

GENOCIDE TAGS

Aleksandr II, a letter to Kuban Cossack Army Deputy General Yevdakimov on June 24, 1861, wrote: **"Now, with the help of God, the end of the Caucasus has come to an end. The next thing to do is to set aside the Russian Christian population that will host us with a few years of intense work and expel hostile mountaineers from the countries they live in (fertile lands) and will be permanently resident in the area. "**

(Archive materials about the Caucasus War and the exile of Circassians (Adigas) to Turkey. (1848-1874) Ç.2. Nalçik. "El-Fa" 2003. S. 80-81).

The Caucasus Army commander of the great Prince Mikhail nikolayeviç's, brother Çar written letter: **"this is the war, the end indispensable the terms of one of the black sea Coast the East mountaints completely clean and mountainers migrated Turkey"**

(The Caucasus Army commander of the great Prince Mikhail nikolayeviç's defense Minister (military Minister), call / Caucasus war problems and Circassians the Ottoman Empire the territory of migration to be. archive materials public works. 2001. S. 264.)

1864 year in March Grand Prince Mikhail nikolayeviç the following report had given: **"Laba River West of the North on the slopes areas and South slopes, Kuban mouth tuapse's up to US, the enemy of the population cleared."** Document Emperor Aleksandr II handwritten **"God Hallelujah"** the expression of written. "

(Grand Prince general-feldtseyhmeyster Mikhail nikolayeviç'in, defense Minister, Mountain the foot of regions in the population placement and dahovskiy and dcubgskogo troops successful behavior about sent by post. / Caucasus war problems... S. 260.)

In 1828, burned (looted) soils began to be applied to the soil. Baron Stal reports about burned (looted) aullahs (peasants): **"The whole country was burned from Upper Kuban until the Kurdcipsa River. 210 villages, large grain reserves and straw were destroyed, many sheep were seized."**

(An interview about the ethnography of the Circassian people, Chief of General Staff Baron Stal, the lieutenant colonel, made it in 1852 / Under the editorship of General-Major Potto, T. XXI Otd II, Tbilisi, 1900, p.164)

"After a few bombs and rockets exploding, the Russian Cossacks entered the aula and were starting to shrink. In spite of the sudden attack, the frightened and sleepy mountaineers (Circassians) recovered, fought and defended their families within a short period of time, despite being burnt under heavy artillery fire and

explosive bombs. At 13.00, Circassian au-ru (village) and the people who lived here were all done now. "

(Şpakovskiy A. İhtiyar Rus Kazak'ının Yazıları // Askeri toplu eserler. 1870. № 7 (Temmuz). Otd. I. S. 203)

The embargo and provocation of hunger, A.A. Was the main instrument proposed by Velyaminov in 1833 to suppress the mountainsites:

"And the main issue was to obey the peoples living in the north of the Caucasus. Hunger is one of the strongest factors in this regard. In order to apply this illusion, humanitarian needs of vital importance must be brought by the Black Sea ... The destruction of the fields for five years will leave them unarmed and will facilitate subsequent operations. "

(Ответ генерала Вельяминова от 20 мая № 155-й на письмо командира отдельного Кавказского корпуса барона Розена от 13 мая 1833 г. № 279-й о представлении плана к окончательному покорению горцев. См.: Н. Ш. Генерал Вельяминов и его значение для истории Кавказской войны // Кавказский сборник. Т. VII. Тифлис, 1883. С. 149-150, 153-154).

"A few mountaineers were the loot of today. The heads of these mountaineers were cut and sewn with linen cloth. Velyaminov was paying for one of the chervonets (Russian Fellows) for each interrupted head, and the kills were being sent to the Academy of Skull Science. That's why was stubbornly fighting for every mountaineer killed ...

The struggles for cutting off the heads of the dead are tradition and adventure in the Caucasian armed forces. The first time I experienced something like this and inspired by new paintings and memories, the images of the heads that wrapped around the linen gauze at the end of the Cossack peaks woke me with feelings of hatred and disgust. "

(Воспоминания Григория Ивановича Филипсона. М., 1885. С. 127).

"Zass, according to the customs, gave orders to cut the heads of the killed mountaineers, and with this loot he returned to his own stronghold. A year later I met General Zass and Stavropol. He was going to the sled. He pulled away the other sleigh in the back.

"Where are you going, and what are you bringing?"

- " I go on annual leave. I'm taking work done to the earth and Velyaminov, " she said, and the girl opened the fuse.

And I disgusted and saw fifty bare skulls in there. Velyaminov sent them to the Academy of Sciences. "

(Воспоминания Григория Ивановича Филипсона. С. 102.).

"The place where Zass was located was not only the Zakubans, but also those who passed from here all the time. This castle was surrounded by earth clovers and scallops, and the remains of the Circassians seemed to be at the very end of this castle."

(Ракович Д. В. Тенгинский полк на Кавказе. 1819-1846. Под ред. генерал-майора Потто. Тифлис, 1900. С. 150).

