

THE HISTORICAL TRUTH ABOUT THE SECULAR GENOCIDE OF AZERBAIJANIS IS DRENCHED IN BLOOD



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Abstract. The attainment of independence by Azerbaijan made it possible to reconstruct an objective picture of the historical past of the Azerbaijani people. Truths are revealed that have been classified and banned for many years, reveals the true essence of falsified in due time facts. After a long period of peace, the national liberation movement was revived, that as a result of the collapse of the Russian Empire in 1917, the three main peoples of the Transcaucasia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, completed their independence.

Key words: *Azerbaijan, independence, historical past, historical truth, historical lands, genocide, people.*

Problem statement

Encouraged by this success, Armenia, throughout the 20th century, tried to seize the territories of Georgia and Azerbaijan, which continues to this day. The defeat of Russia in the First World War, largely contributed by some of the leaders of the Bolshevik Party, headed by Germany's paid agent A.Parvus and his "disciples" V.Lenin and L.Trotsky, placed the countries of Transcaucasia in a difficult situation¹.

The Armenian-Azerbaijani confrontation left a bloody trace in the history of Azerbaijan and even Turkey. The history of the policy of genocide and aggression of Armenian nationalists against the Azerbaijani people has been around for 200 years.

"The genocide, which was repeatedly carried out against the Azerbaijani people and has not received a proper political and legal assessment for a long time, is one of such undisclosed pages of history," the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, on March 26, 1998, was noted.

People remember all the bloody events that took place in Azerbaijan in the last hundred years, and mass repressions against Azerbaijanis, organized on March 30-31, 1918, by the rules of the so-called Baku commune in conjunction with Armenian chauvinists. Then they carried out a massacre of the Muslim population, unprecedented to this day.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The problem of the historical truth about the secular genocide of Azerbaijanis is the subject of research by many authors. The most known of them are Gejdar Alyev, Yixam Alyev, Musskyj Y.A., Shavrov K. N. and many other Azerbaijani and foreign outstanding scientists.

Setting goals and objectives. The purpose of this article is to study the matters of the Armenian-Azerbaijani confrontation.

Presenting of the main material. March 31 - "Day of the genocide of Azerbaijanis"

... Only 80 years later, on March 26, 1998, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Genocide of Azerbaijanis"², signed by the national leader Heydar Aliyev, this appraisal was announced on March 31 "Day of genocide of Azerbaijanis"³ and gave a comprehensive political and legal assessment of what happened.

On January 18, 2018, his Order "On the 100 th anniversary of the genocide of Azerbaijanis of 1918", the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, notes that "At various stages of history, Armenian nationalists carried out ethnic cleansings, deportations against our compatriots in order

to realize the mythical idea of "Great Armenia" and genocides. One of the most monstrous tragedies committed against the Azerbaijani people is the massacre committed 100 years ago - in March-April 1918 by Dashnak-Bolshevik armed detachments acting under the mandate of the Baku Council⁴.

In those days, in the city of Baku, as well as in other cities and districts that were part of the Baku province, tens of thousands of civilians were killed precisely because of their ethnic and religious affiliations, settlements were destroyed, monuments of culture, mosques and cemeteries. Subsequently, even more brutal Armenian nationalists continued inhuman acts, massacres, looting and ethnic cleansing in Karabakh, Zangezur, Nakhchivan, Shirvan, Irevan and other regions.¹⁵

These documents are a kind of program that is necessary to preserve the national memory of present and future generations of Azerbaijanis. In the historical decree, which discloses the policy of genocide and the deportation of Azerbaijanis, there are the following lines: "After the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, there was an opportunity to create an objective history of our people." The events, which were banned, are analyzed, and they get their true assessment. Which was used against the Azerbaijani people and for many years did not receive the proper political and legal assessment - one of the undisclosed pages of history."⁶

In the opinion of Azerbaijani specialists, the twentieth century will be remembered by the world in an extremely disgusting and unprecedented Armenian-Turkic confrontation, in which Baku blames Armenians who are ill-related to all those who speak the Turkic language. The purpose of this Armenian policy is the expulsion of Azerbaijanis from their historical lands and the creation of the "Great Armenia" on the "liberated" territory⁷. A "Great Armenia" is the fruit of the sick imagination of Armenian historians and ideologists, which provokes terrorist manifestations leading to inhuman actions and even nightmarish crimes, the victim of which became the Azerbaijani people.

