

Nemat Abilov

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

**Anar Ahmadov**  
**Active community member**  
**Azerbaijan American Friendship Association**

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

**Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Khojaly Tragedy in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, occurred on February 26, 1992. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.



Ismayil Ahmadov  
President  
AACA

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.



Irada Akhoundova  
President  
Azerbaijan Center

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.



**AZERBAIJAN CENTER**

308 Avondale st., Houston, TX, 77006

Office: 713.523.0598 \* [info@azerbaijancenter.com](mailto:info@azerbaijancenter.com)

\* [www.azerbaijancenter.com](http://www.azerbaijancenter.com)

Kenan Aliyev  
Senior Reservoir Geologist  
eni petroleum

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Khalid Gozal  
Drilling Engineer, BP America Inc.

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.



Rafiq Gurbanzade  
An Azerbaijani community member

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Namig Khochberov  
Board Member  
Alliance of Turkic Petroleum Professionals / ATPP

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.



Jeyhun Mammadov  
Drilling Engineer / BP America

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Kemal Oksuz  
President  
Assembly of the Friends of Azerbaijan / AFAZ

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Parvina Aliyeva

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Samir Novruzov  
US Citizen, Member of Azerbaijanian American Cultural Alliance

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, February 10, 2014 9:22 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** konul\_mamedova@hotmail.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for HR13 on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM

**HR13**

Submitted on: 2/10/2014

Testimony for VMI on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Konul Mamedova	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Thank you very much for your recognition

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email [webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov)

Written Statement of  
**Stephen Majzun**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFIARS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

Aloha Honorable Chair, Vice-Chair, and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit the following comments reflecting my **strong opposition** to **H.R. NO. 13**.

The **statements offered within this resolution are one-sided, out-of-context, and attempt to manipulate historic fact in favor of the true aggressor** of the Nagorno-Karabakh War, Azerbaijan.

The Khojaly tragedy was the unfortunate consequence of a horrific war started by Azerbaijan against the civilian population of the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. **This conflict was initiated by Azerbaijan in response to the peaceful demands of the people of Karabakh for the right to self-determination.** Azerbaijan's response to this peaceful referendum was to indiscriminately massacre the Armenian population in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad, and elsewhere from February 1988 through 1991.

These orchestrated and barbaric massacres, during which thousands of Armenians were maimed, raped, mutilated, and killed as Azerbaijani police stood by and watched, created over 500,000 Armenian refugees (many orphaned). These massacres escalated to such vile brutality on the part of the Azerbaijanis that pregnant Armenian women were targets for rape and death, newborn Armenian babies were burned to death, and men were mutilated and tortured to the point of death.

**Azerbaijan was its own aggressor in Khojaly.** Starting 1991, Stepanakert (Nagorno-Karabakh's capital city) and adjacent Armenian communities were sustaining daily massive artillery fire by Azerbaijani forces. The shelling of the NKR cities was carried out using "Alazan" and "Kristal" combat rocket launchers, as well as BM-21 'Grad' Multiple Launcher Rocket System vehicles, the use of which is prohibited against civilians. In 1992, while heavy



artillery fire continued, Azerbaijan blockaded all routes to the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. The region and its people were left without fuel, electricity, water, and food supplies.

Khojaly, the location of Nagorno-Karabakh's sole airport, was one of six positions being used in the months-long offensive by Azerbaijan. The only way of saving the inhabitants from the fate decreed for them by the authorities in Baku — that they die from cold and hunger — was to launch a military operation aimed at bringing an end to the siege and heavy artillery fire. **The Armenians chose to defend themselves, rather than die in the mercy of those that so viciously annihilated their people from 1988-1991. The Armenians were outnumbered, they were outgunned, and they were out-maneuvered.**

**Azerbaijan continues to be the aggressor to this day by refusing to negotiate a settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and by continuously violating the cease-fire order by the U.N. Security Council.** Azerbaijan most recently violated the cease-fire February 8<sup>th</sup> of this month, after having shot and killed an Armenian man earlier this year on January 28<sup>th</sup> in another cease-fire violation.

**I ask that you please vote in opposition to this resolution,** as it severely misrepresents documented historic fact, presents only Azerbaijan's alleged narrative of what happened in Khojaly, and presents a narrow view of the past.

Stephen Majzun  
1636 Piikoi St # 204  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
[smajzun@gmail.com](mailto:smajzun@gmail.com)

Written Statement of  
**Arpine Mar Philian**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

Aloha Honorable Chair, Vice-Chair, and Committee Members:

Thank you for this opportunity to submit my **strong opposition** to **H.R. NO. 13**.

The statements offered within this resolution are one-sided, out-of-context, and attempt to manipulate historic fact in favor of the true aggressor of the Nagorno-Karabakh War, Azerbaijan.

The Khojaly tragedy was the unfortunate consequence of a horrific war started by Azerbaijan against the civilian population of the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh (NKR). **Azerbaijan was its own aggressor in Khojaly.** Starting 1991, Stepanakert (Nagorno-Karabakh's capital city) and adjacent Armenian communities were sustaining daily massive artillery fire by Azerbaijani forces. **The international Human Rights Watch organization describes the situation in 1992:** Azeris "pounded the capital of Nagorno Karabakh, Stepanakert, and other Armenian towns and villages with shells and grenades. The indiscriminate shelling and sniper shooting killed or maimed hundreds of civilians, destroyed homes, hospitals and other objects that are not legitimate military targets, and generally terrorized the civilian".

Khojaly, the location of NKR's sole airport, was one of six positions being used in the months-long offensive by Azerbaijan. The only way of saving the inhabitants from the fate decreed for them by the authorities in Baku — that they die from cold and hunger — was to launch a military operation aimed at bringing an end to the siege and heavy artillery fire. **The Armenians chose to defend themselves, rather than die in the mercy of those that so viciously annihilated their people from 1988-1991.**

**Azerbaijan continues to be the aggressor to this day by refusing to constructively negotiate a settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and by continuously violating the cease-fire order by the U.N. Security Council.**

Promoting resolutions like H.R. NO. 13 is a tactic by Azerbaijan to mislead the international community (and particularly elected representatives in various democracies) in an effort to legitimize its aggressive stance and intolerance towards everything Armenian – a policy that threatens regional peace and U.S. interests in the South Caucasus.

**I ask that you please vote in opposition to this resolution**, as it is damaging to international peace efforts, severely misrepresents documented historic fact, presents only Azerbaijan’s alleged narrative of what happened in Khojaly, and presents a narrow view of the past.

Thank you,

Arpine Mar Philian  
Waikiki

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, February 10, 2014 8:10 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** wctanaka@gmail.com  
**Subject:** \*Submitted testimony for HR13 on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM\*

**HR13**

Submitted on: 2/10/2014

Testimony for VMI on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Wayne	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email [webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov)

Gara Amirov  
Sr. Graphic Designer  
Helix Design and Production

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

## **The Truth About Khojaly**

**For 20 years since the events in Khojaly, official Baku has been obstinately fanning anti-Armenian hysteria with the aim of falsifying the real events and discrediting the Armenian people in the eyes of the international community. However, Azeri allegations are first of all disputed by statements from the Azeri leadership itself, as well as independent Azeri and international sources:**

### **Human Rights watch 1993 report**

“While Azerbaijani forces held outposts in Shusha and Khojaly, they pounded the capital of Nagorno Karabakh, Stepanakert, and other Armenian towns and villages with shells and grenades. The indiscriminate shelling and sniper shooting killed or maimed hundreds of civilians, destroyed homes, hospitals and other objects that are not legitimate military targets, and generally terrorized the civilians”.

Source: <http://www.hrw.org/reports/1993/WR93/Hsw-07.htm#TopOfPage>

### **Eynulla Eminoglu Fatullayev, Azerbaijani journalist convicted by Azerbaijan for the investigation of events in Khojaly**

“And even several days prior to the attack, the Armenians had been continuously warning the population about the planned operation through loudspeakers and suggesting that the civilians abandon the town and escape from the encirclement through a humanitarian corridor along the Kar-Kar River. According to the Khojaly refugees' own words, they had used this corridor and, indeed, the Armenian soldiers positioned behind the corridor had not opened fire on them”

Source: *Case of Fatullayev v Azerbaijan' (Application no. 40984/07) European Court of Human Rights* [http://www.icj.org/img/CASE\\_OF\\_FATULLAYEV\\_v\\_AZERBAIJAN.pdf](http://www.icj.org/img/CASE_OF_FATULLAYEV_v_AZERBAIJAN.pdf)

### **Ayaz Mutalibov, First President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

“...the corridor, by which people could escape, had nonetheless been left by the Armenians. So, why did they have to open fire? Especially in the area around Aghdam, where there was sufficient force at that time to get help to the people.”

Source: *'Nezavisimaya Gazetta', 2 April 1992 (Russia)*

### **From the Report of Human Rights Center “Memorial”, Russia**

“According to information received from both sides, on 28 March 1992 more than 700 Khojaly residents were handed over to the Azeri side. They had been captured in the town itself and along the road to Aghdam and were mostly women and children.”

Source: <http://www.memo.ru/hr/hotpoints/karabah/HOJALY/CHAPTER1.HTM>

### **Yakub Mamedov, Chair of the Supreme Council in 1992 and Acting President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

“In an interview with a correspondent from Azerbaijani television, YakubMamedov stated that those on whose conscience lies the tragedy of Khojaly have bravely made themselves known to him. He was not talking about the Armenian side.”

