

HAVVA MAMMADOVA



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RESULTS OF ARMENIAN AGGRESSION



Occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Daglig-Garabagh region		Shusha district	
Territory	- 4 388 sq km	Territory	- 289 sq km
Population (1989)	- 189 085	Population (1989)	- 20 579
Armenians	- 145 450 (76.9%)	Azerbaijanis	- 19 036 (92.5%)
Azerbaijanis	- 40 688 (21.5%)	Armenians	- 1 377 (6.7%)
Russians	- 1 922 (1%)	Occupied	- May 8, 1992
Others	- 1 025 (0.6%)		

Districts outside Daglig-Garabagh region					
Occupation	Expulsion	Occupation	Expulsion		
Lachin	- May 18, 1992	- 71 000	Jabrayil	- August 23, 1993	- 66 000
Kalbajar	- April 2, 1993	- 74 000	Gubadly	- August 31, 1993	- 37 900
Aghdam	- July 23, 1993	- 165 600	Zangilan	- October 29, 1993	- 39 500
Fuzuli	- August 27, 1993	- 148 000			

Victims of aggression			
Killed	- 20 000	Missing	- 4 866
Disabled	- 50 000		

Destructions and damage			
Settlements	- 890	Museum Exhibits	- 40 000
Houses	- 150 000	Industrial and Agricultural Enterprises	- 6 000
Public Buildings	- 7 000	Motor Ways	- 800 km
Schools	- 603	Bridges	- 160
Kindergartens	- 855	Water Pipelines	- 2 300 km
Health Care Facilities	- 695	Gas Pipelines	- 2 000 km
Libraries	- 927	Electricity Lines	- 15 000 km
Temples	- 44	Fitness	- 280 000 ha
Mosques	- 9	Sowing Area	- 1 000 000 ha
Historical Places	- 9	Irrigation Systems	- 1 200 km
Historical Monuments and Museums	- 464		

The total damage is estimated up to 60 billions US\$

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In this book there are used of materials, submitted by the Ministry of State Security of Azerbaijan Republic, the State Committee on affairs of the citizens taken prisoners, disappeared without a trace and taken hostage of Kodjali district Executive Power.

The illustrations are taken from the photo archive of Azerbaijan State News Agency (AzerTadji) and the individual albums of the inhabitants of Khodjali.

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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.

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	Garadaghy

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-nes, 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.Piotrov-sky, 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 monuments got known to E.Resle, a German archeologist, M.Khani-kov, 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.

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 Sadyj 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 chronicler, 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, Iyirmidord, 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 "Khamasa" ("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.

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 Molik - owner.

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 Shyrvan. 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 khan 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 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 melik Shahnazar and Khachyn melik Mirzakhan he commenced the fight against the Gulustan melik Abov 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.Polyomkyn, 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 Elizabetspol 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 Elizabetspol 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 Elizabetspol and Erivan provinces where the Armenian inhabitants were insignificant, i.e. in Tiflis, Borzhali, Akhaltsykh and Akhalkalaki uyezds. The Upper part of the Elizabetspol 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-Daralaz 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 alien 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-

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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 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 toykhanas¹ 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.

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

¹ Toykhana - tent of wedding-party

anti-azerbaijani 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 culthroats 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-Azerbaijani 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 searched 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.

THE KHODJALY G E N O C I D E

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.

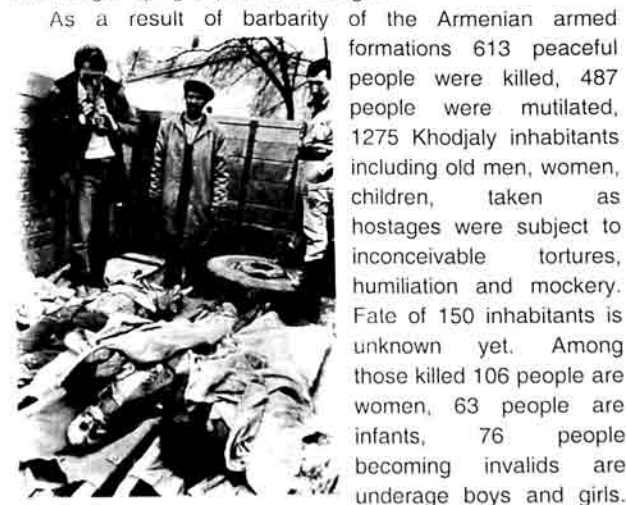


Near the Nakhchivanyk village on an open location a part of refugees were met by hail of bullets; Armenians shot and murdered everybody.

Khodjaly inhabitants left for forests and waste grounds in the night darkness suffered huge torments and crucifixions. A desponded mother constricted own six-month infant. A

year-old 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 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 antiazerbaijani 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 pro-Armenian policy of the Central power of USSR about 15 000 Azerbaijanian people were forcedly moved from Khankendy. During 1988-1991 armed fighters directed from Armenia to the Upper Garabagh and by their aid a massed terror and massacres were caused against the Azerbaijanian inhabitants.

The shooting regiment No. 366 of the former Soviet Army dislocated in 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 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 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 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 town lost 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 rifles 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 Askeran 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 Dahrax 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 Chitchiyani and other Armenians also participated in the attack on the town.

MARTYRS OF KHODJALY

THE LIST OF THE PEOPLE DIED AT THE KHODJALY TRAGEDY¹

1.	Abbasov Taleh Umidvar oglu	1961
2.	Abbasova Antiga Heydar gyzy	1935
3.	Abyshov Etibar Movsum oglu	1965
4.	Abyshov Ali Abdul oglu	1918
5.	Abyshova Maruza Mahammad gyzy	1930
6.	Abdullayev Yusif Godja oglu	1932
7.	Aghayev Zahid Sattar oglu	1963
8.	Aghayev Allahverdiyev Sattar oglu	1982
9.	Allahverdiyeva Teyuba Nabi gyzy	1933
10.	Allahverdiyeva Valida Astan gyzy	1963
11.	Allahverdiyeva Irada Astan gyzy	1965
12.	Allahverdiyev Hidayat Bahram oglu	1936
13.	Allahverdiyev Bahram Hidayat oglu	1976
14.	Allahverdiyeva Kifayat Huseynali gyzy	1942
15.	Aghayarova Zuleykha Yunus gyzy	1965
16.	Aslanova Gulshan Geyum gyzy	1972
17.	Allahyarova Gamza Garash gyzy	1940
18.	Allahyarova Shafiga Zeynal gyzy	1969
19.	Allahyarov Etibar Balaoghlan oglu	1968
20.	Aslanov Gulu Bahram oglu	1927
21.	Aslanov Iqbal Gulu oglu	1970
22.	Abyshov Elshad Giyas oglu	1967
23.	Allahverdiyev Salah Imamgulu oglu	1918
24.	Abbasova Sughra Alish gyzy	1917
25.	Abbasova Hamayil Chanysly gyzy	1940

¹ 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 data in the stored documents it was impossible to make a list of the names of people in this row.

26.	Abbasov Valiaddin Umidvar oglu	1963	66.	Baghirov Bahman Yagub gyzy	1966
27.	Aghayarova Sevindj Isa gyzy	1985	67.	Baghirov Elshan Hasan oglu	1965
28.	Aghayarov Sadyg Shirkan oglu	1932	68.	Babyshov Ali Rais oglu	1968
29.	Aghalarova Gully Surkhay gyzy	1934	69.	Behzinov Zeynali Mammad oglu	1926
30.	Allahverdiyev Novruz Salah oglu	1947	70.	Behbudov Vagif Yusuf oglu	1963
31.	Allahverdiyev Mahir Novruz oglu	1974	71.	Binaliyev Alishir Gulali oglu	1967
32.	Aghayarov Nabi Isak oglu	1981	72.	Binaliyev Jabbar Gulali oglu	1969
33.	Aghayarov Roman Isak oglu	1986	73.	Boranov Magsud Ali oglu	1928
34.	Abyshova Madina Bedir Khan gyzy	1908	74.	Babayeva Fenar Farman gyzy	1943
35.	Aslanova Elnara Tofiq gyzy	1978	75.	Bayramov Zahid Tapdyg oglu	1965
36.	Allahverdiyev Ziyadkhan Saleh oglu	1967	76.	Bayramov Rovshan Zahid oglu	1969
37.	Abyshova Mahbuba Gurban gyzy	1960	77.	Bahmanova Dilara Maharram gyzy	1950
38.	Abyshova Chinara Nazim gyzy	1982	78.	Bahmanov Akif Vagif oglu	1974
39.	Abyshova Minara Rahim gyzy	1910	79.	Babirov Tofiq Nifti oglu	1966
40.	Abyshov Mobil Movsum oglu	1968	80.	Babayev Gadir Askar oglu	1935
41.	Abyshov Saadat Niyaz oglu	1967	81.	Babayev Babir Askar oglu	1942
42.	Abyshov Nadir Movsum oglu	1966	82.	Babayeva Gariba Mukhtar gyzy	1938
43.	Abyshova Maryam Mashady gyzy	1932	83.	Babayev Bakir Babir oglu	1965
44.	Abyshov Chingiz Nazim oglu	1985	84.	Bayramov Jalal Samad oglu	1948
45.	Abyshova Gulzar Gulali gyzy	1964	85.	Jabbarov Azad Pirgulu oglu	1968
46.	Allahverdiyev Mumush Bahrain oglu	1923	86.	Jabrayilova Samaya Sary gyzy	1950
47.	Aghayev Vidadi Sadjeddin oglu	1960	87.	Javadov Ali Musul oglu	1953
48.	Abyshov Eyyvaz Talib oglu	1950	88.	Jafarova Khazangul Ali gyzy	1951
49.	Allahverdiyev Ilham Bakhsheyish oglu	1963	89.	Jafarov Muscyib Safiyar oglu	1895
50.	Abdullayeva Maya Saleh gyzy	1908	90.	Jafarov Nusrat Fazil oglu	1975
51.	Abbasov Eyyvaz Kamran oglu	1983	91.	Jafarova Rafiga Iman gyzy	1937
52.	Abbasov Elkhan Kamran oglu	1970	92.	Jafarov Samir Tadjir oglu	1987
53.	Atakishiyev Farman Rahman oglu	1970	93.	Jafarov Mahammad Valikishi oglu	1995
54.	Aghayev Rasim Mirsalam oglu	1967	94.	Jafarova Baghdad Hatam gyzy	1910
56.	Abdullayeva Sevindj Sarhad gyzy	1986	95.	Javadov Vagif Alysh oglu	1966
57.	Abdullayev Mahir Tanryverdi oglu	1971	96.	Jabbarov Khydyr Sadraddin oglu Javadov	1969
58.	Allahverdiyev Vidadi Mursal oglu	1977	97.	Ahmad Amir oglu	1973
59.	Bilalov Namig Mahammad oglu	1961	98.	Chobanov Tapdyg Hadisa oglu	1949
60.	Butko Dmitry Nikolayevich	1930	99.	Chobanova Nazaket Tapdyg gyzy	1984
61.	Behbudova Suraya Ibrahim gyzy	1930	100.	Eyyvazov Hidayat Ali oglu	1964
62.	Behbudova Gulnaz Yusuf gyzy	1962	101.	Abdulov Mazahir Yagub oglu	1960
63.	Behbudova Gulbahar Yusuf gyzy	1968	102.	Abdulov Zahid Elmar oglu	1973
64.	Baghirova Zahra Sary gyzy	1930	103.	Abdulov Elmar Iskandar oglu	1949
65.	Baghirova Naila Hasan gyzy	1956	104.	Abdulov Savalan Garash oglu	1937

