

SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology.
Meteorology.

«DIFAI» AGAINST GOLOSHAPOV: TERROR OR AN ACT OF JUSTICE

Abstract: Article deals with the one of the pages of the party's activity "Difai" - the murder of General Goloshapov. "Difai" is the first national party who managed to unite the various segments of the population and in the absence of statehood to stand up for their own people. General Goloshapov was also involved in the murder of hundreds of innocent Azerbaijanians. Party "Difai" in a national court makes Goloshapov death sentence. It was not an act of terror; it was an attempt to protect own people.

Key words: Difai, Goloshapov, Russia, defense, justice, murder.

Language: English

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One of the main guilty in the history of "Difai" is the murder of General Goloshapov. We will try to find out what was actually. January 9, 1906 from Tiflis to Petersburg telegram was sent "... in the name of His Imperial Majesty by the Adjutant General Count Vorontsov-Dashkov" as follows: "In view of the continuing in Elisavetpol (Ganja) province of attacks by armed bands of Armenians and Tatars on the civilian population, accompanied by murder, robbery and smash whole villages, I was sent to the province flying squad of native weapons under General Goloshapov, indicating to take the most decisive measures to restore order, the destruction of the armed gangs and punishment of those responsible" [1].

As the archival documents, July 12, 1906 in the city of Shusha Ganja province clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis. Details of these events were presented in a report to the assistant chief of the Tiflis provincial gendarmerie in Ganja province. "July 12, 1905 around 10 am on the border of the Armenian-Tatar town of Shusha was found slaughtered corpse, apparently sleepy night-Armenian Sahak Mirzoyants night watchman, who had with him Berdan rifle with a cartridge. At the scene, the police chief was Smorodsky investigator and a lot of Armenians headed by Leon Asribekov.

During the inspection of the surrounding countryside from the Tatar home several shots were fired, as they say Armenians gathered. Recent

agitated, they took up arms, and immediately heard shots near the church [3].

This was a clear provocation of Armenians. Firstly, it is not known who killed an Armenian guard, secondly, Armenians have already arrived at the scene armed because immediately started shooting, thirdly, why Azeris to shoot out of the house in the presence of the chief of police and investigators. Besides, subsequent events showed that the Armenians in advance all planned to attack the homes of local people (Azerbaijani).

Thus, unlike the Armenians, Azerbaijanis were not armed and did not shoot. As a result, 50 Azerbaijani were burned houses, killed 100 Azerbaijanis, and it's only two days. During all this time, General Goloshchapov not only suspended the bloody events, but openly defended the Armenians, "... in the early skirmishes of the military defense of the Armenians were (surprisingly - from whom defended, because they were armed Armenians). According to the lower ranks, Lieutenant Sokolov, the away team in the first two days of skirmishes with the local county Treasury attic with his platoon fired on Tatar homes" [6].

On the night of July 16, the Armenians began to attack the Azerbaijani part of the city in order to burn the local market, but they did not succeed. They blew up the house of Haji Valiyev dynamite. After the explosion of gunfire died down, and the Armenian youth rushed shouting "Hurrah!" And dancing to the hotel, "muzzle", where their patron General

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Goloshchapov. Russian, civilians living in Shusha, understood that the Armenians are to blame for the events.

Deacon Vinogradov turned to Goloshapov asking on behalf of the Muslim influence on the conclusion of peace. Shooting was stopped. However, the Armenians again violated the terms of the armistice.

July 16 more than a thousand Armenians attacked Azerbaijani village Malybegli, but the attack was successfully repulsed. "The Tatars were terribly angry at General Goloshapov, accusing him of treason and assistance to the Armenians" [7].

In such circumstances, the party "Difai" makes general Goloshapov death sentence. Details of the event are known from the testimony of Samed Mashadi Hasan contained in Shusha prison. During the interrogation of his staff captain Rudenko August 19, 1909 it has received the following information:

"In the autumn of 1906 Samad Mashadi Hasan as a close friend moved from a resident of Shusha Mukhtar oglu Gaytaran. The house has recently occurred frequently meeting Muslim party "Difai", which were attended by members of such, residents of the city of Shusha: Mashadi Selim Aga oglu, Prince Keygubad Mirza Hasan Kara Sharif, Mashadi Shamil Haji Rahim oglu and others.

At these gatherings took place the meeting of the murder former Governor General of Shusha, Zangezur and Karyaginsk counties Ganja province Goloshapov.

