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# Scramble between world powers started, it's necessary to be cautious

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Considering that the Armenian government has so thoughtlessly closed down the media and thereby turned Radio Liberty the sole source of information for revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries, my article as always written for the sites Lragir.am and Karabakh-Open.com was published only in Stepanakert, I have to offer a more extended version of this article.

In a certain period of acquaintance with the external political practice Robert Kocharyan and Vardan Oskanyan had the brains not to relate Nagorno-Karabakh Republic to suspicious 'associative' schemes in which Moscow has involved Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Transdnyestr. Most probably, Armenia's stance was determined by an intuitive momentum of sub-political thinking, but apparently afterwards the full understanding of the danger and pointlessness of this course came.

The publics of Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Transdnyestr are enviably consistent, and readiness to reach the historical goal and regrets for the division of Georgia and Moldova do not beg a creative stance of the elite of such minor ethnic communities whose possibilities were underestimated. Unlike the Moscow-based politicians from the executive and legislative powers, the leaders of those former autonomies realize and duly appreciate the stance of Armenia on this issue and actions of 'solidarity', since the Karabakh issue itself is the most significant factor of support for the struggle of those small nations on the international arena.

By the way, over the past few weeks the political government of Armenia, driven by highly egoistic personal and group interests, seemed to have realized that their salvation and at the same time the salvation of the nation is ignoring the unjustified and imposed external influence and constraint. If this political style is used later, the most illegitimate governments will be recognized as legitimate (by the way, not only become legitimate as a matter of fact but also recognized as such). In other words, the political government of Armenia stands only one chance to become legitimate - it is the Armenian nationalism. Only politicians with a 'purely Armenian thinking' do not understand this.

Hence, March 13 which those fond of political scandals were longing for passed in the Russian Duma in absolute compliance with the tried and true methods of Russian politics which is described as 'much ado about nothing, preferably at others' expense'. On March 13 Russia came up with another meaningless initiative on the Bessarabia problem, in other words, another experiment was staged - 'territorial integrity of Moldova in return for refusal to join NATO'. The population of 700 thousand of Transdnyestr has become a clear token for cynical bargain on an initiative of Moscow's. The same perspective is awaiting Georgia (although in a more comic setting). Hence, this favors one of the essential elements of the U.S. policy in Western Europe - 'freezing ethno-political conflicts' as a factor of distancing a number of states from Russia (which by the way is in the essential Armenian interests).

Russia is obviously late and has historically lost the battle for

shaping a new geopolitical construction. The United States, after having squeezed its Euro-Atlantic partners, launched solidarity initiatives of 'reshaping' the world which, within the borders created by the British empire, is becoming more uncontrollable. In some cases, the United States is interested in a stationary situation, in other cases, in dynamics and contradicting processes, in addition, both replace each other from time to time. The conservative intellectual sets in the United States have understood that 'it is easier to reshape the world than to stick to the obsolete, stagnant construction', it is easier to make adepts of the national liberation struggle allies rather than to declare war on them and thereby acquire foes, who are more dangerous than radical Islamists.

At least, since 2001 the U.S. Council of Security has been working on this doctrine. The wording has also been invented, such as 'extended sovereignty', 'reserve sovereignty', 'expected sovereignty', etc. Immense potential of national liberation struggle has accumulated as a recurrence of empires not destroyed through. In the vast spaces of Eurasia and Africa the power will dominate which will initiate international support to nations and ethnicities. In the metaphysical sense, this doctrine is aimed against the British doctrine but of course only in this sense, since Great Britain in this initial stage of this initiative is not only a partner but also a major political projector of this doctrine.

A lyrical digression. In the course of many years of studies of the problems of geopolitical rearrangement and regional politics in the United States and Europe I became convinced that despite the claim and constraint to the United States on behalf of the apostles of 'real politik', actual politics did not resolve and in future arranged to put an end to various provocations regarding the division of the Iranian state. Moreover, the division of Iran based on the ethnic and religious criteria was deemed of as harmful and jeopardizing the strategic interests of the United States in the American establishment, which was conceived not without Great Britain. Meanwhile, it was despite the nuclear threat from Iran. At the same time, after the Turkish parliament had disallowed the passage of the 3rd division of the U.S. army to Iraq, the most ardent Turkish lobbyists in the Senate and the Pentagon 'did not object' to the division of Turkey and 'review of justification of control of Turkey on such a vast territory'. And this was despite the lasting strategic relations.