105. Azizov Azim Mashadi oglu	1911	144. Asadov Yalchin Asif oglu	1986
106. Azizova Zarifa Alekper gyzy	1953	145. Ahmadov Elmar Nayib oglu	1963
107. Azizov Huseyn Nariman oglu	1956	146. Ahmadov Namig Ilyas oglu	1968
108. Azizov Mehman Gudrat oglu	1959	147. Ahmadova Durna Salman gyzy	1922
109. Azimov Akif Seydulla oglu	1961	148. Ahmadov Rafail Nayib oglu	1948
110. Azimov Natig Abbas oglu	1986	149. Ahmadov Eldar Nayib oglu	1945
111. Azimov Hasanbala Shahmar oglu	1935	150. Ahmadova Sarfinaz Mukhtad gyzy	1900
112. Azimova Parvana Huseyn gyzy	1947	151. Alekperov Askar Gurban oglu	1930
113. Azimova Dilara Seydulla gyzy	1956	152. Ahmadova Zubeyda Badal gyzy	1928
114. Aliyev Eyyub Sary oglu	1928	153. Aliyev Elshan Sahadar oglu	1973
115. Aliyev Alekper Alisan oglu	1915	154. Aliyev Anvar Zeynaly oglu	1959
116. Aliyeva Suraya Bayram gyzy	1934	155. Aliyeva Yegana Maharram gyzy	1960
117. Aliyev Eldar Karysh oglu	1963	156. Askarov Eldar Nizami oglu	1986
118. Aliyev Islam Abdulali oglu	1933	157. Askarov Nizami	1960
119. Aliyeva Sahar Charkaz gyzy	1932	158. Aliyev Mikayil Atababa oglu	1957
120. Aliyev ArifKhanlar oglu	1970	159. Azizov Fikrat Abbas oglu	1965
121. Aliyev Abulfat Ali oglu	1963	160. Aliyev Ulfat Iman oglu	1974
122. Aliyev Tavakkul Bakhshy oglu	1955	161. Aliyev Ilham Bahadir oglu	1966
123. Aliyev Bakir Shirastan oglu	1973	162. Alaskarov Mazahir Maharram oglu	1969
124. Aliyeva Dilara Orudj gyzy	1949	163. Aliyev Ayaz Elman oglu	1970
125. Aliyev Elgiz Firdovsi oglu	1984	164. Ahmadov Vagif Islam oglu	1957
126. Aliyev Firdovsi Isa oglu	1956	165. Askarov Khagany Karim oglu	1962
127. Aliyeva Heyran Murshud gyzy	1962	166. Aliyev Nadir Gachan oglu	1967
128. Aliyev Elchin Firdovsi oglu	1982	167. Farzaliyev Janan Binnat oglu	1963
129. Aliyev Aghali Nayib oglu	1932	168. Farzaliyev Gadim Farzali oglu	1956
130. Aliyeva Suraya Behbud gyzy	1933	169. Hagverdiyeva Hawa Zeynalabdin gyzy	1932
131. Aliyeva Chichak Alekper gyzy	1931	170. Hagverdiyev David Meshdi oglu	1970
132. Aliyev Sabuhi Jahangir oglu	1978	171. Hagverdiyev Shahin Meshdi oglu	1958
133. Aliyev Salim Jahangir oglu	1985	172. Hadjiyev Alif Latif oglu	1939
134. Aliyeva Khaver Yusuf gyzy	1957	173. Hadjiyev Suleyman Latif oglu	1956
135. Aliyeva Svetlana Javanshir gyzy	1957	174. Hadjiyev Tahir Hadji oglu	1960
136. Alekperova Zeynab Jumshud gyzy	1923	175. Hamdiyeva Mehriban Radjab gyzy	1934
137. Alekperov Tavakkul Alekper oglu	1956	176. Hamidova Kifayat Chirag gyzy	1949
138. Alekperov Sakhavat Tavakkul oglu	1981	177. Hamzayev Abdulla Keushaly oglu	1971
139. Alaskarov Vahid Rashid oglu	1962	178. Hanifayev Bahman Salman oglu	1937
140. Alimammadov Namig Shahmaly oglu	1962	179. Hasanov Rovshan Gachay oglu	1977
141. Alimammadov Faig Shahmaly oglu	1969	180. Hasanova Gunash Abdul gyzy	1984
142. Amirova Raya Gabil gyzy	1959	181. Hasanova Makhmar Alekper gyzy	1995
143. Amirova Yegana Tavakkul gyzy	1957	182. Hasanov Elgun Nazim oglu	1964

183. Hasanova Aygun Nazim gyzy	1988	222. Huseynova Zinyat Yunus gyzy	1965
184. Hasanova Geuychak Heydar gyzy	1943	223. Huseynov Rashid Huseyn oglu	1968
185. Hasanova Latafet Hasan gyzy	1916	224. Huseynova Maral Kamil gyzy	1956
186. Hasanov Imran Alekper oglu	1972	225. Huseynova Sarah Safar gyzy	1975
187. Hasanova Gulcheuhra Yagub gyzy	1968	226. Huseynova Saadat Gadim gyzy	1932
188. Hasanov Ramil Ibrahim oglu	1940	227. Huseynov Vugar Hilal oglu	1936
189. Hasanov Mehdi Ramil oglu	1962	228. Huseynova Mehriban Allahverdy gyzy	1962
190. Hasanov Hasan Ibrahim oglu	1938	229. Huseynov Radjab Elkhan oglu	1985
191. Hasanov Ali Mursal oglu	1908	230. Huseynov Makhshar Elkhan oglu	1967
192. Hasanov Sheuhrat Yusub oglu	1951	231. Huseynova Shabnam Elkhan gyzy	1990
193. Hasanova Tofiga Hasan gyzy	1955	232. Hasanova Sevil Eyub gyzy	1979
194. Hasanova Fitat Ahad gyzy	1990	233. Hashimov Shevkat Shukur oglu	1981
195. Hasanova Gatiba Mirsiyab gyzy	1929	234. Humbatova SevilJalyl gyzy	1985
196. Hashimov Salim Karim oglu	1950	235. Huseynova Emma Huseyn gyzy	1963
197. Humbatova Furuza Musa gyzy	1957	236. Huseynov Zokhrab Huseyn oglu	1972
198. Humbatova Simuzar Jalil gyzy	1910	237. Hasanova Khayala Eldar gyzy	1955
199. Humbatova Sudaba Rashid gyzy	1967	238. Hasanov Tadjir Eldar oglu	1965
200. Humbatov Mughan Jalil oglu	1938	239. Huseynova Nargiz Jabrayil gyzy	1963
201. Humbatov Hatam Garban oglu	1940	240. Huseynov Shakir Mustafa oglu	1956
202. Humbatov Talysh Iskandar oglu	1967	241. Huseynova Atraba Jabrayil gyzy	1932
203. Humbatova Anaid Eldar gyzy	1967	242. Hasanov Tofiq Baylar oglu	1970
204. Huseynova Rasmiya Alexander gyzy	1930	243. Hasanov Vahid Movsum oglu	1958
205. Huseynov Emin Alexander oglu	1960	244. Hasanov Telman Elmar oglu	1939
206. Huseynova Makhmar Garban gyzy	1922	245. Huseynov Huseyn Shukur oglu	1956
207. Huseynov Chingyz Yusub oglu	1960	246. Hasanov Gabil Gasym oglu	1960
208. Huseynov Bakir Mirsiyab oglu	1924	247. Huseynova Gyzbes Mardan gyzy	1934
209. Huseynov Mirsiyab Hazratgulu oglu	1934	248. Hasanov Elshad Gachay oglu	1949
210. Huseynova Minash Jumshud gyzy	1960	249. Hasanov Ramiz Allahverdi oglu	1971
211. Huseynov Tofiq Mirsiyab oglu	1950	250. Humbatov Bahlul Museyib oglu	1937
212. Huseynova Susan Huseyn gyzy	1938	251. Khalilov Arzu Khalil oglu	1977
213. Huseynov Tadjir Huseyn oglu	1964	252. Khalilov Arzu Khalil oglu	1984
214. Huseynova Nasiba Huseyn gyzy	1961	253. Khudiyev Zahid Bahlul oglu	1965
215. Huseynova Novrasta Huseyn gyzy	1961	254. Khalilova Zarifa Zakara gyzy	1964
216. Huseynov Huseyn Ismail oglu	1967	255. Khalilova Lala Tahir gyzy	1988
217. Huseynova Aziz Alish gyzy	1986	256. Khalilov Gachay Rahim oglu	1943
218. Huseynova Khoshbakht Huseyn gyzy	1985	257. Khudayarova Suraya Alish gyzy	1916
219. Huseynov Murshud Samad oglu	1939	258. Istafdiyarov Eldar Humbat oglu	1972
220. Huseynov Allahverdi Gulu oglu	1941	259. Ilyasov Ahmad Mammad oglu	1968
221. Huseynov Huseyn Faradj oglu	1971	260. Ilyasov Mammad Ilyas oglu	1940

261.	Ismayilov Ingilab Alekber oglu	1962	300.	Guliyev Akbar Zakara oglu	1962
262.	Ismayilov Ibish Karim oglu	1938	301.	Guliyeva Sevindj Akbar gyzy	1985
263.	Ismayilova Manzar Mashadi gyzy	1908	302.	Guliyev Taleh Zakara oglu	1967
264.	Ismayilov Vidadi Latif oglu	1951	303.	Guliyev Samir Taleh oglu	1990
265.	Ibrahimov Alikhan Khalil oglu	1955	304.	Guliyeva Ravana Garyaghdy gyzy	1979
266.	Ibrahimova Fatma	1990	305.	Guliyeva Nurana Garyaghdy gyzy	1981
267.	Imani Aghayar Salman oglu	1929	306.	Guliyev Shukur Garyaghdy oglu	1985
268.	Imani Malik Aghayar oglu	1950	307.	Guliyev Agil Sahib oglu	1963
269.	Ismayilov Ismayil Bahman oglu	1957	308.	Guliyev Natig Valiaddin oglu	1972
270.	Imani Aghabaha	1910	309.	Guliyeva Sara Huscyn gyzy	1955
271.	Ismayilov Bahram Ablab oglu	1967	310.	Guliyev Elchin Balakhan oglu	1965
272.	Ismayilov Ilyas Bayram oglu	1938	311.	Godjayeve Guman Avaz oglu	1941
273.	Ismayilova Sheuvkat Orudj gyzy	1940	312.	Guliyev Mikayil Zahid oglu	1967
274.	Ihadullayev Nadir Nabi oglu	1967	313.	Gasymova Rasmiya Agha gyzy	1960
275.	Kazymov Asif Kazym oglu	1967	314.	Gasymova Narmina Nizami gyzy	1986
276.	Karimova Firanqiz Mutallim gyzy	1930	315.	Gasymov Agha Bayram oglu	1930
277.	Karimov Soltan Samran oglu	1960	316.	Guliyev Islam Idris oglu	1957
278.	Karimov Rashid Rahim oglu	1922	317.	Garayev Asif Garakishi oglu	1953
279.	Karimov Intigam Shahmaly oglu	1960	318.	Guliyev Shahbaz Askar oglu	1923
280.	Karimov Shamran Soltan oglu	1924	319.	Guliyev Farhad Safar oglu	1970
281.	Karimova Firanqul Gurban gyzy	1934	320.	Guliyev Shukur Barhudar oglu	1949
282.	Karimov Frunz Samran oglu	1960	321.	Guliyeva Makhmar Khanlar gyzy	1930
283.	Karimov Yalchyn	1950	322.	Guliyev Shamsi Ajdar gyzy	1970
284.	Kazymov Khalil Mahmud oglu	1938	323.	Guliyev Ganimat Ali oglu	1936
285.	Hasanov Yashar Gaytaran oglu	1964	324.	Guliyeva Urba Hadjy gyzy	1936
286.	Garayev Usubali Suleyman oglu	1961	325.	Guliyev Ismayil Ganimat oglu	1969
287.	Gambarov Safar Garsalan oglu	1961	326.	Guliyev Matla Ganimat oglu	1963
288.	Gambarova Matanat Hadjy gyzy	1967	327.	Gasimov Anvar Bahadur oglu	1925
289.	Gambarov Emin Safar oglu	1986	328.	Mahmudova Roza Safar gyzy	1930
290.	Gambarova Esmira Safar gyzy	1985	329.	Mahmudov Ahliman Behbud oglu	1941
291.	Gambarov Garsalan Garay oglu	1939	330.	Mehdiyev Shafa Baba oglu	1941
292.	Gambarova Valida Boran gyzy	1941	331.	Mehdiyev Murad Shafa oglu ..	1964
293.	Gambarov Nadir Garsalan oglu	1971	332.	Mehraliyev Gulzar Gulali gyzy	1970
294.	Guliyev Zakir Latif oglu	1965	333.	Mehdiyeva Aysel Murad gyzy	1987
295.	Guliyeva Zohra Latif gyzy	1968	334.	Mehdiyeva Gulmira Murad gyzy	1989
296.	Guliyev Tahir Soltan oglu	1956	335.	Mammadov Aydin Gurban oglu	1964
297.	Guliyev Vugar Zahid oglu	1975	336.	Mammadov Zahir Ramiz oglu	1975
298.	Guliyev Zakara Garnish oglu	1932	337.	Mammadov Ramil Jalal oglu	1948
299.	Guliyeva Shura Shamil gyzy	1936	338.	Mammadov Yasha Yusif oglu	1956