Source: *'Ogonyok' Magazine, Issue 14-15, 1992 (Russia)*



### **Eynulla Eminoglu Fatullayev, Azerbaijani journalist convicted by Azerbaijan for the investigation of events in Khojaly**

"... part of the Khojaly inhabitants had been fired upon by our own [troops]... Whether it was done intentionally or not is to be determined by investigators ... [They were killed] not by [some] mysterious [shooters], but by provocateurs from the NFA<sup>1</sup> battalions ... [The corpses] had been mutilated by our own ...".

Source: 'Case of Fatullayev v Azerbaijan' (Application no. 40984/07) European Court of Human Rights [http://www.icj.org/img/CASE\\_OF\\_FATULLAYEV\\_v\\_AZERBAIJAN.pdf](http://www.icj.org/img/CASE_OF_FATULLAYEV_v_AZERBAIJAN.pdf)

### **Elman Mamedov, Khojaly Town Mayor**

"We don't know who to attribute this atrocity to; we don't know whose history will find the guilty party in this matter..."

Source: video interview taken by journalist Chingiz Mustafayev, who was later killed after reporting to the Moscow news agency DR-Press on complicity of Azerbaijani politicians in Khojaly events.

<http://xocali.net/RU/Mamedov-Mustafayev.html>

### **Tamerlan Karayev, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

"The tragedy was committed by the authorities of Azerbaijan", and specifically by "someone highly placed".

Source: *Mikhalifat*, newspaper, 28 April 1992, (Azerbaijan).

### **Heydar Aliyev, former president of Azerbaijan**

"...the former leadership of Azerbaijan is also guilty". "...the bloodshed will profit us. We should not interfere in the course of events".

Source: *Bilik-Dunyasi Agency*, April 1992 (Azerbaijan)

### **Arif Yunosov, Azeri Human Rights' Activist**

"...the town and its citizens were deliberately sacrificed for a political goal"

Source: *Zerkalo* newspaper, July 1992 (Azerbaijan)

### **Ayaz Mutalibov, First President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

"As the Khojali inhabitants, who narrowly escaped, say, it was all organized in order to have ground for my resignation. Some forces functioned for the effort to discredit the president".

Source: *Nezavisimaya Gazetta*, 2 April 1992 (Russia)

### **From the report of Megapolis-Express magazine, Russia**

"It cannot be denied that, if the Popular Front of Azerbaijan actually set far-reaching objectives, they have been achieved. Mutalibov has been compromised and overthrown, public opinion worldwide has been shaken, and the Azerbaijanis and their Turkish brethren have believed in the so-called genocide of the Azerbaijani people in Khojaly".

Source: *Megapolis Express, Magazine*. No. 17, 1992. (Russia)

---

<sup>1</sup>National Front of Azerbaijan. In 1992 an opposition militarized party, which came to power after the Khojaly events.

Hajar Khochberova  
Volunteer  
Azerbaijani American Cultural Alliance / AACA

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Tarlan Khalilli

Clinical Expert at IRHYTHM Technologies

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Burcu Gozal  
Geological Engineer

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Rashad Ajalov  
Subcontracts Engineer  
Saipem inc.  
Houston, TX 77094

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Anna Velieva

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.



Written Statement of  
**Jeff Malins**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFIARS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

Aloha Honorable Chair, Vice-Chair, and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit the following comments reflecting my **strong opposition** to **H.R. NO. 13**.

Effectively, this bill is the equivalent of a resolution honoring a small number of dead English civilians at the hands of the “brutal” and “aggressor” Irish during a battle in Northern Ireland. The reasons for *that* conflict are many and extremely complex.

Just because the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is remote and foreign to the people of Hawaii is not reason enough to take such a simplistic, one-sided proclamation of what happened in Khojaly 22 years ago.

The statements in this resolution represent a whitewashed, self-serving, “state run media” type of PR for the totalitarian Azerbaijani regime. The bill ignores years of subjugation of the Armenian population in Nagorno-Karabakh region by Azerbaijan prior to the so-called “massacre”. The casualties, refugees and collateral damage from those actions far exceed anything that occurred in Khojaly 22 years ago.

Azerbaijan continues to violate the UN Security Council ordered cease-fire in the region on a daily basis. Negotiations to create a peaceful resolution of this complex struggle will not be helped by a sensationalist, one-sided retelling of the events in Khojaly. **I ask that you please vote in opposition to this resolution.**

Jeff Malins  
1212 Nuuanu Ave, #2601  
Honolulu, HI  
jmalins0@gmail.com

Written Statement of  
**Ani Martirosian Menon**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

Aloha Honorable Chair, Vice-Chair, and Committee Members:

Thank you for this opportunity to submit my **strong opposition** to **H.R. NO. 13**.

The **statements offered within this resolution are one-sided, out-of-context, and attempt to manipulate historic fact in favor of the true aggressor** of the Nagorno-Karabakh War, Azerbaijan.

The Khojaly tragedy was the unfortunate consequence of a horrific war started by Azerbaijan against the civilian population of the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh (NK). **This conflict was initiated by Azerbaijan in response to the peaceful demands for the right to self-determination by the Armenian-populated NK**, a region that was victim to the Soviet Empire's strategic "border-drawing" that was meant to destabilize Armenia and strengthen Soviet ideology. Azerbaijan's response to this peaceful referendum was to indiscriminately massacre the Armenian population in Azeri towns of Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad, and elsewhere from February 1988 through 1994.

These orchestrated and barbaric massacres, during which thousands of Armenians were maimed, raped, mutilated, and killed as Azerbaijani police stood by and watched, created over 500,000 Armenian refugees (many orphaned). These massacres escalated to such vile brutality on the part of the Azerbaijanis that pregnant Armenian women were targets for rape and death, newborn Armenian babies were burned to death, and men were mutilated and tortured to the point of death.

**Azerbaijan was its own aggressor in Khojaly.** Starting 1991, Stepanakert (Nagorno-Karabakh's capital city) and adjacent Armenian communities were sustaining daily massive artillery fire by Azerbaijani forces. **The international Human Rights Watch organization describes the situation in 1992:** Azeris "pounded the capital of Nagorno Karabakh, Stepanakert, and other Armenian towns and villages with shells and grenades. The indiscriminate shelling and

sniper shooting killed or maimed hundreds of civilians, destroyed homes, hospitals and other objects that are not legitimate military targets, and generally terrorized the civilian”.<sup>1</sup>

It is noteworthy that the shelling of the NKR cities was carried out using “Alazan” and “Kristal” combat rocket launchers, as well as BM-21 ‘Grad’ Multiple Launcher Rocket System vehicles, the use of which is prohibited against civilians. In 1992, while heavy artillery fire continued, Azerbaijan blockaded all routes to the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. The region and its people were left without fuel, electricity, water, and food supplies.

Khojaly, the location of Nagorno-Karabakh’s sole airport, was one of six positions being used in the months-long offensive by Azerbaijan. The only way of saving the inhabitants from the fate decreed for them by the authorities in Baku — that they die from cold and hunger — was to launch a military operation aimed at bringing an end to the siege and heavy artillery fire. **The Armenians chose to defend themselves, rather than die in the mercy of those that so viciously annihilated their people from 1988-1991.** The Armenians were outnumbered, they were outgunned, and they were out-maneuvered.

**Azerbaijan continues to be the aggressor to this day by refusing to constructively negotiate a settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and by continuously violating the cease-fire order by the U.N. Security Council.** Azerbaijan most recently violated the cease-fire February 8<sup>th</sup> of this month, after having shot and killed an Armenian man earlier this year on January 28<sup>th</sup> in another cease-fire violation.

Promoting resolutions like H.R. NO. 13 is a tactic by Azerbaijan to mislead the international community (and particularly elected representatives in various democracies) in an effort to legitimize its aggressive stance and intolerance towards everything Armenian – a policy that threatens regional peace and U.S. interests in the South Caucasus.

**I ask that you please vote in opposition to this resolution,** as it is damaging to international peace efforts, severely misrepresents documented historic fact, presents only Azerbaijan’s alleged narrative of what happened in Khojaly, and presents a narrow view of the past.

Should you have any questions, or would like a line-by-line review of the deep misrepresentations in this resolution, I am available to meet with any interested committee member or legislator.

Thank you,

Ani Martirosian Menon  
animartirosian@gmail.com  
(808) 429-4490

---

<sup>1</sup>Human Rights Watch <http://www.hrw.org/reports/1993/WR93/Hsw-07.htm#TopOfPage>.

Written Statement of  
**Dawn Morais Webster Ph.D.**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

Aloha Honorable Chair, Vice-Chair, and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit the following comments reflecting my **strong opposition** to **H.R. NO. 13**. I am very puzzled as to why taxpayer dollars are being spent on a misleading resolution of this nature when Hawaii has so many of its own issues to contend with.

Thanks to my Armenian daughter-in-law, Ani Martirosian Menon, I have come to learn that the **statements offered within this resolution are one-sided, out-of-context, and attempt to manipulate historic fact in favor of the true aggressor** of the Nagorno-Karabakh War, Azerbaijan.

The Khojaly tragedy was the unfortunate consequence of a horrific war started by Azerbaijan against the civilian population of the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. **This conflict was initiated by Azerbaijan in response to the peaceful demands of the people of Karabakh for the right to self-determination.** Azerbaijan's response to this peaceful referendum was to indiscriminately massacre the Armenian population in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad, and elsewhere from February 1988 through 1991.

These massacres, during which I am told thousands of Armenians were maimed, raped, mutilated, and killed as Azerbaijani police stood by and watched, created over 500,000 Armenian refugees (many orphaned). The Armenian people have carried with them the memory of too many accounts of the rape of their women, the killing of newborn Armenian babies and the mutilation and torture of Armenian men. This resolution adds to the pain of that history.

