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Platon Ioseliani – Editor, Publicist

Summary

The ten years were the most fruitful among Platon Ioseliani's (1809 - 1875) many-sided activity. They were the years when he was the editor of "Kavkazski Vestnik" ("The Messenger of the Caucasus"). The many-sided manifestation of his talent, great successes in science, elucidation, editorial, publicistic activity was also promoted by his close relations with count Mikhail Voroncov, the main ruler of the Caucasus. The count was a person with the help of whom Platon Ioseliani could manage to use the official newspaper issued in Russian language for revealing and displaying Georgian history, church, culture and national traditions. Grateful posterity always will remember his wise suggestion full of patriotism: "Live with the history and heroic deeds of the fatherland. There is not a life without history".

Khatuna Kokrashvili

Platon Ioseliani – The Researcher of the Church History (General review)

Summary

The Church history studies carried on by Platon Ioseliani is an extremely interesting sphere of his creative activity. While studying in the Theological Academy of Petersburg he compiled short history of Georgia in Russian. After corresponding revision and improvement the book was edited in 1843. This is the first work that studies the Church history of Georgia monographically. The book was highly evaluated by author's contemporaries. It does not lose its significance even now.

Platon Ioseliani has described not a single Georgian church, monastery, cathedral. Such as: Svetitskhoveli, Nokorno, Shiomghvime, Gelati, Kaben,

Ikorta. These works give an obvious picture of the condition of those days Georgian churches and monasteries; they give and provide us with important data about the relics, manuscripts or books preserved there; they preserve an information about the history of this or that church and monastery and about their condition at that very time.

Platon Ioseliani's journey to Mount Athos is worth to be mentioned.

He described the current state of those days Monastery of Georgians on the 48

Holy Mountain; compiled a list of manuscripts that were available for him among there preserved ones; brought in Georgia some of them for temporary use. Among these manuscripts there was a Bible copied in Oshki Monastery for the Monastery of Athos. Platon Ioseliani was a scientist who directed his attention on the importance of Biblical studies. On the basis of available sources he edited the «Lives» of Georgian Saints who were canonized by the Church of Georgia.

The evaluation of the history of the Church of Georgia on the background of the Near East Christian Church history, bringing foreign historical sources and data into scientific circulation together with Georgian ones and their critical comprehension is the merit of Platon Ioseliani. It really was a kind of novelty for those days Georgian historical thinking. Thus, we may say that scientific studies of the church history in Georgian historiography originate from Platon Ioseliani's works.

The History of the Georgian

Dodo Chumburidze

Russian Colonialization in Abkhazia and the Settlement Parnauti

Summary

From the second half of the 19th century the imperial government of Russia started to colonize the historical territories of Georgia. Abkhazian and Russian scientists evaluate this process totally distorted. According to their viewpoint at that very period Abkhazia was captured by Georgia that caused demographical changes in this region (Dzidzaria, Lakoba, Bghazhba). In fact Russia founded 35 Russian and other Russified nations' villages in Abkhazia. Georgians were drawn out and were announced beyond the colonization project.

The history of the village Parnauta reveals the real aims of the Russian colonialization. Its extremely chauvinistic nature became even the subject of the discussion of the Russian press. The Russian press was mentioning that the Russian government was unfair to drive out the native Georgian population from this village. The publication describes how the natives of the village Parnauta were fighting to defend their rites. The publication also shows the attitude of the Russian government towards the common process of the colonialization of Abkhazia.

Tsatsa Chkhartishvili

Theatrical Life in Abkhazia in the 80-90es of the 19th Century

Summary

In the 80-90es of the 19th century in Abkhazia, when Tsarism was carrying out the strictest policy, when even writing and reading in Georgian language was forbidden, it is easy to imagine the importance of theater. Theatre played the greatest role in deepening the national mentality of masses and preserving spiritual strength. Since the 80-90es of the 19th century in many places in Abkhazia (Sokhumi, Ochamchire, Okumi, Gudauta, Gali etc) the performances of the amateur theater lovers' were held. Since 1911 the theater became half professional and in 1928 professional. Abkhazian song, which from time immemorial was concomitant the life of Abkhazian, was the first that set foot on the stage and with the help of performing different types of folk art gave the theatre of Abkhazia the perspective of development, the outstanding representative of which was Jana Achba.

