garabagh Shikasta" will fly over Garabagh and our national holidays will be held in Jydyr-duzu. This day isn't so far!

Havva Mammadova
May-December, 2002

WHAT THE HISTORY

TALKS ABOUT

HOARY MEMORY OF KHODJALY

The Azerbaijan land is one of the most ancient natural habitats of the mankind. The Azykh cave, one of the most ancient settlements of human being as well as Khodjaly, so valuable ancient artifacts of the civilization are settled in the territory of Azerbaijan.

A natural museum rich of monuments of material cultures noted in the historical literature as Khodjaly-Gadabay or Gandja-Garabagh culture has been historically established in the territory of this Garabagh town. It's a heritage created by Azerbaijani, our ancestors and protected of yore to our time.

A number of scientific researches and investigations were devoted to Khodjaly and its ancient history as well as archeological and material-cultural monuments by numerous scientists of the world including Azerbaijani investigators. The first data regarding the Khodjaly monuments in the scientific literature are specified in 80-s of the 19th century by J.Weisengraf, a member of the Russian geographical society.

The archeological digs realized at the last century under supervision of I.Narimanov, J.Khalilov, I.Meshaninov, B.Piotrovsky, G.Kushnaryov, H.Aslanov, R.Vahidov, N.Mykhnevich, A.Mustafayev, R.Goyushov, A.Jafarov and other

investigators provide extensive data regarding the ancient history and material culture of Khodjaly.

Khodjaly is located in 14th kilometer to northeast from the Khankandy town, on the spurs of the Garabagh chine. Previous monuments of the Khodjaly-Gadabay culture belonging to 13th - 7th centuries B.C. were discovered here. Numerous cultural monuments belonging to the later Bronze Age and the early Iron Age (13th - 7th centuries B.C.) have been discovered here to our time. These relics predominantly present as stone crypts and tumuli. Five types of tumuli superceding each other have been discovered during researches. Various types of ceramic vessels and weapons (sword, dagger, lance, arrow tip, halberd) as well as golden, bronze, shell, glass adornments and those made of other materials and bronze implements have been found here. Cuneiform inscription on the agathic bead found in tumulus belonging to Adadnirary, Assyrian king, and the ceramic utensil with image of lion, and the terracotta and glass beans as well as golden decorations and cylindrical seal and other things certify the economic and cultural links of the local aboriginals with the countries of the Near East.

The monuments of the Khodjaly-Gadabay culture consist of relic abodes, workshops, graves and sanctuaries (pagan temples). Rashid Goyushov writes in his work titled "Khodjaly is the cultural center of the ancient world": "Khodjaly attracted attention of scientists of the world still in the last century with the assortment of own monuments and their specific features as well as the treasure of material and cultural relics. These monuments got known to E. Resle, a German archeologist, M. Khanikov, a Russian orientalist, English F. Buyer and French A. Bergait. The Khodjaly monuments covering the 17th - 12th centuries B.C. and probably, more far periods consist of complex abodes, stone tumulus graves, various types of tumuli, cyclone constructions and complexes. As a result of the archeological digs it was discovered that the clan abode were constructed in the shape of oblong constructions with triangle section. Sometimes the length of such abodes reached 17-18 meters and the wide 8-10 meters: they were divided by special borders into several sections. In the end of the Bronze Age and start of the Iron Age i.e. towards the new millennium the floors of such abodes were already covered with special white solution and they began to get altered with big family houses. Circled pise-walled semidugouts belonging to the spoken period also were discovered. Although all of these constructions look primitive they visually certify that the local aborigines had certain construction technique.

Cyclone-type constructions were met in the territory of Khodjaly. Some scientists consider that these constructions were constructed as stationary abodes or as outpost on big trade ways; other ones think that a great part of the cyclones were constructed as sanctuaries. In opinion of some scientists, the cyclones are lodges on sown areas or garden-plots. At last, there's an assumption that these constructions were envisaged for storage of cattle of nomads. But the results of the recent researches discovered that not all of the cyclone constructions established on sides of the migration roads of the Little Caucasus had the same destination and served especially for three purposes:

1. Guarding the trade ways;

2. Temporary protection of inhabitants from attack of enemies;
3. Perpetuation of saint places. Later most of these constructions were used as abodes or stables for storage of cattle.

The relic graves and material attributes of culture have a great significance for investigation of the manner of life and the level of cultural development of the aborigines of the Khodjaly-Gadabay region. The archeological discoveries found in them clarified that there were several types of graves and the most of them are tumuli. The latter in its turn differ from each other with construction and structural composition; these are soil and stone ones as well as those constructed from solution of soil and stone ones.

The types of graves are also various. Sometimes crypts surrounded with circle hence and other times stone sarcophagi were constructed under a tumulus. The digs in the Khodjaly tumuli allowed to get a conclusion that three or four millenniums ago two burying rituals existed in this territory. Sometimes bodies of the deads were buried in the ground and other times they were burnt and their ashes were buried. In the both cases both family and single grave tumuli got constructed. Sometimes more than fifty skeletons were discovered in family tumuli.

The deads burning ritual existed for a short time. In the scientists' opinion this custom maintained by several nations of the world hitherto was connected to fire-worship. The both burying ceremonies allow conclude regarding belief in the other world on the appearance that the deads or their ashes were buried together with valuables, adornments and personal things. Ancestors believed that those left for the other world will have another life there; the temporary life will be substituted with the eternal beyond. So, attending a funeral a dead was buried together with corpse of pets, utensils, personal things, dress and weapons... There were cases when a dead was buried together with his slain near relation. In the epoch of class-stratification while mourning for died chieftain one or two of his slaves also got killed for serving him in the other world..."

So, the data regarding the results of the archeological digs realized in the territory of Khodjaly certify the thoughts regarding antiquity of this natural habitat and create quite full imagination of the centuries-old chronology of habitability of this area.

The scientists researched and investigated the cultural monuments of Khodjaly and various relic constructions in this region had arrived at a conclusion that the Khodjaly culture as well as the manner of life of the aborigines dwelling here were closely connected to the near and far countries and first of all with eastern ones and their cultural progress.

FROM HISTORY OF ARMENIANS' TERRITORIAL PRETENSIONS AGAINST AZERBAIJAN

In start of the 20th century, after establishment of three states in the Transcaucasia i.e. the Republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia the latter commenced having efforts for spreading own borders and submit territorial pretensions against its neighbors. In order to realize the delusion of establishment of "The Great Armenia" Armenia commenced a war against Azerbaijan and Georgia. Essentially, the Armenian nationalists incessantly had aggressive infringements of neighboring states for the sake of realization of the idea of "The Great Armenia" nurtured long since as well as the extolled dashnak ideology; our "long-suffering" neighbors tried to realize own intention without aversion to the means as well as violating the rights of the neighboring people and hounding them out of their native lands not avoiding even terror and physical torments occupying alien lands step by step.

The territory of the Republic of Armenia proclaimed in 1918 is nine-thousand square kilometers. It was factually established on the native Azeri lands i.e. in the territory of the former Erivan khanate (later the Erivan province). Later, in the expense of the lands of neighbors especially Azerbaijan occupied by various ways its territory reached twenty-nine thousand square-kilometers. The present Upper Garabagh conflict is the next component of the Armenian inclinations on realization of the plans for establishment of "The Great Armenia". The conflict provoked and commenced in 1988 is nothing more nor less than an undisguised territorial pretension of Armenia against Azerbaijan; however, they try to wear it in pseudohistorical camouflage and all strained motivations not bearing any critics. As a result of this conflict twenty per cent of the Azerbaijan territory i.e. the Upper Garabagh and seven contiguous regions have been occupied by Armenians and still are under occupation. Armenian nationalists don't consider the norms of the international right; it's more than ten year that the Armenian governors ignore four resolutions of the UN obliging immediately vacate the lands occupied in the progress of the Upper Garabagh conflict.

In order to vindicate own predatory actions and expansionist policy the ideologists of "The Great Armenia" falsify the history and ethnography of Garabagh in various books as well as historical researches and publications, distortedly present its demographic view and culture trying to challenge the fact that Azerbaijanians are native inhabitants of this region.

As and historical and ethnic enclave Garabagh anciently appeared in the Albanian state of Azerbaijan. As a result Azerbaijan, including Garabagh appeared under the yoke of the Arabian caliphate. In 9th and 10th centuries it was a part of the state of Sadjy dynasty, in 10th century appeared in the state of Salaries, in 11th and 12th century was under rule of Shaddadies, in 12th and 13th centuries under jurisdiction of the Atabey-Eldegiz State and since the second half of the 13th century to 14th one in was a part of the Hulakies (Elkhanies) state.

Since the end of the 17th century to the middle of the 18th century when Azerbaijan was divided into feudal khanates Garabagh and Gandja appeared in the territory of the Garabagh baylarbaylik. The Garabagh khanate of Azerbaijan being enough powerful governmental constitution existed from the middle of the 18th century to the start of the 19th century.

Reliable and precise data regarding the history of Garabagh are included to various sources; more entire data is of Mirza Jamal Garabaghy, regional chronicist, in his work titled "The History of Garabagh".

In the first chapter of this work titled "About native habitats, ancient towns and rivers of Garabagh" he writes: "Judge by those written in the ancient historical books the borders of the

Garabagh county are the Araz river starting from the "Khudafarin"¹ bridge from one side (Synyg korpu² is located among Gazakh, Shamsaddin and Damirchy-Hasanly localities; Russian governmental officers renamed it as "Red Bridge"); from other side it's the Kur river interflowing to the Araz river near to the Javad village and flows into the Caspian Sea. From the north the border of Garabagh with Yelizavetpol (Gandja) consists of the Goran river up to the flood-lands of the Kur river... The western side has high Garabagh mountains named Kushnak, Salvarty and Arikly. At that period Garabagh was divided into seventeen districts i.e. Sisian, Demirchy-Aslanly, Kunara, Bargushad, Vahabyurd, Kabirly, Talysh, Javanshir, Khachyn, Chylabard, Kabirly, Khyrdapara-Dyzakh, Otuz-iki, Iyirmi-dord, Garachorlu, Varand, Dyzakh and Achanturk. Inhabitants of twelve districts excluding several villages entirely consisted of Azerbaijanians. Five Armenian melikates³ were established in the territory of Garabagh. The Dyzakh, Varand, Chylabard, Khachyn and Talysh melikates were totally named as "Khamsa" ("Quinary"). Some of their inhabitants were Christians, rather Armenians.

The history of establishment of these melikates is sortly is that the Khachyn melikate was established in Garabagh in 18th century by heirs of Hasan Jalalyan, Albanian ruler.

The Varand melikate was established in 1603. Their (inhabitants') ancestors are from Geuycha district. The first ruler was melik Shahnazar. The Dyzakh melikate was established in the beginning of 18th century. They (the melikate people) had come from the Lory county of Armenia. The first ruler was Melik Yegan. The Gulustan (Talysh) melikate was established in the beginning of 18th century. The inhabitants consisted of strangers from Shvrvan. The first ruler was melik Usub.

The Chylabard melikate appeared in 1637. Its inhabitants had come from the Zangazur county. The first owner was melik Allahgulu.

All of these melikates located in the territory of the Garabagh khanate and depended upon the khan. However, the Armenian meliks evaded independence from the Garabagh khanate and resorted to the Russian government. It's noticeable that in 1780 Ivan Lazarev, Armenian on nationality, and Josef Argutinsky wrote two reports to A.V.Suvorov and recommended him to occupy Garabagh. They

¹"Khudafarin" (literally "Thank God!") is a bridge across the Araz river on the border of Azerbaijan and Iran.

² "Sinig korpu" means "Broken bridge".

³ Melik - owner.

noted that if a person able to become ruler would be found it would be possible to reconstruct Armenian state here. In 1781 melik Adam and melik Beglar, Garabagh owners sent three secret notifications to 2nd Ekaterina and A.V.Suvorov asking to direct troops against Ibrahim-khan and occupy Garabagh.

Ibrahim-khan took measurements against centrifugal aspiration of the Armenian meliks. Joining to unit with Varand malik Shahnazar and Khachyn melik Mirzakhan he commenced the fight against the Gulustan malik Abovg Beglaryan, Goraberd melik Medjnun Israelyan, Dyzakh melik Bakhtang Avanyan and Ovannes, Catholicos of the Gandzor monastery. It was a difficult fight. Since 1783 G.A.Potyomkyn, one of the columns of the Ekaterina's foreign policy, began to interfere to the Garabagh matters via Georgia.

On 19th of May 1783 he wrote to 2nd Ekaterina: "In the first opportunity I'll pass power in Garabagh to Armenians and ordered regarding us to create a Christian state in Asia."

But Ibrahim-khan, in order to strengthen own positions and deprive Armenians from opportunity to put the Russian government against him sent a letter to price Potyomkyn expressing his readiness to accept the charge of Russia.

In start of the 19th century the Garabagh khanate was annexed by Russia and turned into Garabagh province; together with other regions of the northern Azerbaijan this county remained in constitution of the Russian empire.

On 10th of April 1840 the tsar signed order regarding administrative reform in Transcaucasia. Upon this order Transcaucasia (Southern Caucasus) was divided into two parts i.e. the Georgian-Imeret province with center in Tiflis and the Caspian district with center in Shamakhy. The major part of the territory of the Northern Azerbaijan and especially the Garabagh lands remained in the constitution of the Caspian district.

In 1867 the Elizabethpol province was formed including the former Garabagh lands outlined as Shusha and Zangazur uyezds. Two more uyezds i.e. Javanshir and Jabrayil ones previously covering the Garabagh lands were included into the Elizabethpol province.

Thus, the Garabagh lands became integral parts of the above-mentioned uyezds.

Armenians often referred to the demographic principles in own territorial pretensions against Azerbaijan. In their opinion, Armenians were the native inhabitants of these territories. However, the historical sources prove absolute mendacity of these assertions. Armenians have never been aboriginals of these territories. They were removed to Garabagh firstly by Arabians and further by Russian powers. In the both cases the ruling mother countries had effort in the person of removed Armenians to provide faithful "fifth column". The events of the newest modern history prove that the Armenian factor, now as before, remains in hands of certain circles of Russia as a tool acting as destructive power.

By the mass removal of Armenians to the Azerbaijan lands during the Russian-Persian campaign in 1804-1813 and 1826-1828 as well as the Russian-Turkish war in 1828-1813 Russia established a real base allowing to Armenians to realize own cruel actions. Location of Armenians removed from Turkey and Persia

having chauvinist interests and fully meeting expectations of the "long-suffering" colonists became a "delayed-action mine" on the most productive lands of Azerbaijan. Armenians naming themselves as "persecuted" and "unprotected" people and basing on own lands began to hanker after the neighboring territories. N.N.Shavrov had noted in the book titled "New threat to the Russian matter in Transcaucasia": "... Upon termination of the war in 1826-1828, during two years we located over 40 000 Persian and 84 000 Turkish Armenians and settled them on the best State lands in Elizabethpol and Erivan provinces where the Armenian inhabitants were insignificant, i.e. in Tifiis, Borchaly, Akhhaltsyk and Akhalkalak uyezds... The Upper part of the Elizabethpol province as well as the banks of the Gokchy lake are populated by these Armenians... From 1.300 thousand of Armenians presently residing in Transcaucasia over 1 000 000 bodies don't belong to the native inhabitants of the district and are located by us" (Baku, "Elm", 1990 (reprinted publication), page 63-64).

Mass colonization of Caucasus, and partially, Azerbaijan by Armenians inspired by tsarism, had political purposes. The Armenian ethnic layer, i.e. the Christian mass had to act as "counterpoise" to the Moslem inhabitants and support of Orthodox mother center. This policy entirely suited also the Armenian nationalists; however, despite of the stable effort of the latter Russia failed to establish an artificial "Christian State" in Garabagh. The demographic situation acted an obstacle. The cameral census of enumeration held in Garabagh in 1823 specified that the Garabagh melikates had only 4366 Armenian families and it amounted 21,7 per cent of the total amount of the Garabagh inhabitants. Besides it, there were 15729 Azerbaijanian families in Garabagh and it amounted 88,3 per cent. In the center of Garabagh i.e. Shusha town Armenians amounted 27,5 percent of inhabitants.

According to statistics of 1917, 38 per cent of the former Erivan province were Moslems and 60 per cent were Armenians; totality of the Moslem inhabitants in the Sharur-Daralayaz district was 66,7 %, in Shurmely - 63,6%, in Nakhchivan - 59%. In Erivan city itself Moslems amounted 43,4% of total amount of inhabitants.

In accordance with the Caucasian calendar, 242 thousand Armenians and 322 Azerbaijanians resided in the territory of Garabagh in 1917. However, according to expert of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Azerbaijan Republic, these figures didn't express the real ratio because the index of number of Armenian inhabitants included many thousands of Armenian artisans and workers not belonging to the settled inhabitants of the region and spread through space from Baku to Rostov. Singly Baku had 30 000 Garabagh Armenians. In opinion of the mentioned expert "The report on getting allotments in Transcaucasia" dated on 1912 and the agricultural census of 1917 describe the demographical view more precisely: 170 000 Armenians and 415 000 Moslems.

The facts prove that Moslem, i.e. Azerbaijanian inhabitants were majority in the territories Armenians pretend to. Thus, the mentioned historical documents and data specify that alien Armenians located on the best and productive lands of Azerbaijan considered themselves as their "native owners" and used to do their best for realization of their cruel political aims and plans.

The end of the 19th century and start of the 20th one were the period of balanced discrimination, ousting and driving out Azerbaijanians resulting in physical carnages, massacres, massed persecution, deportations, direct armed charges, slaughter and butchery - both in the start of the last century and at the end of 20th one - the matter in moral and physical genocide against our people.

George and Caroline McCartney, American historians note in their work titled "Armenian and Turkish people" that the geographical territory named Armenia historically belongs not to Armenians but Azerbaijanians. So, all toponymies in this territory have Turkish origin. But Armenians had continuous effort to alienate them in own name; especially, since 1935; this "Armenianization" goes on hitherto. Most of the innovated Armenian toponymies have nothing with the former Armenian history. In essence they are created by means of translation or shovel of the native Azerbaijanian names.

Since location of Armenians in Azerbaijan including the territory of Garabagh the new period of realization of their nationalistic policy commenced. A number of nationalistic organizations were established for this purpose. One of them was the "Armenacon" Organization established in 1885 by Partakalan in France. However, this organization failed to exist for a long time. Then, two years later a "Gnchak" ("Bell") Party led by Avetis Nazarbekyan was established. The basis of the program of this party was the idea of establishment of "The Great Armenia" and the first target was occupation of the Azerbaijan lands. The leaders of the party realizing these purposes as hard-hitting commenced large-scale propagandizing work in several European cities.

The most active fighter of the idea of "The Great Armenia" was the "Dashnaksutyun" Party established in 1890 in Tiflis and continuing the fight for realization of own aggressive expansionist intentions till the present. Leaders of the dashnak party were S.Zavaryan, Kh.Bikelyan, S.Zoryan, etc. Its publication body was the "Droshak" ("Banner") newspaper published in Geneva and widely propagandizing nationalism.

The party had established over 3000 acting groups in various countries.

Since 20th century "Dashnaksutyun" expanded own activity in Transcaucasia and especially, in Azerbaijan. The first Russian revolution happened in 1905-1907; the tsarism took all possible measurements trying to strengthen its shaking throne. One of the measurements for prevention of the danger the empire was exposed to the custodians considered as the ancient principle "separate and dominate" i.e. kindling international discord. The autocracy ideologists were absolutely aware of the deep contradictions between Armenians and Azerbaijanians in Transcaucasia a significant role in occurrence of which was the tsarism policy. Manipulating these detonators during the increasing revolutionary storm the functioning satraps provoked to action of Armenians against Azerbaijanians and upon their secret order the "long-suffered" neighbors got armed and commenced the war against the peaceful Azerbaijanians.

Gariby, a Georgian author had written in his "Golden Book" that before establishment of the "Dashnaksutyun" Party Transcaucasia was in peace and concord. Armenians, Azerbaijanians and Georgians used to live in good-

neighborliness during centuries (Despite of the above-mentioned historically conditioned contradictions tolerance and honor of righteous people prevailed). No outbreak of international feud appeared during long centuries. Gariby writes: "Dashnaks came and tried to establish independent Armenia consisting of Armenians".

This is the hidden motive of the Armenian-Moslem slaughter commenced in 1905-1906.

Mammad Said Ordubady, a witness of these tragic events had written in his book titled "Bloody Years": "It was explosion of the conflict bomb long since penetrated into crowd of the both people. All Caucasian world was burnt by fire of cruel impact of this bomb. Thus, the war between Azerbaijanians and Armenians commenced and lasted about two years".

The first collision happened in Baku and later the feud wave passed to Shusha, Zangazur, Erivan, Nakhchivan, Ordubad, Echmiadzin as well as Javanshir and Gazagh uyezds...On 9th of August 1907 the Gandja (Elizabethpol) Governor reported to I Peterburg that about hundred thousand horde of fighters were directed to the paltry villages of Azerbaijan. It might be said that all refugees from Turkey and local cutthroats joined to this horde".

Mir-Mohsun Navvab witnessing this slaughter, cruelty and massacre with his own eyes wrote in his documentary book which unfortunately, failed to be published during the author's life- "Armenians which used to have intercourse and eat with inhabitants of Shusha and all surrounding villages of Azerbaijan including Malibayli, Karkidjahan, Khodjaly and other ones before the events in Shusha suddenly attacked Moslems in toykhanas⁴ and places of their gathering and even while their praying in mosques caused massed massacre.

Besides the Armenian dashnaks the emissaries coming from Armenians also participated in these slaughters".

The "Difayi" Party established by Azerbaijanians had a great role in repulse to the Armenian terror. It was established in 1905 in Gandja by Ahmad-bay Aghayev (Aghaoglu). The party has branches in Gandja, Shusha and other settlements of Garabagh. The Azerbaijan people under the leadership of advanced intellectuals and compatriots resolutely resisted to the Armenian nationalists using patronage of tsarist officers. Armenians were obliged to retreat and expect for new available situation.

In 1914 the World War I commenced. Dashnaks deployed impetuous activity deciding to benefit the war for realization of own nationalistic ideas. They were inherited in this intension by the promises of the Entente states purposing own interests.

Armenians were promised autonomy in terms of fighting against Turkey. The "Dashnaksutyun" Party activated in the years of war strengthened the fight against Azerbaijan.

⁴ Toykhana - tent of wedding-party

Thus, Armenians, trusting in the promises by the western powers and hoping for aid of the tsarist Russia concentrated the main strike on Azerbaijan; the way to the illusory "Great Armenia" was full of blood of new innumerable victims and corpses of thousands Azerbaijanians, defenseless old men, women and children...

In February 1917 the second Russian revolution happened. This social cataclysm revived the Dashnak hopes with new power. In October of the same year national congress of Dashnak leaders gathered in Turkey. The result was more aggravation of the political state and tension in the Southern Caucasus and Azerbaijan. Dashnak activists rising on sheet the map of mythic "Great Armenia" commenced antiazerbaijanian campaign in Azerbaijan and through Southern Caucasian and passed to total terror. Later, in March of 1918 the Armenian armed gangs caused bloody massacres on peaceful inhabitants in Baku, Nakhchivan, Garabagh, Guba, Shamakhy... over 12 000 Azerbaijanians were murdered only in Baku.

Dashnaks caused massed evil deed also in Shusha and surrounding areas of compact settlement of Azerbaijanians. The archive documents specify the tragedy Khodjaly was exposed to at that period. In 1918 Armenians surrounded this ancient village and commenced with ultimate requirement: All inhabitants were required to leave their residences and get out of the village. The Khodjaly inhabitants weren't going to obey this impudent and insulting dictate and rose to protect own land. The forces were unequal. The cutthroats armed to the teeth burst into the village, murdered its inhabitants and burnt all residences.

The larger-scale tragedies happened in Javanshir, Jabrayil and Zangazur uyezds contiguous with Garabagh. Azerbaijan villages turned into ashes and thousand inhabitants were destroyed.

The dashnak gangs were followed by the professionally trained troops of not unknown General Andronyk pouring blood of innocent Azerbaijanians in Zangazur. According to the official documents and data 115 villages were burnt here. 400 Azerbaijanians praying on afternoon namaz were burnt alive together with mosque. The sad number of Zangazur victims was 10 068 people; 60 000 inhabitants were moved from own residences by brutal fighters. They cut women's and girls' breasts, severed heads and parts of body; butchers didn't spare even infants.

Over two-hundred villages were razed to the ground in the Erivan province in 1918.

Abysh-bek Galabekov, one of the witnesses of these bloody events graduating from the Shusha Real School in 1905 had written: "I saw with my own eyes the tortures caused by Armenians against us, Moslems, in the Armenian-Azerbaijanian wars in 1905-1906 and 1918-1920, during the Novruz holiday. Though they were episodically destroying Moslems also upon the slaughters caused in 1905-1906, they were actively prepared for the massacres happened in March 1918. Simultaneously, they committed horrible carnages in Baku, Shamakhy, Guba, Goychay, Garabagh, Salyan, Lankaran, etc. The March butcheries were led by Bolshevik divisions armed on S.Shaumyan's order.

At the end of May 1918, upon disbandment of the Transcaucasian Seym, the "Dashnaksutyun" Party declaring independence of Armenia commenced realization of own nationalistic idea. In 1918-1920 the Dashnak government used to address from the position of provoking to unjust war against Turkey, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Geriby, a Georgian author wrote in 1919: "Dashnaks came and caused international feud and aggravated the Armenian-Moslem contradictions..."

Dashnaks passed to armed infringement in order to occupy the native Azerbaijanian lands of Garabagh and Nakhchivan. The Azerbaijanians residing in Armenia on own native lands were firstly exposed to aggression. The peaceful inhabitants of these settlements were removed from own residences in masses by means of weapons; refugees left for mountains and earched for shelters in other regions. The places of compact settlements of Azerbaijanians i.e. Echmiadzyn, Erivan, Surmely, Sharur were occupied by Armenians.

On 8th of January 1919 at the meeting of the Azerbaijan Parliament the chairman reported to the deputies that "The parliament has received a letter from inhabitants of the Erivan province." The letter specified that "Till 1st of June 1918 the Armenian troops in the Erivan province had destroyed and burnt over 200 Azerbaijanian villages and thousands of inhabitants left for mountains died from cold and hunger. The left Azerbaijanian villages are settled by Armenians from Turkey".

In own note directed to the Armenian Government Fataly-khan Khoysky, the Prime-Minister of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic definitely required termination of the aggressive policy against Azerbaijanians. However, the neighboring republic didn't obey the requirement and normalization of relations was impossible.

OCCUPATION COMMENCED FROM KHANKENY

On 13th of February 1988 in 10.00 o'clock a.m. Armenian: gathered in the first meeting held in Khankendy, i.e. center of the UGAR requiring joining Upper Garabagh to Armenia. At that time Heydar Aliyev's absence as authoritative, experienced and resolute leader was felt with special acuteness. Our compatriots thought through sorrow: "If he was here these scoundrels wouldn't dare to hint at such an intention..."

Unfortunately, at that time our known national leader unfairly dismissed by Gorbachev from the position of Member of the Political Bureau was out of job and under control in far Moscow... Historical "claimants" hankering after our lands benefited this circumstance and commenced bloody actions named "Events in Garabagh and surroundings".

The meetings in Khankendy commenced in February 1988 were the first act of the political scenery planned by the Kremlin and Yerevan supervision in "co-authorship" with dashnak "electorate" in Khankandy.

It was the prologue of the fascist bacchanalia of the Armenian nationalism.

Let's remember the previous events.

Since the period when Heydar Aliyev was nominated for the higher echelon of the Soviet Administration the republican power gradually lost control over the autonomous region. It ended in that the representatives of the republican power from Baku expired to be considered not only by the First Secretaries' social committee and regional ones but also the common economic supervisors. In essence the official Baku in the county supervision system lagged behind and surrendered own positions to Yerevan. Hereby rendered the ministers of Armenia disposing to the UGAR as well as all possible executors and emissaries. All nuances of economy, culture and economic life were determined namely by the masters of ceremonies from Yerevan, Natural resources and treasures of our republic i.e. marble, granite, timbering, grape, crops, butter, oil and meat got exported to Yerevan.

Hundreds of organization men with dashnak stuffing flew to the autonomous region in the guise of "specialists" and appointed to key positions. The State Safety Committee and the Regional Police Board were turned into headquarter of the "Dashnaksutyun" Party. Most productive ground areas of the region were presented to professors from Yerevan and Moscow constructing here manors and villas. Armenian policemen arrested innocent Azerbaijanians and forged cases against them and Armenian judges imprisoned them. These were hundreds. More than twenty Azerbaijanians were murdered by unpunished Armenians.

A lot of our compatriots suffering with comparatively light diseases became victims in "healing" hands of dashnak Aesculapiuses. In Armenian meetings and holidays local physicians such as Gukasyan, Dadamyan, Atayan, Balayan, Mirzoyan cynically praised themselves: "I have sent to the world beyond turks (Azerbaijanians) in number of hair on my head..."

The Azerbaijanian staffs were ousted and ejected. There were brought restorers and skilled craftsman from Armenia, Russia, France, Italy. The architectural view of Khankendy was entirely "Armenized". The regional center was turned into any opening day with monuments, busts of Armenian writers and public figures. The characters, crosses and ornaments on the Albanian monuments were brought to accordance with Armenian attributes. Our aliened songs were sounded through the town day and night in performance by self-named Armenian singers and they were posed as "national" repertoire.

Songs devoted to butcher Andronic rich of nostalgia for bloody "prowess" of the famous murderer were uninterruptedly heard in residences, kindergartens, restaurants and in halls of theatre and cinema.

Anniversaries of the literary adherents of dashnakism such as Silva Kaputikyan, Sero Khanzadyan, Zory Balayan and tens of other national figures were celebrated with pomp in the region, and each town, village and collective turned into their apotheosis and each celebration was apology of dashnakism.

The regional administration was demonstrating itself unruly to our central republican power with own arbitrary actions and psychologically preparing the

Armenian inhabitants to promotion of cruel scenery. In particular, it was studying the reaction of the Azerbaijan administration to these provoked events. Upon some time, a short after HeydarAliyev's leaving the membership of the Political Bureau, Aghabekyan, Gorbachov's favorite declared from Paris to the entire Europe that UGAR is economically connected directly to Armenia and thus, it had to be joined to Armenia.

When K.U.Chernenko was elected as General Secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union after Andropov, Armenians couldn't hide own perplexity: "It's impossible, because Gorbachev should be elected." When, at last, their expectations were realized it caused national exultation: "At last our Mikhail became the owner of the Kremlin!" Shahin Martirosyan, doctor of philosophic sciences and the Chief of the Marxism-Leninism Chair of the regional institute in Khankandy commented this event with these words: "Hitherto the history acted against the Armenian people. Henceforth a great Armenian era commences in the history".

A short after Gorbachov's assignment the "Krunck" Dashnak Organization led by Arkady Manucharyan legalized own activity; the party and Soviet bodies, trade unions and Komsomol cells turned into subsections and concrete executors of "Krunck". Already not B.Gevorkov, the First Secretary of the Regional Committee but "Krunck" was in command. Simultaneously, it was held in Yerevan the sequence of conferences devoted to the national problems where the personages famous with dashnak suggestions from the autonomous region were invited to the conference. The emissaries came from Yerevan and Moscow realized works in each organization and collective day and night. In the guise of "population census" they collected signatures under the application directed to Gorbachev. They expressed to the General Secretary their irrepressible dream (rather requirement) to "join" the Upper Garabagh to Armenia (Undoubtedly, upon previous prompt of the Kremlin protector).

A program of actions on realization of this mission was developed. Future meetings, demonstrations, walkouts, expatriation and in case of necessity, extirpation of the Azerbaijanian inhabitants were programmed with ritual and propagandist pro-] vision. All Garabagh Armenians from seven-year child to ninety-year old man were swearing for faith to the idea of "miatsum" ("reunification") and not lag behind even in case of death.

Thereby only Gorbachev's special "order" would be enough.

But the General Secretary should before shovel a lot in the managing level. I had witnessed that Armenians expressed enviable awareness of Gorbachev's further actions. A week later his assignment as the General Secretary they forecasted: "He will correct Stalin's errors, separate the Upper Garabagh from Azerbaijan and join to Armenia, modify all membership of the Political Bureau, excluding Shevardnadze, and become the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, restore capitalism and become the first president of the country."

There supposals realized. Therefore, the matter wasn't in the forecast but the Gorbachev's plans entirely known to Armenians.

A part of Armenians credulous or ambitious ones gained a 1 fancy: They began to assign that Gorbachev wouldn't be satisfied with separation of the Upper Garabagh but hold the territory of Azerbaijan till Yevlakh as well as seven counties of Turkey, a part of Georgia and some lands of Iran and by this way he would established "The Great Armenia", and USA and France will support him in this affair.

Approximately in 1989 dashnak Ayrikyan, one of the "coauthors" of the Garabagh events answering to question of a Turkish magazine "Aren't you really afraid of Turkey?" said: "If the Armenian inhabitants consisting of three-million people wage war to the Center (i.e. Moscow) why should Armenia be afraid of Turkey?"

At that period a television announcer quoted the words said by psychologist of the Central Reconnaissance Bureau: "It's exactly three years that I watch Gorbachev via TV-screen. He's not engaged in the reorganization commenced by him; he serves any secret target. The reorganization is a way of realization of this target".

Let's remember the Gorbachev's politic "balanced act". In the first own address on the higher power echelon i.e. in the report made in the Plenum of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in April 1985 he pathetically said: "the Soviet Union had a historical injustice since the day of own establishment. Not all people were rewarded with own rights. Share of a people was gained by another one..." The implication of this "slip of tongue" becomes enough clear: the General Secretary meant Armenians under "deprived" people, and the "historical injustice" was remaining of the Upper Garabagh in constitution of Azerbaijan. This conjecture coincides with the words said by Armenians upon Gorbachev's assignment!

The news regarding the earthquake happened in Armenia on 7th of December 1988 reached to Gorbachev in New York at the of the UN General Assembly session; the emotional experience prevented the "tried friend of the Armenian people" to ess in the session with enough clear articulation. He immediately returned to Moscow and rejected to stay for the further necessary protocol measurements: "My people are exposed to a great misfortune and I've to be there".

Upon return he eviscerated both the treasures of the Union and all republics, mobilized logistic means and human resources and sent to Armenia. He appealed to leaders of the world countries asking to help Armenia. Directed the governmental establishment to Yerevan with business-trip and left for there himself together with his wife. Raisa Maximovna, returning from Yerevan, visited in Moscow clinic the Armenian children suffered by the earthquake. All above-mentioned facts have view of natural reaction of the state leader.

But such a participation wasn't made in case of the earthquake happened in Tajikistan on 23rd of January 1989 resulted in numerous human victims and destructions.

The fact that those times supervision of our republic failed to rumble the proarmenian essence of the Gorbachev's "democratic" rhetoric and politic

hypocrisy going on credulously trusting in objectivity of the Center and not taking strict prophylactic and preventive measurements acted in favor of separatists. Such position allowed to unleash meeting bacchanalia in Khankendy (specified in the Soviet map as "Stepanakert"). On the fifth day of the meeting "promotion" the chairman of the "Krunck" declared to the meeting participants: "We've got solidarity telegrams from all party and Soviet bodies of Armenia, Upper Garabagh and all ; Armenian organizations all over the world. We'll use all means for achievement own targets and pass all stages. Moscow is with us and our requirements will be fulfilled within a short time".

A day before 500 Armenian families going to leave the autonomous region brought to the railway station containers with own belongings. They said: "Upon these our actions Azerbaijanians wouldn't store and feed us". These were common and ordinary toilers and fair people abusing the instigators of the misfortune: "All of these works are done by several dashnaks. If the powers suspend them on their tongues in the view of honored people these scoundrels would be put an end to."

Although the republican government had an effort to prevent from dangerous result of the events it acted slowly.

Walkouts were terminated and the expansion of Armenia was prevented for the time being and the social status of the Azerbaijan inhabitants in the autonomous region was restored... But the administration led by Kamran Baghirov had an unforgivable mistake allowing Armenians from Baku and Sumgayit to Khankendy.

When it was supposed that the affairs get better uninterrupted meetings commenced in Khankandy. The separatists were inspired: "Congratulations, Vezirov will come to lead Azerbaijan and Arutunyan - to lead Armenia. Our requirements will be settled positively". About a month later this forecast began to gain real outlines. All power in the region was trusted to Volsky, head of the Special Management Committee. Volsky considering himself as a competent master and Gorbachev's emissary fulfilled own suzerain's orders diligently. The economy of the autonomous region was rapidly reoriented to Armenia. In the guise of aid from the neighbor republic under accompaniment of the military contingent weapon and ammunition was brought from Yerevan and supplied to fighters; in the presence of new "master" the Azerbaijanian residences were burnt and our compatriots were murdered. Over 60 houses were burnt within three days since 18th of September 1988 and the remained property thrown out also got in fire. Hundreds of our innocent compatriots were cruelly beaten and shot; 16 000 Azerbaijanians were deprived of residence and shelters.

Azerbaijanians became outcasts in Azerbaijan, in their motherland.

These were the results of the rowdy Armenian xenophobia nationalisms as well as "successes" of brutal separatists and dashnak policy.

THE KHODJALY GENOCIDE

TRAGEDY

The Khodjaly genocide is one of the most horrible events in the history of the Azerbaijanian-Armenian and Upper Garabagh conflict commencing in 1988. This bloody massacre might be considered as one of the most malicious tragedies happened in the 20th century. The name of Khodjaly, an Azerbaijanian town stood in the sad row of the names of Baby-Yar, Khatyn, Lydice, Songmy...

Until the February tragedy happened in 1992 Khodjaly had seven-thousand people. There were also refugees moved from Khankendy on 18th of September 1988 from Khankendy and the Azerbaijanians moved from Armenia in the same November as well as mesheti-turks moved from Fergana in 1989 also had settled in Khodjaly.