**My understanding is that Azerbaijan was the aggressor in Khojaly.** Starting 1991, Stepanakert (Nagorno-Karabakh's capital city) and adjacent Armenian communities sustained daily massive artillery fire by Azerbaijani forces. The shelling of the NKR cities was carried out using "Alazan" and "Kristal" combat rocket launchers, as well as BM-21 'Grad' Multiple Launcher Rocket System vehicles, the use of which is prohibited against civilians. In 1992, while

heavy artillery fire continued, Azerbaijan blockaded all routes to the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. The region and its people were left without fuel, electricity, water, and food supplies.

Khojaly, the location of Nagorno-Karabakh's sole airport, was one of six positions used in the months-long offensive by Azerbaijan. The only way of saving the inhabitants from being wiped out by the cold and hunger was to launch a military operation to bring an end to the siege and heavy artillery fire. **The Armenians chose to defend themselves despite being outnumbered and despite not having the kind of military weaponry of the Azerbaijani forces.**

**Oil-rich Azerbaijan has refused to negotiate a settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and has repeatedly violated the cease-fire order by the U.N. Security Council.** It has also orchestrated extensive worldwide communications and lobbying efforts that have ensured that history is told from their perspective.

Armenia has not had the resources that Azerbaijan has had to amplify its side of the story in the same way. But its people are determined to speak out wherever their history is misrepresented as this resolution here in Hawaii seems to do.

**I ask that you please vote in opposition to this resolution.** It is unseemly for Hawaii, given its own history, to participate in the possible misrepresentation of documented historic fact as to what happened in Khojaly and aid in the public reinvention of one party's role.

Dawn Morais Webster Ph.D.

**Testimony of Christina Ching in favor of H.R. 13**

Committee on VMI

Monday, February 12, 2014, 8:30 AM.

State Capitol CR 312

Honorable Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and committee members,

I think we can all agree that in order to create a better future, we must learn from the mistakes of our past. To do that, we must make an effort to remember the tragedies that humanity has face in times of war.

The horrors that the people of Khojaly in Azerbaijan suffered on February 26<sup>th</sup> in 1992 should stand as a poignant reminder that even in these modern times, war, conflict, and human suffering are still a harsh reality.

On that fateful day, more than 600 innocent lives were lost in the unauthorized attack by the Armenian armed forces. It has been nearly 22 years since, yet tensions between Armenia and Azerbaijan still run high today. Those lost in this senseless tragedy should not be forgotten, and their story should serve to move us to have better tolerance and understanding.

Please pass this resolution in hopes that our history can provide a lesson for the future.

Christina Ching



Steven Nordell in support of HR13 on 2/10/2014 at 3:32 PM

Chair and Members,

This should be a straightforward and simple resolution to pass. I am in flat out support for obvious reasons. The recognition of the tragedy in Khojaly and spreading awareness of said tragedy isn't wrong by any means.

The Khojaly tragedy is already documented as the worst massacre in the history of the Nagorno-Karabakh War and should be recognized regardless of certain party's vigilance in the denial of how history had unfolded on those fateful days. I believe that until presented with empirical evidence to contradict the accounts made by the survivors of the slaughter that we should observe it the way that it deserves. As a mourning of a senseless loss of lives of hundreds of people at the hands of murderers in an unauthorized attack on innocent civilians.

Therefor I proclaim that we treat this anniversary with reverence and respect and for those who oppose this bill, I ask you, would this bill be any less meaningful if the tables were turned? Should we not recognize September 11<sup>th</sup> because a specific party does not acknowledge that it happened even with all the evidence proving that it did. I think not and you not either. Please show that you respect this tragic event and pass HR13 and do not disrespect those people's memories.

Orkhan Imanov  
L&D Consultant  
BP America Inc.

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, February 10, 2014 2:16 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** michaelpetrosian@gmail.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for HR13 on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM

**HR13**

Submitted on: 2/10/2014

Testimony for VMI on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Michael Petrosian	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: Other than an expenses paid caviar diplomacy trip paid by the Azerbaijan govt, has any research or fact finding been done by sponsors of this resolution? There is an overwhelming amount of documentation and testimony including reports by our own CIA refuting the statements made in HR13 regarding the Nagorno conflict. Our State Legislature can do better than this.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email [webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov)

Narmin Karimova  
Unemployed

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Emin Hajiyev  
Director, Office of International Students and Scholars  
Lindenwood University

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** lhajibayova@icloud.com  
**Sent:** Sunday, February 09, 2014 9:42 PM  
**To:** Rep. Ken Ito  
**Subject:** Support HR9 and HR13

Lala Hajibayova  
2640 Dole St. Apt. E256  
Honolulu, HI 96822-2334

February 10, 2014

Ken Ito

Dear Representative Ito:

I join Azeri-Americans, members of Azerbaijani-American Council (AAC), to call for a bipartisan support to Resolutions 9 and 13 recently introduced in the Hawaii House of Representatives. HR 9 urges the U.S. government to strengthen efforts in facilitating a peaceful settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. HR 13 commemorates the 22nd anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre, the first largest atrocity against civilians in Europe since World War II.

In 1991-94, the post-Soviet Eurasian nations of Armenia and Azerbaijan fought a war over the Azerbaijani territory of Nagorno-Karabakh. The conflict took nearly 30,000 lives and resulted in the Armenian military occupation of the fifth of Azerbaijan and the expulsion of close to 800,000 Azerbaijani civilians from their homes. The UN Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874, 884, which called for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Armenian forces and the return of Azerbaijani refugees, remain unfulfilled by Armenia. The ongoing occupation and the plight of Azerbaijani refugees are serious obstacles to peace in the South Caucasus thereby directly affecting U.S. interests in that region.

Disturbing images of ethnic cleansing committed 22 years ago by Armenian forces with support of Russia's 366th infantry regiment in the town of Khojaly continue to roil the memory of Azerbaijani people. 613 civilians, including 106 women and 63 children, were tortured, killed and mutilated with extreme brutality by the Armenian forces in what Human Rights Watch described as the largest massacre of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. As the U.S. mediates a peaceful settlement of this conflict, recognition and remembrance of the horrific tragedy in Khojaly is an important step towards healing and reconciliation between the Armenian and Azerbaijani people.

For the past two decades since its independence, Azerbaijan has been a strategic ally of the United States in the vital region between Russia and Iran. In response to the 9/11 attacks, Azerbaijan has immediately opened its airspace and airports in support of the U.S.-led operations in Afghanistan. In addition, Azerbaijanis took part alongside our troops in both Iraq and Afghanistan missions, and the country remains a key U.S. partner in ensuring the global energy security.

Please, support HR 9 and 13 for the sake of advancing humanity, peace and justice.

Sincerely,



Lala Hajibayova

Chair and Committee,

We are all familiar with the adage that those who do not know history are doomed to repeat it. The various conflicts triggered by the dissolution of the Soviet Union have brought much sorrow and destruction to millions of people in Eastern Europe. While we cannot change history we can definitely learn from it in our attempts for a better future.

One way to ensure we not forget history is to have specific days of remembrance to commemorate those who have died in conflicts, atrocities, and the like. In the United States we have days remembering the death of leaders like Dr. King, Independence Day, and Veteran's day. In any corner of our great nations, millions of Americans reflect on these days to remember and teach our children of those who came before us and gave their wisdom and strength for the improvement of ourselves as a nation today.

These days of remembrance help us teach our children of the importance to keep in mind and heart the legacy of others so that we do not forget historical lessons. But our remembrance of important points in history should not be limited by our national geography. Given the great diversity of our nation which in the 21<sup>st</sup> century extends around the globe, I strongly support that February 26 be recognized as the 22th anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy in the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict.

The people of the Armenia-Azerbaijan region have suffered greatly since the early 1990's when the Soviet Union collapsed. The thousands of civilian casualties in this conflict should not be forgotten. Neither should be forget that we must work together to avoid such conflicts in the future. This is why to have this anniversary memorial so that we remember and teach our children of the unfortunate misery the people of Khojaly suffered.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to testify before you.

Sincerely,

Windsor Kant

Nargiz Ahmadova

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Nijat Ahmadov  
Drilling Engineer  
Bp America Inc.

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, February 10, 2014 5:46 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** e.safiye@gmail.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for HR13 on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM  
**Attachments:** HR13.docx

**HR13**

Submitted on: 2/10/2014

Testimony for VMI on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
safiye	Individual	Support	No

Comments: THANK YOU for your recognition

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email [webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov)

Written Statement of  
**Zubin Adrian Menon, MBA**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

Aloha Honorable Chair, Vice-Chair, and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit the following comments reflecting my **strong opposition** to **H.R. NO. 13**. I am very puzzled as to why taxpayer dollars are being spent on a misleading resolution of this nature when Hawai'i has so many of its own issues to contend with.

As a longtime student of history, and as someone married to an Armenian-American, I understand that the **statements offered within this resolution are one-sided, out-of-context, and attempt to manipulate historic fact in favor of the true aggressor** of the Nagorno-Karabakh War, Azerbaijan.

The Khojaly tragedy was the unfortunate consequence of a horrific war started by Azerbaijan against the civilian population of the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. **This conflict was initiated by Azerbaijan in response to the peaceful demands of the people of Karabakh for the right to self-determination.** Azerbaijan's response to this peaceful referendum was to indiscriminately massacre the Armenian population in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad, and elsewhere from February 1988 through 1991.

These massacres, during which thousands of Armenians were maimed, raped, mutilated, and killed as Azerbaijani police stood by and watched, created thousands of Armenian refugees. The Armenian people have carried with them the memory of too many accounts of the rape of their women, the killing of newborn Armenian babies and the mutilation and torture of Armenian men. This resolution adds to the pain of that history.