339.	Mammadov Shohlat Iblsh oğlu	1960	378.	Mammadov Allahverdi	1963
340.	Mammadova Güllü Abdət gızı	1925	379.	Mammadov Nurəddin Vəgif oğlu	1958
341.	Məmişov Təlyş Hüseyn oğlu	1921	380.	Mammadov Sədyg Allahverdi oğlu	1986
342.	Mammadov Vəgif Şukur oğlu	1940	381.	Məhraliyev Əli Şukur oğlu	1984
343.	Mammadova Əfilə İbrahim gızı	1949	382.	Mammadov Məmməd Rəhman oğlu	1947
344.	Mammadov Əzər Vəgif oğlu	1972	383.	Mammadov Səhbat Məmməd oğlu	1976
345.	Mammadov Ceyhun Vəgif oğlu	1975	384.	Mammadov Kəmil Əmir oğlu	1958
346.	Mammadov Niyəməddin Vəgif oğlu	1978	385.	Məhdiyev İlham	1987
347.	Mammadov Oqtay Şukur oğlu	1957	386.	Məhraliyev Orkhan Əli oğlu	1971
348.	Mammadov Ərif İbad oğlu	1956	387.	Mikəyilov Əgil Vəlikişi oğlu	1969
349.	Mammadov Səday Suleyman oğlu	1936	388.	Musayev İlqar Vəgif oğlu	1963
350.	Mammadov Səfərali Məhdi oğlu	1918	389.	Muradova Nurida Kəzım gızı	1931
351.	Mammadov Vəgif Şəmil oğlu	1951	390.	Məhdiyev Fikrət Burzu oğlu	1968
352.	Mammadov Vəsif Səlmən oğlu	1965	391.	Məhdiyev Jəvəşir İsək oğlu	1967
353.	Mammadov Rəsif Səlmən oğlu	1967	392.	Mirzəyev Kəmal Əbbəs oğlu	1962
354.	Mammadov Xəşrov Bəlil oğlu	1949	393.	Mammadov Sərvər Əlmər oğlu	1970
355.	Mammadov Bəylər Xənlər oğlu	1935	394.	Mammadov Zəkir Gəsym oğlu	1966
356.	Mammadov Rəzmik Sürən oğlu	1965	395.	Məhraliyev Əli Mursal oğlu	1964
357.	Mammadova Şeuvkət Əybad gızı	1963	396.	Nəgdiyev Yusif Şirin oğlu	1928
358.	Mammadova Mələykə Atəş gızı	1933	397.	Nəgdiyeva Sərə Rəmiş gızı	1969
359.	Mammadov Təlyş İmrən oğlu	1934	398.	Nəbiyev Məhəddin Həsən oğlu	1952
360.	Mammadova Səltənət Zülal gızı	1931	399.	Nəbiyev Həsən Gərəş oğlu	1930
361.	Mammadova Lətifə Əybad gızı	1958	400.	Nəbiyeva Səkinə Nəbətəli gızı	1930
362.	Mammadov Məmməd Gədir oğlu	1935	401.	Nəzərli Həkimət Bəbə oğlu	1966
363.	Məmişov Şəhərin Təlyş oğlu	1959	402.	Nəsirəvə Tətyanə Dəmiriyevnə	1952
364.	Məhərrəmov Məgşud Həydr oğlu	1957	403.	Həsənov Şirəslən Məmiş oğlu	1952
365.	Məhərrəmov Təhir Əghərəzə oğlu	1956	404.	Novruzov Ələskər Xənlər oğlu	1949
366.	Məhərrəmov Vəgif Cəmil oğlu	1951	405.	Nuriyev Həfiz Yusif oğlu	1962
367.	Məhərrəmov Nəziy Vəlil gızı	1953	406.	Nişənə Xədjəli	1990
368.	Müstəfəyev Vədadi Şəfə oğlu	1963	407.	Nədjəfov Əskər Həydrət oğlu	1940
369.	Müstəfəyev Rəzə Bəşir oğlu	1948	408.	Nəsibov Rəmiş Səry oğlu	1961
370.	Müstəfəyevə Yəklşiy Məhdiqulu gızı	1900	409.	Novruzov Əkbər Cənnət oğlu	1956
371.	Muradov Pəşə Əskər oğlu	1939	410.	Nuriyev Əydin Nərimən oğlu	1930
372.	Muradova Əyşən Zəhrəb gızı	1991	411.	Nədjəfov Əlov Nəsib oğlu	1966
373.	Muradov Zəhid Lətif oğlu	1965	412.	Novruzov Novruz Məhərrəm oğlu	1937
374.	Muradov Əlşən Kəzım oğlu	1971	413.	Novruzova Ədilə Məhəmməd gızı	1937
375.	Muradov Gündüz Kəzım oğlu	1961	414.	Novruzov Zəkir Novruz oğlu	1971
376.	Mammadova Səvil Hüseyn gızı	1971	415.	Novruzova Rəhilə Novruz gızı	1975
377.	Mammadov Əkbər Rəhman oğlu	1960	416.	Novruzova Rəbəbə Novruz gızı	1977

417. Nurmammadov Huseyn Rza oglu	1927	456. Samadov Hamid Vaylar oglu	1958
418. Nurmammadova Pakiza Islam gyzy	1936	457. Samadov Tariyel Vaylar oglu	1964
419. Orudjov Javan Janan oglu	1976	458. Safarova Pari Mukhtar gyzy	1930
420. Orudjova Malahat Ali gyzy	1975	459. Safiyeva Geuzal Vali gyzy	1923
421. Orudjova Malak Ali gyzy	1968	460. Safiyev Elkhan Nasib oglu	1961
422. Orudjova Natavan Nabi gyzy	1989	461. Safiyev Sarvan Elkhan oglu	1991
423. Orudjov Fazil Anvar oglu	1981	462. Suloymanova Nubar Lalakishi gyzy	1953
424. Orudjova Irada Ali gyzy	1964	463. Salahov Shakir Shamil oglu	1966
425. Orudjova Tamara Yunus gyzy	1944	464. Salahov Natig Faydaly oglu	1961
426. Orudjov Telman Anvar oglu	1957	465. Sadigov Vagif Imamverdi oglu	1952
427. Orudjova Khayala Telman gyzy	1986	466. Safarov Ordukhan Aydin oglu	1961
428. Orudjov Elman Anvar oglu	1956	467. Safarov Osman Aydin oglu	1964
429. Orudjov Faig Ali oglu	1954	468. Salahova Shakar Saday gyzy	1963
430. Orudjova Gozal Heydar gyzy	1931	469. Salimov Rafael Ilyas oglu	1970
431. Orudjov Miryusif Karim oglu	1940	470. Samadov Gunduz Hidayat oglu	1957
432. Orudjov Rafiq Miryusif oglu	1972	471. SadygovAvaz Asif oglu	1929
433. Pashayev Alexander Tapdyg oglu	1932	472. Sadygova Geuncha Mammadbaghyr gyzy	1937
434. Pashayev Aladdin Bahlul oglu	1961	473. Suloymanov Rashid Surkhay oglu	1951
435. Pazliyev Gadim Pazly oglu	1953	474. Safarov Shahverdi Bahlul oglu	1956
436. Rzaev Janpolad Yagub oglu	1965	475. Shahvoranov Maharram Chovdar oglu	1930
437. Rashidov Abil Mahammad oglu	1941	476. Shahmuradov Teymat Musa oglu	1962
438. Rashidov Nazim Adil oglu	1972	477. Shukurov Vagif Rasul oglu	1968
439. Rustamov Fizuli Salah oglu	1966	478. Shukurov Akif Rasul oglu	1965
440. Radjabov Jabrayil Mehdi oglu	1961	479. Shukurova Antiga Isfandiyar gyzy	1934
441. Rzaev Tapdyg Keuchari oglu	1964	480. Shahmuradov Mubariz Ahhuseyn oglu	1952
442. Rzaev Ildyrym Barat oglu	1970	481. Shirinov Elshan Eldar oglu	1965
443. Rustamov Eldar Amir oglu	1988	482. Shirinov Elshan's six-month son	1991
444. Sadygova Chichak Jalil gyzy	1928	483. Shahmuradov Natig Amirkhan oglu	1963
445. Salahov Mammad Abdul oglu	1931	484. Shahmuradov Namig Amirkhan oglu	1965
446. Salahova Zahra Aliabbas gyzy	1932	485. Shukurov Vakil Isfandiyar oglu	1947
447. Salimov Araz Bahadur oglu	1960	486. Shukurov Tofig Zakir oglu	1934
448. Salimov Tofig Seydi oglu	1968	487. Shahverdiyev Vugar Mammad oglu	1973
449. Salimov Bahadur Mikayil oglu	1928	488. Talybov Rahim Khudavardi oglu	1908
450. Salimov Fakhraddin Bahadur oglu	1958	489. Usubov Zakir Kamran oglu	1965
451. Salimov Mikayil Bahadur oglu	1970	490. Usubov Aliyar Kamran oglu	1967
452. Salimov Khazar Siyavush oglu	1974	491. Usubov Elshad Kamran oglu	1974
453. Salimova Adila Allahverdi gyzy	1930	492. Usubov Siyavush Ramiz oglu	1971
454. Salimov Seydi Mikayil oglu	1934	493. Usubova Shargiya Usub gyzy	1948
455. Salimova Tamilla Aghamirza gyzy	1936	494. Valiyeva Nazila Kamil gyzy	1966

495.	Valiyev Aghasif Zakir oglu	1986
496.	Valiyev Firdovski Fazil oglu	1966
497.	Valiyev Ali 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 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 Ilahe 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 Alekpor 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.	Hagvordiyev Bakhtiyar David oglu	1978