At the night from 25th to 26th of February 1992 the Armenian armed divisions with direct participation of the shooting regiment No.366 dislocated to Khankendy attacked the Khodjaly town. The brutal chasteners attacked the peaceful town with professional refinement: Firstly the town was shot by artillery and heavy armored weapons. Khodjaly began to blaze. The fire covered all houses turning them into ash. The protectors of the town and the local inhabitants were obliged to leave the town. At five o'clock a.m. the town was occupied.

The inhabitants spearing themselves from the brutal gangs run to mountains, suburb forests trying to reach the Aghdam town. Near the Nakhchivanyk village on an open location a part of refugees were met by hail of bullets; Armenians shot and murdered everybody.

Khodjaly inhabitants left for forests and waste grounds in the t darkness suffered huge torments and crucifixions. A desponded mother constricted own six-month infant... A year-child was crying and sucking bloody mixture from cut breast of his mother...

Girls were taken prisoners and as hostages. The people obliged to hide in forests during weeks got died of cold and starvation. Among the persons were those becoming an alive target trying to pass over tillage...

As a result of barbarity of the Armenian armed formations i 613 peaceful people were killed, 487 people were mutilated, 1275 Khodjaly inhabitants including old men, women, children, taken as hostages were subject to inconceivable tortures, humiliation and mockery. Fate of 150 inhabitants is unknown yet. Among those killed 106 people are women, 63 people are infants, 76

people becoming invalids are underage boys and girls. Eight families have been entirely destroyed, 24 children have become completely orphans and 130 infants have lost one' of the parents. Only 335 dead people succeeded to be buried. Memories of that horrible night are mortification of frozen legs of two-hundred people and mutilation of thousands Khodjaly inhabitants.

Everybody has to know and remember the tragic account of the Khodjaly sacrifices:

613 people were killed including
 106 women,
 63 children,
 70 old men,
 487 people were wounded, including
 76 children.
 1275 people were taken as hostages,
 150 people disappeared without a trace.
 25 children lost both parents and
 130 ones lost one of the.
 8 families were completely disturbed.

REFERENCE

regarding the genocide caused against the inhabitants of Khodjaly town by Armenian armed formations and the officers of the shooting regiment No. 366 of the former Soviet Army

Taking advantage of the "reorganization" process commenced in the social and political life of the Soviet Union since the middle of 1980-s the Armenian nationalists adhering realization of the idea of the mythic "Great Armenia" stirred up the purposeful antiazerbaijanian policy including large-scale of brutal and criminal remedies including informational war, discretization of the Azerbaijanian nation and its intellectual wealth as well as terror, ethnic purge and physical destruction.

At the end of 1987 and during 1988 there commenced organized armed attacks on villages and regions in Armenia where over 200 000 Azerbaijanian people lived. They were exposed to blackmails, massacres and slaughters. Our compatriots were forcedly moved from own residences and lands; simultaneously, movement of Azerbaijanians from the Upper Garabagh commenced on the same scenery.

In 1988 the houses of Azerbaijanians in Khankendy began to blaze; mockeries, humiliations, violence and massacres having the same aim also commenced. Due to connivance and proarmenian policy of the Central power of

USSR about 15 000 Azerbaijanian people were forcedly moved from Hankendy. During 1988-1991 armed fighters directed from Armenia to the Upper Garabagh and by their aid a massed terror and massacres ere caused against the Azerbaijanian inhabitants.

The shooting regiment No. 366 of the former Soviet Army dislocat-m Khankendy "joined" to these terrorist actions since October 1991.

The settlements with compactly residing Azerbaijanian inhabitants were blocked and exposed to shooting, and the inhabitants having effort to get out of the surrounding circle were waited for by fighting ambushes on road and in forests shooting directly at the unprotected people. On 24th of September 1991 the Armenian fighters with help of the armored weapons of the regiment No.366 attacked the Imarat-Garvand village of Agdere region settled by Azerbaijanians; part of the inhabitants was destroyed with special cruelty, the rest could run away leaving own property. The village was robbed and turned into ash.

On 30th of October of the same year fighters using weapons I and with participation of officers of the regiment No.366 occupied the Tug and Selakatin villages. Akhulu village was occupied on 12th of November, Khodjavend on 19th of November and Jamilly village on 15th of December. Part of inhabitants was killed and the other part was spared running away. Only ruins remained from the villages.

Brutal Armenian bandits meeting no resistance commenced I attacks to big Azerbaijanian villages since 1991. Nabilar (21.12.91), Meshaly (23.12.91), Hasanabad (25.12.91), Geybali ; (28.12.91), Malybayli, Upper and Lower Gushchu (12.02.92) and Garadaghly (15.02.92) villages were occupied, burnt and robbed as a result of new attacks. The occupation was accompanied by massed murder of Azerbaijanians, massacres of houses and destructions. Singly in Garadaghly village the Armenian fighters killed over 80 Azerbaijanian people and tens I of inhabitants were taken as hostages.

Khodjaly town located between Khankandy and Askaran was the second biggest Azerbaijanian settlement of UGAR after Shusha. Khodjaly got the status of town in 1990. According to data of 1991 its inhabitants aggregated 7000 people. The only airport in the region located nearby this town. Due to the attacks to the town at the end of 1991 more than half of its inhabitants were obliged to leave it without own properties.

Khodjaly was blocked by Armenian armed formations. All roads were closed. The ground communication with the outer world. Power supply was cut off. Since November 1991 inhabitants could have communication with the great earth only via telephone, hear the news from radio and information could be brought only by helicopters. The helicopter MI-8 of the civil aviation with over 40 Azerbaijanians on the board was shot in the airspace of the autonomous region on 18th of January 1991. Upon this diversion and death of passengers the air communication with Khodjaly also was interrupted.

The town cut off from the outer world where the self-defense division existed having only 50-60 guns and riffles became surrounded by armed fighters supported by armored weapons and up-to-date shooting means.

The circle was getting narrower and on 25th of February 1992, about at 10.00 o'clock p.m. the fighters supported by personal staff and means of the regiment No.366 commenced attack on the town. The 2nd battalion of the regiment led by major Seyran Mushegovich Ohanyan, 3rd battalion (commander Yevgeny Nabokikh), chief of headquarter of the 1st battalion Valery Chitchiyan and over thirty officers and ensigns of Armenian nationality served in the regiment participated in the storm. They used tanks, ACP, weapons, howitzer D-30 and other technique.

The held investigations collected data regarding the Armenian militaries and commanding staff of the shooting regiment causing criminal action of genocide against Azerbaijanians as well as the concrete crimes committed by them.

According to testimonies of Abbasov Alamdar Mammadvali oglu, an inhabitant of Khodjaly town interrogated as witness on the case it was clarified that when 150 inhabitants of Khodjaly succeeded to burst through the encirclement began to move towards Aghdam they were ambushed by armed Armenians which brutally beat a part of refugees thereby and took the rest ones as prisoners. They stored them under arrest exposing them to daily beatings and massacres. Abbasov Alamdar and Salahov Mammad Abdul oglu were brought to Camera for Previous Imprisonment in Askaran region under pretence of exchange with prisoners, beaten with armature and tortured. They broke Abbasov's two ribs but Salahov not bearing beatings and torments died on his arms.

One of the Armenians seized them nearby the Dahraz village was named Serjik (Sergey); he used to live in Sumgayit Abbasov remembered among own tormentors also riot squad servants coming from Yerevan i.e. Manvel and Garik.

Abbasov Elbrus Alamdar oglu, an inhabitant of Khodjaly taken by Armenians as prisoner specified in own testimonies that being in incarceration in the Camera for Previous Imprisonment in Stepanakert he and other prisoners were exposed to continuous torments by sergeants Artur and Slavik as well as lieutenant named Felix. These fiends tormented and murdered Novruzov Alesker and Shaliyev Vekil, inhabitants of Khodjaly. One of these tormentors was a captain from Yerevan.

The testimonies by Mammadov Zulfi Ibrahim oglu, Sevdimaliyev Abbasali Mammadali oglu, Eyvazov Dadash Ali oglu and other Khodjaly inhabitants witnessing drudgery of the hostages and discharged by means of exchange also specify data regarding Armenians exposing Azerbaijanians to massacres and tormenting and killing them.

Participation of the officers of the 366th regiment in the genocide actions against the Azerbaijanian inhabitants of the UGAR, and, in particular, Khodjaly inhabitants together with the Armenian armed formations is proved by the following facts and! evidences collected in the progress of investigation.

Upon testimonies by Tushov Sergey Danilovich, former Deputy Chief of the Headquarter of 1st battalion of the 366th regiment it was clarified that since the end of September 1991 upon the order of Zarvigarov, regiment commander, Ohanyan Seyran, commander of the 2nd battalion, Yevgeny Nabokikh| commander of 3rd battalion, Igor Lychodey, commander of artillery division, Igor Miroshnychenko,

commander of the logistic company and Smagin, commander of the tank section were on the military duty during which they exposed the Azerbaijanian settlements in UGAR to fire. Sergey Tushov declared that Seyran Ohanyan himself told him that he used to command the Armenian fighters during occupation of Karkidjahan and Malybayli villages. In the night from 25th to 26th of February 1992 the military actions on occupation of Khodjly was led by Yevgeny Nabokikh, commander of 3rd battalion. Above-mentioned Seyran Ohanyan, chief of headquarter of the 1st battalion Valeriy Chitchiyan and other Armenians also participated in the attack on the town.

FROM MATERIALS OF THE INVESTIGATION GROUP ON RESEARCH OF THE KHODJALY TRAGEDY

Mammadova Tamara Salim gyzy, Dadashova Asli Babir gyzy, Amirova Mahi Babir gyzy and Nuraliyeva Dilara Orudj gyzy were exposed to putting-out eyes and cut of breasts.

Salimov Bahadur Mikayil oglu and Aslanov Igbal Gulu oglu were exposed to putting-out eyes, cut of sexual organs and burning alive.

Behbudova Suraya Yusif gyzy was shot at genital.

Karimova Firangul Mammad gyzy was chopped to pieces and exposed to putting-out eyes and cut of ears and breasts.

Mammadov Yasha Yusif oglu was held captive during occupation of Khodjaly and exposed to physical and moral massacres. Women were sneered at and taunted in sights of captives. Not bearing the humiliation Yasha spat on one of the t's face. The he was tied to tree and shot and his corpse was thrown on ground and driven over by car.

FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER'S CONCLUSION

Analysis of the traces of wounds and mutilations discovered on bodies of the people killed and mortified by Armenian bandits during occupation of Khodjaly town in the night from 25th to 26th of February 1992:

181 corpses passed medical examination including 13 juvenile children. 130 of them male and 51 are female.

Characteristics of wounds and mutilations:

- a) of missile wound - 20;
- b) of bullet wound -151;
- c) of impact of dull tool -10,
- Affection of head - 40;
- To thoracic cavity - 74;
- To abdominal cavity -17;
- To extremities -11.

Three corpses had frozen extremities, thirty-three people had signs of sneer and taunts - women had cut breath, nostrils and ear lobes and fire shoot at genitals. Besides it, there are cases of putting out eyeballs, breakage of teeth and cut of male genitals. 31 corpses had various specific affections put on various fields of body i.e. bullet wounds and traumas exposed by piercing and cutting instruments. 10 corpses, besides fire-shoot-1 ing wounds, had signs of crushing by driving over on military cars.

Professor R.M.Yusifov,
Head Medical Examiner

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S CONCLUSION

1. Mehdiyev Shefa Baba oglu. Worker, 54 years old. Dead of bullet wound in thorax.
2. Khalilova Lala Tahir gyzy. 4 years old. Dead of bullet wound in thorax.
3. Salimov Mikayil Bahadur oglu. 22 years old. Dead of missile wound in skull.
4. Aliyev Arif Khanlar oglu. Soldier of the National Army. 22 years old. Dead of bullet wound in thorax.
5. Amirov Tavakkul Bakhysh oglu. Worker. 40 years old. Dead of bullet wound in thorax.
6. Naghiyev Yusif Shirin oglu. Worker. 64 years old. Dead of bullet wound in thorax.
7. Unidentified male corpse. 22-27 years old. Dead of perforating wound in head.
8. Unidentified male corpse. 20-30 years old. Dead of mis sile wound in head. Hard breakage of skull bone.
9. Unidentified male corpse. 25-30 years old. Torn wounds in skull and upper lip as well as bullet wound in the front part of the neck.
10. Unidentified male corpse. 20-25 years old. Dead of mis sile wound in thorax backside and torn wounds in face, neck and chest.
11. Unidentified corpse of girl. 14 years old. Dead of bullet wound in head.
12. Allahverdova Gamza Gardash gyzy. 50 years old. Housewife. Dead of gunshot wound in stomach.
13. Allahverdova Teyuba Nabi gyzy. 50 years old. Housewife. Dead of bullet wound in head.
14. Mammadov Vagif Shamil oglu. 39 years old. Worker, Dead of bullet wound in head.
- 15.S.Mahmudova Roza Safar gyzy. 60 years old. Housewife. Dead of bullet wound in stomach.

16. Chobanov Tapdig Khadidja oglu. 40 years old. Worker Dead of bullet wound in head.
17. Orudjov Fazil Anvar oglu. 31 years old. Worker. Dead of bullet wound in thorax.
18. Karimov Manaf Tanriverdi oglu. 23 years old. Dead of missile wound in head and extremities.
19. Zeynalov Mammad Masi oglu. 35 years old. Dead of bullet wound in extremities.
20. Saganov Ilgar Alekper oglu. . 53 years old. Dead of bullet wound in extremities.
21. Azimova Parvana Huseyn gyzy. 45 years old. Housewife. Dead of bullet wound in thorax.
22. Azimov Hasanbala Shahmurad oglu. 57 years old. Dead of bullet wound in head.
23. Mammadov Eldar Amirkhan oglu. 34 years old. Worker. Dead of bullet wound in head.
24. Karimova Firangiz Mutallim gyzy. 60 years old. I Housewife. Dead of bullet wound in thorax.
25. Alekperov Aydin Tavakkul oglu. 12 years old. School pupil. Dead of bullet wound in head.
26. Nabiyeva Sara Akper gyzy. 24 years old. Missile wound of the right thigh and fragmentation of the right arm.
27. Eyvazov Hidayat Ali oglu. Dead of multiple wounds in I head, the left eye is put out, bullet wounds in stomach and thigh.
28. Khanmammadov Barat Kamil oglu. 23 years old. Worker. Dead of bullet wound in chest.
29. Iskenderov Aliabbas Gara oglu. 24 years of. Dead of bullet wound in back.
30. Khamakova Gulchohra. Dead of bullet wounds in thorax and stomach. Right wrist is severed.
31. Hasanov Shohlat Usub oglu. Dead of bullet wound in thorax. Upper extremities are cut off.
32. Mikayilov Araz. Dead of wounds in chest, stomach and right tight.
33. Mammadov Rasim Salim oglu. Dead of missile wound in head destroying the skull.
34. Unidentified male corpse. About 25-30 years. Bullet wound in chest; ear lobes and genital are cut off; signs of cut wounds on the chest.
35. Unidentified male corpse. About 20-25 years. Bullet wound in chest; cut wounds on head; eyeballs are put out.
36. Badalov Tofiq. Crushed by tank, corpse is burnt, eyes are put out and ears are cut.
37. Abyshov Ali Abdul oglu. Signs of contusions from strikes with dull tool, numerous breakage of skeleton.
38. Azimov Natig Abbasgulu oglu. Dead of bullet wound in back.
39. Safiyeva Gozal. Dead of bullet wounds in various parts of body.

POLITICE STIMATION OF THE KHODJALY GENOCIDE

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

to the families of victims of the Khodjaly genocide

**Dear Khodjaliens!
Respected compatriots!**

Two years ago i.e. on 26th of February 1992 we witnessed a horrible barbarity in Khodjaly town unexampled all over the world. Armenian armed bandits destroyed Khodjaly town keeping it in complete blockade during months. Unprotected citizens were murdered with cynical cruelty and even infants and unable old-men as well as women and children weren't spared. The Khodjaly genocide directed against the Azerbaijan people entirely in own inconceivable cruelty and brutal carnage methods is a vandalism act having no analogue in the history of mankind. Simultaneously, this genocide is a historical crime against the mankind wholly.

Our moral and physical loss is irreplaceably hard. Unfortunately, the discords existing in the first years of our independence and the anarchy in the politic life of Azerbaijan as well as the political ambitions apathetic to our national destiny and ambitious scrapes among politic groups had a significant pact on the tragedies occurred in our life. As a result, black pages were written in our history. The people were exposed to recalcitrant spiritual wounds. The Law Machinery of the Republic does continuous work in direction of discovery of the felons. You may be sure that nobody can avoid the responsibility for the caused crime.

Everything has an end in the life, including the grief and torment of the war we was obliged to get involved to. I'd like to ensure our people that the day of real independence of our saint Motherland and discharge of our grounds from occupation around the corner. Joining closely we will win in this trial of the life and everybody will turn to own native residence.

Upon the Decree of the National Meeting of the Azerbaijan Republic the 26th day of February is "The date of Khodjaly genocide and national mourning" and all international organizations are notified regarding it. Today each point of our Motherland remembers the saint memory of the Khodjaly sacrifices.

I bow again in front of the saint memory of the sacrifices of Khodjaly genocide and express condolences to the Azerbaijan people.

May all our martyrs rest in peace!

**Heydar Aliyev,
the President of the Azerbaijan Republic
1st of March 1994**

**ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC
REGARDING ANNOUNCEMENT OF
SILENCE MINUTE
IN THE MEMORY OF SACRIFICES OF THE
KHODJALY GENOCIDE**

On 26th of February the Armenian Armed Forces caused the unexampled Khodjaly genocide against the Azerbaijan people.

This act of massed and brutal bloodshed being the next bloody page of the purposeful reactive policy of the Armenian occupants aimed at the state independence and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan was a crime not against the Azerbaijanian people but also the entire mankind and will remain in its history as a black stain.

In order to do homage to the sacrifices of the Khodjaly genocide I hereby order:

To announce silence minute in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic as a sign of memory of the sacrifices of the Khodjaly genocide annually on 26th of February at 5.00 o'clock p.m.

**Heydar Aliyev,
the President of the Azerbaijan Republic
Baku city, 25th of February 1997**

DECREE

**OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AZERBAIJAN
REPUBLIC DECORATING THE PERSONS**

EXCELLED IN DEFENSE OF KHODJALY

I. To confer the rank of "National Hero of Azerbaijan" to the following persons for the bravery and courage and deservedly fulfillment of own obligations for the Motherland expressed while protecting the territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and fighting against Armenian occupants as well as, partially, rescuing peaceful inhabitants during the Khodjaly genocide:

1. Mammadov Movsum Shahin oglu - employee of the police section of Shusha
2. Novruzov Alesker Khanlar oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
3. Rustamov Fizuli Salah oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
4. Salimov Araz Bahadur oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)

II. To decorate the following persons with the "Azerbaijan Banner" Order for excelling while protecting the territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and defending our lands from Armenian occupants and rescuing peaceful inhabitants during the Khodjaly genocide:

1. Aslanov Bakhtiyar Gulu oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly
2. Veliyev Firdovsi Fazil oglu - military man (posthumously)
3. Guliyev Taleh Zekara oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
4. Azizov Ibrahim Nariman oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
5. Aliyev Firidun Isa oglu - employee of the police section of Khodjaly
6. Askarov Khazani Karam oglu - employee of the police sec-of Shusha (posthumously)
7. Mammadov Elman Jamal oglu - Chief of the Executive Power of Khodjaly region
8. Mammadov Elbrus Azid oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
9. Mammadov Khosrov Bilal oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Aghdam (posthumously)
10. Radjabov Sarvar Mahammad oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly.
11. Salimov Khagani Siyavush oglu - employee of the police section of Khodjaly
12. Safiyev Elkhan Nasib oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Aghdam (posthumously)

13. Usubov Aliyar Kamran oglu - employee of the police section of Khodjaly (posthumously)
14. Hasanov Rovshan Gachay oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Aghdam (posthumously)
15. Huseynov Murshud Samad oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaiy (posthumously)

III. To decorate the following persons with the "Bravery" Medal for deservedly fulfillment of own civil obligations expressed while protecting the territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and fighting against Armenian occupants s well as, partially, rescuing peaceful inhabitants during the Khodjaly genocide:

1. Abbasov Taleh Umudvar oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
2. Abdullayev Mahir Tanriverdy oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Kosalar (posthumously)
3. Abyshov Elshad Giyas oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
4. Abyshov Gabil Movsum oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
5. Aghayev Rasim Mirsalam oglu - employee of the police section of Kosalar (posthumously)
6. Allahverdiyev Ziyadkhan Salah oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
7. Allahverdiyev Ilham Bakhshyish oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
8. Allahyarov Etibar Balaoghlan oglu - inhabitant of Khodjalv (posthumously)
9. Baghirov Batman Yagub oglu - employee of the police section of Khodjaly (posthumously)
10. Baghirov Elshan Hasan oglu - employee of the police section of Khodjaly (posthumously)
11. Bilalov Namig Mahammad oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
12. Valiyev AN Imran oglu - employee of the police section of Khodjaly (posthumously)
13. Garayev Ilham Suleyman oglu - employee of the linear police section of the Khodjaly airport (posthumously)
14. Gasimov Yashar Gaytaran oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
15. Guliyev Islam Idris oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
16. Guliyev Natig Valieddin oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
17. Guliyeva Zohra Latif gyzy - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)

18. Abdulov Elmar Iskandar oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
19. Aliyev Arif Khanlar oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
20. Aliyev Eldar Karysh oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
21. Aliyev Abulfat Ali oglu - employee of the linear police section of the Khodjaly airport (posthumously)
22. Aliyev Ilham Bahadur oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
23. Aliyev Sarkhan Islam oglu - employee of the police section of Khodjaiy
24. Alimammadov Namig Shahmaly oglu - fighter of selfdefense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
25. Alimammadov Faig Shahmaly oglu - fighter of selfdefense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
26. Zeynalov Eldar Asian oglu - fighter of self-defense detachnent of Khodjaly (posthumously)
27. Imani Malik Aghayir oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
28. Iskandarov Ziyaddin Savalan oglu - employee of the police section of Aghdam (posthumously)
29. Ismayilov Bahram Matlab oglu - employee of the police section of Khodjaly (posthumously)
30. Karimov Firuz Samran oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
31. Mehdiyev Murad Shafa oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
32. Mehdiyev Fikrat Buruzlu oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Kosalar (posthumously)
33. Mehraliyev Ali Mursal oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
34. Madatov Sadig Ogtay oglu - employee of the police section of Khodjaly
35. Mammadov Razmik Suren oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
36. Mammadov Rasif Salman oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
37. Mammadov Sarvar Elman oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Kosalar (posthumously)
38. Maharramov Murad Jamil oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly
39. Muradov Shahid Latif oglu - employee of the police section
40. Naghiyev Natig Ismayil oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly
41. Nasirov Ramiz Kamal oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly
42. Rzayev Felmar Shahmar oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly
43. Rustamov Eldar Amir oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
44. Usubov Zakir Kamran oglu- fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)

45. Usubov Zahir Abilgasym oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly
46. Farzaliyev Janan Binnat oglu - employee of the linear police section of the Khodjaly airport (posthumously)
47. Hagverdiyev Davud Mashty oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
48. Hadjiyev Yashar Hadji oglu - employee of the police section of Khodjaly
49. Hadjiyev Rza Latif oglu - employee of the linear police section of the Khodjaly airport
50. Hanifayev Bahman Salman oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
51. Hasanov Yemen Kazym oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly
52. Hasanov Mehdy Ramil oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
53. Hasanov Sheuhrat Usub oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly (posthumously)
54. Humbatov Hatam Gurban oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
55. Huseynov Chingyz Usub oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
56. Shukurov Vagif Rasul oglu - fighter of self-defense detachment of Khodjaly (posthumously)
57. Shukurov Murad Alysh oglu - inhabitant of Khodjaly

Heydar Aliyev
the President of the Azerbaijan Republic
Baku city, 25th of February 19.

DECREE

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC REGARDING THE GENOCIDE OF AZERBAIJANIANS

Achievement of independence of the Azerbaijan Republic He possible restoration of the objective view of the historical past of our people. The secret realities kept under yoke of prohibition for a long time get discovered and the real essence of the falsified facts becomes clarified.

The genocide realized against the Azerbaijanian people time and again and failing to get worthy political and legal value for a long period is one of such undiscovered pages of the history.

Deployment of the Azerbaijanian people and repartition of our historical lands commenced since the Gulustan and Turkmanchay Treaties concluded in

1813 and 1828. The continuation of the national tragedy of the parted Azerbaijanian people was occupation of its lands. As a result of realization of this policy Armenians were resettled to the Azerbaijan lands within shortest period. The genocide policy became an integral part of occupation of the Azerbaijanian lands.

Although the Armenians settled in the territories of the Iravan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh khanates were a minority in comparison with the local Azerbaijanians they succeeded in ward of own protectors to establish an administrative and territorial unit named "The Armenian county". Such an artificial territorial partition created prerequisites for realization of the policy of expatriation of Azerbaijanians from own land and their destruction. The idea of "The Great Armenia" commenced to be propagandized. In order to "substantiate" the efforts of establishment of this far-fetched state in the Azerbaijan lands large-scale programs directed to creation of falsified history of the Armenian people were realized. Distortion of the history of Azerbaijan and entirely of Caucasus was a necessary component of these programs.

The Armenian occupants inspired of illusions on establishment of "The Great Armenia" not hiding own intentions conducted a number of large-scale bloody actions against Azerbaijanians in 1905-1907. Brutality of Armenians commencing in Baku covered all Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijanian villages in the territory of present Armenia. Hundreds of settlements were destroyed and razed to the ground and thousands of Azerbaijanians were brutally murdered. The organizers of these events preventing from discovery of the essence of these crimes as well as worthy political and legal evaluation and hiding own adventurist territorial pretensions formed negative image of Azerbaijan.

Benefiting from the situation upon the First World War as well as the overturns happened in Russia in February and October 1917 for own purpose Armenian had efforts to gain realization of own plans under the banner of bolshevism. The Baku Commune under the slogan of fight against the counter-revolutionary elements commenced since March 1918 to realize own criminal plan aiming to liquidation of Azerbaijanians from the Baku province. The crimes committed by Armenians those days remained in the memory of the Azerbaijanian people forever. Thousands of peaceful Azerbaijanians were destroyed only due to own nationality. Armenians burnt houses and people alive. The destroyed national architectural treasuries, schools, hospitals, mosques and other erections, and a big part of Baku was turned into ruins.

The genocide of Azerbaijanians was committed in the Baku Shamakhy and Guba uyezds, in Garabagh, Zangazur, Nakhchivan, Lankaran and other regions of Azerbaijan with special cruelty. Peaceful inhabitants were destroyed in masses, villages were burnt and national cultural monuments were collapsed in these territories.

The events happened in March 1918 were in the centre of attention Upon declaration of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. For the purpose of investigation of this tragedy the Council of Ministers took regulations on 15th of July 1918 regarding establishment of extraordinary investigating commission,

commission investigated the March tragedy firstly studying the Armenian brutalities in Shamakhy as well as the hard crimes committed by them in the Iravan province. A special structure was established at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to inform the world society the real progress of the events. In 1919 and 1920 the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic commemorated 31st of March as national grieving day. At bottom, it was the first effort of politic evaluation of the genocide policy against Azerbaijanians and annexation of our lands. However, overthrow of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic didn't allow complete this work.

Armenians benefiting from sovietization of Transcaucasia in own scurrilous purposes in 1920 announced Zangazur and several lands of Azerbaijan as the territory of the Armenian SSR. As its result, new methods were elaborated for enlargement of the policy of deportation of Azerbaijanians from these territories. For this purpose Armenians succeeded acceptance of special regulations of the USSR Council of Ministers dated on 23rd of member 1947 "Regarding resettlement of kolkhoz workers and other inhabitants of Azerbaijan from the Armenian SSR to Kur-Araz lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR", and achieved realization massed deportation of Azerbaijanians from our native the governmental level in 1948-1953.

Since 1950-s the Armenian nationalists with help of own protectors commenced an unbridled campaign of spiritual n against the Azerbaijanian people. In the books and magazines periodically spread in the former Soviet State they had effort to prove belonging of the most striking masterpieces of our national culture, classical heritage and architectural menuments to the Armenian people. Besides it, they strengthen efforts of formation of negative image of Azerbaijanian all over the world. Gaining the view of "miserable and wretched Armenian people" they intentionally falsified the events happened in the region in start of the century: those committing genocide against Azerbaijanians introduced themselves as victims of genocide.

Our compatriots being exposed to persecutions were removed in masses from Iravan town where the most part of i inhabitants were Azerbaijanians as well as other regions of the Armenian SSR. Armenians roughly violated the rights of Azerbaijanians, made obstacles for education in native language and realized the repression policy. The names of Azerbaijanian villages were modified and there was the process of change of the ancient toponymies to modern names.

The falsified Armenian history was raised to level of state policy in order to create a foundation of upbringing the Armenian youth in spirit of chauvinism. Our growing generation educated in spirit of the great humanist ideals of Azerbaijanian literature and culture became under fire of persecution of the extremist Armenian ideology.

The ideological base for the political and military aggression was established by the policy of libelous slanders on the spiritual values as well as national honor and dignity of the Azerbaijanian people. Armenians distorted the historical facts the Soviet press deluding the social opinion.

The Government of the Azerbaijan Republic failed to opportunely value the anti-Azerbaijani propaganda conducted by Armenians using the opportunities of the Soviet regime a strengthening since the middle of 80-s.

The Republic also failed to politically value exactly also the expatriation of hundred thousands of Azerbaijanians at the first stage of the Upper Garabagh conflict commenced in 1988. Anticonstitutional regulations of Armenians regarding inclusion of the Upper Garabagh Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan into structure of the Armenian SSR as well as discharge of this county from Azerbaijan by means of the Special Management Committee constituted by Moscow were met by our people with indignation being exposed to necessity to conduct serious politic actions. Despite of the fact that at the meetings held in the Republic at that time the policy of occupation of our lands was strictly blamed, the Azerbaijan supervision didn't renounce own passive position. It resulted in introduction of troops to Baku in January 1990 owing to suppress the strengthening public movement. Hundreds of Azerbaijanians were killed and wounded as well as exposed to various types of physical pressure and got mutilations.

In February 1992 Armenians committed an unexampled massacre over the inhabitants of Khodjaly town. This bloody tragedy introducing to our history as Khodjaly genocide resulted in destruction and capture of thousands of Azerbaijanians and the town was razed to the ground.

As a result of the adventurous policy commenced by the Armenian national separatists in the Upper Garabagh at present more than a million of our compatriots have been expatriated from native residences by Armenian aggressors and are obliged to live in tents. During occupation of our land by the Armenian armed forces twenty percent of our territory was victim and thousands of our compatriots became invalids.

All tragedies of Azerbaijan happened in 19th and 20th centuries were accompanied by occupation of lands and were varies of the genocide policy deliberately and purposefully conducted by Armenians against Azerbaijanians. The political evaluation was tried only in connection with only one of these events i.e. March slaughter in 1918. The Azerbaijan Republic considers as will of history the necessity of political evaluation of the genocide actions and logically completion of the measurements the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic failed to realize completely.

In commemoration of all genocide tragedies committed against the Azerbaijan people I hereby take the decree:

1. Announce 31st of March as the Day of Azerbaijanian genocide.
2. Recommend to the Milli Medjlis of the Azerbaijan Republic to consider the matter of holding special session devoted to the events connected to genocide of Azerbaijanians.

Heydar Aliyev,
the President of the Azerbaijan Republic
Baku city, 26th of March 1998

ADDRESS

to the Azerbaijan people in view of the tenth anniversary of the Khodjaly genocide

Dear Khodjaliens!

Today I address to you in view of the Khodjaly genocide becoming a sad and tragic page in the history of our people. This cruel and brutal genocide act is included to the history of mankind as one of the most horrible massed terrorist acts.

The Khodjaly tragedy is a continuation and the bloodiest page of policy of ethnic purge and genocide regularly realized by the Armenian chauvinists and nationalists against Azerbaijanians during about two-hundred years. This miserable policy being supported by authoritative ranks of several states consequently continued at the period of tsar's Russia and Soviet Power and expatriation of our people from native residences upon overthrow of the USSR and their becoming refugees and resettlers were accompanied by massacres. The results of the ethnic purge and genocide policy of the aggressive Armenian nationalists and crazed ideologists of "The Great Armenia" were felt totally by two millions Azerbaijanians in different periods.

The aggressive policy commenced by the Armenian separatists in the Upper Garabagh upon achievement of the independence of Azerbaijan caused destruction of numerous vil-tages and settlements and murder of tens thousands of innocent People as well as expatriation of hundreds thousands of our compatriots from native residences. However, the Khodjaly tragedy was the most horrible one. Besides the Armenian aggressors the responsibilities for failure of prevention of these bloody events and occurrence of the tragedy of Khodjaly remaining unprotected in front of the brutal enemy armed to the teeth, are undertaken by that-time supervision of Azerbaijan well as various forces fighting for the sake of power by all illicit methods. In essence, instead of rendering emergent aid to the protectors of the town and notifying the world society regarding the tragedy in details raising the alarm the persons ruling the Republic at that time had effort to hide the real scopes of the Khodjaly genocide from the people demonstrating full disability and indifference to fate of the people. Nothing had been done for notification of the essence of Khodjaly tragedy and discovery of its culprits also in the future, but in contrary, this tragedy became a method of mutual accusations and political fights among the power and the opposition.

The Armenian chauvinists and ideologists purposed farreaching objects committing the Khodjaly genocide the analogue of which on scope and horror is few in the world history. The purpose was occupation of the Upper Garabagh and other Azerbaijanian lands, detriment of the fighting spirit of our people for independence and territorial integrity. However, the hateful enemy failed to realize own intensions. Indeed, the tragedy shocked the entire Azerbaijan people and

delivered incurable wounds and moral injures to the inhabitants of Khodjaly, however, the Khodjalians expressed a real heroism even the day of the tragedy. They bravely fought in the unequal battle with the Armenian-Soviet military formations and didn't surrender to the enemy and it was pages of honor in the heroic history of our people.

At present the Azerbaijan government and people have the obligation to notify the states and parliaments of the world as well as the wide society all truth regarding the Khodjaly genocide and the brutalities committed by Armenians in the Upper Garabagh including all its scopes and horrors, and achieve admission of the tragedy as an act of real genocide. It's our civil and human liability for the sake of memory of the Khodjaly martyrs. Furthermore, real international political and legal evaluation as well as worthy punishment of its ideologists, organizers and executors are necessary condition for protection of the entire mankind from such cruel acts in the future.

At present the Azerbaijan state, our citizens and compatriots abroad take important measurements for notification of the Khodjaly tragedy all over the world and achievement of its admission as real genocide act. This tragedy gets submitted for discussion by parliaments of various countries and international organizations and brought to attention to the world society. The present task is realization of these works more regularly, consequently and purposefully and achievement of international political and legal evaluation of this tragedy.

In this sad day of tenth anniversary of the tragedy I pay homage to saint memories of the Khodjaly martyrs. May all our martyrs rest in peace! I'd like to ensure the near relations of martyrs and entirely the Azerbaijan people that justice will triumph and the ideals the martyrs and heroes of Khodjaly fought for i.e. the independent and indivisible Azerbaijan Republic will live forever!

**Heydar Aliyev,
the President of the Azerbaijan Republic
Baku city, 25th of February 2002**

MARTYRS OF KHODJALY

THE LIST OF THE PEOPLE DIED AT THE KHODJALY TRAGEDY⁵

⁵ Among the martyrs of Khodjaly there were also over hundred people from over three-hundred builders and specialists of other fields coming to Khodjaly from various regions of our Republic. However, due to failure of fixation of their a in the stored documents it was impossible to make a list of the names of people in this row.

