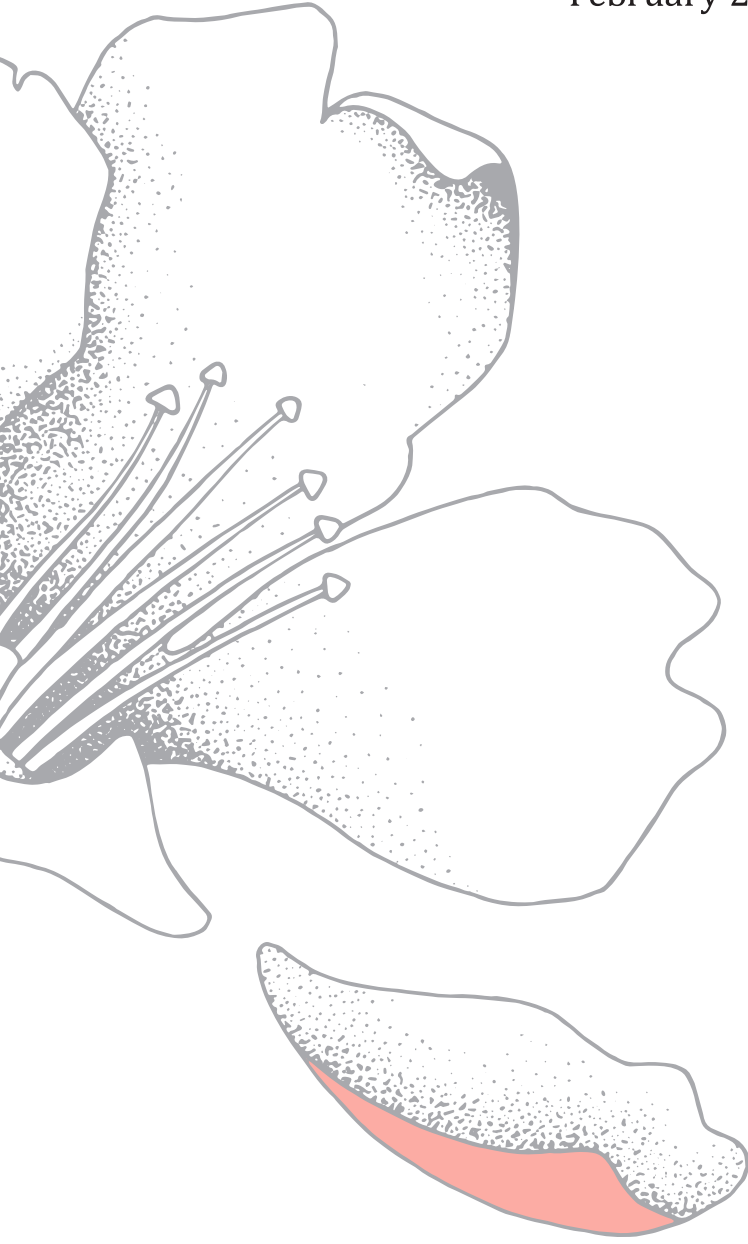




JUSTICE FOR KHOJALY

www.justiceforkhojaly.org

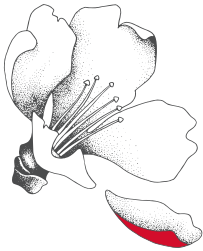
February 26, 1992





**HEYDAR ALIYEV
FOUNDATION**

Baku - 2015



JUSTICE FOR KHOJALY

The almond is the very first tree to flower. It blossoms in the midst of winter, generally in February and is therefore seen by many to herald the arrival of spring. Spring is known throughout the world as the time of revival and resurrection. The almond therefore represents hope for restoration of a new life after the cold winter.

For Khojaly, an ancient Azerbaijani settlement in mountainous region of Karabakh the blossoming almond also embodies that hope. Hope that there will be justice for the genocide committed in February 1992 and hope that there will be a promise that such atrocities will never, ever happen again.

The almond signifies another important mission: honoring and keeping the memories of the victims alive and relieving the suffering of their families.

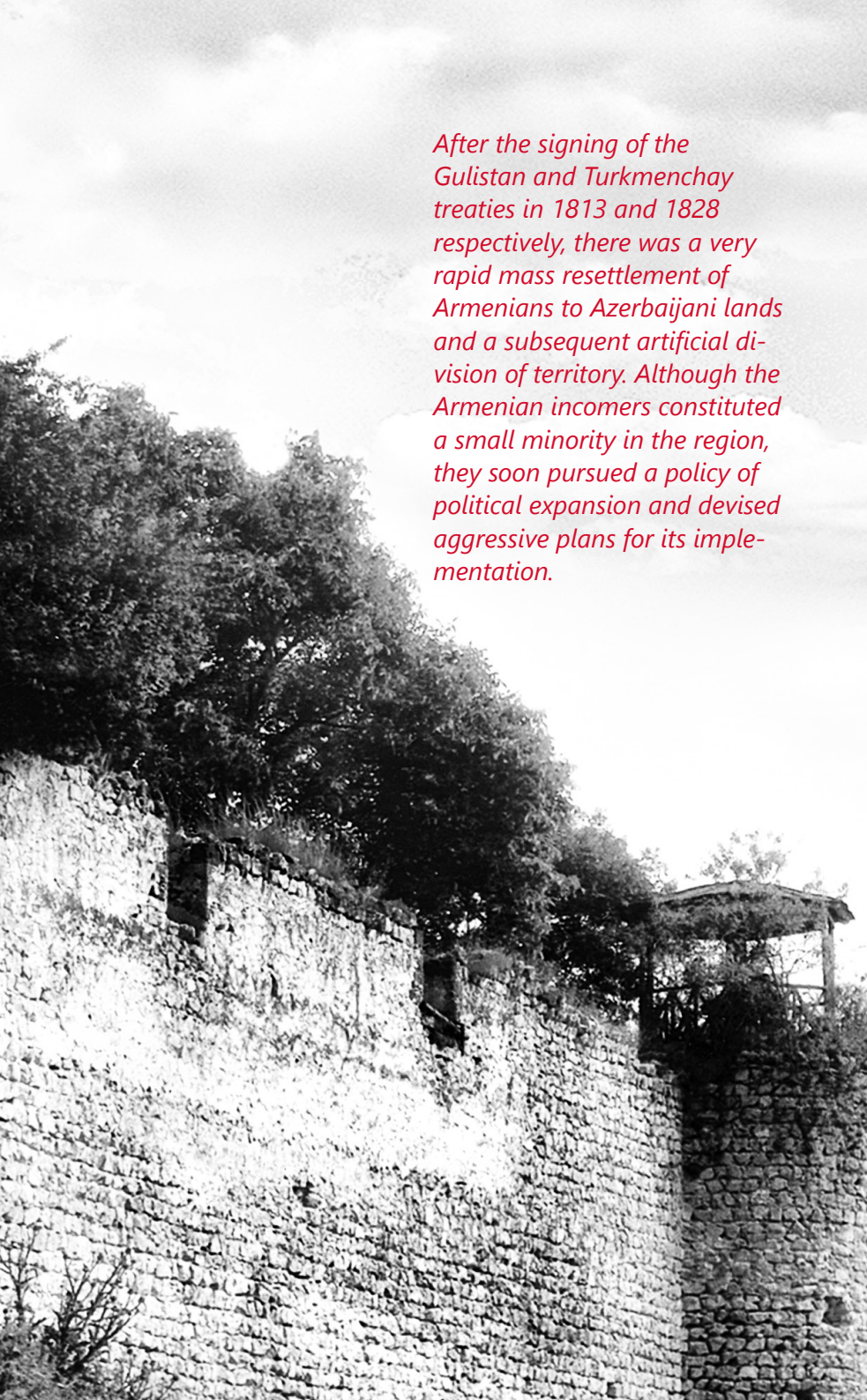
... It was late February 1992, just as the almond trees had scattered their blossoms throughout the small town of Khojaly that it played witness to the snow turning an unnatural colour of red ...





HISTORICAL **BACKGROUND**



A black and white photograph of a stone wall, likely a fortification or castle wall. The wall is constructed from rough-hewn stones and runs diagonally across the frame. On the right side, there is a small, square watchtower or bastion with a flat roof. The wall is partially obscured by large, leafy trees on the left and right. The sky is bright and cloudy.

After the signing of the Gulistan and Turkmenchay treaties in 1813 and 1828 respectively, there was a very rapid mass resettlement of Armenians to Azerbaijani lands and a subsequent artificial division of territory. Although the Armenian incomers constituted a small minority in the region, they soon pursued a policy of political expansion and devised aggressive plans for its implementation.

The First World War also contributed to the increase in numbers of Armenians in the South Caucasus. That process, accompanied by the imposition of artificial territorial division, laid the basis for long-term instability, tension and conflict in the area. Between 1905 and 1907 the Armenian nationalists conducted a series of large-scale bloody attacks against Azerbaijanis. The atrocities began in Baku and extended over the whole of Azerbaijan and Azerbaijani villages in the lands of present-day Armenia. Hundreds of settlements were destroyed and wiped off the face of the earth, and thousands of civilians were brutally slain.

Taking advantage of the situation created by the First World War and the February and October 1917 revolutions in Russia, the Armenian nationalists pursued their plans under the banner of Bolshevism. Thus, with the pretext of combating counter-revolutionary elements, in March 1918 the Baku commune began to implement a plan to eliminate Azerbaijanis from the whole of Baku province. Apart from Baku, and solely because of their ethnic identity, thousands of Azerbaijanis were also annihilated in the Shamakhy and Guba districts, as well as in Karabakh, Zangezur, Nakhchivan, Lankaran and other regions of Azerbaijan. In those areas, the civilian population was exterminated en masse, villages were burned and national cultural monuments were obliterated.

Following the establishment of Soviet rule in Armenia in late 1920, the Armenians were presented with a real opportunity to fulfil their dream of extending the Armenian State onto the lands of other nations. Over the 70-years of Soviet rule, they did this systematically and methodically at Azerbaijan's expense, using every means possible to expel Azerbaijanis from their lands. Thus, in 1920 the Armenians declared Zangezur and a number of other Azerbaijani lands to be part of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR). Moreover, although the mountainous part of Karabakh was retained



The resettlement of Armenians from Iran to Azerbaijani territories (Nakhchivan, Irevan, Karabakh). Picture by the Russian painter V. Mashkov, 1828.



The monument laid by Armenians on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of their resettlement from Iran to Azerbaijan. Aghdara, Azerbaijan, 1978.



View of the monument after Armenian separatists destroyed the section indicating the date of resettlement ("150 years"). Aghdara, Azerbaijan, 1988.



within Azerbaijan, it was nevertheless given the status of autonomy with its administrative borders defined in such a way as to ensure that the Armenian population constituted a majority. Thus, an artificial entity was created on the territory of Azerbaijan, while more than half-a-million Azerbaijanis living compactly in Armenia at the time were refused the same privilege.

Apart from that, during the Soviet period, purposeful efforts have been taken towards changing the demographic composition of the population in Armenia. Thus, under the pretext of resettling Armenians arriving from abroad, many Azerbaijanis were forced to leave Armenia. By special decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers, adopted on 23 December 1947 and 10 March 1948, more than 150,000 Azerbaijanis were forced to move to Azerbaijan from their historical homelands in Armenia in the period from 1948 to 1953.

At the end of 1987, the Armenian SSR openly laid claim to the territory of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast (NKAO) of the Azerbaijan SSR. Then began further expulsions of Azerbaijanis from the Armenian SSR and the NKAO. A number of unlawful decisions were taken by both Armenia and the Armenian community in Nagorno-Karabakh to institute a process of unilateral secession of the region from Azerbaijan.

On 22 February 1988 near the settlement of Askeran on the Khan-kendi-Aghdam highway, the Armenian nationalists opened fire on a peaceful Azerbaijani demonstration. Two Azerbaijani youths lost their lives in consequence, becoming the first victims of the conflict.

Shortly after the assertion of claims on Nagorno-Karabakh, the Armenian authorities issued instructions that resulted in about 250,000 Azerbaijanis being forcibly deported from their homes in Armenia. The process of deportation was accompanied by widespread and



WALLS OF SHUSHA CASTLE

systematic killings, torture, destruction of property and pillaging throughout Armenia. In total, 216 Azerbaijanis were killed in Armenia during 1987-1989, including children, women and elderly people.

Long before the world witnessed the horrifying terrorist attacks that took place on 11 September, 2001 and afterwards in different countries, Armenian security agencies and terrorist organizations were perpetrating terrorist acts within Azerbaijan, targeting civilian facilities, including industrial units and means of air, sea and land transportation. Such acts took the lives of over 2,000 Azerbaijanis from the late 1980s, the majority of them women, elderly and children.