**My understanding is that Azerbaijan was the aggressor in Khojaly as a means of furthering a political end.** Starting 1991, Stepanakert (Nagorno-Karabakh's capital city) and adjacent Armenian communities sustained daily massive artillery fire by Azerbaijani forces. In 1992, while heavy artillery fire continued, Azerbaijan blockaded all routes to the independent



republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. The region and its people were left without fuel, electricity, water, and food supplies.

Khojaly, the location of Nagorno-Karabakh's sole airport, was one of six positions used in the months-long offensive by Azerbaijan. The only way of saving the inhabitants from being wiped out by the cold and hunger was to launch a military operation to bring an end to the siege and heavy artillery fire. **The Armenians chose to defend themselves despite being outnumbered and despite not having the kind of military weaponry of the Azerbaijani forces.**

**Oil-rich Azerbaijan has refused to negotiate a settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and has repeatedly violated the cease-fire order by the U.N. Security Council.** It has also orchestrated extensive worldwide communications and lobbying efforts that have ensured that history is told from their perspective. But Armenians and those who understand the importance of an informed, balanced view of history are determined to speak out wherever history is misrepresented as this resolution here in Hawai'i seems to do.

**I ask that you please vote in opposition to this resolution.** It is unseemly for Hawai'i, given its own history, to participate in the misrepresentation of the events in Khojaly and to aid in the public reinvention of one party's role.

Sincerely,

Zubin Adrian Menon, MBA  
[zmenon@gmail.com](mailto:zmenon@gmail.com)  
808-383-1466

**; Elvin Amiraslanov]**  
**[Student in Washington DC]**  
**[Which organization, if applicable]**

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Khojaly Tragedy in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, occurred on February 26, 1992. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

***[Emil Babayev]***  
***[Student in Washington DC]***  
***[Which organization, if applicable]***

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Khojaly Tragedy in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, occurred on February 26, 1992. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** kerem.bolukbasi@ge.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:37 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Kerem Bolukbasi  
314 Newfort Place  
Greenville, SC 29607-5985

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Kerem Bolukbasi  
2039799815

***[isbandiyar hasanov]***  
***[student in Washington DC]***  
***[Which organization, if applicable]***

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Khojaly Tragedy in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, occurred on February 26, 1992. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.



***[konul hasanova]***  
***[student in Washington DC]***  
***[Which organization, if applicable]***

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Khojaly Tragedy in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, occurred on February 26, 1992. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

***[Nigar hasanova]***  
***[student in Washington DC]***  
***[Which organization, if applicable]***

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Khojaly Tragedy in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, occurred on February 26, 1992. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** javid@azeris.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:27 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Javid Huseynov  
15886 Camo Bluff Court  
Fountain Valley, CA 92708-1105

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Javid Huseynov  
949-500-6949

**Nadir Shafiyev**

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Khojaly Tragedy in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, occurred on February 26, 1992. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

## ***Turkan Shafiyeva***

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Khojaly Tragedy in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, occurred on February 26, 1992. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 3:20 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** selmoff@icloud.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for HR13 on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM

**HR13**

Submitted on: 2/11/2014

Testimony for VMI on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Alexander Selimov	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Honorable Committee members: The FEBRUARY 26, 2014 date should be recognized AS THE 22ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE KHOJALY TRAGEDY IN AZERBAIJAN. Thank you for considering this measure. Sincerely, Alexander

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email [webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov)



Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 4:27 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Cc: ozatalayali@Hotmail.com  
Subject: Submitted testimony for HR13 on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM  
Attachments: HR13.docx

**HR13**

Submitted on: 2/11/2014

Testimony for VMI on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Ali Ozatalay	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Thank you for your recognition and support.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email [webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov)

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 6:57 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** murad.azer@yahoo.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for HR13 on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM

**HR13**

Submitted on: 2/11/2014

Testimony for VMI on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Azar Muradov	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Thank you for considering this important date!

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email [webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov)

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, February 10, 2014 8:01 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** orxan\_mustafa@hotmail.com  
**Subject:** \*Submitted testimony for HR13 on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM\*

**HR13**

Submitted on: 2/10/2014

Testimony for VMI on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Orkhan Mammadov	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email [webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov)

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 6:26 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** muzaffer.a.erdogan@gmail.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for HR13 on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM

**HR13**

Submitted on: 2/11/2014

Testimony for VMI on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Muzaffer Erdogan	Individual	Support	No

Comments: THANK YOU for your recognition

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email [webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov)

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, February 10, 2014 7:40 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** ilgar138@yahoo.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for HR13 on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM

**HR13**

Submitted on: 2/10/2014

Testimony for VMI on Feb 12, 2014 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Ilgar Azizov	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Recognizing the tragedy is part of the way to avoid the crime in the future! Thank you!

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email [webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov)

Written Statement of  
**TATYANA CERULLO**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFIARS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

Aloha Honorable Chair, Vice-Chair, and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit the following comments reflecting my **strong opposition** to **H.R. NO. 13**.

The **statements offered within this resolution are one-sided, out-of-context, and attempt to manipulate historic fact in favor of the true aggressor** of the Nagorno-Karabakh War, Azerbaijan.

The Khojaly tragedy was the unfortunate consequence of a horrific war started by Azerbaijan against the civilian population of the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. **This conflict was initiated by Azerbaijan in response to the peaceful demands of the people of Karabakh for the right to self-determination.** Azerbaijan's response to this peaceful referendum was to indiscriminately massacre the Armenian population in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad, and elsewhere from February 1988 through 1991.

These orchestrated and barbaric massacres, during which thousands of Armenians were maimed, raped, mutilated, and killed as Azerbaijani police stood by and watched, created over 500,000 Armenian refugees (many orphaned). These massacres escalated to such vile brutality on the part of the Azerbaijanis that pregnant Armenian women were targets for rape and death, newborn Armenian babies were burned to death, and men were mutilated and tortured to the point of death.

**Azerbaijan was its own aggressor in Khojaly.** Starting in 1991, Stepanakert (Nagorno-Karabakh's capital city) and adjacent Armenian communities were sustaining daily massive artillery fire by Azerbaijani forces. The shelling of the NKR cities was carried out using "Alazan" and "Kristal" combat rocket launchers, as well as BM-21 'Grad' Multiple Launcher Rocket System vehicles, the use of which is prohibited against civilians. In 1992, while heavy

artillery fire continued, Azerbaijan blockaded all routes to the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. The region and its people were left without fuel, electricity, water, and food supplies.

Khojaly, the location of Nagorno-Karabakh's sole airport, was one of six positions being used in the months-long offensive by Azerbaijan. The only way of saving the inhabitants from the fate decreed for them by the authorities in Baku — that they die from cold and hunger — was to launch a military operation aimed at bringing an end to the siege and heavy artillery fire. **The Armenians chose to defend themselves, rather than die in the mercy of those that so viciously annihilated their people from 1988-1991. The Armenians were outnumbered, they were outgunned, and they were out-maneuvered.**

**Azerbaijan continues to be the aggressor to this day by refusing to negotiate a settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and by continuously violating the cease-fire order by the U.N. Security Council.** Azerbaijan most recently violated the cease-fire February 8<sup>th</sup> of this month, after having shot and killed an Armenian man earlier this year on January 28<sup>th</sup> in another cease-fire violation.

**I ask that you please vote in opposition to this resolution,** as it severely misrepresents documented historic fact, presents only Azerbaijan's alleged narrative of what happened in Khojaly, and presents a narrow view of the past.

Tatyana Cerullo and Robin Van Niekerk  
60 N. Beretania St., 209  
Honolulu, HI 96817  
808-722-6816



Written Statement of  
**Verjine Jerian**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

Aloha Honorable Chair, Vice-Chair, and Committee Members:

Thank you for this opportunity to submit my **strong opposition** to **H.R. NO. 13**.

The statements offered within this resolution are one-sided, out-of-context, and attempt to manipulate historic fact in favor of the true aggressor of the Nagorno-Karabakh War, Azerbaijan.

The Khojaly tragedy was the unfortunate consequence of a horrific war started by Azerbaijan against the civilian population of the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh (NK).

Azerbaijan was its own aggressor in Khojaly. Starting 1991, Stepanakert (Nagorno-Karabakh's capital city) and adjacent Armenian communities were sustaining daily massive artillery fire by Azerbaijani forces. The international Human Rights Watch organization describes the situation in 1992: Azeris "pounded the capital of Nagorno Karabakh, Stepanakert, and other Armenian towns and villages with shells and grenades. The indiscriminate shelling and sniper shooting killed or maimed hundreds of civilians, destroyed homes, hospitals and other objects that are not legitimate military targets, and generally terrorized the civilian".<sup>1</sup>

Azerbaijan continues to be the aggressor to this day by refusing to constructively negotiate a settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and by continuously violating the cease-fire order by the U.N. Security Council. Azerbaijan most recently violated the cease-fire February 8<sup>th</sup> of this month, after having shot and killed an Armenian man earlier this year on January 28<sup>th</sup> in another cease-fire violation.

The Republic of Azerbaijan, being rated as one of the most corrupt in the nation, is a master of propaganda. They are busy lobbying democratic nations around the world to recognize their manipulations of historic fact, and continue to insist on their version of what happened from an unbalanced biased perspective.

---

<sup>1</sup>Human Rights Watch <http://www.hrw.org/reports/1993/WR93/Hsw-07.htm#TopOfPage>.

In this same way, the Azerbaijani authorities have tried to erase from international memory their bloody pogroms against Armenians in Sumgait (February 1988) and in Baku (January 1990) as well as the mass killings of Armenians in Maragha and Khramorth villages in the summer 1992. Azerbaijan attempts to use these ill-founded accusations to make illegal and historically inaccurate demands over NKR.