22.	Hagvordiyeva Joyhuna 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.	Jabbarly Nidjat Azad oglu	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.	Salmanova Nahida Bahman gyzy	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 Shahrun Vahid gyzy	1990
44.	Imani Foziya Aghababa gyzy	1981
45.	Imani Nasir Aghababa oglu	1987
46.	Mammadov Ali Ali oglu	1992
47.	Mahmudov Nidjat Akif oglu	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 TuralAsif 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
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	100.	Abbasova Khayala Yunus gyzy	1982
62.	Huseynov Samir Bakir oglu	1981	101.	Abbasova Elnara Yunus gyzy	1984
63.	Jafarova Samira Tadjir gyzy	1990	102.	Abbasova Vafa Yunus gyzy	1987
64.	Behbudov Vagif Vagif oglu	1992	103.	Javadova Geuychak Amir gyzy	1983
65.	Ahmadova Vusala Elmar gyzy	1986	104.	Mirzayeva Kamala Kamal gyzy	1986
66.	Ahmadova Afsana Elmar gyzy	1987	105.	Mirzayev Tural Kamal oglu	1987
67.	Ahmadova Salatyñ Elmar gyzy	1991	106.	Hasanov Kamaleddin Vahid oglu	1986
68.	Aghayev Nidjat Vidadi oglu	1989	107.	Hasanov Elmaddin Vahid oglu	1988
69.	Hadjiyeva Zarina Akif gyzy	1982	108.	Hasanova Aygun Vahid gyzy	1990
70.	Hadjiyeva Irada Akif gyzy	1990	109.	Zeynally Zabir Tahir oglu	1990
71.	Mammadov Ismayil Vagif oglu	1988	110.	Zeynal Iy Tahira Tahir gyzy	1991
72.	Mammadova Maya Vagif gyzy	1985	111.	ShukurovaNazly Vakil gyzy	1985
73.	Mammadova Vusala Vagif gyzy	1981	112.	Shukurov Bazirgan Vakil oglu	1988
74.	Mammadova Suraya Vagif gyzy	1990	113.	Shukurova Shahnaz Vakil gyzy	1989
75.	Hasanov Babek Shehrat oglu	1980	114.	Shukurov Javidan Vakil oglu	1990
76.	Huseynova Yasamen Tofiq gyzy	1980	115.	Ahmadov Valeh Vagif oglu	1986
77.	Huseynova Afsana Tofiq gyzy	1982	116.	Ahmadov Taghy Valeh oglu	1990
78.	Huseynov Murad Tofiq oglu	1985	117.	Ahmadov Vahid Vagif oglu	1991
79.	Orudjova Lamiya Nabi gyzy	1988	118.	Zeynalova Sevda Osman gyzy	1986
80.	Abbasov Aladdin Kamran oglu	1981	119.	Zeynalova Elza Osman gyzy	1988
81.	Abbasova Baneuvsha Kamran gyzy	1983	120.	Zeynalov Seymur Osman oglu	1990
82.	Abbasov Nariman Kamran oglu	1986	121.	Zeynalova Aybeniz Osman gyzy	1991
83.	Abbasov Akbar Kamran oglu	1987	122.	Aliyeva Khatira Ilham gyzy	1985
84.	Godjayeva Samira Loghman gyzy	1981	123.	Shahmuradov Farid Natig oglu	1985
85.	Godjayeva Arif Loghman oglu	1985	124.	Amirkhanly Gunel Natig gyzy	1989
86.	Godjayeva Gudrat Loghman oglu	1990	125.	Samadov Sabuhi Gunduz oglu	1986
87.	Sadygova Chinara Huseyn gyzy	1989	126.	Samadov Parviz Gunduz oglu	1988
88.	Sadygova Zulfiya Huseyn gyzy	1991	127.	Safarova Vusala Ordukhon gyzy	1986
89.	Sadygov Elmaddin Vagif oglu	1985	128.	Safarova Vafa Ordukhon gyzy	1987
90.	Sadygov Tapdyg Vagif oglu	1988	129.	Safarov Kanan Shahverdi oglu	1990
91.	Salahov Vusal Namig oglu	1990	130.	Hasanov Rahman Telman oglu	1985
92.	Salahova Ulviya Namig gyzy	1991	131.	Hasanov Mehman Telman oglu	1987
93.	Mehdiyeva Sevindj Javanshir gyzy	1991	132.	Hasanova Hidjran Telman gyzy	1988
94.	Mehdiyeva Ilahe Javanshir gyzy	1993	133.	Hasanov Felmar Telman oglu	1989
95.	Zeynalova Maya Mammad gyzy	1982	134.	Hasanova Tofiga Telman gyzy	1991
96.	Javadov Vatan Vagif oglu	1992	135.	Guliyev Idris Islam oglu	1989
97.	Hadjiyeva Ayshan Allahverdy gyzy	1994	136.	Guliyeva Matanat Islam gyzy	1990
98.	Jabbarov Sadraddin Khydyr oglu	1991	137.	Rzayeva Aynur Tapdyg gyzy	1990
99.	Jabbarov Khydyr Khydyr oglu	1992	138.	Rzayev Kanan Tapdyg oglu	1991

139. Salahov Elshad Askar oglu	1983	178. Salimova Aytekin Araz gyzy	1986
140. Salahov Elshan Askar oglu	1985	179. Salimov Ilgar Araz oglu	1989
141. Salahov Hadjy Askar oglu	1988	180. Alekperov Amid Tavakkul oglu	1982
142. Salahov Matanat Askar gyzy	1990	181. Zeynalov Elshad Tofiq oglu	1981
143. Salahov Vusal Natig oglu	1986	182. Usubov Elmira Zakir oglu	1991
144. Salahova Ulviya Natig gyzy	1988	183. Usubova Narmin Zakir gyzy	1992
145. Huseynov Galib Huseyn oglu	1983	184. Guliyeva Zarifa Taleh gyzy	1992
146. Huseynov Jeyhun Huseyn oglu	1985	185. Imani Nabib Malik oglu	1980
147. Huseynov Magsud Huseyn oglu	1987	186. Ismayilova Ulviya Vidadi gyzy	1992
148. Huseynova Keunul Huseyn oglu	1989	187. Safiyeva Susan Elkhana gyzy	1988
149. Gara'yeva Rafiga Asif gyzy	1989	188. Mammadov Ramil Yasha oglu	1980
150. Garayev Maarif Asif oglu	1991	189. Mammadova Elnara Yasha gyzy	1981
151. Babayev Sayad Babir oglu	1986	190. Mammadova Samira Yasha gyzy	1987
152. Babayeva Iltima Babir gyzy	1987	191. Mammadov Amil Yasha oglu	1992
153. Babayeva Minura Babir gyzy	1990	192. Allahverdiyeva Gunel Ziyadkhan gyzy	1988
154. Shukurova Zamina Vakil gyzy	1991	193. Allahverdiyev Anar Ziyadkhan oglu	1990
155. Guliyev Anar Matlab oglu	1986	194. Allahverdiyev Gabil Ziyadkhan oglu	1992
156. Guliyeva Lala Matlab gyzy	1988	195. Allahverdiyev Elgiz Novruz oglu	1979
157. Guliyev Alim Matlab oglu	1990	196. Amirli Vusal Kamil oglu	1988
158. Mehraliyev Ali Ali oglu	1990	197. Amirli Aytadj Kamil gyzy	1991
159. Humberatov Avaz Bahlul oglu	1986	198. Amirli Amil Kamil oglu	1992
160. Guliyev Khazani Shukur oglu	1979	199. Muradov Zahid Zahid oglu	1992
161. Askarov Kanan Khazani oglu	1985	200. Chobanov Teymur Tapdyg oglu	1979
162. Askarov Khayam Khazani oglu	1988	201. Chobanov Seymur Tapdyg oglu	1980
163. Askarov Sanan Khazani oglu	1990	202. Hashimova Nishana Salim gyzy	1992
164. Askarov Aghakishi Khazani oglu	1993	203. Azizov Galib Huseyn oglu	1980
165. Hasanov Nasir Tabil oglu	1987	204. Azizov Vugar Huseyn oglu	1984
166. Hasanova Durdana Tabil gyzy	1989	205. Azizova Rahila Ibrahim gyzy	1981
167. Hasanova Gandah Tabil gyzy	1991	206. Abbasova Zemfira Valiaddin gyzy	1987
168. Bayramov Kamal Jalal oglu	1984	207. Abbasova Reyhan Valiaddin gyzy	1990
169. Bayramova Zarifa Jalal gyzy	1985	208. Nahiyyeva Tutu Mahaddin gyzy	1980
170. I70 Bayramova Sveta Jalal gyzy	1980	209. Hasanov Ibrahim Ramil oglu	1981
171. Mammadova Sara Gasyim gyzy	1980	210. Karimova Firangiz Frunz gyzy	1986
172. Zeynalov Elnur Eldar oglu	1986	211. Mammadova Khatira Vasif gyzy	1992
173. Zeynalov Eyyaz Eldar oglu	1989	212. Karimov Intigam Intigam oglu	1992
174. Hasanov Murad Ali oglu	1982	213. Hamdiyeva Gulnara Usdab gyzy	1986
175. Hasanova Bahar Ali gyzy	1987	214. Hamdiyev Islam Usdab oglu	1987
176. Hasanova Geuzal Ali gyzy	1990	215. Hamdiyeva Gulara Usdab gyzy	1988
177. Salimova Aygun Araz gyzy	1987	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.	Orudjov Anar Telman oglu	1990
13.	Maharramova Vusala Vagif gyzy	1982
14.	Maharramova Sabina Vagif gyzy	1978
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 Safar Garsalan oglu	Father	1961
5.	2. Gambarova Matanat Hadji 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
	1. Huseynov Huseyn Ismayil oglu	Father	1934
	2. Huseynova Aziza Alysh gyzy	Mother	1956
8.	3. Huseynov Khoshbakt 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	39.	Usubov Elshad Kamran oglu	1974
2.	Asadov Yalchyn Asif oglu	1957	40.	Usubov Zakir Kamran oglu	1965
3.	Aliyev Firdovsi Isa oglu	1956	41.	Usubov Siyavush Ramiz oglu	1971
4.	Aliyeva Heyran Murshud gyzy	1962	42.	Zeynalov Tofiq Asian oglu	1959
5.	Aliyev Elchin Firdovsi oglu	1982	43.	Zeynalov Eldar Asian oglu	1963
6.	Aliyev Elgiz Firdovsi oglu	1984	44.	Safiyev Elkhan Nasib oglu	1961
7.	Pashayev Aladdin Bahlul oglu	1961	45.	Hamidov Kifayat Chirag gyzy	1956
8.	Karimov Intigam Shahmaly oglu	1960	46.	Baghyrov Elshan Hasan oglu	1965
9.	Azizov Azim Mashadi oglu	1911	47.	Huseynova Mehriban Allahverdi gyzy	1965
10.	Mammadov Zahir Ramiz oglu	1975	48.	Huseynov Radjab Elkhan oglu	1984
11.	Mammadov Razmik Suren oglu	1965	49.	Huseynova Shahnam Elkhan gyzy	1986
12.	Hasanova Gunash Abdul gyzy	1910	50.	Huseynov Meshar Elkhan oglu	1991
13.	Hasanova Makhmar Alakbar gyzy	1942	51.	Mammadov Kamil Amir oglu	1958
14.	Hasanova Gatiba Mirsahib gyzy	1951	52.	Mustafayeva Yakhshy Mehdigulu gyzy	1900
15.	Guliyeva Sara Huseyn gyzy	1955	53.	Aliyev Ulfat Iman oglu	1974
16.	Guliyeva Ravana Garyaghdyy gyzy	1979	54.	Huseynova Rasmiya Alexander gyzy	1968
17.	Guliyeva Nurana Garyaghdyy gyzy	1981	55.	Huseynov Emin Alexander oglu	1975
18.	Guliyev Shukur Garyaghdyy oglu	1985	56.	Aghalarov Sadyg Shirkhan oglu	1932
19.	Huseynov Chingyz Usub oglu	1955	57.	Aghalarova Gullu Surkhay gyzy	1934
20.	Allahyarov Etibar Balaoghlan oglu	1968	58.	Samadov Tariyel Baylar oglu	1964
21.	Aghayarov Nabi Isak oglu	1981	59.	Abasov Valiaddin Umidvar oglu	1963
22.	Aghayarova Sevindj Isak gyzy	1985	60.	Jafarov Mahammadali Valikishi oglu	1895
23.	Aghayarov Roman Isak oglu	1986	61.	Jafarova Baghdad Hasan gyzy	1910
24.	Mehdiyeva Gulmira Murad gyzy	1989	62.	Salimova Odelya Allahverdi gyzy	1930
25.	Shahverdiyev Vugar Mammad oglu	1973	63.	Aliyeva Khavar Yusif gyzy	1928
26.	Guliyev Zakir Latif oglu	1965	64.	Aliyeva Svetlana Javanshir gyzy	1957
27.	Mammadov Saday Suleyman oglu	1936	65.	Orudjov Fazil Anvar oglu	1981
28.	Gambarova Matanat Hadji gyzy	1967	66.	Salimov Seydi Mikayil oglu	1934
29.	Gambarov Safar Garsalan oglu	1961	67.	Huseynova Makhmar Gurban gyzy	1949
30.	Gambarov Nadir Garsalan oglu	1971	68.	Mikayilov Mirsahib Hasrat oglu	1922
31.	Gambarova Valida Boran gyzy	1941	69.	Huseynova Minash Jumshud gyzy	1934
32.	Gambarov Garsalan Garay oglu	1939	70.	Huseynov Bakir Mirsahib oglu	1956
33.	Gambarova Esmira Safar gyzy	1985	71.	Behbudova Suraya Ibrahim gyzy	1930
34.	Gambarov Emin Safar oglu	1986	72.	Behbudova Gulnar Yusif gyzy	1962
35.	Allahverdiyev Ziyadkhan Salah oglu	1957	73.	Behbudova Gulbahar Yusif gyzy	1968
36.	Allahverdiyev Novruz Salah oglu	1947	74.	Abyshova Mahbuba Gurban gyzy	1960
37.	Allahverdiyev Mahir Novruz oglu	1974	75.	Abyshova Chinara Nazim gyzy	1982
38.	Usubov Aliyar Kamran oglu	1967	76.	Abyshov Chingyz Nazim oglu	1985
			77.	Abyshova Madina Badirkhan gyzy	1908

