
The USA Indirectly Supports The Armenian Isolation Allowing The Realization Of The Trans-Regional Projects Passing Over The RA

PanARMENIAN.Net - 19/4/2008

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After the explicit failures in NATO, in the Balkans and in the Middle East, the US Secretary of States set to the Karabakh Conflict. In any case, this is how the latest statement of the Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice can be interpreted. "The USA remains the active party of the negotiations on the peaceful regulation of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict. The USA doesn't recognize the Nagorno-Karabakh as an independent state, and its government body is not recognized in the international level or in the USA.

/PanARMENIAN.Net/ The USA recognizes the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and thinks that the future of the Nagorno-Karabakh is an issue of negotiations between the countries, which aim at a long-term and a comprehensive political resolution of the conflict.

The USA remains attached to the idea of finding a peaceful regulation of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict within the frames of the OSCE Minsk Group," says the statement. The given statement doesn't make it quite clear what Rice meant speaking about "the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan" and "the peaceful regulation of the problem". Again; being the assignee of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, which stopped existing in 1920, the present Azerbaijan does not have any rights on the Nagorno-Karabakh and Nakhichevan, since these regions weren't included in Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan. How is it possible to speak about the peaceful regulation of the problem, when on the one hand the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev once a week says that the "patience of the nation is not unlimited and Azerbaijan will return its territories", and on the other there is the nation of Artsakh, which is ready to protect the hard-won independence. However, maybe such "trifles" are not taken in account, as it may be seen in the case with the Balkans and Palestine.

On the official website of the US State Department there is also the American version of the conflict, where the USA is trying to be objective: "the armed conflict of Nagorno-Karabakh lasted from 1990 to 1994.

>From the moment when the ceasefire came into force in 1994 the computing system of Armenia has been controlling the most part of Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, as well as a large part of the adjacent Azeri territories. The military operations, as well as the displacement of the Armenian people from Azerbaijan and the Azeri people from Armenia brought to the existence of millions of refugees and displaced people. Over 100 thousand Azerbaijani today live in the camps for the refugees, in terrible conveniences.

Turkey has closed its land frontier with Armenia as a sign of solidarity towards Azerbaijan. The USA grants assistant to those who have suffered from the conflict." Everything seems to be correct, yet, for some reasons, there is nothing about the reasons underlying history the conflict, nothing about the regime of strict isolation of Armenia, which, by the way, the USA

indirectly supports, allowing the realization of the trans-regional projects passing over the RA.

However, let us turn back to the inquiry of the Department of States. "Since 1999 the President Heydar Aliyev and Robert Kocharyan have started a dialogue in a format of two-sided meetings. Aliyev and Kocharyan had a meeting in Key West in April 2001. The parties have achieved serious success, but could not come to a compromise over a comprehensive regulation. Presidents Aliyev and Kocharyan met in the frames of a multilateral meeting at the end of the year of 2001 and in August in 2002, but could not overcome the disagreement. President Aliyev died in 2003 and the process of the negotiations slowed down, since presidential elections were held in both countries last year. In 2004 the mediators initiated a series of meetings in Prague between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan. This meeting was to boost up the dialogue between the countries. The negotiations on the suggested principles continued from 2005 to 2006.

In the frames of the session of the chairs of the OCSE Minsk Group in Madrid in November of 2007 the representatives of the three mediator-parties; Nicolas Burns, Berner Kushner and Sergey Lavrov - officially introduced the fundamental principles to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan and demanded that they accepted the suggestions and continued the regulation process on their bases. The mediators spoke of their intention to continue the negotiations on the basic principles in 2008," states the document. The strange thing is that there is nothing about "the basic principles", though one of those principles, the status of the Nagorno-Karabakh, is one of the issues of the negotiations. According to Azeri version, which is most probably supported by the USA, the Nagorno-Karabakh is supposed to be granted a status of "large autonomy". Quite naturally the Armenian party does not agree with this. Because of this the negotiations are still in process and will be in process for a long while. "It should be taken into account that the process of regulation and the conflict itself are two quite different things. The conflict itself depends on the balance of power. Not only the army, but the economies, policies, and levels of lobbying in different international bodies are also involved. But the most important component of the balance of power is the Nagorno-Karabakh, which is in the Armenian control," thinks the Armenian expert Alexander Iskandaryan.