Otar Gogolishvili

Historian Evgeni Veidenbaum's Writings about Adjara

Summary

Some of the scientific researches of Evgeni Veidenbaum are dedicated to Adjara. Some of these researches are included into the book «essays about Caucasus». It is worth mentioning the essay «from Batumi to Artvin». This essay was published in 1878 in the newspaper «Caucasus». Very interesting information about Adjara was published in a very important scientific research «the guideline to Caucasus for the 1888 year». On October 31, 1878 Evgeni Veidenbaum returned to the town of Batumi by the ship «Rioni».

Ilia Vadachkoria

The Newspaper «Iveria» About the Sources of the History of Georgia and Published Scientific Literature (1886 - 1889)

Summary

The study of the newspaper «Iveria» from the point of view of the history of Georgia and published scientific literature showed that: 1) The newly revealed sources of the history of Georgia and scientific literature published in the newspaper «Iveria» are the publications having a character of a review. They served to draw an attention of the readers and the researchers of the history of Georgia to the mentioned items. 2) On the background of the significant facts and events the newspaper «Iveria» aimed the popularization of the deeds of the prominent historical figures to strengthen the national identity and the revival of the honor towards the past.

Ketevan Mania

The Process of National Identity Hardening According to «Iveria» (1887)

Summary

The study of the national identity development based on the example of the detailed analysis of some issues of «Iveria» published in 1887 is given in the research.

There are many works dedicated to the research of Georgian unity and consolidation processes in scientific literature. The prior subjects of discussions in these researches were the objective factors. Subjective factors were beyond the frames of the scientific interest before. The analysis of the historical sources from the mentioned point of view occurred on the example of hagiographic sources only in recent studies (M. Chkhartishvili).

The given work is an attempt to fill up somehow the blanks. The work is focused on analyzing the subjective factors of the national consolidation process. With the help of elucidating how the publications of «Iveria» were perceived by readers we can state how they experience the Georgian unity from one side and from the other, what is the role of press from the point of view of unity of Georgian identity.

After the analysis of the publications it becomes clear that there are some important items for the process of national consolidation: the necessity of development of public culture, from the point of view of spreading education among the population, as well as strengthening the inner impulses of the unity; creation of common economics as an obligatory and inevitable condition for unity existence; taking care of preserving and saving national history and traditions, showing the historical role and importance of the Georgian unity to the current society. The activities towards solving these problems, the main field for which was «Iveria» as a press media, had obviously the function of strengthening and stabilizing the sentiments within the inner groups of Georgian unity.

Thus, on the basis of above discussed materials it can be designated that the national consolidation was marked with the creation of cultural, economics and social unity.

Nato Songulashvili

Identical Autonomous Ideal: the Idea of Freedom and its Cultivation on the Basis of Printing Media in the 10-years Georgian Unity of XX century

Summary

The ideal of freedom is one of the main parts of collective cultural

identity. In the research work there is studied the Georgian identical autonomous ideal, the idea of freedom and its cultivation in Georgian unity in 1918-1921, on the basis of publications newspaper, „Georgia.» among the Georgian we-group members the ring-leader for propaganda-actualization of freedom ideal was cultural and political elite.

Irina Arabidze

Additional Information About Ekvtime Takaishvili's Expedition in 1917

Summary

In 1917 under the guidance of Ekvtime Takaishvili and on behalf of The Historical and Ethnographical Society of Georgia the expedition in Tao-Tortum-Ispir was held. During the World War I (1914-1918), in summer 1917, this territory was liberated from Osman's rule. It was a chance for Georgian society to take care and restore old church centres. The contribution of The Provisional Government of The Church of Georgia in organizing the expedition was not mentioned in the scientific literature. Only the information about donation of the expedition by Georgian clergy was known.

From the records of proceedings of The Georgian Church Provisional Government it becomes clear that planning of the expedition was on the initiative of the ruling organ of The Church of Georgia. In July 4, at the session of the provisional government the letter – report of Khakhuli commandant lieutenant N. Shugurov about the state of Kakhuli monastery was discussed. The session passed a resolution to send an expedition to become aware and learn the needs of the monastery.

The members of the provisional government with one voice asked the great Georgian scientist-archeologist Ekvtime Takaishvili to organize and choose the members for the expedition.

