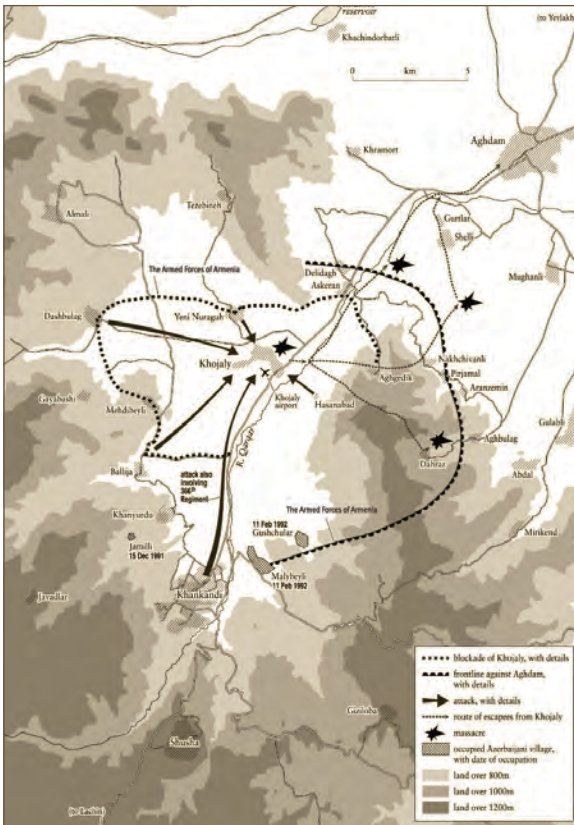


ARMENIAN CRIMES

KHOJALY GENOCIDE

Over the night of 25-26 February 1992, following massive artillery bombardment, the Armenian armed forces and paramilitary units, with the support of the former USSR's 366th Motorized Infantry Regiment attacked an Azerbaijani town of Khojaly.

Around 2,500 remaining inhabitants attempted to flee the town in order to reach Aghdam, the nearest city under Azerbaijani control. However, their hope was in vain. The Armenian forces and paramilitary units ambushed and slaughtered the fleeing civilians near the villages of Nakhchivanly and Pirjamal. Other civilians, including women and children were either captured by the Armenian soldiers or froze to death in the snowy forest. Only a few were able to reach Aghdam.



During the assault both former presidents of Armenia, Serzh Sargsyan and Robert Kocharian, as well as other high-ranking officials (Zori Balayan, Vitaly Balasanyan and etc) of Armenia, participated personally in the Khojaly Genocide. Speaking to foreign journalists, Armenia's leaders have admitted their participation and shown no remorse.



THE VICTIMS OF THE KHOJALY GENOCIDE

- 613 people killed, including
63 children;
106 women;
70 elderly;
- 8 families completely annihilated;
- 25 children lost both parents;
- 130 children lost one parent;
- 487 wounded;
- 1275 taken hostage;
- 150 still missing.



















KHOJALY GENOCIDE IN INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

The Boston Globe

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 Boston Globe, 3 March 1992

The Khojaly tragedy was widely covered in the international media despite the information blockade and the large-scale Armenian propaganda effort. The world community could not close eyes to the gravity of this crime against humanity and cruelty of perpetrators.

The New York Times

"MASSACRE BY ARMENIANS BEING REPORTED"

Aghdam, Azerbaijan, March 2 (Reuters) - 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 Venjal, 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 New York Times, 3 March 1992



THE SUNDAY TIMES

"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 Sunday Times, 1 March 1992



THE INDEPENDENT

"PAINFUL SEARCH"

The gruesome extent of February's killings of Azeris by Armenians in the town of Højali 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 "Højali 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 Højali. 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 Lela Yunusova, the new spokeswoman of the Azeri Ministry of Defence.

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 Højali, 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 45-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 161 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 Højali, 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-year-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 Højali at the time - many inhabitants were displaced from other villages taken over by Armenian forces.