In support of this thesis of Baku is the fact that Armenia, "created" in Nagorno-Karabakh on historical Azerbaijani lands, is an occupied 20% of the territory of Azerbaijan, where ethnic cleansing is comparable to genocide, and acts of vandalism against Azerbaijanis are committed

The policy of genocide and terror

Over the years, Azerbaijan has done a great job of bringing the truth about genocide and ethnic cleansing to the international community. The decree also touches upon the historical roots of the Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan, and the policy of genocide and terror was reflected. The document also emphasizes that throughout history the genocide against Azerbaijanis was carried out as a result of the Russian-Armenian partnership. In this way, the Russian Empire wanted to gain a foothold in the South Caucasus, and Armenia, taking advantage of Russia's patronage, wanted to seize the native Azerbaijani lands and build "Great Armenia" on them.

Back in 1721, during the campaign to the Caucasus and the conquest of the Caspian territories of Azerbaijan, including Baku, Peter I encountered strong resistance from the local population and launched the "Armenian map", that is, on November 10, 1724, issued an edict to place in Baku and Derbent representatives of treacherous Armenian population in the Caspian regions. According to the decree, the first group of Armenian families was moved to the regions of Gilan and Mazandaran, as well as to Baku, which was in the hands of the Russians⁸.

In continuation of this policy in 1768, Catherine II issued a decree on the capture of Armenians under the protection of the empire. And in 1802, Emperor Alexander I gave concrete instructions to the Caucasian viceroy, Prince Pavel Tsitsianov: "By all means, it is necessary to use Armenians to seize Azerbaijani khanates."⁹

This is the beginning of the history of the occupation of Azerbaijani lands. The Gulistan (1813) and Turkmenchay (1828) agreements, which divided Azerbaijan into two parts - Northern Azerbaijan and Southern Azerbaijan, accelerated the process of armenization of the lands of Northern Azerbaijan. Immediately after the Turkmenchay Treaty - March 21, 1828, by the decree of Emperor Nicholas I in the territory of the Erevan and Nakhchivan khanates, the "Armenian region" was established. The document actually laid the foundation for the creation of a future Armenia on the territory of Azerbaijan (the monument was established in 1978 in honor of the 150th anniversary of the migration of Armenians to the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh of Azerbaijan).

According to the statistics of that period, 7331 Azerbaijanians and 2369 Armenians lived in the center of "Armenian region" in the city of Irevan. Parallel to this, on the basis of paragraph 15 of the Turkmenchay Treaty, another 40,000 Armenians moved from Iran to Irevan, Karabakh and Nakhchivan. Similar processes occurred after the Russian-Turkish wars of 1829 and 1878. From the territory of Turkey, 85 thousand Armenians moved to these territories. All these processes were accompanied by forcible expulsion, murders of indigenous people - Azerbaijanis.¹⁰

As a bait for attracting the Dashnaks to their side, the Bolsheviks also used the "Decree on Turkish Armenia" of December 29, 1917, signed by VI Lenin and JV Stalin. This decree assumed the creation of the Armenian autonomy on the Turkish territory temporarily occupied by the Russian troops. Moreover, the Bolshevik leaders prudently laid the implementation of this decree on the head of the Baku Bolsheviks S. Shahumyan, who was ordered to render all possible assistance to Armenian organizations "to implement the national idea that the oppressed Armenian people had been waiting for centuries."

Mass pogroms in Baku, Shusha, Zangezur Uyezd, Karabakh

In the second half of the XIX century the genocide against Azerbaijanis took a planned character. The ideologists of this crazy idea are created by the terrorist organizations Gpchak (1887, Geneva), Dashnaktsutyun (1890, Tiflis), the Union of Armenian Patriots (1805, New York). The program settings of these organizations are full of instructions to "liberate territories" from Azerbaijanis.