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|-----|---------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Abbasov Salah Ismayil oglu | 1909 |
| 2 | Abbasov Taleh Umidvar oglu | 1961 |
| 3. | Abbasova Antiga Heydar gyzy | 1935 |
| 4. | Abyshov Etibar Movsum oglu | 1965 |
| 5. | Abyshov Ali Abdul oglu | 1918 |
| 6. | Abyshova Maruza Mahammad gyzy | 1930 |
| 7. | Abdullayev Yusif Godjaoglu | 1932 |
| 8. | Aghayev Zahid Sattar oglu | 1963 |
| 9. | Aghayev Allahverdy Sattar oglu | 1982 |
| 10. | Allahverdiyeva Teyuba Nabi gyzy | 1933 |
| 11. | Allahverdiyeva Valida Astan gyzy | 1963 |
| 12. | Allahverdiyeva Irada Astan gyzy | 1965 |
| 13. | Allahverdiyev Hidayat Bahrain oglu | 1936 |
| 14. | Allahverdiyev Bahrain Hidayat oglu | 1976 |
| 15. | Allahverdiyeva Kifayat Huseynali gyzy | 1942 |
| 16. | Aghayarova Zuleykha Yunus gyzy | 1965 |
| 17. | Aslanova Gulshan Geyum gyzy | 1972 |
| 18. | Allahyarova Gamza Garash gyzy | 1940 |
| 19. | Allahyarova Shafiga Zeynal gyzy | 1969 |
| 20. | Allahyarov Etibar Balaoghlan oglu | 1968 |
| 21. | Aslanov Gulu Bahram oglu | 1927 |
| 22. | Aslanov Igbal Gulu oglu | 1970 |
| 23. | Abyshov Elshad Giyas oglu | 1967 |
| 24 | Allahverdiyev Salah Imamgulu oglu | 1918 |
| 25 | Abbasova Sughra Alish gyzy | 1917 |
| 26 | Abbasova Hatnayil Chanysh gyzy | 1940 |
| 27 | AbbasovValiaddinUmidvaroglu | 1963 |
| 28 | Aghayarova Sevindj Isa gyzy | 1985 |
| 29 | Aghayarov Sadyg Shirkhan oglu | 1932 |
| 30 | Aghalarova Gully Surkhay gyzy | 1934 |
| 31 | Allahverdiyev Novruz Salah oglu | 1947 |
| 32. | Allahverdiyev Mahir Novruz oglu | 1974 |
| 33. | Aghayarov Nabi Isak oglu | 1981 |
| 34. | Aghayarov Roman Isak oglu | 1986 |
| 35. | Abyshova Madina Bedirkhan gyzy | 1908 |
| 36. | Aslanova Elnara Tofiq gyzy | 1978 |
| 37. | Allahverdiyev Ziyadkhan Saleh oglu | 1967 |
| 38. | Abyshova Mahbuba Gurban gyzy | 1960 |
| 39. | Abyshova Chinara Nazim gyzy | 1982 |
| 40. | Abyshova Minara Rahim gyzy | 1910 |
| 41. | Abyshov Mobil Movsum oglu | 1968 |
| 42. | Abyshov Saadat Niyaz oglu | 1967 |
| 43. | Abyshov Nadir Movsum oglu | 1966 |
| 44. | Abyshova Maryam Mashady gyzy | 1932 |
| 45. | Abyshov Chingiz Nazim oglu | 1985 |

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| 46. | Abyshova Gulzar Gulali gyzy | 1964 |
| 47. | Allahverdiyev Mumush Bahram oglu | 1923 |
| 48. | Aghayev Vidadi Sadjeddin oglu | 1960 |
| 49. | Abyshov Eyvaz Talib oglu | 1950 |
| 50. | Allahverdiyev Ilham Bakhshyish oglu | 1963 |
| 51. | Abdullayeva Maya Saleh gyzy | 1908 |
| 52. | Abbasov Eyvaz Kamran oglu | 1983 |
| 53. | Abbasov Elkhan Kamran oglu | 1970 |
| 54. | Atakishiyev Farman Rahman oglu | 1970 |
| 55. | Aghayev Rasim Mirsalam oglu | 1967 |
| 56. | Abdullayeva Sevindj Sarhad gyzy | 1986 |
| 57. | Abdullayev Mahir Tanryverdi oglu | 1971 |
| 58. | Allahverdiyev Vidadi Mursal oglu | 1977 |
| 59. | Bilalov Namig Mahammad oglu | 1961 |
| 60. | Butko Dmitry Nikolayevich | 1930 |
| 61. | Behbudova Suraya Ibrahim gyzy | 1930 |
| 62. | Behbudova Gulnaz Yusif gyzy | 1962 |
| 63. | Behbudova Gulbahar Yusif gyzy | 1968 |
| 64. | Baghirova Zahra Sary gyzy | 1930 |
| 65. | Baghirova Naila Hasan gyzy | 1956 |
| 66. | Baghirov Bahman Yagub gyzy | 1966 |
| 67. | Baghirov Elshan Hasan oglu | 1965 |
| 68. | Babyshov Ali Rais oglu | 1968 |
| 69. | Bebzinov Zeynali Mammad oglu | 1926 |
| 70. | Behbudov Vagif Yusif oglu | 1963 |
| 71. | Binaliyev Alishir Gulali oglu | 1967 |
| 72. | Binaliyev Jabbar Gulali oglu | 1969 |
| 73. | Boranov Magsud Ali oglu | 1928 |
| 74. | Babayeva Fenar Farman gyzy | 1943 |
| 75. | Bayramov Zahid Tapdyg oglu | 1965 |
| 76. | Bayramov Rovshan Zahid oglu | 1969 |
| 77. | Bahmanova Dilara Maharram gyzy | 1950 |
| 78. | Bahmanov Akif Vagif oglu | 1974 |
| 79. | Babirov Tofiq Nifti oglu | 1966 |
| 80. | Babayev Gadir Askar oglu | 1935 |
| 81. | Babayev Babir Askar oglu | 1942 |
| 82. | Babayeva Gariba Mukhtar gyzy | 1938 |
| 83. | Babayev Bakir Babir oglu | 1965 |
| 84. | Bayramov Jalal Samad oglu | 1948 |
| 85. | Jabbarov Azad Pirgulu oglu | 1968 |
| 86. | Jabrayilova Samaya Sary gyzy | 1950 |
| 87. | Javadov Ali Musul oglu | 1953 |
| 88. | Jafarova Khazangul Ali gyzy | 1951 |
| 89. | Jafarov Museyib Safiyar oglu | 1895 |
| 90. | Jafarov Nusrat Fazil oglu | 1975 |

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| 91. | Jafarova Rafiga Iman gyzy | 1937 |
| 92. | Jafarov Samir Tadjir oglu | 1987 |
| 93. | Jafarov Mahammad Valikishi oglu | 1995 |
| 94. | Jafarova Baghdad Hatam gyzy | 1910 |
| 95. | Javadov Vagif Alish oglu | 1966 |
| 96. | Jabbarov Khydyr Sadraddin oglu | 1959 |
| 97. | Javadov Ahmad Amir oglu | 1973 |
| 98. | Chobanov Tapdyg Hadisa oglu | 1949 |
| 99. | Chobanova Nazaket Tapdyg gyzy | 1984 |
| 100. | Eyvazov Hidayat Ali oglu | 1964 |
| 101. | Abdulov Mazahir Yagub oglu | 1960 |
| 102. | Abdulov Zahid Elmar oglu | 1973 |
| 103. | Abdulov Elmar Iskandar oglu | 1949 |
| 104. | Abdulov Savalan Garash oglu | 1937 |
| 105. | Azizov Azim Mashadi oglu | 1911 |
| 106. | Azizova Zarifa Alekper gyzy | 1953 |
| 107. | Azizov Huseyn Nariman oglu | 1956 |
| 108. | Azizov Mehman Gudrat oglu | 1959 |
| 109. | Azimov Akif Seydulla oglu | 1961 |
| 110. | Azimov Natig Abbas oglu | 1986 |
| 111. | Azimov Hasanbala Shahmar oglu | 1935 |
| 112. | Azimova Parvana Huseyn gyzy | 1947 |
| 113. | Azimova Dilara Seydulla gyzy | 1956 |
| 114. | Aliyev Eyyub Sary oglu | 1928 |
| 115. | Aliyev Alekper Alisan oglu | 1915 |
| 116. | Aliyeva Suraya Bayram gyzy | 1934 |
| 117. | Aliyev Eldar Karysh oglu | 1963 |
| 118. | Aliyev Islam Abdulali oglu | 1933 |
| 119. | Aliyeva Sahar Charkaz gyzy | 1932 |
| 120. | Aliyev Arif Khanlar oglu | 1970 |
| 121. | Aliyev Abulfat Ali oglu | 1963 |
| 122. | Aliyev Tavakkul Bakhlysh oglu | 1955 |
| 123. | Aliyev Bakir Shiraslan oglu | 1973 |
| 124. | Aliyeva Dilara Orudj gyzy | 1949 |
| 125. | Aliyev Elgiz Firdovsi oglu | 1984 |
| 126. | Aliyev Firdovsi Isa oglu | 1956 |
| 127. | Aliyeva Heyran Murshud gyzy | 1962 |
| 128. | Aliyev Elchin Firdovsi oglu | 1982 |
| 129. | Aliyev Aghali Nayib oglu | 1932 |
| 130. | Aliyeva Suraya Behbud gyzy | 1933 |
| 131. | Aliyeva Chichak Alekper gyzy | 1931 |
| 132. | Aliyev Sabuhi Jahangir oglu | 1978 |
| 133. | Aliyev Salim Jahangir oglu | 1985 |
| 134. | Aliyeva Khaver Yusif gyzy | 1957 |
| 135. | Aliyeva Svetlana Javanshir gyzy | 1957 |

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| 136. | Alekperova Zeynab Jumshud gyzy | 1923 |
| 137. | Alekperov Tavakkul Alekper oglu | 1956 |
| 138. | Alekperov Sakhavat Tavakkul oglu | 1981 |
| 139. | Alaskarov Vahid Rashid oglu | 1962 |
| 140. | Alimammadov Namig Shahmaly oglu | 1962 |
| 141. | Alimammadov Faig Shahmaly oglu | 1969 |
| 142. | Amirova Raya Gabil gyzy | 1959 |
| 143. | Amirova Yegana Tavakkul gyzy | 1957 |
| 144. | Asadov Yalchin Asif oglu | 1986 |
| 145. | Ahmadov Elmar Nayib oglu | 1963 |
| 146. | Ahmadov Namig Ilyas oglu | 1968 |
| 147. | Ahmadova Duma Salman gyzy | 1922 |
| 148. | Ahmadov Rafail Nayib oglu | 1948 |
| 149. | Ahmadov Eldar Nayib oglu | 1945 |
| 150. | Ahmadova Sarfmaz Mukhtad gyzy | 1900 |
| 151. | Alekperov Askar Gurban oglu | 1930 |
| 152. | Ahmadova Zubeyda Badal gyzy | 1928 |
| 153. | Aliyev Elshan Sahadar oglu | 1973 |
| 154. | Aliyev Anvar Zeynaly oglu | 1959 |
| 155. | Aliyeva Yegana Maharram gyzy | 1960 |
| 156. | Askarov Eldar Nizami oglu | 1986 |
| 157. | Askarov Nizami | 1960 |
| 158. | Aliyev Mikayil Atababa oglu | 1957 |
| 159. | Azizov Fikrat Abbas oglu | 1965 |
| 160. | Aliyev Ulfat Iman oglu | 1974 |
| 161. | Aliyev Ilham Bahadur oglu | 1966 |
| 162. | Alaskarov Mazahir Maharram oglu | 1969 |
| 163. | Aliyev Ayaz Elman oglu | 1970 |
| 164. | Ahmadov Vagif Islam oglu | 1957 |
| 165. | Askarov Khagany Karim oglu | 1962 |
| 166. | Aliyev Nadir Gachan oglu | 1967 |
| 167. | Farzaliyev Janan Binnat oglu | 1963 |
| 168. | Farzaliyev Gadim Farzali oglu | 1956 |
| 169. | Hagverdiyeva Hawa Zeynalabdin gyzy | 1932 |
| 170. | Hagverdiyev David Meshdi oglu | 1970 |
| 171. | Hagverdiyev Shahin Meshdi oglu | 1958 |
| 172. | HadjiyevAlifLatifoglu | 1939 |
| 173. | Hadjiyev Suleyman Latif oglu | 1956 |
| 174. | Hadjiyev Tahir Hadji oglu | 1960 |
| 175. | Hamdiyeva Mehriban Radjab gyzy | 1934 |
| 176. | Hamidova Kifayat Chirag gyzy | 1949 |
| 177. | Hamzayev Abdulla Keushaly oglu | 1971 |
| 178. | Hanifayev Bahman Salman oglu | 1937 |
| 179. | Hasanov Rovshan Gachay oglu | 1977 |
| 180. | Hasanova Gunash Abdul gyzy | 1984 |

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| 181. | Hasanova Makhmar Alekper gyzy | 1995 |
| 182. | Hasanov ElgunNazim oglu | 1964 |
| 183. | Hasanova Aygun Nazim gyzy | 1988 |
| 184. | Hasanova Geuychak Heydar gyzy | 1943 |
| 185. | Hasanova Latafet Hasan gyzy | 1916 |
| 186. | Hasanov Imran Alekper oglu | 1972 |
| 187. | Hasanova Gulcheuhra Yagub gyzy | 1968 |
| 188. | Hasanov Ramil Ibrahim oglu | 1940 |
| 189. | Hasanov Mehdi Ramil oglu | 1962 |
| 190. | Hasanov Hasan Ibrahim oglu | 1938 |
| 191. | Hasanov Ali Mursal oglu | 1908 |
| 192. | Hasanov Sheuhrat Yusub oglu | 1951 |
| 193. | Hasanova Tofiga Hasan gyzy | 1955 |
| 194. | Hasanova Fitat Ahad gyzy | 1990 |
| 195. | Hasanova Gatiba Mirsiyab gyzy | 1929 |
| 196. | Hashimov Salim Karim oglu | 1950 |
| 197. | Humbatova Firuza Musa gyzy | 1957 |
| 198. | Humbatova Simuzar Jalil gyzy | 1910 |
| 199. | Humbatova Sudaba Rashid gyzy | 1967 |
| 200. | Humbatov Mughan Jalil oglu | 1938 |
| 201. | Humbatov Hatam Gurban oglu | 1940 |
| 202. | Humbatov Talysh Iskandar oglu | 1967 |
| 203. | Humbatova Anaid Eldar gyzy | 1967 |
| 204. | Huseynova Rasmiya Alexander gyzy | 1930 |
| 205. | Huseynov Emin Alexander oglu | 1960 |
| 206. | Huseynova Makhmar Gurban gyzy | 1922 |
| 207. | Huseynov Chingyz Yusub oglu | 1960 |
| 208. | Huseynov Bakir Mirsiyab oglu | 1924 |
| 209. | Huseynov Mirsiyab Hazratgulu oglu | 1934 |
| 210. | Huseynova Minash Jumshud gyzy | 1960 |
| 211. | Huseynov To fig Mirsiyab oglu | 1950 |
| 212. | Huseynova Susan Huseyn gyzy | 1938 |
| 213. | Huseynov Tadjir Huseyn oglu | 1964 |
| 214. | Huseynova Nasiba Huseyn gyzy | 1961 |
| 215. | Huseynova Novrasta Huseyn gyzy | 1961 |
| 216. | Huseynov Huseyn Ismayil oglu | 1967 |
| 217. | Huseynova Aziz Alish gyzy | 1986 |
| 218. | Huseynova Kho shbakht Huseyn gyzy | 1985 |
| 219. | Huseynov Murshud Samad oglu | 1939 |
| 220. | Huseynov Allahverdi Gulu oglu | 1941 |
| 221. | Huseynov Huseyn Faradj oglu | 1971 |
| 222. | Huseynova Zinyat Yunus gyzy | 1965 |
| 223. | Huseynov Rashid Huseyn oglu | 1968 |
| 224. | Huseynova Maral Kamil gyzy | 1956 |
| 225. | Huseynova Sarah Safar gyzy | 1975 |

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| 226. | Huseynova Saadat Gadim gyzy | 1932 |
| 227. | Huseynov Vugar Hilal oglu | 1936 |
| 228. | Huseynova Mehriban Allahverdy gyzy | 1962 |
| 229. | Huseynov Radjab Elkhan oglu | 1985 |
| 230. | Huseynov Makhshar Elkhan oglu | 1967 |
| 231. | Huseynova Shabnam Elkhan gyzy | 1990 |
| 232. | Hasanova Sevil Eyub gyzy | 1979 |
| 233. | Hashimov Sheuvkat Shukur oglu | 1981 |
| 234. | Humbatova Sevil Jalyl gyzy | 1985 |
| 235. | Huseynova Emma Huseyn gyzy | 1963 |
| 236. | Huseynov Zokhrab Huseyn oglu | 1972 |
| 237. | Hasanova Khayala Eldar gyzy | 1955 |
| 238. | Hasanov Tadjir Eldar oglu | 1965 |
| 239. | Huseynova Nargiz Jabrayil gyzy | 1963 |
| 240. | Huseynov Shakir Mustafa oglu | 1956 |
| 241. | Huseynova Atraba Jabrayil gyzy | 1932 |
| 242. | Hasanov Tofiq Baylar oglu | 1970 |
| 243. | Hasanov Vahid Movsum oglu | 1958 |
| 244. | Hasanov Telman Elmar oglu | 1939 |
| 245. | Huseynov Huseyn Shukur oglu | 1956 |
| 246. | Hasanov Gabil Gasym oglu | 1960 |
| 247. | Huseynova Gyzbes Mardan gyzy | 1934 |
| 248. | Hasanov Elshad Gachay oglu | 1949 |
| 249. | Hasanov Ramiz Allahverdi oglu | 1971 |
| 250. | Humbatov Bahlul Museyib oglu | 1937 |
| 251. | Khalilov Arzu Khalil oglu | 1977 |
| 252. | Khalilov Araz Khalil oglu | 1984 |
| 253. | Khudiyev Zahid Bahlul oglu | 1955 |
| 254. | Khalilova Zarifa Zakara gyzy | 1954 |
| 255. | Khalilova Lala Tahir gyzy | 1988 |
| 256. | Khalilov Gachay Rahim oglu | 1943 |
| 257. | Khudayarova Suraya Alish gyzy | 1916 |
| 258. | Isfandiyarov Eldar Humbat oglu | 1972 |
| 259. | Ilyasov Ahmad Mammad oglu | 1968 |
| 260. | Ilyasov Mammad Ilyas oglu | 1940 |
| 261. | Ismayilov Ingilab Alekber oglu | 1962 |
| 262. | Ismayilov Ibish Karim oglu | 1938 |
| 263. | Ismayilova Manzar Mashadi gyzy | 1908 |
| 264. | Ismayilov VidadiLatif oglu | 1951 |
| 265. | Ibrahimov Alikhan Khalil oglu | 1955 |
| 266. | Ibrahimova Fatma | 1990 |
| 267. | Imani Aghayar Salman oglu | 1929 |
| 268. | Imani Malik Aghayar oglu | 1950 |
| 269. | Ismayilov Ismayil Bahman oglu | 1957 |
| 270. | Imani Aghababa | 1910 |

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| 271. | Ismayilov Bahram Ablab oglu | 1967 |
| 272. | Ismayilov Ilyas Bayram oglu | 1938 |
| 273. | Ismayilova Sheuvkat Orudj gyzy | 1940 |
| 274. | Ibadullayev Nadir Nabi oglu | 1967 |
| 275. | Kazymov Asif Kazym oglu | 1967 |
| 276. | Karimova Firangiz Mutallim gyzy | 1930 |
| 277. | Karimov Soltan Samran oglu | 1960 |
| 278. | Karimov Rashid Rahim oglu | 1922 |
| 279. | Karimov Intigam Shahmaly oglu | 1960 |
| 280. | Karimov Shamran Soltan oglu | 1924 |
| 281. | Karimova Firangul Gurban gyzy | 1934 |
| 282. | Karimov Frunz Samran oglu | 1960 |
| 283. | Karimov Yalchyn | 1950 |
| 284. | Kazymov Khalil Mahmud oglu | 1938 |
| 285. | Hasanov Yashar Gaytaran oglu | 1964 |
| 286. | Garayev Usubali Suleyman oglu | 1961 |
| 287. | Gambarov Safar Garsalan oglu | 1961 |
| 288. | Gambarova Matanat Hadjy gyzy | 1967 |
| 289. | Gambarov Emin Safar oglu | 1986 |
| 290. | Gambarova Esmira Safar gyzy | 1985 |
| 291. | Gambarov Garsalan Garay oglu | 1939 |
| 292. | Gambarova Valida Boran gyzy | 1941 |
| 293. | Gambarov Nadir Garsalan oglu | 1971 |
| 294. | Guliyev Zakir Latif oglu | 1965 |
| 295. | Guliyeva Zohra Latif gyzy | 1968 |
| 296. | Guliyev Tahir Soltan oglu | 1956 |
| 297. | Guliyev Vugar Zahid oglu | 1975 |
| 298. | Guliyev Zakara Garnish oglu | 1932 |
| 299. | Guliyeva Shura Shamil gyzy | 1936 |
| 300. | Guliyev Akbar Zakara oglu | 1962 |
| 301. | Guliyeva Sevindj Akbar gyzy | 1985 |
| 302. | Guliyev Taleh Zakara ogly | 1967 |
| 303. | Guhyev Samir Taleh oglu | 1990 |
| 304. | Quliyeva Ravana Garyaghdy gyzy | 1979 |
| 305. | Quliyeva Nurana Garyaghdy gyzy | 1981 |
| 306. | Quliyev Shukur Garyaghdy oglu | 1981 |
| 307. | Quliyev Agil Sahib oglu | 1963 |
| 308. | Quliyev Natiq Valiaddin oglu | 1972 |
| 309. | Quliyeva Sara Huseyn guzu | 1955 |
| 310. | Quliyev Elchin Balakhan oglu | 1965 |
| 311. | Godjayev Guman Avaz oglu | 1941 |
| 312. | Guliyev Mikayil Zahid oglu | 1967 |
| 313. | Gasymova Rasmiya Agha gyzy | 1960 |
| 314. | Gasymova Narmina Nizami gyzy | 1986 |
| 315. | Gasymov Agha Bayram oglu | 1930 |

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| 316. | Guliyev Islam Idris oglu | 1957 |
| 317. | Garayev AsifGarakishioglu | 1953 |
| 318. | Guliyev Shahbaz Askar oglu | 1923 |
| 319. | Guliyev Farhad Safar oglu | 1970 |
| 320. | Guliyev Shukur Barhudar oglu | 1949 |
| 321. | Guliyeva Makhmar Khanlar gyzy | 1930 |
| 322. | Guliyev Shamsi Ajdar gyzy | 1970 |
| 323. | Guliyev Ganimat Ali oglu | 1936 |
| 324. | Guliyeva Urba Hadjy gyzy | 1936 |
| 325. | Guliyev Ismayil Ganimat oglu | 1969 |
| 326. | Guliyev Matla Ganimat oglu | 1963 |
| 327. | Gasimov Anvar Bahadur oglu | 1925 |
| 328. | Mahmudova Roza Safar gyzy | 1930 |
| 329. | Mahmudov Ahliman Behbud oglu | 1941 |
| 330. | Mehdiyev Shafa Baba oglu | 1941 |
| 331. | Mehdiyev Murad Shafa oglu | 1964 |
| 332. | Mehraliyev Gulzar Gulali gyzy | 1970 |
| 333. | Mehdiyeva Aysel Murad gyzy | 1987 |
| 334. | Mehdiyeva Gulmira Murad gyzy | 1989 |
| 335. | Mammadov Aydin Gurban oglu | 1964 |
| 336. | Mammadov Zahir Ramiz oglu | 1975 |
| 337. | Mammadov RamilJalal oglu | 1948 |
| 338. | Mammadov YashaYusif oglu | 1956 |
| 339. | Mammadov Shohlat Ibish oglu | 1960 |
| 340. | Mammadova Gullu Abdat gyzy | 1925 |
| 341. | Mamishov Talysh Huseyn oglu | 1921 |
| 342. | Mammadov Vagif Shukur oglu | 1940 |
| 343. | Mammadova Afila Ibrahim gyzy | 1949 |
| 344. | Mammadov Azer Vagif oglu | 1972 |
| 345. | Mammadov Jeyhun Vagif oglu | 1975 |
| 346. | Mammadov Niyamaddin Vagif oglu | 1978 |
| 347. | Mammadov Ogtay Shukur oglu | 1957 |
| 348. | Mammadov Arifbad oglu | 1956 |
| 349. | Mammadov Saday Suleyman oglu | 1936 |
| 350. | Mammadov Safarali Mehdi oglu | 1918 |
| 351. | Mammadov Vagif Shamil oglu | 1951 |
| 352. | Mammadov Vasif Salman oglu | 1965 |
| 353. | Mammadov Rasif Salman oglu | 1967 |
| 354. | Mammadov Khosrov Bilal oglu | 1949 |
| 355. | Mammadov Baylar Khanlar oglu | 1935 |
| 356. | Mammadov Razmik Suren oglu | 1965 |
| 357. | Mammadova Sheuvkat Eybad gyzy | 1963 |
| 358. | Mammadova Maleyka Atash gyzy | 1933 |
| 359. | Mammadov Talysh Imran oglu | 1934 |
| 360. | Mammadova Saltanat Zulal gyzy | 1931 |

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| 361. | Mammadova Latifa Eybad gyzy | 1958 |
| 362. | Mammadov Mammad Gadir oglu | 1935 |
| 363. | Mamishov Shahin Talysh oglu | 1959 |
| 364. | Maharramov Magsud Heydar oglu | 1957 |
| 365. | Maharramov Tahir Agharza oglu | 1956 |
| 366. | Maharramov Vagif Jamil oglu | 1951 |
| 367. | Maharramov Nazly Vali gyzy | 1953 |
| 368. | Mustafayev Vidadi Shafa oglu | 1963 |
| 369. | Mustafayev Rza Bashir oglu | 1948 |
| 370. | Mustafayeva Yakhshy Mehdigulu gyzy | 1900 |
| 371. | Muradov Pasha Askar oglu | 1939 |
| 372. | Muradova Ayshan Zohrab gyzy | 1991 |
| 373. | Muradov Zahid Latif oglu | 1965 |
| 374. | Muradov Elshan Kazym oglu | 1971 |
| 375. | Muradov Gunduz Kazym oglu | 1961 |
| 376. | Mammadova Sevil Huseyn gyzy | 1971 |
| 377. | Mammadov Akbar Rahman oglu | 1960 |
| 378. | Mammadov Allahverdi | 1963 |
| 379. | Mammadov Nuraddin Vagif oglu | 1958 |
| 380. | Mammadov Sadyg Allahverdi oglu | 1986 |
| 381. | Mehraliyev Ali Shukur oglu | 1984 |
| 382. | Mammadov Mammad Rahman oglu | 1947 |
| 383. | Mammadov Sohbat Mammad oglu | 1976 |
| 384. | Mammadov Kamil Amir oglu | 1958 |
| 385. | Mehdiyev Ilham | 1987 |
| 386. | Mehraliyev Orkhan Ali oglu | 1971 |
| 387. | Mikayilov Agil Valikishi oglu | 1969 |
| 388. | Musayev Ilgar Vagif oglu | 1963 |
| 389. | Muradova Nurida Kazym gyzy | 1931 |
| 390. | Mehdiyev Fikrat Burzu oglu | 1968 |
| 391. | Mehdiyev Javanshir Isak oglu | 1967 |
| 392. | Mirzayev Kamal Abbas oglu | 1962 |
| 393. | Mammadov Sarvar Elmar oglu | 1970 |
| 394. | Mammadov Zakir Gasym oglu | 1966 |
| 395. | Mehraliyev Ali Mursal oglu | 1964 |
| 396. | Naghiyev Yusif Shirinoglu | 1928 |
| 397. | Naghiyeva Sara Ramiz gyzy | 1969 |
| 398. | Nabiyev Mahaddin Hasan oglu | 1952 |
| 399. | Nabiyev Hasan Garash oglu | 1930 |
| 400. | Nabiyeva Sakina Nabatali gyzy | 1930 |
| 401. | Nazarli Hikmat Baba oglu | 1966 |
| 402. | Nasirova Tatyana Dmitriyevna | 1952 |
| 403. | Hasanov Shiraslan Mamish oglu | 1952 |
| 404. | Novruzov Alesker Khanlar oglu | 1949 |
| 405. | Nuriyev Hafiz Yusifoglu | 1962 |

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| 406. | Nishana Khodjaly | 1990 |
| 407. | Nadjafov Askar Hidayat oglu | 1940 |
| 408. | Nasibov Ramiz Sary oglu | 1961 |
| 409. | Novruzov Akbar Jannat oglu | 1956 |
| 410. | Nuriyev Aydin Nariman oglu | 1930 |
| 411. | Nadjafov Alov Nasib oglu | 1966 |
| 412. | Novruzov Novruz Maharram oglu | 1937 |
| 413. | Novruzova Adila Mahammad gyzy | 1937 |
| 414. | Novruzov Zakir Novruz oglu | 1971 |
| 415. | Novruzova Rahila Novruz gyzy | 1975 |
| 416. | Novruzova Rubaba Novruz gyzy | 1977 |
| 417. | Nurmammadov Huseyn Rza oglu | 1927 |
| 418. | Nurmammadova Pakiza Islam gyzy | 1936 |
| 419. | Orudjov Javan Janan oglu | 1976 |
| 420. | Orudjova Malahat Ali gyzy | 1975 |
| 421. | Orudjova Malak Ali gyzy | 1968 |
| 422. | Orudjova Natavan Nabi gyzy | 1989 |
| 423. | Orudjov Fazil Anvar oglu | 1981 |
| 424. | Orudjova Irada Ali gyzy | 1964 |
| 425. | Orudjova Tamara Yunus gyzy | 1944 |
| 426. | Orudjov Telman Anvar oglu | 1957 |
| 427. | Orudjova Khayala Telman gyzy | 1986 |
| 428. | Orudjov Elman Anvar oglu | 1956 |
| 429. | Orudjov Faig Ali oglu | 1954 |
| 430. | Orudjova Gozal Heydar gyzy | 1931 |
| 431. | Orudjov Miryusif Karim oglu | 1940 |
| 432. | Orudjov Rafiq Miryusif oglu | 1972 |
| 433. | Pashayev Alexander Tapdyg oglu | 1932 |
| 434. | Pashayev Aladdin Bahlul oglu | 1961 |
| 435. | Pazliyev Gadim Pazly oglu | 1953 |
| 436. | Rzayev Janpolad Yagub oglu | 1965 |
| 437. | Rashidov Abil Mahammad oglu | 1941 |
| 438. | Rashidov Nazim Adil oglu | 1972 |
| 439. | Rustamov Fizuli Salah oglu | 1966 |
| 440. | Radjabov Jabrayil Mehdi oglu | 1961 |
| 441. | Rzayev Tapdyg Keuchari oglu | 1964 |
| 442. | Rzayev Ildyrym Barat oglu | 1970 |
| 443. | Rustamov Eldar Amir oglu | 1988 |
| 444. | Sadygova Chichak Jalil gyzy | 1928 |
| 445. | Salahov Mammad Abdul oglu | 1931 |
| 446. | Salahova Zahra Aliabbas gyzy | 1932 |
| 447. | Salimov Araz Bahadur oglu | 1960 |
| 448. | Salimov Tofiq Seydi oglu | 1968 |
| 449. | Salimov Bahadur Mikayil oglu | 1928 |
| 450. | Salimov Fakhraddin Bahadur oglu | 1958 |

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| 451. | Salimov Mikayil Bahadur oglu | 1970 |
| 452. | Salimov Khazar Siyavush oglu | 1974 |
| 453. | Salimova Adila Allahverdi gyzy | 1930 |
| 454. | Salimov Seydi Mikayil oglu | 1934 |
| 455. | Salimova Tamilla Aghamirza gyzy | 1936 |
| 456. | Samadov Hamid Vaylar oglu | 1958 |
| 457. | Samadov Tariyel Vaylar oglu | 1964 |
| 458. | Safarova Pari Mukhtar gyzy | 1930 |
| 459. | Safiyeva Geuzal Vali gyzy | 1923 |
| 460. | Safiyev Elkhan Nasib oglu | 1961 |
| 461. | Safiyev Sarvan Elkhan oglu | 1991 |
| 462. | Suleymanova Nubar Lalakishi gyzy | 1953 |
| 463. | Salahov Shakir Shamil oglu | 1966 |
| 464. | Salahov Natig Faydaly oglu | 1961 |
| 465. | Sadigov Vagif Imamverdi oglu | 1952 |
| 466. | Safarov Ordukhan Aydin oglu | 1961 |
| 467. | Safarov Osman Aydin oglu | 1964 |
| 468. | Salahova Shakar Saday gyzy | 1963 |
| 469. | Salimov Rafael Ilyas oglu | 1970 |
| 470. | Samadov Gunduz Hidayat oglu | 1957 |
| 471. | Sadygov Avaz Asif oglu | 1929 |
| 472. | Sadigova Geuncha Mammadbaghyr gyzy | 1937 |
| 473. | Suleymanov Rashid Surkhay oglu | 1951 |
| 474. | Safarov Shahverdi Bahlul oglu | 1956 |
| 475. | Shahveranov Maharram Chovdar oglu | 1930 |
| 476. | Shahmuradov Teymat Musa oglu | 1962 |
| 477. | Shukurov Vagif Rasul oglu | 1968 |
| 478. | Shukurov Akif Rasul oglu | 1965 |
| 479. | Shukurova Antiga Isfandiyar gyzy | 1934 |
| 480. | Shahmuradov Mubariz Ahhuseyn oglu | 1952 |
| 481. | Shirinov Elshan Eldar oglu | 1965 |
| 482. | Shirinov Elshan's six-month son | 1991 |
| 483. | Shahmuradov Natig Amirkhan oglu | 1963 |
| 484. | Shahmuradov Namig Amirkhan oglu | 1965 |
| 485. | Shukurov Vakil Isfandiyar oglu | 1947 |
| 486. | Shukurov Tofiq Zakir oglu | 1934 |
| 487. | Shahverdiyev Vugar Mammad oglu | 1973 |
| 488. | Talybov Rahim Khudaverdi oglu | 1908 |
| 489. | Usubov Zakir Kamran oglu | 1965 |
| 490. | Usubov Aliyar Kamran oglu | 1967 |
| 491. | Usubov Elshad Kamran oglu | 1974 |
| 492. | Usubov Siyavush Ramiz oglu | 1971 |
| 493. | Usubova Shargiya Usub gyzy | 1948 |
| 494. | Valiyeva Nazila Kamil gyzy | 1966 |
| 495. | Valiyev Aghasif Zakir oglu | 1986 |

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| 496. | Valiyev Firdovsi Fazil oglu | 1966 |
| 497. | Valiyev AH Iman oglu | 1962 |
| 498. | Valiyeva Guldana Zakir gyzy | 1989 |
| 499. | Yusifova Natavan Panah gyzy | 1988 |
| 500. | Yusifov Hamid Mahaddin oglu | 1962 |
| 502. | Zamanov Novruz Gulu oglu | 1936 |
| 503. | Zeynalov Tofiq Asian oglu | 1959 |
| 504. | Zeynalov Eldar Asian oglu | 1963 |
| 505. | Zeynalov Nadir Asian oglu | 1968 |
| 506. | Zeynalova Aynura Tofiq gyzy | 1986 |
| 507. | Zeynalov Mammad Mikayil oglu | 1948 |
| 508. | Zeynalov Osman Bahadur oglu | 1959 |
| 509. | Zeynalov Tahir Bahadur oglu | 1963 |

**LIST OF THE CHILDREN DIED
AT THE KHODJALY TRAGEDY**

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Aghayev Allahverdi Sattar oglu | 1982 |
| 2. | Aghayarova Sevindj Isak gyzy | 1985 |
| 3. | Aghayev Nabi Isak oglu | 1981 |
| 4. | Aghayarov Raman Isak oglu | 1986 |
| 5. | Abyshov Chyngiz Nazim oglu | 1985 |
| 6. | Abyshova Chynara Nazim gyzy | 1982 |
| 7. | Allahverdiyev Bahram Hidayat oglu | 1976 |
| 8. | Allahverdiyev Mahir Novruz oglu | 1974 |
| 9- | Aslanova Elnara Tofiq gyzy | 1978 |
| 10. | Jafarov Nusrat Fazil oglu | 1975 |
| 11. | Jafarov Samir Tadjir oglu | 1987 |
| 12. | Chobanova Nazaket Tapdyg gyzy | 1984 |
| 13. | Aliyev Elchin Firdovsi oglu | 1982 |
| 14. | Aliyev Elgiz Firdovsi oglu | 1984 |
| 15. | Aliyev Sabuhi Jahangir oglu | 1978 |
| 16. | Aliyev Salim Jahangir oglu | 1985 |
| 17. | Azimov Natig Abbasgulu oglu | 1986 |
| 18. | Amirova Yegana Tavakkul gyzy | 1986 |
| 19. | Hasanov Elgun Nazim oglu | 1988 |
| 20. | Hasanova Aygun Nazim gyzy | 1991 |
| 21. | Huseynov Radj ab Elkhan oglu | 1984 |
| 22. | Huseynova Shabnam Elkhan gyzy | 1986 |
| 23. | Huseynov Mahshur Elkhan oglu | 1991 |
| 24. | Hasanova Latafat Hasan gyzy | 1976 |
| 25. | Humbatova Simuzar Jalil gyzy | 1976 |
| 26. | Humbatova Anaid Eldar gyzy | 1979 |
| 27. | Huseynov Emin Alexander oglu | 1975 |

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|-----|---------------------------------|------|
| 28. | Huseynova Naiba Huseyn gyzy | 1982 |
| 29. | Huseynova Maral Kamil gyzy | 1985 |
| 30. | Huseynova Saadat Gadim gyzy | 1974 |
| 31. | Khalilova Lala Tahir gyzy | 1988 |
| 32. | Guliyeva Parvana Garyaghdy gyzy | 1979 |
| 33. | Guliyev Shakir Garyaghdy oglu | 1985 |
| 34. | Guliyeva Nurana Garyaghdy gyzy | 1981 |
| 35. | Gambarova Esmira Safar gyzy | 1985 |
| 36. | Gambarov Emin Safar oglu | 1986 |
| 37. | Guliyev Vugar Zahid oglu | 1975 |
| 38. | Guliyev Samir Taleh oglu | 1990 |
| 39. | Guliyeva Sevindj Akbar gyzy | 1985 |
| 40. | Mammadov Jeyhun Vagif oglu | 1975 |
| 41. | Mammadov Niyamaddin Vagif oglu | 1978 |
| 42. | Mammadov Azer Vagif oglu | 1974 |
| 43. | Mammadov Zahir Ramiz oglu | 1975 |
| 44. | Mehdiyeva Gulmira Murad gyzy | 1989 |
| 45. | Mehdiyeva Aysel Murad gyzy | 1987 |
| 46. | Muradova Ayshan Zohrab gyzy | 1991 |
| 47. | Orudjova Matanat Ali gyzy | 1975 |
| 48. | Orudjov Javan Janan oglu | 1976 |
| 49. | Orudjova Khayala Telman gyzy | 1986 |
| 50. | Orudjova Natavan Nabi gyzy | 1986 |
| 51. | Salimov Khazar Siyavush oglu | 1974 |
| 52. | Safiyev Sarvan Elkhan oglu | 1991 |
| 53. | Usubov Elshad Kamran oglu | 1974 |
| 54. | Valiyev Aghasif Bakir oglu | 1988 |
| 55. | Zeynalova Aynura Tofiq gyzy | 1986 |
| 56. | Yusifova Natavan Panah gyzy | 1988 |