What is most important in all of this is that the authorities of modern-day Azerbaijan are trying to forcibly attach the intolerable burden of genocidal psychology onto their own people. Similarly, those Azerbaijanis - including professors, historians, and journalists - who bravely stand-up to challenge Azerbaijan's propaganda are threatened with their lives and the lives of their families. They are treated like traitors, and terrorists to their own countries.

I have no doubt that with time, the bitter truth about the real aggressors of Khojaly will be known to the world. Only then will Azerbaijan's attempted propaganda and caviar diplomacy no longer work. I painfully watch as Azerbaijan buys legislators and corrupts our democratic processes with their oil money, as the Armenians struggle to survive as a small, land-locked republic.

Promoting resolutions like H.R. NO. 13 is a tactic by Azerbaijan to mislead the international community (and particularly elected representatives in various democracies) in an effort to legitimize its aggressive stance and intolerance towards everything Armenian – a policy that threatens regional peace and U.S. interests in the South Caucasus.

**I ask that you please oppose this resolution.** The sides should not be busy re-writing history or using politics to gain an advantage, but instead should be focusing on ways to achieve lasting peace and security in the region.

Thank you,

**Verjine Jerian**  
vivim808@gmail.com

Written Statement of  
**Arthur Martirosian**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFIARS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

My name is Arthur Martirosian and I am a local business owner who has created jobs, lived, studied and worked in Hawaii for over 15 years. I am testifying with my deepest opposition to House Resolution 13. If one takes a critical look at the actual happenings of Feb.26, 1992 and what Azerbaijan has become today the facts will be clear. TO understand what Azerbaijan is one can simply find the answer by looking at Transparency International's Corruption Index, in which Azerbaijan was ranked 127/177 countries in 2013, to put this in a little context, this makes them the most corrupt nation in the South Caucasus. In addition, in 2012 a political watchdog NGO called The Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP), based in Sarajevo and Bucharest, awarded Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev as the most corrupt person in the world. This is based on the fact that the President and his family have secret shares in vast business, including banks, construction firms, gold mines and the communication industries. Besides the fact that Azerbaijan is a considered a corrupt nation, it also has a horrible human rights history, according to Human Rights Watch, it's 2014 World report described Azerbaijan as follows:

“The Azerbaijani government’s poor record on freedom of expression, assembly, and association dramatically deteriorated during the year. The authorities arrested dozens of political activists on bogus charges, imprisoned critical journalists, broke up several peaceful public demonstrations, and adopted legislation that further restricted fundamental freedoms. This crackdown was the backdrop for the October 2013 presidential election, in which incumbent President Ilham

Aliyev was re-elected for a third term with 84.5 percent of the vote.”

One now see Azerbaijan clearly for what it is, a corrupt state, which has cracked down on their own peoples freedoms including those of the press and peaceful demonstrations.

That being said I would like to provide the committee with some facts as they pertain to the Khojaly indecent, and this new concerted effort by Azerbaijan to push an agenda of falsehood and revisionist history. Additionally I will share some additional facts which will shed greater light on who was fighting during that Armenian-Azerbaijan conflict. First some facts about Khojaly, based on Dr. Dikran Abrahamian's non-partisan website devoted to community activities, human rights and democracy which provide some first hand accounts of what really happened:

- Azeri photographer Chingiz Mustafaev photographed the Azeri corpses immediately after the fight and two days later. His latter photos show that the position of the casualties had been changed and their injuries had strikingly become more brutal. During both of his assignments, the territory was still controlled by the Azeri's.

Shortly after, President Ayaz Mutalibov said to the photographer, “Chengiz, do not tell anybody about what you have noticed. Or, you’ll be killed.” Undeterred, Mustafaev began to investigate on his own. But after his findings were made public by the DR-Press Information Agency in Moscow that the Azeri forces had participated in crimes against Khojaly inhabitants, the journalist was killed not far from Aghdam. His death remains a mystery.

- Azeri human rights activist Arif Yunusof wrote in “Zercalo” Azerbaijani newspaper (July 1992), “The town and its citizens were deliberately sacrificed to the political goal.” He was referring to the quarrel between President Mutalubov and his enemies. The latter, who wanted to topple the president, ordered the killing of their own citizens to portray Mutalibov as incompetent.
- Tamerlan Karaev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan Republic, said in “Mukhalifat” Azeri newspaper (April 28, 1992): “The tragedy was committed by Azerbaijan authorities, specifically by a top official.”

- A month after his resignation, Mutalibov, Azerbaijan's first president, told Mazalova in "Nezavisimaya Gazeta" that according to the "Khojali inhabitants who escaped, all this was organized to dismiss me. Some forces acted to discredit the president. I don't think that the Armenians, strictly and professionally treating similar situation, could let the Azerbaijanis gain any documents" which would incriminate them. He also said that he couldn't believe Armenian's would provide a safe corridor and then shoot at the escaping civilians.

These facts show that what transpired on that day was a fabrication at best and worst a massacre of their own civilian population for a political goal. By agreeing to continue with this HR you provide the Azerbaijani government with legitimacy in the horrors during the build up to war and during the war in Nagorno-Karabagh. Next time one of you honorable members visit Azerbaijan don't forget to ask about the systematic destructions of Armenian lives and property in the Azerbaijani cities of Sumgait and Baku, their capital, where in 1988 and 1990 respectively, hundreds of innocent men, women and children were dragged out of their homes beaten, some raped and others killed all because Azerbaijan was radicalizing towards the Armenian's within their country because the area of Nagorno-Karabagh decided to join Armenia in free elections. How about asking them about some of the top leaders of the Azerbaijani forces during the war with Armenia and Karabagh, how they had Afghani mujahidin (**Gulbuddin Hekmatyar**) fighting for them, the same ones our brave US Soldiers are fighting today in Afghanistan or Chechen terrorist (**Shamil Salmanovich Basayev**) whom led assaults and were also hired by the Azerbaijanis as mercenaries. Or even the use of the Grey Wolves, an ultra-nationalistic, neo-fascist youth group based in Turkey.

I ask you now honorary committee members, is this the type of governments we support now in Hawaii? Ones that used hired mercenaries and terrorists to conduct their affairs and proclaim they want peace? What happened to having principals and standing up against powers of foreign oil which are trying to dictate our lives here in Hawaii? And most importantly how is Hawaii benefiting from being a mouthpiece of the most corrupt man in the world?

On a more personal note, about 5 years ago I was one youngest members inducted into Hawaii's Rotary Club, I have since sadly had to leave, but as a Rotarian we had a four way test, that test was my guide then and still is my guide since, those four tenants are:

- 1) Is it the truth
- 2) Is it fair to all concerned
- 3) Will it build goodwill and better friendship
- 4) Will it be beneficial to all concerned

In using this simple guide this HR meets none of these tenants, I ask you, how could one support such a HR with a clear conscious? I once again implore you to oppose this HR and would gladly meet with any committee members personally to discuss this matter.

Written Statement of  
**Vatche Martirosian**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFIARS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

My name is Vatche Martirosian. I am 59 years old, and a US citizen for last 27 years. I immigrated to the United States in 1980 when I was only 25 years old. I have been married for 37 years and we have raised three wonderful kids in this beautiful Aloha state. I would like to share with you my life story, generally story of every Armenian around the world.

When I was a young child I asked my grandpa and my grandma, how and where did you meet? I was shocked when both of them told me that they met at orphanage, because they were orphans. My next question to them was, why were you orphans? The answer was Turks and Azeri's killed our parents and siblings and we we're lucky to be alive. The summer after that, during my vacation I met my other grandparents from my mother side, they had the same story to the same question and the same answer, TURKS and AZERI'S slaughtered our families. My Grandma told me a story on how these barbarians threw her older sister into fire, because her parents did not have any more gold to give them. Those years were considered the worse years in human history. This was the first genocide that people have seen. That was 1915, the first Genocide of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and probably human history. Turks from West and Azeri's from East slaughtered 1.5 million Armenian women and kids, because they were Christians, because they were



hard working and creative people. They took our land, our pride, our homes, and our dignity and threw us away from our country.

You can Google or use any search engine to understand who are the Azeri's/Turks. They deal with terrorists from around the globe, during the war with Armenia, Azerbaijan was bringing Mujahidin from Afghanistan and Chechen rebels to Karabagh to fight against Armenians and kill as many people as they could.

In 1990, I went back to Armenia to help my countrymen because they were surrounded by Azeri/Turkish forces that blockaded Armenia and would not allow any train or cargo into Armenia. They were trying to starve a whole nation to death, at this time I start importing sugar to Armenia in quantities through a town called Megri. Being that sugar is high in calories and is a necessity for survival in cold weathers. I have seen and heard many, many incidents about Azeri acts of horror enough so that I was almost ready to go and fight against them myself. I lost three good friends in the Karabagh war; all of them were family men who had young children. After their deaths we felt the obligation help these newly widowed wives raise the kids. The Azeri's created a vast array of destruction from homes to families and they still cause a number of big problems in that region.

The historical facts of what led Azerbaijan to be an aggressor began in 1921 when two Communist dictators, Lenin and Stalin gave Karabagh to the Azeri's, this was done in a deliberate manner to divide countries to make it easier for the communists to rule. Being that Karabagh has historically been Armenian lands when it was annexed to Azerbaijan, the people of Karabagh struggled, they could no longer use their own language or holydays, they could not relax, could not be themselves or feel like a human beings.

An honorary committee member, Armenia is one of the oldest countries in the world. Our history goes back to 14000 B.C. We were instrumental in the creation of the bronze era; we came up with the idea of wheel, wheat, MRI machines and ATM's.

Armenians have also become some of the world's most well-known composers, like Aram Khachaturian and Charles Aznavour, writers such as William Saroyan to many famous artists. Armenians was the first nation to adopt Christianity in 301 AD, forty years before the Romans .And there are Armenian physicists working around the world from NASA to large universities, think tanks and more.

