

# TOWN WIPED OFF THE MAP

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THE END OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY. THE PLANET EARTH. AZERBAIJAN IS A BLESSED REGION THAT HAS NINE OF THE PLANET'S 11 CLIMATIC ZONES. ALTHOUGH THIS LAND PROVIDES PRICELESS WEALTH – OIL, COTTON, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IS VERY DIFFICULT...



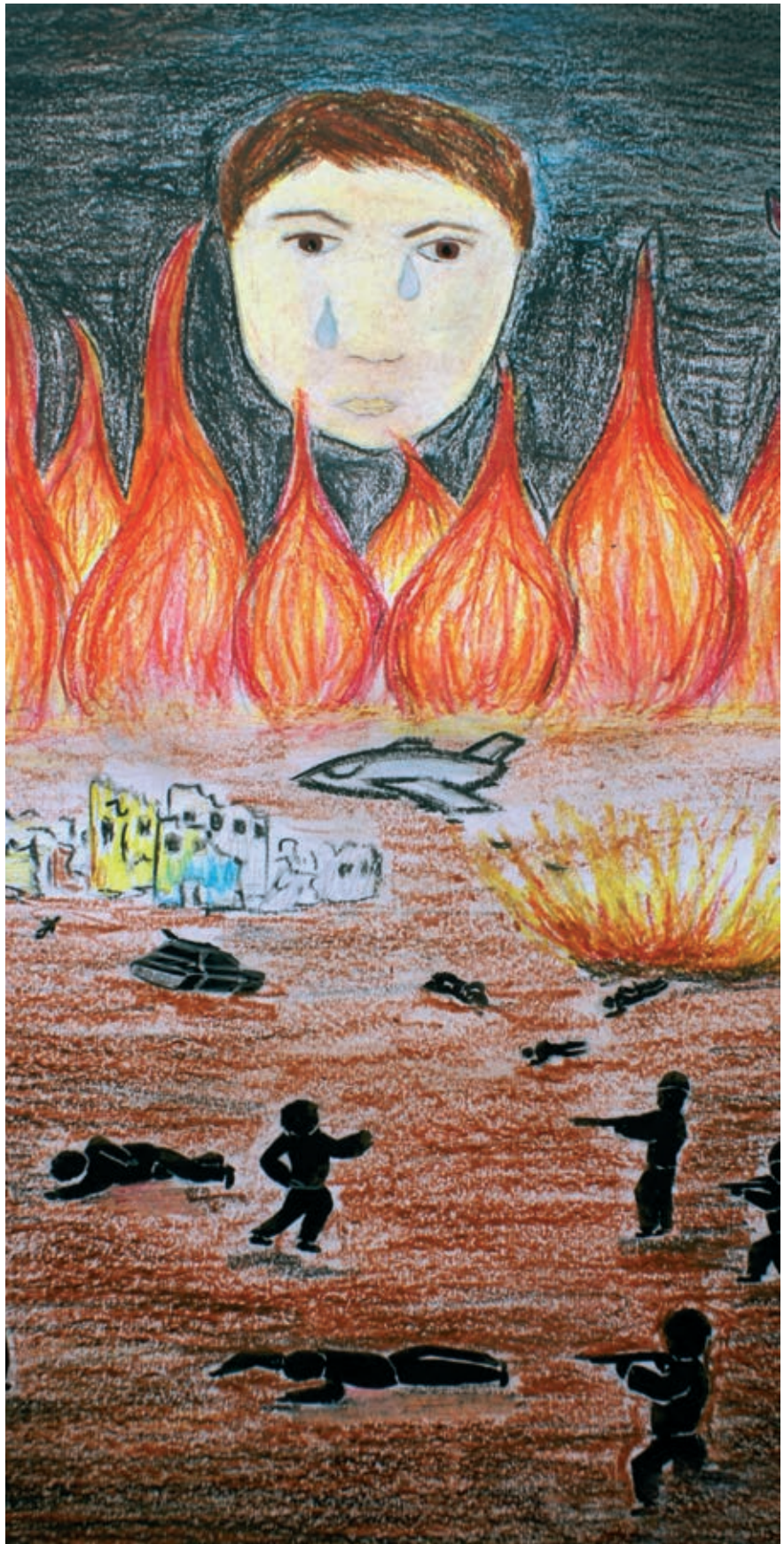
**A** war has been going on in the country for more than 10 years. **One fifth of the country's land is occupied by Armenian aggressors. There are more than one million people with no roof over their heads, clothing or food... More than 60,000 women, children and old people died as they fled: in the mountains, from snow and cold, fleeing Kalbajar, from artillery strikes on Agdam civilians; they drowned as they tried to cross the Aras and were encircled in Zangilan.**