**LIST OF THE CHILDREN LOSING
A PARENT AT THE KHODJALY TRAGEDY**

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Alimammadov Parviz Namig oglu | 1992 |
| 2. | Garayeva Lamiya Yusifali gyzy | 1988 |
| 3. | Garayev Ramil Yusifali oglu | 1990 |
| 4. | Guliyev Zahir Tahir oglu | 1987 |
| 5. | Guliyev Shamkir Tahir oglu | 1988 |
| 6. | Hasanova Natavan Reuvshan gyzy | 1981 |
| 7. | Hasanov Ravan Reuvshan oglu | 1985 |
| 8. | Hasanova Nigar Reuvshan gyzy | 1990 |
| 9. | Pashayeva Guiana Elshad gyzy | 1989 |
| 10. | Pashayeva Ilaha Elshad gyzy | 1991 |
| 11. | Shahmuradova Khatira Neymat gyzy | 1982 |

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|
| 12. | Shahmuradova Keunul Neymat gyzy | 1990 |
| 13. | Shahmuradov Elchin Neymat oglu | 1992 |
| 14. | Ismayilov Intigam Ingilab oglu | 1986 |
| 15. | Ismayilova Tunzala Ingilab gyzy | 1988 |
| 16. | Ismayilov Alekper Ingilab oglu | 1990 |
| 17. | Nasibov Fazil Ramiz oglu | 1990 |
| 18. | Nasibova Jamila Ramiz gyzy | 1988 |
| 19. | Guliyev Emin Akbar oglu | 1988 |
| 20. | Guliyev Akbar Akbar oglu | 1992 |
| 21. | Hagverdiyev Bakhtiyar David oglu | 1978 |
| 22. | Hagverdiyeva Jeyhuna David gyzy | 1979 |
| 23. | Hagverdiyeva Mehri David gyzy | 1981 |
| 24. | Hagverdiyeva Solmaz David gyzy | 1984 |
| 25. | Hagverdiyev Yashar David oglu | 1986 |
| 26. | Huseynova Azada Rashid gyzy | 1987 |
| 27. | Huseynov Samir Rashid oglu | 1990 |
| 28. | Aliyev Tariyel Abulfat oglu | 1986 |
| 29. | Aliyeva Gulnar Abulfat gyzy | 1988 |
| 30. | .labbarlyNidjatAzadoglu | 1991 |
| 31. | Jabbarly Fuad Azad oglu | 1990 |
| 32. | Mammadov Ruslan Mammad oglu | 1987 |
| 33. | Mammadov Hasan Mammad oglu | 1983 |
| 34. | Samadov Ilkin Tariyel oglu | 1987 |
| 35. | Samadova Sevindj Tariyel gyzy | 1988 |
| 36. | Karimli Kamran Sultan oglu | 1994 |
| 37. | SalmanovaNahidaBahmangyzy | 1987 |
| 38. | Samadov Elchin Hamid oglu | 1981 |
| 39. | Bahmanov Sakhavat Vagif oglu | 1980 |
| 40. | Huseynova Vusala Shakir gyzy | 1983 |
| 41. | Huseynov Algayit Shakir oglu | 1992 |
| 42. | Alaskarova Ayshan Vahid gyzy | 1988 |
| 43. | Alaskarova Shahrin Vahid gyzy | 1990 |
| 44. | Imani Foziya Aghababa gyzy | 1981 |
| 45. | Imani Nasir Aghababa oglu | 1987 |
| 46. | Mammadov Ali Ali oglu | 1992 |
| 47. | Mahmudov Nidjat Akifoglu | 1989 |
| 48. | Mahmudov Elchin Akif oglu | 1991 |
| 49. | Gasymov Tofiq Yashar oglu | 1980 |
| 50. | Gasymova Gulshan Yashar gyzy | 1991 |
| 51. | Azimov Jeyhun Abbasgulu oglu | 1981 |
| 52. | Kazymov Tural Asif oglu | 1990 |
| 53. | Kazymova Peri Asif gyzy | 1992 |
| 54. | Ismayilova Yegana Ismayil gyzy | 1981 |
| 55. | Ismayilov Amil Ismayil oglu | 1983 |
| 56. | Ismayilova Gunel Ismayil gyzy | 1987 |

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|------|----------------------------------|------|
| 57. | Mehraliyev Nasimi Ali oglu | 1980 |
| 58. | Mehraliyev Ilgar Ali oglu | 1986 |
| 59. | Abbasova Saadat Taleh gyzy | 1983 |
| 60. | Abbasov Zaur Taleh oglu | 1986 |
| 61. | Abbasov Ziya Taleh oglu | 1981 |
| 62. | Huseynov Samir Bakir oglu | 1981 |
| 63. | Jafarova Samira Tadjir gyzy | 1990 |
| 64. | Behbudov Vagif Vagif oglu | 1992 |
| 65. | Ahmadova Vusala Elmar gyzy | 1986 |
| 66. | Ahmadova Afsana Elmar gyzy | 1987 |
| 67. | Ahmadova Salatyn Elmar gyzy | 1991 |
| 68. | Aghayev Nidjat Vidadi oglu | 1989 |
| 69. | Hadj iyeve Zarina Akif gyzy | 1985 |
| 70. | Hadjiyevalrada Akif gyzy | 1990 |
| 71. | Mammadov Ismayil Vagif oglu | 1988 |
| 72. | Mammadova Maya Vagif gyzy | 1985 |
| 73. | Mammadova Vusala Vagif gyzy | 1981 |
| 74. | Mammadova Suraya Vagif gyzy | 1990 |
| 75. | Hasanov Babek Sheuhrat oglu | 1980 |
| 76. | Huseynova Yasamen Tofig gyzy | 1980 |
| 77. | Huseynova Afsana Tofig gyzy | 1982 |
| 78- | Huseynov Murad Tofig oglu | 1985 |
| 79. | Orudjova Lamiya Nabi gyzy | 1988 |
| 80. | Abbasov Aladdin Kamran oglu | 1981 |
| 81. | Abbasova Baneuvsha Kamran gyzy | 1983 |
| 82. | Abbasov Nariman Kamran oglu | 1986 |
| 83. | Abbasov Akbar Kamran oglu | 1987 |
| 84. | Godj ay eva Samira Loghman gyzy | 1981 |
| 85. | Godjayeva Arif Loghman oglu | 1985 |
| 85. | Godjayeva Gudrat Loghman oglu | 1990 |
| 87. | S adygova Chinara Huseyn gyzy | 1989 |
| 88. | Sadygova Zulfiya Huseyn gyzy | 1991 |
| 89. | Sadygov Elmaddin Vagif oglu | 1985 |
| 90. | Sadygov Tapdyg Vagif oglu | 1988 |
| 91. | Salahov Vusal Namig oglu | 1990 |
| 92. | Salahova Ulviya Namig gyzy | 1991 |
| 93. | Mehdiyeva Sevindj Javanshir gyzy | 1991 |
| 94. | Mehdiyeva Ilaha Javanshir gyzy | 1993 |
| 95. | Zeynalova Maya Mammad gyzy | 1982 |
| 96. | Javadov Vatan Vagif oglu | 1992 |
| 97. | Hadjiyeva Ayshan Allahverdy gyzy | 1994 |
| 98. | Jabbarov Sadraddin Khydyr oglu | 1991 |
| 99. | Jabbarov Khydyr Khydyr oglu | 1992 |
| 100. | Abbasova Khayala Yunus gyzy | 1982 |
| 101. | Abbasova Elnara Yunus gyzy | 1984 |

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| 102. | Abbasova Vafa Yunus gyzy | 1987 |
| 103. | Javadova Geuychak Amir gyzy | 1983 |
| 104. | Mirzayeva Kamala Kamal gyzy | 1986 |
| 105. | Mirzayev Tural Kamal oglu | 1987 |
| 106. | Hasanov Kamaleddin Vahid oglu | 1986 |
| 107. | Hasanov Elmaddin Vahid oglu | 1988 |
| 108. | Hasanova Aygun Vahid gyzy | 1990 |
| 109. | Zeynally Zabit Tahir oglu | 1990 |
| 110. | Zeynally Tahira Tahir gyzy | 1991 |
| 111. | ShukurovaNazly Vakil gyzy | 1985 |
| 112. | Shukurov Bazirgan Vakil oglu | 1988 |
| 113. | Shukurova Shahnaz Vakil gyzy | 1989 |
| 114. | Shukurov Javidan Vakil oglu | 1990 |
| 115. | Ahmadov Valeh Vagif oglu | 1986 |
| 116. | Ahmadov Taghy Valeh oglu | 1990 |
| 117. | Ahmadov Vahid Vagif oglu | 1991 |
| 118. | Zeynalova Sevda Osman gyzy | 1986 |
| 119. | Zeynalova Elza Osman gyzy | 1988 |
| 120. | Zeynalov Seymur Osman oglu | 1990 |
| 121. | Zeynalova Aybeniz Osman gyzy | 1991 |
| 122. | Aliyeva Khatira Ilham gyzy | 1985 |
| 123. | Shahmuradov Farid Natig oglu | 1985 |
| 124. | Amirkhanly Gunel Natig gyzy | 1989 |
| 125. | Samadov Sabuhi Gunduz oglu | 1986 |
| 126. | Samadov Parviz Gunduz oglu | 1988 |
| 127. | Safarova Vusala Ordukhan gyzy | 1986 |
| 128. | Safarova Vafa Ordukhan gyzy | 1987 |
| 129. | Safarov Kanan Shahverdi oglu | 1990 |
| 130. | Hasanov Rahman Telman oglu | 1985 |
| 131. | Hasanov Mehman Telman oglu | 1937 |
| 132. | Hasanova Hidjran Telman gyzy | 1988 |
| 133. | Hasanov Felmar Telman oglu | 1989 |
| 134. | Hasanova Tofiga Telman gyzy | 1991 |
| 135. | Guliyev Idris Islam oglu | 1939 |
| 136. | Guliyeva Matanat Islam gyzy | 1990 |
| 137. | Rzayeva Aynur Tapdyg gyzy | 1990 |
| 138. | Rzayev Kanan Tapdyg oglu | 1991 |
| 139. | Salahov Elshad Askar oglu | 1953 |
| 140. | Salahov Elshan Askar oglu | 1935 |
| 141. | Salahov Hadjy Askar oglu | 1933 |
| 142. | Salahov Matanat Askar gyzy | 1990 |
| 143. | Salahov Vusal Natig oglu | 1986 |
| 144. | Salahova Ulviya Natig gyzy | 1988 |
| 145. | Huseynov Galib Huseyn oglu | 1983 |
| 146. | Huseynov Jeyhun Huseyn oglu | 1985 |

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| 147. | Huseynov Magsud Huseyn oglu | 1987 |
| 148. | Huseynova Keunul Huseyn oglu | 1989 |
| 149. | Garayeva Rafiga Asif gyzy | 1989 |
| 150. | Garayev Maarif Asif oglu | 1991 |
| 151. | Babayev Sayad Babir oglu | 1986 |
| 152. | Babayeva Iltima Babir gyzy | 1987 |
| 153. | Babayeva Minura Babir gyzy | 1990 |
| 154. | Shukurova Zamina Wakil gyzy | 1991 |
| 155. | Guliyev Anar Matlab oglu | 1986 |
| 156. | Guliyeva Lala Matlab gyzy | 1988 |
| 157. | Guliyev Alim Matlab oglu | 1990 |
| 158. | Mehraliyev AH Ali oglu | 1990 |
| 159. | Humbatov Avaz Bahlul oglu | 1986 |
| 160. | Guliyev Khazani Shukur oglu | 1979 |
| 161. | Askarov Kanan Khazani oglu | 1985 |
| 162. | Askarov Khayam Khazani oglu | 1988 |
| 163. | Askarov Sanan Khazani oglu | 1990 |
| 164. | Askarov Aghakishi Khazani oglu | 1993 |
| 165. | Hasanov Nasir Tabil oglu | 1987 |
| 166. | Hasanova Durdana Tabil gyzy | 1989 |
| 167. | Hasanova Gandab Tabil gyzy | 1991 |
| 168. | Bayramov Kamal Jalal oglu | 1984 |
| 169. | Bayramova Zarifa Jalal gyzy | 1985 |
| 170. | Bayramova Sveta Jalal gyzy | 1980 |
| 171. | Mammadova Sara Gasym gyzy | 1980 |
| 172. | Zeynalov Elnur Eldar oglu | 1986 |
| 173. | Zeynalov Eyvaz Eldar oglu | 1989 |
| 174. | Hasanov Murad All oglu | 1982 |
| 175. | Hasanova Bahar Ali gyzy | 1987 |
| 176. | Hasanova Geuzal Ali gyzy | 1990 |
| 177. | Salimova Aygun Araz gyzy | 1987 |
| 178. | Salimova Aytakin Araz gyzy | 1986 |
| 179. | Salimov Ilgar Araz oglu | 1989 |
| 180. | Alekperov Amid Tavakkul oglu | 1982 |
| 181. | Zeynalov Elshad Tofiq oglu | 1981 |
| 182. | Usubov Elmir Zakir oglu | 1991 |
| 183. | Usubova Narmin Zakir gyzy | 1992 |
| 184. | Guliyeva Zarifa Taleh gyzy | 1992 |
| 185. | Imani Nabib Malik oglu | 1980 |
| 186. | Ismayilova Ulviya Vidadi gyzy | 1992 |
| 187. | Safiyeva Susan Elkhan gyzy | 1988 |
| 188. | Mammadov Ramil Yasha oglu | 1980 |
| 189. | Mammadova Elnara Yasha gyzy | 1981 |
| 190. | Mammadova Samira Yasha gyzy | 1987 |
| 191. | Mammadov Amil Yasha oglu | 1992 |

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| 192. | Allahverdiyeva Gunel Ziyadkhan gyzy | 1988 |
| 193. | Allahverdiyev Anar Ziyadkhan oglu | 1990 |
| 194. | Allahverdiyev Gabil Ziyadkhan oglu | 1992 |
| 195. | Allahverdiyev Elgiz Novruz oglu | 1979 |
| 196. | Amirli Vusal Kamil oglu | 1988 |
| 197. | Amirli Aytadj Kamil gyzy | 1991 |
| 198. | Amirli Amil Kamil oglu | 1992 |
| 199. | Muradov Zahid Zahid oglu | 1992 |
| 200. | Chobanov Teymur Tapdyg oglu | 1979 |
| 201. | Chobanov Seymur Tapdyg oglu | 1980 |
| 202. | Hashimova Nishana Salim gyzy | 1992 |
| 203. | Azizov Galib Huseyn oglu | 1980 |
| 204. | Azizov Vugar Huseyn oglu | 1984 |
| 205. | Azizova Rahila Ibrahim gyzy | 1981 |
| 206. | Abbasova Zemfira Valiaddin gyzy | 1987 |
| 207. | Abbasova Reyhan Valiaddin gyzy | 1990 |
| 208. | Nabiyeva Tutu Mahaddin gyzy | 1980 |
| 209. | Hasanov Ibrahim Ramil oglu | 1981 |
| 210. | Karimova Firangiz Frunz gyzy | 1986 |
| 211. | Mammadova Khatira Vasif gyzy | 1992 |
| 212. | Karimov Intigam Intigam oglu | 1992 |
| 213. | Hamdiyeva Gulnara Usdab gyzy | 1986 |
| 214. | Hamdiyev Islam Usdab oglu | 1987 |
| 215. | Hamdiyeva Gulara Usdab gyzy | 1988 |
| 216. | Hamdiyeva Khalida Usdab gyzy | 1991 |
| 217. | Azizov Alzamin Azim oglu | 1980 |
| 218. | Aliyeva Khatira Ilham gyzy | 1992 |
| 219. | Aliyeva Ulviya Rasim gyzy | 1990 |
| 220. | Guliyev Shaig Shamsi oglu | 1984 |
| 221. | Guliyeva Ilaha Shamsi gyzy | 1986 |
| 222. | Guliyeva Shahnaz Shamsi gyzy | 1988 |
| 223. | Novruzova Piyala Alesker gyzy | 1981 |
| 224. | Novruzov Ulvi Alesker oglu | 1983 |

**THE LIST OF THE CHILDREN LOSING BOTH
PARENTS AT THE KHODJALY TRAGEDY**

| | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Khalilova Hamayil Tahir gyzy | 1987 |
| 2. | Khalilova Khayala Tahir gyzy | 1992 |
| 3. | Gahramanova Nigar Tavakkul gyzy | 1987 |
| 4. | Gahramanova Khazangul Tavakkul gyzy | 1984 |
| 5. | Gahramanov Vusal Tavakkul oglu | 1991 |
| 6. | Aliyev Mehdi Firdovsi oglu | 1990 |
| 7. | Huseynova Afsana Tofiq gyzy | 1981 |

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|
| 8. | Huseynova Yasamen Tofiq gyzy | 1980 |
| 9. | Huseynov Murad Tofiq oglu | 1983 |
| 10. | Orudjova Khatira Telman gyzy | 1983 |
| 11. | Orudjova Kubra Telman gyzy | 1989 |
| 12. | OrudjovAnar Telman oglu | 1990 |
| 13. | Maharramova Vusala Vagif gyzy | 1982 |
| 14. | Maharramova Sabina Vagif gyzy | 1973 |
| 15. | Maharramov Vusal Vagif oglu | 1985 |
| 16. | Maharramov Natig Vagif oglu | 1980 |
| 17. | Maharramov Namig Vagif oglu | 1986 |
| 18. | Ibrahimov Sabir Alikhan oglu | 1981 |
| 19. | Ibrahimov Samir Alikhan oglu | 1984 |
| 20. | Hamidova Nigar Sabir gyzy | 1980 |
| 21. | Hamidov Mubariz Sabir oglu | 1978 |
| 22. | Hamidov Mushfig Sabir oglu | 1976 |
| 23. | Hamidov Eldaniz Sabir oglu | 1980 |
| 24. | Huseynov Yashar Huseyn oglu | 1978 |
| 25. | Huseynov Adalat Huseyn oglu | 1983 |

**LIST OF THE FAMILIES WHOLLY DESTROYED
AT THE KHODJALY TRAGEDY**

| | | | | |
|----|----|--------------------------------|--------|------|
| | 1. | Mammadov Vagif Shukur oglu | Father | 1940 |
| | 2. | Mammadova Afila Ibrahim gyzy | Mother | 1949 |
| 1. | 3. | Mammadov Jeyhun Vagif oglu | Son | 1972 |
| | 4. | Mammadov Azer Vagif oglu | Son | 1975 |
| | 5. | Mammadov Niyamaddin Vagif oglu | Son | 1978 |
| | 1. | Karimov Samran Soltan oglu | Father | 1924 |
| | 2. | Karimova Firangu | Mother | 1935 |
| 2. | 3. | Karimov Frunz Samran oglu | Son | 1960 |
| | 4. | Karimov Soltan Samran oglu | Son | 1969 |
| | 1. | Aliyev Firdovsi Isa oglu | Father | 1956 |
| | 2. | Aliyeva Heyran Murshud gyzy | Mother | 1962 |
| 3. | 3. | Aliyev Elchin Firdovsi oglu | Son | 1982 |
| | 4. | Aliyev Elgul Firdovsi oglu | Son | 1984 |
| | 1. | Gambarov Garsalan Garay oglu | Father | 1939 |
| 4. | 2. | Gambarova Valida Boran gyzy | Mother | 1941 |
| | 3. | Gambarov Nadir Garsalan oglu | Son | 1971 |
| | 1. | Gambarov S afar Garsalan oglu | Father | 1961 |

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|----|----|-----------------------------------|----------|------|
| 5. | 2. | Gambarova Matanat Hadjy gyzy | Mother | 1967 |
| | 3. | Gambarov Emin Safar oglu | Son | 1986 |
| | 4. | Gambarova Esmira Safar gyzy | Daughter | 1986 |
| 6. | 1. | Huseynov Mirsahib Hazratgulu oglu | Husband | 1922 |
| | 2. | Huseynova Minash Jumshud gyzy | Wife | 1934 |
| 7. | 1. | Hasanova Gunash Abdul gyzy | Mother | 1910 |
| | 2. | Hasanova Gatiba Mirsiyab gyzy | Daughter | 1951 |
| 8. | 1. | Huseynov Huseyn Ismayil oglu | Father | 1934 |
| | 2. | Huseynova Aziza Alysh gyzy | Mother | 1956 |
| | 3. | Huseynov Khoshbakht Huseyn oglu | Son | 1963 |
| | 4. | Huseynova Nasiba Huseyn gyzy | Daughter | 1982 |
| | 5. | Huseynov Tadjir Huseyn oglu | Son | 1972 |

THOUSE WHO ARE MISSING

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Aslanova Elnara Tofiq gyzy | 1978 |
| 2. | Asadov Yalchyn Asif oglu | 1957 |
| 3. | Aliyev Firdovsi Isa oglu | 1956 |
| 4. | Aliyeva Heyran Murshud gyzy | 1962 |
| 5. | Aliyev Elchin Firdovsi oglu | 1982 |
| 6. | Aliyev Elgiz Firdovsi oglu | 1984 |
| 7. | Pashayev Aladdin Bahlul oglu | 1961 |
| 8. | Karimov Intigam Shahmaly oglu | 1960 |
| 9. | Azizov Azim Mashadi oglu | 1911 |
| 10. | Mammadov Zahir Ramiz oglu | 1975 |
| 11. | Mammadov Razmik Suren oglu | 1965 |
| 12. | Hasanova Gunash Abdul gyzy | 1910 |
| 13. | Hasanova Makhmar Alakbar gyzy | 1942 |
| 14. | Hasanova Gatiba Mirsahib gyzy | 1951 |
| 15. | Guliyeva Sara Huseyn gyzy | 1955 |
| 16. | Guliyeva Ravana Garyaghdy gyzy | 1979 |
| 17. | Guliyeva Nurana Garyaghdy gyzy | 1981 |
| 18. | Guliyev Shukur Garyaghdy oglu | 1985 |
| 19. | Huseynov Chingyz Usub oglu | 1955 |
| 20. | Allahyarov Etibar Balaoghlan oglu | 1968 |
| 21. | Aghay arov Nabi Isak oglu | 1981 |
| 22. | Aghayarova Sevindj Isak gyzy | 1985 |
| 23. | Aghayarov Roman Isak oglu | 1986 |
| 24. | Mehdiyeva Gulmira Murad gyzy | 1989 |
| 25. | Shahverdiyev Vugar Mammad oglu | 1973 |
| 26. | Guliyev Zakir Latif oglu | 1965 |

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| 27. | Mammadov Saday Suleyman oglu | 1936 |
| 28. | Gambarova Matanat Hadjy gyzy | 1967 |
| 29. | Gambarov Safar Garsalan oglu | 1961 |
| 30. | Gambarov Nadir Garsalan oglu | 1971 |
| 31. | Gambarova Valida Boran gyzy | 1941 |
| 32. | Gambarov Garsalan Garay oglu | 1939 |
| 33. | Gambarova Esmira Safar gyzy | 1985 |
| 34. | Gambarov Emin Safar oglu | 1986 |
| 35. | Allahverdiyev Ziyadkhan Salah oglu | 1957 |
| 36. | Allahverdiyev Novruz Salah oglu | 1947 |
| 37. | Allahverdiyev Mahir Novruz oglu | 1974 |
| 38. | Usubov Aliyar Kamran oglu | 1967 |
| 39. | Usubov Elshad Kamran oglu | 1974 |
| 40. | Usubov Zakir Kamran oglu | 1965 |
| 41. | Usubov Siyavush Ramiz oglu | 1971 |
| 42. | Zeynalov Tofiq Asian oglu | 1959 |
| 43. | Zeynalov Eldar Asian oglu | 1963 |
| 44. | Safiyev Elkhan Nasib oglu | 1961 |
| 45. | Hamidov Kifayat Chirag gyzy | 1956 |
| 46. | Baghyrov Elshan Hasan oglu | 1965 |
| 47. | Huseynova Mehriban Allahverdy gyzy | 1965 |
| 48. | Huseynov Radjab Elkhan oglu | 1984 |
| 49. | Huseynova Shabnam Elkhan gyzy | 1986 |
| 50. | Huseynov Meshar Elkhan oglu | 1991 |
| 51. | Mammadov Kamil Amir oglu | 1958 |
| 52. | Mustafayeva Yakhshy Mehdigulu gyzy | 1900 |
| 53. | Aliyev Ulfat Iman oglu | 1974 |
| 54. | Huseynova Rasmiya Alexander gyzy | 1968 |
| 55. | Huseynov Emin Alexander oglu | 1975 |
| 56. | Aghalarov Sadyg Shirkhan oglu | 1932 |
| 57. | Aghalarova Gullu Surkhay gyzy | 1934 |
| 58. | Samadov Tariyel Baylar oglu | 1964 |
| 59. | Abasov Valiaddin Umidvar oglu | 1963 |
| 60. | Jafarov Mahammadali Valikishi oglu | 1895 |
| 61. | Jafarova Baghdad Hasan gyzy | 1910 |
| 62. | Salimova Odelya Allahverdi gyzy | 1930 |
| 63. | Aliyeva Khavar Yusif gyzy | 1928 |
| 64. | Aliyeva Svetlana Javanshir gyzy | 1957 |
| 65. | Orudjov Fazil Anvar oglu | 1981 |
| 66. | Salimov Seydi Mikayil oglu | 1934 |
| 67. | Huseynova Makhmar Gurban gyzy | 1949 |
| 68. | Mikayilov Mirsahib Hasrat oglu | 1922 |
| 69. | Huseynova Minash Jumshud gyzy | 1934 |
| 70. | Huseynov Bakir Mirsahib oglu | 1956 |
| 71. | Behbudova Suraya Ibrahim gyzy | 1930 |

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| 72. | Behbudova Gulnar Yusif gyzy | 1962 |
| 73. | Behbudova Gulbahar Yusif gyzy | 1968 |
| 74. | Abyshova Mahbuba Gurban gyzy | 1960 |
| 75. | Abyshova Chinara Nazim gyzy | 1982 |
| 76. | Abyshov Chingyz Nazim oglu | 1985 |
| 77. | Abyshova Madina Badirkhan gyzy | 1908 |
| 78. | Karimov Sultan Samran oglu | 1969 |
| 79. | Abyshova Minara Rahim gyzy | 1910 |
| 80. | Abyshov Mobil Mevsum oglu | 1968 |
| 81. | Ismayilov Ibish Karim oglu | 1938 |
| 82. | Maharramov Vagif Jamil oglu | 1951 |
| 83. | Maharramova Basira AH gyzy | 1956 |
| 84. | Ismayilova Manzar Mashdi gyzy | 1908 |
| 85. | Hasanov Reuvshan Gachay oglu | 1950 |
| 86. | Ibrahimov Alikhan Khalil oglu | 1955 |
| 87. | Ibrahimova Fatima Mashadi gyzy | 1955 |
| 88. | Abdulov Elmar Iskandar oglu | 1945 |
| 89. | Abdulov Zahid Elmar oglu | 1973 |
| 90. | Alakbarov Askar Gurban oglu | 1930 |
| 91. | Aghayev Allahverdi Sattar oglu | 1982 |
| 92. | Aslanova Gulsabah Gayyum gyzy | 1972 |
| 93. | Hadjiyev Suleyman Latif oglu | 1949 |
| 94. | Mammadov Vagif Shukur oglu | 1949 |
| 95. | Mamtnadova Afila Ibrahim gyzy | 1949 |
| 96. | Mammadov Azer Vagif oglu | 1972 |
| 97. | Mammadov Jeyhun Vagif oglu | 1975 |
| 98. | Mammadov Niyamaddin Vagif oglu | 1978 |
| 99. | Alimammadov Vagif Shahmaly oglu | 1962 |
| 100. | Hagverdiyev Shahin Mashdi oglu | 1962 |
| 101. | Shahmuradov Neymat Musa oglu | 1962 |
| 102. | Mammadova Saltanat Zulal gyzy | 1931 |
| 103. | Mammadova Latifa Ibad gyzy | 1958 |
| 104. | Aliyev Sabahi Jahangir oglu | 1978 |
| 105. | Aliyev Salim Jahangir oglu | 1985 |
| 106. | Orudjov Javan Janan oglu | 1976 |
| 107. | Guliyev Natig Valiaddin oglu | 1972 |
| 108. | Garayev Usubali Suleyman oglu | 1961 |
| 109. | Abdilov Mazahir Yagub oglu | 1960 |
| 110. | Salimova Tamila Aghamaly gyzy | 1936 |
| 111. | Salimov Khazar Siyavush oglu | 1974 |
| 112. | Mammadov Sheuvkat Ibad gyzy | 1964 |
| 113. | Jafarov Samir Tadjir oglu | 1987 |
| 114. | Bidzinov Zeynali Mammad oglu | 1926 |
| 115. | Boranov Magsud All oglu | 1928 |
| 116. | Abbasova Hamayil Janysh gyzy | 1940 |

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| 117. | Abbasova Sughra Alish gyzy | 1917 |
| 118. | Valiyeva Nazila Kamil gyzy | 1966 |
| 119. | Valiyev Aghasaf Zakir oglu | 1986 |
| 120. | Valiyeva Guldana Zakir gyzy | 1989 |
| 121. | Huseynov Vugar Hilal oglu | 1971 |
| 122. | Hyasov Mahammad Ilyas oglu | 1940 |
| 123. | Ahmadova Sarvinaz Mukhtar gyzy | 1900 |
| 124. | Hyasov Ahmad Mammad oglu | 1968 |
| 125. | Ahmadov Natig Ilyas oglu | 1968 |
| 126. | Alimammadov Faig Shahmaly oglu | 1969 |
| 127. | Mammadov Mammad Rahim oglu | 1935 |
| 128. | Mammadov Seuhbat Mammad oglu | 1976 |
| 129. | Binaliyev Alili Gulali oglu | 1967 |
| 130. | Binaliyev Jabbar Gulali oglu | 1969 |
| 131. | Badirov Ali Rais oglu | 1968 |
| 132. | Mammdov Aydin Gurban oglu | 1964 |
| 133. | Shahveranov Maharram Jodar oglu | 1930 |
| 134. | Nasirova Tatyana Dmitriyevna | 1952 |
| 135. | Budish Dmitri Nikolayevich | 1930 |
| 136. | Humbatova Simuzar Jannat gyzy | 1976 |
| 137. | Humbatov Mughan Jalil oglu | 1973 |
| 138. | Huseynov Huseyn Ismayil oglu | 1934 |
| 139. | Huseynov Aziz Alysh oglu | 1956 |
| 140. | Huseynova Khoshbakht Huseyn gyzy | 1963 |
| 141. | Huseynova Susan Huseyn gyzy | 1971 |
| 142. | Huseynova Emma Huseyn gyzy | 1969 |
| 143. | Huseynov Zeuhrab Huseyn oglu | 1971 |
| 144. | Azizov Mehman Gudrat oglu | 1959 |
| 145. | Jafarov Nusrat Fazil oglu | 1975 |
| 146. | Hashimov Sheuvkat Shukur oglu | 1943 |
| 147. | Aghayev Vidadi Shamsaddin oglu | 1960 |
| 148. | Shahmuradov Namig Amirkhan oglu | 1965 |
| 149. | Alaskarov Mazahir Maharram oglu | 1969 |
| 150. | Aliyev Ayaz Elman oglu | 1971 |
| 151. | Zeynalov Osman Bahadur oglu | 1959 |
| 152. | Rzayev Ildyrym Barat oglu | 1970 |
| 153. | Guliyev Shukur Barhudar oglu | 1949 |
| 154. | Guliyeva Makhmar Khanlar gyzy | 1930 |
| 155. | Huseynova Gyzbas Mardan gyzy | 1934 |







KHODJALY PEOPLE ARE NATIONAL HEROES

Alif Latif oglu Hadjiyev was born in Khodjaly town on 24th of June 1953. In 1970 he finished the Khodjaly Secondary School and in 1971 the Automobile School in Khodjaly. In 1971-1973 he rendered temporary military service in Minsk.

During years of 1974-1984 he worked on various posts in bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Byelorussia and the Board of Internal Affairs of UGAR of the Azerbaijan Republic.

In 1976-1979 he got special secondary education in the Police College named after Frunze of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of USSR.

In 1981 he entered the Leningrad Branch of the Police Academy and a year later because of passing to render in Azerbaijan continued studying in the Rostov School of the Academy.

In the years of working in the Section of the Board of Internal Affairs of UGAR he was repeatedly exposed provocations by nationalist Armenians. Furthermore, a criminal case was fabricated against him; however, upon commencement of the Upper Garabagh events the slanderous accusation against Alif Hadjiyev was discovered and he was acquitted and restored in the post.

In 1990 Alif returned to Khodjaly and worked in the newly-established organizational committee of the UGAR. While his working in Khankandy the Armenian nationalists tried to oust him from there, but Azerbaijanies, in the contrary, were glad that Alif is amongst them.

At that time Alif was entrusted with vary responsible task i.e. provision of safety of the Khodjaly airport. A kind talk regarding his worthy service was spread through the Azerbaijan. The police detachment led by him was controlling the air-trips from Armenia and checking reached passengers and delivered goods preventing from illegal actions.

At that time he was toiling day and night and doing his bests for the sake of protection of Khodjaly. In the tragic night of the perfidious attack Alif was doughtily fighting against the dashnak butchers trying to defend and spare the peaceful unarmed inhabitants and bravely fell in unequal confrontation.

Alifs intrepidity and heroism will remain in the memory of Khodjaly inhabitants and thankful Azerbaijani people. His grave is in the Martyrs' Avenue in Baku.

Alifs brother Suleyman also died in that fatal horrible night.

* * *

Tofiq Mirsiyab oglu Huseynov was born in Khodjaly in 1954. Finishing the secondary school he continued studying in the Aghdam Agricultural College. Upon graduation from the College he rendered temporary military service in army in Ayanguz town of Kazakhstan. Upon demobilization in 1972 he returned to the native town. His father Mirsiyab and mother Minash used to inculcate to the

children the sense of love to the Motherland since childhood. These moral inculcations were expressed also in Tofig Huseynov's activity teaching military affairs in the Khodjaly School after military service. In 1981 he was assigned as inspector of the Regional Department of Public Education on military affairs.

Since February 1988 when the provocation scenery on UPPER Garabagh commenced the Khodjaly inhabitants as well as 311 inhabitants of the county was exposed to period of hard crosses. In 1991 a Khodjaly self-defense battalion was established on Tofig's initiation and he became its commander. He had neither sleeping nor rests at that time. Everyday he was in encounters shootings and attacks to Khodjaly. The town had resisted to the enemy for four years.

In the night from 25th to 26th of February 1992 when the brutal armada of occupants the self-defense battalion led by the I commander resisted up to death and fought until the last bullet Tofig's courage was inspired also to his companion-in-arms. His death shocked comrades... He lived only thirty-eight years. It was a short but inspired life. Tofig's parents as well as his wife Makhmar and brother Bakir also tragically died in that fatal night. The fallen hero left three children named Afsana, Yadigar and I Murad. They get grown under careful protection by Akif I Huseynov, Tofig's uncle.

The hero was buried in the Martyrs' Avenue in Baku.

* * *

Ingilab Alekper oglu Ismayilov was born in Khodjaly in 1961. Finishing the school he was summoned to military service. Upon demobilization he returned to Khodjaly and tried to enter to police ranks but failed. He was assigned as worker to dairy & vegetable sovkhos and I simultaneously gained specialty of machine-operator.

The meetings commenced in 1988 in UGAR as well as the frequent provocations and incidents compressed the intensity. Active construction works were carried out in Khodjaly gaining the town status in 1990. Khodjaly inhabitants were obliged to be seriously engaged in organization of protection of the inhabitants. In 1990 Ingilab began to work at the regional section of police. The time was troubled. Armenians were keeping on attack on the town and kill of innocent people. Ingilab was coming home rarely. All thoughts were in the military post. In the night from 25th to 26th of February fighter supported by 366th shooting regiment commanded by Armenians filled forests and fields with corpses... The surviving inhabitants of Khodjaly including were discharging the wounded and killed people under bullets...

Khodjaly became a martyrs' town.

Ingilab was going on bravely fight against the occupants in the battles battered in the Aghdam zone. His last fight was in Dashbashi altitude. In the battles for this altitude Ingilab destroyed about twenty-five Armenian soldiers but was exposed to enemies' bullet.

A MOTHER'S CRYING

Jeyran-ana - is the National Hero Ingilab Ismayilov's mother. In the horrible February night she lost her son, grandson and near relations. She expressed her inescapable pain and grief in sad bayaties.⁶ This pain brought her to grave.

Then Bozdagh⁷ you have to see.
But don't hurry to roam there,
Firstly dig a grave for me.

Mountain has a trace of mist,
And brows have a shape of bow,
Bozdagh knows that I have missed,
Light of hope is very slow.

Bozdagh has no way to back,
What's the reason for its block?
Clouds on Bozdagh seem so black

That a bird could lose its flock.
Blowing wind is very slight.
On Bozdagh my son was killed,
He will not return, he died.

Where are you now, my son?
Clouds are flying through the sky,
I'm glazing at the road,
Even mountain feels my sigh.

I'm glazing at Bozdagh,
But my dream is quite another.
I was crying for my son,
But God sent to me my brother.

I'm pouring bitter tear,
I lost on Bozdagh my child.
I'm full of grief and fear,
But my enemy is wild.

⁶ Bayati - is a folklore sample of Azerbaijan, a poem form consisting of four lines with seven syllables per each.

⁷ Bozdagh - is a mountain ridge in Azerbaijan.

Give me back my dear son,
 Let me know where he has gone.
 He can't be replaced for me,
 Give me back my dear son.

I'm lying as a snow
 On the mountain that below.
 I'm young, don't let me rot,
 Dig a grave for me just now.

Fire was a friend for me,
 And a heat turned into storm.
 Bozdagh took my son from me,
 And became for him last home.

Let the cloud rain to the hollow,
 Oh my son, just leave Bozdagh,
 Stand up and come to the hollow.