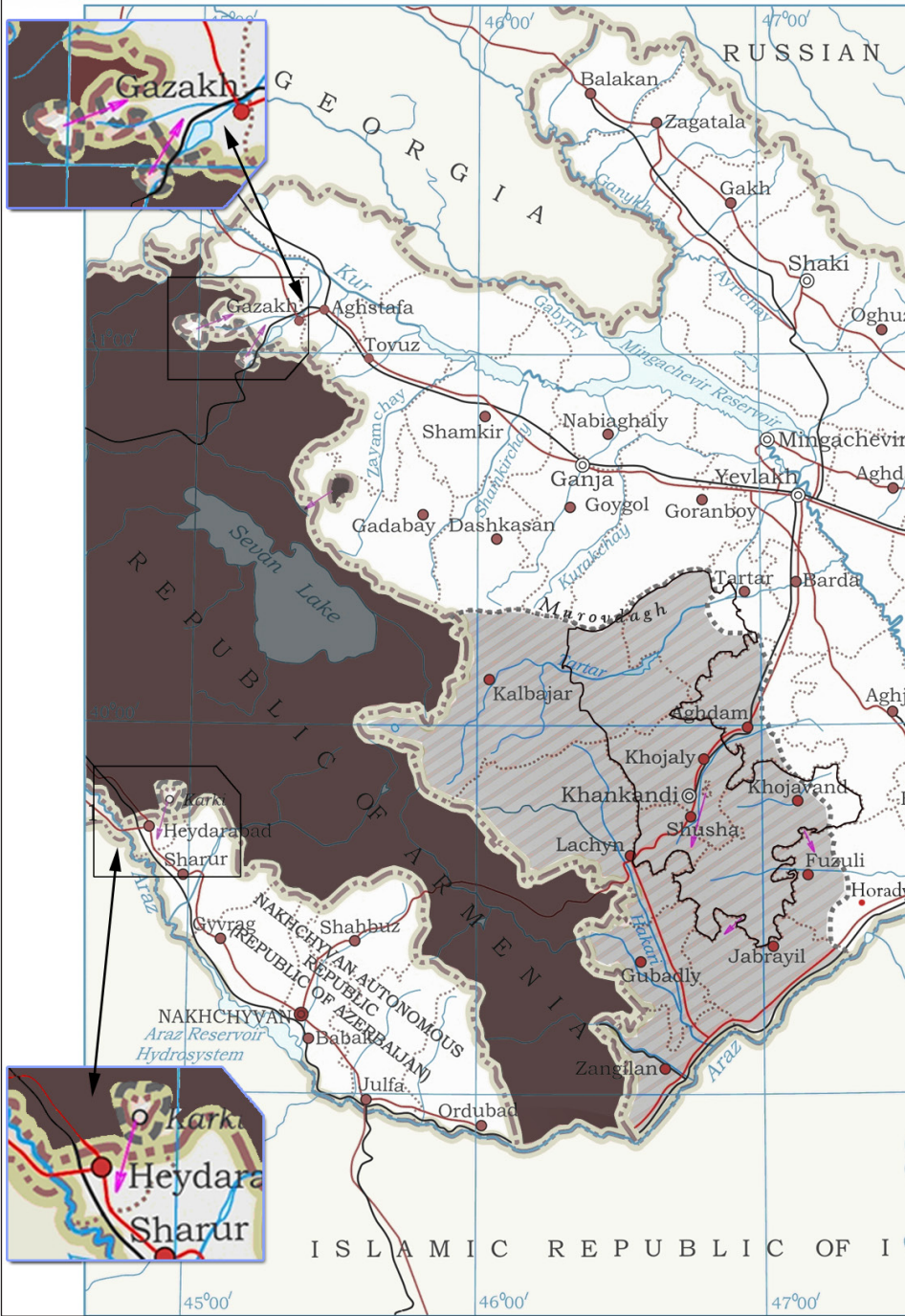
Shortly after the Soviet Union ceased to exist at the end of 1991 and both Armenia and Azerbaijan were accorded international recognition, armed hostilities and Armenian attacks on Azerbaijan intensified. Armenia unleashed the war, used force against Azerbaijan and occupied its territories, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and seven adjacent districts. It conducted ethnic cleansing of the areas

seized, expelling about one million Azerbaijanis from their land of origin, and committed other serious crimes during the conflict. Finally, it established a subordinate, ethnically pure separatist entity on the occupied Azerbaijani territory.

The international community has consistently deplored and condemned the use of military force against Azerbaijan and the resulting occupation of its territories. In 1993, acting on behalf of all members of the United Nations, the UN Security Council adopted resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993), condemning the use of force against Azerbaijan and the occupation of its territories, while reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and the inviolability of its internationally recognized borders. In those resolutions, the UN Security Council reaffirmed that Nagorno-Karabakh region is part of Azerbaijan and demanded the immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from all occupied territories of Azerbaijan. The UN General Assembly adopted three resolutions on the conflict (48/114 of 20 December 1993, 60/285 of 7 September 2006 and 62/243 of 14 March 2008) and included as a special item “The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan” on the agenda of its regular sessions. Other international organizations have adopted similar positions.



RESULTS OF ARME



NIAN AGGRESSION




















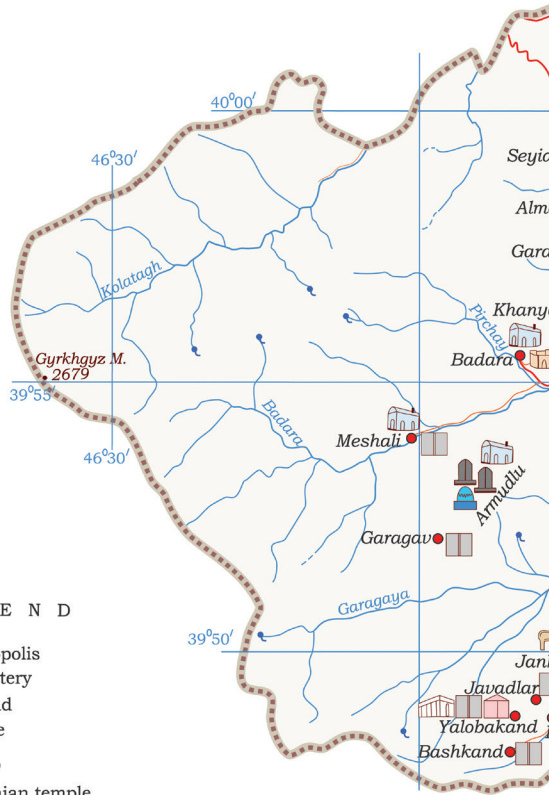


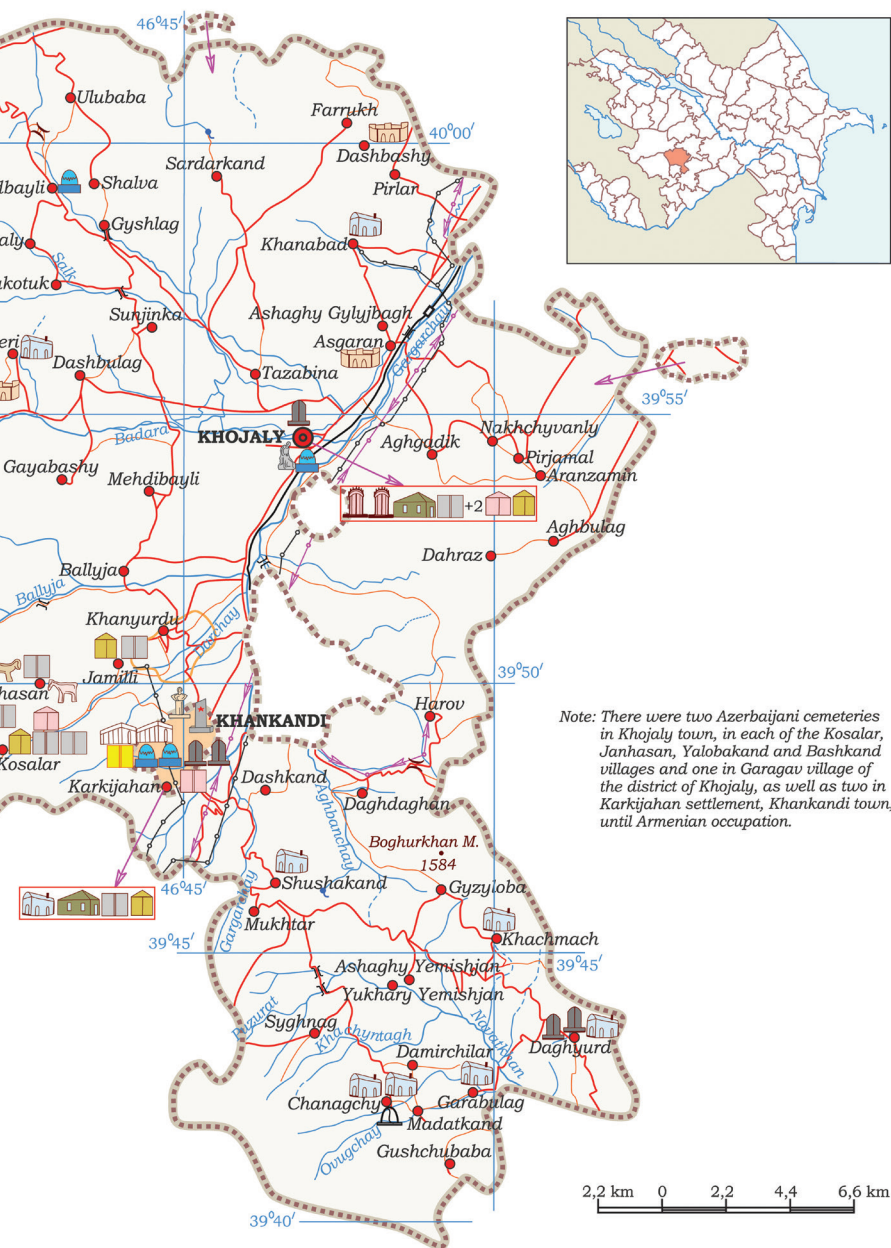
KHOJALY DISTRICT

LEGEND

-  Necropolis
-  Cemetery
-  Mound
-  Castle
-  Tomb
-  Albanian temple
-  Stone sheep figure
-  Stone horse figure
-  Bust
-  20 January monument
-  1941-1945 complex
-  Museum, Picture Gallery
-  Children Music School
-  Centralised Library System
-  Children Library
-  Library
-  House of Culture
-  Social Club

-  District center
-  Towns
-  Other settlements
-  District boundary
-  Railroad, Railway station
-  Road
-  Dirt road
-  Bridge
-  High-voltage line
-  Gas pipeline
-  River
-  Spring
-  •1584 Altitude in meters
-  () Pass





Note: There were two Azerbaijani cemeteries in Khojaly town, in each of the Kosalar, Janhasan, Yalobakand and Bashkand villages and one in Garagav village of the district of Khojaly, as well as two in Karkijahan settlement, Khankandi town, until Armenian occupation.





KHOJALY
GENOCIDE

BASIC FACTS

Khojaly is a town in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan with a total area of 0,94 sq. km and a population before the conflict of 7,000. Having the only civil airport in the area, Khojaly was an important centre of communications.

From October 1991, the town was entirely surrounded by Armenian forces. On 30 October ground traffic was cut off and helicopter became the only means of transportation. When a civilian helicopter was brought down over Shusha city, killing 40 people, helicopter traffic also ceased. From January 1992 the town had no electricity. Khojaly lived on due to the courage of its people and the heroism of its defenders.

Over the night of 25-26 February 1992, following a massive artillery bombardment Armenian armed forces and paramilitary units, with support from the former USSR's 366th Motorised Infantry Regiment, moved in to seize the town.

Once the assault began, the remaining inhabitants (about 2500 people), tried to leave, hoping to reach the nearest area under Azerbaijani control. But most hoped in vain. They were either killed by gunfire from Armenian military posts or captured near the villages of Nakhchyvanly and Pirjamal. Others, mainly women and children, died from frostbite while wandering in the mountains. Only a few were able to reach Azerbaijani controlled town of Aghdam.

Undoubtedly, what happened in Khojaly was the largest massacre of the conflict. In all, the assault and capture of the town took the lives of 613 of its people, including 106 women, 63 children and 70 elderly. 1,275 were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 people remains unknown. The town was razed to the ground. In the course of that tragic night 487 inhabitants of Khojaly were wounded, including 76 children; eight families were completely wiped out; 130 children lost one parent and 25 children lost both. Of those who perished, 56 were killed with a particular cruelty: they were variously burned alive, scalped, beheaded or had eyes gouged out, pregnant women were bayoneted in the abdomen.



PERPETRATORS OF THE CRIME

Apart from denying responsibility for its occupation and military presence in the territories of Azerbaijan, official Yerevan does all it can to represent the massacre in Khojaly as an action by Azerbaijanis who allegedly obstructed the evacuation of the civilian population from the area and, even worse, gunned down their compatriots, in order to exploit large numbers of civilian casualties for their own internal political ends.

However, there are more than sufficient evidence, reports from numerous sources, including eyewitnesses, governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and mass media, that testify to Armenia's responsibility, including that of its political and military leaderships and subordinate separatist armed groups, for the crimes committed in Khojaly.

In its judgment of 22 April 2010, the European Court of Human Rights noted in particular the following:

“It appears that the reports available from independent sources indicate that at the time of the capture of Khojaly on the night of 25 to 26 February 1992 hundreds of civilians of Azerbaijani ethnic origin were reportedly killed, wounded or taken hostage, during their attempt to flee the captured town, by Armenian fighters attacking the town”.

According to Armenian author Markar Melkonian, who dedicated a book to his brother, the well-known international terrorist Monte Melkonian (Markar Melkonian, *My Brother's Road: An American's Fateful Journey to Armenia* (London and New York, 2005), pp. 213-214), the town “had been a strategic goal, but it had also been an act of revenge”. The author particularly mentions the role of the fighters of the two Armenian military detachments “Arabo” and “Aramo” and describes in detail how they butchered the peaceful inhabitants of Khojaly. Thus, as he puts it, some inhabitants of the town had almost made it to safety, after fleeing for nearly six miles, when “[Armenian] soldiers had chased them down”. The soldiers, in his words, “unsheathed the knives they had carried on their hips for so long, and began stabbing”.



The Khojaly events took place in a period when Serzh Sargsyan, the incumbent president of the Republic of Armenia served as the head of the illegal separatist regime's "Self-Defence Forces Committee" and, accordingly, his recollections constitute one of the most important sources of evidence. The following words by Mr. Sargsyan leave no doubt as to the perpetrator of the crime in Khojaly: "Before Khojali, the Azerbaijanis thought that they were joking with us, they thought that the Armenians were people who could not raise their hand against the civilian population. We were able to break that [stereotype]. And that's what happened." (Thomas de Waal, *Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan through Peace and War* (New York and London, 2003), p. 172).