From the records of the proceeding and letters of Ekvtime Takaishvili and Niko Mari it can be stated that the expedition started in August 8. The mentioned date is wrongly indicated in the publications (E. Takaishvili, The Archeological Expedition in 1917 in the South Provinces of Georgia, publishing house of the Academy of Sciences of Georgian SSR, Tbilisi, 1952, in Russian and in its Georgian translation published in Tbilisi, 1960 by the same publishing house) about the expedition.

The results of the expedition had not become the subject of discussion at the sessions of the provisional government. When the expedition was ended, in September 18, the Church of Georgia was ruled not by provisional organ but by the Catholicos-Patriarch and the council of catholicos.

Lela Saralidze

From the History of So Called «South Osetia» Autonomous Oblast Formation in 1917 – 1922

Summary

On the basis of the scientific analysis of the archive materials the history of so called «South Osetia» formation on the ancient territory of Georgia is shown in the work. On the basis of the historical documents it is also shown that the separative movement of Osetians in Georgia started already in 1905 and became active in 1917. The demands of Osetians that were gradually rising and their pretensions on different stages are also shown in the work.

It is underscored that the term «South Osetia» is completely artificial from the historical viewpoint and thus unacceptable, because the term means that the historical Georgian territory - «Shida Kartli» (inner Kartli) is populated with Osetians. On the basis of the public commissariat conclusion of the Soviet Georgia Ministry of Internal Affairs, that was kept in strict secret by those days Communist regime, the groundlessness of so called «South Osetia» formation is shown as well. After thorough investigation the lawyer, public commissioner of those days internal affairs, Besarion Kvirkvelia in conclusion says that it is impossible to give Osetians right to have not only autonomy, but even the administrative unit of okrug. In September 27, 1921 the public commissariat of the Soviet Georgia Ministry of Internal Affairs after Besarion Kvirkvelia's instruction sent a memorandum report about separation of so called «South Osetia» as independent administrative unit to the business manager

of the Revolutionary Committee of the Soviet Georgia. Besarion Kvirkvelia was asking him to put the memorandum report forward for discussion at the meeting of the Revolutionary Committee. The report was rejected and Besarion Kvirkvelia was demoted. He was appointed as the military marine commissioner to deliver him from mentioned processes. According to one archive document he even was deported from Georgia in 1922 and lately, in 1937, in the period of repressions, was shot. The fact that according to the decree № 2 of the Soviet Georgia Central Executive Committee and Public Commissars Committee signed by Filipe Makharadze and Sergo Kavtaradze dated to April 20, 1922 the formation of so called «South Osetia» oblast within the borders of the Soviet Georgia was illegal. This was an illegal decision which was totally dining the interests of the native inhabitants-Georgian population.

Shota Vadachkoria

Exile Policy of the Shida Kartli Osetians Living in the Mountains and Georgian Political Thinking (The 20es of the 20th century)

Summary

On the basis of the documental material it is stated that: 1) The Georgian government carried on several positive activities towards the Osetians. The government gave the Osetians: lands, wood, pastures, founded Osetian schools. In 1918 – 1920 the Osetians in their turn replied to these positive steps of the government with “inland crusade campaigns” towards the independent republic. The leaders of the Georgian political thinking saw that the Osetians became the adjunct spongers of the country. After the sound analyses of the Osetians’ deeds the political spectrum of Georgia put forward legal questions: Why the Osetians hated Georgians so much? Did the Osetians deserve to live together with Georgians? When Georgians were undergoing the difficulties four rebellions of the Osetians and the attempt of weakening the Georgian state drove the Georgian political elite to acknowledge that their positive step was a mistake. The radical declaration of the National – Democratic Party on this background was completely logical. They declared: “The Osetians are fatal pimple on the body of Georgia and we by all means must get rid of it”. 2) The decision to free gorges of the Roki and Mamisoni passes from the Osetian population and resettle there Georgian population and put this issue forward was determined by untrustworthiness of the Osetians. In this case we must take into consideration the facts of four rebellions ordered and donated in 1918 - 1920 by Soviet intelligent service for destroying the Georgian government. For neutralization of the Osetian threat and for the elementary conditions of living peacefully the representatives of the Georgian political thinking believed the one of the ways out of this difficult situation was to make an example of punishing the Osetians and put them in the service of the Georgian state. 3) The exile policy of the Osetians carried on by the government of the independent Georgia served to oppose with dignity the expecting attack from the Soviet Russia, to move its adherent Osetian population living at the border line from this region and thus have the guarantees. After throwing doubts on the independence of the Georgian state, there was not another alternative left for the government of Georgia. Radical activities carried on by the government influenced those part of the Osetian population, who committed actions equal to betrayal. On the second hand, the exile policy was one of the parts of the country’s agrarian reform which aimed to use together with Georgians the labor of the Osetians in purpose.