Through the mountain riders ride,
 Horses run on roadside,
 I presented to Bozdagh
 My Inglab, my heart and sight.

ADHERENT OF PUBLIC MEMORY

Sheuhrat Usub oglu Hasanov was born on 23rd of December 1944. He lost his father early and was grown by his widow mother. His childhood coincided to the hard post-war period. From little up he was varied by zeal and passion for education. Finishing the seven-year school in Khodjaly he completed the secondary education in Kahnkendy, and later graduated from the Oil & Chemistry College in Baku. During his practical training in oil-field where a new borehole was being drilled a curious episode happened. The young trainee notified the drill man that not oil but gas will discharge from the underground bed. He was right. Probably, such prevision assumes perfect knowledge of the geological structure and character of bed attitude.

He was his mother's only child. The mother was missing for lover son. She often dreamed that she came to Baku. Once Sheuhrat got a troubling letter: his mother fell sick. She expressed her grieves in bayati:

I'm full of acke, just come,
 For the God's sake, just come,
 I was full of strength and health,

Now you lose your dear mam.

His soul got full of bitter reproaches. Sheuhrat left the Baku plans and permanently returned to Khodjaly.

In twenty-four years old he was the Secretary of the Urban Council of Khodjaly town.

The roots of their family ascended to kin of the Garabagh khan's vizier and Mirza Jamal Javanshir, a regional historian. Probably, the unusual thirst for knowledge and passion for culture as well as jealous attitude to the Motherland and its historical memory passed to him genetically.

He knew that his native land of Khodjaly was exposed to devastation and destructions thrice in the 20th century. He knew about the dasthnaq evil dinned into comprehension of the "long-suffering" neighbors. Thus, he couldn't be free of anxious presentiment of new infringements.

Undoubtedly, he was gifted and widely-read and passed for "vivid encyclopedia". Compatriots respected and loved him. A "Voice of Khodjaly" Newspaper was published in Khodjaly. Sheuhrat had a significant role in publication of this newspaper and its title was devised by him. He said: "The voice of Khodjaly is insuppressible."

Armenian nationalists always searched a moment for razing this ancient settlement to the ground and depersonalizing its historical memory.

Upon 1966 they destroyed the ancient cemeteries on the mountain road leading from Shusha to the Dashalty gorge. Khodjaly village itself also located nearby in 1905-1906. In those years the Armenians fully destroyed the village. As a result, the Khodjaly established a town two kilometers beyond the ruins of the former village, but the cemetery remained. In 1966 Armenians collapsed the cemetery and established a farm in its place. Sheuhrat couldn't be negligent to this impertinent vandalism. He sent telegrams to Baku and Moscow. Baku sent here a commissions consisting of Armenians, and the case was crumpled... The Armenian village Noraguk also was established in the place of Azerbaijani cemetery. In connection with this next despotism Sheuhrat addressed in press with several troubled correspondences.

In 1986 Armenians decided to collapse the ancient tumuli and cemeteries near the Khodjaly and construct a garage there. Sheuhrat addressed via the Azerbaijani TV sounding the alarm and requesting to send historian specialists to Khodjaly.

In 1988 the semilegal Armenian committees established in Garabagh commenced collection of signatures among the inhabitants for separation of the autonomous region and its grant to the territory of Armenia. A large-scale meeting was held in Askaran region on this occasion. Babayan, the head-master of the Badaran village secondary school having the floor talked through his hat that as though Garabagh had never been the territory of Azerbaijan. Sheuhrat participating in the meeting rebuffed these thoughts of the rural "enlightener" and passed a "lesson of history" to him. The Armenian nationalists participating in the meeting began hand-to-hand fight against this far-outer discoverer... Namely at that period

Sheuhrat Hasanov published an article titled "The petrified memory of our history" in the "Gandjlik" Magazine where belonging of Azerbaijan was proved via historical facts and colonization of our native lands by Armenians was reminded.

In 1989 Armenians deceitfully collected signatures of 3751 credulous Azerbaijani people under a list they had no idea of. It was "the petition" of joining UGAR to Armenia. Being aware of this provocation Sheuhrat destroyed the list furtively put to his patriots. Grigoryan, the Secretary of the Askaran Regional Committee of Party being notified of it called Sheuhrat "nationalist" and raised a question regarding his dismissal from the post but the Khodjaly inhabitants demonstrating solidarity removed the "thunders" of the Regional Committee. However, the Armenian nationalists had forgotten nothing.

Since commencement of blockade of the Regional Committee Sheuhrat was enrolled in self-defense battalion and fought against impudent fighters and accomplices day and night. In the night from 25th to 26th of February 1992 Khodjaly was turned into ashes within several hours. Sheuhrat was hardly wounded. Kamal Abbasov, his compatriot discovered him in the mess of the night and began to per-suade him to stand up and run beyond the bullets.

But Sheuhrat couldn't move. He was bleeding and exhausted and grasped by the brutal Armenian bandits. They cut his leg and arm and put out his eye... Then, upon killing Sheuhrat, they found in his pocket only the list of the Khodjaly inhabitants... Later the perfidious enemies called this paper as "list of fighters".

A lot of inhabitants including Sheuhrat's near relations were taken prisoner.

Kamal Abbasov remembers the words said by the hero at the last meeting: "Tell my family that I'm not afraid of being eaten by birds or animals. But let them not to leave my corpse for trampling by enemies..."

In that horrible night the corpses of innocently murdered old men, i women and children were left scattered about the forest and tillage.

Mehriban-khanym, Sheuhrat's wife as well as his daughters and relatives and Eldaniz Allahverdiyev, chief physician of the Khodjaly hospital did their best to find Sheuhrat's corpse. Sheuhrat's daughters Ruhyya and doctor Almaz couldn't come to their senses for a long time upon the shocks suffered during the researches. The corpse was found a month later. Sheuhrat was buried in the "Uzundara" tract near Aghdam. Mehriban-khanym couldn't agree remaining her husband's grave there. Thus Sheuhrat's remains were discharged and reburied in the Martyrs' Avenue in Baku.

Upon the Order of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic the glorious son of our people was posthumously rewarded with the Medal "For Bravery".

He was veritable intelligent patriot and a kind person with generous soul. In his published addresses and literary trials he used to discover the spiritual treasury of the people as well as its customs ana traditions, struggled for careful attitude to the historical memory and joint solidarity of the unique Turkish world.

Each time visiting the Sheuhrat Hasanov's grave in the Martyr's Avenue I thought with heartache about the tragically cut short life and untimely faded spring of this talented person. May you met in peace, my dear brother!

A MARTYR WITHOUT GRAVE

In 1956 the second son was born in Mirsiyab Huseynov's family. He was named Bakir. Since childhood Bakir was distinguished with own judiciousness. He finished secondary school in Khodjaly and the Agricultural School in Aghdam. Successfully and worthily rendering military service he returned to Khodjaly, was accepted to work and became support to his parents. Later he was invited as director of motor vehicle base.

While studying in Aghdam he met Nazaket, his future partner in life. They married and established a family living in peace and agreement. They gained two joys in their family i.e. daughter and son, Samira and Samir.

Upon commencement of the events in Upper Garabagh nobody of Khodjaly inhabitants left his residence or town. The state was getting worse day by day. Bakir was enrolled to ranks self-defense battalion commanded by Tofiq, his Mother. There was uninterrupted danger and confrontations day and night. In the tragic February night Bakir was in the position. When a mass barrage commenced through the town and the ring of settling enemies began to get narrower and the unarmed people was leaving the town Bakir run home and taking His father Mirsiyab and mother Minash and rushed to forest. The witnesses say that he tried his parents not lagging behind the other compatriots; however, due to the severe forest the old people couldn't move fast. They wore themselves out, got stuck on roads and frozen... During skirmish with Armenians Baki became a martyr. His parents and sister Elza as well as hi brother Tofiq, commander of the self-defense battalion am Makhmar, the latter's wife died.

The Khodjaly tragedy made a lot of residences orphans.

Bakir as well as most of his compatriots fought to the uttermost and died bravely.

THE FIRST REFUGIES SETTLED IN KHODJALY

113th of February 1988. The programmed meeting campaign in Khiankenty commenced namely since that day.

It was commencement of black days of Azerbaijan and the anti-Azerbaijani psychosis resulted in armed aggression am massacres as well as the massed murders and "ethnic purges" Commencement of the bloody nationalistic bacchanalia destroyed the working rhythm of the factories and plants in the autonomous region, and in particular, enterprises in Khankenty partially constructed and partially reconstructed in 80-s. Majority of Azerbaijanies worked at silk complex, shoes-making factory conditioner plant and other enterprises. Since commencement of the meetings the Armenians working there expired the working process and crowded the streets. They commenced striking and stick up proclamations in the town adding fuel to the fire and addressing about "low" social

and economic state in the region suppression of Armenians and with other provocative slogans. All of these blatant lies had the purpose of "substantiation" of the necessity of seizure of the autonomy from Azerbaijan and joining in to Armenia. Such a peaceful discontent of Armenians and planned "protesting" actions might express surprise only on *prima facie*.

At that period I used to work as teacher at the Secondary School No 6 of Khankendy. Our Armenian colleagues were declaring that they had nothing against Azerbaijanis and no Armenian would touch or injure them. However, Azerbaijanis were prohibited to come to work and they weren't paid their salaries.

The Regional Executive Committee of the UGAR took a decision regarding discharge of the autonomy FROM Azerbaijan and its junction to Armenia. Armenia reacted with "hospitable" agreement but the Azerbaijan Supreme Council withdrew fair protesting act.

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of USSR expressed its opinion to the positions of the both republics in own statement specifying that it considered remake of the constitutionally established borders of the Azerbaijan SSR and Armenia SSR as impossible.

But the separatists didn't calm down. The Gorbachev's Kremlin was watching their "crocodile tears". There were statements of the USSR Supervision regarding the measurements on normalization of the existing situation and removal of "the grave disadvantages" as well as development of economy and culture and increase of welfare of the UGAR toilers (It's noticeable that the indices of the down living standards in the autonomy before the Garabagh events weren't lower but sometimes higher than those on the other regions of Azerbaijan.). The center planned establishment of available conditions for expansion of the relations of the region with Armenia (simultaneously, the separatists cut down the railway movement upon the Aghdam-Khankendy Branch and blocked the ways to the Azerbaijani settlements.)

In brief, the Armenian separatists had gained *carte blanche* but the Peaceful Azerbaijanis were sitting at homes as on powder keg...

In autumn of 1988 the national hysteria turned into apogee.

On 18th of September massacres and arson of residences of Azerbaijani families commenced in Khankendy. The attacks start-ed at street named after Sabir in direction of Karkydjahan and Khodjaly.

Assurances of the dreams in "good-neighborliness" and "peaceful coexistence" were myths and deceits. Azerbaijanis couldn't imagine that their former neighbors they granted the Garabagh lands and treated with hospitality to in its time will become forgetful and thankless human beings and cruel enemies. In that September night sixteen thousand Azerbaijanis were left to the mercy of fate. Innocent and unarmed people were exposed to massacres and murders. The punitive missions were executed especially by the fighters from Yerevan and Sumgayit skilled at such affairs.

Removed Azerbaijanis hid in the surrounding forests for three I days left for Shusha, Khodjaly, Keusalar and Karkidjahan.

The black days of Khodjaly didn't begin yet at that time. All inhabitants as well as Elman Mammadov, Chief of the Urban Executive Committee actively participated at the fate of the wretched refugees. On Elman Mammadov's initiative a big settlement was established for the refugees and obligatory resettlers. Besides the Khankendy people, the refugees from Armenia as well as the Mesheti turks removed from Fergana also settled here. In 1990 Khodjaly got status of town and began expanding and large-scale constructions commenced here. Until the tragic February of 1992 Khodjaly was a shelter for all removed Azerbaijani people of the UGAR. It was impossible to guess that there will be a day when the town collapses. During a night hundreds of people were murdered and thousands of destinies were destroyed and results of long-year works were collapsed.

The bloody bacchanalia committed by the Armenian separatists caused massed extirpation and removal of the Azerbaijani inhabitants of Upper Garabagh.

The families gaining shelters in Khodjaly and repeatedly being deprived of residences and turning into refugees keep the sad memory of those bitter days.

AIDA RZAYEVA-I cannot remember those days without ache. The Garabagh conflict remained a recalcitrant wound in my soul. That time I worked at the shoe factory in Khankendy. Upon several years of work I got a room in a hostel. Even those years it was very difficult for Azerbaijani people to get fixed up in a job and gain registration in Khankendy. I succeeded to get registered very difficultly. But less than a year later Armenians moved us out of our native lands. On 18th of September 1988 at 9.00 o'clock p.m. Armenians commenced massacres at the Sabir street.

At that time I settled at my uncle Eldar's residence. Several families had taken shelter in his residence. The misfortune was noticed to some instances, however, nobody responded or came to help. We couldn't crash with my uncle because there were Armenian residences around. We left for forest, to Keusalar tract. It was a horrible night full of darkness, shouts, groans and entreaties for help. Near the morning we reached to Keusalar village.

Several days later I used the lull and returned to own residence. Nothing remained from it. Everything was robbed and dresses and documents were burnt.

We settled in Khodjaly i.e. got out of the frying pan into the fire. Everyday Armenians were shooting in the town with cannons. Narmina Gasymova, my daughter suffering the drudgeries of that night died. Jeyhun, my six-month infant was hardly wounded... These torments had undermined my health. I'm a first-group invalid. We found shelter in Baku... But I live with hope in and look forward to discharge of our lands.

* * *

In Khankendy we lived in the neighborhood with **Gambarovs'** family, kind and serene people. The other neighbors were Armenians. Garsalan-kishi1 and his family were held in respect of neighbors.

The massacres and slaughters happened on 18th of September brought all Azerbaijani people to shock.

Late a night hearing the heart-rending shouts and excited voices I went out to balcony.

Garsalan-kishi's residence was surrounded by fire and smoke. Women were shouting and children were crying.

All residences of Azerbaijani inhabitants also got in fire. We had nothing to do but to leave the residence because we cannot expect mercy from the brutal band. We rushed to the forest in direction of the Karkydjahan settlement. Hundreds of people deprived of residences didn't know what to do and decide i.e. whether leave the native places forever or wait for getting array. At last they chose Khodjaly and settled there.

Armenians were quite trouble of the constructional works commenced in Khodjaly since 1988. Settlement of the refugees from Armenia as well as the Mesheti turks removed from Fergana here was contrary to the dashnaks' plans of ethnic purge in the UGAR. So they had become furious.

But the Khodjaly inhabitants were taking care of the unhappy refugees. Their settlement and solution of their domestic matters were controlled personally by Elman Mammadov, Chief of the Executive Power.

Nobody might guess that we would be exposed to such misfortune and so many innocent people including the nice Gambarovs family, my neighbors in Khankendy would die within several hours...

Two families from the eight destroyed ones were resellers from Khankendy. The Gambarovs as well as all refugees losing residences in the regional had recently settled in Khodjaly and constructed own residence and it seemed that the life gets better. But the peaceful life was illusive. The Gambarovs family got among the people died during the February attack of the brutal Armenian armed hordes. Garsalan, the head of the family, Valida, his wife and the other members of the family i.e. Safar, Matanat, Emin, Esmira and Nadir Gambarovs became victims of the slaughter. Only Rauf and his sister had survived.

* * *

MAMMADOV IBAD ALYSH OGLU's family lived at 46th Martuni Street in Khankendy. The family consisted of the parents, children and grandchildren. Neither the head of the family nor Soltana, his wife or Sheuvkat and Matanat, their daughter had thought or dreamt the horrible days expected in future.

Armenians they were doting upon trampled on the divided bread.

On 18th of September during the massacres the Mammadovs' residence also was burnt. The destitute creatures settled in Khodjaly and constructed own new residence. They got fixed up in a job and were engaged in housekeeping, had an orchard and vegetable garden.

Ibad-kishi outlasting the Great Patriotic war couldn't guess that he would be exposed to tragedy comparative with the fascist brutalities in the native land. He couldn't bear the shocks and died four months before the Khodjaly tragedies. In that fatal night the Ibad-kishi's family together with other ones rushed to; the

surrounding forest... But they failed escaping. Old Saltanat and her son Arif, two daughters and grandchildren Sabuhi, Salim and Samir died. They have no grave.

* * *

MAMMADOV ARIF IBAD OGLU was born in Khankendy. His childhood and youth also passed here. In nature he was reserved and sociable fellow. He had married to daughter of Alesker-kishi highly respected in Barda. They had two children named Fatma and Fuad. Their father had no luck to grow them and lead to the life.

Upon the massacres in and expatriation from Khankendy he worked as driver in the textile complex. He had voluntarily been enrolled to self-defense battalion. He dreamt of end of the undeclared war commenced by Armenia and introduction of order in Garabagh and their return to Khankendy, the native land.

The tragedy of the Khodjaly genocide happened. Arif's corpse was identified among those strewed in the surrounding forests and fields. Being hardly wounded in fight he bravely died. His orphan family as well as the near relations have been waiting for discharge of the Garabagh over ten years and hope that they will bow to his grave in the Martyrs' Avenue in Aghadm unfortunately being still under Armenian occupation.

Malahat-khanym talks to Fuad and Fatma about their father, his glorious life and courage participation in protection of Khodjaly.

Arif lives in thankful memory.

* * *

GULIYEV OGTAY GULMAMMAD OGLU was born in Khankendy in 1970. Finishing school he rendered military service in Saratov and returning home got fixed up in a job and was going to continue education without isolation from production. But the neighbors' perfidy crossed all his plans.

They resided in the "Karpidjly" estate. The family had four brothers. Gulmammad-kishi, his father was proud of the sons. The follows were growing as competent, diligent and worthy people feeling the native relations with Motherland and participation in its fate. The cruel Garabagh distemper commencing in 1988 opened their eyes to a lot of "games" backstreet for the time being.

Upon the September massacres in Khankendy the family divided the destiny of other Azerbaijani compatriots. The residence was burnt and property was robbed.

Gulmammad-kishi reluctantly removed to Shusha together with his family and hoped that it would be temporarily.

Till 1992 Shusha was holding out and defended by the local inhabitants and those settled here. Ogtay Guliyev also had bravely fought in the ranks of defenders.

Each day the town was exposed to bombardment from reactive installments and cannons from Khankendy.

In order to besiege the rushing enemies there was held an operation in Dashalty on 25th of January 1990; it was tragic and defenders suffered great losses. Ogtay Guliyev died in this military raid.

* * *

GULIYEV RASUL GULMAMMAD OGLU is above-mentioned Ogtay's brother. He was in 1965 and finished school in Khankendy. He expressed bravery and courage in defense of Shusha. During bombardment of the town he was mortally wounded. His grave is in Shusha.

* * *

ALIYEVA SARA ASIF GYZY was born in Khankendy in 1964. Upon finishing school she entered the Pyatigorsk Institute of Foreign Language and after graduation from it she accepted an appointment to the native town. In 1983-1984 she worked on probation in Dresden and returning to Khankendy taught foreign languages. She was involved in scientific & researching works. Completing the post-graduate course at the same high school in Pyatigorsk she continued the educational work in the regional pedagogic institute in Khankendy. Simultaneously she was working on her dissertation. She was distinguished by deep erudition as well as a fit of temper and keenness. She dreamt to devote herself to science. Upon the September events she was obliged to remove to Shisha. In 1990 she went to Baku at last time for having the matter of her scientific work out. She returned by train till Aghdam but the farther road was blocked by separatists. The only means of intercourse with Shisha was helicopter. On 28th of January 1990 the Armenian armed forces shot down a helicopter in the airspace over Garabagh. 47 people tragically died. Sara-khanym was among the passengers. It was the end of the talented and worthy daughter of our Motherland. Her grave is in the Shusha cemetery.

* * *

RASHIDOV ADIL MAMMAD OGLU was born in Khankendy in 1941. He finished a college and worked as accountant reviser at the Urban Council. Upon the September massacres in the regional center Adil moved to Baku together with his family. Later in order to be closer to the native lands he settled in Khodjaly and began to work there.

In the horrible February night of 1992 when the town was exposed to fire and incursion Adil was obliged to hide in a cellar together with his family. Jalil-kishi, an inhabitant of Khodjaly being in captivity says that in the morning after that night the inhabitants got horrified by the view of destructions and sites of fire. Adil and his son **Nazim** roaming through the streets of the destroyed town got met with Armenian bandits. Rejecting to surrender unarmed Adil being constricted of hate and rage came to grips with the occupants. His son **Nazim** tried to help to father. They were shot and fell dead.

25th of February was Nazim's birthday when he got 20 years old.

LAYLA, KHODJALY, LAYLA...⁸

Zalimkhan Yagub

Layla, Khodjaly, layla.
Night was full of thunder sounds,
Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

Death was raining from the sky,
Hordes trampled chest of thy.
Just rescue us, oh Most High,
Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

Stone is falling onto stone,
Fire and flame were getting blown.
Rising hands I cry and mourn,
Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

It's near for Novruz..⁹
Fire or candles shall I choose?
We were fighting nail and tooth,
Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

These pains are most bitter ones,
They cannot be hailed once.
You lost yourself and your sons,
Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

You were vivid soul of ground
That gained hardly bleeding wound.
You died turning into mound,
Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

Circulation was around.
It was death and blood and wound,
Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

⁸ Layla - is a refrain in the Azerbaijan national lullabies

⁹ Novruz - is a national oriental holiday being celebrated in Azerbaijan in t

Where are the gray grandfathers?
 Where are the daring brothers?
 Where are the native hearthes?
 Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

You have no more any people,
 Smell and heat of flames ripple,
 I could find no way get out,
 Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

Kill me, trapple, execute,
 Grief is hard, pain is acute...
 Ears got deaf and tongues got mute,
 Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

I was fighting, I was sad.
 I was waiting for an aid.
 Nothing helping had been made,
 Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

I wish I shake the mist off you,
 I wish to feel the breath of you,
 You know that I have missed of you,
 Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

You have numerous graves,
 The ground your sons in bosom saves,
 Shah Ismayil's sword should be raised,
 Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

The Earth is full of pain and ache,
 People, hear us, for God's sake!
 What shall do we, what shall make?
 Layla, Khodjaly, layla.

KHODJALY

Khuraman

You're a frozen spring, oh my Khodjaly.
 You're my groan towering to sky,
 You're silence of ruins, oh my Khodjaly.

The song is turning into crying,

I remember you bitterly sighing,
 Memory looks like fire, it's frying,
 You're dreamless long night, oh my Khodjaly.

The wide fields are full of blood,
 The memory of lands tears my heart,
 The wound caused by enemy is so hard,
 You're my pain and fault, Khodjaly.

The charry pipes of tablets remained in fire,
 Those survived are full of avenging desire,
 The human damnation is longer and higher
 Than life, it's eternal, oh my Khodjaly.

I lost the count of days and nights
 I wish to see again my hearth.
 I wish to return again to my lands,
 I pray the God bless me, Khodjaly.

EYE-WITNESSING MARTYRS

I'M WAITING FOR MY PARENTS

Each inhabitant of Khodjaly may talk to you regarding the horrors of the terrible February night despite of passing thirteen years and growth of that-time children. But it's impossible to forget those events. It's very difficult and bitter to listen to talks of the children losing parents and becoming orphans in that night.

One of these orphans is **KHALOVA HAMAYIL TAHIR GYZY**. I met her a short after the Khodjaly tragedy. She was six or seven years old then. But the view of her thoughts and maturity of discourses shocked to tear. "We were three sisters. All of our family rushed to the forest. My father was holding my hand. One of the sisters was carried by mother and the other by grandmother. Passing a short the infants began to cry. It was light like in morning due to the shells and lighting bullets.

Shells were raining down from the sky. We could run a far enough when lost from view my mother and grandmother. I was firmly holding my father's hand. It seemed that that night the nature was pouring bloody tears. It was snowing to the forest and the frost was keen. Sometimes my father released my hand for firing back. We ran until the daybreak. Armenians were presiding near a high hill. They

shot and my father fell down. I sat at his bedside and ask where was he wounded. He used to call me "Maty". He said: "No Maty I've no ache". But he was lying and didn't get up. Uncle al ran to us and tried to help my father to get up but failed. My father asked him: "Take the child away!" Uncle Kamal held hand and barely we got away my father called me: "But you didn't bid farewell to me!" Then he kissed me in cheek and whispered "Go away, darling, I'll follow you!" It was the last moment I spent together with my father."

I had a lump in my throat. How could I console the girl? Whose endearment could change the father's and mother's heat?

Live and get grown, Hamayil, and bear the sparkle burnt in your soul by your parents. You've to live instead of your unlucky parents and near relations. We've to live for the sake of battle for discharge of our lands. Our day will come!

HASRAT REMEMBERS

The Khalilovs were known and respected in Khodjaly. The Garabagh pandemonium and the undeclared war commenced by Armenia in 1988 deprived Hasrat-khala¹⁰ and Gachayami¹¹ as well as all compatriots of rest and dream.

Gachay Khalilov as well as Tahir and Yashar, his sons and Rashid, his son-in-law were fighting in ranks of self-defense battalion.

The February night of 1992 remained recalcitrant wounds and inescapable ache in hearths of people. Even now, thirteen years later Hasrat-khala cannot save her feeling remembering that tragic period.

"It was about 11 o'clock p.m.

Suddenly the town was exposed to fires from each sides rushed to forest. It was snowing and frosty. We were shot behind... Running separately we lost each other. I was apart my husband, son and daughter-in-law. I was running over thick layer of snow carrying the twenty-days-old grandchild tied to my back. Lala, my four-years-old grandchild stayed with Zarifa, my daughter-in-law. But Hamayil, my elder grandchild ran together with Tahir, her father. Suddenly I slipped and rolled down together with the infant and became in the bottom of ravine. Upon falling I lost my relatives from view. I heard shouting, groaning and crying people. It was snowing and frosty, the forest was thick. Fighters and mercenaries together with Soviet soldiers from the 366th regiment had laid an ambush and were murdering unprotected people. We ran through thicket until the morning. The Aghdam people came to help. The infant was crying, she wanted milk. My heart felt that she wouldn't see her parents and she had to be cared of and grown by me."

I reached Aghdam.

¹⁰ Khala - aunt (Azeri)

¹¹ Ami - uncle (Azeri)

Those died and missed were mourned over later. Several days later I got aware of destiny of my daughter-in-law shot by butchers. Little Lala thinking that her mother fell asleep covered her with blanket. Armenians watching it aside shot also in her. Later I heard that Gachay, my husband had also been killed. The fiends getting unsatisfied stripped his scalp off, put his eyes out and mutilated his corpse. Thus, I lost my nears and dears. On 9th of March I got news about Tahir, my son killed on the road with burst of sub-machine gunfire. His six-years-old daughter sat at his bedside as though waiting somebody for help. Then Kamal saw them and Tahir in his last moment entrusted his daughter to him..."

This was the tragedy the Khalilovs were exposed to.

Her husband, son, daughter-in-law, two granddaughters and son-in-law were buried in the Martyrs' Avenue in Aghdam. But at present Aghdam is also under occupation.

BLOODY RECKONING

ABBASOV SALMAN MASHADY OGLU was born in 1940.

"Armenians took us prisoner in Pirdjamal village. They shot without any reason Maryam, my sister and Gulzar, my sister-inlaw (she was in e'9ntri month of pregnancy) as well as more twenty-five peaceful and unprotected people. We were taken to rural cattle-shed. They moved out seven fellows and shot them at our sight. Four of them were Mesheti turks and the rest were Azerbaijanies. The days of torments and humiliations prolonged. Everyday we were beaten with sticks and butts. Two wounded people were killed upon beating.

In the Preliminary Arresting Cell in Askaran an Armenian soldier broke my four ribs with butt. Another one stroke my frozen and blackened toes and those were broken away. I lost my consciousness."

SALMANOV MAMMAD ADISHIRIN OGLU was born in 1952.

"On 27th of February 1992 when I was moving to Aghdam through the forest I was caught by Armenians. They beat me with butts, kicks and fists until my falling down. One of them asked: "But where is your friend?" I left Khodjaly with Tahir and we lost each other in the forest. I answered: "You should know it, you had caught him before me." One of the fighters showing the corpse in bushes: "Look there, isn't that him?" That was Tahir... They had mutilated him and cut out his head, ears and other organs..."

HUMBATOV JALIL HUMBATALI OGLU was born in 1934.

"During the massacres in Khodjaly Armenians shot at my Sight Mughan, my son, Sudaba Rashid gyzy, my daughter-in-law and Firusa, my wife."

ABBASOV GADIM MAMMADALI OGLU was born in 1943.

On 26th of February 1992 near to Dahraz village of Askar region Armenians took prisoner about hundred and half Khodjaln inhabitants including Gadim Abbasov. They were moved to fal and searched on. Golden decorations were taken from women and money and weapons were taken from men.

On 28th of February women and children were discharged and sent to Aghdam. Twenty people were chosen among men and sent to the Preliminary Arresting Cell in Khankendy. Gadim was among them. During forty-six days he and other Khodjaly people were exposed to torments. As a result he was paralyzed. On Gadim's words, everyday about 12 o'clock p.m. five or six Armenian military servants entered the cell and began to cruelly baton the prisoners till 4 o'clock a.m. with butts, pistol handles, sticks and rubber bludgeons.

KARIMOV ABULFAT RASHID OGLU was born in 1960.

He was kept in the same cell together with Gadim. During the torments his fingers and ribs were broken. They made ten injections to him and as its result he got nervous disorder and cordial attacks.

NADJAFOV VUGAR ALI OGLU was born in 1960.

"The women, children and old men taken prisoner together with us were exposed to torments. Armenians cut off at our sight the head of Ahmad, Mesheti turk. I was brought to Khankendy and put into chains in cattle-shed. I was often beaten with crow-bar and several wounds were committed with knife."

MAHARRAMOV MURAD JAMIL OGLU

"...When the refugees were near to Nakhchivanik village it was already light and Armenians saw them. They closed the way to the village with armor machines. Most of the refugees were women and children, however, Armenians opened a mass barrage... A lot of people were died... After the tragedy when we flied on helicopter to get the corpses we met horrible image...Mothers with infants in arms had become victims of slaughter. There were a lot of cut off ears, fingers and disfigured faces. Hands and legs of a burnt corpse were tied with wire. It was known that he was a Khodjaly inhabitants named Tavakkul..."

SADYGOVA ZULEYKHA SHAHMALY GYZY was bom in 1947.

"We were kept in the prison cell of the regional police section of Askaran and exposed to torments. We were beaten, kicked, insulted and humiliated. Prisoners were injected toxic preparations."

USUBOV RAMIZ HUSEYN OGLU was born in 1943.

"We were neither fed nor given a drink to in the prison cell in Khankendy, and beaten everyday. They pulled out golden teeth of Aslanov Gayum, my cellmate. The tall prisoners were obliged to fall to knees far easily beating on face. One of the prisoners had bullet wound which was later inflamed and due to absence of care he died."

AGHAYAROV YUNIS BEHBUD OGLU was born in 1930.

"I was kept in the regional police section of Askaran without a dress, bread and water and in case of giving a piece of bread it was profaned with spit... Everyday we were beaten with sticks and rubber bludgeons. Prisoners were made injections as if against diseases. All of them died. Me and Mirza Allahverdiyev were exposed to pulling out our golden tooth crowns with common fork and the entire teeth were smashed with fist.

The son and daughter of Jabbar-kishi, Khodjaly inhabitants also were taken prisoner. When the fellow reacted to the Armenian for humiliation of honor he was brought down and his head was cut off."

HADJIYEV GANAAT MAMMADALI OGLU was born in 1937.

"... They chose thirteen of us and took to Khankendy. We were kept half-clothed and half-starving at police section in rooms without windows. Almost everyday I was beaten with rubber bludgeons, kicked with heels on head, stroke on body and hands with bar having prominent nails. The traces of tortures are remained also on legs. Gadim Abbasov, Elbrus Abbasov and Ramiz Yusifov also were exposed to such humiliations and torments. When we were kept in cellar of a five-storied building in Khankendy at my sight Armenians on a bender chopped hand of fifteen-years-old fellow and then cut him with knife. I had witnessed when butchers disemboweled one prisoner women and put there an alive cat..."

NAGHIYEV MAMMAD AGHALAR OGLU was born in 1953. "Thirteen people being kept under arrest together with me were taken out the premise and shot beyond with gunfire."

PASHAYEVA KUBRA ADIL GYZY was born in 1938.

"... i was wounded in left arm and leg on the edge of the "Katik" forest tract. Armenians got us into ring. I hid in bushes. At my sight Armenians killed my husband Shura Tofiq oglu and my son Elshad with gunfire... Then they found me and took prisoner together with other brought to the police station of Askaran and located in its cellar. Till present I see at my sight the cut off heads of forty soldiers of our National Army being taken prisoners. During imprisonment in the cellar Armenians separated young girls from near relations and brought to unconsciousness beating their heads to wall... They starved prisoners and even didn't give water to children groaning from thirst. Every evening they chose the next victims for mortal reprisals..."

ABYSHOV INTIZAM NIYAZ OGILLU was born in 1970.

"While being hostage in the police section of Askaran region I was repeatedly exposed to torments. Drunk Armenians entered the cell and commenced to beat us without any reason with rubber bludgeons until loss of consciousness. Then they nodulized us with cold water in the frost for returning consciousness and continued beating. They kept us hungry and thirsty in cold premises, Ilham and Ilgar, my brothers as well as Saadat and Ibrahim-kishi, other Khodjaly inhabitants also were exposed to such tortures."

ABYSHOV ILGAR NIYAZ OGLU was born in 1964.

"We were brought to the police section of Askaran region. There we met previously caught Natig. He was beaten and mutilated. On the eighth day the Armenian guard told my brother: "I don't like you, thrust out your head". My brother did and his head was cut out."

HUSEYNOV ELGIZ CHINGIZ OGLU was born in 1978.

"We were stuffed into rural shop and more people were brought. Three of them were soldiers from Baku and I remember also Alesker-muailim and Hasan. The latter was wounded, however, he was cruelly beaten by an Armenian named Maxim. When we were in building of a special building in Khankendy the military commissar of Askaran region in rank of captain threatened us and got our golden things. He often beat us. Armenians took a hostage named Vidadi to cemetery and returning declared that they had cut his head off."

ALLAHVERDIYEV MIRZA SALEH OGLU was born in 1952.

"As soon as I was taken hostage Armenians beat me with butts and kicks. One of them strike a stone on my hand with such strength that I lost my consciousness. Regaining consciousness I found myself in a water puddle in lavatory. They took me from there and again beat with sticks and bludgeons and threw me into a cell where were twelve Khodjaly inhabitants. I realized that I was in the police Section of Askaran region. They broke my ribs, knocked out my teeth with fist and plucked out the golden crowns with knife. Upon several days of torments ! was taken to Noraguk village and thrown to cellar of a shed. Keeping me in this deep-freezer a day they threw hay instead of mats. Everyday upon afternoon two or three Armenian came and taking me up cruelly beat. Signs of these strikes remained on my head, arms and thorax..."

MAMMADOV SUREN HEYDAR OGLU was born in 1942. "While being in captivity I witnessed a lot of murders of Azerbaijanies by Armenians."

AZIZOV ARIF GUDRAT OGLU was born in 1956.

"Armenians taking my father prisoner exposed him to blows and deprived him of sight and shot him in back. As a result my father died in 1995."

ASLANOV GAYUM BAHRAM OGLU was born in 1939.

"Being kept in the cell of the police station of Khankendy everyday I was exposed to blows by the Armenian military servants. They plucked out my four teeth and broke eight ribs, and strikes on my head remained a crack on my skull. Bodies of several captives were entirely covered by wounds. They were kept in sinister conditions. Wearing military boots on hands Armenians were beating the captives with them. The blows were so strong that we didn't believe that we would survive. All these brutalities were committed in darkness."

SALIMOVA NANASH SAMED GYZY was born in 1930.

As a result of the occupation of Khodjaly five of her children had become victims of brutal slaughters. These were Fakhraddin, Araz, Mikayil, Shahla and Khumar as well as Bahadur Mikayil oglu, her husband killed by bandits in forest.

Nanash herself together with her sons and daughters (her daughter Shahla was with her three infants) were caught by I Armenians nearby Askaran; at the sight of unhappy mother her son Araz was chopped into pieces and she was obliged to eat her son's flesh.

Keeping in a farm for three days she was exchanged.

AMIROVA KHAZANGUL TAVAKKUL GYZY was born in 1983

During occupation of Khodjaly her family was taken prisoner. Her mother Raya and seven-years-old sister Geuycha were shot. At the sight of children their father Tavakkul was tied to tree and beaten with reinforce, then was poured with petrol and burnt.

TALYBOVA AGHDJA ALKHAN GYZY was born in 1910.

During occupation of Khodjaly she witnessed that on the road to Khankendy ten people of peaceful inhabitants were brutally beheaded.

MUSTAFAYEVA BANEUVSHA IBRAHIM GYZY was born in 1955.

"... When the residences in Khodjaly were burnt I seized Alima, my one-and-a-half-year-old daughter and run out. Everything was in fire and smoke. Women were shouting and children were crying. My husband Rza excitedly returned from post-office and we took the children and rushed to forest. In a hurry we failed to take overcoat and it was terrible to return for them. We joined to crowd and passed the Gargar river, got in ploughed field and at last, reached the edge of the "Katik" forest tract. Suddenly I dropped the child on a spiny bush; thorns scratched her face and she began to howl noisily. But any noisy sound might betray everybody. Several men went out of the rank of refugees and required those having infants in the arm to constrict them. I was in despair. Seeing my state Rza ran up to me, seized the infant and pressed her head to his bosom for ceasing her howl.

Men were moving ahead shooting back. Women were trying to calm the crying children.

A half an hour later we kept on moving. In the morning we reached a highway and got ambushed there. My son Vagif and later Rza were shot...

I desperately embraced my infant and moved ahead trying not to lag behind the thinning out crowd of refugees.