Armenia, which began the conflict as a fight for the annexation of the NKAR, has turned it into a patriotic war for Azerbaijan over the past years – the military forces of Armenia have gone beyond the borders of the NKAR and are advancing into Azerbaijani territory, seizing more and more districts: Kalbajar, Agdam, Fizuli, Jabrayil, Zangilan, Lachin and Gubadli. Seizing new lands, the Armenians use scorched land tactics and in a fit of euphoria, destroy everything in their way – killing, torturing and taunting in the name of their Jesus Christ...

### **Khatyn, Songmi... Khojali**

...That night... That terrible night. That same night when the Almighty fell deeply asleep. The night when six-year-old Samirs and six-month-old Natavans were mercilessly shot and old men were beheaded. The night when brutes took delight in the moans and groans of defenseless sisters and mothers, subjecting them to all kinds of torture. The night when human bodies were dismembered and scattered in the woods and on the slopes of Mount Katain like book pages...

Why are you silent, Yavar? Talk, baby, talk... after all, this is your tragedy, tell us into the pawns of which beast you fell. On that day, Yavar never talked... I finally decided. This bloody novel should have been written by children. For in this mass extermination of civilians, most of those killed





and wounded were children...

Several days later, Yavar talked: "Lights went out in our home, and I couldn't sleep. When the shooting began, we went down into our neighbor's basement, and some time later, we ran towards the woods. Near the Finnish houses... they started firing at us with assault rifles, everyone got down, and my mother made me get down as well. The Armenians ordered us to stand up and line up. Then, the wounded were taken to one location and those who were not wounded to another... no, I wasn't wounded there, they just fired at me.... and then, they took us to Khankandi. The Turk (Meskhetian – editor) Ahmad dayi was beheaded there. First, they forced him to raise his hands, tied him up, beheaded him and started playing with his head. Like a ball. What else was

there? The daughter of aunt K hanim, named Natavan, was shot with an assault rifle. She cried a lot... Nata van was two years old."

Yavar, who had just turned seven, had to see terrible and bloody scenes. His disjointed account was sometimes corrected by his mother who was standing nearby: "They fired a lot at the time, and we hoped that the gunfire would end at some point as it happened before. Everyone went down into basements... Several hours later, we became convinced that we had to run away. There were about 40 of us there - all neighbors. There was a factory near the road. We took refuge there, but tank projectiles destroyed the basement: after getting out of there, we rushed towards the woods. There was some structure near the bridge. We saw soldiers there, they called us

in Azerbaijani and we ran towards them, but then we saw that these were Russians and Armenians. We ran back and they started firing. They ran up to us and demanded that we stand up, give them our gold teeth, earrings and rings. They took them from the dead themselves. Here we saw that 14 people survived. One old man begged them on his knees not to kill his only son. However, this young man named Mugam was immediately killed before the eyes of his father. It was the son of Jamil Humbatov... They also shot his daughter, wife and daughter-in-law after torture. Jamil Humbatov himself was taken hostage, but he said he would not live anyway... The next morning, we were taken to Khankandi. My father Rahim Khudaverdi oglu Salibov was taken away somewhere, and I never saw him again. In front of us,

they beheaded a Meskhetian Turk, cut his ears off and took them away. Then they kicked the head ... the name of the deceased was Ahmad . My son, the seven-year-old Yavar Aliyev, was wounded with an assault rifle in two places. In front of my eyes, they killed my elder sister's two grandsons and daughter-in-law. The two-year-old Natavan was shot because she cried, but her mother was killed before that... My nephew, my sister's son, and her husband were heavily wounded, and I know nothing about their fate."

