



Deportation from native lands

At a time when world cultures converge and a civilized dialogue is established among countries of the world, the small country of Armenia, still governed by a medieval ideology, continuously disrupts stability in the South Caucasus region and carried on its policy of aggression against neighboring countries. Resettled to the South Caucasus 250 years ago, the Armenians set up a state with the assistance of the Russian Empire and have been a source of instability and tension in the region ever since.

First they unleashed massacres on the local Azerbaijani Turks, thus embarking on a sustained campaign of deportation of the latter from their native lands. Then, in an effort to expand their territories, they carried out numerous acts of terror, keeping the local population in a state of perpetual fear. Finally, at the end of the 20th century, they committed heinous crimes against the Azerbaijani Turks, who had been living on these lands for centuries, ousting around 200,000 people from their homeland.

As if this wasn't enough, the Republic of Armenia perpetrated an act of aggression against the independent Republic of Azerbaijan and occupied 20 per cent of its territory. To justify their actions, the Armenians launched a powerful propaganda campaign throughout the world. However, Azerbaijan is known in the world for its rich and ancient material and cultural heritage and for economic and technological development. This development has turned Azerbaijan into the leading country of the region.

The Heritage magazine has been publishing a series of stories on the history of Karabakh using irrefutable scientific evidence. Starting from this edition we will be publishing stories about the destiny of the people who lived on the historically Azerbaijani lands and were subsequently deported from what is now considered Armenian territory. I am sure that unbiased readers of these stories, based on countless sources and witness evidence, will make a conclusion of their own ...

Our magazine has regularly published stories about prominent writers, artists, scientists and people of art. Starting from this issue, we will also publish articles about outstanding statesmen, public and political figures. The stories about Alimardan Topchubashov, who was one of the leaders of the first Azerbaijan Democratic Republic at the dawn of the 20th century, and about Heydar Aliyev, who led the Republic of Azerbaijan when it regained independence at the end of the century, are definitely worth reading.

As always, we hope that our stories on Azerbaijan's material culture, history, ethnography and arts will also be of interest.

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Editor-in-Chief