"On the way, we saw terrifying images; Children, women, scattered and vomited by the dogs scattered all over the elderly; Immigrants who are tired of hunger and disease and who lift their feet hard because they are weak and exhausted from exhaustion and who are the booty of dogs hungry without death

...

Those who are alive and healthy have never had the means to think of the dead. Because the future for this was not too lukewarm. The Turkish chauffeurs loaded the Circassians from their stinginess as burdens, taking the vessels they rented to the Minor Asia coasts. And those who signaled the illness left the shore, like a cargo ship. Waves had left these unfortunate people to the Anatolian coasts ... Unfortunately, half of the Circassians who had been sent to Turkey had reached the limit. A scarcity of humanity on this scale was very rare. "

(Дроздов И. Последняя борьба с горцами на Западном Кавказе // Кавказский сборник. Тифлис, 1877. Т. 2. С. 457).

"I can never forget the situation of the mountaineers gathered at Novorossiyskiy Port. There were 17,000 people on the beach. Later, in the rainy and cold weather of the year, when there were no favorable conditions to live, infectious typhus and smallpox spreading among the mountaineers made their situation even more difficult. And indeed every human heart could not lift it: while one of the two babies lying in the bosom of a young Circassian woman lying in a damp earth tried to flourish; The other, trying to suck off the chest of her deceased mother. Such tables are very rare ... "

(Берже Ад. П. Выселение горцев с Кавказа. // Русская старина. 1882. т. 33. книга 2. стр. 362-363.).

"Thousands of people in a small flat area at the port of Velyaminovskiy were exposed to cold winds in the open air, frequently raining on them, unable to find hot food by pulling foodstuffs. Children, women and the elderly are seriously ill and the majority are killed by typhus and diarrheal diseases. A large number of people were killed in the homes of their own homeland and buried in large and common graves. "

(Ольшевский М. Кавказ с 1841 по 1866 год. СПб.: Журнал «Звезда», 2003. С. 550).

"We have decided to expel them (exile). Because we had difficulties with them and we were incapable of establishing their order. But the mountaineers could be useful or at least harmless to the state in the mountains in the Black Sea coasts. Their decision to exile was taken by the state. The use of Turkish ships was considered to be the most suitable or the only option on the road ... We had to have very powerful nerves and be in control of ourselves in order to observe the people living in our coasts. In the current of 2-3 rivers (km) from where the river came to the sea, thousands of Circassians in sand and galaxies gave homeless and barkless struggles for weeks on the streets. A few thousand people were kept under the control of their soldiers in a small area. Day and night they gave life struggle under the scorching rays of the sun, sometimes under the rain and wind ... The atmosphere was poisoned by the wastes of dead animals and other things collected in a small area. That's how it happened. It is a complete defeat, a non-returnable defeat. The destruction of civilization that has been established and strengthened for ages ... The number of deaths in this disorder is not a few, not dozens, but hundreds and thousands. Diseases and all kinds of negativity led many people to death before getting on board. After 15 or more days on a very bad sea cruise, it was not possible to go to the Turkish coasts with their quantities. This was never questioned; Yes and for what? Many of them lose their life struggles in their young Asian walks to meet new life conditions ...

All of this, the disasters the immigrants lived in, and the future that was waiting for them in the future, knew us, that is, those who witnessed their plundering. Our heart is bored and aches. But, again, what could be our activity here, our affiliate, our help? We were reporting from time to time, and we indicated that migrants should at least meet fuel, salt and other human needs, or that their areas of action should continue to the steppes that are not deprived of trees and plants.

Our General first listened to the reports carefully, and I think he did some experiments. Later, when we saw that we were impatient, he clearly and hardly said that these were not our jobs, that he was also the one who fulfilled the orders; Also stated that the orders came from senior authorities who knew what they were doing and that they gave these orders in accordance with their plans and with due regard for the state's reasons.

The state's "reasons" - loud, terrible words! - ... What has been done in this world, how much work has been done that is incompatible with the Christian morale, what has changed the historical lives of the peoples, and what has been done from past times to the events taking place today "

(Староставский А. В горах. Из давних воспоминаний // Вестник Европы. 1896. № 3. С. 198 – 208).

"They were fleeing in horror, hiding in the forests, hiding in the more

plundered families. However, the destructive storm went further and found them in their new shelter.

Poor people, who are increasing in numbers, are escaping to the west, but the ruthless broom swallows them farther and eventually throws them into large chunks of Black Sea coasts over the Caucasus mountain range.

The survivors were still being transported to Turkey by being loaded onto ferryboats and simple ships. It was very difficult to be on the beach and wait, because the number of ships and simple ships was very low.