Quite a long time ago it became clear that Russia will lose this battle for reshaping the world, and not only will it lose but also will take part in this battle, since the external policies of Russia are usurped by either marasmic bribers from the old school of Soviet experts on the East and young communist scum or slow-witted and excessively ambitious 'figures-adolescents' from the president administration. These two corporations understood each other well, and they have isolated Vladimir Putin from real consulting, blocked the activities of the Russian ministry of foreign affairs and laid the path to power and adoption of decisions by corporations which have immense interests in those directions where Russia had completely different goals. As a result, Russia is facing the prospect of becoming a mere observer of those processes and is making nervous movements together with more incompetent functionaries and pseudo-politicians. Russia is on the path for a new policy, but will this policy be more acceptable for nations striving for liberation and partnership or will it be fatal for them? Or maybe this policy is not needed at all?

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According to media reports, `on March 13 the Russian Duma may pass a resolution on the fate of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. On this day the Russian parliamentarians will hold hearings on the urge of the unrecognized states of the post-Soviet space to recognize their independence. The speakers of the parliaments of Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Transdnyestr will participate in session.' `Russia is ready to take an active part in the process of changing the status of Nagorno-Karabakh. The head of the Duma Committee said although the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh is not included in the topics of the hearings on March 13, `each participant of the discussion is free to talk about what they want.' No doubt, it is not the full stop but the beginning of a new international political process. Would Russia have taken this step if the independence of Kosovo had not been recognized?'

In the framework of these developments, in answer to Russia's initiative regarding Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the United States could have allowed for a military conflict in the province of Karabakh as a lever of pressure on Russia. What will it be? Clear coercion, but on whom, Azerbaijan or Armenia? What should poor Armenians do? Maybe reject treacherous pacifist goals and join effort with those states who are strategically interested in frozen conflicts. It is notable that some Armenian politicians of `Yerevan' type have already realized this tiny political ruse and are ready to uphold this idea. But for whatever reason this understanding takes place only when the politicians are retiring from the scene and in `snow-white suits'.

In the context of March 13 when this problem and the moves made by the unrecognized states were discussed at the Russian Duma, Armenia appears in a difficult situation because it is necessary to develop a reaction, and again a mere reaction rather than a policy. In this new situation when NKR needs to be a real political subject, the republic has nothing to offer, since the last reserves for underpinning this real subject have been wasted. The United States and Russia need partners with good sense to realize these projects, and they are ready and need recommendations and proposals more than ever. Both powers have appeared in an unfavorable situation. It is clear that a signal was given to the Islamic population in Kosovo which is likely to integrate with the Christian society both vertically and horizontally. Now it is time for a legitimate project for the Christian society which is setting up successful relations with the Islamic world. At the same time, this signal was received by most Islamic countries in the form which was presupposed, that is quite adequately and therefore hostilely.

How does Nagorno-Karabakh Republic differ from unrecognized states? If the president elect Serge Sargsyan again fails to understand, George Bush will never congratulate him, never. At last, it is time to make definitive moves, dissolve this government, void and miserable parliament, create new media and form the first nationalist government of Armenia. Although where should nationalists be sought for? The United States is on the path for a revolution, whereas we fear a revolution and instead of leading it we gave it to the `orangists'. We will have no place in the new world which is ready for rearrangement and renovation. Shall we work it out?

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So what happened in the Duma on March 13?

The heads and parliamentarians of unrecognized states appeared as marionettes in the `genial' plan called `time is rubber, and possibly against cowards'. As to the Karabakh issue, another mean action was done. For instance, Member of Parliament Vladimir Nikotin, member of the Duma Committee of CIS affairs and relations with compatriots, said

`the reason why the representatives of Nagorno-Karabakh are not participating in the hearings is the situation that has emerged in the region. Possibly the situation between Armenia and Azerbaijan had an influence. They feared escalation of the conflict', `no invitations were sent to the representatives of Nagorno-Karabakh to participate.' And Member of Parliament Barinov said answering the question whether the situation regarding Nagorno-Karabakh had been raised: `The problem of Nagorno-Karabakh was touched upon slightly, it was said that the precedent of Kosovo has already caused escalation in Nagorno-Karabakh.'

Hence, the issue of war and peace in the province of Karabakh depends on one discussion in the Russian Duma or another. So, why are you sitting and not joining? However, every cloud has a silver lining, and in fact Moscow has acknowledged that the Karabakh issue is outside its competency. In this situation, we want to tell the Moscow-based `drummers' imagining themselves to be politicians: `Be nice, do not interfere with the affairs of Karabakh, you had already been seen there.' This phrase has already been uttered in the Russian Duma several years ago when V. Zhirinovskiy said: `So they are idiots and do not understand that we need not butt in on Karabakh, Armenians will deal with it. If they had wanted to invite us, they would have done it a long time ago. We are not needed there.'

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