The Independent (London), 12 June 1992

THE AGE

By Helen Womack, Aghdam, Azerbaijan, Thursday

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 Age (Melbourne), 6 March 1992

THE TIMES

"CORPSES LITTER HILLS IN KARABAKH"

Anatol Lieven comes under fire while flying to investigate the mass killings of refugees by Armenian troops

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 Khodzaly, 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 Times, 2 March 1992

THE JUSTICE FOR KHOJALY CAMPAIGN

The Justice for Khojaly International Awareness Campaign was initiated in 2008 by Leyla Aliyeva, the Vice President of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation.

The campaign aims to raise awareness among the international community, achieve global recognition of the Khojaly Genocide, honor the memory of the victims and provide support to the survivors. Being the campaign symbol of the genocide committed in February 1992 in Khojaly, the almond blossom symbolizes hope that justice will be eventually achieved and such atrocities will never be repeated again.



MESSAGE FROM CAMPAIGN INITIATOR

“In February of 1992, the Armenian armed forces brutally massacred, tortured and maimed hundreds of innocent civilians, including children, women and the elderly simply because they were Azerbaijanis.

These crimes stand as a brutal attack on human dignity and it is a moral obligation for the humanity to keep the memory of that terrible night alive, remember the genocide and honor its victims and survivors. Yet, to honor and to remember is not enough. The lesson of Khojaly is that justice should be served by holding the perpetrators accountable and ensuring the necessary measures so such massive atrocities are not committed again.”

Leyla Aliyeva

Vice President of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation

CAMPAIGN STRATEGIC GOALS

- Achieving global recognition, political and legal review of the Khojaly Genocide;
- Compelling the Armenian Government to issue an official apology, offer appropriate assurance and guarantees for non-repetition, and make full reparation for the injuries (material and moral) that it caused;
- Holding the perpetrators who are responsible for the commission of the respective crimes accountable;
- To pay tribute to the victims, support the surviving families, keep the memory of these events alive. As well as to live this tragedy in the memories, particularly not to be forgotten by the future generations.

ACTIVITY

Events within the Justice for Khojaly campaign demonstrate strong condemnation of massacres, ethnic cleansing and racial, ethnic or religious discrimination, as well as express solidarity with the people who lived through the horror of the Khojaly Genocide. More than 120 000 people and 115 organizations have joined the campaign in dozens of countries.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

The Khojaly Genocide has been recognized by numerous countries. So far, the legislative bodies of about twenty countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Djibouti, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Mexico, Panama, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Slovenia, Afghanistan, Sudan and Scotland (UK)) as well as twenty-four states of the United States of America have adopted resolutions and decisions, condemning the Khojaly Genocide as an act of crime against humanity. Moreover, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States adopted numerous resolutions and statements firmly condemning the Khojaly Genocide.

COMMUNICATION TOOLS

The campaign uses a variety of communication tools and resources for acting globally and delivering messages to the world community:

- Social networks;
- Books, booklets and brochures;
- Documentaries;
- Events and projects;
- Exhibitions;
- Conferences.