*Khatira Telman gizi O rujova, eight years old:* "...We were in bed when we were woken by noise and rumble. When I got up from bed, I saw that my neighbors' house was on fire. We ran away – my father, my mother and us

– the four of us. My aunt Sevil and our neighbors with two children were also with us. Then uncle Shaig said that we need to run into the woods. First, my father and mother were with us, my little sister Khayala was in my mother's hands and my other sister was in my father's hands. Near the village of Nakhchivanik, we hid again. When it got light, my mother was the first to be shot. Then they shot aunt Sevil. When they fired at me, my mother was lying near me, she was all in blood, and we couldn't run. We lost our father in the woods. I felt no pain, I just don't remember anything because they killed me a little bit... I saw just once that someone was carrying me, but I didn't see who it was ..." Khatira has bullet wounds in the shoulder and chest. Her lung was hit, her pleura were bleeding, and ribs were broken by bullets.

*Vusala Abdullayeva, four years old.* O my God!... How can you shoot a four-year-old kid? What can you ask Vusala? How can you write about this? How can you amputate a four-year-old girl's leg because of a bullet wound?! Only one thing can be said – it would have been better if you, girl, had met predatory wolves rather than Armenians. The wolves would not have touched



you. They would have taken you to their cubs and fed you together with them...

*Khayala Abdullayeva, 18 months old.* I wish you could talk, Khayala... Her 24-year-old mother, hugging her little baby, said: "...On that day, I stayed in my father's house. We were in bed when the gunfire began. I saw through the window that everything was ablaze. We rushed to our neighbors' home where we usually hid during the shootings. Our neighbor's son, Vugar Ibrahimov, came to the well and said that we need to run away immediately and that the Armenians were not alone, but with Russians. A lot of people ran away – almost everyone. My father, mother, sister, two daughters, nephew and brother's son were here. We spent two days hiding in the woods and snow. On the third day, we were surrounded. My grandmother, Goychak Hasanova, immediately died of a heart attack. My father took off his jacket and covered her. We ran away and they fired at us. Leaving the dead and wounded on the snow, we continued to run. When we reached the foot of a mountain, my sister, the 17-year-old Latifat Abdullayeva, said that she could no longer run and sat down

on the ground. I was extremely angry with her... I told my father to kill her and that she wanted to betray us... My father took Latifat with his hands and sat down on the ground... O my God, she's dead... My father covered her with his shirt... and we ran away. Suddenly, my father stopped and said: "O Allah, take pity on the children". He fell and died. My father Hasan Hasanov's body remained there and I had nothing to cover it with... There were three of us left – three sisters: 24-year-old Tazagul, 20-year-old Khadija and me with two daughters and my nephew. They started firing at us and wounded the four-year-old Vusala. The Armenians approaches us and immediately took our earrings and rings. They took us to Pirjamal and then to Khankandi. There were a lot of girls, and bearded men and soldiers taunted them as they could... Then they took us to Asgaran, my daughter's wound started to rot and she fainted all the time... Then representatives of the Popular Front managed to exchange us for something."

*Nabi Agayarov, 10 years old, Sevinj Agayarova, seven years old, Roman Agayarov, six years old.* O Allah, how can you allow a mother of three to lose all



her children all of a sudden? Sadagat Huseyn gizi Agayarova could not talk although she wanted to. Compressing her lips, stammering and crying, she could only pronounce: "...We spent five nights in the woods, two of the children were shot... and they died of their wounds, and Roman froze to death..."

