



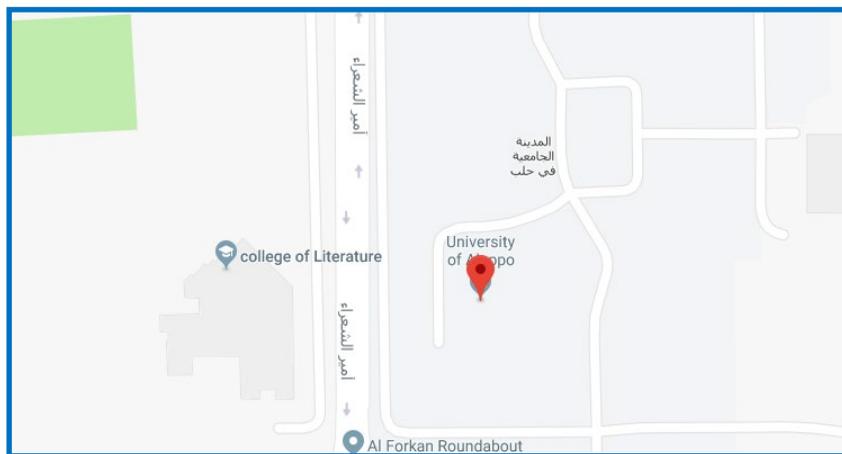
Documentation of Aleppo University Massacre

Aleppo University was founded in 1960. Consisting of 27 faculties and 12 institutes in addition to a university hospital, Aleppo University is the second-largest university in Syria.

Aleppo University saw the most important and liveliest student movement out of all of Syria's universities, even though the university is located in a Syrian regime-held area, and had never been under the control of the opposition.

The university city houses nearly 5,000 IDPs families.

Location on the map



The following is an account for an eyewitness to the shelling. Hosam al Halabi is a student at Aleppo University, and he is still alive.

“There was a heavy student presence by the nursing institute, as students were going in and out of exams. Suddenly, we saw warplanes soaring, and then the warplanes dropped a missile along with thermal balloons. A few moments later, and a second missile is dropped. The glass shattered and the university doors were shut down, as the heavy shooting started, but we didn't know from where. We couldn't leave until





after a while. It was disastrous. There were many burned bodies and scattered body parts, and the university fence was damaged and one of the dormitory buildings was heavily damaged, while a number of cars burned as well. Students and citizens carried the wounded by taxis and pick-up trucks.”

The eyewitness can be found on Facebook via this URL

The following is an account for an eyewitness to the shelling. Rose al Naser is a student, and she is still alive:

“I finished my exam about 20 minutes before the shelling. The shelling was around 1:00 PM. We were surprised by the explosion of the first missile that landed by the university door, and glass started flying everywhere. The area was heavily crowded, and we couldn’t see anything but smoke and people shouting “God is Great” in fear. About two minutes later, the MiG warplane returned and dropped the second missile. I couldn’t see anything but smoke and burned dead bodies and cars, and body parts everywhere. Books and notebooks were everywhere. The destruction. The place we were at was filled with people just an hour later, but in just 30 minutes, blood was covering everything – the ground, books, clothes. I was shocked by what I heard from two of al Assad guys talking to each other: ‘what we should do with all this flesh’ and the second one replied: ‘just find some dirt and bury it and that is it’ those were human beings!! I was trying to film, but a taxi driver saw me and tried to arrest me. I had to pretend that I support the regime, and I was crying naturally. I was trying to find my friend who disappeared. I returned home with a memory I will never forget as long as I am alive. A lot of people were in pain. One scene that had a toll on me in particular was a burned hand, and a book covered in blood. I will never forget that. I am extremely upset I couldn’t keep any pictures or videos of the crime that happened. It was horrifying.”

The eyewitness can be found via Skype: rose.alnasr

SNHR team was able to document the killing of 38 citizens, including 10 women and two children. In addition, we recorded more than 250 wounded

But according to survivors and eyewitnesses accounts, as well as accounts from hospitals, the numbers are far greater than that, as there is a large number of completely burned bodies, and mutilated bodies, that were scattered and no one was able to identify, because the university have students from all Syrian governorates, and it’s not the same situation as in a neighborhood or a town, we estimate the number of the victims of the massacre to be over 70 Syrian citizens