Nugzar Zosidze

Batumi District in the First Part of year 1920

Summary

In the beginning of 1920, one of the actual subjects of Batumi district political life was working on it’s administrative suitment. Remarkable is, that from the start there was no common opinion among local national forces, for example Haidar and Zia abashidze were thinking that inside Georgia, Georgian Autonomy was not necessary, but the more numereous part was thinking otherwise.

The appealing of idea of Georgia’s regions autonomy was conditioned

by Antanta countries' Caucasian politics, which very often came to contradiction in this Region. We may also say, that as locally, so in the central government, they had blur impression of governing form of autonomy as in Region's administrative suitment. We would also add, that region's administrative suitment's autonomous form was not an ideal version. Comeback to the motherland in the region became significantly active in 1920 year's early spring. This was challanged by escalation of Batumi subject on international arena.

In the conclusion we may say, that the fight for bringing Batumi district back was uncompormising, that was bringing nationally and teritorially divided Georgia back together.

Nino Ghambashidze

Vakhtang Ghambashidze – The Life and Activity

Summary

Vakhtang Ghambashidze (1872 - 1951) was born in Zestaphoni in the family of prominent church and public figure archpriest Davit Ghambashidze. People called him «the great archpriest». He was the editor of the famous religious magazine «The Shepherd» publishing not only about the problems of the Church of Georgia but about the burning issues of the secular life of the country as well.

Vakhtang Ghambashidze studied at a preliminary school in Kutaisi and finished a grammar school of Tbilisi. After graduating the medical faculty of the Moscow University he continued his qualification in France. In 1898, after retuning back to Georgia, from the very beginning was involved in medical practice as a village doctor. Those days Georgian press was writing about his sensitiveness, devotion in helping poor village people whom he was often treated free of charge.

As soon as he arrived in Georgia he started to fulfill his desire of establishing sanatorium mostly for children with lung and breathing system difficulties. Before establishing the sanatorium he had written several publications for medical education of the population. In his publications he was explaining the readers how to prevent tuberculoses, what it means, how should seminaries and schools with the help of prophylactics avoid illness; how and what to eat, how to feed a baby.

Before establishing his sanatorium he was on business tour in Leysin, in Switzerland where he studied the experience of current achievements of curortology and based on these achievements in 1904 he founded the sanatorium for children in Patara Tsemi. The sanatorium was famous and beloved place for rest and recover all over Georgia. It also was known beyond the boarders of the Caucasus. Vakhtang Ghambashidze was carrying on the studies and experiments in his, for those days modern sanatorium. In his scientific work he was co-laborating with the well known French physicians: Alphonse Laveran and Alfred Binet who paid a great attention to his work. In 1921 when Bolsheviks' occupied Georgia he with his family had to leave the mother land hoping that one day he would return back. He with his family settled in France where he was continuing activity as a physician and the head of the Georgian emigration; actively participated in French Resistance movement.

In 1951 he died in Scotland when he was visiting his daughter.

Tamar Tamarashvili

From the History of Education in Georgia (Telavi Pedagogical Technical Institut (1924-1939))

Summary

In the article, according the archival primary sources, the most difficult conditions existed in public life of Georgia of 20-30s of XX century are critically taught and analyzed. The special place has been taken to the significance of the results of holding the liquidation inevitable events of literary ignorance and less knowing in the country.

The institutions of literary ignorance liquidation, general education schools of different type, groups of evening and tuition by correspondence of adults' education, professional technical institutions were established in

whole republic. For timely settlement of this national importance problem, the training of the pedagogical specialists was necessary. Among the pedagogical technical institutions existed in East Georgia, in Kakheti, Telavi pedagogical technical institution (1924-1939) took the greatest part in generations' education business.