The Russian revolution of 1905-1907 opened wide opportunities for the "Great Army". Using the confusion, they committed mass pogroms in Baku, Shusha, Zangezur Uyezd, Karabakh, plundering and destroying 75 Azerbaijani settlements.

After the revolution of 1905-1907, the process of deportation and genocide against Azerbaijanis continued in a latent form. Confirm this fact and statistics of the time. Based on the information published in 1916, the population of the Irevan province increased 40 times and reached 570 thousand people. But the number of the Azerbaijani population decreased by 4.6 times. But despite deportation and harassment, 247,000

Azerbaijanis still lived in the Irevan province, which accounted for 45% of all its inhabitants.

The First World War, which broke out in 1914, and the 1917 revolution that followed it, created favorable conditions for the renewal of claims to Azerbaijan. In early 1915, the Armenian population of the north-eastern provinces of Turkey initiated provocation against the Ottoman state and carried out mass slaughter and deportation of the Turks. Turkey also responded with harsh actions. And together with the Armenian military detachments from the territory of Turkey to the Irevan province, Zangezur and Karabakh migrated a huge number of Armenians. Armenians who relied on the Russian army first in Nakhchivan and Irevan, and then in Karabakh and other regions of Azerbaijan, forcefully pressed peaceful Azerbaijanis.

Then, in accordance with the Erzurum agreement, concluded between the Ottoman state and the Bolshevik Transcaucasian Commissariat, Russian troops left their positions on the Caucasian front, and their place was occupied by Armenian armed formations. Taking advantage of the prevailing anarchy, the Armenians launched terror against Azerbaijanis: until March 1918, 199 Azerbaijani villages were looted and burned in the Irevan province, out of 135,000 Azerbaijanis living in these territories, some were exterminated, and the rest were forced to flee in regions controlled by Turkish troops¹¹.

Stepan Shaumyan, who was appointed on December 16, 1917 by the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, was appointed as an extraordinary commissioner for the affairs of the Caucasus. Shaumyan was given extraordinary powers to carry out the policy of Sovietization of the Caucasus, which was under the occupation of Russian troops. First, the changes that took place during the world war, could not be better corresponded to the frantic plans of the Armenian nationalists.

Reason for a bloody conflict

After the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Agreement (March 1918), the Russian army left Kars, Ardahan and Batumi, these regions passed under Turkish jurisdiction, and the Turkish government demanded the release of these areas. Part of the Russian and Armenian troops returning from Iran and Turkey settled in Baku, where at that time there was a small number of Muslim volunteer

soldiers. Shahumyan, taking advantage of the fact that Muslim servicemen decided to send weapons to volunteers in Lankaran, gave the order to prevent sending weapons and ammunition to this southern city. In the ensuing skirmish were the dead and wounded. This was the reason for the conflict: Shaumyan set Russians and Armenians against Azerbaijanis, and in Baku there was a massacre of the Muslim population.

In the morning of March 30, the Armenian-Bolshevik formations subjected the city to salvo fire from warships. After the artillery preparation, the armed Dashnaks broke into the houses of Azerbaijanis and committed merciless murders. The massacre took a mass character on the night of March 31 to April 1. For three days, 17,000 people were killed in Baku. Shahumyan detachments confiscated the property of Baku residents for 400 million rubles, destroyed many Muslim places of worship. The Dashnaks and Bolsheviks fired from the heavy guns and the mosque of Tyazyapir, gave the building "Ismailiye" - one of the majestic monuments of architecture of Baku - to the fire. From March 30 to April 2, as a result of the bloody massacre in Shamakhi, 8027 Azerbaijanis (including 2,560 women and 1277 children) were killed, and 53 Muslim villages were burnt to ashes¹².