*Khumar Salimova, 19 years old:* "Heavy gunfire started on 25 February. Khojali was invaded by tanks and vehicles that looked like tanks, but had wheels. My brothers left to see what was going on. When they came back, they said there were Russian soldiers and Armenians there. My brothers



said that we need to run away immediately. We took our children and ran to Mount Katin. As we ran, a projectile explosion killed a woman who was running near me, and I was wounded in the shoulder and face. I couldn't run anymore... I crawled... At the bottom of the gully, I saw our neighbors, we crawled to the ditch to hide from projectiles and bullets... When it got light, Armenians and Russians turned up near the ditch. They constantly swore and started firing again. Taleh Guliyev was shot in the mouth, after which they started breaking his head in front of his wife; when Rahila Guliyeva cried, she was shot, too. The one-year-old Samir crawled on his dead mother, shouted and cried, he cried very loudly. Then, one Armenian broke his head with an assault rifle butt... An Armenian grabbed and dragged me somewhere. He beat me to make me walk, but I couldn't walk over the corpses lying on the ground. Someone started firing again and I was shot in my arm, I fell. I lay among the dead. I thought I was dead, too. When it got dark, I tried to crawl, and then, I heard Azerbaijani voices. I shouted – mom! I don't remember anything else, I woke up in hospital."

**Yes. All this happened, but the world did not turn upside down. Moreover, Russia, with which the**

Azerbaijani people went through all the hardships and ordeals of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and which it supported for almost two centuries at the most difficult and fateful historical moments, suddenly became "blind and deaf", while the Russian Defense Ministry, in response to the official protest about the involvement of its 366<sup>th</sup> regiment in the Khojali tragedy, verbally said that they had no such facts. The mass media suddenly displayed "tactful restraint", only the same *Moskovskiy Novosti* reported to the world in a bellicose manner that "only the dead were left in Khojali".

On the night of 25-26 February 1992, the 336<sup>th</sup> Russian motorized infantry regiment, stationed in Stepanakert, carried out punitive operations in the town of Khojali jointly with Armenian bandit formations. A soldier of this regiment, Viktoria Ivleva, says that she saw for herself army hardware and artillery strikes on the town before its seizure. Viktoria Ivleva admits that as a soldier, she participated in the seizure of Khojali in the second echelon: "...I noticed that something reminiscent of a cloud was moving towards us, and it turned out to be a crowd of half-naked people. The last person in the crowd of Turks (i.e. Azerbaijanis – editor) was a woman with three children - she was barefoot on the snow. She could hardly move and often fell over. It turned out that the smallest of her children was only two days old." The further fate of this woman could be observed from a TV tape where, instead of the sound, there is a crying cameraman. The people were shot point-blank on the gentle slope of the hill. One of the photos of the soldier of the 336<sup>th</sup> Russian motorized infantry regiment, Viktoria Ivleva, shows our valorous fighters over the bodies of defeated "Azers". This is how fascists had their photos taken in front of gallows in a fit of euphoria...

*Testimony of V. Belykh, a correspon-*

dent of *Izvestia* newspaper: **“...From time to time, they bring the bodies of their dead fellow Azerbaijanis exchanged for living hostages. You wouldn’t see that even in a nightmare ... pricked eyes, cut out ears, scalps and chopped off heads ... clusters of several bodies that had been dragged on a rope by an armored personnel carrier for a long time... there is no end to torture...”**

*Leonid Kravets, a military pilot, major:* “...On 26 February, I was taking the wounded out of Stepanakert and was going back through the Asgaran gates. I saw some spots down below. I descended and my flight mechanic suddenly cried: ‘Look, there are women and children there!’ myself also saw about 200 dead people scattered on the slope, among whom armed people were wandering... Then we flew and tried to take the corpses away. A local police captain was with us, and he found his four-year-old son there... with a broken skull...and went mad. Another child whom we managed to pick up before they started firing at us turned out to be decapitated. I saw mutilated bodies of women, children and old men everywhere...”

It is time for Armenia to recognize its political, legal and material respon-

sibility for the genocide against Azerbaijanis – one of the most terrible and bloodiest ones in the history of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As for Russia, which claims to be a strategic partner of Azerbaijan and a correct mediator in the settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani interstate conflict, it could significantly boost its standing in Azerbaijani society and in the eyes of the civilized world as a whole if, as a legal successor to the USSR, it condemned the Khojaly events as an act of genocide against the Azerbaijani people and as a crime against humanity.