Georgia and the World

Niko Javakhishvili

Trace of Georgians in the Baltics (From the end of XVII th – to the first half of XIX th century)

Summary

In the previous research it is studied an activity of Georgians in the Baltics from the end of XVII th century – to the first half of XIX th century. There are 8 subtitles represented in the research:

1. Travel of the prince Alexander Bagration-Imeretinsky in Liflandia and Kurlandia (End of the XVII th century);
2. Military way of princes Afanasi (Adarnase) and George Bagrationis in Kurlandia (Middle of XVIII th century);
3. Travel of the prince Paata Bagrationi in the Baltics (End of the XVII th century);
4. Military way of Georgian Husar's regiment in the Baltics (50-ies of XVIII th century);
5. Estate of general Peter Bagrationi in the Baltics (End of the XVII th century – Beginning of the XIX th century);
6. The Baltics as seen by the last Georgian king from Bagrationi's Royal Dynasty – Gregory I (year 1813);
7. The Duke of Ksani Giorgi Eristavi in the Baltics (Thirties of the XIXth century);
8. The Baltics described in prince Theimuraz Bagration's work (year 1836).

George Bezhitashvili

The Certain Aspects of History of the Georgian Military Immigration in Poland

Summary

In the Article, on the basis of rich historical material, activity of first representatives of the Georgian Military Immigration in the state of Poland is analyzed. It is shown, that such representative is already seen since the second half of XVII century in face of Bogdan Gurjietski and his brother Parsadan.

The author quite justly considers, that the first Georgian talented military emigrant played a great role in the matter of settling the diplomatic relations between the state of Poland and Persian – Turkish countries.

The special attention is paid on historical relations of Poland and Georgia, which was strengthened in further period, especially in the 10 year of XXI century.

The author justly reviews the reasons resulting the Georgian military immigration began since the 20s of XX century. The political immigration leaving Georgia was folled by the representation of the Georgian Generals and Officers. They stayed in Poland by support of Polish Authority.

Avtandil Songulashvili

Relations of Georgia with the Western Europe and the USA In the first quarter of the XX century

Summary

Acquisition of Georgia by Russia and the abolition of the governmental structures of Georgia have cut all the ways of relations with other countries for Georgia. But the emperor has been always taking in mind geopolitical situation of Georgia while communicating with other countries. In 1818, French council has been established in Tbilisi. At the end of the XIX century United States councils has been opened in Batumi and later in the 1914 it has been moved to Tbilisi. Felix Volobe Smith was on the position of council of USA in Tbilisi during the 1914-1919.

During the 1918-1921 Georgia had intensified its relations with Germany, England, France, and Italy and with other countries of Europe. In February-March of 1921 Soviet Russia has occupied Georgia which ended the phase of relations with western countries. But in the first half of the 1920 initial contacts still has been continuing to be established.

Nodar Khorbaladze

From Russia's Imperial Politics in Georgia

Summary

The work covers the aspects of Russian aggressive politics from XVIII century till now; discusses the circumstances of Russia's lack of compliance with Treaty of Georgievsk terms, includes abolishment of reign and independence in Georgia, together with its occupation and full annexation. The stages of Georgian nation's fight against this aggression is shown; the work also covers the issues on restoration of independence by Georgian people in 1918, development of Georgian democratic State, and its repeated occupation and annexation by Bolshevik Russia in 1921. The work represents the character of Georgian national-liberatory movement in Soviet period and declaration of independence by Georgia on April 9, 1991. Russian aggressive politics against independent Georgia, and, aftermath, Russian military aggression against sovereign State, that took place in August, 2008, is described.

Malkhaz Makaradze

Independent Georgia and Russian Aggression Politics

Summary

This work represents modern World and European security subjects; there is showing generally Caucasus region and Georgian place and role in current world global processes. It's analyzed Russian's aggression politics and world concord to support to Georgia. It's made proper conclusion.

Sopho Davlasheridze

Restoration of Georgia Independence and Policy of USA of Soviet Space

Summary

In the second part of 20th of XX century there started national freedom movements new stage in Georgia. Exactly at that period the USA became interested in Georgia.

