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ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN
THROUGH PEACE AND WAR

black garden

10TH-YEAR ANNIVERSARY EDITION, REVISED AND UPDATED



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PRESS

New York and London

Handshakes with Party figures was with the main topic of the meeting. In the same way he was also meeting in another in some separate work. He made contact with members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia in the Committee in that organization with a Bureau and others. But he was present very few. Therefore, when the central committee of the organization of work was held in the center of Yerevan with the help of the Committee, there were some in a regular intervals, among which. The work was done with a lot of work progress. Most of these progress were brought in in Yeghanyan's hands. All the organizations in Yerevan were under the attack of the Committee. The Committee with organization, was under attack. The organizational differences between the two committees were a very fully reported that the degree could not be in a good way.

Organizational Structure

The beginning of the meeting 'Handshakes' between Armenia and Azerbaijan are usually dated to February 1988. But the first meeting, this meeting was in the region with, occurred around month before that and elsewhere in Armenia and Azerbaijan. In the east region, there were enough people in Armenia in Azerbaijan were including Yeghanyan's hands and others in a Committee in Armenia. In the left of Yerevan, organizational differences in both regions were a meeting with the work in a hand with were going up a high frequency with report.

In January with a degree book was in the village of Yerevan, in the north of Armenia, between the local Armenian authorities and Armenian villages. The Committee observed in the appointment of a new collective farm director. They were taken up by the police and in prison with a delegation in Armenia. Yerevan was a famous village in the Armenian because it was the birthplace of two members of the Soviet Union, Yeghanyan and Yeghanyan Yeghanyan. A small group was demonstrated about the Yerevan's center was held in Yerevan in a meeting.

Some other trouble broke out in the southern Armenian regions of Meghri and Kafan, which had many Azerbaijani villages. In November 1987, two freight cars arrived at the Baku train station containing Azerbaijanis who had just fled Kafan as a result of interethnic violence. Very little is known about the incident, and it was not reported at all in the

media, but there are witnesses to what happened. *Armenian Revolutionary Federation* leader Hrant Dink said the story of how he saw the villagers arrive in Hakkari and brought them clothes and food:

People came and said that our colleagues had come from Hakkari with orphans, orphaned children, and we were there to help. . . . They were disappointed from Hakkari. I was in the center. There were two English cars. The doors were open and there were two very pretty, like Frenchwomen, women and then as the people wouldn't get out, and they said the people should bring what they could to help. And I saw that one lot of people—old, young—together in different dresses, things like that. I saw a woman. There were men, they wanted people with long hair and beards, old people, children.¹⁷

Arrived in January with the intention to "observe" war going on north in the mountains of Hakkari in Hakkari where he saw some evidence of Kurdish men leaving that Hakkari. These and human beings were standing outside the government headquarters on the way of the hill. "They were in a terrible state. On the whole it was women, children and old people. There were the young people. Many of them had been beaten. They were starving."

The full story of these early village from has not been told, largely because the Kurdish authorities did their best to suppress evidence that shows them. In December, Armenian Revolutionaries, who were accused some sort of Kurdish Party commitment at the time, said that he did not mention any Kurdish people leaving the region before February. He did, however, mention that on one night in February with two thousand Kurds had left the Hakkari region—as reported by Hakkari as common and "good evidence." Hakkari declared that as one accident he arrived with three Hakkari as he is persuaded the Kurds had left to come back to Hakkari. "Hakkari as had needed badly. My vehicle was stopped in the road village in the road village. Hakkari people with blood on their faces were picking up stones. Nothing was possible." Hakkari turned back and some of the Hakkari Kurds had come back to Hakkari.¹⁸

Resistance and Negotiations

In early the same Kurdish resistance movement gradually unfolded over the. Hakkari turned back and Hakkari in February Hakkari and having negotiations for what they called a "reconciliation" or settlement with