### **The 336<sup>th</sup> motorized infantry regiment – guards unit...**

“... Some officers and soldiers earned their living by selling military property, especially as the buyers, local Armenians, freely walked around the territory of the 336<sup>th</sup> motorized infantry regiment. They also sold cartridges and hand grenades... Taking advantage of all this, some of the militants – “well-wishers” – offered one of the senior lieutenants monetary aid in return for a small favor. The essence of the favor was as follows: every night armored personnel carriers left the regiment to guard some villages and patrol some roads. What if you just



slightly change the route, approach an Azerbaijani village and fire several shots at it?..

“The senior lieutenant pondered over it, scratched his head and decided to meet his well-wisher halfway... The senior lieutenant went on a “combat mission”, but he did not go alone, he took two soldiers with him, promising them money... They left the regiment, picked up several Armenian militants on the way and went on a “shooting spree” ... approached an Azerbaijani village, fired from the BMP-1 gun for 20 minutes, got the promised money, had a drink with the militants and returned to the regiment...”

“But money has one bad habit – it runs out sooner or later... and the well-wisher militants are always around and are always ready to pay for “small favors” ... and the senior lieutenant went to do them a favor again. They are good guys – they pay on time. But this time, he went on a mission with three infantry fighting vehicles, taking not just loyal soldiers, but also a couple of officers with him. The “mission” was accomplished and money clanked in the pocket... They started to carry out such “operations” regularly, and it was not only this team ... Armenian warrant officers went with special zeal. Later, they also “took” tanks with them...”

“On the night of 25-26 February





1992, Armenian armed formations seized the town of Khojali with the help of tanks, APCs and personnel of the 366<sup>th</sup> Stepanakert motorized infantry regiment. Preparations for the storming were carried out secretly, but one of the leaders of the storming was the commander of the second battalion.

"A two-hour massive artillery attack on the town from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers and modified Alazan installations began at 2300. Then, an offensive was launched on the town from 0100 to 0400 a.m. Soon after the beginning of the storming, the civilian population started leaving the town, trying to flee to Agdam.

"A second roadblock, of which the Azerbaijanis were unaware, had been set up on their way... and from this roadblock, the Armenians started shooting the Khojali refugees with machine guns at close range... they killed adults, children, young and old people without making any distinction...

"...The road gradually turned into a bloody-snowy mash covered with human corpses... bloodstained corpses lay side by side in a row - on one another...

"People who survived but became panic-stricken fled, trying to force their

way to Agdam and leaving the settlement of Asgaran on the right. But they were also shot... Among this flow, Armenians took hostages, killing some on the spot. They beheaded Azerbaijani OMON members with axes... and pricked hostages' eyes, cut out their ears, scalped and then killed them..."

These lines are from Yuriy Girchenko's book "The Army Of A State That Does Not Exist Anymore", Chapter 7. This is the account of an eyewitness who served in this regiment...

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**The armed forces of Armenia, with the support of the 366<sup>th</sup> regiment, razed the Azerbaijani town of Khojali to the ground. This bloody crime became one of the monstrous acts of international terrorism against the civilian population in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The mass extermination of civilians in the town of Khojali in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan took place on the night of 25-26 February 1992. The tragic outcome of the Khojali crime - 613 were killed, including 106 women, 63 children, 486 were disabled, 1,275 went through the horrors of Armenian captivity and**

**150 went missing. Armenian terrorist organizations and mercenary armed formations wiped out whole families and arranged show executions; they skinned people alive, cut out their ears and scalped them. They ripped pregnant women's stomachs open... pulling the baby out... and shoved the heads of their decapitated husbands into the open stomachs of the already dead women... All this defies description.** One of the active militants of the Armenian terrorist organization ASALA, Vazgen Sislyan, whose name is associated with a number of bloody terrorist attacks committed around the world, did not conceal from the press his involvement in the killing of Azerbaijani children in Khojali. It is characteristic that Sislyan was later recognized as a hero of the Karabakh war on the initiative of the president of the Republic of Armenia, Robert Kocharyan.