Passing a great interval we reached the forest when we remained 250 or 300 people. In the forest we were taken prisoner. Armenians firstly separated the soldiers of the National Army from the crowd, took them to slope of mountain and shot them a sight of everybody. Husbands and sons of refugees were among the soldiers.

Suddenly a burst of sub-machine gunfire commenced behind the trees. The bullets were flying into the butchers. The avenger was Araz Salimov, our soldier. Araz's mother and sister also were among the captives... then the Armenians cumulated all refugees and threw a grenade into their heap. It was a horror seeing the flying mutilated parts of human bodies.

I lost my consciousness. Regaining comprehension I glanced back and saw my infant ten meters beyond me. Explosion of the grenade cut off my breast and Alima's heel.

Those survived were kicked and beaten with butts. Ears got deaf of the harrowing shouts. Chief of this band was a person named Samuel. He was threatening us: "I have to inflict such a reprisal to you for your remembering all over your life".

There was an old man with infant in arms. He was taken away and shot together with the child. One of the women seeing her husband among the corpses tried to cover his face but Armenians caught her on hairs and began to trail.

Then they commenced to rummage the woman and take their decorations, watches, bracelets and necklaces. They humiliations and torments were so hard that Khumar Salimova begged them through the tears: "You killed my brothers, please, kill me, too!" But Armenians answered: "No, we won't kill you but enjoy with your groaning. My name's Samuel. You have to remember me as person tormenting you such." Launching his fists and kicks Samuel said: "Why you hadn't left Khodjaly yet? We had required you for four years to leave while you're still in one peace."

Rummaging us they found a knife on an old person hid in his boot. The old man was together with his little grandson. He was shot together with the child. Then they threw a grenade on their corpses and those were torn into peaces. At last, leaving the wounded and maimed people unable to move and stand they took others to the captivity camp in Askaran..."

THE FATE OF AN ENTIRE KIN

Shukur Mammadov's family was in rank of the famous and founding surnames in Khodjaly. Till the Garabagh events they lived happy and peaceful. The elder Mammadovs had seen a lot in their life. They heard a lot about the treachery and periodical brutalities of the "long-suffering" neighbors from their fathers and grandfathers.

When about 90-s of the last century the "Garabagh game" was commenced the wise Khodjaly inhabitants realized that Armenians are preparing a new perfidious plan. But even the experienced old people couldn't guess that the Armenians settled here might move them from native lands and residences.

BAKIR MAMMADOV, a representative of intellectuals well-known not only in Khodjaly but entire Garabagh says: "Those tragic days I lost my brothers and near relations. My brother Vagifs family was entirely destroyed. In that horrible night Vagif together with his wife Afila and sons Jeyhun, Azer and

Niyamaddin as well as other Khodjaly inhabitants rushed to the surrounding forest. All of them were killed in the forest.

Ogtay, my second brother defending his family with a single-barrel gun fought until the last bullet. He destroyed several attacking Armenians but the enemy succeeded to take him prisoner. The Armenian woman the sons of which were killed by Ogtay shot in him with gun. I was informed regarding it by the Khodjaly inhabitants being captive in Khankendy. My uncle **ALIYEV EYUB SARY OGLU**, my father-in-law **MAMMAD-KISHI** and mother-in-law **BAGHDAD-KHALA** were killed in that fatal night. Their corpses haven't been buried yet. My father **SHUKUR ISMAYIL OGLU** and mother **ABUZANDA SARY GYZY** had sunk into the grave due to the suffered shocks and grieves. I have a lot of relatives from Khodjaly which fate is unknown yet.

Till present we succeeded to achieve discharge of our Garabagh from the Armenian occupants. The soul of dead people and memory of martyrs never leave me in peace.

In order to keep the memory of the Khodjaly tragedy and notify its realities to the world society I have organized a Khodjaly charitable society. In the cellar of my residence in Baku at 22nd Nasiraddin Tusi street I have established a museum of "The memory of Khodjaly", collected martyrs' photos as well as documents and articles published in various times and made a stand from them. I do my best and will go on until my last breath.

Every year I hold arrangements concerning to the Khodjaly tragedy under the aegis of charitable society.

The "Memory" Society has constituted a diploma of Alif Hadjiyev, National Hero of Azerbaijan. Several activists distinguishing in realization of our arrangements and expansion of information regarding the Khodjaly tragedy have been rewarded with this diploma.

We have commemorated the tragic date of 26th February for twelve years. We don't lose our hope in the future and believe that our lands will be discharged from occupants!"

SALATYN AHMADOVA'S SECOND LIFE

In January of 1991 despite of the already commenced account of victims and losses war and peace were in vicinity to each other and the troubling presentiments still were unable to suppress the naive hope regarding introduction of order and triumph of justice.

Salatyn Askarova, a journalist gaining fame with own correspondences and reports from points of I fire and brave patriot came to Khodjaly those days. Alif Hadjiyev, the Chief of Airport together with his employees met her in the airport. During the negotiations Salatyn asked Elmar, a young policeman: "Do you have children?" Elmar answered: "I have two daughters and the third child is expected." Salatyn laughed: "If a boy is born call him Jeyhun as my son and if a girl is born call her as me."

Elmar's third daughter was born on 12th of July. She was named Salatyn... But the journalist wasn't lucky to see the newborn namesake... On 9th of January 1991 moving through a mountain road nearby Gala-deresi village of Shusha on a car she and the military servants in the car were ambushed by Armenian bandits. The burst of sub-machine gunfire ceased the life of the courageous patriot and talented journalist. She was posthumously conferred with rank of the National Hero.

Little Salatyn was growing aware of nothing and surrounded by parental caress and endearment.

Dark clouds were gathering over Khodjaly. The inhabitants were repulsing the attack of the impudent enemy and vainly requiring support from the Republican Supervision.

February was very cold and rich of snow. Power supply was uninterruptedly ceased. Incursions and shootings got often. The misfortune was reaching...

MUSHGUNAZ AHMADOVA remembers: We, women took children and hid in cellars. Seeing that the state is getting more dangerous we got out and rushed to the flood-lands of the Gargar river. On the way we could turn to the post-office and call to Aghdam and Baku. Nobody responded to our requirements of help. The only rescue was in forest. We moved there. We were more than two hundred people. We couldn't let out a squeak for fear. But how to calm the infants in arms? Hearing the children's crying Armenians were shooting that side. People were remained bleeding on snow. Old men, children and fighters of the self-defense battalion were among us. We didn't know where we were moving in the darkness and thickness of forest. Hearing the voices of howling hungry children Armenians were shooting from sniper guns and riffles. My infant was howling and I couldn't calm her. This howling meant death of many people and new victims. I got crazy from despair and constricted my own child I born with my own frozen fingers... Firstly I decided to leave the swaddled breathless body under a bush but didn't dare and tying her to back I moved again. We moved for two days eating snow and lost the way in the thicket. The third day Armenians found us and took prisoners. We were moved to Dahraz village. The self-defending fighters and old men were kept but a part of the people was discharged upon negotiations with our side. Mahirakhala being in front of me suddenly said that day: "Your baby is moving". I didn't believe but opening the Swaddle with great difficulty I saw my little blackened Salatyn Moving... It was a miracle. I quickly gave her my breath but there wasn't milk because I had been hungry for three days Realizing that my infant is alive my heart softened but fear and trouble were keeping me hesitating because I didn't know what will happen further. But in my soul I decided not to abandon the child even in case of death.

My husband Elmar died that night. The third day of captivity most of us were discharged. Others were taken somewhere by Armenians separating mother from child and brother from sister.

The fourth day we reached Gulably village. We were taken to the Aghdam hospital. Armenians exposed this hospital to shootings from "Alazan" Reactive Devices and in the night we were located in residences. My legs were frozen.

Physician said that unless taking such patients to Baku opportunely it would be necessary to amputate the legs. My constricted infant starving for four days was in a sorry plight.

Me and Salatyn were sent to Baku and had been treated and cared for three months. The emergency physicians treated my leg and returned life to my Salatyn."

Years passed from that period. Salatyn living her second life are grown and studies in fifth level. She already knows regarding the horrible events happened that night. Tofiq Mutallibov and Pasha Galbinur had devoted a poem to her. The girl perfectly declaims and likes music and poetry. She studies also at musical school.

We wish health and clear sky and happy future to young Salatyn. Let she be worthy to the glorious name of journalist Salatyn Askarova and grow as brave patriot for her mother's joy and devote herself to serving the people.

RETROSPECTION: YEAR OF 1967

ALLAHVERDIYEV MUBARIZ GASYM OGLU was born in Khodjaly in 1942. Graduating from the Medical Institute in Baku in 1966 he was appointed to the UGAR as a young specialist.

"Taking the appointment document I came to the Health Department of the UGAR but couldn't get a job. I was obliged to wait for two months. I appealed to the Ministry of Health of Azerbaijan regarding my appointment and got an answer that they couldn't interfere the affairs of the UGAR. I had to wait more. Upon several time I appealed to the Regional Health Department again and upon the long inquiries I was appointed to far Nakhchivanik village. I had worked there for a year. Then I was recalled and sent to business-trip and upon returning I was notified that my post was reduced. I became unemployed again.

In 1967 the situation in Garabagh glowed. Azerbaijanies were afraid of getting out or go to town. Armenians commenced very perilous provocation accusing quite innocent Azerbaijani teacher in death of an Armenian child. The excitements strengthening by deceitful accusations brought to that three Azerbaijani people called to the case but guilt of which wasn't proved were burnt by furious crowd in a "black funnel". This cruel lynch law left a hard impression on the Azerbaijani people residing in the UGAR. Information from Khankendy became Very difficult and risky. I suffered a lot of crosses at that period. I appealed to the Regional Health Department again and was Pmged-pong to work at the farm. Perhaps, it was hardest and most horrible in my life demanding courage. Everyday I was obliged to ride to farms in Kosalar, Ballydja, Khazanak, Jamilyy and other villages. Upon two-month work I was sent to business-trip again and returning became reduced on my post."

Remark: It was the fate of all Azerbaijani young specialists sent to the UGAR on official appointment. The circumlocution with employment and scare away of Azerbaijani staffs realizing by the local powers and Armenian

functionaries in the autonomous region had a certain purpose blending with the I plans of "Armenization" of the ethnic staff of the inhabitants. The covert or evident discrimination caused outflow of Azerbaijanians from the Upper Garabagh, their native land.

MUBARIZ ALLAHVERDIYEV: "Then I on a traveling I ambulance car. The car was a fleapit. I held this post for four months. No patient was found for me. I came again to Baku, appealed to the Ministry of Health and heard the same answer: i "But we told you that we're not entitled to give instructions to them."

At last I got ensured that Armenians wouldn't allow me work here as a physician. In 1968 I left the UGAR forever and went to Turkmenistan. I was met there honorably and less than a week later I was assigned as head physician of the "Leningrad" kolkhoz."

The young physician becoming unsuitable in native Garabagh got fixed up in a job abroad. But he couldn't forget native Khodjaly and dreamt to return. He began to search ways and, at last, in 1969 he got an invitation telegram to post of I teacher of the chair of anatomy of the Medical Institute in Baku.

At that period the Republic was led by Heydar Aliyev. Since that time creative works commenced in the Republic: young specialists were held in special care and attention.

Working at the chair Mubariz Allahverdiyev wrote a thesis and defended it. At present he continues his pedagogical and

ALLAHVERDIYEV ELGANIZ GASYM oglu was born in Khodjaly in 1953. Upon finishing the secondary school here he gained higher education in the Azerbaijan State Medical Institute in 70-s. Successfully graduating from the Treating & Prophylactic Faculty of the Institute he was appointed to work in the Upper Garabagh. It was a problematic and rather an impossible matter for Azerbaijani staffs to get fixed up in a job in the UGAR. Armenians had all efforts for preventing from flow of our compatriots to the autonomous region.

The physician Eldaniz Allahverdiyev says:

I had seen at first hand my brother Mubariz long-suffered while working in Upper Garabagh. This problem was troubling me since the studentship years. In 1977 I got appointment to Garabagh...My parents' fond dream was my assignment as physician in native Khodjaly. When I submitted the appointment document to the Health Department of the UGAR they told me: "We haven't any vacant post for you yet". Several months later I was accepted to work on ambulance. Further I was passed to Askaran region as the head physician to the medical point. Armenians expressed rapt interest to my works and patents, progress of treatment and written prescriptions. I realized that they watch my each step. I treated to my medical obligations with great responsibility. I was gaining experience as a Young specialist and learning Armenian language.

When they were spoken to not in Armenian language they expressed obvious negligence. Half a year later I already could consort with patients in Armenian language.

In 1982-1983 the state in the Upper Garabagh commenced to glow. Upon Heydar Aliyev's promotion to the higher post in Moscow Armenians committed petty cares. They restored own to glow. Upon Heydar Aliyev's promotion to the higher post in Moscow Armenians committed petty cares. They restored own former plans and intensions they cherished a long ago.

At that time a new polyclinic was being constructed in Askaran and I hoped to get a post of head physician there. But Armenians including the Administration of Askaran region set up a clamor that exclusively an Armenian person should be the head physician of the Askaran polyclinic and "turk" cannot gain such a post... Because head physician is a noticeable figure to be remained in medical annals but "turk" is entitled to remain in history. In brief, my envisaged appointment was changed to the regional polyclinic. But before I had a time to work there for a few period the head physician called and hurl a shocking accusation on me: "You have gathered Azerbaijanies around yourself and established an organization..." He transferred me to the reception department of the regional hospital. I had to work here "fighting" from 1985 to 1988... At last, in 1988 the provoked Garabagh events commenced. These were the most strained and repressive days for Azerbaijanies residing in the Upper Garabagh. Everyday I was maltreated and asked at work: "Why don't you get away?" I was obliged to go to the regional center and return to Khodjaly; our car was thrown stones. In 1990 I passed to work in Shusha. A short later the Ministry of health transferred me to Khodjaly region. I worked there till the last fatal day... I personally witnessed the torments of the peaceful Khodjaly inhabitants and the tragic fate of victims of the genocide..."

YAGUT ALLAHVERDIYEVA,

Mubariz's sister graduating from the Azerbaijan State Medical Institute as well as her brother, Eldaniz Allahverdiyev has own history:

"In 1983 I came to the UGAR on appointment. My specialization is eye-surgeon. I had to wait a long until assignment as oculist to the maternity house. I witnessed violent attitude of Armenians to my brother Mubariz and Eldaniz as well as numerous other Azerbaijani people.

That's why since the commencement of work I had sense of control and jaundice. Although patients weren't much by most of them were examined by Armenian patients. The prescriptions written by me were exposed to repeated control.

The Azerbaijani physicians were very few in the maternity house. Despite of our zeal and responsible attitude to obligations the kind words were always addressed exclusively to the Armenian personnel.

In the fifth year of this troubling controlled work the provoked Upper Garabagh campaign commenced. The attitude to us was evidently fastidious and hateful. I was exposed to repeated attacks but was bearing and working. I bore till 1989. The state glowed utterly. Azerbaijani people were murdered, moved off the work and their residences were burnt. The central power of the Republic had left us to the mercy of fate.

In 1989 I left for native Khodjaly. At that time the town was blocked and exposed to shootings and attacks. People got wounded everyday protecting the town. I already acted as military physician. Khodjaly inhabitants were fighting.

Everybody able to catch weapon was defending the town. We had resisted to armed aggressions for four years. At last, the horrible massacres committed by the Armenian butchers on 26th of February 1992 made me refugee as well as my thousands com-Patriots. Till present we live as refugees in own Motherland."

TRUTH IS IMMORTAL

ELMAN MAMMADOV is a Parliament Deputy. He was born in Khodjaly in 1950 and his specialty is mathematician pedagogue. We was teacher and head-master of secondary school and used to have other leading posts. He led the Executive Power in Khodjaly at the difficult period when the town was exposed to misfortune.

The Khodjaly inhabitants considered Elman-muallim as a wise person, protector and intercessor regardless of his posts. He always lived with thoughts and aspirations of compatriots and cares of the native people.

From 1988 to 1992 he fought against the Armenian nationalists together with his compatriots and had battle against the armed bands occupying our lands.

Upon occupation of Khodjaly had efforts each day and night and searched ways and opportunities for providing shelters and refuges for the wretched compatriots. The tragedy spread the refugees through forty-eight regions of the Republic. Those hard days it was impossible to contact to Khodjaly inhabitants and render an aid to them in settlement of social and domestic problems and morally support them. It demanded not only intension of force and energy but also having a great heart of real patriot.

Elman-muallim is one of such patriotic sons of the Motherland.

The Chief of the Executive Power had often been to busi-less trips. He met compatriots in each region and had long-time negations getting acquainted with their need and demands paying attention even to miserable requirements. He did his bests for settlement of problems and went to another region. He had kind words and consolation for each person; he inspired hope and belief in return to the native lands and residences. Hope in tomorrow is a great power.

In 2000 the people expressed a great trust in Elman Mammadov and he was elected as Deputy of Milli Madjlis National Meeting of the Azerbaijan Republic. As a Deputy he expanded the scopes of own social and politic activity.

At present he issues the truth of the tragic events to the public of far countries i.e. Europe, America and Asia. The voice of the son of Khodjaly land sounds from tribunes of foreign parliaments. The truth of Khodjaly as well as the aggressive policy of Armenia as an occupant state gets discovered for thousands people owing to efforts of the Deputy for the sake of own compatriots and entire Azerbaijan. Besides the large-scale activity Elman-muallim finds a time for meeting compatriots and getting interests in their needs for rendering moral and other supports.

FATMA AKTASH is the President of the Fund of Eurasian, Turkish, Azerbaijanian and Caucasian Women, j She lives in Holland since two years old. The roots of her kin are connected to Garabagh. At the beginning of the last century her parents were obliged to leave Garabagh. A long ago she had heard from her grandmother a talks about massacres and butcheries committed by Armenians resettled in Garabaqh against the native inhabitants.

FATMA-KHANYM says: "Aslihan-khanym, my grandmother had lived in Shusha for half a century. She had told me that Shusha is one of the most beautiful and miraculous points of Azerbaijan owing to its natural conditions, climate and geographical location. She remembered through heartache regarding the butcheries committed in Garabagh at the beginning of he 20th century as well as the torments suffered by our people. I have never seen Shusha but upon mentioning about Garabagh and Shusha everybody in our family gains sorrow for the Motherland of our ancestors. We living abroad is troubled by pains of native Garabagh and expatriation of the Azerbaijani inhabitants by Armenians.

It's February now. Each year we meet this month with heartache. A day before the Khodjaly tragedy I dreamt of Aslihan-khanym, my dead granny. She was telling me: "Get up, join your hands and don't let the enemy to pass!"

The next day we heard about the Khodjaly genocide. This tragedy shocked us, Azerbaijanies living in Holland. We held a demonstration in the morning and explained the people we saw and met that Armenia had committed an aggression against Azerbaijan and massed massacre of people in Khodjaly...

Nowadays we continue our activity in this direction. I had submitted numerous documents concerning the Khodjaly tragedy to several commissions of the Holland Parliament. We try to achievement the real assessment of the Khodjaly genocide. For this purpose it's necessary to make respective legal documents and send it to all Parliaments all over the world. If all of us i.e. compatriots living abroad join our efforts we would make a step ahead in direction of settlement of the Garabagh problem. We have to do a lot for introduction of the world society with the Khodjaly genocide.

May the Khodjaly martyrs rest in peace! I bow again to their memory."

MALAHAT HASANOVA, Deputy of Parliament, physician and political scientist.

"Khodjaly isn't only our national ache but in my opinion, it's also a tragedy of a general human significance. My profession is a pediatrist physician. Considering the certifications of the horrible murderous deeds and corpses of innocently and brutally killed children I pour tears even remembering this event...

I have to often be abroad due to my occupation. Regardless the places of my business-trips I put to attention of foreign citizens and auditory a truth of vandalism committed by the Armenian occupants against the peaceful Azerbaijani inhabitants in Khodjaly in February of 1992. The world must know the trust of the Armenian aggression and have effort for curbing aggressors.

The world must admit the Khodjaly tragedy. This tragic date has to be commemorated in the international scope and monuments have to be erected to the

victims of the Khodjaly tragedy. Let the future generation know the crimes committed by the Armenian dashnaks at the end of the 20th century.

It's bleeding wound of our historical meaning for us, Azerbaijani people. People of all countries and continents have to join in fight against bloodshed and expansionism. The Armenian occupants committing the Khodjaly massacres and their protectors have to reciprocate to the International Court. I do and will declare this tragedy everywhere as a woman and mother...

Furthermore, the Khodjaly tragedy had made orphans a lot of children. The fate of the orphans being deprived of maternal care as well as residences must trouble not only Azerbaijan but also all countries and all people of the world. Everywhere, in all my meetings, negotiations and addresses I appeal to my colleagues as well as public figures, parliamentarians and leaders of states to protect the peace all over the world. The Khodjaly tragedy hasn't to be repeated!"

ATAKISHI ATAKISHIYEV, the ex-prosecutor of Khodjaly town.

"At the last century the Azerbaijan people were exposed to great misfortunes. Our perfidious neighbors always were waiting for an opportunity for appropriation of Garabagh, a miraculous land of Azerbaijan. Armenian had occupied our lands several times. At last our blessed land was entirely occupied and the peaceful people became martyrs or refugees."

Each time remembering the Khodjaly massacre I feel as one of the martyrs... How couldn't we protect Khodjaly from those people? But the misfortune had been expected for four years. The Khodjaly people had known no rest day and night. Is it possible to forget the bitter trials of the history and the tragedies happening before? How couldn't we guess that the Armenian butcher armed to the teeth and those paid abroad as well as the 366th shooting regiment supporting the dashnak host and having Armenian officers as commanding personnel will make the ring of blockade around the town narrower and expose it to fires?

Till present we failed to achieve admission of Armenia as an aggressor state committing ethnic purge at the occupied land in the expense of murdering women, children and old people. The Armenian butchers murdering the unprotected refugees and Crushing those wounded and dying as well as committing massacres and depriving the local people of the right of life, the most saint human right have to stand in front of the International Justice!

The time will commit own justice!

The memory of the innocent Khodjaly martyrs will remain forever. These tragedies must become the use for future. Despite of the passing twelve years there is still a lot of matters needing to be clarified as well as spoken and written about.

I bow to the memory of Khodjaly martyrs and wish the remaining people to stand firm, hope and believe."

HAGIYA NAKHCHYVANLY,
Doctor of Political Sciences.

"On 26th of February 1992 it was outwardly and comparatively quietly in Baku. The Azerbaijani TV declaring about death of only three people in Khodjaly premeditatedly led astray the society. However, several days later we heard the horrible news regarding the events. Khodjaly was razed to the ground and a great majority of people was murdered. Remembering those events I feel as if they had happened recently. Everyday the hospitals were receiving wounded and maimed people. We visited the wretched people and tried to calm and console them. I was shocked by the facts heard from the Khodjaly inhabitants I consorted in hospital. The Armenian bandits were fighting against children, women and old people brutally destroying them. The butchers of the "Golden Empire" committed a massacre in Baku on 20th of January 1990, but, they failed to subdue the will of our people to fight. The Khodjaly tragedy was continuation of the slaughters happened in Baku in January having the same soviet militarist component. During the bloody action committed in Khodjaly the Armenian armed bands acting together with the forces of the 366th shooting regiment turned the town into ashes and slaughtered the inhabitants. Khodjaly used to suffer a lot of misfortunes before, however, it had possibly never been exposed to such a cruel brutality. The Armenian fascism isn't inferior to the "black death".

The wretched Khodjaly inhabitants suffers hard days of wandering but our fight goes and must go on. We have to declare the truth of the Khodjaly genocide all over the world. The world must see the real face of the Armenian nationalists. Our people will never forget this tragedy."

MUSA GULUZADE, historian scientist, literati "Down the centuries wars had caused disasters and tragedies to people. Probably, the term "war" is the most horrible one. A war promises bloodshed, destructions, death of human beings and cease of lives. The mankind had always stood against war.

The Azerbaijan people are pacific on nature and had never attacked to another people or hankered after alien lands.

However, unfortunately, Armenians we located in the territories of our Motherland in olden times had traitorously assailed against us. The Armenian troops supported by foreign protectors invaded to Azerbaijan and turned a lot of our towns and villages into ruins. Thousands sons and daughters of our Motherland got murdered or remained invalids forever during the Garabagh war. On 26th of February 1992 the Armenian occupants committed the Khodjaly massacre, razed the town to the ground as well as sometime happened to Khatyn, Lidyce, Hiroshima, etc. the historians fairlu align the dashnaks' brutalities with fascists' villainies.

The Khodjaly tragedy is the most horrible one our people was exposed to and a recalcitrant and eternally unforgettable wound. The world has to know the instigators and the truth of this tragedy. Despite of the said or written facts about the Khodjaly genocide it's impossible to put a dot in this page of history.

The term "Khodjaly" must sound as disquieting tocsin for the entire mankind. The memory of this disaster has to be personified in grief monuments.

The world must achieve stability and make the weapon silent everywhere. Peace of a necessary condition of life Instigators of wars and bloodshed have to meet all possible repulses and accusations.

As representatives of the Azerbaijani intelligence we summon the people of the planet to join in fight for peace and raise the voice of protest against war.

Only upon solidary efforts and vigilance of peoples as well as protection of general human values it would be possible to prevent from repeat of tragedies like the Khodjaly one. We try and fight namely for this purpose."

ECHO OF TRAGEDY

KHODJALY, YOU'RE MY GRIEF

Alamdar Gulu-zadeh

I was grown in your lap, I breathed and lived with you,
I passed the "bridge of hair", I passed through the hell,
I realied on you, I swore to serve to you everytime,
You kindly greeted me in weddings and festivals,
Khodjaly, you 're my grief!

Wind was blown from Gyrkhgyz¹², and Gargar¹³ was my gopuz,¹⁴
Meadow was fondling my eyes, scope was inspiring the tunes,
It had effort to embrace me when I was very young,
You're my cradle, you're my mam, you're my old testimonies,
Khodjaly, you 're my grief!

Now I can neither reach to nor touch you any more,
Your brave and courage sons were made bow by brutality,
When I see the orphans they blow out my sorrow.
Your very near and you're very far from me,
Khodjaly, you 're my grief!

¹² Gyrkhgyz - is a village in Garabagh

¹³ Gargar - is a river in Garabagh

¹⁴ Gopuz - is an ancient oriental stringed musical instrument

The stone I brought from you is so heavy for khurdjun,¹⁵
 Why my soul has an acke doesn't need to be explained,
 If I don't grieve for you I know that I won't survive,
 Khodjaly, you 're my grief!

The air suppresses on me, foul weather falls me,
 It may roll me as pellet or make a mincemeat of me,
 I forgot the blossoming spring, the autumn cools my soul,
 I wish I kiss your ash, you 're my farewell song,
 Khodjaly, you 're my grief!

I recognize native blood in the brutal enemy's cup,
 Even love has got mad by separation and sorrow,
 Let my bitter pain and acke get burnt in the flame and fire,
 Hello, acke, just murder me, torture me and beat me,
 Khodjaly, you 're my grief!

Oh my heart, just shake your wings, oh my word, turn into arrow,
 Joy is dream and a rest, and the fair rage is battle,
 I fell down as a cut grass, but will get up as a spear,
 Acke of land, you 're my grief, punch of ash, you 're my grief,
 Khodjaly, you 're my grief!

Ali Vekil

THE DED TOWN

(excerpt from poem)

In the grateful Garabagh, in the crossing of the roads
 There used to be a pretty town named Khodjaly.
 People were born and fall into love, they worked together,
 Khodjaly was very famous with own hospitality.

There were loud wedding-partied for brides and bridegrooms,
 Old people were buried according to traditions.
 The people of the sunny country used to live in peace,

¹⁵ Khurdjun - is a knitted sack for carrying on shoulder

They were together in joy and mournings and holidays.

The town was building, smiling, believing in future.
But the evil shadow was slowly reaching to the town.
The black clouds got together raining with pain and blood,
But the hearts still were full of immortal love and life.

The sweet dreams were shaking wings flying in the sky,
Mothers were waiting for matchmakers in trouble.
They were engaged in dowry not expecting misfortune,
In were caring their grandchildren in the dreamless nights.

The ancient and kind town got younger year by year,
Our ancestors used to protect the Motherland here.
The troops of enemies were defeated and got back,
But a new one occurred, he was brutal and cruel.

But the town couldn't guess that the grief and danger
Come to peaceful people slowly, making their eyes blind.
Oh my town, take your sword and move enemies away,
And my groans fled to heavens in that bloody, cruel night.

But the careless power wouldn't response to the sound of help,
The troops of enemies opened mouths full of fire.
Why the groans were neglected by the cabinet liars?
But the fighters are lying on the February snow.

**COMMENT OF THE
"SECRET INFORMATION"
BY COLONEL V. SAVELYEV**

Colonel Armaik Mamukyan, the head of the press-service of the Ministry of National Safety of Armenia asserts that there's a Azerabijani captive neither in Khankendy nor in the entire territory of the Upper Garabagh as well as Yerevan. But the letter addressed to UNO by Vladimir Romanovich Seveliyev, Colonel of the Main Reconnaissance Board of the Russian Federation on 16th of December 2000 specifies the number of the captives and camp zones in the territory of Armenia.

The "Jianak" Newspaper, a body of the Armenian Diaspora in Turkey commenting the February events i.e. the bloody massacres committed in 1992 writes: "...We got inspired. Armenians gained power and force for fighting for our native lands. Simultaneously we saw God's benediction. We were fighting. The Azerbaijani people couldn't love Motherland like us. We won owing to our love to the Motherland... We're aware also of Baku. They spend more force not to fight for

Motherland but for dynasties and posts as well as power and glory. Because those in Baku also know that these lands belong to us and our fathers and grandfathers. Vladimir Savelyev, a Russian Officer asked us about it in front of the cannons shooting in the field of battle. He required our correspondent to leave these places..." (24th of February 1992).

Vladimir Savelyev has been the chief of the Security Service Department of the Military Unit No. 02270 (in the Upper Garabagh). The colonel collecting the first data regarding the Khodjaly tragedy as a witness of the events submitted the "secret information" to UNO and Council of Europe (on 26th of November 1992, 19th of March 1998, in July and December of 2000) and the Main Reconnaissance Board. The last references were sent by him under the signature of "Officer Pugachov".

However that may be we succeeded to get acquainted with the text of this dispatch.

The colonel observing the military actions performed in the Upper Garabagh by the military units of Russia together with the Armenian Terrorist Organizations comments all events in the facts and documents: "...I'm not entitled to dissemble these facts. All events had happened before my eyes. I cannot forget the shot corpses of people, children, old men and pregnant women. Let the Azerbaijani people forgive my incapability to prevent these bloody events. I had sent the secret information consisting of twelve pages to the Kremlin, the Ministry of Defense and the Main Reconnaissance Board and written to them: "Just read and see how the honor of Russian officers was sullied."

V.R.Savelyev writes: "...I was interested in and was watching the events happening in Baku. It was felt that Ayaz Niyezovich was defrauded. He was lost in the mishmash and everything was out of his control. He was in the center of confrontation and was non-authoritative commander-in-chief..."

"...But what about the Military Security Service of Azerbaijan is that this organization is paralyzed. According to the data we've gained, the employees of this organization were interested only in theft of meat as well as potatoes and onion sacks unable to get engaged in own direct obligations. The events happened in Khodjaly were hidden from the President. Everybody in the General Headquarter of the Azerbaijan Army behaved as direct chiefs. Meanwhile, the state of the forth troop union was glowing. Everything was against to Azerbaijan in this union. The conditions were getting out of all frames. Officers were lost in conjectures.

We were informed that there are contradictions in the President's Machinery and the Force Ministries. The aims and ideas weren't supplementing each other. Everybody was support-In9 the idea of war due to own political ambitions. A part of politicians was supporting the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Azerbaijan but the other part was bearing the opposition and the unable Generals..."

Berkin Siradjyan, an Armenian journalist publishing an article titled "Before the offensive" in the local "Frans katolik-ekklezia" Magazine (France) writes: "...I saw Khodjaly with my own eyes. I was delighted with bravery of Artsakh people fighting for each inch of land. But I wouldn't adhere to such battles for the land. I was afraid of the neglected corpses piled on snow and ice... I was afraid realizing

that the Azerbaijani side as well as the future generation wouldn't dissemble over this blood... The Russians support us today, but tomorrow we may remain all alone... From other side, I'm sure that the flame in eyes of my Armenian brothers fighting in Khodjaly would never go out. This flame means a fire burnt for the sake of the Motherland. Such flames never go out..."(12th of March 1992).

In January of 1992 a Membership Group of the "Asala" Armenian Terrorist Organization (establishing an illegal educational camp nearby Paris) consisting of 26 people led by major Ashyn Simonyan came to Khankendy. They easily succeeded providing support for themselves in the person of the 366th regiment remaining self-willed. He presented USD 36 000 to Colonel Yevgeny Zarvigarov "for the first acquaintance". According to the data, Major-General Boris Budeykin, Commander of the 23rd division accused the mammonish colonel raising a matter to the Commandment of the 4th Army regarding his dismissal "over betrayal to the officer's honor".

However, these accusations and requirements had no impact because the laws weren't already acting.

In the "Secret Information" Colonel V.Savelyev writes: "...These problems get more evident in sample of the 366th regiment involved to the international conflict. Transfer of the regiment to the Armenian side and destruction of Azerbaijani people during the military actions as well as grant of the military machinery and weapons to Armenians had a political essence."

In his letter addressed to the Ministry of Defense dated on 12th of April 1992 the Colonel also specifies that he had sent to the Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan and the President's Machinery 46 documents numbered by him among those identifying the personalities of a part of the died or slain people. "They answered me that they were investigating the documents. Then I was in was in Tbilisi and sent the letter from there, but I couldn't understand what the Military Intelligence of Azerbaijan was considering..."

On 19th of February 1992 in the Theater Square in Yerevan Firdos Arabyan, an Armenian Emissary from Lebanon declared a letter of thirteen solvent Armenian from the "Garegin" Center acting as sponsor of the Diaspora:"... Long live the aroused people! Greeting the Armenian heroes realizing own wisdom, mind and intellect and burning our ancestors' flame again I give them the best regards of Armenians of the world. The Armenians rising in Paris, Cologne, Rome, Washington, Kuwait, London, Moscow, Ankara, Tehran and Latin America are together with you! And we're ready to render any support..."

These "Heroes of Nation" causing a clash among two peoples don't consider the reality that no innocent blood would remain unrequited. The responsibilities for the committed crimes are born neither by Washington nor London but all of these barbarities lie on conscience of Yerevan. It should be realized like did by the scout V.Savelyev seeing and realizing everything.

It's specified in his "Secret Dispatch" to the Main Reconnaissance Board of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation that upon the official permission of the Military and Regional Commandment regarding liquidation of the weapon emplacements bombarding the regiments Colonel Zarvigarov and other officers

participating at the actions committed in direction of Khodjaly joined to Armenians. As a result forty-nine Azerbaijanies were moved to square and shot within a day... Upon the order of Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Kraule, Chief of Headquarter, major I.V.Moiseyev, commander of the first shooting battalion, major S.I.Ohanyan, commander of the second battalion, major Y.A.Nabokikh, commander of the third battalion, captain Isaac Lykhodey and others took care rather of Armenians while moving the peaceful inhabitants. According to V.Savelyev's testimony 58 Azerbaijanies were murdered during the evacuation.

The murdered Azerbaijanies were buried contrary to the custom. The corpses were thrown to pits and busied. The Colonel notes that in twilights it was terrible to hear the voices of dogs and jackals howling and gnawing over these pits. There was a smell of stinking corpses everywhere.

Meanwhile, Rafael Messeyan (Grigoryan), one of the leaders of the "Ramkavar" Party acting in Lebanon and distinguishing with radical position writes in the correspondence titled "the Armenian Support" published in the "Zartunk" ("Awakening") Newspaper: "The oblivion of those fighting in Khodjaly doesn't suit to us, Armenians... These heroes are being supported. We're aware that in twenty-four countries of the world the solvent and rich Armenian entrepreneurs have established "The Fund of Support to Artsakh"... An Armenian entrepreneur in London allotted the earnings got from his sold villa, and an Armenian businessman paid the annual income of his trade center. The Members of the "Armenian Native Speech" Society in Paris had collected compassionate benefit for the Khodjaly heroes" (24th of March 1992).

On 4th of February 1992 the Garabagh Self-Defense j Divisions (!) and the Commandment of the Russian Troops Union received confidential message of the Pontiff Johann-Pavel II. The Pontiff passed "the power sent down to him by the God" (?) to the Armenian self-defense divisions and reminded to the Orthodox Russians in uniform that the committed battle is nothing but a j "religious battle" and promised to pray for them... Considering the international conflict as "a battle for belief His Grace had written: "... Having an opportunity I'll come to Khodjaly and bow to the battlefields where my Armenian brethrens had died."¹⁶

Let's return to the Colonel V.R.Savelyev's certifications: "...There was a case when I was unable to render an aid to eight or nine years girl wounded by bullet not far from me. I'm afraid of the day the God will chastise me..."

The damned days changed each other. Those days the Armenian employees of the "Operator-II" Private Studio coming from France (Jull Barelyan, Sherin Sitaryan) made record of burning corpses in surroundings of Khodjaly. Upon the data issued by Ivan Korabelnikov serving in the 2nd battalion of the 366th regiment it happened in hilly area at north-east of Khodjaly.

In order to "elucidate" the Khodjaly tragedy forty-seven Armenian journalists came to Khankendy from thirty-two countries of the world. Part of them

16 Probably, the Pontiff was deluded by the Armenian propaganda; partially, in West till present some social circles misinformed by Armenians hold the opinion that not the peaceful Azerbaijani inhabitants but Armenians were exposed to massacres and destructions in Khodjaly.

was watching the events via the observation slot of armored troop-carriers provided by Colonel Y.Zarvigarov and making notices, and others were making operative shootings. They demonstrated the destroyed settlements turned into ruins to the world and commented in feigned grief: "...The Azerbaijani people are annihilating innocent Armenians..."