.

We are the good people; we are the ones to be supported, not these terrorists!

**PLEASE DO NOT BE SUPPORTIVE TO TERRORISTS,  
WE DO NOT HAVE TO SUPPORT THEM.**

I CAN AND WILL TESTIFY ANY TIME YOU WOULD LIKE TO HEAR ABOUT  
THE TRUTH AND HISTORICAL FACTS

ALOHA

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** arslan86@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:37 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Arslan Ibrahim  
1242A, Milvia Street,  
Berkeley, CA 94709-1933

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** elnuraydinov@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Elnur Aydinov  
10000 Imperial Hwy, E222  
Downey, CA 90242-3286

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** agshin-taghiyev@uiowa.edu  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Agshin Taghiyev  
2043 Timber Lane  
Coralville, IA 52241-9721

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Agshin Taghiyev  
3193399964

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** hpeker@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:47 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

huseyin peker  
2549 Maitland Crossing Way apt#11106  
Orlando, FL 32810-7109

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

huseyin peker

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: oktay\_erbil@yahoo.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:02 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Oktay Erbil  
878 LOIS AVE  
SUNNYVALE, CA 94087-1645

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** nmgunal@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:02 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Nezih Gunal  
5474 E garford St  
Long Beach, CA 90815-3008

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Nezih Gunal  
562-986-5791

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** rustamovi@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:57 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Ismail Rustamov  
1915 farrell Ave # B  
Redondo Beach, CA 90278-1814

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Ismail Rustamov  
3104835462

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** uyilmazusa@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Michael Yilmaz  
15 Stony Brook Road  
Tenafly, NJ 07670-1117

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Michael Yilmaz  
9175792571

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** monir.kazemi@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Monireh Kazemi  
3814 King Lane  
San Mateo, CA 94403-4540

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** bergama51@att.net  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:57 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Frank Kurmanay  
1515 Arc Way #302  
Burlingame, CA 94010-5051

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** timursumer@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:52 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

timur sumer  
2443 Margaret Dr.  
Fenton, MI 48430-8842

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



timur sumer  
8102408876

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: lale\_agamirze@yahoo.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:02 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Lala Aliyeva  
31 Concord avenue, Unit 1  
Cambridge, MA 02138-2339

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Lala Aliyeva  
8572223250

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** istsea@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

NEVZAT CANKAYA  
12602 renton ave s  
seattle, WA 98178-3711

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

NEVZAT CANKAYA  
2067725096

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** zair59@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Rafail Rajabzade  
30 notus avenue  
Staten Island, NY 10312-3123

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Rafail Rajabzade  
6462841714

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** bdogan@co.ocean.nj.us  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:52 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Betty Dogan  
152 nautilus dr  
manahawkin, NJ 08050-2450

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Betty Dogan  
7323337667

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** oertan@nc.rr.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:57 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

ozay ertan  
115 Ambiance Ln  
Cary, NC 27518-7000

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** ma1697@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:07 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Tunc Tanin  
38 Linnaean Street  
Cambridge, MA 02138-1575

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Tunc Tanin  
7819742137

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** hacimurad@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Murad Fataliyev  
1240 s elnhurst  
mr prospect, IL 60056-5270

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Murad Fataliyev  
2249357119

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** aziz\_sancar@med.unc.edu  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:52 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Aziz Sancar  
311 West University Drive  
Chapel Hill, NC 27516-2922

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,





## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** vugar@azeris.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:07 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Vugar Seidov  
1495 Reedy Ave,  
Highland, CA 92346-3289

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Vugar Seidov  
3472762114

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** adils55@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:02 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Adil Sadig Zada  
2301 S Voss Rd #2329  
Houston, TX 77057-3851

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** aozusta@cox.net  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:52 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Ahmet Ozusta  
8618 Cherry Dr.  
Fairfax,, VA 22031-2136

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Ahmet Ozusta  
703-573-2677

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** ekremsarper@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:47 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Ekrem Sarper  
3021 Nicosh Circle, #1309  
Falls Church, VA 22042-1234

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,





Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: uldouz@gmail.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:42 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Uldouz Berenjforoush  
3814 King Lane  
San Mateo, CA 94403-4540

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** bkaya1@verizon.net  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Behcet Kaya  
1640 Camino Olmo Apt E  
Newbury Park, CA 91320-5926

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Behcet Kaya  
805 267 6968

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** franksolman@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Frank Solman  
11232 Bertrand ave  
Granada Hills, CA 91344-4007

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Frank Solman  
4242221112

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** shsul222@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:07 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Shafi Sultanov  
1425 S Eads street, # 1109  
Arlington, VA 22202-2851

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Shafi Sultanov  
7033445435

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** eldarg@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:12 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Eldar Guliyev  
2306 Millerton Ln  
Katy, TX 77450-6018

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Eldar Guliyev  
(303) 981 4066

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: sukranski@yahoo.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:07 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

su gozum  
6743 dupont ave n  
brooklyn center, MN 55430-1519

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

su gozum  
7635601375

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** nerilece@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:12 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Serpil Karakaya  
900 Blue Ridge Dr.  
Annapolis, MD 21409-5208

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Serpil Karakaya  
443-852-6330

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** nilgun.sezgin@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:32 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Nilgun Sezgin  
1603 Green Tree Ln  
Duncanville, TX 75137-3715

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Nilgun Sezgin  
214 240 0296

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** bigmitch66@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:27 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Dave Mitchell  
561 10th Ave #4D  
New York, NY 10036-3044

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Dave Mitchell  
3475898812

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: sdinlenc@gmail.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:12 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Sadi Dinlenc  
300 E. 56th Street, Apt 22E  
New York, NY 10022-4128

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Sadi Dinlenc  
2123081819

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** mirgalam@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:22 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Mirgalam Miriyev  
5557 Houston # 276  
Houston, TX 77035

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Mirgalam Miriyev  
(832)-466-3290

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** pinar.enis@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:32 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Enis PINAR  
2122 mass. Avenue, NW, Apt. 601  
Washington, DC 20008-2830

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Enis M. &#304;. P&#305;nar  
(202) 321-4276

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: muradk77@hotmail.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:32 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

murad kuliyev  
33-06 nicholson drive  
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410-4150

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

murad kulihev  
6462457356

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** ness\_tebiz@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:12 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Naser Alamdari  
712 Cramer Ave.  
149, KY 40502-1412

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Naser Alamdari  
8592520002

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** ksaatci@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:22 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Kursat Saatci  
108 Yankee Court  
Rockwall, TX 75032-8447

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Kursat Saatci  
214-771-4110

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** sabinanb@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:32 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Sabina Babayeva  
100 Woods Road PMB#496  
Valhalla, NY 10595-1530

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,





Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: thomascgoltz@gmail.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:37 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Thomas Goltz  
5 Old Clyde Park Road (5 OCPR)  
Livingston, MT 59047

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Thomas Goltz  
4062226460

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** roselg@comcast.net  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:22 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Rose languist  
735 duchess ct  
pbg, FL 33410-1553

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Rose linguist  
561-748-6241

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** sukranski@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:32 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

su gozum  
6743 dupont ave n  
brooklyn center, MN 55430-1519

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

su gozum  
7635601375

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** zzeynalo@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:37 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Zemfira Zeynalova  
473 Monroe st.  
monterey, CA 93940-2269

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Z.Zeynalova  
831-242-6574

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: mirgalam@yahoo.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:27 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Nigar Aliyeva  
5557 Houston # 276  
Houston, TX 77035

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Aliyeva Nigar  
(713)-721-0414

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** ness\_tebriiz@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:12 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Naser Alamdari  
712 Cramer Ave.  
149, KY 40502-1412

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Naser Alamdari  
8592520002

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** omerkucukmd@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:07 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Omer Kucuk  
1811 N. Decatur Rd  
Atlanta, GA 30307-1117

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** sandugi@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:12 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Arzu Sandugi  
12405 Venice Blvd  
Los Angeles, CA 90066-3803

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,





## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** rufat.nadir@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:27 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Rufat Nadirov  
250 Del Medio Ave  
Mountain View, CA 94040-1072

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Rufat Nadirov  
6509338282

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** mirgalam@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:32 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Mirgalam M  
5557 Houston # 276  
Houston, TX 77035

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Mirgalam Miriyev  
(832)-466-3290

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: akan75@yahoo.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:02 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Ahmet Akan  
8016 Julie Marie Dr.  
West Chester, OH 45069-2419

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** derya\_oz@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Derya Ozyurt  
181 High St Unit 2  
Brookline, MA 02445-7051

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,





## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** gurbanov.anar@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Anar Gurbanov  
34245 Hogan Terrace  
Fremont, CA 94555-3840

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Anar Gurbanov  
3477408210

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** erkanatrek@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:47 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

ERKAN ATREK  
809 s. bundy dr.  
Los Angeles, CA 90049-5247

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

ERKAN ATREK  
3109093763

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** sevdakup@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:37 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Sevda Aleckson  
37 Vantis Drive  
Aliso Viejo, CA 92656-2600

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Sevda Aleckson  
9495108610

Elkhan Aghamirzayev  
General Manager  
BWZ Consulting

Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs, and  
Culture and the Arts

February 12, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

HR13

### **Testimony regarding the Khojaly Tragedy**

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as “the largest tragedy to date in the conflict.” There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 83 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population to achieve ethnic cleansing of the area.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Regards,  
Elkhan Aghamirzayev



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** ssahin7@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:57 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Sahin Sahin  
1644 S Garfield St  
Colorado, CO 80210-3006

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Sahin Sahin  
3039208583

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** kkorhan15@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

