

Aggression policy leading nowhere

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One of the most beautiful corners of the South Caucasus, Karabakh, has been under occupation for 25 years. What started as a local conflict in the times of the Soviet Union subsequently developed into an all-out Karabakh war. The conflict around Karabakh has deep historical roots. Its foundations were laid after 19th century Armenian historians put forward a ludicrous theory about a “great Armenia covering a territory from the Mediterranean to the Caspian Seas” in ancient times. The idea was picked up and fanned by the Armenian church and the Armenian lobby scattered around the world. Shortly after being resettled to the South Caucasus in the 1820-30s, the Armenians set up military detachments to unleash massacres against the Azerbaijanis. In 1918, a state of Armenia, which had never existed in the Caucasus before, was established. Terror against the Azerbaijanis was declared a priority of Armenian state policy. Having committed mass killings of Azerbaijanis at the dawn of the 20th century, the Armenians went on with their separatist plans in the times of the Soviet Union. To crown it all, at the end of the 20th century the Armenians declared war on Azerbaijan, resulting in the occupation of a fifth of Azerbaijani territory.

We at IRS-Heritage have regularly published materials describing Armenian policy of aggression, the Karabakh war, its roots and historical background. This issue of our magazine contains a story about the consequences of the Karabakh war and the material and moral damage it has inflicted on Azerbaijan. Based on hard evidence, the story provides a further insight into the crimes against humanity committed by the state of Armenia. It demonstrates that a policy of aggression, a policy based on ethnic hatred and bigotry leads a country pursuing it to a precipice. History has seen many examples of that...