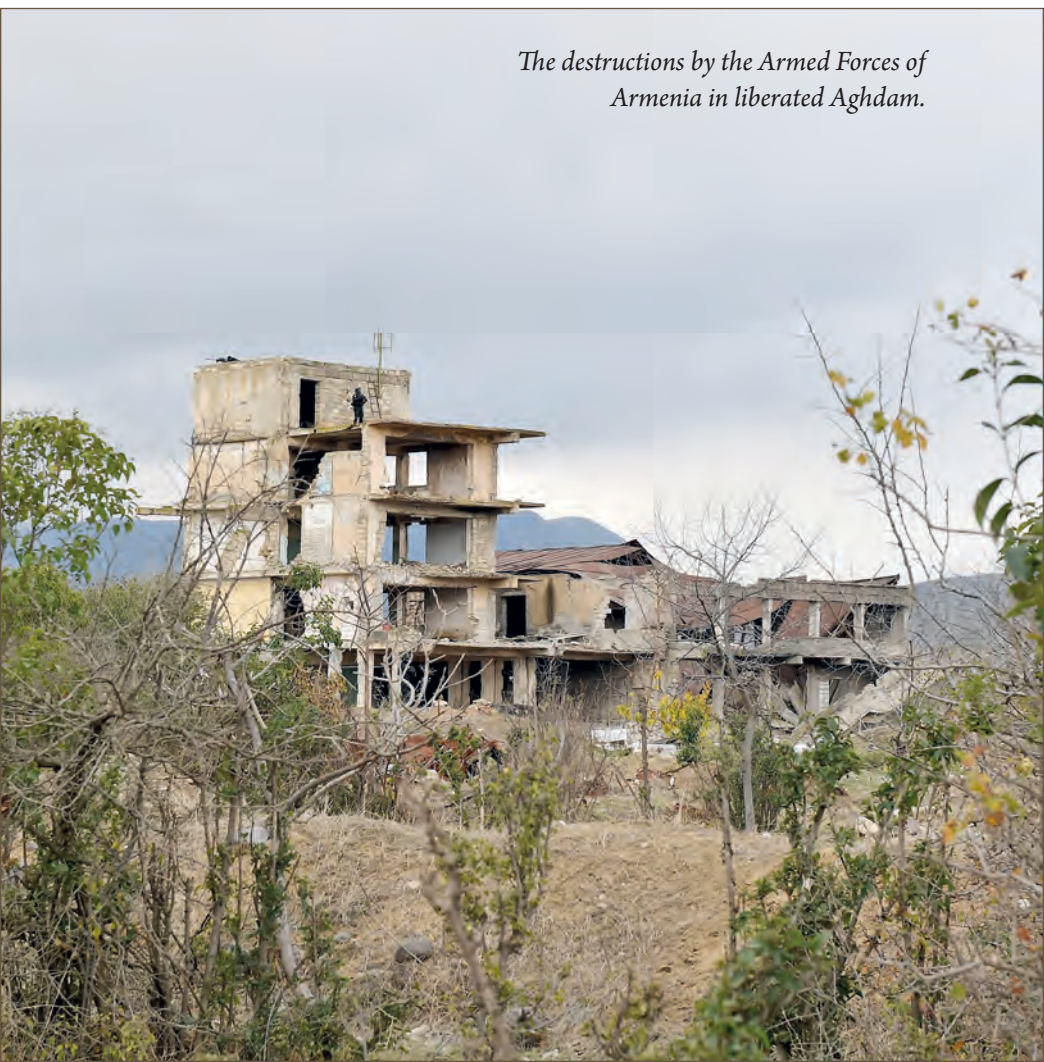
KHOJALY GENOCIDE MEMORIALS

In order to honor the victims, Khojaly memorials and parks were established in Ankara, Denizli, Istanbul, Izmir, Izmit, Ushak, Kahramanmaras, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Sakarya (Turkey), Hague (Netherlands), Berlin (Germany), Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Rehovot (Israel) and Mexico City (Mexico), as well as in different cities of Azerbaijan. During annual commemorations of the tragedy, thousands visit memorials and honor Khojaly victims. Visiting the memorials keeps the memory of the Khojaly victims alive and reminds the world about this crime against humanity.

ARMENIAN VANDALISM

As a result of the military aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan in 1991-1994, Nagorno-Karabakh and 7 adjacent districts of Azerbaijan (Lachin, Kalbajar, Aghdam, Fuzuli, Gubadli, Zangilan and Jabrayil) came under illegal armenian occupation. Over 20 000 Azerbaijanis were killed, 4866 have been reported missing or taken hostage. Almost 100 000 persons were injured, 50 000 disabled with various degrees of bodily injures. The aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan led to occupation of some 17 000 square km of fertile lands and the destruction of 900 communities, 130 939 houses, 2389 industrial and agricultural facilities, 1025 educational and 798 healthcare institutions, 1510 cultural institutions, 5198 km of highways, 348 bridges, 7568 km of water pipelines and 76 940 km of electricity lines.