K. Korhan  
210 Kansas Rd  
San Francisco, CA 94103-5128

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** turalb@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:52 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Tural Badirkhanli  
3 Bayside Village Pl, Apt 307  
San Francisco, CA 94107-1467

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** savastumer@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:02 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Michael Tumer  
819 Wethersfield Dr  
Vacaville, CA 95688-9251

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Michael Tumer  
7076667743



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** ilhan37@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:27 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Ilhan Aran  
57 Addington Rd.Apt.2  
Brookline, MA 02445-4542

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Ilhan Aran  
6172837000

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: ursohome@yahoo.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:07 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Wesley Ursou  
3401 S Baker St  
Santa Ana, CA 92707-3825

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** halidekasan@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:37 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Halide Gazioglu  
3120 Booth Falls Ct.  
Vail, CO 81657-5821

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** ysashalena@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:52 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Alex Yu  
15138 Stagg Street  
Van Nuys, CA 91405-1025

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,





## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** ramil\_rex@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 11:17 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Ramil Ahmadov  
12322 Perthshire rd  
Houston, TX 77024-4103

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Ramil Ahmadov  
650-283-1792

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: namiksultan@yahoo.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:57 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Sevil Sultanova  
362 La strada dr. # 21  
San Jose, CA 95123-1034

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Sevil Sultanova  
408 226 1310

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** bpl1139@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:37 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

BERRIN NIGHTINGALE  
2929 SW CORNELL AVE  
PALM CITY, FL 34990-2955

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** muradpasha@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

joey murad  
16 20 202st.  
bayside, NY 11360-1021

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

joey murad  
718)352 6029



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** rovshan\_xx@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:57 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Rovshan Sadygov  
823 Brevins Loop  
San Jose, CA 95125-6302

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: celebi19@yahoo.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:42 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

celebi celebi  
1100 euclid ave  
long beach, CA 90804-4050

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

celebi celebi

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** vusalrajabov@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:07 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Vusal Rajabov  
2828 Hayes Rd  
Houston, TX 77082-6633

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Vusal Rajabov  
9188146335

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** zatsme@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:17 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Ruslan Babayev  
1427 E Ostrander Ave  
Spokane, WA 99207-4433

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Ruslan Babayev  
5095343939



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** oplg@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 11:07 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

oscar gallo  
700 e ocean blvd unit 2008  
Long Beach, CA 90802-5038

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

oscar gallo  
3107105950

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: m\_ekin\_2000@yahoo.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 12:12 PM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Muammer Ekin  
5 Sun Valley Road  
Hamilton, NJ 08690-1529

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Muammer Ekin  
6095280479

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** kamran7007@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:52 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Kamran Aghazada  
15200 Memorial Dr  
Houston, TX 77079-4322

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** elnur\_i@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:52 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Elnur Ibrahimzade  
36000 Fremont blvd.  
Fremont, CA 94536-3465

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,





## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** ftuzer@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Ferit Tuzer  
1209 Green St Apt 2F  
Philadelphia, PA 19123-3216

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Ferit Tuzer  
2152981255

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: polytradeintl@aol.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:47 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Bahri Aliriza  
46608 Silhouette Square  
Sterling, VA 20164-6321

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Bahri Aliriza  
703-598-7269

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** atalaysofuoglu@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:57 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Atalay Sofuoglu  
303 Cezanne Lane  
Folsom, CA 95630-5617

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Atalay Sofuoglu  
6304700140

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** rizeli@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:12 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

ibrahim kurtulus  
425 jefferson ave  
staten island, NY 10306-5430

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

ibrahim kurtulus  
6462677488



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** fatma120@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:32 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Fatma Aldas  
Staten Island  
New York, NY 10308

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Fatma

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** raorg309@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:17 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Rana Hacıyeva  
Carra street  
Gladewater, TX 75647

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: info@globaltradesltd.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 11:12 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Esmaal Khalilpour  
958 Edwards Ferry Rd  
Leesburg, VA 20176-3324

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Esmal Khalilpour  
7037747718

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** dikarsan@sbcglobal.net  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:47 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Demir Karsan  
613 Rancho Bauer  
Houston, TX 77079-6821

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Demir Karsan  
2814972786



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** utkuekin@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:42 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Utku Ekin  
325 N. 15th Street 1103B  
Philadelphia, PA 19102-1013

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Utku Ekin  
6092578609

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** cxbayrak@ualr.edu  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:47 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Coskun Bayrak  
124 Grenoble Circle  
Maumelle, AR 72113-6893

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Dr. C. Bayrak  
5018518222

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** nijat1989@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:57 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Nijat Worley  
19 E Centre St.  
Baltimore, MD 21202-2365

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Nijat Worley  
7202196677

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** elhavina@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:12 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Zelda Elcin  
2264 79th Street  
Brooklyn, NY 11214-2005

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Zelda Elcin  
7182167070



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** acinar1@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:32 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Ali Cinar  
279 gorge rd  
Cliffside park, NJ 07010-1317

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Ali Cinar  
2037224339

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: dbalakis@phys.ufl.edu  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:52 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Durdana Balakishiyeva  
3700 Windmeadows Blvd, Y257  
Gainesville, FL 32608-0432

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Durdana Balakishiyeva  
3528707322

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** omurtag@rmu.edu  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 10:22 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Yildirim omurtag  
210 Kenrich Drive  
Moon Township, PA 15108-1090

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Yildirim "Bill" Omurtag  
3143941346/412

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** duzkale@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 11:12 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Hatice Duzkale  
5814 Washington Blvd.  
Arlington, VA 22205-2906

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,





## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** cshahbazzade@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:22 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Chimnaz Shahbazzade  
300 Gooding Way # 343  
Albany, CA 94706-1950

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** n.abilov@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:37 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Nemat Abilov  
12660 STAFFORD RD APT 714  
STAFFORD, TX 77477-3551

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Nemat Abilov  
8322751780

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** kduzkale@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 9:57 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Kayihan Duzkale  
5814 Washington blvd  
Arlington, VA 22205-2906

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Written Statement of  
**Your Name**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFIARS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

February 12, 2014, 8:30AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

Aloha Honorable Chair, Vice-Chair, and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit the following comments reflecting my **strong opposition** to **H.R. NO. 13**.

The assertions made within this **resolution include blatant misrepresentations and false statements** regarding the historical background of Nagorno-Karabakh as well as the circumstances surrounding the events at Khojaly. The resolution attempts to portray the aggressor of the Nagorno-Karabakh War—Azerbaijan—in the most favorable light, with no regard for the truth.

The Khojaly tragedy was the unfortunate consequence of a horrific war started by Azerbaijan against the civilian population of the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. **This conflict was initiated by Azerbaijan in response to the peaceful demands of the people of Karabakh for the right to self-determination.** Azerbaijan's response to this peaceful referendum was to indiscriminately massacre the Armenian population in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad, and elsewhere from February 1988 through 1991. These orchestrated and barbaric massacres, during which thousands of Armenians were maimed, raped, mutilated, and killed as Azerbaijani police stood by and watched, created over 500,000 Armenian refugees

Azerbaijan was its own aggressor in Khojaly. The Armenians chose to defend themselves, rather than die in the mercy of those that so viciously annihilated their people from 1988-1991. The Armenians were outnumbered, they were outgunned, and they were out-maneuvered. In 1991 and early 1992, Azerbaijan used the Azeri inhabited village of Khojaly in Nagorno Karabakh as a launching pad for indiscriminate artillery and rocket fire on Stepanakert, the capital of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic (NKR). By the end of February 1992, intensive fire from Khojaly and other Azeri military strongholds in Karabakh had killed 243 people, including 14 children and 37 women, and wounded 491, including 53 children and 70 women.



Systematic and intense artillery and rocket fire against civilian targets in Stepanakert paralyzed the city, destroying hospitals, administrative buildings, schools, and homes. By controlling Khojaly, Azerbaijan also prohibited access to Karabakh's airport, the only link with the outside world, which was used to bring food and medical aid. Furthermore, Khojaly was also used as a staging area for military offensives on Stepanakert and nearby Armenian-populated villages. Thus, Khojaly became a legitimate military target for Self-Defense Forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic.

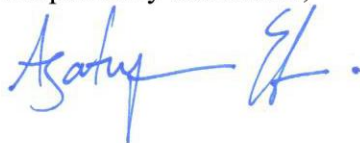
The operation to neutralize Khojaly base of the Azeri armed forces began on February 25 and was successfully completed within five hours. Nagorno Karabakh forces took full control of the area, killing dozens of military personnel during the operation. Unfortunately, 11 civilians became unintended victims. About 700 civilians and military surrendered to NKR Self-Defense Forces. The captured civilians were returned to Azerbaijan in the following days, while the military personnel was later exchange for the Armenian military prisoners and civilian hostages held by Azerbaijan.

**Azerbaijan continues to be the aggressor to this day by refusing to negotiate a settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and by continuously violating the cease-fire order by the U.N. Security Council.** Azerbaijan most recently violated the cease-fire February 8<sup>th</sup> of this month, after having shot and killed an Armenian man earlier this year on January 28<sup>th</sup> in another cease-fire violation. Just days earlier, Azerbaijan had launched sporadic attacks in the direction of several village in the Tavush Region, seriously wounding a 16-year-old Lianna Anikyan while she was studying in her room.

**I ask that you please vote in opposition to this resolution**, as it severely misrepresents documented historic fact, presents only Azerbaijan's alleged narrative of what happened in Khojaly, and presents a narrow view of the past.

**On behalf of the Armenian-American community of Hawaii, I ask that you please oppose this resolution.** The sides should not be busy re-writing history or using politics to gain an advantage, but instead should be focusing on ways to achieve lasting peace and security in the region. Thank you for your attention.