Names and pictures of the victims of the massacre

- 1- [Sawsan Haqqi bent Ismail](#), engineer, female, Aleppo
- 2- Ahmad Haj Assad, 60-year-old, Aleppo, civil engineer
- 3- [Rayan Ahmad al Jasri](#), 18-year-old, Aleppo, female student
- 4- [Wasim Manla](#), Aleppo
- 5- Tala Wasim Manla, female child, Aleppo
- 6- Eyad Batal, engineer, Aleppo
- 7- Ammar Ashtar, engineer, Aleppo
- 8- Mohammad Mansour, engineer, Aleppo
- 9- Dima Attar, female, engineer, Aleppo
- 10- Lama Alloush, female, engineer, Aleppo
- 11- [Ali Atman](#), Aleppo, sixth-year medical student
- 12- Wafaa Farouq Batman, female, third-year architecture student, Aleppo
- 13- Mohammad Omar Omari, 53-year-old, Aleppo
- 14- Anas Mohammad Rabea Hammami, 30-year-old, Aleppo
- 15- Eyad al Ali, second-year architecture student, Aleppo
- 16- Abdul Qader Bakkour, decoration engineering student, Aleppo
- 17- Mohammad Kheirillah, Aleppo
- 18- [Mohammad Zaki Jalqan](#), Aleppo, technical engineering student
- 19- Eidou Eid, 30-year-old, Aleppo
- 20- Mohammad Ghazi al Khaled, Aleppo, educational student
- 21- [Wafaa Batman](#), female, from Salah al Din, Aleppo, an architecture student
- 22- Mohammad Adib Attouk, 26-year-old, Aleppo
- 23- Mohannad Assi, first-year civil engineering student – Topography
- 24- Amina Jawad, female, 55-year-old, from al Zebdiyea, an IDP who lived in the university city
- 25- Mahmoud Saqlaya, 30-year-old, from al Zebdiyea, an IDP who lived in the university city, son of Amina Jawad
- 26- Yousef Saqlaya, 19-year-old, from al Zebdiyea, an IDP who lived in the university city, son of Amina Jawad
- 27- Mohammad Eza ibn Mahmoud, 31-year-old, from al Sukkari, Aleppo, and IDP who lived in the university city (turned into body parts)
- 28- Child Najib Ziad Ghazal, child, 15-year-old, from al Sukkari, Aleppo
- 29- Aman al Arifi, female, from Jam'ieyat al Zahraa, Aleppo, graduated from the faculty of science – the chemistry department
- 30- Mohammad Thaki Da', 35-year-old, from al Sukkari, Aleppo, an IDP
- 31- Fahd Miri, 23-year-old, from Saif al Dawla, Aleppo, an IDP





- 32- Ghassan Abdo Wosi al Saeed, from Tal Ref'at, Aleppo
- 33- Aya Ghassan Abdo Wisi, female, from Tal Ref'at, Aleppo
- 34- Subhi Mohammad Hamdi, from Anadan, Aleppo
- 35- Hasan Abdullah Jadoua' from Kafr Zita, Hama, an architecture student
- 36- Rami Ahmad Fattouh, from Banyas, Tartus
- 37- Safwan Bakri, from Saraqeb, IDlib
- 38- Feda al Hariri, female, from Jesr al Shoghour, Idlib



Evidences and Attachment

[Video showing](#) the wounded after the bombing

[Video showing Aleppo University](#) being bombed by warplanes

Video showing the destruction



Conclusions

1. SNHR affirms that the bombardment against Aleppo University was indiscriminate and directed against unarmed civilians. Thus, government forces and Al Shabiha have violated the international human rights law which protects the right to life in addition to being committed in a non-International armed conflict so it mounts to war crime as all elements were fulfilled.
2. SNHR deems what happened Aleppo University, the murder crime, a crime against humanity because it is not the first case but it has been systematically repeated throughout Syrian governorates in a widespread manner.





3. The indiscriminate attacks by government forces are violation of customary international humanitarian law where government forces launched several shells on populated areas rather than targeting specific military objects.
4. Those attacks, particularly the bombardment, caused casualties, injures or damaged civilian objects. Moreover, there are strong indicators that the damaged was great compared with the military benefits.
5. The volume of the massacre in addition to its nature, the amount of power that was used, and the indiscriminate and coordinated nature of bombardment cannot be without high instructions and it's a state policy.

Recommendations

The Syrian government

1. Stop all Human Rights violations immediately.
2. Respect its international commitments that includes the protection of civilians in the time of war, and respect the rules of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

Human Rights Council

1. Demand the Security Council and the concerned international institutions to shoulder their responsibilities in regard to what is happening to Syrian people like murder, arrest, rape, and displacement.
2. Apply pressure on the Syrian government to cease murder, torture and release all kidnapped persons.
3. Hold Syrian government's allies and supporters- Russia, Iran, and China- morally and materially responsible for what is happening to the children of Syria.
4. Give the disastrous situation of victims' families in Syria greater interest and seriousness.

The Security Council

1. Refer those who were involved in crimes and the criminal to the International Criminal Court.
2. Warn the Syrian government of the consequences of its violent behavior and the systematic killing, and put out clear messages in this regard.





The Arab League

1. Ask the Human Rights Council and the United Nations to give the case of daily murder its right of interest and follow-up.
2. Give the case the serious and great interest and follow-up, and try to provide psychological, material and educational care for the victims
3. Apply political and diplomatic pressure on the main Syrian regime's allies- Russia, Iran and China- to ban them from providing the international and political cover and protection of all committed crimes against the Syrian people and to hold them morally and materially responsible for all Syrian government violations.

International Commission of Inquiry

Stop depicting the conflict as it is between two equal parties in crimes, power and central decision-making, and to describe the crime as it is without mitigation for political purposes. It also has to increase its cadres that is concerned with the Syrian case due to the volume of the daily crimes which would insure a more comprehensive and complete documentation.



Syrian Network For Human Rights
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