78.	Karimov Sultan Samran oglu	1969	117.	Abbasova Sughra Alish gyzy	1917
79.	Abyshova Minara Rahim gyzy	1910	118.	Valiyeva Nazila Kamil gyzy	1966
80.	Abyshov Mobil Mevsum oglu	1968	119.	Valiyev Aghasaf Zakir oglu	1986
81.	Ismayilov Ibish Karim oglu	1938	120.	Valiyeva Guldana Zakir gyzy	1989
82.	Maharranov Vagif Jamil oglu	1951	121.	Huseynov Vugar Hilal oglu	1971
83.	Maharranova Basira Ali gyzy	1956	122.	Ilyasov Mahammad Ilyas oglu	1940
84.	Ismayilova Manzar Mashdi gyzy	1908	123.	Ahmadova Sarvinaz Mukhtar gyzy	1900
85.	Hasanov Reuvshan Gachay oglu	1958	124.	Ilyasov Ahmad Mammad oglu	1968
86.	brahimov Alikhan Khalil oglu	1955	125.	Ahmadov Natig Ilyas oglu	1968
87.	Ibrahimova Fatima Mashadi gyzy	1959	126.	Alimammadov Faig Shahmaly oglu	1969
88.	Abdulev Elmar Iskandar oglu	1949	127.	Mammadov Mammad Rahim oglu	1935
89.	Abdulov Zahid Elmar oglu	1973	128.	Mammadov Seuhbat Mammad oglu	1976
90.	Alakbarov Askar Gurban oglu	1930	129.	Binaliyev Alili Gulali oglu	1967
91.	Aghayev Allahverdi Sattar oglu	1982	130.	Binaliyev Jabbar Gulali oglu	1969
92.	Aslanova Gulsabah Gayyum gyzy	1972	131.	Badirov Ali Rais oglu	1968
93.	Hadjiyev Suleyman Latif oglu	1949	132.	Mammadov Aydin Gurban oglu	1964
94.	Mammadov Vagif Shukur oglu	1940	133.	Shahveranov Maharram Jodar oglu	1930
95.	Mammadova Afila Ibrahlim gyzy	1949	134.	Nasirova Tatyana Dmitriyevna	1952
96.	Mammadov Azer Vagif oglu	1972	135.	Budish Dmitri Nikolayevich	1930
97.	Mammadov Jeyhun Vagif oglu	1975	136.	Humbatova Simuzar Jannat gyzy	1976
98.	Mammadov Niyamaddin Vagif oglu	1978	137.	Humbatov Mughan Jalil oglu	1973
99.	Alimammadov Vagif Shahmaly oglu	1962	138.	Huseynov Huseyn Ismayil oglu	1934
100.	Hagverdiyev Shahin Mashdi oglu	1962	139.	Huseynov Aziz Alysh oglu	1956
101.	Shahmuradov Neymat Musa oglu	1962	140.	Huseynova Khoshbakh Huseyn gyzy	1963
102.	Mammadova Saltanat Zulal gyzy	1931	141.	Huseynova Susan Huseyn gyzy	1971
103.	Mammadova Latifa Ibad gyzy	1958	142.	Huseynova Emma Huseyn gyzy	1969
104.	Aliyev Sabahi Jahangir oglu	1978	143.	Huseynov Zeuhrab Huseyn oglu	1971
105.	Aliyev Salim Jahangir oglu	1985	144.	Azizov Mehman Gudrat oglu	1959
106.	Orudjov Javan Janan oglu	1976	145.	Jafarov Nusrat Fazil oglu	1975
107.	Guliyev Natig Valiaddin oglu	1972	146.	Hashimov Sheuvkat Shukur oglu	1943
108.	Garayev Usubali Suleyhan oglu	1961	147.	Aghayev Vidadi Shamsaddin oglu	1960
109.	Abdilov Mazahir Yagub oglu	1960	148.	Shahmuradov Namig Amir Khan oglu	1965
110.	Salimova Tamila Aghamaly gyzy	1936	149.	Alaskarov Mazahir Maharram oglu	1969
111.	Salimov Khazar Siyavush oglu	1974	150.	Aliyev Ayaz Elman oglu	1971
112.	Mammadov Sheuvkat Ibad gyzy	1964	151.	Zeynalov Osman Bahadur oglu	1959
113.	Jafarov Samir Tadjir oglu	1987	152.	Rzayev Ildyrym Barat oglu	1970
114.	Bidzinov Zeynali Mammad oglu	1926	153.	Guliyev Shukur Barhudar oglu	1949
115.	Boranov Magsud Ali oglu	1928	154.	Guliyeva Makhmar Khanlar gyzy	1930
116.	Abbasova Hamayil Janysh gyzy	1940	155.	Huseynova Gyzbas Mardan gyzy	1934

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 missile 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 missile 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. Mahmudova Roza Safar gyzy. 60 years old. Housewife. Dead of bullet wound in stomach.
16. Chobanov Tapdig Khadijda 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. 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 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 old. 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 thigh.

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.

BLOODY RECKONING

ABBASOV SALMAN MASHADY OGLU was born in 1940.

"Armenians took us prisoner in Pirdjama village. They shot without any reason Maryam, my sister and Gulzar, my sister-in-law (she was in eighth 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 ADYSHIRIN 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 Firuza, my wife."

ABBASOV GADIM MAMMADALI OGLU was born in 1943.

On 26th of February 1992 near to Dahraz village of Askaran region Armenians took prisoner about hundred and half Khodjaly inhabitants including Gadim Abbasov. They were moved to farm 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.

NADJALOV 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 fled 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 born 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 OGLU 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-muallim1 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 I 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."

AZIZOVARIF 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 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 Askanar."

REMEMBERING KHOJALY

I am Huseynova Samira Bakir gizi, 1979, born in Khojaly. My careless childhood years have passed in Khojaly. Those pleasurable days continued till 1992. As all the residents of Khojaly, that dreadful night over 26 February 1992 wounded my child heart forever. Along with my native Khojaly, that horrible



night took away my father, grandfather, grandmother, my uncle, my aunts and other relatives. The innocent residents of Khojaly were slaughtered on that night. On that horrible night, along with my mother and brother I had fled from Khojaly. My father and our relatives were brutally killed while they

followed us. On that night, savagely enjoying scream of the captive women, the Armenian barbarians tortured them. On that night, the human corpses were scattered around the woods, hills, and valleys... The other day in the morning, the corpses were gathered and then lorried to the city of Aghdam. The children became orphan at one night, the women became widow, the parents lost their children... and all were mourning and screaming with pain over that night. The most terrible was the shot and frozen children who fled to surrounding woods.

The bloodthirsty Armenians were not satisfied with this. They tortured the innocent people taken prisoner in the Askaran region, in the city of Khankendi, with tied arms executed and beheaded them in basement of houses, in prisons, on the Armenian graves. Mad of bloodshed, the Armenian aggressors savagely treated the corpses, disfigured them, scalped, cut off the breast, nose and ears of the women. Oh God! Can a 4-year child be shot? How one can cut off leg of a 4-year toddler?

Should the people of Khojaly, fleeing from the Armenian butchers, encountered wild animals on their way in forest, may be the animals would not touch the escaping people. But the Armenian fascists did...

My uncle, Huseynov Tofiq Mirsiyab oglu, the National Hero of Azerbaijan, was one of the first victims of that night. He has rescued many women and children from enemy. One of the last to leave Khojaly, he was encircled by enemies in the forest and demanded his surrender. Setting off a hand grenade he preferred to die but not to surrender, leaving his three kids orphan. The only survivor, my uncle, patronized them. Thirteen years have elapsed since that time, that night of bloody genocide. But nothing has been forgotten. I can't ever forget what I have lost. The life and coming days without relatives, without native Karabakh seem senseless and dull to me. If I could return the past days, I would "sacrifice the coming days".



Possibly every night I dream about Khojaly. I go back and walk along the native places. Sometimes it seems I am in Khojaly, but I wake up and see that all these were only a dream, and my world crashes, I become desperate. I believe that my dreams connected to Khojaly will one day become true. That day is not far way. Not far away...

During these 13 years, I have lived with the pain of Khojaly in my heart. Whenever Khojaly will be liberated from occupation I would go to my native city barefoot, kneel down and kiss the ground.

Every square inch of the country is native, but you feel dearer and more native where you were born.

Now, I am 25. We live a refugee life in Baku. A single-room flat we live in is not for a family, it is a narrow room of sanatorium. When strong winds of Baku (khezri) blow, the life becomes unbearable, dull and monotonous here. The small room becomes colder, more sorrowful and miserable.

In the sanatorium's yard, there are fishermen's huts that are our schoolrooms. In the cold winter and hot summer days this place looks like hell. It is the School 2 of the Khojaly city. The pupils and teachers are refugees from Khojaly.

I teach chemistry in this school. All of us are homesick. We miss about Khojaly. We all languish to go back soon. The desire of to go back to Khojaly increases day by day. This school much differs from that of in Khojaly where I studied. This school also



experiences distress of refugees. Perhaps, there is great difference between these fishermen's huts and that big, comfortable and at the same time lonely and missing dear school in Khojaly. I remember my first teacher, Afila, who took us by

hand and taught us the alphabet. And I try to be patient and restrained as she was. Dear teacher, alas, you are not alive. The Armenian butchers murdered you and your family, your children. Teacher, doctor or engineer, it makes no difference for the bloodthirsty savages. It is a mere thing for them to shed blood, destroy the cities, and burn the houses. The only goal of these blood-minded and nasty men is to annex Karabakh to Armenia.

I miss you very much, Khojaly! Can I once again see you? Can I walk once again in native areas, drink water of springs, look at the hills and valleys and breathe again with all my heart and soul

in native land? Now I feel lonely and unprotected as if I am a stranger, a visitor. Possibly, you also miss us, Khojaly. They say, mother cannot live apart her kids. And you can't. You carry burden of grief in your heart, Khojaly.

I do believe, we shall be back soon at home. Your arms will embrace us again. That day is not far away. A bright day comes after every dark night.

The victims

Salimov Araz Bahadır oğlu, 1960, was born in Khojaly. After the secondary school he served in the army. Then, Araz worked at the diary-vegetable growing farm. At that time, due to special attention of the Azerbaijan



Government, Khojaly quickly grew and intensively developed. And this worried the Armenians. In 1988, in the beginning of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, as one of the patriotic sons of Khojaly, Araz joined the self-defense battalion. Khojaly lived in besiege for four years, fighting day and night. In prevention of the Armenian attacks to Khojaly in 1992, Araz Salimov did a lot. Over the night from 25 to 26 February 1992, Araz Salimov's family – his father, mother, sister and brothers were taken prisoners in the Ketik forest. Armenian militants ordered the women, old and children (300 people) to lie down on the ground. The Armenians took the women by hair, beat them and tortured. Watching that the enemy brutally kills the soldiers of National Army, Araz fires the Armenians from behind the tree to save several residents of Khojaly. The Armenians took him near the Nakhcheivanik village. His mother and sister were among the prisoners, too. They were

taken to Askaran region. Araz asks his mother to close her eyes and ears if the Armenians would torture him. To die for Motherland is honorable deed. The war cannot be without death and loss. Sons are born for Motherland. He bravely met his death. The Armenians executed Araz and his brother Fakhraddin in Askaran. Araz died courageously, defending Khojaly, and for rescue of innocent people of Khojaly. He was not afraid of the Armenian butchers. He was buried at the Alley of Martyrs in Aghdam.

Rustamov Fizuli Salah oglu, 1966. Having lost his parents very early, Fizuli lived together with his only sister. After

secondary school, he serves in the army. When he was demobilized, he began to work in sovkhos (state farm) in Khojaly. He was known as kind, attentive and caring.