*The destructions by the Armed Forces of
Armenia in liberated Aghdam.*





Juma Mosque, the liberated district of Aghdam.



Juma Mosque, the liberated district of Aghdam.



Bread Museum, the liberated district of Aghdam.



The destructions by the Armed Forces of Armenia in liberated Aghdam.



The destruction by the Armed Forces of Armenia in liberated Fuzuli.



*Mosque in Alikhanly village,
the liberated district of Fuzuli.*



*The destructions by the Armed Forces of
Armenia in liberated Fuzuli.*



The destructions by the Armed Forces of Armenia in liberated Jabrayil.



The destructions by the Armed Forces of Armenia in liberated Jabrayil.



The destructions by the Armed Forces of Armenia in liberated Jabrayil.

*The destructions by the Armed Forces of
Armenia in liberated Gubadli.*





The destructions by the Armed Forces of Armenia in liberated Gubadli.



The destructions by the Armed Forces of Armenia in liberated Gubadli.



The destructions by the Armed Forces of Armenia in liberated Zangilan.



The destructions by the Armed Forces of Armenia in liberated Zangilan.



The destructions by the Armed Forces of Armenia in liberated Zangilan.

CRIMES AGAINST AZERBAIJANI CIVILIANS COMMITTED BY ARMENIA IN THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR

During the Second Karabakh War from September 27 to November 10, 2020, as a result of repeated cross-border attacks of Armenian forces against Azerbaijan, 93 Azerbaijani civilians, including 12 children and 27 women, lost their lives and 407 persons, including 50 children and 101 women, were wounded with various degrees of bodily injuries.

Moreover, the Armenian forces attacked regions and cities of Azerbaijan with some 30 000 shells and 227 rockets destroying properties, non-residential areas, administrative buildings, and mosques, churches and cemeteries. In total, 3326 residential buildings, 504 civilian objects, 120 multi-apartment houses became unusable because of the damage. Civilians in Tartar, Ganja, Barda and other cities were murdered by indiscriminate missile attacks, a continuation of the Khojaly Genocide that Armenia perpetrated against Azerbaijanis. At the meeting with the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs from France and the United States, President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev said; “They deliberately targeted our civilians. Attacking Ganja with ballistic missiles, and Barda, Tartar with cluster munitions and phosphorus bombs is a war crime. Tartar city is nearly destroyed. Many heavy artillery shells were dropped on Tartar.”



*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Ganja city. 4 October 2020.*



*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Ganja city. 4 October 2020.*



*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Ganja city. 4 October 2020.*



*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Ganja city. 11 October 2020.*



*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Ganja city. 11 October 2020.*



*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Barda district. 8 October 2020.*



*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Barda district. 8 October 2020.*



*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Barda district. 28 October 2020.*



*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Barda district. 28 October 2020.*



*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Tartar district. 12 October 2020.*