On the base of the 31st of March, 1991 referendum, Georgia declared independence and as a president Zviad Gamsakhurdia was elected. Though there were persons who were against this fact.

The opposition considered the weak side of Zviad Gamsakhurdia's ruling his foreign policy. They thought that the mistakes made in this sphere provided national government for the crisis, but the government was lead to the international isolation. It should be noticed, that the USA in the issue considering to the normalization of relationships with Soviet Union revealed the priority. And so the relations between republics made the second degree. In the 31st of July, 1991, the president of USA and the Soviet Union signed strategic weaponed decrease agreement. On the background of this global important agreement, the administration of USA did not want to express some kind of loyalty according to Georgian government, which was against to the Kremlin. As Gamsakhurdia's maximalist government refused to sign the new united agreement.

Kornely Kakachia

United States-Georgia Charter on Strategic Partnership: Does it protect Georgia's Sovereignty?

Summary

United States-Georgia Charter on Strategic Partnership signed on the 9th of January 2009 in Washington D.C. is an important document, the signature and complete activation of which is essential for the territorial integrity and political and economic success of Georgia. Bilateral Charter on Strategic Partnership aims at increasing cooperation in defense, trade, energy, cultural exchange among peoples and other areas. Georgian President Mikheil Sa

akashvili named the Charter as the beginning of the «New Phase» in the international relations of Georgia and the end of Russia's two century dominance. Many consider in Georgia that the Charter is unique and «historic» document which underlines Washington's strong support for Georgia and its government, and can also be considered as the substitute guarantee of Georgia's hastened membership in NATO. But it is important to notice that the phraseology of the text is identical to that analogical charter between United States and Ukraine signed little earlier on the 19th of December 2008. The western media as well as the majority of Georgian experts point to the certain limitations of the Charter and note that the Charter does not oblige Washington to defend Georgia militarily in case it is attacked. The Charter was taken more or less unemotionally in Russia. As they declare in Moscow, the Charter is only a declaration and United States new administration is less probable to confront Russia because of Georgia. It is also important to mention that the strategic partnership between Tbilisi and Washington will benefit not only Georgia but also the security of the whole South Caucasian Region. The paper deals with the significance of the United States-Georgia Charter on Strategic Partnership and identifies to what extent it can be considered as the security guarantee for Georgia.

The History of the Caucasus

Mzia Tkavashvili

From the History of the Scots' Colony in the North Caucasus
(The beginning of the 19th century)

Summary

In 1802 the directory of the Protestant society in Edinburgh asked the Russian government a permission for founding an office in the South of the empire. Emperor Alexander I satisfied the requirement of Scots. The main goal of Scots was the conversion of the neighboring mountain and plain Muslim and pagan population into Christianity. The Russian government greatly supported Scots.

Besides developing agriculture and industry they were actively involved in cultural and educational work. In 1815 the typography was opened, where 8000 copies of Bible were printed and spread among the Muslim and pagan population.

In the 20^{es} of the 19th century Scots were actively living the North Caucasus. From the point of view of the missionaries the native government was oppressing them without any reason.

The History of the World

Tamar Antadze

William III of Orange

Summary

This work has an honorable aim and has a pure cognitive character. Actually it is the first serious work in Georgian reality, which is about William III of Orange's life and activities.

Picturesque figure of William III of Orange is not brought forward accidentally; it is stipulated by the fact, that nowadays forming principles of parliamentarianism is very urgent in Georgia. That's why we think that Georgian reader will show interest in knowing activities of William Orange. We tried to put a scientific element in the work and devoted attention to considering activities of William III of Orange in Georgian historiography.

Vasil Kacharava

American Presidential Elections of 1952

Summary

The analyses of the comparison of the opposed party's platform showed, that republican's platform was closer to the growing conservative tendencies in the country. But in the mentioned elections probably the presidential candidate's personal quality and authority played a decisive role.