In answer to the journalist's question as to whether he had any regrets about the deaths of thousands of people, Mr. Sargsyan answered quite unabashedly: "I have absolutely no regrets", since "such upheavals are necessary, even if thousands have to die". These words, from a man holding the highest political and military post in Armenia speak for themselves and disprove any attempt to deny Armenia's responsibility for the crimes committed against Azerbaijani civilians during the conflict..

QUALIFICATION OF THE CRIME

The full range of international legal principles applies to the situation concerning the territories of Azerbaijan currently under occupation by Armenia, that is, the Nagorno-Karabakh region and seven surrounding territories seized during the armed conflict of the early 1990s. Such legal principles include those relating to the use of force; international humanitarian law; international human rights law and international responsibility.

There are sufficient grounds to conclude that the government of the Republic of Armenia and the subordinate forces for which it is liable under international law are responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law amounting to crimes under international law. The violations of the rules of war by the Armenian side include, inter alia, indiscriminate attacks, including the killing of civilians, the taking and holding of hostages, and the mistreatment and summary execution of prisoners of war and hostages.

In relevant resolutions adopted in 1993 in response to the unlawful use of force against Azerbaijan and occupation of its territories, the UN Security Council made specific reference to violations of international humanitarian law, including the displacement of a large number of civilians in Azerbaijan, attacks on civilians and the bombardment of inhabited areas within Azerbaijan. In its judgment of 22 April 2010, the European Court of Human Rights determined the massacre of the Azerbaijani civilian population of the Khojaly town to be “acts of particular gravity which may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity”.

The official investigation conducted in Azerbaijan found that the following elements of the crime of genocide, as defined under international law, particularly the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, are present with regard to the attacks on civilians in Khojaly: the *actus reus* consisting of killing and causing serious bodily or mental harm; the existence of a protected group being targeted by the authors of criminal



conduct; and the specific genocidal intent to annihilate, in whole or in part, a group distinguished on racial, ethnic, national or religious grounds. According to the findings of the investigation, the following requirements are met for the purpose of sustaining charges of genocide with regard to crimes committed in Khojaly: clear and convincing proof of intent to destroy a group in whole or in part; the fact that the destruction that took place in Khojaly was “significant” enough to affect the defined group as a whole; and the crime was committed within a specific geographic locality.

RESPONSIBILITY UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

Offences committed during the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan entail both state and individual criminal responsibility under international law.

Thus, due to its initial and continuing aggression against Azerbaijan and persisting occupation of that state's territory, the Republic of Armenia bears full international responsibility for breaches of international law. Such responsibility, arising from Armenia's internationally wrongful acts, involves legal consequences manifested in an obligation to cease such acts, to offer appropriate assurances and guarantees that they will not recur and to provide full reparation for injury in the form of restitution, compensation and satisfaction, either singly or in combination.

Alongside the Republic of Armenia's responsibility as a state for internationally wrongful acts, under the customary and treaty norms of international criminal law, certain acts perpetrated in the context of an armed conflict, including those in the town of Khojaly, are viewed as international criminal offences and individual responsibility for them is borne by those who participated in the acts, their accomplices and accessories. It is well known that both the current and former presidents of Armenia, Serzh Sargsyan and Robert Kocharian, together with many other high-ranking political and military officials of that state, as well as leaders of the separatist regime established by Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, participated personally in seizing Azerbaijani lands and in the actions taken against Azerbaijani civilians and armed forces. It is clear that, given the scale and gravity of the offences that they committed, criminal prosecution of those persons would be an inevitable consequence.







INTERNATIONAL MEDIA COVERAGE





KHOJALY GENOCIDE



Although Azerbaijan suffered at that time under an information blockade and extensive pro-Armenian propaganda in the world's media, the Khojaly massacre was widely reported. The brutality of the Armenian actions and the gravity of the crimes committed against civilian Azerbaijanis were such high scale that they simply could not be ignored.

The Washington Post

**The Washington Post, 28 February 1992,
"Nagorno-Karabakh victims buried in Azerbaijani town -
refugees claim hundreds died in Armenian attack"**

By Thomas Goltz, Aghdam, Azerbaijan

Officials of the main mosque in this town just east of the embattled enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh said they buried 27 bodies today, brought from an Azerbaijani town inside the enclave that was captured Wednesday by Armenian militiamen.

Refugees fleeing the fighting in Khojaly, a town of 6,000 northeast of the enclave's capital, Stepanakert, claimed that up to 500 people, including women and children, were killed in the attack. No independent estimate of deaths was available here. The Aghdam mosque's director, Said Sadikov said refugees from Khojaly had registered the names of 477 victims with his mosque since Wednesday.

Officials in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, estimated the deaths in Khojaly at 100, while Armenian officials in their capital, Yerevan, said only two Azerbaijanis were killed in the attack. An official from Baku said here that his government fears Azerbaijanis would turn against it if they knew how many had been killed.

Of seven bodies seen here today, two were children and three were women, one shot through the chest at what appeared to be close range. Another 120 refugees being treated at Aghdam's hospital include many with multiple stab wounds.

The Armenians who attacked Khojaly Tuesday night “were shooting, shooting, shooting”, said Raisa Aslanova, who reached Aghdam Wednesday night. She said her husband and a son-in-law were killed and her daughter was missing.

Among the refugees who fled here over the mountains from Nagorno-Karabakh were two Turkmen soldiers from former Soviet Interior Ministry forces who had taken refuge in Khojaly after deserting from their unit last Friday because, they said, Armenian non-commissioned officers had beaten them «for being Muslims».

The two deserters claimed their former unit, the 366th Division, was supporting the Armenian militiamen who captured Khojaly. They said they tried to help women and children escape. “We were bringing a group through the mountains when the Armenians found us and opened fire”, said Agamehmet Mutif, one of the deserters. “Twelve were killed”.



Survivors: a woman and child arrive in Agdam after A

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by Thomas Goltz
Agdam, Azerbaijan

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Wednesday morning when up
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Armenian soldiers.

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defending the women and
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Mass murder raises fear of total war in crumbling emp



Survivors: a woman and child arrive in Agdam after Armenian soldiers had destroyed their village. Photograph: Grigory

Armenian soldiers massacre hundreds of fleeing familie

HE spiralling violence gripping the outer republics of the former Soviet Union gained new impetus yesterday with a cold-blooded slaughter of hundreds of women and children in war-racked Nagorno Karabakh. Survivors reported that Armenian soldiers shot and looted more than 450 families, many of them women and children, who were fleeing attack on their town. Hundreds, possibly thousands, are missing and feared dead. Survivors who struggled through snow-covered mountains in sub-zero temperatures

by Thomas Goltz
Agdam, Azerbaijan

Wednesday morning when up to 1,500 people were trapped in a gorge and surrounded by Armenian soldiers.

The attackers killed most of the soldiers and volunteers defending the women and children. They then turned their guns on the terrified refugees. The few survivors later described what happened: "That's when the real slaughter began," said Azer Hajiev, one of three soldiers to survive. "The Armenians

ing up people with their bayonets and knives."

"They were shooting, shooting, shooting," echoed Raisa Aslanova, who arrived in Agdam with other women and children who had made their way through Armenian lines. She said her husband, Kayun, and a son-in-law were killed in front of her.

A 45-year-old man who had been shot in the back said: "We were walking through the brush. Then they opened up on us and people were falling all around. My wife fell, then my child."

Helicopters had to abandon

fire. They returned with reports of "mountainsides with corpses". Others suffered terrible mutilations, many of the wounded shot in the legs and groin.

The massacre has provoked fears that the already fighting in Nagorno Karabakh, a mostly Armenian enclave surrounded by Azerbaijani territory, could completely oust of control. Though more than 1,000 died since civil war broke out four years ago, a massacre this scale seems likely to lead to all-out war.

The survivors said



In Agdam, Azerbaijan, mourners grieve for a man they say was killed fleeing an attack last week by Armenian forces on the town of Khojaly.

Survivors Describe Armenian Attack

Azerbaijanis Claim 1,000 Died While Fleeing Raid in Disputed Enclave

By Thomas Goltz
Special to The Washington Post

BAKU, Azerbaijan, March 3—Reports from refugees arriving here of a massacre by Armenian forces last week in the town of Khojaly are adding new fuel to the fiery confrontation between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The precise death toll remains uncertain, but it is clear that many people were killed in the assault, when Armenian forces attacked the Azerbaijani town in the disputed area of Nagorno-Karabakh. The incident was the latest explosion in the four-year-old battle between the Christian Armenians who live in Karabakh and the Muslim Azerbaijanis who administer it. The conflict already has claimed more than 1,000 lives.

Azerbaijani police said today that they had recovered 120 bodies from the Khojaly area, but survivors have claimed that the death toll may be more than 1,000. Armenian officials in Moscow called the higher figure a "gross exaggeration," according to the Associated Press.

Eyewitnesses who flew to the disaster site by Azerbaijani military helicopter spoke of seeing scores of bodies, some mutilated. "We saw 30 bodies in the immediate vicinity of where our helicopter landed," said freelance photographer Costa Sakellariou. "Many of those we found, including women and children, had their hands raised above their heads as if shot after having surrendered. Several were scalped."

The mayor of Khojaly, Elnan Mahmudov,

after arriving here. He said the attack started on the evening of Feb. 25, the anniversary of the 1989 massacre of Armenians in the Azerbaijani city of Sumgait, in which an estimated 31 Armenians were killed.

The Armenian forces were backed by troops of the former Soviet Interior Ministry (MVD) when they attacked the town, which a few weeks ago had an estimated population of 6,000. "They opened their barrage at around 8:30 p.m. and then attacked from three sides about two hours later," Mahmudov said. "They wanted us to flee toward Askeron. We had no other choice."

The alleged massacre occurred there, at the so-called "Askeron Gap," as refugees from Khojaly tried to make their way to the city of Agdam through what survivors described as a gauntlet of Armenian fire.

Like many of the survivors, Mahmudov was critical of the government of Azerbaijani President Ayaz Mutalibov for not providing stronger support after Armenian militants cut off the road to Khojaly last October. "We thought the nation was behind us," he said. "We were deceived, utterly."

Officials in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, have said that the assault on Khojaly followed an attack that morning by Azerbaijani soldiers, backed by tanks and several helicopters, along the road between Khojaly and Agdam.

Another eyewitness account of the fighting came from Bahram Nigmatov, a draftsman from Turkmenistan who had deserted the MVD





AGENCE FRANCE-PR

an attack last week by Armenian forces on the town of Khojaly.

Armenian Attack

Surprise Raid in Disputed Enclave

He said the attack started Feb. 25, the anniversary of the massacre of Armenians in the Azeri town of Khojaly, in which an estimated 31 people were killed.

Armenian forces were backed by troops from the Soviet Interior Ministry (MVD) and they surrounded the town, which a few days before had an estimated population of about 10,000. They opened their barrage at around 10 p.m. and were attacked from three sides by Azeri forces, Mahmudov said. "They were attacking us from the north. We had no





THE INDEPENDENT

The Independent, 29 February 1992

By Helen Womack

Elif Kaban, a Reuter correspondent in Aghdam, reported that after a massacre on Wednesday, Azeris were burying scores of people who died when Armenians overran the town of Khojaly, the second-biggest Azeri settlement in the area. “The world is turning its back on what’s happening here. We are dying and you are just watching”, one mourner shouted at a group of journalists

The Independent, 12 June 1992, “Painful search”

The gruesome extent of February’s killings of Azeris by Armenians in the town of Khojaly is at last emerging in Azerbaijan - about 600 men, women and children dead.

The State Prosecutor, Aydin Rasulov, the chief investigator of a 15-man team looking into what Azerbaijan calls the “Khojaly Massacre”, said his figure of 600 people dead was a minimum on preliminary findings. A similar estimate was given by Elman Memmedov, the mayor of Khojaly. An even higher one was printed in the Baku newspaper Ordu in May - 479 dead people named and more than

200 bodies reported unidentified. This figure of nearly 700 dead is quoted as official by the Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan.

Francois Zen Ruffinen, head of delegation of the International Red Cross in Baku, said the Muslim imam of the nearby city of Aghdam had reported a figure of 580 bodies received at his mosque from Khojaly, most of them civilians. “We did not count the bodies. But the figure seems reasonable. It is no fantasy”, Mr. Zen Ruffinen said. “We have some idea since we gave the body bags and products to wash the dead”.

Mr. Rasulov endeavours to give an unemotional estimate of the number of dead in the massacre. “Don’t get worked up. It will take several months to get a final figure”, the 43-years-old lawyer said at his small office.

Mr. Rasulov knows about these things. It took him two years to reach a firm conclusion that 131 people were killed and 714 wounded when Soviet troops and tanks crushed a nationalist uprising in Baku in January 1990.

Officially, 184 people have so far been certified as dead, being the number of people that could be medically examined by the republic’s forensic department. “This is just a small percentage of the dead”, said Rafiq Youssifov, the republic’s chief forensic scientist. “They were the only bodies brought to us. Remember the chaos and the fact that we are Muslims and have to wash and bury our dead within 24 hours”.

Of these 184 people, 51 were women, and 13 were children under 14 years old. Gunshots killed 151 people, shrapnel killed 20 and axes or blunt instruments killed 10. Exposure in the highland snows killed the last three. Thirty-three people showed signs of deliberate mutilation, including ears, noses, breasts or penises cut off and eyes



gouged out, according to Professor Youssifov's report. Those 184 bodies examined were less than a third of those believed to have been killed, Mr. Rasulov said.