The strategic aspects of the plan of occupation of Khodjaly were "thoroughly developed" by Armenians together with Russian military servants. V.I.Chitchiyan, Chief of Headquarter of the 1st battalion, major Y.A.Nabokikh and captain I.Lykhodey directly participated at the operations. On officer I.Korabelnikov's data, V.I.Chitchiyan killed the Babayevs' family consisting of thirteen members... In 1993 the Armenian Diaspora in France conferred him with premium in sum of USD 150 000 and "Grand Prix of Church". On 12th of September 1994 Chitchiyan immigrated to France and presently resides there.

Afik Isabaliyev, a private signaler of the 366th regiment had emitted that on 24th of February 1992 he fought in battalion Under the command of captain I. Lykhodey and participated in occupation of Khodjaly.

Answering to the question "How did you fight?" he said:

- We also were afraid of death. We were destroying everybody met- Sometimes even trees shaking in wind and the rustle of leaves inspired fear in us... I don't know whether the Azerbaijani people would forgive me. My mother has repudiated me because my fighting conjointly with Armenians... I already cannot go home, everybody turns back on me. But I was obliged... It was an order... We had to obey to orders... Nobody is going to forgive me! ("An Armenian Grave" by Abdul Fateh. "Azerbaijani" Publication House. 1994.)

According to A.Isabaliyev, Armenians had bought weapons and equipment from Russians. The cost of the Kalashnikov's submachine gun was USD 1500.

In the night from 25th to 26th of February Khodjaly was exposed to fire and occupied. But the troops weren't satisfied. V.R.Savelyev notes in the "Secret Dispatch" that a day before occupation of Khodjaly the third battalion was discharged from the zone of the actions but not entirely. And the 366th regiments remained there in full staff... The officers were engaged in betrayals... What about the weapons the Armenians were granted absolutely new weapons. It was decided to take from Armenians money and values instead of the weapons..."

On 19th of March 1992 (on our traditional calendar this date coincides with the Novruz holiday) a small cemetery was established in Khodjaly for burying the dead Azerbaijanis. 54 innocently killed people were buried there. In evening of the same day Surik Shaginyan, host of the TV-channel of the Armenian Diaspora in France put this sad image to TV-screens in Iran, Turkey, Moscow, Yerevan, Washington, London, Paris and Bonn and profusely talked about respect of Armenians to the memories of the corpses of squandered Azerbaijanis (!) and the burying ceremony. But in Baku still nobody could realize the reasons of the tragedy happened in Khodjaly. Everybody from the established Deputy Commission till the opposition parties was paralyzed and the power was cracking into scars. The Safety bodies were deprived of the informational sources... A membership group of the safety system entered to collaboration with the

opposition. A.Mutallibov's power had already lost the political force in the state and society. V.Savelyev wrote: "...Upon occupation of Khodjaly A.Mutallibov's power lost own viability, and ministers had established a state in state around the Prime Ministers."

Further the Colonel V.Savelyev goes on: "The following people had directly participated in discharge of the regiment and grant of weapons to Armenians:

- Colonel - General Gromov;
- Lieutenant - General Grekov;
- Lieutenant - General Ohanyan;
- Deputy I.Andronov;
- Colonel Y.Zarvigarov (further he became General);
- Colonel S.Kraule...

The forth army had provided conditions for participation of the fighters of the 23rd shooting division in the Khodjaly operation. But K.Yermolayev and A.Babukov, Deputy Commander of the 23rd division required get back the weapons and equipment granted to Armenians but nobody was going to obey to them."

V.Savelyev notes: "Upon bombardment of the cantonment from "Grad" installments on 23rd of February 1992 the Colonel Y.Zarvigarov ordered to move the regiment from the permanent dislocation to the alternate point. The order was fulfilled without any resistance of the Armenian fighters... But not all equipment was removed. The General I.Ohanyan (other than the Major Ohanyan) coming those days to Khankendy insisted to remain the equipment..." As a result Armenians owned thirty-three PDM, three ZSU-23/4, eight D-30 and other weapons and equipment.

The same day Illarion Hagverdiyan, head of the cell of the terrorist organization in Khankendy acting under the mask of the Armenian self-defense detachment declared gratuities to twenty-four people among the Russian officers and soldiers. For instance, in front of the detachment the Russian Officer Yevgeny Golubev was solemnly conferred with an order with engraving "Asala" made of gold and weighing twenty-five grams and USD 5000. Furthermore, a private soldier Anastas Ivanov was rewarded with USD 10000 and documents of "Hyundai" car waiting for its recipient in Yerevan...

As a result, the Armenian armed detachments concluded personal bargains and "military contracts" with Russian Officers. Let's remind that a part of these military agreements between Armenians and the Soviet odd jobbers was carried out via oral orders. Hereby each order or General's word had own cost. For instance, the cost of the order on the military actions in side of Armenians committed by the 463rd special chemical protection battalion and the 909th special reconnaissance battalion in Khankendy was USD 18000.

The Colonel V.Savelyev writes: "When the first battalion was dislocated in the alternative zone the Colonel Ivan Moiseyev was taking wait-and-see attitude in the "Chapar" gorge. Then his j battalion entered the Chikhany settlement and "was surrounded" by Armenians. As a result the battalion left own weapons and

equipments for Armenians... Offering money to Ivan Moiseyev and the personnel they were offered to fight together...

It's noticeable that namely the Ivan Moiseyev's battalion had destroyed and turned into ruins the settlements around Khodjaly. This battalion was called among Armenians as "Ivan's wild battalion".

By our estimate eighty-five per cent of the weapons and equipment of the 366th regiment passed to Armenians. Furthermore, they were disposing of 142 submachine guns, 7600 bullets, 460 flak jackets, 11 ton of potted goods, 1200 pairs of shoes in six sizes and 146 pistols delivered from France... Armenians were provided also with 146 portable radio transmitters made in USA.

The French Senate was lamenting for absence of any information regarding Khodjaly and blaming the dipcorps of Azerbaijan in this country. On 14th of February 2001 it got also known that the Khodjaly tragedy was introduced in France as "Armenian tragedy". But what about our Embassy of that time it was found nothing but to summon its employees for "developmental works". On the other hand, O.Ter-Grigoryan, an Armenian diplomat addressing in April 1992 in the Yerevan Theatre Square said: "...The Armenian propaganda has already taken desirable stands for itself in the diplomatic centers of Baku..." (?). It was worthy to think about.

In the mentioned address the diplomat dropped a loyal subject curtsy in direction of the northern protectors: "... 300 hundred years ago Armenians asked Peter I to use also them in fights against alien invaders...¹⁷ If in 1959 the number of Armenians in Moscow (namely in the city itself) was 18400 people nowadays they aggregate 47000 ones. 142 people work in the foreign diplomatic corps of the Russian Federation. 59 ones of them act as journalists..."

According to a private soldier Grigory Vorontsov a part of the documents concerning to cooperation of Armenian people with Russian ones in the Khodjaly events happening on 1st of March 1992 was burnt upon order of the Major-General S.Lukashov, Commander of Aviation of the Transcaucasian Command. The Colonel V.Savelyev touching these circumstances in the "Secret Information" specifies: "...Collecting the corpses of the killed Azerbaijani people to "KAMAZ" No. 02-19 MM Armenians made a nig fire... There wasn't limit in human hates. The list below specifies some officers joining to Armenians and killing the captive Azerbaijanies with enjoy one at a time:

Colonel B.Baymukov - Rear Deputy Commander of Regiment

Colonel I.V.Moiseyev - Commander of the 1st Battalion

Major S.I.Ohanyan - Commander of the 2nd Battalion

Major Y.A.Nabokich - Commander of the 3rd Battalion

Major V.I.Chitchiyan - Chief of Headquarter of the 1st Battalion

Major V.G.Ayriyan - Chief of Regiment Reconnaissance

Senior Lieutenant O.V.Mirzakhazarov - Company Commander

¹⁷ It would be possible to believe in sincerity of these "noble impulses" unless a sober and selfish intensions were hidden behind such declarations.

**Senior Lieutenant S.V.Khrinkhua - Reconnaissance Platoon
Commander**
Senior Lieutenant V.N.Garmash - Tank Company Commander
Senior Lieutenant V.I.Valilovsky - Company Commander
Senior Lieutenant A.B.Lysenko - Platoon Commander
Senior Lieutenant B.A.Azarov - Battery Commander
Senior Lieutenant I.S.Abramov - Antitank Battery Commander
Lieutenant O.V.Bolezny - Second Tank Company Commander
Lieutenant A.V.Smakyn - Tank Platoon Commander
Lieutenant S.I.Rachkovsky - Field-Engineer Company Commander
Lieutenant V.I.Bondarev - Deputy Chief of Reconnaissance
Lieutenant A.I.Kulov - Chief of Radiochemical Platoon
(And 41 junior-rank military Armenians)".

Becoming General Y.Zarvigarov addressing in front of officers on 24th of February 1992 at 9.45 p.m. said that the battle in the region isn't a war for lands but campaign of Islam against Christianity. General said: "...The representatives of the Islam'0 countries of the world and military advisors had gathered in Baku (?) in order to discuss the ways of destruction and smashing of our cross... It's a campaign against Christianity in which we must either to vindicate our honor and dignity or to humble disgrace and obey."

At the same time Ayaz Mutallibov, the "Supreme Commander-in-Chief was engaged in Baku in division of posts and ordering to incompetent staff. The "Secret Information" by Colonel V.Savelyev, honorable Russian scout is very important admission of this experienced officer rejecting to put up with injustice. We've to succeed that this admission as unexampled historical and documentary certification would become property of publicity in UNO and Council of Europe. It goes on remaining as a necessary task.

Reuvshan NOVRUZOGLU

VACANCY IN FATE OF THE MOTHERLAND IS CRIME!

Thirteen years passed since the Khodjaly genocide. During these thirteen years we commemorate with bitter grief and sorrow the one of the most horrible actions of massed terror in the history of our people and entire mankind. It's thirteenth year hat we bow to the memory of the victims of the Khodjaly tragedy. It's thirteenth year that glancing back to the recent history we try to understand and investigate all circumstances and reasons causing the tragedy and put into attention of the international society the truth about it and its real instigators and executors as well as secret and evident "producers"...

We repeatedly ask ourselves: How could we tolerate this butchery distinguishing with awful and sadist cruelty? What was the guilt of the peaceful

Khodjaly inhabitants exposing to Hannibal rage? Why the Republican Administration neglected the repeated troubling summons and remained vacant in the next danger? Whose is the guilt that our wise and brave people was caught napping by perfidious invasion of the "long-suffering" neighbors destroying unarmed people and committing bloody genocide in Khodjaly? Who had given free rein and supported the Armenian formations and the 366th shooting regiment of the former Soviet army participating conjointly with the dashnak butcher in the massacres against the civil inhabitants, old people, women and children?

The 19th and 20th centuries had remained a lot of tragic signs and wounds in our national history. The Gulustan and Turkmanchay Treaties concluded consequently in 1813 and 1828 legislating partition of Azerbaijan and dissociation of the nation and accompanied by purposeful colonization of our lands by resettled Armenians had factually created a base for further pushing the Azerbaijan inhabitants aside.

The Armenians settled in the territories of the Erivan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh khanates remaining unsatisfied with establishment of the "Armenian region" and using the aids of own protectors commenced realization of the insidious and Jesuitical plans aiming to establishment of the mythic "Great Armenia". The milestones of this "activity" were large-scale bloody actions against Azerbaijanians in 1905-1907 and 1917-1920 accompanied by barbarian humiliations and torments as well as burning innocent people alive.

All of these events continued during a century and reached its zenith in commencement of the Upper Garabagh "problem". On 12th of February 1984 in Khankendy Armenians held an open demonstration under the slogan of "miatsum" ("reunification").

At that period neither the USSR Administration nor the Republican powers had taken any trenchant measurement; quite the reverse, the progress of the events showed that the separatist bacchanalia was connived at by the Gorbachev's policy under screen of "democratization" of society.

Since the first days of commencement of the dangerous scenery there was a demand in a prescient, resolute and wise patriotic leader. The events happened in Khankendy, Gushchular, Malybeyli, Jamilly, Meshaly rendered lessons neither to us nor the republican administration.

Khodjaly is of important military and strategic significance locating in front of the Aghdam-Shusha and Askaran-Khankendy route; capture of this point meant a "clear passage" between the regional center and Askaran and seizure of only airport in the UGAR. In this case it was necessary to turn the key town into stronghold firming it fundamentally. Alas, the amorphous and unexampled policy of the republican administration of that time failed to provide it. Khodjaly and its inhabitants got left to the mercy of fate. However, there were flagrant signs of the expected disasters and unequivocal signals about the prepared massacres and slaughters the governors of the power had paid no heed to; otherwise, the summons of the Khodjaly inhabitants wouldn't remain unreciprocated.

Namely as a result of bungling of the republican administration the blockade ring was implacably getting narrower since October 1991; the vehicle routes were

closed and the only means of communication were helicopters. But when the last helicopter of the civil aviation was shot over Shusha (as a result 40 people died) this hope in the connection with the outer world also collapsed. Power supplement of the town ceased. The town was surviving only owing to bravery of the inhabitants and heroism of defenders bearing innumerable attacks of Armenians. Defense of the town was provided by the fighters of the self-protection detachment as well as policemen and military servants of the national army. But hunting rifles are incommensurable with up-to-date weapons and equipment. Since the second half of February Khodjaly became a target for methodical bombardment and heavy weapons.

The horrible tragedy sanctified in details in this book happened in the night from 25th to 26th of February.

The catastrophe happened during the visit of Ali Akpar Vilayati, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran to the region with a mediatorial mission.

On 25th of February we met in Baku with the Azerbaijan government; on 27th of February the Minister was going to leave for the Upper Garabagh and further for Armenia. In connection with the mission upon the arrangement between the parties cease of fire was declared from 27th of February to 1st of March; however, the Armenians traitorously violated the agreement. The same event happened on 12th of February when the OSCE Representatives came to the Upper Garabagh for getting introduced with the situation and search of the ways for regulation of the conflict (their further supposed route was to Baku and Yerevan). The same day the Armenian extremists ignoring this circumstance captured Malybeyli and Gushchular villages of the Shusha region killing, wounding and taking prisoners about half a thousand people and robbing these villages burnt them.

Bombardment and shootings from heavy weapons and equipment caused fires in Khodjaly; on 26th February about at. 5.00 a.m. the town was covered by fire and entirely destroyed, robbed and, almost razed to the ground. The reader is already aware of the tragic episodes of that night. Let's remind those died and victims: 613 people died and 487 ones were maimed; 1275 peaceful inhabitants becoming hostages were exposed to humiliations and torments. 150 people disappeared without a trace...

There were women, old men and children among those died.

56 victims were destroyed with brutal cruelty: they were burnt alive and beheaded; several ones are without scalp; children with put off eyeballs; pregnant women with unstitched abdomens; desecrated corpses...

I hereby keep silence regarding the material damages calculated in astronomic figures.

The matter firstly is about the destroyed human lives each of which is irreplaceable and priceless...

When I express these figures with the pen I cannot compose the feelings of rage and sorrow or think about these fates without heartache because these figures express human fates expired or mutilated by armed and conscious brutality.

These are parents dreaming to see the children's weddings but surviving them, brothers and sisters deprived of shelter and heat, infants failing to rejoice over the life...

The Republican Administration had enough information regarding the expected events. The governmental bodies liable to provide safety of citizens expressed full negligence and vacancy and hadn't taken any measurement for rescuing the inhabitants of the town constricted in blockade and irresponsibly treated to fulfillment of own official liabilities.

The Khodjaly genocide is a result of the discords among those at the helm of state and desiring to come to force, the anarchy spread through the republic, crisis and paralysis of state management, the political games happening in and around the Upper Garabagh as well as indifference of each of us and the history will never forget it.

The Armenians separatists weren't definitely repulsed and no strict measurement was taken concerning to their protectors. The news about the bloody crime not immediately but gradually spread through the world and the scope of the genocide didn't allow hide its essences.

Owing to courage and intrepidity of our journalists and honorably employees of the mass-medias of Russia, France and other countries the result of the tragedy were taken to reel of film and demonstrated on the most of the TV-channels of the world.

Ghindyz Mustafayev, our famous journalist, correspondent of the Azerbaijan Television died in front while fulfilling the professional liability had written: "At first we came escorted by two military helicopters to the place of the events on 28th of February. We saw from the sky that a large field is full of human corpses. The pilots didn't dare to land the helicopter because this territory was controlled by Armenians. However, upon landing we left the helicopter and were exposed to strong bombardment. The policemen coming with us should take the corpses aboard for delivering them to the relatives. We could take only four corpses as it got impossible to take all of them. We were shocked by the seen horror. Two of us lost his consciousness.

The same situation happened also on 2nd of March. We came to the place of events with foreign journalists. The corpses had got worse state till that time. During several days; they were exposed to humiliated actions".

JAN-IV UNIT (journalist, France) wrote: "We witnessed the Khodjaly tragedy. We saw corpses of hundreds dead people. They were women, old men, children and those defending Khodjaly. We were disposing a helicopter. Flying up we took everything to camera from altitude and fixed Khodjaly and surroundings on the film. Suddenly the Armenian formations shot in our helicopter and we were obliged to return ceasing the shootings. I had heard a lot about wars and read about cruelty of the German fascists but Armenians had surpassed them in brutalities and destruction of peaceful inhabitants and murder of little children. We saw a lot of wounded people in hospital, carriages and even in premises of kindergartens and schools".

V. BELYKH (correspondent of the "Izvestiya" Newspaper, Russia):

"Corpses were keeping to be brought to Aghdam. It has no analogue in the history. The eyeballs of the corpses were put off and their ears and heads were cut off. Some corpses were trailed over the ground and tied to armored vehicles. Humiliations had no ends."

LEONYD KRAVETS (Major) testifies: "During the next flight on 26th of February I saw reddened purple stains on the ground. I slowed the speed and the flight engineer cried that "women and children" are on the ground. I myself had counted 200 corpses. Armed people were roaming among them. Then we returned there on helicopters for taking the corpses. A police captain from Khodjaly also flied with us. Seeing his four-years-old son with crushed head he went out of his mind. Another child was beheaded. Corpses of women, old People and children were lying everywhere."

The "FINANCIAL TIMES" Newspaper, 14th of May 1992

"According to the General Pyankov's information, 103 military servants of the 366th regiment remained in the Upper Garabagh for fighting conjointly with Armenians".

"**KRASNAYA ZVEZDA**" in correspondence titled "Garabagh: a war until victory" (11th of March 1992) obviously admits that the military servants of the 366th regiment acted conjointly with Armenians in capture of Khodjaly upon monetary and currency recompense and the weapons and equipment of the regiment were granted by Armenians to separatists.

VALER ACTUEL, 14th of May 1992

"In the Upper Garabagh the Armenians used up-to-date weapons and helicopters supplied by the "Asala" Organization."

Sariya Talybova, a Khodjaly inhabitant being exposed to capture torments further remembered: "We were brought to an Armenian cemetery. It's very difficult for me to describe the events happening here... Armenians cut off the heads of four young Mehsety turks and three Azerbaijanians over the graves. Then they mortified children with torments at the sight of their parents and shoveled the corpses into a pit with bulldozer. These anthropomorphous savages unsatisfied by blood put off the eyes of two Azerbaijani fellows in army dress..."

The list of these written and oral testimonies might be continued. The most deplorable matter is that instead of declaring the Khodjaly genocide all over the world the republican administration fearing of loss of power and being exposed to rage of people hid the real and horrible truth from inhabitants. The opposition also was busy in fights for power instead of changing the populist rhetoric to discovery of the brutalities of the Armenian occupants and terrorists committing the bloody massacres. AS though everything was in the order of things...The both parties were interested rather in the leading seats and the power-seeking ambitions. The tragic fate of the victims of the Khodjaly genocide faded into the background of the criminal politic sorting outs and prolongations... After Khodjaly the deplorable

results of these squabble was increase of the catastrophe causing collapse of Shusha, Lachyn, Kalbadjar and occupation of other settlements. Thus, the Khodjaly massacre is a result of the purposeful genocide policy of the Armenian nationalists against the Azerbaijanian people. The Armenian nationalists conducting the policy of ethnic purge realizing repeated massed destructions upon obligatory removal of all Azerbaijanians from Armenia commenced capture of the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic. Passiveness of the civil world having no efforts for prevention of this aggressive policy and failing to render political and legal assessment of vandalism and bloody invasions of the Armenian expansionists allowed the occupants realize own intensions on establishment of the monoethnic "Great Armenia" in the expense of annexation of our lands more zealously and cynically. As a result twenty per cent of the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic became occupied and over million refugees were deprived of native residences.

This crime is directed not only against our people but also the mankind and humanity.

The actions of Armenians and their accomplices participated at the Khodjaly massacre are severe violation of the most elementary human rights and impertinent trample of the international legal norms of the Geneva Convention, Common Declaration on Human Rights, the international pacts on the civil, politic, economic, social and cultural rights, the Declaration on Children's Rights, the Declaration on Defense of Women and Children at the State of Emergency and Military Conflicts as well as other international legal acts.

Unfortunately, the countries of the world hadn't expressed objective and adequate attitude to this tragedy yet and failed to admit it as a genocide act expressing a strange indifference and negligence. Furthermore, failure of admission of the genocide as an evident and prudent massed slaughter of people (specified in a numerous promulgated testimonies of witnesses as well as photo-documents and movies) does no credit to any democratic state. The history also wouldn't forgive it. On the contrary, several states believing in the prudent insinuations deprived of any ground and the "crocodile tears" of the Armenian propaganda had accepted verdicts regarding destruction of this "long-suffering" and "civil" people by turks. Shan't the actions committed by this "long-suffering" and "civil" people in Khodjaly, the Upper Garabagh and contiguous regions be considered as genocide? Isn't it genocide that an entire town was razed to the ground within several hours, inhabitants were destroyed with brutal cruelty, burnt alive and beheaded, oh you, Mr. democrats?

One of our first national tasks is achievement of admission of the Khodjaly tragedy by the world states as genocide actions. It's not occasional that during the official visit to the Azerbaijan Republic Omar Izgi, the Chairmen of the National Meeting of the Turkish Republic noted that in recent future the Turkish Parliament intends to discuss the matter of the Khodjaly genocide and accept a respective resolution accusing this brutal action. The step to be taken by our Turkish confreres would be exemplification also for other countries.

It's partially noticeable that the brave defenders of Khodjaly town weren't afraid of the enemy armed to the teeth and expressed real courage and heroism

during the unequal resistance. Most of them were conferred to honorary title and rewarded with orders and medals upon the President Heydar Aliyev's decree. Each year the 26th day of February is commemorated on the governmental level as a day of memory of the victims of the Khodjaly tragedy.

Despite of the suffered discords and grieves the Khodjaly people trust and hope in future. They're sure that they'll return to the native land and resuscitate the collapsed town. But presently the kind and polite Khodjaly people suffer difficulties; the inhabitants of this town are dispersed through forty-eight regions of the Republic.

The President Heydar Aliyev had repeatedly expressed the will of our state to settle the Upper Garabagh matter amicably and had all efforts for it. But unless such a way succeeds we'll gain restoration of justice and entirely discharge the occupied lands in military way. The Azerbaijani lands cannot remain under the thumb of occupants! Their discharge is our saint liability for the memory of our martyrs and the future generation and the history.

The President Ilham Aliyev worthily continues the line fixed by our general leader and his position concerning to the conflict with Armenia logically arises from this politic line.

We need in a powerful state, strong army and indissoluble civil unity.

Each of us has to realize that we're not entitled to forget the former lessons.

Vacancy in fate of the Motherland is crime!

AHMAD HASANOV,
Prosecutor of Khodjaly region,
Junior Justice Advisor

ALLEGED "ARMENIAN GENOCIDE" AND THE KHODJALY TRAGEDY OF THE 20 TH CENTURY

As it's known, the Armenian historians began to bear territorial pretensions against the contiguous states (firstly to Azerbaijan and further to the Ottoman state) since the 5th century and put forward an idea of establishment of "Great Armenia" "from sea to sea". The Armenian nationalists had efforts to realization of own aims using various historical and political factors expecting available flow of circumstances and resorting to various tricks.

Colonization of the Azerbaijani lands at the beginning of 19th century and liquidation of the Azerbaijani khanates turning into ancestral lands of the tsar's Russia, partially, establishment of the Erivan province in the territory of the historical Western Azerbaijan and later of the Armenian Republic upon coming of Bolsheviks to the power becoming the Soviet Republic and incrementing new

territories (Zangazur and other Azerbaijani regions) upon verdicts of the Communist leaders are milestones of this "creeping" and regular expansion.

The "Armenian matter" was firstly raised in the international scope at the Congress of European Countries held in Berlin in 1878. As this matter had previously got special painful keenness it stores a potential explosive charge for the countries contagious to Armenia.

V.F. Mayevsky acting as vice-council of the tsar's Russia in the eastern regions of Turkey at the end of 19th and start of 20th century had noted in own memories that the concrete essence of the "Armenian matter" is connected to the Armenian riot in Turkey and, from other hand, the confrontations against Armenia and Azerbaijan in Transcaucasia. It's a matters of "life and death" for Armenians.

But how do Armenians themselves see the essence of this matter? In Armenian ideologists' opinion, the native lands of the "Great Armenia" were captured by "nomad barbarians" (hereby they mean turks) and it's necessary to restore the "historical justice" i.e. mobilize the efforts of the world community, punish the "aliens" and discharge the native Armenian lands. The outlines of this fantastic space cover the Western Armenia (present Turkey entirely and Syria), Southern Armenia (present Azerbaijan, the Armenian Republic, parts of Georgia and Iran) and at last, "Northern Armenia" (Stavropol, Krasnodar, Rostov and Voronej...)

The historical sources specify that upon allotment of Armenia in 387 between Rome and Sasanies and loss of the State system during the next centuries Armenians tried to restore own state and achieve independence; at the end of 19th century these efforts gained ideological and organizational expression in establishment of the "Dashnaksutyun" and "Gnchak" Parties; Armenians try to gain autonomy in Turkey through the mediation of Russia, England and France. This effort is expressed and personified in absolutely uncivil forms. Provocations, terror, kindling of xenophobia and turkophobia were the accustomed arsenal of the "long-suffering national patriots". Infusion of anti-Turkish psychosis caused bloody massacres of the peaceful Turkish inhabitants in 1874-1876, 1894-1896 and 1917.

In 1905-1906 and 1918-1920 the nationalistic passion being managed by Dashnak producers causes massed destruction of Azerbaijanies in Baku, Upper Garabagh, Guba and Shamakhy...

It's about ninety years that the world hears about the "Armenian genocide" in Turkey in 1915. But what happened in Turkey? During the World War I the Osmanly Turkey conjointly with Germany and Austro-Hungary was fighting with the Entente. The countries of the latter used the Armenians from Turkey as "the fifth column" for the purpose suppressing own military rival; according to the terms of the undercover collusion Armenians should promote an armed riot in Turkey and due to this "merits" would get a warranted opportunity to establish an autonomous enclave (including Van, Diyarbekir, Bitlis, Trapezund, Sivas, Arzurum and Khaput).

As a result, in 1919 Andronic, a former General of the Turkish army turning weapon against the country trusting him this supreme rank declared in presence of

R.Puankare, the President of France that during the World War I the Armenian people fought nip and tuck to the Entente against Turkey and Germany... 180 000 Armenian volunteers fought in ranks of the Russian Army and 15000 ones in the ranks of the European Coalition.

Using the opportunity that Turkey was engaged in heavy military campaign Armenians raised a riot in rear and committed a bloody genocide against the peaceful Turkish inhabitants and entirely the Moslem inhabitants. In this critical situation the Osmanly state, in accordance with the orders of the military period, was obliged to take measures against debauch of the Armenian terrorist bands. This operation commenced on 24th of April 1915 and continued till August.

Armenians insist that turks had destroyed a million and half Armenians. This figure is an outrageous lie. Thus, at that period totally 870 000 Armenians lived in seven counties of Turkey and this figure amounted the fifth part of the inhabitants of the country. The Moslem inhabitants were majority in several regions of these counties.

We don't vindicate murder of innocent and peaceful people regardless of their nationality or confession. Settlement of political and vital matters by means of weapons and destruction of people of alien religion is always considered as tragedy. But talking about the tragic pages of the history it would be dishonorable to conceal the reasons causing them or confuse results with reasons.

Efforts of Armenians to establish a state within the state in the territory of Asia Minor got futile. The October revolution happened in Russia caused a new wave of encroachments upon the territories of Azerbaijan accompanied by massed ethnic purge under the mask of "battle against counter-revolution". Ousting of Azerbaijani people in the 20th century commenced in 1905-1906 (and what is more on the background of revolutionary distempers). In years of 1918-1920 the bloody riots and destruction of the Azerbaijani inhabitants commenced with a new force. The initiators of establishment of the Armenian state in Caucasus were basing upon the Armenian inhabitants of the former Erivan province aggregating a small part of the inhabitants of this region. In the essence the matter was in a monoethnic state. Hundreds thousands Azerbaijani families had been moved off own native lands since the start of century. Upon establishment of the Armenian Republic and further the Soviet Armenia this policy went on; 150 000 Azerbaijani people were deported from Armenia in 1948-1953; there were efforts of "Armenization" of the Azerbaijani lands within the years of 1950-1960; incidents on ethnic background had been provoked; however, the Communist leaders among which there were also "compassionate" protectors of Armenians issuing from the interest of the Red Empire realized also the destructive danger of the international conflicts for integrity and stability in the Soviet state and were crossed the centrifugal separatist pretensions.

The Armenian nationalists had in their way a stern and authoritative opponent as Heydar Aliyev withdrawn to ranks of the key figures of the supreme supervision of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, upon proarmenially oriented Gorbachov's "reorganization" and Heydar Aliyev's dismissal from the posts in the Political Bureau and the government the anti-Azerbaijani campaign of the

Armenian separatists began to be untwined headily. In 1988-1989 the Armenian nationalists succeeded move all Azerbaijani inhabitants from Armenia with indulgence to the Gorbachev's administration and support of certain military circles and subsequently, 230 000 people were deprived of the native residences. Simultaneously, the meeting hysteria held in the Upper Garabagh under the slogan of "miatsum" passed to an evident armed encroachment upon the lives and rights of the Azerbaijani inhabitants; there commenced a direct aggression of the armed forces of Armenia with participation of fighters and foreign mercenaries as well as certain forces of the Soviet Army. Owing to the former protectors Armenians had occupied the UGAR and seven contiguous regions of Azerbaijan. As a result of the ethnic purge committed by the armed forces of Armenia 20 000 Azerbaijani people were killed, 50 000 ones got wounded and maimed, 4 000 ones were taken prisoners and over one million our compatriots became refugees in the territory of the own country.

The Khodjaly genocide happened at the end of the 20th century, in the progress of the obtruded war. The reader is already aware of the cruel role of the 366th shooting regiment including to the staff of the 23rd division of the fourth army of the Soviet Armed Forces and the details of the massed destructions of the peaceful inhabitants of this town accompanied by brutal torments and humiliations even upon the died people.

Jan-Iv Unit, a French journalist witnessing the results of the bloody massacres committed in Khodjaly and nearby Nakhchyvanik village writes: "We are witnesses of the Khodjaly genocide. We had personally seen the mutilated corpses of the Khodjaly defenders and hundreds peaceful inhabitants including women, children and old people. We were supplied with helicopter in Baku for flying to surroundings of Khodjaly. Flying over the place of butcheries we took the images to films. But we couldn't complete the shootings because of being bombardment by Armenians. But even those seen from the altitude were enough for imaging the committed brutalities. It was a harrowing image. I as well as everybody had heard and read a lot and seen vies regarding the wars happened in the world and cruelties of the German fascists. But Armenians brutally murdering little children and infants as well as pregnant women cannot be compared with anybody in brutality..."

That's too pity that on the background of the universal propagandizing ballyhoo regarding the "Armenian genocide" the world community hadn't rendered legal, political and moral estimation to the Khodjaly genocide and the civil world hadn't held up this barbarian crime to shame yet. Furthermore, the Parliaments of France, Italy and Germany had taken decision regarding admission of the "Armenian genocide". We'd like to ask the compassionate European parliamentarians why do they remembering the events happened almost ninety years ago connive at the genocide committed by the Armenian nationalists against the Azerbaijani people in Khodjaly at the end of the 20th century? Why do the parliaments of the above-mentioned countries keep silence regarding this flagrant total evil deed happened in the world history? Really the notorious principle of the

double standards snaps into action also here?.. But what about the admitted international law and the humanism principles, dear sirs?

Havva Mammadova

THE ART WITNESSES

The mankind achieving unprecedented scientific and technical progress in 20th century, commencing the era of opening up cosmos, survived two world wars was exposed to the Khodjaly tragedy at the end of the century. The Name of Khodjaly was enrolled into the sad list together with Khatyn, Lydice, Hiroshima, Songmy, etc... The Khodjaly butchery became one more bloody page of the purposeful genocide policy against the Azerbaijani people.

This page of the history specifies our occupied lands, destroyed residences, towns and villages turned into ruins, humiliated monuments of art... groans of grey-haired mothers, tears of orphans, blood of the brave defenders and martyrs... Ash, tears and blood...

This page specifies Garabagh, our recalcitrant wound.

The tragic events caused by the aggression of Armenia, occupation of our lands, human sacrifices, distorted fates, refugees... All of these problems trouble each of our compatriots including a politician, a fighter, a young and old person. These problems disturb out literal and artificial figures.

Vagif Udjatay (Huseynov) is one of the painters firstly expressing the Khodjaly tragedy. His poster accuses the occupants and their protectors. Cross-shape handle of saber piercing a child's bosom expresses an association with outlines of the Kremlin Tower.¹⁸ The poster is pronouncedly lapidary with a wide background of the heathen space without any aggravating detail; all attention gets concentrated on the subject; hereby the painter achieves a significant emotional force of influence.

Vagif Udjatay's work titled "Hauling Dashnaks" is bitterly satirical and original in composition remembering with own structure the famous Repin's masterpiece titled "Haulers on Volga". Certainly, Udjatay's work has an absolutely other meaning. In the view of hauler he expressed the known concrete people i.e. Armenian dashnaks immoderately hauling a "barge" i.e. Garabagh full of blood and separated from Azerbaijan. This political cartoon describes the ideologists and inspirers of the bloody vandalism in Garabagh. Amir Talybov's "Double-faced Catholicos", Amirbek Narimanbekov's "Aggression", Elmas Huseynov's "Khodjaly tragedy" discovers the real face of the initiators of the genocide policy and butchers' cruelty.

Teymur Aghayev's "Memory", Shahlar Abdullayev's "Blockade", Beyukagha Mirzazade's "Triumph of Evil", Faig Ahmadov's "Shout of my soul"

¹⁸ The metaphor means the leaders of the Kremlin at the period of the tragic International conflict.

are the works full of philosophically meanings of the Khodjaly tragedy and spirit of protest against destructions, bloodshed and a war causing lot of disasters.

The horrors of the fatal February night, the rage and despairs, pain and heroism, torments and courage of the inhabitants of the town are expressed in Nazim Mamedov's series of works. Their titles express everything: "Khodjaly in fire", "Last day of Khodjaly", "Death of heroic woman", "Captive family", etc. The work titled "Retribution" is distinguished with special emotional and impressive force. The author had collected detailed materials regarding the circumstances of the happened events before taking up the brush; human grief, pain of losses, love in native land, sorrow and compassion, the painter's protest against the vandalism and accusation of the evil instigators are expressed by influential tongue of the vivid paints. The painter has presented a significant part of these works i.e. 31 pictures to museum.

A cycle of works has been devoted to this theme by Kamil Ramazanov. These are "The tragedies happened during 1905-1908" and "Pages of history" retrospectively submitting the episodes of cruelties of the Armenian nationalists and fascists; "What's the devil" philosophically thinking about the destructive elements of shabby instincts promoted by falsified ideas; "Civil Armenian man and commoner Turkish woman", "Proud Girl", "Officer of our Army", "Azerbaijani Soldier", "Courageous Girls" expressing the belief in the spiritual force and insuperability of nation; "Little Captives", "Salatyn's Tragedy", "Captive's Martyrdom", "Mother's Howl" full of rage and hate to the brutal enemy... The burden of this cycle is bravery and courage of the Khodjaly inhabitants defending own town and own lands at the unequal battle to the uttermost.

Karim Jalal's work titled "Trace of Time" personifies the tragic memory having ascetically strict composition and discreet tones. This is a symbolic silhouette of lonely Mother on a road moving beyond, to uncertainty and to nowhere and stopping for a moment for glancing back with grieve sights at native residence, native land: there's no way back, there's an impassable border between her and Motherland. She's leaving the land where she was born and learned to walk, married and became a mother; she's leaving own residence full of her joys, cares and memories... She carries a child, an only phenomenon remained with her, her future and only hope...

Two big hands over her head are binding threads as if a spider is spinning a web; there's a bleeding watch on the symbolical wrist meaning the time when Khodjaly was sunk in blood and razed to the ground; it is a "Trace of Time", sign of history drought by burst of sub-machine gunfire, perfidy, cruelty and vandalism...

Hafiz Mammadov's, Yagub Mehdiyev's, Khanlar and Zakir Ahmadovs' works express unforgettable and brave TV-journalist Chingyz Mustafayev taking through the tears the innocent victims of the Khodjaly massacre; a mother embracing her infant runs beyond the brutal enemy; a brave fighter is fighting for the native land...

The works created by our paints via the heartache and suffer of soul are the artificial personification of the tragic page of our history full of tears and blood and

tears and summon to fight I for admission of justice as well as fir the sake of honor and dignity of the Motherland.