In the Guba district, the outrageous Dashnaks destroyed 162 villages, killed more than 16,000 civilians. Thousands of our compatriots said goodbye to life in Lankaran, Mugani. Completely destroyed 160 Azerbaijani settlements in Nagorno-Karabakh, a massacre in Shusha. In March-April 1918, 50,000 Azerbaijanis were killed in Baku, Shamakhi, Guba, Mugan and Lankaran, over 10,000 people were expelled from their homes. In Shamakhi, 58 villages were destroyed, 7,000 civilians were killed (1,653 women and 965 children). Wiped from the face of the earth 122 villages in the Guba, 150 in the upper part of Karabakh, 115 in Zangezur, 211 in the Irevan province, 92 in the Kars region, despite the sex and age, tens of thousands of people were killed.

During the 70 years of the domination of Soviet ideology, the March events were presented in historiography as "civil war", "counterrevolutionary rebellion", but in fact there was another genocide of our people by the Dashnak-Bolshevik forces. Its organizer Shaumyan, in a telegram from the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR sent on

April 13, 1918, wrote: "Having taken advantage of the attack on our infantry detachment, we launched an offensive along the entire front line, today we have a six-thousand-strong armed force. The Dashnaks had national armed units of 3-4 thousands of people, and they too were at our disposal, it was their participation that gave the civil war the character of the international massacre, but it was not possible to prevent it. We deliberately took this step. If the Azerbaijanis won, then Baku would be declared the capital of Azerbaijan "...¹³

To investigate serious crimes committed by Armenians, the government of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic created an Extraordinary Investigation Commission, took a number of measures to preserve the people's memory and bring to the world community the realities revealed by the commission.

The first attempt to give an objective political assessment of the March slaughter carried out by Bolshevik-Dashnak gangs was taken shortly after the proclamation of May 28, 1918, the state independence of Azerbaijan. To this end, on June 15, 1918, the Azerbaijani government decided to organize an Extraordinary Investigation Commission "to investigate the violence that has been carried out against Muslims and their property throughout the entire Transcaucasus since the outbreak of the European war"¹⁴.

The Extraordinary Commission of Inquiry did a great job of recording all cases of violence against Azerbaijanis and the circumstances of their committing during the March 1918 events. Based on the materials collected by the commission against the perpetrators of the March tragedy, dozens of criminal cases were opened.

After the fall of the Democratic Republic, this process was suspended, a complete investigation into the events that had occurred and a corresponding political and legal assessment was prevented.

Unfortunately, the events of April 1920, which led to the occupation of Azerbaijan by Bolshevik troops and put an end to the state independence of the republic, did not allow this commission to complete its work. The Bolsheviks seizing power in Azerbaijan not only suspended its activities, but also did everything possible to erase the lessons of the March tragedy from the historical memory of the Azerbaijani people.

Encouraged by the success, the new leaders of Armenia tried to strengthen the old policy. In 1922 they presented the project of unification of Akhalkalaki and Borchalin districts and creation on their basis of a single Armenian administrative unit, which in future, in the future, was to be annexed to Armenia. However, this attempt in 1923 ended in failure. In the same year, an Armenian national district with its center in Khankendi was established in Azerbaijani Nagorny Karabakh.

In the 30s of the last century Armenia continued to "creep" its territory. In 1929-1930, Armenia was given a large piece of Azerbaijani territory. Encouraged by this, the Armenian Bolsheviks tried to take the next step - in the north-western, Georgian direction. First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia A. Khanjyan demanded from L.P. Beria to transfer to Armenia the Akhaltsikhe and Akhalkalaki districts. The answer was quite tough and ended tragically: L. Beria shot and killed the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia in his office.¹⁵

Thus, under the Soviet regime, Armenians managed to obtain a significant part of the territories of Georgia and Azerbaijan.