In 1988, when the unannounced war of Armenians began, self-defense battalions were created in Khojaly. Commander of battalion Tofiq Huseynov enlists him to the battalion. Fizuli carried ammunition at the frontline and fought to release the prisoners. On the night 26 February 1992, he and

other residents of Khojaly were battling to free the women taken prisoners in the Ketik forest, near the Nakhchivanik village. He could twice lead groups of women, old and children sieged by Armenians. The third time, he was deadly wounded. Many of the Khojaly residents know this fact. Gulara, resident of Khojaly, now living in Mingacevir, speaks in tears: "It was a dark night with terrible scream around. Groups of women, old, children were

fleeing to forests. One of the battlers to rescue them was Fizuli Rustamov. I was eyewitness that Fizuli twice led the freed prisoners to Aghdam. In the third time, the Armenian gunmen chased him. It was his last effort. Hundreds of people remained helpless. Fizuli was deadly shot. He was taken to the military hospital in Aghdam, but the doctors could not save him... Every survivor of Khojaly remembers his courage. He could save many, but to save him was impossible". Grave of the National Hero of Azerbaijan Fizuli Rustamov is in Huseynli graveyard, Terter region.

Life in captivity

Agayev Sattar Mukhtar oglu. I could hardly have patience to speak to him. Every year, during anniversary of the commemoration of Khojaly tragedy, we meet and share views on the past events. But I hesitated to recall his on 36-day life in captivity. He has a painful and wounded soul. I did not want to go back to those days and evoke his recollections. On the other hand, I could not bear impudence of the Armenians who try to mislead the world community and present the Khojaly tragedy as their own. There was another reason, too –

it was unforgivable for a citizen, intellectual, to keep silence before this impudence being aware of this. Therefore, I decided to continue writing my essays connected to Khojaly genocide, in this time, the life in captivity. First of the people I met was Sattar



Agayev, resident of Khojaly, and who had experienced the life in captivity.

Obviously, from 1988 to 1992, the self-defense battalion has defended Khojaly. Since 1988, Sattar Agayev has set up a group of 19 people, mainly the elder. He himself led the group. This group day-and-night supervised the posts to be protected from enemy. Sattar Agayev was a hardworking man, earlier a simple farmer, later he was a team-leader. How he could know the Armenians would destroy what he had created for years. But the fate cannot be changed...

Khojaly clashed for four years, day-and-night. Sattar's sons Zahid and Zahir were also at the battlefield.

Sattar Agayev recalls: "It was the night over 25 to 26 February, 1992. Hardly I was back from the post suddenly I heard a powerful blast. It was followed by horrible scream. We hurriedly left the home, ran through the tillage and valley to the forest. I was carrying out my 10-year old child, Vusal. We went all the night. In the forest, my son's leg got frozen. I carried him on my back. In the early morning, when I saw the frozen people here and there, it was the last drop - I lost my balance. My wounded legs were numb with cold. The hungry child got stiff with frost. I could not leave his corpse and go. So, I was taken prisoner by Armenians. Thus, I had to experience terrible 36-day life of captivity.

On 28 February, there were 250 residents of Khojaly at the Armenian death camp. One day, the Armenians took away 13 of them, saying, "one of us was killed, and we shall kill 13 of you, instead". After 10 days, they gave us 50-gram bread. I chewed but I could not swallow the bread. A glass of water was given to two people. My legs already were rotting. The Armenians were interrogating me "whether I have a son in the national army". Getting negative answer, they began to torture me. They pulled out all my teeth. Then, I was taken to other room. There were many corpses of the soldiers of our National Army. Suddenly they unveiled one of them and I saw that it was my second son, Zahid, who served in the National Army. I startled and was taken aback.

When I came to my sense, they tortured me savagely. They were kicking the dead body of my son and me. Everyday they beat, tormented us. They pulled our toenails and teeth out, beat us with butt of submachine gun. Many of the prisoners were brutally beaten that caused bleeding. It was a tragic death. I wish I did not survive. I am a father of two victims without grave...

I call on the world community and world parliaments to respond to the calls of thousands of Azerbaijanians like Sattar Agayev, a poor father... Only the Khojaly tragedy is enough to stigmatize the Armenians before humanity as merciless and bloodthirsty barbarians. Armenians have committed such savageries, such meanness that they cannot be forgiven.

Today, my battle-friends in the defense council once I have created, are not alive. They fell for Motherland. They are: Beyvaland, Gachay, Murshud, Zekara, Fekhraddin, Rashid,

Evez, Mahammad, Seyidi, Tahir, Tofiq, Vagif, bahadu, Novruz, Ali, Idayet, Elman, Tofiq. Alas, these people could not escape from the horrible massacre on that night. As the years pass, I look for these patriots...

Day-and-night, I am expecting liberation of the land of my ancestors. It appears, the fate cannot be changed... I have lost my children. I have the bitterest grief... I wished to die in my 36-day captivity. I want the world community to be aware of what I have experienced in Armenian captivity in these 36 days and let them come and meet with me.

Novruzov Alaskar Khanlar oglu. National Hero of the Republic of Azerbaijan, born in August 1, 1949, in the Kurdhaji



village, Lachin region. In 1979, he removed to Askeran region, later worked as P.T. teacher at the School 1 in the Khojaly city.

In the beginning of the 1988 events, he was one of the first in the group of five people who secretly created a defense council in Khojaly. The first armed attack of Armenians in Karabakh was on September 18, 1988, to Khojaly. On that day, one of the 30-40 armed groups created to defend Khojaly, was headed by Alaskar Novruzov. These groups stopped remove of the Azerbaijanis from Nagorno Karabakh. He was a good shot as he grew on mountains. His shooting ability came in handy. He became severe in battle against Armenians as the war days passed by. His friends, colleagues from school, his pupils were astonished at his extraordinary courage. And the night over 26 February 1992... The Khojaly genocide committed by Armenians... As usual, Alaskar Novruzov and his battlers were together in the headquarters. Not for a moment he left the headquarters. When the Armenians intensively fired position of his group they did not surrender and bravely repulsed enemy attempts. But the Armenian attacks increased by new forces.

When the 366th regiment of the former USSR appeared in the area, the courageous sons of Khojaly along with the group of Alaskar Novruzov met them to prevent the old, women and



children to be captivated by Armenians. Let them be wounded and froze in the forests, but not be captivated. On that shocking night, Alaskar Novruzov, teacher by profession, had become a soldier, a hero. He did much on that night. He knew what for he was

fighting. On that day, he remained in trench up to the morning to save the children of Khojaly. But disproportion of forces and few

munitions did the contrary. The missile of Armenian murderers put an end to his life. Alaskar Novruzov fought against the enemy to the last drop of blood.

On Presidential Decree dated February 25, 1997, Alaskar Khanlar oglu Novruzov was bestowed the title of National Hero of the Azerbaijan Republic (posthumously).

Agayeva Zabala Allahverdi gizi, 1941, born in Khojaly. Mother of 5 daughters and 5 sons. They lived in the Gala Deresi village near Khojaly. This hardworking woman narrates about her painful and distressful days: "On 26 February, I heard a strong skirmish. After a while, a missile fell on our house and brought down a part of it. I took my children Zahid, Sardar, Sarvar and Vusal and hurriedly ran to the forest. There was a terrible scream around. All the night we walked on unaware of where we go. But in the forest we lost our way. When I realized that we had come towards

Khankendi I was deeply disappointed. In the dark forest we all parted from each other. I had lost Vusal, who was 10. I was carrying him on my back. Hungry and frozen child



became very frail. He was often asking me to put him down and go forward. Suddenly I met the other son, Zahid, who was battling with a submachine gun in his hand. He asked me to run away if I could. "I will help the women and then catch up you", he said. Then, I got tired and gave Vusal to my husband. I was unaware of the other children. Running away through the forest, we met people here and there stiff with cold, in their last gasp, unconscious, with a part of shoes, or, frostbitten feet. I am a

mother. I was eyewitness of a bloody crime. Along the way I met Gadim, a fellow-villager, who said they had also lost the way. We were taken prisoners. Hungry, frostbitten and desperate, we were getting mad. Armenians shot down every bush, every shrub. Armenian militants ordered the women to give the gold if they had any. They took all the gold we had on us and pulled our gold teeth out. In the morning, we were taken to the Armenian village, Dahraz. Here, the Armenians beat us, tormented, the women groaned and wailed desperately. We called on heavens for help to get rid of the enemy. We were afraid of being shot any moment. "Having run away, you wanted to escape?" - an Armenian militant asked me. I said: "You were chasing and we had to run." Everybody was calling for her child. We had forgotten about ourselves. I was distraught with grief for my kids. I was deadily distressed. But I cannot forget the Turks from Akhiska, a family of the Akhiska Turks driven from Fergana province of Uzbekistan - Bakhtiyar, his wife Firuza and their baby, who had to refuge in Khojalı. We were together. Armenians savagely beat the husband



and wife. One of the militants slammed down the baby on the ground so that the poor mother lost consciousness.

Though I was born during the II World War, my parents have told me about the war horrors. I became

eyewitness of savageries of the unannounced war of Armenians against Azerbaijan in 1988-1992. Now, in my old age, I cannot forget those days, the torments I experienced in captivity and the bitterest - the lost of my son. Day-and-night I call for my kids. The most painful for mother is to lose homeland and her child. Now, I am impatiently waiting for the day of the liberation of our lands.

May be then my wounds will get cured.

Mammadova Roza Ibrahim gizi: "That night I also was running towards the Ketik forest, where all the Khojalı residents ran for escape. Majority of us were women and children. We were prisoners. The Armenian militants tormented us. Most of all they tortured those in National Army uniform. They beat and insulted young women and tore off the gold on them, took their money if they had. There, I had experience three-day captivity. Armenians beat us savagely so that we lost our consciousness for hours. They poured out water to regain consciousness. It was February, a snowy-frosty winter day. Having frightened, many had run away without street clothes and hot shoes. Some had taken off their coats to ease running through tillage. There were about 300 people in the forest. Armenians tormented us in unprecedented ways that never can be forgotten. We were savagely treated... I was eyewitness of



how the Armenians beat and shuffled out the women and children. They kicked us and beat with butt of submachine gun. Those who shouted or simply protested were beaten more cruelly. Beating the people, Armenians (the beard) shouted: "Karabakh has never been Azerbaijan's territory. Why haven't you left these areas during four years (1988-1992)? You, Azerbaijanis, are very shameless. You knew you had to go, then, why are waiting so far? Therefore, you have to suffer more."

Mammadova Nana Ibrahim gizi: "On 26 February, we - my three kids, my husband Mehdiyev Murad, my stepfather Mehdiyev Shafa, ran to the forest. Many refugee residents of Khojaly were in the Katik forest. It was a temporary shelter. A few days later, Armenians understood that the barefoot people couldn't go far away. They might hide in the forest. The bitterest days began. My family was also taken prisoner. Armenians shot down my stepfather and daughter, after which my husband, Murad, fired at them. Now, Armenians killed Murad and my second daughter..."



Being frightened, Nana startled, shuddering with horror. Then, the militant came up to her and ordered to give her gold and money. Nana, with a baby in her arms, took off her gold and put on the deadly shot husband. The Armenian asked "Why do you put the gold there?" Nana said: "He had given them to me and I returned to him. Go and take".

Nana remembers: "The Armenian gazed at me for a moment, then, suddenly came up nearer and slapped me in the face. I lost my consciousness, when I came to my sense, I was at captivity".

Nana has lost her family, she cannot come to herself so far. Unconsciousness, lost of speech drove her mad. Sometimes, she even could not recognize her child. Nana has undergone horrible

tests and savageries in the Armenian captivity.

These terrible stories of the prisoners should be brought to notice of the world community. These "poor" Armenians have experimented unprecedented savageries on the Turkic world for many years. The Khojaly massacre was its continuation.