From the book of the Armenian author Daud Kheyriyan, who participated in the Khojali tragedy - "... On 2 March, the Armenian group 'Gafan', which was engaged in burning the corpses, collected more than 100 corpses of Azerbaijanis and set them on fire about one kilometer west of Khojali... in the last vehicle, I saw a 10-year-old girl, wound-



ed in the forehead and arms. This child with a blue face was still alive despite the hunger, cold and wounds. She quietly breathed. Soon a soldier who was named Tigranyan took this immobile girl and threw her on the corpses... then they were set ablaze."

A film made by the outstanding Azerbaijani documentary filmmaker, Chingiz Mustafayev, told the whole world about the tragedy in Khojali. The camera captured children with their ears cut out and scalped men. Armenian bearded men cut out the skin from the left half of an old woman's face. All corpses retained traces of excruciating torture. The destruction of the Azerbaijani town of Khojali by Armenian militants was recognized as "the biggest tragedy of the year" in the USA. The 366<sup>th</sup> Russian motorized infantry regiment was withdrawn to Russia and disbanded. But none of its officers was held to account for his crimes.

The President of the Azerbaijan Republic, Heydar Aliyev, said in his appeal to the Azerbaijani people in connection with the sorrowful 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Khojali tragedy: "... *This brutal and ruthless act of genocide went down in the history of mankind as one of the most terrible mass terrorist attacks... Today the government and people of Azerbaijan are facing the task of bringing the whole truth about the Khojali genocide and all the evil actions committed by Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh, with all their scale and horrors, to the attention of states and parliaments of the world and the broad public and of securing their recognition of this act as a real act of genocide. This is our civil and human duty before the memory of the Khojali victims. On the other hand, a true international political-legal assessment of this tragedy and the deserved punishment of its ideologues, organizers and perpetrators are an important condition for preventing a repeat of such brutal acts directed against humanity on the whole.*"

According to a scientific study by



the expert council of the Human Rights Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, the aforesaid tragic events are interpreted by international law in the following way.

The legal meaning of the concept of "genocide" is defined by the Convention "On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide", adopted by Resolution 260A of the UN General Assembly on 9 December 1948, and means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: Killing members of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

For the crime of genocide, the presence of special intent is regarded as a necessary element. This objective trait makes the crime of genocide different from other similar international crimes. Each of the actions that constitute the crime of genocide is conscious and deliberate. Intent to commit such actions and the general realization of their pos-

sible consequences are not enough to qualify them as genocide. Here it is necessary to uncover the special direction of criminal intent or a specific intention related to the negative consequences of the action. The shooting of the Azerbaijani civilians with assault rifles, machine guns and other types of weapons from ambushes organized in advance as they tried to escape proves the intention of genocide.

This crime is clearly directed against the Azerbaijani national group. As you analyze the crime of genocide, you see three of its components: 1) The presence of a known national, ethnic, racial and religious group; 2) The presence of an intention to wipe out such a group fully or partially; 3) The commission of any of the actions interpreted as genocide against a known group.

In order to qualify responsibility for the crime of genocide, there is no need for the end result such as the extermination of a whole group to be achieved. To this end, it is enough to commit one of the actions that can be regarded as an aspect of the crime with the aim of wiping out an ethnic group as such, fully or partially. The idea of extermination, which constitutes an aspect of genocide, means loss of life through physical or biological impact.





The international court has recognized the principles underlying the Convention "On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" as mandatory norms for all states.

The following documents make it possible to qualify the Khojali events on the basis of international law as an act of the crime of genocide: The Convention "On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide", the Charter of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal (as a crime against humanity here), the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Criminal Code of the Azerbaijan Republic, the

decree of the president of the Azerbaijan Republic "On the Genocide of Azerbaijanis" issued on 26 March 1998.

**Thus, the actions committed by Armenians against the civilian population in the town of Khojali – ethnic Azerbaijanis – are qualified as genocide in line with international legal documents and are a crime against humanity in line with the principles of international law.**

The whole world community recognizes the right of every person to life, freedom and personal immunity and condemns torture and inhumane behavior. These ideas have become universal values regardless of faith and nationality. Alas, the world is turning a blind eye and deaf ear to all the terrible events that have been going on

in Azerbaijan as a result of deliberate Armenian aggression since 1988. But God is sought not in force, but in the truth. And we must bring the truth about the blood and suffering of the civilian population of Khojali and others to the attention of this same world community.