Respectfully Submitted,



Elen Asatryan  
Executive Director



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** tomris1@verizon.net  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 1:17 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Tomris Azeri  
20 Skyview Terrace  
Clifton, NJ 07013-1382

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Tomris Azeri  
973 523-1151

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** grafiga@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 2:27 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Rachel Korban  
15886 Camo Bluff  
Fountain Valley, CA 92708-1105

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Rachel Korban  
+16479075511

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** latafet@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 1:47 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Latafet Ibrahimova  
545 Darrell RD  
Hillsborough, CA 94010-6711

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** namus1@verizon.net  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 2:27 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Namus Zokhrabov  
3747 sepulveda blvd  
Los Angeles, CA 90034-6870

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,





## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** taac.sacramento@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 2:07 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Berk E.  
626 dodds drive  
Woodland, CA 95776-4258

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Berk E.

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: demiral@edinboro.edu  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 11:17 AM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Sezai Demiral  
138 Harrison Dr.  
Edinboro, PA 16412-2242

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Sezai Demiral  
814 - 734 1310

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** elsevarm@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 1:17 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Elsevar Musayev  
1335 Montecito Ave, Apt 29  
Mountain View, CA 94043-4541

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Elsevar Musayev  
650 691 3065

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: grafiga@gmail.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 2:27 PM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Rachel Korban  
15886 Camo Bluff  
Fountain Valley, CA 92708-1105

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Rachel Korban  
+16479075511



## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** igamidov@gmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 2:27 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

ilham Gamidov  
1000 Blossom river way 511  
San Jose, CA 95123-6345

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Ilham  
4088218291

Written Statement of  
**Eric Roubentz**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFIARS, &  
CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

**IN OPPOSITION TO:**

**H.R. NO. 13 Recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.**

To: Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito, and Members of the Committee  
Re: **Testimony in Opposition to H.R. NO. 13**

Aloha Honorable Chair, Vice-Chair, and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit the following comments reflecting my **strong opposition** to **H.R. NO. 13**.

**The statements offered within this resolution are one-sided, out-of-context, and attempt to manipulate historic fact in favor of the true aggressor of the Nagorno-Karabakh War, Azerbaijan.**

The Khojaly tragedy was the unfortunate consequence of a horrific war started by Azerbaijan against the civilian population of the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. **This conflict was initiated by Azerbaijan in response to the peaceful demands of the people of Karabakh for the right to self-determination which was happened strictly in accordance to the regulations and law.** Azerbaijan's response to this peaceful referendum was to indiscriminately massacre the Armenian population in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad, and elsewhere from February 1988 through 1991.

These orchestrated and barbaric massacres, during which thousands of Armenians were maimed, raped, mutilated, and killed as Azerbaijani police stood by and watched, created over 500,000 Armenian refugees (many orphaned). These massacres escalated to such vile brutality on the part of the Azerbaijanis that pregnant Armenian women were targets for rape and death, newborn Armenian babies were burned to death, and men were mutilated and tortured to the point of death.

**Azerbaijan was its own aggressor in Khojaly.** Starting 1991, Stepanakert (Nagorno-Karabakh's capital city) and adjacent Armenian communities were sustaining daily massive artillery fire by Azerbaijani forces. The shelling of the NKR cities was carried out using "Alazan" and "Kristal" combat rocket launchers, as well as BM-21 'Grad' Multiple Launcher Rocket System vehicles, the use of which is prohibited against civilians. In 1992, while heavy artillery fire continued, Azerbaijan blockaded all routes to the independent republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. The region and its people were left without fuel, electricity, water, and food supplies.

Khojaly, the location of Nagorno-Karabakh's sole airport, was one of six positions being used in the months-long offensive by Azerbaijan. The only way of saving the inhabitants from the fate decreed for them by the authorities in Baku — that they die from cold and hunger — was to launch a military operation aimed at bringing an end to the siege and heavy artillery fire. **The Armenians chose to defend themselves, rather than die in the mercy of those that so viciously annihilated their people from 1988-1991. The Armenians were outnumbered, they were outgunned, and they were out-maneuvered.**

**Azerbaijan continues to be the aggressor to this day by refusing to negotiate a settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and by continuously violating the cease-fire order by the U.N. Security Council.** Azerbaijan most recently violated the cease-fire February 8<sup>th</sup> of this month, after having shot and killed an Armenian man earlier this year on January 28<sup>th</sup> in another cease-fire violation.

**I ask that you please vote in opposition to this resolution,** as it severely misrepresents documented historic fact, presents only Azerbaijan's alleged narrative of what happened in Khojaly, and presents a narrow view of the past.

Eric Roubentz  
Volvo of Honolulu  
President  
704 Ala Moana Blvd.  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Roxanne Kamalu

---

From: omer@turkiye.net  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 1:57 PM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Omer Komili  
7127 Hollister Ave Suite 25A-150  
Goleta, CA 93117-2859

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Omer Komili  
949-874-4438

TESTIMONY OF CHRIS LETHEM IN STRONG SUPPORT OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 13

WEDNESDAY, 02-12-14 8:30AM IN CONFERENCE ROOM 312

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, & INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, & CULTURE AND  
THE ARTS

REP. K. MARK TAKAI, CHAIR

REP. KEN ITO, VICE CHAIR

Dear Chair Mark Takai and members of the Committee on Veterans, Military and International Affairs and the Arts. As a former U.S. Marine having lived in a multitude of countries throughout the world I find that it is important to reflect on tragedies that have sparked long term conflicts. The Massacre at Khojaly is an historic example of such an event.

During the month of February in 1992, Armenian armed forces accompanied by Russian military troops occupied the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan. According to Human Rights Watch, the tragedy struck when "a large column of residents, accompanied by a few dozen retreating fighters, fled the city as it fell to Armenian forces. As they approached the border with Azerbaijan, they came across an Armenian military post and were fired upon.

The site of the mass killing of Khojaly inhabitants was filmed on videotape by Azerbaijani journalist Chingiz Mustafayev. He was accompanied by the Russian journalist Yuri Romanov during the first helicopter flight to the scene of the tragedy.

Khojaly Massacre was recognized and commemorated by a number of international organizations and US states, and memorials were created in various locations around the globe. Organization of Islamic Cooperation called Khojaly events "crime against humanity" with consensus of all members and recognized it as genocide.

Khojaly massacre has also been recognized and commemorated at various levels in a number of US states, including the states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas, Georgia, Maine, New Mexico, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Connecticut and Florida.

This resolution would simply add Hawaii to the list of states above.

Thank you

Chris Lethem

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** adishovajamilya@hotmail.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 5:12 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Jamila Scheve  
adishovajamilya@hotmail.com  
Anchorage, AK 99515

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



Jamila Scheve  
9073453833

## Roxanne Kamalu

---

**From:** n.m.kazan@comcast.net  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 5:22 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Meral Kazan  
1450 kearney rd  
ann arbor, MI 48104-4062



February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Meral Kazan  
7346638991

**LATE**

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** fuad@javadov.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 5:22 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Fuad Javadov  
15114 Sherman Way, Suite 101  
Van Nuys, CA 91405-2085

February 11, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Fuad Javadov  
8186420708

**LATE**

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** iscakir@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 12, 2014 1:52 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Isfendiyar Cakir  
13815 97th. ave  
Kirkland, WA 98034-1812

February 12, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khoja ly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,





**LATE**

**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** ibrahimozturk13@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:07 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

ibrahim ozturk  
1401 opal ct  
Raleigh, NC 27615-2897

February 12, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



ibrahim ozturk  
9196658372

From: jjgunyuz@yahoo.com  
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2014 7:57 PM  
To: vmitestimony  
Subject: Testimony in support of HR 13

Jamie Gunyuz  
17602 N. Buntline Drive  
Sun City West, AZ 85375-5148

February 12, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well-documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,



**Roxanne Kamalu**

---

**From:** uguneyi@sbcglobal.net  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 11, 2014 8:02 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of HR 13

Umit Guneyi  
3025 Socrates Drive  
Reno, NV 89512-4505

February 12, 2014

VMI Committee

Dear VMI Committee:

The Tragedy on February 26, 1992 in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly is the most tragic page of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Human Rights Watch report described the event in Khojaly as "the largest tragedy to date in the conflict." There are multiple survivors who testified to their personal and family tragedies. As a result of an attack on Khojaly by Armenian armed forces and their collaborators some 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives, including 106 women, 63 small children, and 70 elderly persons and 1,275 peaceful inhabitants were taken hostage. The tragedy of Khojaly has become the symbol of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in which some 30 000 people, mostly Azerbaijanis, died.

The tragic events in Khojaly are well- documented and there is a general consensus on it is being the most brutal event in the conflict. In addition to various reports by leading international media and human rights groups, a noted Armenian writer Markar Melkonian describes the terrifying aftermath of the massacre, while Armenia's current leader and former defense minister, Serj Sarkissian, told a British journalist in a widely publicized interview that the objective of the Khojaly massacre was to produce fear among the Azerbaijani population.

The future of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people should not be defined by massacres such as Khojaly! As the United States is working to bring about peace between the two nations, we need to make sure that similar tragedies do not happen in the future. We have learned from history that the best way to prevent the future tragedies is to recognize the ones that, unfortunately, have happened. This is important for our friends in Azerbaijan and, I believe, for our friends in Armenia.

The Khojaly Tragedy has so far been recognized by the parliaments of Turkey, Pakistan and Mexico. Moreover, US states including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as the international Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have adopted resolutions recognizing the Khojaly Tragedy.

Therefore, I kindly urge you to join the other states to acknowledge the tragedy of Khojaly.

Sincerely,

Umit Guneyi  
(775) 786-2311