Aliyev Aydin Bahlul olgu is one of them who experienced tragedy of the prisoner. He has been taken a day after Khojaly carnage, 27 February. A few people taken prisoner in the Katik forest could survive. Along with Aydin Aliyev, his wife Mahira Aliyeva, his daughter Irada Aliyeva and her children Lamiya, Ramin, his relatives Garayev Yusif Ali oglu, Aliyev Mehman, Aliyeva Solmaz, Aliyeva Kamala were taken prisoner. All the prisoners were taken to the Armenian village Dahraz. After the Khojaly tragedy, it appeared that the Armenians had prepared death camps in Askaran, Khankendi and Dahraz beforehand. The prisoners were kept in pigsties and cattle breeding farms.



Aydin Aliyev narrates: "We were assembled and then the men in National Army uniform were taken away. I cannot but speak with excitement and anxiety. Armenians beat us savagely, with cudgel and butt of submachine gun. The prisoners remained unconsciousness for days. They tortured and insulted the women. Even now, when I remember their barbarism, I lose my mind. The mankind should know this and worthily assess. We remained hungry for days. Armenians spitted on the bread and gave to us. I

have to tell one more thing – sooner or later, Armenians should undergo the same.

Gasimov Bayram Mammad oglu: Since Khojaly was blockaded, we were guarding day-and-night. I have been battling for four years. Alas, the end was tragic... on midnight 26 February, I returned home from the post. Hardly was I asleep, I heard thunder of missiles. It was horrible. I cannot forget scream of women and children around. I woke up my father, mother, sisters and brothers and ran out. The city was fired by hail of bullets from all sides. The excited and drowsy people were running towards the forest. And we ran to the forest. My old father and mother were very slow. It was cold and snowing heavily. To move forward was very difficult. My family, my aunt, her husband Malik – we were together until we reached the Katik forest. As it was very foggy in the forest, some lost the way. Malik was wounded. Foggy and frosty weather, thick snow and dark forest, hunger and fear kept us from moving forward. We were running to Gulabli village of Aghdam. We lost the way and appeared in the Armenian village Nakhchivanic. Terrible scream and piercing shout of women everywhere. Armenians were firing intensively. In Nakhchivanic, I lost my father and brother. My father Gasimov Mahammad was taken prisoner. It was our fourth night we spent in forest. We ate snow instead of water, and we ate hips instead of bread. Everywhere were the Armenians, their farms and villages. Armenians fired at every thorn-and-shrub. I go mad, my heart gets frozen when I remember those four days, my mother and aunt trembling and shivering with cold.

As the mist and fog dissipated, it became difficult to hide in the forest. We lost the way for the third time and came to Armenian village Pirjamal. 13 hours took the discussions on where the true way might be. On the way, we came across the people from Nakhchivan who had been on a visit to Khojaly. Now they were looking for salvation. Even now I cannot forget the people scattered here and there in the frosty forest. The frozen dead bodies, the wounded and at those at the last gasp, with numb hands

and legs... I get mad when I remember those bitter days we came through. As it cleared away, I looked for a path to Aghdam. Looking around I didn't see any of my relatives. I understood that they all got lost. Possibly, my mother and aunt Sona could not leave uncle Malik who was heavily wounded. On the way to Aghdam, uncle Malik and many Khojaly residents froze and died. We left them in forest... On 8 March, we reached Aghdam. My mother, the brothers of aunt Sona were half frozen. They became dumb. My father, Gasimov Mahammad, was taken prisoner in the Katik forest. The happenings, the life in captivity has shocked us. These horrors are alive and today...

48 days face to face with death...

Gasimov Mahammad Salman oglu had several times to experience the refugee life. He was born in Gedikvend village of Derelayaz province, Armenia. Since maturity years, he has been eyewitness of many bloody events. He saw how the Armenians annexed the lands of Azerbaijan to Armenia in parts; he has seen the deportation of Azerbaijanis from Armenia in 1948-1953. In 1965, the situation became intolerable... and he also had to depart from their homeland in Armenia being afraid of his little children. They had tragic recollections on those days, too. Mahammad Gasimov has been 48 days in captivity, having undergone heavy tortures. A few days after his release, he died. His son, Bayram Gasimov: "On the night 26 February, we ran away to the forest. My father was old and ill. He could not go quickly. We were together when we reached the Katik forest. Then, we lost each other, as it was thick fog around. After parting, my father had to run towards the Armenian village Pirjamal. Then, he was taken to the Armenian village Dahraz, as prisoner. Armenians had a death camp in this village. My father narrated: "In the forest, I met tens of wounded Khojaly residents. Among them, there were also children. The people froze and died of hunger and frost." My father takes a group of people to seek way out of the forest. But the

Armenians notice them and take prisoners. So, he had to spend 48 days in Armenian captivity.

For 15 days, my father was not given a piece of bread. Armenians have taken his spectacles and documents he had on him. He narrated that they were beaten harshly, after which they had lost consciousness. Armenians have beaten and crippled the Khojaly resident, Abulfat. They had also broken my father's chest. Armenians mixed oil and water and gave to prisoners. Thirsty prisoners had to drink that mixture. The wounded prisoners could not bear these tortures. And my father couldn't. Some days after his release my father died. Though he had to face oppression several times in XX century, his life of captivity was rather horrible. He died of his wounds he received in captivity.

Mammadov Ibrahim Adil oglu narrates: "On that terrible day, 26 February, we went out to the street. Missiles were thundering here and there. Scream of women called for help. This was not a short-term skirmish. Obviously, the Armenians have prepared this attack long ago. They attacked to Khojaly in heavy machines. It was by chance if any could escape. Mammadov Ibrahim narrates: "On that night, I took my family - my wife Hafiza and son, Zulfı, to the Katik forest. The other day, we were taken prisoner in the forest. We were barefoot and without hot clothes. Hunger and cold on one hand and being tortured in presence of family on the other, was unbearable. The Armenians beat us to death. There were many half-dead people. First they took away young women. Most of all they beat Adil and his son. His body has swollen out here and there.

A few days after his release, Ibrahim Mammadov has died. Deadly wounds were incurable. All the prisoners carry the symptoms of nervous disorder, and most of them suffer from insomnia, stress, fear and other diseases.

The witnesses

Abbasova Humay Museyib gizi, Born in Khojaly. Mother of two victims. She was aware of the happenings in early 20th century. She is over 70 now. She remembers: "We got into trouble because of our ungrateful and nasty neighbors. I had five children. We had a pleasant life. When I remember the Khojaly tragedy in 1992, my blood freezes. I lost my two sons on that night. Abbasov Valiyeddin and Abbasov Taleh Umidvar oglu. I could bury none of them. My kids were shot before my eyes. Because of scream and wail my hair stood on end. The bullets shot at the innocent children gnawed at my hearts. I would not say it was fate. The Armenians have bloodlust for Turks long ago. And it ended in Khojaly tragedy. Sons were born for Motherland. I am shedding tears for Khojaly, for the prisoners, the women and other missing. They call for help. I haven't buried my sons. I don't wish to live longer. I wish to return to Khojaly and visit the victim land, our victims.

Nazakat Surkhay gizi Huseynova: "It is for 13 years since I have left Khojaly. The night over 26 February was a dreadful one. Every Khojaly resident was eyewitness of those horrors. On that night, my husband Bakir Huseynov, my stepmother Minesh Huseynova, my stepfather Mirsiyab Huseynov, my brother-in-law Tofiq Huseynova and my sister-in-law Elza Huseynova were killed in Khojaly. The bitterest is that we could not bury our natives. On that day I was in Aghdam. On 27 February I came to the hospital in Aghdam, where I was horrified with what I heard and I saw. The days passed. I lost all the relatives. What was the fault of my kids? On that night, my 11-year old son Samir fell in the dark forest and got blind in one eye. The Khojaly tragedy has not ended for me. I was eyewitness of war horrors. I was bringing up my two children alone. Khojaly battled for four years. Finally, its defenders were killed, or taken prisoner. Up to date, I couldn't bury my lost relatives. I am waiting. I dream about Khojaly everyday. We were eyewitnesses of unbearable Armenian savageries. All my relatives were killed in the war. I brought up my two children. They wait for

their father, grandfather, grandmother, their uncles and aunts... Can we wait endlessly?..

Elza Surkhay gizi Ismayilova: "I am an internally displaced person. I have never imagined that Armenians will drive us from our homelands. I have lived in Aghdam. We had many relatives in Khojaly. My sister has married a Khojaly resident. Her family had a pleasant and well-to-do life. I often went to Khojaly to see them. Khojaly was a developing, agricultural and industrial city. It grew day by day. Deterioration of the Armenia-Azerbaijan, Nagorno Karabakh conflict upset out pleasurable life. In 1988-1992, Khojaly was battling to survive. When I remember that night of 26 February, I suffocate with rage and I cannot keep my tears. I became witness of the death of innocent people. At that time, the dead, the wounded and injured people were taken to Aghdam. I saw how the Armenians had disfigured the corpses. The corpses were scalped, bayoneted in stomach, their arms cut, the bodies riddled with shots... We were shaken by loss of my sister's family. If one day we shall return to Khojaly, then who will meet us in the burnt and ruined houses? One feels a shudder and horror over him...

Ulduz Sattar gizi Bakhtiyarova, 1965, was born in Khojaly, has graduated from Khojaly secondary school. Ulduz had a kind and industrious family. She spent happy years in native Khojaly. Then she lived in Kerkijahan, but often visited her parents, her sisters and bothers in Khojaly. Ulduz narrates: "My heart shivers with excitement when I speak about Khojaly. I suffocate with anger. I have been looking for my lost sisters and brothers for 13 years. They have no grave. On the night from 25 to 26 February, my relatives were in Khojaly. They also fled to the forest. My father and mother were taken prisoners on that night. Everyday I sought for their corpses among the dead brought to Aghdam. I cannot keep my tears. After 36 days, my father Sattar Agayev was released from captivity. He seemed horrified. His wounds make them felt up to date. His gold teeth were pulled out. His toes were getting rotted. How one can stay hungry for 36 days? With 50 gr

bread? Looking at them, I get furious. I was told that during the World War II, many Armenian families didn't die of hunger and cold thanks to care and assistance of Khojaly residents. Is this reply of the Armenians?

Now I am waiting anxiously. I am looking for my brothers Zahid and Vusal. The tragedy of Khojaly is unprecedented. This is an endless story. History is reiterative. I do believe that one day the Armenians again will need the Azerbaijanis. They will again beg for bread and water.

My childhood

Ramin Orujov: "How do I remember my native land? I was born in Khankendi, in 1979. My childhood passed in Khankendi. I remember the merry kindergarten I went there. Those were the most interesting years in my life. We were together with the Armenian and Russian children. We all ate together, slept together and had merry days. We were natives and had never imagined that one day we shall face national discrimination and there would grow hostility.

In 1986, I went to the Russian school #3. My school years were also interesting, and are engraved in mind forever. And there, my schoolmates were Armenians. In classrooms, we sat side by side. Our teachers were also Armenians. Our neighbors were Armenians, too. But neither they, nor we could imagine that one day we shall become enemies.

In 1988, an unprecedented event took place. There were everywhere meetings and rallies. The crowded people came out to streets with placards in their hands with the words "Karabakh is our!" At school, we already felt constraint and pressure. And our classmates turned away. None let me approach him. We had feelings of fear. They demanded Armenian passport when we went to buy bread. They insulted us. After some times, they forced us to remove, but we could not leave our houses, the home lands. I was born here, where should I go?.. My childhood years passed here...

On day, they set fire on the house of our neighbor, Akbar. But we could not part with our houses - the feelings of homeland, the love of Motherland prevailed. We thought it should have an ending.

On September 18, 1988, we heard thunder of the bullets, blasts and signals. They broke the windows and doors of our house. The other day, 19 September, the district inspector, Rashid, told us to go away or the Armenians will kill us. We were blockaded. Our house was behind the market. For several days, we stayed hungry. The militia led us to come out. They didn't let even to take some

clothes. Along the streets, they picked up Azerbaijani families on a lorry. At the militia post, we were brought to a bus full of militaries, and sent to Aghdam. Along the street, they were throwing stones at the bus. In this way, we were driven from our houses, our homelands, and they set fire on our homes...