After one of these gatherings Keygubad Prince Mirza Mukhtar Dzhangirhan and demanded to his village resident Gulabli Myursala Irza oglu and offered to find a man who would agree to enforce the decision of the committee of the party "Difai": kill General Goloshapov [8].

Thus, to withdraw Goloshapova of Ganja province no one was going. It is in such circumstances, to protect the people of the party stood "Difai". Head Tiflis provincial gendarmerie management in his report of December 21, 1909, wrote:

"The meeting was convened in August 1906 in Shusha, who arrived here from Baku Ahmad bey Agayev, the speech of a political nature, calling Muslims against the government and authorities. Agayev, Doctor Kerimbekov Mehmandarov and others said that the Muslims so far been brought to the Russian government, which is to thank them so that the general Goloshchapov in alliance with the Armenian Khumb went against the Tartars, destroyed their homes, thousands of Muslims were hungry, and so on. At this meeting it was decided to express our discontent and indignation of the total for the actions of General Goloshapova governor and ask him about the recall.

Shortly thereafter, in Shusha there were appeals against Goloshapov" [11].

Again, petitions were sent on behalf of the intelligentsia, the Bolsheviks, merchants and others with a request to withdraw General Goloshapov. But the tsarist administration ignored these petitions. This once again proves that "Difai" was not specially trained people would be killed on the orders of the Party of undesirable people, since the murder, terror, were not included in the plans of the party.

The aim of the party was to educate and protect the people. The party also consistent with the system of terror had its well-trained and trained people who had a specific purpose - to kill and rob. For example, the "Dashnaksutiun" there was a "terrorist Preparatory Committee". This Committee had its subcommittees and terrorist Khumb resulting in the execution of sentences of terrorism over the administration and the local population [14].

Terror was one of the main forms of activity Dashnaks and was officially included in the program of the party "Dashnaksutyun". The program "Difai" emphasized that "Difai" is not an organization; to encroach upon the rights of any nation cannot be said of the "Dashnaksutiun". Numerous archival documents containing police reports and reports of various representatives of the royal administration, there was not a single case of the participation of the party in the mass violence against the Armenian population, there are no facts supporting organized terrorism.

There are only a few facts about the murder of officials, whose hands are stained with the blood of Azerbaijanis. And chief among them is Goloshchapov. So, for the murder of General Goloshapova he was found a volunteer - a resident of the village Gulabli Gyusi Ali oglu. He explained that Goloshchapov brought much evil Azerbaijanis. "... Gyusi Ali oglu went to Tiflis, stopped there in the hotel" Baku numbers "on Shaitan Bazaar, near the baths Mirzoyev and lived there for two months and 9 days" [10].

November 8, 1906 Goloshchapov was killed in his phaeton two shots at close range. The party "Difai" made it clear that the murder was organized and held by it.

"Difa" spread about this proclamation: "General Goloshchapov wounded by two bullets, so disgraceful finished infamous and much-hated for your life. Long live the "Difai". Among the archival documents there are indications bailiff 2nd section of Javanshir district Ismail bey Kagramanbekov given to them by September 26, 1909, Assistant Chief of the Tiflis provincial gendarmerie in Elisavetpol province Kornilov: When the time of the Armenian-Tatar massacre in the city of Shusha ... were cut by Armenians Tatars, with the participation of General Goloshapov, the chancellery of its Kleshchinsky and Cossack officers and lower ranks, then this Organization issued a proclamation, the meaning of which was that the Tatars are left to fend for

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themselves even the Russian government, and that Russian troops cunning party "Dashnaksutyun" took the side of the party, why, as I reported above there was a mass murder of the Tatars.

The party "Difai" then decided to kill Goloshchapov. General sentenced to death by Shusha difai Committee [13].

Thus, Goloshchapov was killed. For death has been sentenced and former Chief of Staff Goloshchapov-KleschinskiyV. While Kleshinsky was already a member of the Provincial Ganja business presence. In 1907 he was killed by some Kleshchinsky Seid Miri. In the memoirs of G.

Sheikhzamanov it says that these two murders shocked the Russian administration, and "forced her to be more prudent," In spite of numerous searches, the police then and could not locate member "Difai" [14].

Despite the accusation difaistov in terror, precisely because "Difai" Armenians retreated, was laid at least temporarily end the Armenian arbitrariness, often supported by the tsarist government. The party "Difai" is forever gone down in history as the party embarked on the protection of its own people.

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