General Dwight Eisenhower, an all known hero of World War II, [Supreme Commander](#) of the [Allied forces](#) in [Europe](#), stood for the republicans. Adlai Stevenson, the governor of Illinois represented was candidate from the democrats; his brilliant intellect and oratorical talent played an important role in this competition, and gave special charm to these elections. During elections Eisenhower diminished the discussions about the New Deal and at the same time acknowledged necessity of social security, housebuilding, unemployment compensation and etc. As he stressed out those matters should stand above politics. — «These are not matters, these are rights». Certainly many conservative republicans did not agree with such statements, but even they realized that it would be better to bring to halt further discussions, at least during the elections. Eisenhower did really fulfill his promises after he had been elected. One important promise he gave to the nation was that he would go Korea himself and end the war there, which turned out to be a decisive message in this campaign. As for the democrats, though many Americans still favored the New Deal programs and liked Stevenson's brilliant speeches, they simply wanted to put the cronyism, sacrifices and Korean War behind it. At the same time, twenty years in power was too heavy burden for one party. Finally, the election of 1952 ended up with Eisenhower's impressive victory. He received 33, 9 million votes; Stevenson received only 27, 3 million. Eisenhower won in 39 states, democrats just in 9. D. Eisenhower achieved complete victory in northern and western states, part of south and its neighbor states. Since 1928 republican candidate had never won in so called Solid South and this victory was really impressive. Southerners were scared by Stevenson activity regarding human rights issues. Eisenhower supported by a big segment of traditional democrats, like Catholics, trade unions, young voters. He was very successful in recently developed suburbs. Majority of the Big Business demanding reduction of taxes and state regulations also were on his side. Even the scandal with Richard Nixon's Secret Fund did not change positive attitude toward the republicans. Actually, Nixon's «Checkers Speech», became real a political triumph. Thr fuothr fhuiimlly. , America in these elections needed a trustworthy, distinguished, experienced and full of life experience person and not an idealist intellectual such as Stevenson.

Vasil Kacharava

Ideology of Political Parties and their Platforms in the Presidential Elections of the United States in 1952

Summary

In the article are considered the principal differences between leading parties. Particularly we would like to compare the elections of 1952, with the elections of 1920 and 1932, when the struggle between the two leading parties was distinguished by special ideological contradiction. By 1952 the republicans were more flexible and absorbed many lessons from the «New Deal». In the platform of the Democratic Party, there was a quite standard, etatist attitude to the activities of federal administration characteristic to this party. Because of national security issues the democrats did not say anything about tax decrease. They promised traditional support to farmers, referring to the success of the New Deal and strictly criticizing Taft-Hartley's, virtually, an anti trade union law. They noted the role of Democratic Party in the formation of social security system and promised to voters its further development. In the education sphere, they planning to increase financial assistance to states in building of schools, but categorically denied any federal control or dictate in this sphere.

Of course the republican platform's text started with enormous criticism and accusations against the democrats. For the internal policy they offered standard republican recipes. In particular, republicans promised, republicans promised tax reduction for big and small businesses. Unlike democrats, they planned to balance budget by decreasing federal costs. At the same time, republicans planned redistribution of power and responsibilities among federal government, state and local authorities on basis of further decentralization. The republicans considered maintaining Taft-Hartley law,

because it was protection against unfair practices by either employer or union officials. Though they did not deny that it was possible to change some articles in the law.

In the condition of Cold War, in the programs of both parties probably the biggest attention was conceded to foreign policy. Democrats emphasized the reinforcement of self-defense and cooperation of free nations in UN. They supported Europe's integration and unification of Germany. At the same time they initiated maximum help to victims of Soviet Imperialism. Republicans blamed democrats in strengthening communism in Europe and Asia.

Certainly main wave of criticism was directed to the Korean War.

Republicans promised the voters to promote a healthier and stronger foreign policy, and also the end Korean War.

It must be outlined, that the republican's platform better reflected growing conservative tendencies in the country. But as mentioned above, in the elections of 1952 the candidates personality played far more important role and as the results showed, the national hero Dwight Eisenhower obviously defeated democrat Adlai Stevenson.

The Policy

Tengiz Grigolia

Russia and Iran in Close-east Regional Geopolitics

Summary

Russia and Iran has been involved in regional politics of close east during the centuries. In the beginning of the 20th century Russia along with the England has been involved in dividing Iran between the influence zones. After the year of 1917 the Soviet Union government began to establish new relationship with Iran.

After the cold war Iran has been among the anti Soviet Union countries. After the 1950 of the 20th century Iran has become the strategic partner of the USA. Iran has established its military technical relationships with the USA.

