

PREFACE

With infinite respect to the memory of the victims of the Khojaly Genocide, this Gift Issue has been dedicated to all Martyrs, Ghazis and Heroes bestowing the KARABAKH VICTORY with their souls.



Dear Beloved Readers,

The Gift Issue of our journal covers the theme of “Karabakh, Azerbaijan”, published on the 20th anniversary of the 26 February 1992 Khojaly Genocide. We feel at peace to have made this issue accessible to our beloved readers. During the four years (2017-2020), whilst serving respectively as the Deputy Dean and Dean, I endeavoured to develop a sensitive attitude towards the occupation of Karabakh and Khojaly Genocide. This sensitivity finds its expression in INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUMS ON THE KHOJALY GENOCIDE held by Giresun University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences. The occupation of Karabakh, the Karabakh Massacres and the Khojaly Genocide have been brought forward and dealt with multidimensionally in the marches, meetings and international symposiums organised over the last four years, and were addressed to the world with a manifesto. Firstly, on Sunday 26 February 2017, our Faculty organised a March and Demonstration with regard to the 25th anniversary of the Khojaly Genocide. Then, on 27 February 2017, the International Symposium named “the Khojaly Genocide in its 25th Year” was held.

The general theme of the marches, demonstrations and symposiums lasting four years touched upon the following four topics:

- We are calling out to the world: in Khojaly a crime of genocide has been committed against humanity.
- The occupation of Karabakh is a claw with blood choking the Turkish World’s throat.
- Justice for Khojaly and freedom for Karabakh are the very future and will definitely come.
- Justice will be realised not only for Khojaly but also for the Karabakh genocide and occupation.



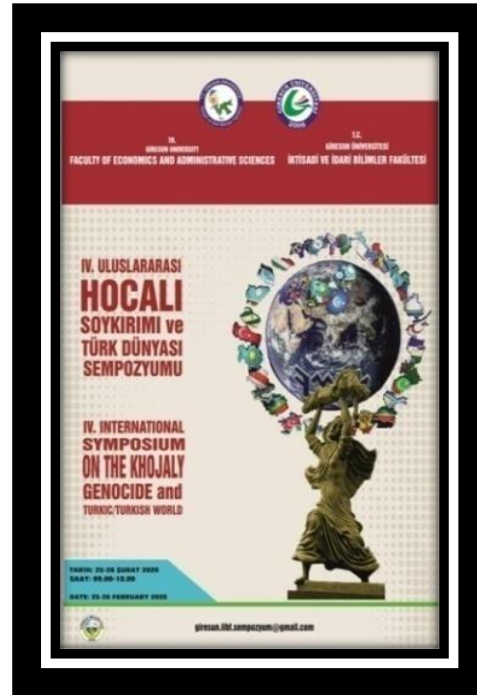
INTERNATIONALSYMPOSIUMS ON THE KHOJALY GENOCIDE

On the 25th anniversary of the Khojaly Genocide, Azerbaijan was shedding tears and demanding justice for Khojaly. For 25 years the Turkish World had not been able to remove the wild claw nailing its throat in Karabakh. Organisations on the Khojaly Genocide were therefore statements of a common pain of scrupulous and honourable people all over the world – common pain stemming not only from the occupation of Karabakh but also from the genocide of Azerbaijani Turks and thousands of Azerbaijani Turks' becoming refugees along with the desperation of Turkey and Turkish World. In time the Khojaly Genocide went

beyond the concern of Turks and became a symbol of shame for moral and honourable people all over the world. As Giresun University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, we therefore have endeavoured to devote our academic energy and scientific work to this very significant issue, and set out to generate suggestions and solutions on the subject by mobilising the academic initiative in our country and in the world. International Symposiums on Khojaly Genocide which we decided to never give up organising until Karabakh was freed from occupation were the very output of that dedication.



For four years we organised this scientific event every 26 February and we brought out three e-books that contain symposium papers and are considered as significant sources on the subject. We also aimed for a greater impact area by bringing together the International Symposiums on the Khojaly Genocide with other themes such as Regional Security and the Turkish World. Our students, and even the administrative staff of the Faculty, worked with their heart and soul at various stages from poster design to symposium hall service. In pursuit of the four symposiums, we are now happy to witness the “Karabakh Victory” and the ancient lands were saved from the occupation. For this reason, instead of organising a symposium, we decided to publish this **Gift Issue** under the theme of “Karabakh, Azerbaijan” in our Faculty’s scientific journal: *Giresun University Journal of Economics and Administrative Sciences*. This Gift Issue of our journal is dedicated to all Martyrs, Ghazis and Heroes bestowing the KARABAKH VICTORY with their souls and blood, notably the victims of the Khojaly Genocide, but in fact all the victims of the Karabakh Massacres.