A new era: the disintegration of the USSR

Feeling the approach of the collapse of the USSR in the late 80s of the 20th century, the leaders of Armenia began to draw up plans for the territorial expansion of the future independent Armenia. Suddenly, the party "Dashnaktsutiun" disappeared in the Soviet period and other nationalist organizations appeared on the arena. In 1985, the 23rd Congress of the "Dashnaktsutyun" gathered in Athens, the capital of Greece. There was one issue on the agenda: expansion of the territory of Armenia. The congress proposed to the Center (ie Moscow) that Armenia should become its geopolitical support in the region. Only one issue caused disagreement among the delegates of the congress - from which direction to launch the offensive: from the northern (Azerbaijan) or from the western (Georgia). According to the results of the vote, with a margin of one vote, it was decided to begin the offensive from the Karabakh (Azerbaijan) direction.

Here are the historical roots of the situation when the next Armenian National Congress held in Paris in 1987 decided to use

the democratic reforms that began in the USSR to meet the "legitimate demands of the Armenian people" about the "reunification" of NKAO with Armenia. In the same year in Paris, the then economic adviser to Gorbachev AG Aganbegyan and other very close people of Gorbachev met with representatives of the Armenian diaspora in France, and then hastened to give an interview to French newspapers in which he stated that Karabakh, located in the north-east of the republic, became Armenian. AG Aganbegyan said: "As an economist, I believe that he is more connected with Armenia than with Azerbaijan. I submitted one proposal on this matter. I hope that in the conditions of perestroika and democracy this problem will find its solution. "

At the same time, Armenian and All-Union press published articles of Armenian publicists one by one, in which the idea is that Azerbaijanis - an alien people in Transcaucasia, which does not have historical roots and its own culture, and all of its present territory, is supposedly primordially Armenian.

Some of these authors reached the point of trying to declare the greatest Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi an Armenian.¹⁶

The Armenians managed to realize this plan and occupied not only Karabakh, but also adjacent Azerbaijan territories ... As it can be seen; the genocide of Azerbaijanis was not covered. For many years the Azerbaijani people did not know about these tragic pages of their history. False Soviet ideological attitudes and falsified history were represented in quite a different light by the events of those years. The cemetery, where the victims of the nightmare genocide were buried, concreted, erected a monument to Sergei Kirov, and around the park ...

... In this sense, the above decree of Heydar Aliyev dated March 26, 1998 and the Order of Ilham Aliyev is important not only in terms of restoring historical justice. These documents reveal the truth about the events that happened many years ago, renew the memory of the people. This is the return of our people to their roots, moral and spiritual values, love of their homeland. And now Azerbaijan is working hard to restore justice, more fully and consistently.

Today, the worthy successor of the political course of Heydar Aliyev - President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev - is steadily pursuing the same policy. In his address to the people on the occasion of the anniversary of the

events of March 1918, the head of state underlined: "Today, the government and citizens of Azerbaijan, our compatriots living abroad, have two important tasks connected with each other: achieving the liberation of our territories from the invaders, immigrants to their homes and bringing the truth about the genocide of Azerbaijanis to the world

community, exposing the false theses of artful Armenian propaganda. We need to use political, legal, economic, ideological means of pressure against Armenia, Armenia, Armenia, Armenia, Armenia, Armenia, Armenia, Armenia, Armenia, Russia and the United States. "Armenia cannot compete with us in terms of economic and military potential."

Conclusions.

Ilham Aliyev: "We must go on the offensive!"

"We are obliged to proceed to the offensive!", Said Ilham Aliyev. From this point of view, the Forum of leaders of Azerbaijani and Turkish Diaspora organizations held in Baku is of great importance. The outcome of this event allows us to hope that in the future it will be possible to put powerful obstacles in the way of the world Armenian lobby and move into a resolute propagandistic offensive in order to achieve all the goals set - the restoration of territorial integrity, the exposure of those who for decades systematically carried out a real genocide, propagated hatred and enmity between people and peoples in the Caucasus.

On the way to solving national problems, thanks to patriotism, national unity and purposeful activity of the people, the political will of the leadership of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijanis will achieve their goals, including the restoration of territorial integrity and sovereignty, exposing those who have systematically carried out real genocide for centuries, propagated hatred and enmity between people and peoples.

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