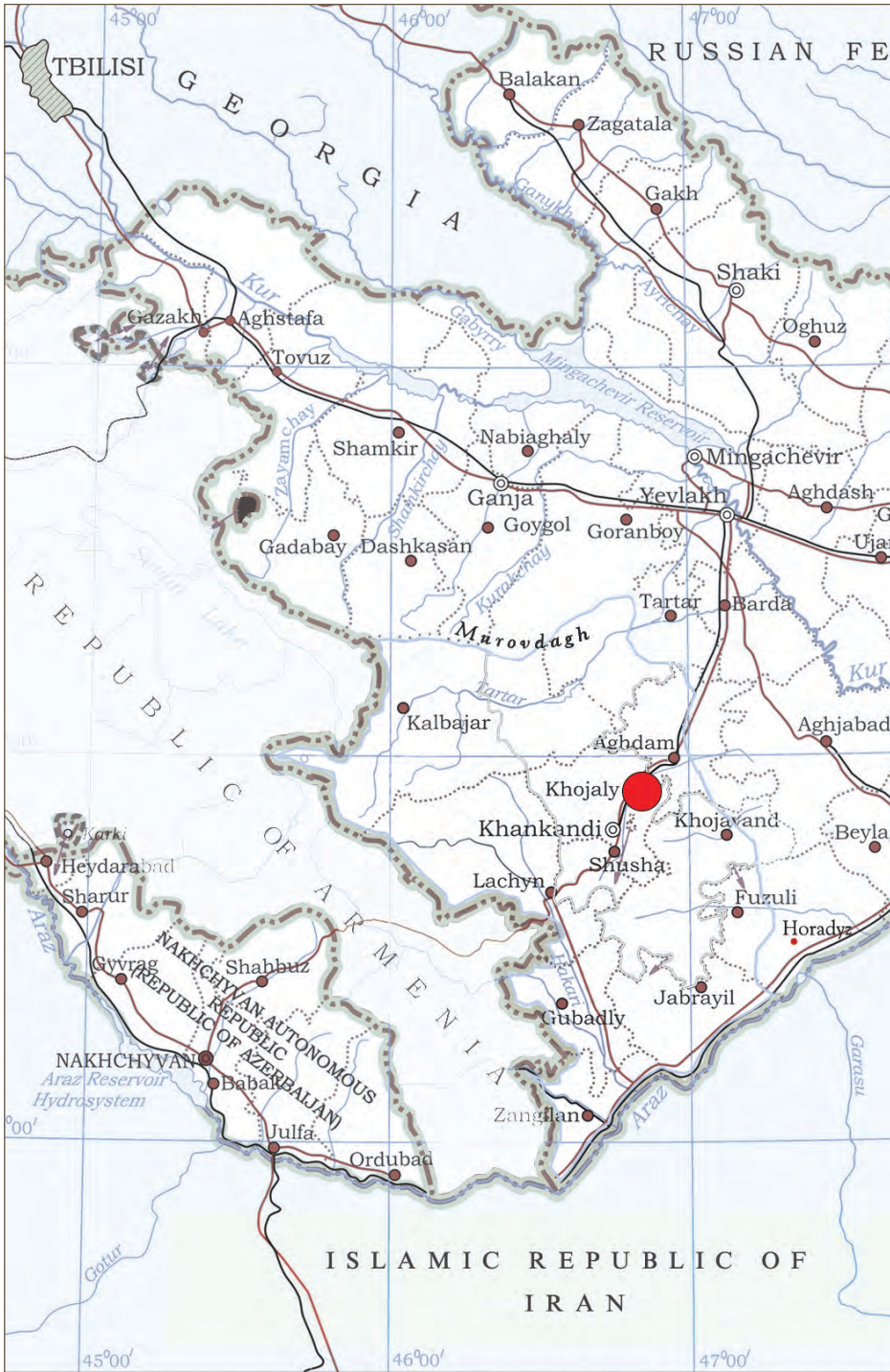
*Missile attacks by the Armed Forces of Armenia.
Tartar district. 13 October 2020.*

KARABAKH IS AZERBAIJAN! HISTORIC VICTORY!

For almost 30 years, Azerbaijan worked for a peaceful solution of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict. However, Armenia and unfortunately the international community made no tangible steps for peace. Moreover, Armenia continued armed provocations and artillery attacks against Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan responded with a counter offensive in order to protect its citizens and forced the Armenia to accept peace. President Ilham Aliyev proved that the people of Azerbaijan are able to determine their own destiny and the future.

The Azerbaijani Armed Forces liberated Jabrayil, Fuzuli, Zangilan, Gubadli regions, and the city of Shusha, the historic center of the Azerbaijani culture. Furthermore, Hadrut and many villages of the Khojavend region, Sugovushan, Talysh and Chayli villages of the Tartar region, several villages of the Khojaly and Lachin regions, as well as important strategic heights in the direction of Aghdara, Murovdagh were also liberated.







The President of the Azerbaijani Republic and the Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev commented on his speech: “Our victory is truly historical. We have liberated a number of districts on the battlefield, pressured the occupiers to withdraw from the three adjacent regions and hence, resolved the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. There is no more Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. If anyone believes that the conflict continues, they are mistaken”.





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