
U.S. Will Thwart Russian Occupation Of Artsakh

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The U.S. Assistant Secretary Victoria Nuland made an interesting statement in Kiev during the meeting of the OSCE foreign ministers.

Nuland called the OSCE to double their efforts to assist Georgia, Moldova and Nagorno-Karabakh. Nuland highlighted the need to draw attention to the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh.

It is clear with Georgia and Moldova. These countries have pre-signed the Association Agreement with the EU, and now they will dwell on the process of preparation for signing. The United States proposes helping Moldova and Georgia to make sure that they do not end up like Ukraine.

The call for drawing attention to Karabakh is especially interesting.

The issue of Artsakh has again entered into a vibrant stage on the international political agenda. Notably, the United States and France announced vibrant efforts after September 3 and Zori Balayan's famous "thesis of Gulistan".

Exercising total control over Armenia's political decisions, taking away the right to making those decisions, Russia shifts the center of gravity to Artsakh. Artsakh that has not been recognized internationally is more a factor than Armenia is. Russia's policy of preventing Armenia's being a subject will not be efficient in terms of achieving the imperial goals unless Artsakh is the next. Moscow is now on this way and is discussing the issue with Turkey and Azerbaijan because it cannot resolve the issue without their help.

Perhaps this is the reason why the U.S. Assistant Secretary reminds the OSCE about Artsakh. The Aliyev-Sargsyan meeting was organized by the vibrant effort of the United States and France. Now an attempt is made to continue the meetings. In other words, the American and French co-chairs of the Minsk Group are trying to make an entity out of Armenia, at least an artificial one, to be able to take efficient steps towards preventing Russian-Turkish-Azerbaijani dominance or advantage over Artsakh.

The governments of Armenia and Artsakh have given up on their status of international political subjects. Artsakh remains a subject because it is an important military and political factor. As soon as the Russian or CSTO forces appear there, Artsakh will lose the last circumstance as well. The governments of Armenia and Artsakh have given their consent to this prospect. Fortunately, there are two vectors where Russia's plans run into obstacles: Turkey-Azerbaijan and the West.

And while Russia hopes to deceive Turkey and Azerbaijan through the traditional Armenian lure on which it is actively negotiating with Turkey (Davutoghlu has agreed to attend the BSEC session in Yerevan on December 12), the West seems to set harder obstacles which are, fortunately for Armenia, insurmountable.

Nuland's statement is evidence that while Washington made a tactical concession to Russia in regard to Armenia, concessions regarding Artsakh are ruled out because Artsakh is a fulcrum for not only Caucasian but also geopolitical scenarios, including the scenario of relations with Tehran

that Obama administration has been trying to play since Obama's first term and seems to have achieved success during the second term.

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