The Symposium Posters (2018-2019-2020)





A number of valuable scientists, press members and representatives of the civil society not only from Turkey and Azerbaijan, but also from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Bosnia, Japan, Egypt, Romania, Syria, Iran, Palestine, Canada, Russia, Algeria, Macedonia, Poland and Spain provided contributions to the these symposiums. The “Khojaly Genocide” and “Karabakh Issue” have been evaluated from many perspectives, and a CONCLUSION DECLARATION which was put down on paper as a manifesto by Prof. Dr. Alaeddin Yalçınkaya was published both in English and Turkish. Additionally, each year, “Görelle Martyrs’ Cemetery”, which hosts martyrs killed by the Dashnakists who took advantage of the 1916 Russian Invasion, was visited with the voluntary participants, and Quran recitation was conducted to pray together for all the Martyrs.



Along with Academics, Representatives of the Civil Society Organisations also supported the symposiums.



Dozens of valuable scientists, researchers and students took part in the symposiums.



A number of scientists from the Turkish World attended the symposiums for four years.

Each year Giresun Görele Municipality sponsored the International Khojaly Genocide Symposiums and declared Khojaly as “TWIN TOWNS’ even while it was under occupation.



Not only Görele but also Giresun province and its districts expressed their desire to become “TWIN TOWNS’ with the province and districts of Karabakh. One of them is Doğankent, where the Harşit Defence took place against the 1916 Russian Invasion. A visit was paid to Doğankent with Prof. Dr. Yakup Mahdudov and other participants.





Participation in the International Khojaly Genocide Symposiums has always been high. Along with respected Scientists, Ministers, Deputies, Bureaucrats, Commanders, Central and Local Government Representatives, as well as Representatives of the Press and Civil Society

Organisations, have also attended the symposiums.



Having ended with the Karabakh Victory, the International Symposiums on Khojaly Genocide which was organised four times between 2017 and 2020 by the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences of Giresun University left a permanent mark as an academic initiative that took action with national consciousness.







Today is the 29th year of the Khojaly Genocide. Despite all, the Karabakh Victory by no means can make either Azerbaijani Turks, Turkey's Turks or the dignified humankind forget the suffering of the Khojaly Genocide. The pain of the Khojaly Genocide and Karabakh Massacres is etched into the history and memory in an unforgettable way. The recapture of the occupied territories is of particular significance in two respects: firstly, with no doubt, in terms of Azerbaijan's territorial integrity; secondly, in terms of being a prerequisite for regional and global peace as well as security. The liberation of Karabakh from the Armenian occupation, given the opening of the Nakhichevan corridor, amounts to the very beginning of a new era in the region. The opening of the Nakhichevan corridor is also of particular significance for the Turkish World, considering that it enables a land connection between Turkey and Central Asian Turkish Republics. The new epoch therefore implies a promising picture in terms of regional peace and security.

The legendary forty-four-day war and victory of the Azerbaijan Army made us proud. The reward of the struggle taking place since 1992 has been to regain the Khari-Bulbul flower, which blossoms nowhere but merely Karabakh. The conquerors of Shusha, most of who were martyred, are symbolised with the Khari-Bulbul in Azerbaijan. May their souls be blessed.



SYMPOSIUM LINKS AND E-BOOKS:

You can reach both the International Symposiums on the Khojaly Genocide organised by Giresun University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences and above-mentioned Symposium E-Books via the links below.