“There were too many bodies of dead and wounded on the ground to count properly: 470-500 in Khojaly, 650-700 people by the stream and the road and 85-100 visible around Nakhchivanik village”, Mr. Manafov wrote in a statement countersigned by the helicopter pilot.

“People waved up to us for help. We saw three dead children and one two-years-old alive by one dead woman. The live one was pulling at her arm for the mother to get up. We tried to land but Armenians started a barrage against our helicopter and we had to return”.

There has been no consolidation of the lists and figures in circulation because of the political upheavals of the last few months and the fact that nobody knows exactly who was in Khojaly at the time - many inhabitants were displaced from other villages taken over by Armenian forces.





THE SUNDAY TIMES

**The Sunday Times, 1 March 1992,
"Armenian soldiers massacre hundreds of fleeing families"**

By Thomas Goltz, Aghdam, Azerbaijan

Survivors reported that Armenian soldiers shot and bayoneted more than 450 Azeris, many of them women and children. Hundreds, possibly thousands, were missing and feared dead.

The attackers killed most of the soldiers and volunteers defending the women and children. They then turned their guns on the terrified refugees. The few survivors later described what happened: "That's when the real slaughter began", said Azer Hajiev, one of three soldiers to survive. "The Armenians just shot and shot. And then they came in and started carving up people with their bayonets and knives".

"They were shooting, shooting, shooting", echoed Rasia Aslanova, who arrived in Aghdam with other women and children who made their way through Armenian lines. She said her husband, Kayun, and a son-in-law were massacred in front of her. Her daughter was still missing.

One boy who arrived in Aghdam had an ear sliced off.

The survivors said 2000 others, some of whom had fled separately, were still missing in the gruelling terrain; many could perish from their wounds or the cold.



By late yesterday, 479 deaths had been registered at the morgue in Aghdam, and 29 bodies had been buried in the cemetery. Of the seven corpses I saw awaiting burial, two were children and three were women, one shot through the chest at point blank range.

Aghdam hospital was a scene of carnage and terror. Doctors said they had 140 patients who escaped slaughter, most with bullet injuries or deep stab wounds.

Nor were they safe in Aghdam. On Friday night rockets fell on the city which has a population of 150,000, destroying several buildings and killing one person.

THE TIMES

**The Times, 2 March 1992,
"Corpses litter hills in Karabakh"**

By Anatol Lieven

As we swooped low over the snow-covered hills of Nagorno-Karabagh we saw the scattered corpses. Apparently, the refugees had been shot down as they ran. An Azerbaijani film of the places we flew over, shown to journalists afterwards, showed dozens of corpses lying in various parts of the hills.

The Azerbaijanis claim that as many as 1000 have died in a mass killing of Azerbaijanis fleeing from the town of Khodjaly, seized by Armenians last week. A further 4,000 are believed to be wounded, frozen to death or missing.

The civilian helicopter's job was to land in the mountains and pick up bodies at sites of the mass killings.

The civilian helicopter picked up four corpses, and it was during this and a previous mission that an Azerbaijani cameraman filmed the several dozen bodies on the hillsides.

Back at the airfield in Aghdam, we took a look at the bodies the civilian helicopter had picked up. Two old men and small girl were covered with blood, their limbs contorted by the cold and rigor mortis. They had been shot.



The New York Times

**The New York Times, 3 March 1992,
“Massacre by Armenians being reported”**

The last of the former Soviet troops in the Caucasus enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh began pulling out today as fresh evidence emerged of a massacre of civilians by Armenian militants.

The Itar-Tass press agency said the 366th Motorized Infantry Regiment had started its withdrawal, in effect removing the last frail buffer separating the region’s two warring ethnic groups, Armenians and Azerbaijanis.

The two sides made no attempt to interfere, it added.

Nagorno-Karabakh is within the Republic of Azerbaijan, but most of its population is Armenian.

SHELLING IN TOWN REPORTED

The Azerbaijani press agency Azerinform reported fresh Armenian missile fire on the Azerbaijani-populated town of Shusha in Nagorno-Karabakh on Sunday night. It said several people had been wounded in another attack, on the settlement of Venjali, early today.

The Republic of Armenia reiterated denials that its militants had killed 1,000 people in the Azerbaijani-populated town of Khojaly last week and had massacred men, women and children fleeing the carnage across snow-covered mountain passes.

But dozens of bodies scattered over the area lent credence to Azerbaijani reports of a massacre.

Azerbaijani officials and journalists who flew briefly to the region by helicopter brought back three dead children with the backs of their heads blown off. They said shooting by Armenians had prevented them from retrieving more bodies.

“Women and children had been scalped”, said Assad Faradzhev, an aide to Nagorno-Karabakh’s Azerbaijani Governor. “When we began to pick up bodies, they began firing at us”.

The Azerbaijani militia chief in Aghdam, Rashid Mamedov, said: “The bodies are lying there like flocks of sheep. Even the fascists did nothing like this”.

TWO TRUCKS FILLED WITH BODIES

Near Aghdam on the outskirts of Nagorno-Karabakh, a Reuters photographer, Frederique Lengaigne, said she had seen two trucks filled with Azerbaijani bodies.

“In the first one I counted 35, and it looked as though there were almost as many in the second”, she said. “Some had their heads cut off, and many had been burned. They were all men, and a few had been wearing khaki uniforms”.

Ethnic violence and economic crisis threaten to tear apart the Commonwealth of Independent States, created by 11 former Soviet republics in December. The commonwealth has been powerless in the face of the ethnic hatred rekindled in the age-old dispute between Christian Armenia and Muslim Azerbaijan, which are members.

Four years of fighting in Nagorno-Karabakh have killed 1,500 to 2,000 people. The last week’s fighting has been the most savage yet.

The 366th Regiment, based in Stepanakert, the capital of Nagorno-Karabakh, has been caught at the center of fighting in which at least three of its soldiers were killed late last month.

Speaking to his Parliament in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, President Levon Ter-Petrosyan criticized the withdrawal from the enclave of the commonwealth’s last troops.

“This regiment, though not involved in military operations, was a stabilizing factor”, Mr. Ter-Petrosyan said..



The Washington Times

The Washington Times, 2 March 1992,
"Armenian raid leaves Azeris dead or fleeing"

About 1,000 of Khojaly's 10,000 people were massacred by the Armenian Army in Tuesday's attack. Azerbaijani television showed truckloads of corpses being evacuated from the Khojaly area.



BBC1 Morning News Tuesday, 3 March 1992, 07:37

A BBC reporter was live on line and he claimed that he had seen more than 100 bodies of Azerbaijani men, women and children as well as a baby who had been fatally shot in the head at very close range.

BBC1 Morning News Tuesday, 3 March 1992, 08:12

Very disturbing pictures showed many civilian corpses that had been picked up from the mountain. The reporter said that he, a cameraman and western journalists had seen more than 100 corpses, men, women and children, massacred by Armenians. They had been shot in the head from as close as 1 metre. Pictures also showed about ten bodies (mainly women and children) shot in the head. Azerbaijan claimed that more than 1000 civilians had been massacred by Armenian forces.

The Washington Times

**The Washington Times, 3 March 1992,
"Atrocity reports horrify Azerbaijan"**

By Brian Killen, Aghdam, Azerbaijan

Dozens of bodies lay scattered around the killing fields of Nagorno-Karabakh yesterday, evidence of the worst massacre in four years of fighting over the disputed territory.

Azeri officials who returned from the scene to this town about nine miles away brought back three dead children, the backs of their heads blown off.

At the local mosque, six other bodies lay stretched out, fully clothed, with their limbs frozen in the positions in which they were killed. Their faces were black from the cold.

"Telman!" screamed one woman, beating her breast furiously over the body of her dead father, who lay on his back with his stiff right arm jutting into the air.

Those who returned from a brief visit by helicopter to Khojaly, captured by the Armenians last week, said they had seen similar sights - only more. One Russian journalist said he had counted about 30 bodies within a radius of 50 yards from where the helicopter landed.

Armenia has denied atrocities or mass killings of Azeris after its well-armed irregulars captured Khojaly, the second-biggest Azeri

town in Nagorno-Karabakh, last Wednesday. Azerbaijan says 1,000 people were killed.

“Women and children had been scalped”, said Assad Faradzhev, an aide to Karabakh’s Azeri governor.

Mr. Faradzhev said the helicopter, bearing Red Cross markings and escorted by two MI-24 helicopters of the former Soviet army, succeeded in picking up only the three children before Armenian militants opened fire. “When we began to pick up bodies, they started firing at us”, he said.

Mr. Faradzhev said they were on the ground for only 15 minutes.

“The combat helicopters fired red flares to signal that Armenians were approaching and it was time to leave. I was ready to blow myself up if we were captured”, he said pointing to a grenade in his coat pocket.

Reuters photographer Frederique Lengaigne saw two trucks full of Azeri corpses near Aghdam.

“In the first one, I counted 35, and it looked as though there were almost as many in the second. Some had their heads cut off and many had been burned. They were all men, and a few had been wearing khaki uniforms”, she said.

In Aghdam’s mosque, the dead bodies lay on mattresses under a naked light bulb. People screamed insults at Azerbaijan’s president, Ayaz Mutalibov, saying he had not done enough to protect Karabakh’s Azeri population.

Hundreds of people crowded outside chanting Islamic prayers.

Some wept uncontrollably and collapsed near their dead relatives, brought to the town by truck only minutes earlier.

Chilling film of dozens of stiffened corpses scattered over a snowy hillside backed accounts of the slaughter of women and children sobbed out by refugees who made it safely out of the disputed Caucasus enclave.

Azerbaijani television showed pictures of one truckload of bodies brought to the Azeri town of Aghdam, some with their faces apparently scratched with knives or their eyes gouged out. One little girl had her arms stretched out as if crying for help.

“The bodies are lying there like flocks of sheep. Even the fascists did nothing like this”, said Aghdam militia commander Rashid Mamedov, referring to the Nazi invaders in World War II.

“Give us help to bring back the bodies and show people what happened”, Karabakh Gov. Musa Mamedov pleaded by telephone to the Soviet army base in Gyandzha, Azerbaijan’s second-largest city.

A helicopter pilot who took cameramen and Western correspondents over the area reported seeing some corpses lying around Khojaly and dozens more near the Askeran Gap, a mountain pass only a few miles from Aghdam.

THE TIMES

The Times, 3 March 1992, "Massacre uncovered"

By Anatol Lieven

More than sixty bodies, including those of women and children, have been spotted on hillsides in Nagorno-Karabakh, confirming claims that Armenian troops massacred Azeri refugees. Hundreds are missing.

Scattered amid the withered grass and bushes along a small valley and across the hillside beyond are the bodies of last Wednesday's massacre by Armenian forces of Azerbaijani refugees.

In all, 31 bodies could be counted at the scene. At least another 31 have been taken into Aghdam over the past five days. These figures do not include civilians reported killed when the Armenians stormed the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly on Tuesday night. The figures also do not include other as yet undiscovered bodies.

Zahid Jabarov, a survivor of the massacre, said he saw up to 200 people shot down at the point we visited, and refugees who came by different routes have also told of being shot at repeatedly and of leaving a trail of bodies along their path. Around the bodies we saw were scattered possessions, clothing and personnel documents. The bodies themselves have been preserved by the bitter cold which killed others as they hid in the hills and forest after the massacre. All are the bodies of ordinary people, dressed in the poor, ugly clothing of workers.



Of the 31 we saw, only one policeman and two apparent national volunteers were wearing uniform. All the rest were civilians, including eight women and three small children. Two groups, apparently families, had fallen together, the children cradled in the women's arms.

Several of them, including one small girl, had terrible head injuries: only her face was left. Survivors have told how they saw Armenians shooting them point blank as they lay on the ground.

THE TIMES

**The Times, 3 March 1992,
"Bodies mark site of Karabakh massacre"**

A local truce was enforced to allow the Azerbaijanis to collect their dead and any refugees still hiding in the hills and forest. All are the bodies of ordinary people, dressed in the poor, ugly clothing of workers. All the rest were civilians, including eight women and three small children. Two groups, apparently families, had fallen together, the children cradled in the women's arms. Several of them, including one small girl, had terrible head injuries: only her face was left. Survivors have told how they saw Armenians shooting them point blank as they lay on the ground.

The Boston Globe

The Boston Globe, 3 March 1992

By Paul Quinn-Judge, Baku, Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan charged yesterday that Armenian militants massacred men, women and children after forcing them from a town in Nagorno-Karabagh last week.

Azerbaijani officials said 1000 Azeris had been killed in town of Khojaly and that Armenian fighters then slaughtered men, women and children fleeing across snow-covered mountain passes.

Armenian officials disputed the death toll and denied the massacre report.

Journalists on the scene said it was difficult to say exactly how many people had been killed in surrounding areas. But a Reuters photographer said he saw two trucks filled with Azeri corpses, and a Russian journalist reported massacre sites elsewhere in the area.

Azeri officials and journalists who flew briefly to the region by helicopter recovered the bodies of three dead children who had been shot in the head, Reuters said, but Armenians prevented them from retrieving more bodies.

There were growing signs that many civilians were killed during the capture of Khojaly.

Footage shot by Azerbaijan Television Sunday showed about 10 dead bodies, including several women and children, in an improvised morgue in Aghdam. An editor at the main television station in Baku said 180 bodies had been recovered so far. A helicopter flying over the vicinity is reported to have seen other corpses, while the BBC quoted a French photographer who said that he had counted 31 dead, including women and children, some who appeared as though they were shot in the head at close range.

Meanwhile, the mayor of Khojaly, Elmar Mamedov, said at a news conference in Baku that 1000 people had died in the attack, 200 more were missing, 300 had been taken hostage, and 200 were injured. Armored personnel carriers of the 366th spearheaded the attack, Mamedov charged, and cleared the way for Armenian irregulars.