For several months, we lived in Aghdam and I went to school there. Then, we were settled in Khojaly and given a Finnish house. This time, I continued my education in Khojaly School, in Azerbaijan language. Days passed and I made new friends here and gradually accustomed to children. The Armenian claims were endless. They again broke the peace and silence. On nights, we spent the nights in basement of houses. Armenian villages surrounded the city of Khojaly and they often cut off the gas. We gathered firewood in the forest not to freeze. Khojaly was completely disconnected from Aghdam and Shusha. The life in Khojaly was full of suffering. The situation became worse and worse. Last days the helicopters carried bread.

Since January 1992, the roads were closed. And the helicopters didn't appear. Armenians fired at the helicopters. It was met with hail of bullets, if there appeared any. For two months, we went to sleep in clothes.

About 11 pm over the night from 25 to 26 February 1992, the Armenian militants encircled the city. I slept in clothes. My mother woke me up and said that Armenians were attacking. We ran to the basement of house, and stood there for several hours. Somebody yelled that the city was enveloped in fires, and Armenians destroy the city. We went out from the shelter and ran towards the river. Looking back, we saw that the Armenians were shooting down the armless people. We crossed the river and ran away to the forest over the hills. On that day, the weather was frosty. It snowed and snowed. It hindered to go quickly. My mother and I moved on our hands and knees feared to be noticed. We lost the way and appeared near the Armenians. Suddenly we heard the guns shoot out flames. We changed the orientation and ran in other direction. In the morning, we hardly reached the Selli village of Aghdam, the

Armenians again noticed us and fired. Many were killed and many wounded under the intensive shooting. Scream and shouts of the shot people still echo in my ears.

I was 13 then. How can a child in 13 years tell what dreadful hours I experienced on that night? My feelings are beyond description. Only God knows...

...My mother was awfully tired. She couldn't go. I helped her to get across the valley. She said she couldn't creep on her hands any more and wants to stand up, which was dangerous. Armenians could shoot any moment. Everywhere were corpses and the wounded moaning with pain. It was horrible - the children and women yelled with fear.

She stood up. In a moment she fell down. She was shot, and could only groan. I yelled with horror. I pressed the wound with rubber to prevent bleeding. She asked me to continue going with others. But I didn't want. How could I leave her alone?

In my 13 years, I have lost my father, my mother, my homeland. Is that not enough for a child in his 13 years? After all these, how could I go leaving my mother in the snow, under hail of bullets?

Then, my mother tried to persuade me to go to Aghdam and tell my aunt that she was wounded. I knew that she consoled herself and me. We had lost all hopes to survive. She didn't want me to see her death and her - to see mine. She repeatedly asked me to join the survivors and go to Aghdam. In Aghdam, the people took off my socks and put my legs into water. They informed my aunt who took me to them. In the evening, the people found my mother in the forest. She was taken to hospital. After several days, we were sent to Baku. My mother received long treatment in Baku. In hospital, I nursed my mother. I cannot but note the name of Sariyye, a teacher, who often visited us in hospital. After my mother got cured, we resettled in the city of Naftalan. There, I finished my secondary education. I entered a technical school and received tuition by correspondence. At the same time I tried as a worker. As there was no job in Naftalan, we moved to Baku. Now,

we live in a dormitory. I work and try to cure my mother who is a 2-degree invalid. Despite all these, I want to continue my education, but I have material difficulty.

I am already 23. In my 23 years, I have seen all difficulties of life. I had to endure many troubles. The most pleasurable days of my life I have spent in native Khankendi with my father and mother.

Now, though unbearable anguish oppresses my heart, I am hopeful that someday my dreams will come true, and I shall see my homeland.

Anguishing for homeland

Aliyev Bahlul Ibrahim oglu. Born in Kedikvend village of Dereleyez province, Western Azerbaijan, now Armenia. In 1905-1906 of the last century, when the first Armenian-Moslem war took place, he was 6. His parents had settled in Nagorno Karabakh, in Khojaly. They couldn't accustom there and removed to Dereleyez again. But his parents became witness of bloody massacres committed by Armenians in 1905-1906s. Nothing drops of memory of the children. They have been subject to harassment and aggression in their native land. The bloody events in 1918-1920, 1948, 1953 and 1965 have driven hundreds of people from their homelands, and their houses turned into ruins.

He has told his family what he had experienced in those days. In 1965, the anti-Azerbaijan policy pursued in Armenia again showed itself. Though it began many years ago and pursued secretly, now it became obvious. Hundreds of Azerbaijan families had to remove from Armenia. In 1965, Bahlul Aliyev's family removes to Khojaly. Gradually they accustom to the new places. In 1967, when the Armenians burnt three innocent Azerbaijan children in Khankendi, the situation of Azerbaijanis in Karabakh deteriorated. The Aliyevs also were driven from their homelands and had to live a refugee life. They live in Khojaly for 23 years. In 1988, when the Armenians got to streets and started their meetings

in Khankendi, Bahlul Aliyev called on his grandchildren to be careful. The everyday skirmishes frustrated their life. Bahlul Aliyev had seen impudence of Armenians. The developments were getting worse and worse. He couldn't bear the unfair treatment and died in 1988. Though he didn't experience the refugee life again, he foresaw it 23 years ago. In 1948, 1953, 1965 and 1988, many people had to remove from Armenia to Karabakh, including Khojaly, Shusha. They had hard days of destiny.

Bursting into tears...

Ahliga Maharramova. Born in Lachin region. One cannot but horrify to hear her destiny's story. Along the whole past century, she has seen many wars, and experienced unprecedented sufferings. She narrates what she had heard about the remote events: "It was 1931. My grandmother Irasta told that she was eyewitness of bloody massacres the Armenian committed in 1918-1920 in Lachin and Zangilan regions, the attacks of Andranik's troops in the valley of Zabukh, the enemy's savageries. I have seen a lot. The Armenians cruelly killed the women, bayoneted them. I have seen how they cut off breasts of tens of women and speared their stomach. In those years, many women battled in Lachin. It was Soltan Bey and his brothers who rescued the Azerbaijanis from Andranik's bloodthirsty band of robbers".

The Armenians never lived in Lachin. My grandmother Irasta again recalls those days: "The bloody days of 1918-1920 took long. After the Soviets were established, the Azerbaijanis who fought against Armenians and defended their rights were exiled. Soltan Bey, Xosrov Bey and his brothers fled to Turkey. The others were exiled to Kazakhstan. After the exile many of them returned to Lachin. But miss of Sultan Bey and his relatives lasted long.

Armenians' atrocity and oppression in 1918-1920 was repeated once again in 1988-1992. The hardships of refugees and IDPs from Nagorno Karabakh caused by Armenians continue and

today. The people cannot return to their homelands. It is always painful for mother to miss her child, and waiting forever makes them sick. They say mothers are tolerable. I am intolerable when I see mothers' bursting into tears. A shudder comes over me. The bloodshed and atrocities committed by Armenians made mothers and sisters sick forever. Heavy melancholy, the strange life of natives is bitterly heavy. The 20th century brought to mothers homesickness in Azerbaijan, the lost of homelands deadly struck them. I am shaken when I see tars of mothers. I am talking to an old woman of 70. She cannot keep her tears. Missing her natives - children, bride, and homesickness has shocked the mother, Ahliga. She tells that once she was happy. I brought up my children, married them. I never imagined that my children will be murdered by Armenian savages.

Vagif Maharramov. After marriage, he lived in Khankendi. He was an industrious man and a good father. Vagif and Basira, wife, had five children. Their quiet life didn't last long. In 1988, the unannounced war of Armenians drove away Azerbaijanis from their homes. After their house was burnt in Khankendi, Vagif and his family resettled in Khojaly. The children - Vasila, Natig, Vusala, Sabina and Namig continue going to school in this city. The war intensified. Everyday Vagif and others guarded at the posts and battled against the Armenian gunmen. He didn't imagine that one cold and frosty day they would have to leave Khojaly. Nobody believed that Khojaly could be destroyed. Over the night on 25 to 26 February, the residents of Khojaly underwent a massacre. The families were dispersed. Armenians attacked in heavy tanks, with machine guns, helicopters and hail of bullets. The people were panic-stricken by sudden attack. The people panicked and screamed everywhere, corpses were scattered on snow, the wounded cried for help. On 26 February Vagif loses Basira in the forest. On that terrible night Vagif Jamil oglu Maharramov and Basira Vali gizi Maharramova tragically died in forest. Now, their five children miss their parents waiting forever... Under patronage of uncles, aunts, grandmother... These

children have been eyewitnesses of Armenian cruelty. That horrible night of 26 February is unforgettable tragedy these children have lived. Lovely father and mother had no time to celebrate wedding for any of them. That is the bitterest... "We wait for our parents", the children say. "We wait for liberation of Khojaly. We cannot forget the day we departed from our parents".

Nazila Hilal gızı Hatamova, 1953, born and educated in Khankendi, she had seen that majority of population are Azerbaijanis in the city. She was eyewitness how the Armenians were quickly resettled in Khankendi. She well remembers what her grandfather, Rahim, and grandmother, Gulsanam, has told her. They said that Khankendi had been built in front of their eyes. There were few Armenian families then in the city. In those years, young specialists of Armenian national, young families of Armenians were sent to work not only in Khankendi, but also in other cities of Karabakh province. Armenianization of the province began at those times. Nazila Hatamova: "I have noted insidious policy of the Armenians long ago, in my childhood. In short time, number of the Armenians in Khankendi grew. In 1988, during the Karabakh war, my house, the houses of my sisters and brothers were burnt.

I removed to the city of Khojaly. I have brought up my son Ramin alone, without father. We built a new house in Khojaly. And lived there for four years. We spent the nights in the basement of house. On 26 February 1992, I took my 10-year old Ramin and ran towards the forest. The frosty weather was crueler than the enemy. I was afraid of losing my only son. In the forest, we joined the people. There were about thousand of people – man, women, children... The children cried of hunger and cold. Many of them died from cold. The people could not walk with frostbitten feet. When we reached the Armenian village Nakhchivanic, we understood – we had lost the way. We were shivering with cold. In the early morning, a yellow Armenian tank hailed down missiles on the lost and panicked people.

The second day of tragedy, many people were killed in the

forest. The yellow tank fired intensively at the people. Shout and scream of the shot people still echoes in my ear. I still hear the howl of despair and wail of the people died around. My relatives and neighbors died near me. I was also deadly wounded. My 10-year old Ramin saw when I was shot. The poor child shouted. I was horrified by his cry, and lost my mind. I could silence him. I begged him to go and tell our relatives. Let them take me away. I persuaded him to go. Aunt Teyba, Khatira, her sister Sevinj, uncle Astan, uncle Avaz, aunt Jahan, Valida, Irada, Arif, Shohret, Hasanbala, Parvana, Sevil and her sister Irada – all were deadly wounded. Many of them died because of bleeding. They could survive if they were rendered medical aid. I have been stayed in forest for two days, with heavy wounds... Armenians frequently fired at the forest. They pulled out the teeth of the wounded and dead, and plundered the jewelries they had on them. They pulled out the gold rings from fingers of the corpses, and if they couldn't, they cut off the fingers...

In two or three days, I was also found. The second time, a booby trap exploded under my feet. In the forest, the Armenians had disfigured the corpses, scattered on the snow.

The people of Khojaly have undergone genocide. Many of them suffer from mental diseases. Possibly, all the Khojaly survivors have mental disorder. Nevertheless, we wish to return to Native Khojaly, we miss our homelands...

Foreign Press about the Khojali Genocide

JAN-IV UNIT (journalist, France) wrote: "We witnessed the Khojaly tragedy. We saw corpses of hundreds dead people. They were women, old men, children and those defending Khojaly. We were disposing a helicopter. Flying up we took everything to camera from altitude and fixed Khojaly 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 Khojaly also fled 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 Khojaly upon monetary and currency recompense and the weapons and equipment of the regiment were granted by Armenians to separatists.

**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 Turkmanbashi) - 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-cease 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 from 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 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 shot¹... 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;

¹ The concrete data regarding the number of the killed, wounded, maimed, taken prisoner and disappeared people are specified in the previous chapters 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 intention 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 relieve.
 - 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 Khodzaly are determined as genocide and considered to be a crime against humanity in accordance with international legal norms.

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