1st International Symposium on the Khojaly Genocide:

<http://iibf.giresun.edu.tr/tr/page/i-uluslararasi-hocali-soykirimi-sempozyumu/5611>

E-Book: http://iibf.giresun.edu.tr/Files/ckFiles/iibf-giresun-edu-tr/Hocal%C4%B1%201/e-kitap_1_hocali_sempozyumu-pdf.pdf

The Final Declaration (Turkish): http://iibf.giresun.edu.tr/Files/ckFiles/iibf-giresun-edu-tr/Hocal%C4%B1%201/sonuc_bildirgesi.pdf

The Final Declaration (English): http://iibf.giresun.edu.tr/Files/ckFiles/iibf-giresun-edu-tr/Hocal%C4%B1%201/the_final_declaration_of_international_symposium_of_khojaly_genocide_in_the_25th_anniversary.pdf

2nd International Symposium on the Khojaly Genocide:

<http://iibf.giresun.edu.tr/tr/page/ii-uluslararasi-hocali-soykirimi-ve-bolgesel-guvenlik-sempozyumu/5610>

E-Book: http://iibf.giresun.edu.tr/Files/ckFiles/iibf-giresun-edu-tr/Hocal%C4%B1%202/2_hocali_sempozyumu_e-kitap_e_yavin_7_ocak_2019.pdf

3rd International Symposium on the Khojaly Genocide:

<http://iibf.giresun.edu.tr/tr/page/iii-uluslararası-hocali-soykirimi-ve-türk-dünyası-sempozyumu/5609>

E-Book:<http://iibf.giresun.edu.tr/Files/ckFiles/iibf-giresun-edu-tr/hocal%C4%B1%203/hocali30301.pdf>

4th International Symposium on the Khojaly Genocide:

<http://iibf.giresun.edu.tr/tr/page/iv-uluslararası-hocali-soykirimi-ve-türk-dünyası-sempozyumu/5606>

ON THE GIFT ISSUE

Our Gift Issue includes eleven articles on the subject. We would like to thank Dear Authors for their interest. Taking a look at the articles in the order of publication, it can briefly be said that:

The first article, written by Ramin Sadıgov, elaborates upon the Armenian revolts in Karabakh between 1918 and 1920 together with the struggle of the Azerbaijani Government against the rebels in order to ensure territorial integrity. The article also examines the approaches of some great powers, as well as that of the Azerbaijani Government, towards the Karabakh Issue during the above-mentioned period of time.

The second article, written by Sezai Balcı and Selcan Alperay Eraslan, examines Behbud Han Cevanşir's murder also known as "Torlakyan Case" on its 100th anniversary. The authors present a study that sheds light on history.

The third article written by Sedanur Şeyban and Ali Asker, points out a very important subject by scrutinizing the historical background, legal status and political consequences of the "Kürekçay Agreement" that led to the division of Azerbaijan.

The fourth article, written by Esmé Özdaşlı, elaborates on the Second Karabakh War, evaluating the attacks of Armenians against civilians in terms of International Humanitarian Law.

The fifth article, written by Yalçın Sarıkaya, analyses the attitude of Iran towards the Second Karabakh War, together with evaluating Iran's ambivalent role in Karabakh.

The sixth article, written by Cenk Özgen, makes an analysis of the 2020 Karabakh War from a military perspective by taking the use of force into account in a multi-directional manner.

The seventh article, written by Ayten Mehmed, draws attention to the changes in regional security policies notably by investigating the attitude of the Arab states towards the Second Karabakh War.

The eighth article, written by Selim Kurt, compares the new situation of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict with the examples of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the latter known as the Frozen Conflicts in Georgia, revealing the ways in which the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict differs from the latter conflicts.

The ninth article written by Büşra Ögütçü and Muzaffer Ercan Yılmaz, presents an analytical discussion regarding the concept of “international mediation” as a conflict resolution strategy in terms of the Karabakh issue and the effect of this strategy.

The tenth article written by Elnur Paşa, evaluates the Karabakh issue in accordance with historical facts, geopolitical gains and possible solution process. The author presents a study on the Karabakh issues place and position in Azerbaijan Republic’s foreign policy, studies of international organizations on the matter, positions of regional power centres and approach of international law.

The eleventh article written by Mustafa Kemal Öztopal, handles West Turkistan states’ (Central Asia) relations with Azerbaijan and their stance on the Karabakh subject. The article analyses these Turkish states’ reaction and attitude during the Karabakh issue and the Second Karabakh War which started on September 27th, 2020.

First of all, I would like to thank Dear Authors, Dear Referees, our Gift Issue Guest Editor Prof. Dr. Yalçın SARIKAYA, Editors together with the Journal Board, and those who made this Gift Issue possible.

The seventh year of our journal has begun with this Gift Issue; our routine general issues will be published in June and December, just as previous issues. The call for articles as to June Issue has started and will continue until 30 May 2021.

I wish you good reading, truly yours,

Prof. Dr. Betül KARAGÖZ YERDELEN

Editor-in-Chief



26 February 2021