THE AGE

The Age, 6 March 1992

By Helen Womack, Aghdam, Azerbaijan

The exact number of victims is still unclear, but there can be little doubt that Azeri civilians were massacred by Armenian Army in the snowy mountains of Nagorno-Karabakh last week.

Refugees from the enclave town of Khojaly, sheltering in the Azeri border town of Aghdam, give largely consistent accounts of

how Armenians attacked their homes on the night of 25 February, chased those who fled and shot them in the surrounding forests. Yesterday, I saw 75 freshly dug graves in one cemetery in addition to four mutilated corpses we were shown in the mosque when we arrived in Aghdam late on Tuesday. I also saw women and children with bullet wounds in a makeshift hospital in a string of railway carriages.

Khojaly, an Azeri settlement in the enclave mostly populated by Armenians, had a population of about 6000. Mr. Rashid Mamedov, Commander of Police in Aghdam, said only about 500 escaped to his town. "So where are the rest?" Some might have taken prisoner, he said, or fled. Many bodies were still lying in the mountains because the Azeris were short of helicopters to retrieve them. He believed more than 1000 had perished, some of cold in temperatures as low as minus 10 degrees.

When Azeris saw the Armenians with a convoy of armoured personnel carriers, they realized they could not hope to defend themselves, and fled into the forests. In the small hours, the massacre started.

Mr. Nasiru, who believes his wife and two children were taken prisoner, repeated what many other refugees have said - that troops of the former Soviet army helped the Armenians to attack Khojaly. "It is not my opinion, I saw it with my own eyes".



THE SUNDAY TIMES

The Sunday Times, 8 March 1992

By Thomas Goltz, Aghdam, Azerbaijan

Khojaly used to be a barren Azeri town, with empty shops and treeless dirt roads. Yet it was still home to thousands of Azeri people who, in happier times, tended fields and flocks of geese. Last week it was wiped off the map.

As sickening reports trickled in to the Azerbaijani border town of Aghdam, and the bodies piled up in the morgues, there was little doubt that Khojaly and the stark foothills and gullies around it had been the site of the most terrible massacre since the Soviet Union broke apart.

I was the last Westerner to visit Khojaly. That was in January and people were predicting their fate with grim resignation. Zumrut Ezoya, a mother of four on board the helicopter that ferried us into the town, called her community “sitting ducks, ready to get shot”. She and her family were among the victims of the massacre by the Armenians on February 26.

“The Armenians have taken all the outlying villages, one by one, and the government does nothing”, Balakisi Sadikov, 55, a father of five, said. “Next they will drive us out or kill us all”, said Dilbar, his wife. The couple, their three sons and three daughters were killed in the massacre, as were many other people I had spoken to. “It was close to the Armenian lines we knew we would have to

cross. There was a road, and the first units of the column ran across then all hell broke loose. Bullets were raining down from all sides. We had just entered their trap”.

The Azeri defenders picked off one by one. Survivors say that Armenian forces then began a pitiless slaughter, firing at anything moved in the gullies. A video taken by an Azeri cameraman, wailing and crying as he filmed body after body, showed a grizzly trail of death leading towards higher, forested ground where the villagers had sought refuge from the Armenians.

“The Armenians just shot and shot and shot”, said Omar Veyselov, lying in hospital in Aghdam “I saw my wife and daughter fall right by me”, he said.

People wandered through the hospital corridors looking for news of the loved ones. Some vented their fury on foreigners: “Where is my daughter, where is my son?” wailed a mother. “Raped. Butchered. Lost”.

СВОБОДА

**Svoboda, 12 June 1992,
“A tragedy whose perpetrators cannot be vindicated”**

A report by Memorial, the Moscow-based human rights group

The report of Memorial on the massive violations of human rights committed in the taking of Khojaly says of the civilians' flight from the town: “The fugitives fell into ambushes set by the Armenians and came under fire. Some of them nonetheless managed to get into Aghdam; others, mostly women and children (exactly how many it is impossible to say), froze to death while lost in the mountains; others still, according to testimony from those who reached Aghdam, were taken prisoner near the villages of Pirdzhamal and Nakhichevanik. There is evidence from inhabitants of Khojaly who have already been exchanged that some of the prisoners were shot. Around 200 bodies were brought into Aghdam in the space of four days. Scores of the corpses bore traces of profanation. Doctors on a hospital train in Aghdam noted no less than four corpses that had been scalped and one that had been beheaded. State forensic examinations were carried out in Aghdam on 181 corpses (130 male and 51 female, including 13 children): the findings were that 151 people had died from gunshot wounds, 20 from shrapnel wounds and 10 from blows inflicted with a blunt instrument. The records of the hospital train in Aghdam, through which almost all the injured inhabitants or defenders of Khojaly passed, refer to 598 cases of wounds or frostbite (cases of frostbite being in the majority) and one case of live scalping”.

Newsweek

Newsweek, 16 March 1992, "The face of a massacre"

By Pascal Privat with Steve Le Vine, Moscow

Azerbaijan was a charnel house again last week: a place of mourning refugees and dozens of mangled corpses dragged to a makeshift morgue behind the mosque. They were ordinary Azerbaijani men, women and children of Khojaly, a small village in war-torn Nagorno-Karabakh overrun by Armenian forces on Feb. 25-26. Many were killed at close range while trying to flee; some had their faces mutilated, others were scalped. While the victims' families mourned.



THE TIMES

Time, 16 March 1992, "Massacre in Khojaly"

By Jill Smolowe with Yuri Zarakhovich, Moscow

While the details are argued, this much is plain: something grim and unconscionable happened in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly two weeks ago. So far, some 200 dead Azerbaijanis, many of them mutilated, have been transported out of the town tucked inside the Armenian-dominated enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh for burial in neighboring Azerbaijan. The total number of deaths - the Azerbaijanis claim 1,324 civilians have been slaughtered, most of them women and children - is unknown.

Videotapes circulated by the Azerbaijanis include images of defaced civilians, some of them scalped, others shot in the head...

Le Monde

Le Monde, 14 March 1992

A foreign journalist in Aghdam saw women and three children, scalped and with their nails pulled out among the dead. This was not “Azerbaijani propaganda”, but reality.

Коммерсант

Коммерсантъ, 27 February 2002

Over the night from 25 to 26 February 1992 the Khojaly town (in Karabakh), inhabited mainly by Azerbaijanis, was subjected to the massive attack from the Armenian side. The units of the former Soviet Union’s 366th infantry guards regiment took part in the attack. As a result, 613 persons dead, 487 wounded, 1275 imprisoned, 150 persons are missing.



THE INDEPENDENT

The Independent, 12 June 1992

By Frederique Lengaigne

Aref Sadikov sat quietly in the shade of a cafe-bar on the Caspian Sea esplanade of Baku and showed a line of stitches in his trousers, torn by an Armenian bullet as he fled the town of Hojali just over three months ago, writes Hugh Pope.

“I’m still wearing the same clothes, I don’t have any others”, the 51-years-old carpenter said, beginning his account of the Hojali disaster. “I was wounded in five places, but I am lucky to be alive”.

Mr. Sadikov and his wife were short of food, without electricity for more than a month, and cut off from helicopter flights for 12 days. They sensed the Armenian noose was tightening around the 2,000 to 3,000 people left in the stragglng Azeri town on the edge of Karabakh.

“At about 11pm a bombardment started such as we had never heard before, eight or nine kinds of weapons, artillery, heavy machine-guns, the lot”, Mr. Sadikov said.

Soon neighbours were pouring down the street from the direction of the attack. Some huddled in shelters but others started fleeing the town, down a hill, through a stream and through the snow into a forest on the other side.

To escape, the townspeople had to reach the Azeri town of Aghdam about 15 miles away. They thought they were going to make it, until at about dawn they reached a bottleneck between the two Azeri villages of Nakhchivanik and Saderak.

“None of my group was hurt up to then... Then we were spotted by a car on the road, and the Armenian outposts started opening fire”, Mr. Sadikov said. Mr. Sadikov said only 10 people from his group of 80 made it through, including his wife and militiaman son. Seven of his immediate relations died, including his 67-years-old elder brother.

“I only had time to reach down and cover his face with his hat”, he said, pulling his own big flat Turkish cap over his eyes. “We have never got any of the bodies back”.

The first groups were lucky to have the benefit of covering fire. One hero of the evacuation, Alif Hajjef, was shot dead as he struggled to change a magazine while covering the third group’s crossing, Mr Sadikov said.

Another hero, Elman Memmedov, the mayor of Hojali, said he and several others spent the whole day of 26 February in the bushy hillside, surrounded by dead bodies as they tried to keep three Armenian armoured personnel carriers at bay.

As the survivors staggered the last mile into Aghdam, there was little comfort in a town from which most of the population was soon to flee.

“The night after we reached the town there was a big Armenian rocket attack. Some people just kept going”, Mr. Sadikov said. “I had to get to the hospital for treatment. I was in a bad way. They even found a bullet in my sock”.





INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

Over the past few years, the international community has made significant strides towards recognition of the genocide in Khojaly.

So far, the legislative bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Columbia, the Czech Republic, Honduras, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Romania and Sudan, as well as from more than ten states in the United States of America have adopted parliamentary resolutions on recognition of the Khojaly genocide.

At its 39th session held on 20 November 2012 in Djibouti, the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) adopted a resolution recognising the crimes committed in Khojaly as genocide.

The Final Communiqué issued at the 12th session of the OIC Islamic Summit Conference held in Cairo in February 2013 calls upon member states to exert due efforts for recognition of the Khojaly genocide.

In its resolution of 8 December 2011, the Senate of Mexico stated that on 26 February, 1992 units of the armed forces of Armenia attacked the civilian population in the town of Khojaly of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and committed genocide by killing hundreds of people, as fully documented by numerous independent sources.

On 1 February 2012, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of Pakistan adopted a resolution, in which it unanimously condemned the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan and the genocide committed by Armenian armed forces in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly.

On 22 April 2012, the Senate of the Republic of Columbia adopted a document concerning the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan. The document classified the Khojaly events of 1992 as genocide, condemned the Armenian occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan and expressed support for Azerbaijan's territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders.

On 7 August 2013, the National Assembly of the Republic of Panama adopted a resolution “On the occupation of Azerbaijani territory by Armenian forces”. The Assembly condemned in the strongest terms the occupation by Armenia of Azerbaijani territories and the human rights violations committed against Azerbaijanis in the course of the conflict, particularly during the the Khojaly Genocide of 1992. Furthermore, the resolution urged Armenia to comply with United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993).

On 1 September 2014, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Sudanese National Assembly issued a “Statement on the Khojaly killings”. Recalling the Final Communique issued at the 12th session of the OIC Islamic Summit Conference held in Cairo in February 2013, the statement recognises the mass killings in Khojaly as an act of genocide and a crime against humanity, condemns the Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan, expresses support for the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and urges Armenia to withdraw its armed forces from the occupied territories in an immediate, full and unconditional manner.

The Houses of Representatives of more than ten states in the United States of America, namely, Arkansas (08.02.2013), Connecticut (16.04.2013), Georgia (24.02.2012), Indiana (03.03.2014), Maine (13.03.2012), Massachusetts (25.02.2010), New Jersey (25.02.2012), New Mexico (28.01.2013), Oklahoma (20.02.2013), Pennsylvania (20.03.2013), Tennessee (19.03.2013), Texas (03.03.2011) and West Virginia (03.04.2013) adopted relevant documents recognising and commemorating the Khojaly Genocide. Those documents deplore the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories by Armenian armed forces and the killing of over 600 innocent people in Khojaly and honour the memories of the victims. In resolution 1594 of the Georgia House of Representatives, the name Serzh Sargsyan was mentioned in connection with the Khojaly massacre for the first time in documents adopted by American legislators.

For the readers’ consideration some of the mentioned resolutions are presented in the following section.

THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES



FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

POINTS OF AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-
AZERBAIJAN NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT
ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 8, 2011

FROM THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WITH POINT OF AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-AZERBAIJAN CONFLICT OVER NAGORNO KARABAKH

Honorable Assembly:

A resolution with point of agreement on the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan was referred for study and subsequent development of opinion to the Foreign Relations Committee which was introduced by Depute Marcos Pérez Esquer, member of the Parliamentary Group of the National Action Party on September 6 2011.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress, LXI Legislature, based on the provisions of Articles 39 and 45, paragraph 6, subparagraphs e), n and g) of the Organic Law of the General Congress of the United Mexican States, as well as 80, 85, 176 and 182, paragraph 3, of the Rules of the House of Representatives, subjects to consideration of this assembly this determination.

OPINION

Background

1. In late 1987 began the so-called "recent period" of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, which is identified with attacks by Armenians towards Azerbaijanis in Khankandi, also known as Stepanakert.

Between 1988 and 1989, constant attacks were raised in which at least 216 thousand Azerbaijanis were killed and 154 suffered serious injuries, also a mass deportation process originated of approximately 200 000 people.



FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

POINTS OF AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-
AZERBAIJAN NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT

ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 8, 2011

2. In late 1991 and early 1992, taking advantage of the political instability caused by the dissolution of the Soviet Union the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan intensified shifting to a military phase which began with combat operations by Armenian forces in Nagorno Karabakh.
3. During the night of 25 to 26 of February, 1992, there was an unprecedented massacre by the Armenian armed forces against the population of Azerbaijan in Khojaly, 613 Azerbaijanis were killed, including 106 women, 63 children and 70 elderly, 1275 Azerbaijanis were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 people remains unknown. In addition, 487 residents of Khojaly were maimed, including 76 minors. 26 children were orphaned and 130 lost at least one parent. The attack was fully documented by various agencies of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and numerous independent sources.