The number of migrants beyond the sea was more than half a million. It was not easy to find the means to move so many people, and the poor refugees were waiting for their own orders for months. No one was interested in the preparation of the means of transport ... All this wild poisoning, I can not find the other word, took four years and reached the summit in 1863. The frustration of the Circassians is so painful that they can not fit the tariff. While away from home, they were out in the cold, homeless and nutritious, cold in the winter at minus 20 degrees. The winter months seemed particularly cold. Among the Circassians, destructive diseases began to circulate, especially typhus. The parents were scattered, the parents were losing their children. They were dying outdoors and in caves. Eyewitnesses said they saw the losers eating even human flesh.

As a witness, I am talking about the horrors of the expulsion of the mountaineers. As they were exiled to Novorosisk, the smoke from the burning of all the mountains around the Tseme valley and the port grew. The nights are everywhere, the images of the fire are shrouded in the floor and chest. We never thought that our mountains were so intensely ruled. Nearly, smoke from each floor rose and fire flashed. This awful picture stood in front of our eyes for a month ...

Only God knows how many mountaineers have died from all kinds of deprivation, hunger, cold and disease. It was not possible to count their corpses in the forests and woods. Even the corpses of the collective deceased were buried and counted urgently on the beaches, under the mountains, under our supervision. Only the measures against the bodies of those who died of typhus were taken, and the patient was trying not to get infected by other people. My father then showed me the places where their corpses were buried (on the other side of the harbor) and said that the corpses were dusted with lime, that there were a lot of numbers. However, he did not tell anyone the exact figures.

It is very rarely seen as the massacre of the people of the Western Caucasus ... Thus, the great, rich, beautiful and charming country has been "radically" cleansed from its population of thousands of years."

(Смолин М. Б. Очерки имперского пути. Неизвестные русские консерваторы второй половины XIX – первой половины XX века. М.: Журнал «Москва», 2000).

In the 23rd edition of the Russian journalist "Kavkaz" published in 1848, the following writers wrote: "The tsar generals destroyed, burned, washed, plundered

everything in front of them in the criminal operations they carried out in mountainous places. They confiscated their animals and enslaved the civilian population. Because of a small crime of theft, as one of the locals steals animals, all the people of the villagers who were not guilty were destroyed. "

General Volosof, who served the same ideals and served as Commander of the Black Sea Region Units between 1812 and 1826, erased only 17 large, 119 small Circassian villages from the earth in 1822. The goal of the operations is to clear the region from the local population. As a matter of fact, a Russian chauvinist, P.P. In his book "Chernomortsi" published in 1874, Korolenko praises Vlasov: "During 1825, our detachments were smashing beyond the Kuban and destroying the peasants of the mountaineers. As the fire and the raid lost thousands of Circassian lives and the food and fuel reserves were destroyed, the survivors were also dying from hunger and disease ... "

Russian historian Y.D. Felicin describes in the Kubanskiy Sbornik magazine (volume 10, number 164), which is made in the Caucasian: "This is a real and cruel war. Hundreds of Circassian villages were set on fire. We broke the crops and horses for the destruction, resulting in a ruin. "

Again, on October 16, 1833, Baron Rozen, who fought in the Caucasus, wrote to the Deputy Harbiye A.İ.Cernishev, "Natuhaçlar, Shapsiglar and Abzehler have sworn not to trade with us ... It is impossible to establish friendly relations with them ... We have to make a lot of comments. "

Plato Zubov, a historian, writer and Caucasus expert, says in his book "Introduction of the territories of the Caucasus region and Russia in 1834": "Chechens, thugs, thieves, treacherous, extremely courageous, fearless, determined, cruel, arrogant, Proud and uncontrollable people. The only way to get rid of them is to destroy them altogether. "

The famous writer Kont Lev Tolstoy in the Caucasus as a soldier writes: "The villagers had become the custom to drown in the darkness of the night. The terrors of horror that followed the night of the darkness of the Russian soldiers entering the houses of two, three, under the veil, so that no report reporter could dare carry them ..."

The Russian historian Zaharyan openly admits the crime of genocide he committed: "Circassians do not like us. We removed them from their free meadows. We destroyed your villages. Many tribes were completely destroyed ... "

Tzar generals such as Sisianov, Bulgakof, Yermolov, Kosarev, Velyaminov, Emmanuel, Vlasov and Zass were the performers of the genocide crime committed against the indigenous people at the time and they carried out their persecution as state policy.

R. A. Fedayev, one of the chivalrous historians of the Tsarist era, wrote clearly in his book "The Caucasus Letters" (1865). "The territories of supra-mountainous mountains need the state, and they do not need it. "

M. Fighting against the mountains. Benyukov's memoirs (Russkiy Arkhiv, S.Petersburg, Book, No. 1-2, page 435), "It is possible that Count Yevdomukov, responsible for the implementation of the official project concerning the western Caucasus, was expelled at the end of the war in the Caucasus against all the mountains That they think they will be harmful and even dangerous, even if they are obedient, so that they have to be reduced in number and resorted to any means of depriving them of living conditions ".