In order to be kind, you have to know how to be firm. And we will firmly and consistently secure the recognition by the whole world of the act of genocide against Azerbaijani old people, children, men and women, i.e. against the entire Azerbaijani people.

P. S. The paintings shown in this article were drawn by the Khojali children who were lucky to survive the massacre. 🌱



## JUSTICE FOR KHOJALY

"We refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt"  
Martin Luther King



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## JUSTICE FOR KHOJALY INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The international awareness campaign Justice for Khojaly has been initiated by **Mrs. Leyla Aliyeva**, General Coordinator of the Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation on May 8th 2008, on the anniversary of the day of occupation of the town of Shusha in the Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, which is a symbol of our culture on this ancient Azerbaijani land. The Khojaly massacre is one of the most terrible and tragic pages of Azerbaijani history. As is known on the night of February 26<sup>th</sup> the Armenian armed forces supported by the ex-Soviet 366<sup>th</sup> regiment, completed the surrounding of the town already isolated because of ethnic cleansing of the Azerbaijani population neighboring regions. In a few hours of a single night 6 13 civilians were killed, including 106 women, 83 children; 56 of whom were killed with outrageous brutality and 8 families were totally exterminated.

The Justice for Khojaly campaign has been launched to raise international civil awareness through creative actions by young people not only to generate the solidarity of world with the victims of Khojaly massacre, and against general Armenian aggression in Karabakh, but also to attract the world's attention to in-admissible violence against civilians whenever and by whomever it is perpetrated. The campaign aims to disseminate out its message of justice globally via Media, Internet and live events. The ultimate aim of this campaign is to achieve moral and political-judicial recognition of this tragedy by the world community.

One of the directions of the Campaign is online campaigning through the website [www.justiceforkhojaly.org](http://www.justiceforkhojaly.org). Over 126 000 individuals have already supported it during the first year of implementation by signing the declaration to protest against this atrocity. In February 2010 an Online Petition addressing world leaders was launched, (leaders of the United States, UN, EU, OIC, Council of Europe and other major international organizations). The petition is calling upon world leaders to recognize the Khojaly massacre as a crime against humanity.

The campaign has been launched in social network groups that bring together a large audience consisting of more than 12,000 supporters from 72 countries. Through the Facebook webpage the campaign shares regular news and holds open discussions. (<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Khojaly-town/Justice-for-Khojaly-Campaign/101823787520?ref=ts>)

Since 2008, the OIC institutes at the level of ministers, particularly at the level of ministers of education and culture, as well as OIC summits have adopted documents condemning this tragedy. **This January, on the proposal by ICYF-DC, the Parliamentary Union of the OIC adopted a resolution that recognized Khojaly as a crime against humanity.** Based on the proposal of ICYF-DC Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the OIC countries adopted a resolution in 2009, which supported the campaign and called upon 57 Member States to contribute to its implementation until full recognition of the tragedy is achieved.

The campaign's international volunteer's team creates tools to effectively extend the campaign's voice to the international community. The music and video clip titled Justice for Khojaly was put together by American rap artist Tony Blackman and Dayirman group and was presented in more than 30 countries on the eve of 18<sup>th</sup> commemoration of Khojaly massacre. It has also been disseminated on the YouTube website. (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qF51bBinJKA>)

Since 2009 the campaign has been held in more than 30 countries, a focus of which has been the capitals of European nations. In many of them the activities are being coordinated by host country nationals. The reach of the event is spread as wide as Mexico City, Jakarta, Ankara, Ottawa and Paris; to name just a few examples. Young people, who joined the campaign, are focusing on telling the story of Khojaly by creative means. In Moscow an important testimony on the Karabakh conflict – a book titled Karabakh Diary written by Russian academician and writer Yuri Pompeyev, was presented in the leading state library.

The Campaign is targeting active civil society stakeholders as well as human rights groups to commemorate the tragedy, and invites the world to draw lessons in order to prevent such tragedies in the future.