After the genocide, the Armenian forces occupied the 7 districts surrounding the Nagorno-Karabakh region, Shusha (administrative center of Azerbaijan); Kalbajar, Aghdam, Fuzuli, Jabrail, and Zangilan Gubadli.

4. On April 30 and July 29, 1993, the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) adopted resolutions numbers 822 and 853, through which:
 - a) It demanded the immediate cessation of all hostilities, with a view to establishing a lasting ceasefire and the immediate withdrawal of all forces from Aghdam and Kalbajar, and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan;
 - b) Urged the parties concerned to resume negotiations to resolve the conflict and refrain from any action to obstruct the achievement of a peaceful solution;
 - c) Requested that free access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region were allowed to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population, reaffirming



FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

POINTS OF AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-
AZERBAIJAN NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT

ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 8, 2011

that all parties are bound by the principles and norms of international humanitarian law; and

d) Requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Acting President of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Conference, assess the situation in the region and present a further report to Council.

On 14 October the same year, the Security Council adopted UN resolution number 874, by which, inter alia:

- a) Called on the parties to make effective and permanent ceasefire;
- b) Reiterated their full support to the peace process claimed in the framework of the OSCE;
- c) Requested the immediate implementation of reciprocal and urgent steps provided by the Minsk Group of the CSCE, including the withdrawal of forces from the occupied territories;
- d) Requested the early convening of the Minsk Conference of the OSCE to achieve a negotiated settlement;
- e) Called on all parties to refrain from committing any violation of international humanitarian law, reiterating the call to allow access for international humanitarian relief services in the affected areas; and
- f) Urged all states in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from any interference or intervention which would lead to the escalation of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region.



FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

POINTS OF AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-
AZERBAIJAN NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT

ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 8, 2011

On November 11, 1993, through Resolution No. 884, the Security Council of the UN, among other things:

- a) Condemned the violation of the cease-fire established between the parties, which resulted in the resumption of hostilities and occupation of new territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- b) Urged the government of Armenia to ensure that its nationals established in the region of Nagorno-Karabakh comply with resolutions 822, 853 and 874 of the Security Council;
- c) Demanded the interested parties to immediately cease hostilities and the unilateral withdrawal of armed forces from occupied territories in Azerbaijan;
- d) Urged the parties concerned to resume and permanently enforce the cease fire and continue to seek a negotiated settlement;
- e) Called back to the states in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from any interference or intervention this would lead to the escalation of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region;
- f) Requested the Secretary-General and relevant international organizations, to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to civilians affected and to assist refugees and displaced persons to return home safely and with dignity.

With these resolutions, the Security Council of the UN reaffirmed the respect of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of international borders.

5. The armed conflict in the territories of the Azerbaijan Republic, led to the illegal occupation of almost one fifth of the territory of that state and at least one of every eight people became IDPs or refugees. 20 000 people were killed, 50 000 more



FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

POINTS OF AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-
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ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 8, 2011

were injured or became invalid, and it is estimated that approximately 5 000 are missing.

Economic areas of the country were severely affected; hospitals, homes, apartments, office buildings, auditoriums, schools, factories, irrigation systems, bridges, roads, water pipes and gas, and supply stations were destroyed. The damage inflicted on the Republic of Azerbaijan has been estimated at tens of billions of dollars.

6. Although on May 12, 1994, by decision taken at the OSCE summit in Budapest, a ceasefire was determined, Armenian forces have repeatedly violated the truce, most often beginning in 2003.

Considerations

The conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan is based on the territorial dispute over the Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan. The result of this dispute has been 30 000 deaths, 20 percent of Azeri territory occupied by Armenia, and one million refugees and IDPs.

Since 1992, both countries hold negotiations on the negotiated settlement within the framework of the Minsk Group of OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe). The Security Council of the UN in 1993 adopted four resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of Armenian troops from occupied territories and supported the territorial integrity, sovereignty and internationally recognized borders of Azerbaijan. These resolutions have not been fulfilled.

The "roadmap" provides that to resolve the conflict peacefully, the Armenian forces must be withdrawn, according to the timetable set, the entire occupied territories around Nagorno-Karabakh and displaced persons within the territory should be



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able to return to their land. This plan refers to the deployment of international peacekeeping forces and the implementation of confidence-building measures between the parties.

Mexico has been characterized by championing progressive causes and fight for a fairer international order. The defense of self-determination of peoples, the refuge and asylum, international condemnation of militarism and expansionism, solidarity with developing nations, the active pursuit of peace and the adoption of nuclear weapon-free zones are examples of this. It has argued that respect for international law is a prerequisite for the establishment of aid and cooperation to be effective and fair for the solution of common problems mentioned above.

It must therefore reaffirm its adherence to international law, as formally consecrated in 1988 by incorporating the principles and purposes of the United Nations to our Constitution.

Article 89. The duties and obligations of the President are as follows:

I. ...

X. To direct the foreign policy and international treaties, as well as end, denounce, suspend, modify, amend, and withdraw reservations and formulate interpretative declarations thereon, subject to the approval of the Senate. In conducting such a policy, the Executive Power shall observe the following guiding principles: self-determination of peoples, nonintervention, and the peaceful settlement of disputes, the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations; legal equality of states, international cooperation for development, respect, protection and promotion of human rights and the struggle for peace and international security;



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AZERBAIJAN NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT

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These foreign policy principles are regulated by international law and are prior to its annexation to our Constitution in 1988 and should be interpreted in the light of the UN Charter, without exception, these constitutional principles derived from first principles regulated by international law and its legal system is linked to other international standards. Thus the principle of non-intervention is enshrined in the UN Charter, which provides in article 2., Paragraph 7, that: "Nothing in this Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of states, or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter, but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII ".

Our country has always had a full awareness of the validity of law in the international arena and the need for the relations between states to be governed by a legal order, the source of an atmosphere of peace and security. Has been and is also aware that in all relations of coexistence which by their nature are likely to be regulated by legal principles, the conduct of states should be regulated by law and not guided by circumstantial concepts of a political order.

For the abovementioned reasons and sound arguments the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submits to the floor of the House of Representatives the following:

POINT OF AGREEMENT

First. The Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Union condemns the occupation of the Nagorno Karabakh territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the deaths, injuries and humiliation caused to residents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, particularly those that took place in the "Genocide of Khojaly" as well as those



FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

POINTS OF AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-
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ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 8, 2011

verified that follow from the violation of the ceasefire pact established between the parties, which resumed hostilities.

Second. Regrets that the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia remain, has not found the solution through the different mechanisms implemented by the parties involved and international organizations, so we call to the various involved parties to strengthen the dialogue to solve the conflict, considering it as the adequate mechanism for the exchange of views and proposals that contribute to the strengthening of international relations, and at all time safeguarding the fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence among nations, such as self-determination of peoples, non-intervention, peaceful settlement of disputes, prohibition of the use of force in international relations, the legal equality of states, international cooperation for development and the struggle for peace and international security.

Third. The Chamber of Deputies of the Congress, calls on the holder of the Federal Executive Power so that through our representation in the UN, within their respective competencies, to file a report on the humanitarian crisis prevailing in the Republic of Azerbaijan, also, that based on their powers, allowing effectively protect the human rights of civilians in that country.

Fourth. The Chamber of Deputies of the Congress, within their respective jurisdictions, respectfully requests that the holder of the Federal Executive Power, to instruct the representative of Mexico to the United Nations Organization, to promote the activities it deems appropriate in order to urge the government of the Republic of Armenia to comply with resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 of the Security Council and issued by the Council of Europe.

Fifth. It urges the holder of the Federal Executive Power, to the extent of his competence, to present on behalf of the Mexican state to international bodies, an



FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

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exhortation to the Republic of Armenia to conduct an immediate cessation of hostilities and violence against Azerbaijani civilians, and the immediate withdrawal of their armed forces from the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and to the interested parties to refrain from any hostile act and interference or intervention that may cause a wider conflict and undermine peace and security in the region.

Presented in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on 30th of November 2011.

Proponent: **Pérez Esquer Marcos (PAN) , Foreign Relations Committee**

EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Non-official translation

Tuesday, September 6, 2011

First Ordinary Period

No. Edition: 262

Proposals

From Sen. Carlos Jimenez Macias, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Asia Pacific, containing the point of agreement which urges the governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan to resume the negotiations to finish peaceful process in Nagorno-Karabakh region.

PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ASIA PACIFIC

Adopted Document

POINT OF AGREEMENT PROPOSAL WHICH SEN. CARLOS JIMENEZ MACIAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ASIA PACIFIC PROPOSES. BY WHICH THE SENATE, WITH FULL RESPECT TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE OF ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN, URGES THEIR GOVERNMENTS TO FOSTER IN THE MOST PROMPT AND EXPEDITE MANNER, ENCOUNTERS UNDER THE FORMAT THAT IS CONSIDERED MOST AUSPICIOUS, IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE AN AGREEMENT THAT WOULD PUT A DEFINITIVE END TO THE CONFLICT IN THE REGION OF NAGORNO-KARABAKH AND MAKES A CALL TO THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE OSCE MINSK GROUP, TO CONTINUE OFFEERING BOTH GOVERNMENTS ALL THE SUPPORT NECESSARY TO FACILITATE A PEACEFUL AND LASTING SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT.

Honorable Assembly;

he who subscribes, Carlos Jimenez Macias, Senator of the Parliamentary Group of the Institutional Revolutionary Party to the LXI Legislature of the H. Congress of the Union, based on the provisions of Articles 8, Section II and 276 of the Rules of the Senate, I submit for the consideration of this sovereignty the following proposition with a Point of Agreement, in accordance with the following:

CONSIDERATIONS

On February 26, 1992, troops from Armenia's armed forces attacked the civilian population of Khojaly, in the Nagorno-Karabakh region in Azerbaijan, in an action that international human rights organizations did not hesitate to qualify as genocide, causing the death of hundreds of people mainly for reasons of ethnicity.

According to figures that have been in use through time, 613 people died and over 1200 were taken as hostages, of which about 150 their destination is unknown, even to this day.

In 1992 within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) the Minsk Group was established (led by Russia, USA and France) to promote a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh region.

On May 12, 1994 under the auspices of the so-called Minsk Group of OSCE and pressure from the international community, a ceasefire was determined, despite this the conflagration remains latent through the violations of that status, in which unfortunately have died not only members of the armed forces but also civilians residing in the territories adjacent to the conflict zone.

The current terms of settlement of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, known as the Basic Principles for a solution between the countries of Armenia and Azerbaijan (Madrid principles) were presented to the presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan, by the foreign ministers of France and Russia, as well as the Undersecretary of State of the United States on November 2007 in the capital of Spain. The Madrid Principles state:

- a) The recovery by the Republic of Azerbaijan of the surrounding territories of the Nagorno-Karabakh region which were occupied by Armenian forces during the conflict;
- b) The restoration of all communications and interconnected infrastructure in Nagorno Karabakh and its surrounding 7 districts;
- c) The right of residents, displaced persons and refugees to return to their former places of residence;
- d) A provisional statute for Nagorno Karabakh which provides security and self-governance guarantees;
- e) A path that communicate the Republic of Armenia with the Nagorno-Karabakh region;
- f) The determination of a future final statute of the Nagorno-Karabakh region in a manner which allows the expression of will by its population in a legally binding way; and
- g) International security guarantees, including a peacekeeping operation.

According to a statement issued following the Sochi summit in Russia, on March 5, 2010, the Minsk Group co-chairs expressed their conviction that it is time for the parties of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh to take a decisive step towards its settlement by peaceful means.

Although the IX Summit in Kazan on June 24, 2011 between the mandataries of Russia, Armenia and Azerbaijan ended without an agreement, in the Joint Statement issued after the meeting, the parties noted the progress in the search to find a solution to the conflict.

The people of the world committed to peace, must make an appeal that within the frame of their respective sovereignties, the governments of the countries involved in the conflict, to resume shortly, under the channels they consider most appropriate, the negotiations to conclude this tragic episode in human history, to ensure peace with lasting justice.

To reach a negotiated solution can effectively lead to stability, reconciliation and the opening of opportunities for regional development and cooperation.

Based on the principles that drive the participation of Mexico in the context of nations and according to the statement made by Mexico to the United Nations, in favor of promoting the resolution of this conflict through dialogue and the established regional channels, which has the acceptance of all parties involved, the Senate believes that both governments must reach an agreement through dialogue and negotiation.

For all the previously stated, I submit for the consideration of this Honorable Assembly, the following proposition:

Point of Agreement

First. - The Senate, with full respect for the sovereignty of the people of Armenia and Azerbaijan exhort their governments to promote in the most prompt and efficient way, encounters in the format that is considered most suitable, in order to achieve an agreement which would put a definitive end to the conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh region, and calls on the co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group, to continue providing both governments with all the necessary support needed to facilitate the peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict.

Second. - Remembering that more than 19 years after the massacre of Khojaly, justice has not reached the victims, which manifests that a central element to any peace accord should be to put measures into place, as soon as possible, to contribute in healing the bonds between the people and rebuild as soon as possible the harmony between both societies.