**Elmira Gasymova,
Deputy Director of the
Azerbaijan Art Museum
named after R. Mustafayev.**

EXECUTED MONUMENTS

Several years ago there were known also another fact of vandalism committed by the Armenian occupants during capture of Shusha in May 1992: coming to brutal boldness the "conquerors" shot in Uzeyir Hadjybeyov's Bulbul's and Natavan's busts put in the town. The great composer, great singer and great poetess perpetuated in bronze by the thankful Azerbaijani people became targets of barbarians. The damaged works of art were found occasionally and brought to Baku (the "civil" pillager were going to seal them as scrap metal in the neighboring republic). Now these busts are located for common viewing near the building of the Art Museum named after R.Mustafayev.

**If an enemy is shooting in the monuments
Of famous figures, then he gets afraid He
sees in them a bastion of independence
And a memory unable to defray.**

Huseynbala Miralamov
"Executed Monuments"
(The "Penitence" Book. "Gandjlik", 2002)

THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE: CARE OF PEOPLE WRETCHED BY WAR

Rescue of the Uzeyir Hadjybeyov's Bulbul's and Natavan's busts and their delivery to Baku were very difficult and got possible firstly owing to the significant patriotic service of the Ministry of Culture of the Azerbaijan Republic.

The life and cares of the refugees and immigrants including those from Khodjaly is a subject of special and permanent attention of the Ministry of Culture. Our compatriots suffering from war, losing own near relations and depriving of native residences need in kind attitude and spiritual heat as well as regulated and normal way of life. The masters of art, singers, musicians, poets and writers often visit the tent camps i.e. temporary shelters of the immigrants. The Ministry of Culture regularly organizes concerts and meeting in these regions and hold

demonstration of the works of painters and sculptors devoted to the Garabagh events and memories of the war victims. The Ministry of Culture realizes a great work for introduction of the truth regarding the Khodjaly tragedy to the world community.

POLICY AND TERROR

ARMENIA: TERRORISM AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE STATE POLICY (facts and figures)

Besides realization of the ethnic purge and genocide policy in the occupied territories the Armenia Republic and its special services are directly involved in terrorist and diversionary actions committed hundreds kilometers beyond the conflict zone and caused death of hundreds people.

The taken investigations and the court examinations had proved that these actions are initiated and realized by the special services of Armenia as well as Armenian terrorist and separatist organizations.

The existing materials specify that terrorism is supported in the Armenian Republic on the state level; they use for this purpose the military captives and hostages, citizens of third countries, representatives of national minorities.

On 16th of September 1989 a "Tbilisi-Baku" Passenger Bus was exploded, five people died, twenty-five people got wounded.

On 10th of August 1990 a "Tbilisi-Aghdam" Passenger Bus was exploded, twenty people died, thirty people got wounded.

Reference: A.Avanesyan and M.Tatevosyan, the executors of the crime were arrested. It was clarified that this terrorist group had planned to arrange explosion of the "Aghdam-Tbilisi" Bus on 17th of July 1991, but the arrest of these people prevented commitment of this crime.

On 30th of May 1991 a "Moscow-Baku" Passenger Train was exploded near the Khasavyurd station of the Russian Federation, eleven people died, twenty-two people got wounded.

On 31th of July 1991 a "Moscow-Baku" Passenger Train Was exploded near the Temirtau station in Dagestan, sixteen people died, twenty people got wounded.

On 8th of January 1992 as a result of the terrorist action committed in sea passenger ferry going on the route Krasnovodsk (presently Turkmanbashy) - Baku twenty-five people died and eighty- eight people got wounded.

On 28th of February 1992 a "Kislovodsk-Baku" Passenger Train was exploded near the Gudermes station in the Northern Caucasus, eleven people died, eighteen people got wounded.

On 2nd of June 1993 a carriage was exploded at the Railway Station in Baku causing a great material damage to the state.

Reference: Igor Khatkovski, a citizen of Russia executing the terrorist act arrested in Baku admitted that he was recruited by the Colonel Jan Ovanesyan, the Chief of the Reconnaissance Department of the Ministry of National Safety of the Armenia Republic, and sent to Azerbaijan in order to commit undercover work and terrorist action being ordered to realize terrorist actions with a lot of human sacrifices. As a result of the joint operative actions realized by the Ministry of National Safety of the Azerbaijan Republic and the Russian Federal Safety Service on Jan Ovanesyan and his Deputy, Major Ashot Galoyan as well as Major Boris Simonyan, an employee of the Russian Federal Security Service were detained in Moscow on 13th of May 1994. The investigation discovered that in 1991-1994 the above-mentioned group had organized explosions in the passenger trains going to Baku from the Russian Territory where 47 people died and 83 people got wounded.

On 1th of February 1994 a "Kislovodsk-Baku" Passenger Train was exploded at the Railway Station in Baku, three people died, twenty people got wounded.

On 9th of February 1994 a goods carriage staying on the alternate way at the Railway Station in Khudat (Azerbaijan) causing a great material damage to the state.

On 19th of March 1994 as a result of the explosion at the "20th of January" Underground Station in Baku fourteen people died and forty-nine people got wounded.

Reference: It was discovered that the terrorist action was prepared by the Reconnaissance Service of Armenia and realized by the members of the "Sadval" Lezgin Separatist Organization. The investigation and judicial actions proved that at the beginning of 1992 the Special Services of the Armenian Republic had a secret communication with the "Sadval" Organization and financing it oriented its activity against Azerbaijan. In 1992 massed weapons, ammunition and explosives were delivered on helicopters from Armenia to Dagestan for the "Sadval" fighters and supplied to activists of the organization in the northern regions of Azerbaijan. In 1992-1993 the Armenian Reconnaissance established military training bases in Nairy and Arzny regions of the Armenian Republic and about hundred members of "Sadval" passed special diversionary and terrorist training under supervision of Armenian instructors. Thirty people of these terrorists were called to criminal account for explosions happened at the "20th of January" Underground Station in Baku.

On 13th of April 1994 a "Moscow-Baku" Passenger Train was exploded near the "Dagestan Lights" station in Dagestan, six people died, three people got wounded.

On 3rd of July 1994 as a result of explosion of the power train between the "28th of May" and "Gandjlik" Underground Stations in Baku fourteen people died and fifty-four people were maimed in various degrees.

Reference: This terrorist action was committed by Aslanov Azer Salman oglu, a citizen of the Azerbaijan Republic of Lezgi nationality. A.Aslanov was taken prisoner during the fights for Garabagh and recruited by the Armenian

Special Service bodies. The investigation and court process had determined that in the "ideological provision" of A.Aslanov's training as terrorist participated a publicist Zori Balayan, one of the ideologists of the Armenian separatist and nationalist extremism and Robert Kocharyan, the present President of the Azerbaijan Republic and the leader of the Upper Garabagh separatists.

The Fire-cess Agreement coming to force in May of 1994 as well as the initiations undertaken by the Azerbaijani party created conditions for cease of the military actions in the conflict zone and factually, the anti-Azerbaijani terrorist activity of Armenia in the regions beyond the front line simultaneously completed. It proves again that besides the direct military expansion, the terrorism directed against the wide layers of inhabitants and civil objects is an integral part of the unit state policy of Armenia concerning to the Azerbaijan Republic. Artificial prolongation of amicable regulation of the conflict by Armenia keeps tension in the region and, consequently, has a potential danger of disasters in the world. In this case we cannot be ensured in absence of the terrorist "component" of the Armenian militarism.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF OCCUPATION OF THE AZERBAIJAN REGIONS BY ARMENIA

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------------|
| 18 th of September | 1988 | Khankendy |
| 17 th of February | 1992 | Khodjavend |
| 26 th of February | 1992 | Khodjaly |
| 8 th of May | 1992 | Shusha |
| 18 th of May | 1992 | Lachyn |
| 2 nd of April | 1993 | Kalbadjar |
| 7 th of June | 1993 | Aghdara |
| 23 rd of June | 1993 | Aghdam |
| 23 rd of August | 1993 | Fizuli |
| 24 th of August | 1993 | Jabrayil |
| 31 st of August | 1993 | Gubadly |
| 29 th of October | 1993 | Zangilan |

THE CHRONOLOGY OF CAPTURE OF THE AZERBAIJAN VILLAGES ON THE EVE OF OCCUPATION OF KHODJALY

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|----------------|
| 30 th of October | 1991 | Tug, Salaketin |
| 12 th of November | 1991 | Akhullu |
| 19 th of November | 1991 | Khodjavend |
| 15 th of December | 1991 | Jamilli |
| 21 st of December | 1991 | Nabilar |
| 23 rd of December | 1991 | Meshaly |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|---|
| 25 th of December | 1991 | Hasanabad |
| 28 th of December | 1991 | Karkidjahan |
| 21 st of February | 1992 | Geybaly, Malybeyli, Lower and Upper Gushchular |
| 15 th of December | 1992 | Garadaghly |

**THE KHODJALY TRAGEDY IS AN
INTERNATIONAL CRIME
AND INTEGRAL PART OF THE PUR-
POSEFUL GENOCIDE POLICY
COMMITTED BY ARMENIA AGAINST THE
AZERBAIJANI PEOPLE**

One of the heinous crimes committed at the period of the Armenian-Azerbaijani and Upper Garabagh conflict is the bloody massacre unprecedented in the history committed in Khodjaly town in the Upper Garabagh region of Azerbaijan. Massed innocent people were destroyed with a sophisticated cruelty... A lot of children, women and old people were shot;..¹⁹ The Armed Forces of Armenia and mercenaries destroyed entire families and people were killed with special cruelty: they were peeled off and cut off their ears and scalps.

**1.THE CHARACTER
OF THE KHODJALY GENOCIDE
AS AN INTERNATIONAL CRIME**

The legal subject of genocide is determined with the Convention of protection and punishment of genocide crime accepted upon the Resolution No. 260 (3) of the UN General Assembly on 9th December 1948 and consists of the following actions committed for the purpose of full or partial destruction of any national, ethnic, racial or religious group:

- destruction of members of such groups;
- infliction of heavy bodily injury or mental disorder of members of such groups;
- creation of vital conditions purposefully directed to full or partial physical destruction of any group;
- acceptance of measurements directed to suppression of fertility in such groups;

¹⁹ The concrete data regarding the number of the killed, wounded, taken prisoner and disappeared people are specified in the previous part of the book.

- obligatorily separation of children from any human group and passage to another.

Determination of the genocide crime is a necessary element. It distinguishes the genocide crime on its objective features from other similar international crimes. Each action committing the genocide crime on its character may be committed as a result of intention, premeditation and imprudence. Simultaneously, intention of committing such actions and general realization of its possible results isn't enough for classification of the action as genocide. It's required hereby to express special direction of intention of criminal people or a concrete premeditation connected to negative results of the action.

Murder of the Azerbaijani civil inhabitants trying to be rescued by running shooting from machine and submachine guns from the previously established ambushes proves namely the intention of genocide.

The fact of direction of this crime against the Azerbaijani national group is also incontestable.

The analysis of the genocide crime determines existence of its three main elements:

- existence of cognate national, ethnic or religious group;
- existence of intention of full or partial destruction of such group (*mens rea*);
- commitment of any action of genocide in connection with cognate group (*actus reus*).

Consequently, the genocide act must be directed against national, ethnic, racial and or religious group. Such actions directed to other groups, for instance, political or social one cannot be assessed as genocide.

The term "genocide" means existence of concrete intension regarding the general results of criminal action.

AS a determining sign of genocide crime intention includes several aspects:

- Intention consists of destruction not of one or several persons belonging to any concrete group but of a group. Not the individual's personality but namely his belonging to concrete group is a determinative factor for determination of the genocide victims;

- Intention must consist of destruction differing from others. Genocide is a rejection from admission of existence right of entire human group. But manslaughter (homicid) is characterized by non-admission of existence right of separate people. Therefore, a criminal action (*actus reus*) may be limited in one person by a criminal intension (*mens rea*) must be directed to existence of group;

- Intention must have a purpose of full or partial destruction of group;

- Intention must have a purpose of destruction namely of national, ethnic, racial or religious group.

The final result of a criminal action expressed in full or partial destruction of a certain group isn't put as a necessary condition for calling to criminal account for commitment of genocide. For this purpose it's enough to commit any action expressing the objective essence of this crime for the purpose of full or partial destruction of certain group.

The term "destruction" belonging to the objective corpus delicti of genocide means physical destruction of a group by different means.

The UN International Court in the Resolution on "Barcelona teraktion" Case renamed the obligation of genocide acts moratorium as "ergo omnes" obligation. The International Court had admitted the principles basing the Convention regarding prevention and accusation of genocide crime, integral part of international law and order as well as the norms having obligatory character for all states.

2. THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS BASING ADMISSION OF THE KHODJALY GENOCIDE AS INTERNATIONAL CRIME

The Convention of protection and punishment of genocide crime accepted upon the Resolution No. 260 (3) of the UN General Assembly on 9th December 1948.

The Regulations of the Nuremberg military tribunal (although the Regulations don't specify directly the genocide crime, the actions aggregating this crime are considered as crime against humanity and the military crimes).

The Regulations of the Yugoslavian International Criminal Tribunal (Article 4).

The Regulations of the Rwanda International Criminal Tribunal (Article 1).

The Status of the International Criminal Court (Article 6).

The Criminal Code of the Azerbaijan Republic (Article 103)

The Decree of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic "Regarding the genocide of the Azerbaijani people" dated on 26th of March 1988.

3. KHODJALY GENOCIDE IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

International law determines the following concerning genocide:

- Criminal judgment and punishment of persons responsible for genocide is inevitable.

- Not only executors of genocide are criminally liable; attempts of commitment of genocide as well as instigation of genocide policy and participation in genocide also causes criminal liability.

- Principle of universal jurisdiction is used towards the executors of genocide.

- Reference to fulfillment of an order does not reprieve.

- The official person is liable for taking measures to prevent genocide.

- The terms of usual criminal liabilities are not applied to the genocide crimes.
- Retroactive application of law is possible to genocide crimes.
- Persons who participated in genocide should be extradited to the country which government required them.

Therefore, all actions committed by the Armenian occupants against Azerbaijani people in Khodjaly are determined as genocide and considered to be a crime against humanity in accordance with international legal norms.

4. FACT FOR THE WORLD COMMUNITY: KHODJALY TRAGEDY IS A PHASE OF GENOCIDE POLICY INPLEMENTED BY ARMENIA AGAINST AZERBAIJAN

Present document called "KHODJALY tragedy is a phase of genocide implemented by Armenia against Azerbaijan" adopted at the conference of advisory council of Human Rights Institute of National Academy of sciences of Azerbaijan in 19.02.2002 was sent to Milli Medjlis of Azerbaijan Republic, parliaments of Turkey, Georgia, Russia and other countries as well as PACE, European Council General Management for Human Rights and OSCE Bureau for democratic institutions and human rights. The document was also directed to international remedial NGOs, centers and unions represented by Azerbaijani Diaspora.

Analytic and Informational Center
of Human Rights Institute of
National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan

GIBBETS IN LACHYN

On 18 May 1992 Armenian separatists occupied another Azerbaijani town of Lachyn. In accordance with inhuman policy of ethnic purge of civilian population, the occupants had "excelled" once again. Representatives of foreign mass media witnessed the brutalities Armenians committed in their zoological hatred to Azerbaijanis.

In connection with this subject Azerbaijani political scientist Reuvshan Novruzoglu brings an example the information given by Reuters correspondent Vaniry Bennet: "The signs of recent fights for Lachyn were intolerable to see. According to official Yerevan, the Kurds who also lived there let the Armenians use this road as a humanitarian corridor to bring medicaments and provision... But when we passed through Lachyn two days later I could see dead bodies all over the canyon. Local journalist Mechi told us not to look there. There are many things

you should not see' he said, 'and many questions you should not ask.'" ("Moskovskaya Gazeta", 19.05.92, pp.2).

The road of Lachyn was sown with dead bodies riddled with bullets. V.Bennet said she was not allowed to look at people tortured to death. Marking that 'some of the bodies were beheaded' the journalist renounced to go to that place full of traces of abominable cruelty.

There is another sample of cruelty. On 18.05.92 eight girls aged 9-11 were shot in Lachyn village Garagyshlag (western side of the district) at 13.50. Four of them were from Gajili village. According to R.Novruzoglu, V.Bennet managed to film the carnage. However, the tape was seized from her by special services (MI-6). R.Novruzoglu says, 3 days before the occupation of Lachyn, on May 15 1992, a terrorist group of mercenaries headed by major Abraham Arshakyan attacked Sadylnar village. 13 inhabitants were captured. It is supposed that these hostages are still kept in the prison of Armenian security service.

On May 19 the survived civilians were brought to concentration camp in Sonasar. Everything was for sale there. Azerbaijanis in critical condition were stuffed with medicaments. The role of executor in doctor's smock was acted by a "terrorist-physician" (impossible to call her otherwise) Aida Nersesovna Saakyan, who held weird "experiments" over Azerbaijani kids. There is a separate cemetery for children who became victims of this insane woman. Some day even 36 children were buried there. The first man to inform Children's Fund of the UN about this cemetery was diplomat Francesco Vandrell (27.05.1992) [see UNO": "The Reports and News of the Children's Fund" 1992, X-9].

Another witness of Armenian vandalism was an Iranian journalist Sayar Hussein. He wrote about gibbets Armenians set in Lachyn: "The view of the gibbets horrified me. Two women were hanged in Alkhasly village. I don't know, may be they were mother and daughter.

This panorama can make think anyone who has a heart... we can't extend a helping hand... we are just praying God. Nobody publicized these photos in Iran" ("The Lachyn Diary", Murtuz Brothers publishing, 1995, pp. 52).

We should notice that the women Mr. Hussein was writing about were Amirova Hadjar Ajdar gyzy (born 1942, passport № XI-VQ № 469214) and Abdullayeva Rabiya Asian gyzy (born 1950, passport № XI-VQ № 312612). After publication of the photos in such publishing houses as "Zartunk" (Lebanon), Ararat (Armenia), "Araz" (Iran), "Variety" (USA) the Armenian terrorist showed their face again. They claimed these women were Armenians and hanged by Azerbaijanis in Khankendy. Moreover, the video cells that recorded this enabled the Armenian falsifiers to win such prizes as "Amateur Cinematography" in California (silver medal) and the same festival in Paris (golden medal).

According to R.Novruzoglu, these investigations put an idea that all proofs seized from the authors are kept in state archives of such countries as Great Britain, USA, Iran, Germany, Russia, and France. "It's necessary to address these countries. I think, it will not be connected with any breach of law if Azerbaijan can apportion a certain sum to obtain these files. But I do not see any action. For example, we could watch a video file which shows Armenians' brutality in Upper Garabagh. But

we could not find money to obtain the tape. Our officials and ministries refused to apportion money to buy that tape. But I'm sure this 17-minutes long record will be enough to unmask Armenian terrorism and make all civil world recognize Armenia as a terrorist state", concluded Reuvshan Novruzoglu.

("Garabagh" newspaper, 4-24th June 2002,
in Azerbaijani language).

POLICY OF ETHNIC PURGE AND TACTICS OF SCORCHED EARTH IN THE TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ARMENIA

Economy

- 20% of Azerbaijan's territory is occupied by Armenian armed forces;
- As a result of aggression over 900 inhabited localities were destroyed and burnt;
- 6000 industrial, agricultural enterprises and other objects were destroyed;
- 150000 residential constructions with total square over 9000.000 square meters were destroyed;
- 4366 cultural and public-service institutions were destroyed including
 - § 695 medical stations
 - § 927 libraries
 - § 464 historic monuments and museums
 - 6 state theaters
- Agricultural holdings, water industry, hydraulic structure, all communications are out of order.
- As a result, Azerbaijan's economy suffered extensive damage in the sum of over 6 billion USD.

Population

- As a result of Armenia's military aggression against Azerbaijan over 20.000 our compatriots were killed.
- Over 50.000 people were wounded and crippled.
 - Azerbaijanis became refugees and displaced persons.
 - Over 4965 people including 69 children, 320 women 358 old men are captives at the moment.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF TO AZERBAIJANI HOSTAGES KEPT IN ARMENIA AND UPPER

GARABAGH

(Facts concerning Armenia's violation of the
Geneva Convention dd. 12.08.49)

At the communique of Armenian Foreign Affairs Ministry dd. 16.02.1994 8 Azerbaijani war prisoners were reported shot allegedly "for attempt to escape". Upon demand of Azerbaijani side, bodies of 10 Azerbaijani war prisoners were brought to Baku from Yerevan with assistance of International Red Cross Committee. On March 24-25 1994 the bodies were subjected to chemical, histological and biological forensic medical examination and the fact of 8 war prisoners' being shot from very close distance was determined. Components of soot found in the shot wounds in three bodies showed that the shot was done with the gun in contact with head.

Other war prisoners were shot from very close distance which showed premeditation of the murder. Autopsies showed that one of the bodies missed liver, spleen, heart and right ear. Another body missed both ears, one more body missed right ear and had perforating gunshot wound in the chest. One of the bodies had deep incised wound in neck, another had numerous rib fractures in the chest. The last body showed signs of cachexia.

On April 7-8 1994 the bodies were subjected to another autopsy by Professor Derrick Pounder, forensic pathologist with international status, the member of the International Academy of Law and British organization "Doctors for Human Rights". He said the war prisoners were shot with the same weapon (gun) from very close distance and rejected the version of these men's being shot when "trying to escape".

- Amiralieva Arzu Binnet gyzy, former hostage, witnessed mass execution of 19 Azeri men from 30 hostages including her husband, mother, sister, brother-in-law and aunt on April 18 1993.

- Huseynov Hasan Medjid oglu, aged 57, former hostage, told that Armenian occupants executed most of the 40 civilians on Goradiz-Fizuli road.

- During the occupation of Kalbadjar district of Azerbaijan Armenians coordinated the occupation by radio on 6721 kHz frequency. The Security Service of the Ministry of National Security of Azerbaijan had monitored the Armenians' talks and intercepted the orders by radio on 07.04.1993. The orders were transmitted from the radio station in Vardenis region of Armenia to execute all captured Azerbaijanis and bury them all in order to hide the evidence from representatives of the international organizations who were to monitor that war region.

- Alishanov Budag Ali oglu, former hostage, aged 61, witnessed 5 Azerbaijani hostages used as slaves in the village of Drambon (Upper Garabagh) by Arkady, an Armenian who tormented them to death.

- According to Nuhiyeva Raisa Shirin gyzy (former hostage), Karimova Samaya could not bear the tortures she and her 2-year daughter were exposed by

Armenians and committed suicide. Her daughter Nurlana was lost her eyesight from traumas.

- Before eyes of 15 years old Nazaket Mammadova Armenians tortured her father and cut his ears off. Her mother became mad from the shock. The girl was returned after her relatives had paid 4000 Russian rubles.

- In village Kurdmahmudlu of Fizuli district Armenian military men severely beat him, cut off one ear, bound his hands behind and set fire under his feet. He could hardly survive. And be released from Armenian captivity on 14.08.1994.

- According to of the Ahmadovs family freed in 1994, Armenians executed 25 civilians in village Gadjar of Fizuli district.

- Imaret Mammadova, aged 30, was captured with her children during Armenians' occupation of Kalbadjar. Armenian occupants executed civilians including her 8-month son Taleh. The bodies were burnt. After the carnage of her 10-year son Yadigar she was taken other with women and old men to Khankendy ("Stepanakert") and exposed to tortures and humiliation.

- Khudiyeva Gulsum told that her mother Afat Mirzayeva and Grandfather Asian Mirzayev were killed when they were trying to escape from Armenian firing. Her 7-month grandson Ilyasov Babek had got a shell splinter in his right eye. They spent 4 four month in Armenian captivity and the kid had mo medical service. As a result he lost his eye.

- Shevelev Vladimir Ivanovich, born 1926, captured in Aghdam 03.07.1993. He told he stayed in the occupied town hoping Armenians would nit harm him as he was Russian, not Azerbaijani. However, Armenians executed his old mother, sister and brother who was laid up by an illness.

He saw an exploded Azerbaijani tank with disfigured bodies of crew, women and children around it. Vladimir Shevelev was released from Armenian captivity 28.04.1994.

- The autopsy of Atakishiyev Farhad Rahman oglu showed he died as a result of constant beating and tortures.

- In many cases Armenians captured whole families. So, on 26.02.1992 during Khodjaly assault six the Mammadovs family (6 persons including 3 women) were captured. 15 inhabitants of Kalbadjar district captured on 06.03.1993 were members the Guliyevs family. 19 persons from village Gorazilli of Fizuli district belonged to the Nuriyevs family; the oldest of them was aged 80, the youngest - 4 years.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC TO SECURE THE RIGHTS OF WAR PRISONERS AND HOSTAGES

In February 1993 leader of the Caucasus Moslems Allahshukur Pasha-zadeh met the Catholicos of all Armenians Vazgen II in Swiss town of Montre. By the

initiative of Allahshukur Pasha-zadeh the signed communique included the matter of immediate release of all war prisoners and hostages.

09.03.1993 in the Moscow International Red Cross representational office the meeting between Namik Abbasov, the Chairman of the Committee for Hostages and Missing People and Andranik Arshakian, the head of administration of Defense Ministry of Armenia was held. The parties agreed to prepare the drafts of four documents to be signed in Geneva in March of the same year. Within ten days Azerbaijan prepared the drafts as follows:

- Exchange of hostages on "all by all" principle and refusal of taking hostages.
- Exchange of injured and hard diseased hostages.
- Exchange of the bodies of those died in captivity within 48 hours.
- Observation of the Geneva Conventions on maintenance of war prisoners.

The documents were sent to Armenia and Geneva through presentational office of the Red Cross in Baku. Later the Armenian side set up political claims and refused to send a del-Nation to Geneva to sign these documents.

There are no captives of Armenian origin in Azerbaijan after one-sided release of 27 Armenian war prisoners by Azerbaijani side with assistance of the Red Cross in August 1994. Despite statements of Armenian side during the negotiations (held since 1993 and concerning missing persons and hostages) about only 50 war prisoners, 1327 people have been released from Armenian captivity. There are facts showing capture of 783 Azerbaijani citizen (including 18 children, 43 women and 56 old men) from 4965 of those considered missing. According to testimony of the released persons names of other hostages were gathered in a list. Nevertheless, these facts are objected by Armenian side and they are not officially registered by the International Red Cross.

However, the International Search Group represented by Bernhard Klaze (Germany), Svetlana Gannushkina (Russia) and Paata Zakareishili (Georgia) who has numerously visited Baku, Yerevan and Khankendy got an information concerning 6 Azerbaijanis mentioned in those lists. These war prisoners were found in Armenian captivity although Armenians obstinately objected this fact 6 years before.

Azerbaijan provides conditions for monitoring on its territory at any time. So, on September 25-29 1999 remedial group with a representative from OSCE and Armenia visited Baku in order to discover facts of Armenians being kept in Azerbaijan prisons. In order to prove illegitimacy of Armenian allegations this group was let to monitor all prisons.

In December 1999 Azerbaijani side stated in PACE that all matters connected with war prisoners, hostages and missing persons should be settled in accordance with Geneva Convention provisions and following principles:

- Consideration of the matters of war prisoners, hostages and missing persons as especial humanitarian problem and non-usage of them to in political purposes;
- Opportune release of all war prisoners registered by the Red Cross;

- Organization of common search for missing persons and urgent notification if found any;
- Provision of all necessary conditions for monitoring of the supposed places of captivity by humanitarian organizations and representatives of both sides;
- Expansion and development of relations with International Red Cross and other remedial and humanitarian organizations in order to settle the matters concerning war prisoners, hostages and missing persons;
- Address to EC member states to assist in rehabilitation and treatment of the released people;

These principles were approved by the PACE Political Matters Comity and were reflected in the address of Milli Medjlis of Azerbaijan Republic on 30.12.1999.

APPEAL OF KHODJALY REFUGEES TO THE UN AND OSCE

In our appeal to such authoritative world organizations as the UN and OSCE we intend to inform about Khodjaly genocide committed by Armenians in Upper Garabagh region of Azerbaijan and give the socio-political evaluation of this bloody crime.

Anyone who knows Azerbaijan history is aware that Khodjaly town located in the Upper part of Garabagh and existing since III millennium BC is one of the ancient inhabited localities of Azerbaijan. This is proven by the exhibits and unique historical monuments found during archaeological digs on the territory of this town.

Secured by great powers, Armenians who in 1978 erected a monument on the occasion 150th anniversary of their resettlement from Persia to Azerbaijan, accomplished policy of expansionism against Azerbaijan during last two centuries in order to realize their insubstantial idea of "great Armenia". To achieve these aims they never stopped before such crimes as ethnic purges, terrorism, deportation and genocide.

Numerous historical documents show prove that r lions of Azerbaijanis were exposed to ethnic purges deportation from their homelands in Caucasus in 1 1907, 1918-1920, 1948-1953.

Finally, beginning from 1988, groundless territorial claims to Azerbaijan were sounded by Armenian separatists again; the machine of provocative Upper Garabagh campaign was launched. This had neither historical nor ethnic or politic ground. Over 230.000 Azerbaijanis were exposed to genocide and deportation from their homelands in modern Armenia. As a result, Armenia became monoethnic and Armenian chauvinists' wishes came true.

What was mostly regretful, the Upper Garabagh conflict, Armenians' chauvinistic tricks on the territory of Azerbaijan and sufferings of Azerbaijani civilians who became victim of this obscurantism met with silence of the USSR and civil world. Fervent Armenian chauvinists were inspired to make use of this

situation and commit genocide of Azerbaijani people of Upper Garabagh and other unexampled crimes. Armenian armed forces occupied 20% of Azerbaijan's territory including 7 regions which do not belong to Upper Garabagh. Over 1.000.000 Azerbaijanis were driven out from their homes, dozens of thousands people were murdered, crippled, became hostages. Hundreds of inhabited localities were wiped off the earth, thousands of cultural and public-service institutions, schools, hospitals, historical monuments, mosques and cemeteries under-Went Armenian vandalism.

Tragedies, terrorism and mass killings committed by Armenian gangs in the first years of the conflict in such Garabagh villages as Karkidjahan, Meshali, Gushchular, Garadaghly, Agdaban and others and Khodjaly genocide is a historical crime by "longsufferng" Armenians. On 26.02.1992 another tragedy had gone down to history along with Hatin, Songmi, Nagasaki and Hiroshima - the Khodjaly genocide. That night Armenian armed forces with the assistance Russian 366th motorized infantry regiment (was dislocated in Khankendy ("Stepanakert")) attacked Khodjaly town from 5 directions. The population of the town ' 7000; at the moment of attack 3000 inhabitants were staying there. 4 years before, Khodjaly was blocked b Armenian armed forces so people suffered from lack c medicine and provision. There were many old men injured, women and children in the town.

Backed up by their foreign accomplices insolent Armenian terrorists wiped the town off the earth that night. The town was burnt down and destroyed with heavy artillery. Weaponless population old men, women and children were executed with specific brutality. This crime disgraces the mankind. Only due to good fortune some people could survive and become the live witnesses of this massacre.

Officially 613 people were killed. 1275 civilians were captured. The lot of 150 men is still unknown. Over 1000 people became crippled being shot. 106 of those killed were women, 83 children, and 70 old men. 76 of the crippled are teenagers.

Several families were murdered completely, 25 k lost both parents, 130 kids lost one parent, dozens wen executed with special brutality - burnt alive, scalps beheaded, pregnant women's stomachs were bayoneted. Many of the victims missed their eyes. It's hard believe that such brutality could have taken place at tr end of 20th century, before the eyes of civil world. World should know that this is crime against humanity, not only Azerbaijanis which was committed by the Armenian "long-sufferers".

It is ten years that Khodjaly inhabitants who drag out existence of refugees hopefully address to all peaceful nations of the world and international organizations. We appeal to you not to connive the tragedy we were exposed as a result of Armenian aggression. We do not believe that such authoritative organizations as UN and OSCE can not make the guilty side who challenged to humanity admit its responsibility. We are confident that the world community will condemn military aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan and will guarantee Azerbaijan's territorial integrity, return of million refugees to their residences and

settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijan conflict in the context of historical and political justice.

With sense of sorrow we learnt the tragic news of | September 11.2002 in USA, the tragedy that caused mass death of many people. This human tragedy returned us 10 years back when we and dozens of thousands of Azerbaijani refugees faced similar event.

As the witnesses of Khodjaly genocide we condemn September 11.2002 terrorist action and addressing to the UN, EU and OSCE we inform the civilized world about necessity of legal and political evaluation of the Khodjaly genocide. As people who faced one of the most terrible tragedies of the 20th century we call all other nations to struggle for peace and security.

We appeal to all international organizations and authoritative states to mobilize common efforts in order to liquidate war in all regions of the world and st for prosperity, free and happy human society living in peace and safety.

(The appeal was made at the meeting of Khodjaly refugees on 20.02.2002 in Baku).

STATEMENT OF MILLI MEDJLIS (AZERBAIJAN PARLIAMENT) ON OCCASION OF 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF KHODJALY GENOCIDE

Before the plenary session on 26.02.2002 dedicated to the 1(f anniversary of Khodjaly genocide, the deputies together with invited ambassadors looked through the photo slides and literature dedicated to this tragedy. Then the session started. Adoption of the statement of Milli Medjlis concerning the anniversary was put on agenda. Milli Medjlis speaker Murtuz Alaskarov who started the session dwelled on policy of policy of ethnic purges and genocide committed by the Armenian chauvinists against Azerbaijani two centuries long. The speaker pointed out that deep analysis of historical processes was given in the address of the Azerbaijan President Heydar Aliyev. President also charged the government with bringing the truth about Khodjaly genocide and Armenians' other crimes to the I notice of other parliaments, states and whole world community I as well as attaining recognition of these acts of vandalism as policy of genocide.

Murtuz Alaskarov also noticed that making arrangements in the USA Congress and spreading of the documents concerning Khodjaly genocide in the PACE are of great significance from the viewpoint of notification of the world community about one of the most terrible tragedies of Azerbaijan.

After Murtuz Alaskarov's speech video records of the shocking crime in Khodjaly made by martyr correspondent Chingiz Mustafayev were demonstrated. Deputies Anar Rzayev, Samad Seyidov and others who spoke at the session stressed the necessity of political evaluation of this crime by the world community and punishment of its organizers and executors.

At the end Milli Medjlis unanimously adopted Statement occasion of 10th anniversary of Khodjaly genocide and decided to address with it to the parliaments of other countries.

THE MONUMENTS DEVOTED TO THE KHODJALY GENOCIDE

EPILOGUE

Dear reader!

The Garabagh conflict commenced in 1988 i.e. the territorial pretension of Armenia to Azerbaijan and the war waged by the former is continuing.

The Azerbaijan land still remains under occupation.

The Armenian nationalist ideology keeps laying claim to Georgia and Turkey and the Armenian historians are glazing at the southern part of Russia. The nationalists with dashnak stuffing and terrorist equipment feel in freedom in Armenia. Terror has become the secret element of its state policy. The dashnak doctrine has been officially legalized and is supported in this country. Terror is included to the arsenal of the practical activity of the "Dashnaksutyun" Party. Terrorist Varujan Karapetyan exploding a plane of the Turkish Air Company in the Orly Airport of Paris in 1983 and being discharged from prison in 2001 upon the order of the Court of France and deported from the country was met in Yerevan as hero. Terrorist Khachik Aslanyan operating in Philippines and being imprisoned in Canada "successfully landed", in Yerevan in 2002.

All of these events happened in the background of the summons of the world community to fight against the international terrorism. The "wolves in ship's clothing" move without restraint.

The Armenian terrorism keeps "sharpening canines" in training camps. The civil West avoid to hear the rattle of the raptorial teeth.

It's time to regain consciousness and sight, sirs!

Let's stop to remain in a complacent ignorance and sympathetically sigh seeing the "crocodile tears" of the Armenian propaganda and to believe in sincerity and righteousness of those annually upon ritual ring of bells in the Cyclopedia is trying to suppress the noise of shooting submachine-guns as well as the voice of crying orphans and groaning mothers in Khodjaly!

The Khodjaly genocide is one of the most horrible tragedies of the 20th century. **The world has to know a truth about it!** It must know and remember for preventing its repetition anytime and anywhere!

A Japanese groaning for those destroyed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Jews surviving Holocaust, a Lithuanian remembering a tragedy of Pirculis, a Czech and Slovak keeping sad memory of Lydice, a French bowing to the victims of Oradur, a Vietnamese crying on ashes of Songmi are sons and daughters of various people exposing to bloody nightmare of the total militarist brutality and bacchanalia of blind hate and xenophobia! The spirits of those innocently killed and destroyed in Azerbaijani Khodjaly town are invisibly wandering nearby the spirits of your compatriots exposing to massed destructions.

But it's impossible to force people to knees by any cruel action or subdue the obstinacy of people to battle for independence, honor and dignity.

Regardless of the image terrorism is a global evil and danger for mankind and the basic moral principles of the human society.

It's over centuries that the Armenian nationalism and terrorism darken in the long-suffering Caucasus, envenom the comprehension of new generation with blind hate, plant death and destructions, murder the spiritual space as a mortal radiation and make obstacle in the way of worthy, peaceful and reliable future...

Thus, the fight against the Armenian nationalism and its terrorist tentacles is keenly necessary both in regional and global measurement.

This task meets the general imperative of time i.e. battle against the international terrorism becoming especially actual upon the terrorist actions committed in the USA on 11th of September 2001 and inspiring the world community to conjoin own efforts in order to provide the main human rights of life and safe existence.

It's required by the memories of the victims of the terror and massed destruction.

It's required by the spirits of hundred killed peaceful inhabitants of Khodjaly and the ancient Khodjaly land turned into ruins.

Twelve years have passed since the Khodjaly tragedy, but the ache of Khodjaly as well as tears and blood of the Khodjaly inhabitants would never be forgotten.

This memory will remain in the hearts of the present and future generations.

We believe in triumph of justice. Our destroyed towns and villages will arise from ruins and the territorial integrity of the independent Azerbaijan will be restored!

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