Sen. Carlos Jimenez Macias
Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Asia-Pacific

Given at the Session Hall, Mexico, D.F. on the 6th day of September two thousand and eleven.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Resolution on “Respecting and supporting sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan”

Guided by the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, norms and principles of the international law principles, deputies of the House of Representatives:

- Confirm the respect and demonstrate support to sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, recognized at international level;

- Call for the implementation of all recommendations, resolutions and declarations of international organization, especially the four UN Security Council Resolutions (resolutions no. 822, 853, 874, and 884) regarding the Armenian-Azerbaijani, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, as well as for immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian armed forces from the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan,

- Condemn mass murder of civilians on nationalist and ethnic motives, especially in the city of Khojaly, during the Armenian-Azerbaijani, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, as crime against humanity and a threat to peaceful co-existence of nations, share deep sympathy with the victims of the tragic conflict and their families,

- Welcome the efforts of the Republic of Azerbaijan in restoring the sovereignty over its territory with the aim of creating a premise to eliminate regional threats and international security,

- Notes the importance of speeding up the peaceful process within the Minsk Group of the OSCE to achieve lasting peace and stability in the region,

- Support the efforts of international organizations through government and non-governmental sectors which contribute to the achievement of a peaceful solution of the above-mentioned conflict and express full support the universal system of the rule of law, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

**Senate of Pakistan
Foreign Relations Committee**

Office # 25, Senate Committees Office, Ataturk Avenue, G-5, Islamabad. Tel: 051-9223974, Fax: 051-9223975

February 1, 2012

RESOLUTION

The Foreign Relations Committee of Senate met on February 1, 2012 at 2.30 pm to discuss "Pakistan's relations with Azerbaijan". The Committee unanimously passed a resolution which is as follows:

- i) The Foreign Relations Committee condemns the occupation of Azerbaijani territories by Armenia and the genocide committed by Armenian armed forces in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly on February 26, 1992 against civilian population.
- ii) The Committee re-affirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan within internationally recognized borders.
- iii) The Committee demands implementations of resolutions of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly on immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all Armenian forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and calls upon the international community and international organizations to urge Armenia for implementations of these decisions. The international community may also fix responsibility for this genocide.
- iv) The Committee supports the efforts of the Republic of Azerbaijan to resolve the Armenian-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict by peaceful means.

THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Unofficial Translation

RESOLUTION No.4
From August 7th 2013

On the occupation of Azerbaijani territory by Armenian troops.

**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
IN USE OF ITS CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL POWERS,**

CONSIDERING:

That in 1992 began the Armenian military occupation of the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven surrounding districts to that region belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan;

The Republic of Panama is characterized for striving for an international order of peace and peaceful measurement for conflict resolution;

That the Resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 issued by the Security Council of the United Nations have promoted the cessation of hostilities, attention to victims and dialogue as a way to resolve the conflict generated by the occupation of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the Republic of Armenia;

That the immediate cessation of the occupation by the neighboring Republic of Armenia of the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven surrounding districts belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan, is very important.

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the rejection of the Armenian military occupation of the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven surrounding districts to that region belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan.
2. To reaffirm our condemnation to the serious human rights violations caused to the residents of the Republic of Azerbaijan during and after the military phase of the conflict, particularly those that took place in the 1992 Khojaly genocide.
3. To urge the government of the Republic of Armenia to comply with the Resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 issued by the Security Council of the United Nations.

Legal Grounds: Article 246 of the Organic Regulation of Internal Regimen of the National Assembly.

COMUNICATE AND ENFORCE.

Adopted in the Justo Arosemena Palace, Panama City, the seventh day of August two thousand and thirteen.

The President,

Sergio R. Galvez Evers

The Acting Secretary General,

Roberto A. Proll Nunez

RESOLUCIÓN No.4
De 7 de agosto de 2013

Sobre la ocupación de territorio de Azerbaiyán por tropas armenias

LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL,
EN USO DE SUS FACULTADES CONSTITUCIONALES Y LEGALES,

CONSIDERANDO:

Que en 1992 se inició la ocupación militar armenia del territorio de Nagorno Karabaj y de los siete distritos circundantes a esa región perteneciente a la República de Azerbaiyán;

Que la República de Panamá se ha caracterizado por propugnar un orden internacional de paz y por la mediación pacífica para la solución de los conflictos;

Que las Resoluciones 822, 853, 874 y 884 emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas han promovido el cese de hostilidades, la atención a las víctimas y el diálogo como vía para la solución del conflicto generado por la ocupación del territorio de la República de Azerbaiyán por la República de Armenia;

Que es importante el cese inmediato de la ocupación del territorio de Nagorno Karabaj y de los siete distritos circundantes, pertenecientes a la República de Azerbaiyán, por la vecina República de Armenia.

RESUELVE:

1. Reafirmar el rechazo de la ocupación militar armenia del territorio de Nagorno Karabaj y de los siete distritos circundantes a esa región perteneciente a la República de Azerbaiyán.
2. Reafirmar nuestra condena a las graves violaciones a los derechos humanos causadas a los pobladores de la República de Azerbaiyán durante y con posterioridad a la etapa bélica del conflicto, particularmente las que tuvieron lugar en el genocidio de Jodyali de 1992.
3. Exhortar al gobierno de la República de Armenia a acatar las Resoluciones 822, 853, 874 y 884 emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

Fundamento de Derecho: Artículo 246 del Reglamento Orgánico del Régimen Interno de la Asamblea Nacional.

COMUNÍQUESE Y CÚMPLASE.

Aprobada en el Palacio Justo Arosemena, ciudad de Panamá, a los siete días del mes de agosto del año dos mil trece.

El Presidente,


Sergio R. Gálvez Evers

El Secretario General Encargado,


Roberto A. Pérez Núñez

THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

The Republic of the Sudan
The National Assembly
The Foreign Affairs Committee
Omdurman
Tel : 0187 559119 - Fax : 0187 560950



جمهورية السودان
المجلس الوطني
لجنة الشؤون الخارجية
أم درمان
تلفون : 0187 559119 - فاكس : 0187 560950

Foreign Affairs Committee Statement on KHOJALY killings

- **Recognizing** the mass massacres of Azerbaijani civilians in the town of KHOJALY in February 1992, as an act of genocide and crime against humanity in accordance with the Cairo Final Communiqué of the twelfth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, February 2013.
- **Emanating from** the common position of the Parliamentary Union of Islamic Cooperation Organization which resulted in the formation of the Forum of Youth in support of the victims of KHOJALY citizens;
- **Taking due regard** to the decisions of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions No: 822, 853, 874, 884 considered in 1993.
- **Taking in to consideration** the decisions taken in ABUDHABI (United Arab Emirate) on 18th January 2011, by the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Cooperation Organization.
- **And in accordance with** the Sudan National Assembly position in the regional and international parliamentary fora on KHOJALY Republic Of AZERBAIJAN during the periods 1992 -2014th the Committee On Foreign Affairs has resolved as follows:
 1. **Condemns** the arbitrary Killings Of KHOJALY town civilians. In February 1992.

The Republic of the Sudan
The National Assembly
The Foreign Affairs Committee
Omdurman
Tel : 0187 559119 - Fax : 0187 560950



جمهورية السودان
المجلس الوطني
لجنة الشؤون الخارجية
أم درمان
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2. Condemns the aggressions against the republic of AZERBAIJAN and reaffirms that acquisition of territory by use of force is inadmissible under the charter of the United Nations and the international law.
3. Urges for strict implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions No: 822, 853, 874, and 884 and calls for immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of the armed forces of Armenia from occupied territories of the republic of Azerbaijan, including its Nagorno Karabakh region.
4. Supports the position of the relatives of the victims of KHOJALY civilians killings to receive a just fair and judicious compensation commensurating with the material and moral loss incurred on them.
5. .Calls for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between AZERBAIJAN and ARMENIA .
6. .Calls for honoring the territorial integrity of the republic of AZERBAIJAN

Dated:1st September 2014

Place: Khartoum - Sudan

**STATE OF ARKANSAS 89TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY REGULAR SESSION,
HR 1004**

By: Representatives Barnett, Hopper

HOUSE RESOLUTION

Recognizing the many contributions made by citizens 8 of the republic of azerbaijan and that it is in the 9 best interest of the state of arkansas to promote 10 relationships with the azerbaijani people.

SUBTITLE

Recognizing the many contributions made 15 by citizens of the republic of azerbaijan 16 and that it is in the best interest of 17 the state of arkansas to promote 18 relationships with the azerbaijani 19 people.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the eighty-ninth general 23 assembly of the state of arkansas:

WHEREAS, February 26, 2013, marks the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly 27 Massacre in Azerbaijan, and the observance of this somber date inspires 28 reflection by individuals across the globe; and

WHEREAS, on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, 31 accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly as part 32 of the bitter warfare that had been taking place in the Nagorno-Karabakh 33 region since 1988; and

WHEREAS, when a large group of Azerbaijani civilians attempted to evacuate the area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian soldiers, 1 resulting in the largest massacre of that bloody conflict; estimates of the 2 exact number of people killed vary from 160 to as many as 1,000, with many 3 women and children among the dead; and

WHEREAS, the massacre was reported by major news organizations and has 6 been viewed by the Human Rights Watch as a violation of customary law 7 regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones, and numerous governments 8 around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, this tragic event is a sobering reminder of the terrible 11 carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater 12 understanding, communication, and tolerance among people the world over; and

WHEREAS, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the United States of America 15 are long-standing allies, both dearly cherishing the universal values of 16 freedom, democracy, and human rights; and

WHEREAS, the State of Arkansas and the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoy a 19 strong, vibrant, and mutually beneficial economic relationship with the 20 prospect of further growth; and

WHEREAS, it is the custom of the State of Arkansas to welcome all who 23 come to our state, especially those who come in the interest of friendship 24 and commerce; and

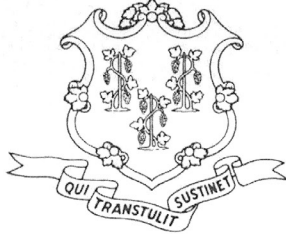
WHEREAS, it is the policy of the Arkansas House of Representatives to 27 recognize the contributions of our allies and the value of maintaining 28 beneficial relationships with the allies of the State of Arkansas, such as 29 the contributions made by the Republic of Azerbaijan and the value of our 30 positive relationship with this ally,

Now therefore, be it resolved by the house of representatives of the eighty-ninth general 34 assembly of the state of arkansas:

That the House of Representatives recognizes the many contributions 1 made by the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan and that it is in the best 2 interest of the State of Arkansas to promote relationships with Azerbaijan.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the United 5 States Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the United 6 States Senate, the Secretary of State of the United States Department of 7 State, the Arkansas Congressional Delegation, and Richard L. Morningstar, the 8 United States Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

State of Connecticut



General Assembly

In emorial

Be it hereby known to all that:
The Connecticut General Assembly
extends its sincerest condolences
and expressions of sympathy to:

The People Of The Town Of Khojaly
In Azerbaijan

in recognition of

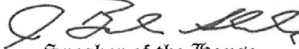
The Khojaly Tragedy, Occurring On February 25 And 26, 1992, In Which More Than 600 People Were Killed. International Organizations Such As Human Rights Watch Documented These Killings; Major U.S. And International News Organizations Reported About The Killings With Horror, And Numerous Governments Around The World Have Condemned The Attack. This Tragic Event Is A Sobering Reminder Of The Terrible Carnage That Can Be Inflicted In Wartime And The Enduring Need For Greater Understanding, Communication, And Tolerance Among People The World Over.


Introduced by Representative Kevin Ryan, 139th District
Senator Andrew M. Maynard, 18th District



Given this 16th day of April 2013


President Pro Tempore


Speaker of the House


Secretary of the State

STATE OF GEORGIA, HR 1594

By: Representatives Lindsey of the 54th, Taylor of the 79th, Collins of the 27th, and Holcomb of the 82nd

A RESOLUTION

Recognizing the 20th anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre and honoring the life and memory of its victims; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, on the night of February 25-26, 1992, Armenian forces and Russia's 366th motorized infantry division attacked the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly and brutally massacred its fleeing residents; and

WHEREAS, 613 civilians were tortured in freezing temperatures, including 106 women, 63 children, and 70 elders, while hundreds more went missing; and

WHEREAS, 1,000 people received permanent health damage, 1,275 people were taken hostage, eight families were fully destroyed, and over 150 children lost one or both of their parents; and

WHEREAS, Armenia continues to formally deny any responsibility for the tragedy while President Serzh Sargsyan depicted the massacre as an act of revenge to "break stereotypes"; and

WHEREAS, the 1992 Khojaly Massacre did not get adequate international recognition and it is only appropriate that the victims be properly recognized and remembered.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the house of representatives that the members of this body join in honoring the lives and memories of the victims of the 1992 Khojaly Massacre as this year marks its 20th anniversary and express their deepest and most sincere regret at their passing.

Be it further resolved that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to the public and the press.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION No. 24

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 215th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2012 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman ANNETTE QUIJANO

District 20 (Union)

SYNOPSIS

Commemorates 19th anniversary of Khojaly Tragedy.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel



AN ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

Commemorating the 19th anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in which more than 600 people were killed.

WHEREAS, The Nagorno-Karabakh War, lasting from 1988 to 1994, was a conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia over the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh; and

WHEREAS, As part of that conflict, on February 26, 1992 in Khojaly, Azerbaijan, over 600 people were killed, over 1,000 disabled, and over 1,200 civilians were taken hostage by Karabakh Armenian forces; and

WHEREAS, Many civilian bodies found in Khojaly after the fight were disfigured and mutilated, making this one of the most inhumane and barbaric battles of the war; and

WHEREAS, International organizations such as Human Rights Watch documented these killings and attributed responsibility for them to Karabakh Armenian forces; and

WHEREAS, To this day the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia continues, with Armenian forces occupying Azerbaijan territory in the Nagorno-Karabakh region; and

WHEREAS, Resolutions against Armenian aggression towards Azerbaijan, and the occupation of the Nagorno-Karabakh region by Armenian forces have been passed by the United Nations General Assembly and by the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and

WHEREAS, At the 13th session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Parliamentary Union, the Khojaly Tragedy was officially recognized as an act of genocide; and

WHEREAS, February 26, 2011 marks the 19th anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The General Assembly hereby commemorates the 19th anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy which occurred on February 26, 1992 and resulted in the needless loss of over 600 innocent lives.

2. Duly authenticated copies of this resolution, signed by the Speaker of the General Assembly and attested by the Clerk of the General Assembly, shall be transmitted to the United States Department of State and the United States Ambassador to Azerbaijan.

STATEMENT

This resolution commemorates the Khojaly Tragedy which occurred on February 26, 1992 in Khojaly, Azerbaijan. The tragedy resulted in the death of over 600 people, the disabling of over 1,000 civilians, and over 1,200 residents being taken hostage. Human Rights Watch has placed responsibility for the civilian deaths with Karabakh Armenian forces. While the active hostilities of the Nagorno-Karabakh War between Azerbaijan and Armenia that caused this tragedy have ended, the issues giving rise to the conflict remain in dispute and Armenia still occupies the Nagorno-Karabakh region. The United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference have both passed resolutions condemning Armenian aggression in the area and calling on Armenia to respect Azerbaijan borders. The Organization of the Islamic Conference has even officially recognized the Khojaly tragedy as an act of genocide. The General Assembly commemorates the events of February 26, 1992 in recognition that this is a great tragedy for the Republic of Azerbaijan and Azeri people around the world.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, 51ST LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED BY Debbie A. Rodella

A MEMORIAL

Commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the khøjaly tragedy in which more than six hundred people were killed.

WHEREAS, the Nagorno-Karabakh War, lasting from 1988 to 1994, was a conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan; and

WHEREAS, on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan, killing over six hundred innocent civilians, including many children, women and the elderly, wounding more than one thousand people and taking more than one thousand two hundred civilians captive; and

WHEREAS, many civilian bodies found in Khojaly after the fight were disfigured and mutilated, making this one of the most inhumane and barbaric battles of the war; and

WHEREAS, international organizations such as human rights watch documented the killings in Khojaly, major United States and international news organizations reported on the horrific killings and numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, to this day, the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia continues, with Armenian forces occupying twenty percent of Azerbaijan's territory, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and the surrounding seven districts; and

WHEREAS, resolutions condemning the occupation of Azerbaijan's territory by Armenian forces have been passed by the United Nations security council and the United Nations general assembly; and

WHEREAS, this event in Khojaly is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication and tolerance among people the world over; and

WHEREAS, February 26, 2012 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the house of representatives of the state of New Mexico that the twentieth anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy, which occurred on February 26, 1992 and resulted in the needless loss of more than six hundred innocent lives, be commemorated; and

Be it further resolved that copies of this memorial be transmitted to the United States congress, the United States department of state and the United States embassy in Azerbaijan.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, HR 0048

By Towns

A RESOLUTION

To commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy.

WHEREAS, the Nagorno-Karabach War, lasting from 1988 to 1994, was a conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan; and

WHEREAS, on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan; a large group of Azerbaijani people were attempting to evacuate the area when they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian soldiers; who eventually killed over six hundred innocent civilians, including many children, women, and elderly; more than an additional one thousand people were wounded and more than one thousand two hundred civilians were held captive; and

WHEREAS, numerous civilian bodies found in Khojaly after the fight were disfigured and mutilated, making this one of the most inhumane and merciless battles of the war; and

WHEREAS, international organizations such as Human Rights Watch documented the killings in Khojaly, major United States and international news organizations reported on the horrific killings, and numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, to this day, the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia continues, with Armenian forces occupying twenty percent of Azerbaijan's territory, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and the surrounding seven districts; and

WHEREAS, resolutions condemning the occupation of Azerbaijan's territory by Armenian forces have been passed by the United Nations security council and the United Nations general assembly; and

WHEREAS, this event in Khojaly is a sobering reminder of the terrible bloodshed that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater under-

standing, communication and tolerance among people the world over; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the one hundred eighth general assembly of the state of Tennessee, that we hereby commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.

Be it further resolved, that an appropriate copy of this resolution be prepared for presentation with this final clause omitted from such copy.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1st Session of the 54th Legislature (2013)

SENATE
RESOLUTION 3

By: Ivester

AS INTRODUCED

A Resolution commemorating the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy; and directing distribution.

WHEREAS, the Nagorno-Karabakh War, lasting from 1988 to 1994, was a conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan; and

WHEREAS, on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan, killing over 600 innocent civilians; and

WHEREAS, this event in Khojaly is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication and tolerance among people the world over; and

WHEREAS, February 26, 2013 marks the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 54TH OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:

THAT the Oklahoma State Senate commemorates the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy and the senseless loss of more than 600 innocent lives.

THAT a copy of this resolution be distributed to the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Embassy in Azerbaijan.



The State of Texas
House of Representatives

H.R. No. 535

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, February 26, 2011, marks the 19th anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan, and the observance of this somber date inspires reflection by individuals across the globe; and

WHEREAS, On February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly as part of the bitter warfare that had been taking place in the Nagorno-Karabakh region since 1988; and

WHEREAS, When a large group of Azerbaijani civilians attempted to evacuate the area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian soldiers, resulting in the largest massacre of that bloody conflict; estimates of the exact number of people killed vary from 160 to as many as 1,000, with many women and children among the dead; and

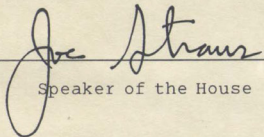
WHEREAS, The massacre was reported by major news organizations and has been viewed by the Human Rights Watch/Helsinki organization as a violation of customary law regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones; moreover, numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, This tragic event is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication, and tolerance among people the world over; now, therefore, be it

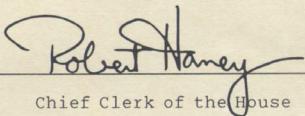
RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives of the 82nd Texas Legislature hereby commemorate the 19th anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan.

Murphy

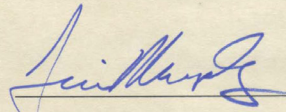
H.R. No. 535


Speaker of the House

I certify that H.R. No. 535 was adopted by the House on March 3, 2011, by a non-record vote.


Chief Clerk of the House




Jim Murphy
State Representative
District 133

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA. HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 104

(By Delegates Walters, Ambler, Anderson, Arvon, Ashley, Barill, Border, Canterbury, Cowles, Eldridge, Ellem, Evans, D., Ferns, Hamilton, Hamrick, Hunt, Iaquinta, Marcum, McCuskey, Nelson, E., Pasdon, Raines, Shott, Smith, R., Storch, Stowers and Sumner)

Recognizing the many contributions made by citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan and that it is in the best interest of the State of West Virginia to promote relationships with the Azerbaijani people.

WHEREAS, February 26, 2013, marks the twenty-first anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan and the observance of this somber date inspires reflection by individuals across the globe; and

WHEREAS, On February 25 and February 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly as part of the bitter warfare that had been taking place in the Nagorno-Karabakh region since 1988; and

WHEREAS, When a large group of Azerbaijani civilians attempted to evacuate the area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian soldiers, resulting in the largest massacre of that bloody conflict; estimates of the exact number of people killed vary from 160 to as many as 1,000, with many women and children among the dead; and

WHEREAS, The massacre was reported by major news organizations and has been viewed by the Human Rights Watch as a violation of customary law regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones and numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, This tragic event is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication and tolerance among people the world over; and

WHEREAS, The Republic of Azerbaijan and the United States of America are long-standing allies, both dearly cherishing the universal values of freedom, democracy and human rights; and

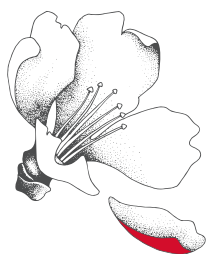
WHEREAS, The State of West Virginia and the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoy a strong, vibrant and mutually beneficial economic relationship with the prospect of further growth; and

WHEREAS, It is the custom of the State of West Virginia to welcome all who come to our state especially those who come in the interest of friendship and commerce; and

WHEREAS, It is the policy of the West Virginia Legislature to recognize the contributions of our allies and the value of maintaining beneficial relationships with the allies of the State of West Virginia, such as the contributions made by the Republic of Azerbaijan and the value of our positive relationship with this ally; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia: That the Legislature of West Virginia recognizes the many contributions made by the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan and that it is in the best interest of the State of West Virginia to promote relationships with Azerbaijan; and, be it

Further Resolved, that upon its adoption, a copy of this resolution be sent to the United States Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the Secretary of State of the United States Department of State, the West Virginia Congressional Delegation, and Richard L. Morningstar, the United States Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan.



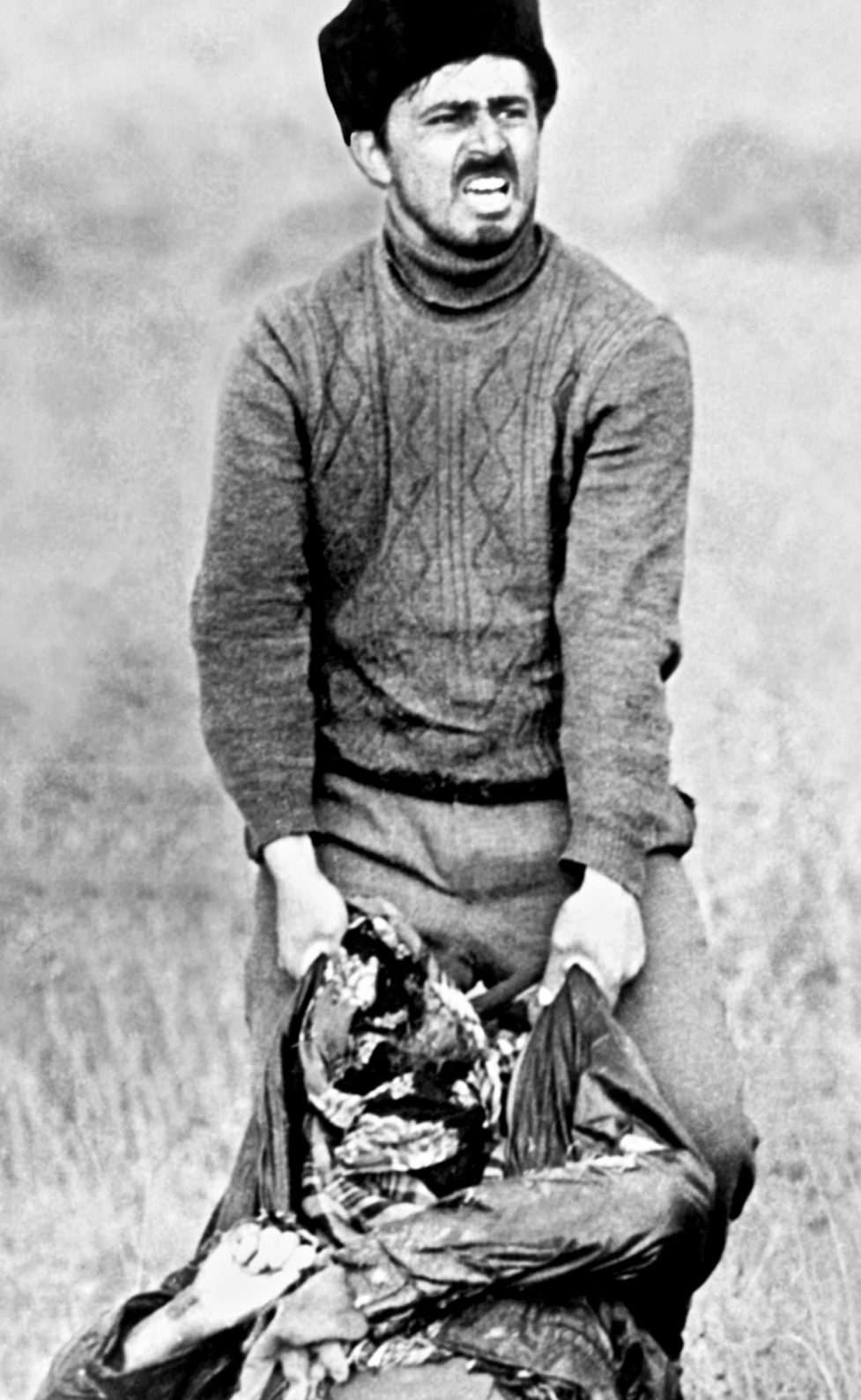
JUSTICE FOR KHOJALY

The International Awareness Campaign “Justice for Khojaly” was initiated on 8 May 2008, by Leyla Aliyeva, General Coordinator of the Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation.

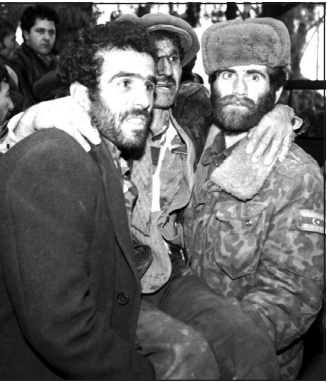
The Campaign aims to raise international public awareness of the Khojaly Genocide, the root causes and consequences of the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the need for the soonest and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian armed forces from the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

The Campaign makes use of a variety of communication tools and resources to reach out globally and deliver its messages, including in particular through the media, internet and live events. Events organized within the framework of the Campaign are designed to demonstrate the strong opposition to massacres, ethnic cleansing, racial, ethnic or religious discrimination, express solidarity with the victims of the Khojaly Genocide and to underline the need for a fight against impunity for the crimes committed against Azerbaijani civilians in Khojaly.

The campaign functions successfully in dozens of countries and so far more than 120 000 people and 115 organizations have joined the Campaign. Social networks, exhibitions, rallies, contests, conferences, seminars and similar activities are other effective tools promoting the Campaign’s goals.



KHOJALY GENOCIDE



Images provided by the Ministry of National Security of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Military Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan, State Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing People, and Frédérique Lengaigne (TEAS Press)

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**JUSTICE FOR
KHOJALY**

www.justiceforkhojaly.org