After the 1970 Iran has made its major changes in Foreign Policies. Very important in Iran's history was the anti western revolution. Islamic revolution changed the vision about the division of the geopolitical powers. From 1980, Iran began to overlook the relationships with the Soviet Union. After the abolition of the Soviet Union, Russia and Iran has faced new geopolitical reality. Under these circumstances began Russian-Iran cooperation in a sphere of the nuclear energy. Nowadays in a sphere of nuclear power the cooperation with Iran is held only from the Russian side. Russia and Iran has the same strategic interests.

Tornike Shurgulaia

National Security Agency (NSA) of the USA (Black Room)

Summary

The National Security Agency (NSA) is one of the largest components of the U.S. Intelligence Community. NSA is responsible for obtaining intelligence from international communications links, by the widespread availability of low-cost encryption systems, and by changes in the international environment in which dangerous security threats can come from small, but well organized, terrorist groups as well as hostile nation states.

NSA was established in 1952 as a highly compartmented secret codebreaking effort undertaken by a handful of military officers and civilians, but the Agency has gradually become an acknowledged government agency responsible for intelligence signals. NSA has employed many highly gifted scientists, engineers, and mathematicians.

NSA's eavesdropping mission includes radio broadcasting, both from various organizations and individuals, the Internet, telephone calls, and other intercepted forms of communication. Its secure communications mission includes military, diplomatic, and all other sensitive, confidential or secret government communications. It has been described as the world's largest single employer of mathematicians, and the owner of the single largest group

of supercomputers[clarification needed], but it has tried to keep a low profile. For many years, its existence was not acknowledged by the U.S. government, earning it the nickname, "No Such Agency" (NSA). Due to the fact that the agency rarely makes any public remarks, it has been quipped that their motto is "never say anything".

In 2004, NSA Central Security Service and the National Cyber Security Division of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) agreed to expand NSA Centers of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance Education Program.

As part of the National Security Presidential Directive 54/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 23 (NSPD 54), signed on January 8, 2008 by President Bush, the NSA became the lead agency to monitor and protect all of the federal government's computer networks from cyber-terrorism.

NSA's mission, as set forth in Executive Order 12333, is to collect information that constitutes "foreign intelligence or counterintelligence" while not "acquiring information concerning the domestic activities of United States persons". NSA has declared that it relies on the FBI to collect information on foreign intelligence activities within the borders of the USA, while confining its own activities within the USA to the embassies and missions of foreign nations.

NSA's domestic surveillance activities are limited by the requirements imposed by the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; however, these protections do not apply to non-U.S. persons located outside of U.S. borders, so the NSA's foreign surveillance efforts are subject to far fewer limitations under U.S. law. The specific requirements for domestic surveillance operations are contained in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA), which does not extend protection to non-U.S. citizens located outside of U.S. territory.

These activities, especially the publicly acknowledged domestic telephone tapping and call database programs, have prompted questions about the extent of the NSA's activities and concerns about threats to privacy and the rule of law.

Since the existence of the NSA has become more widely known in the past few decades, and particularly since the 1990s, the agency has regularly been portrayed in spy fiction. Many such portrayals grossly exaggerate the organization's involvement in the more sensational activities of intelligence agencies. The agency now plays a role in numerous books, films, television shows, and computer games.

Maia Amirgulashvili

Modern Tendencies of Globalization

Summary

In modern world dependence to globalization is very different, which follows perception of this processes and results differently.

According to modern tendencies and different views to objective analyses, generally globalization represents between countries and regions influence and interdependence to reinforcement the process, which abolishes lingual, territorial, economical, mental barriers and directed to culturalcivilization union and controlled to create lingual system.

Military History

Teimuraz Dalaqishvili, Khatuna Todadze, Davit Mamulaishvili

Traditional Caucasus Cold Weapons History and Geography of their Production Main Types

Summary

This article represents traditional Caucasus cold weapon types which belongs to the cutting groups. Here is revived historical aspects and geography of their production. Is given analysis of weapon designs and structural properties. Also is revived purpose of such type cold weapons.

Religion. The History of the Church

Eldar Bubulashvili

Unknown Material about Religious Education (20-ies of the 20th century)

Summary

In the scientific work on the basis of studying of recently revealed unknown material it is ascertained that in April, 1922 on the initiative of the Catholicos-Patriarch of Georgia Ambrosi Khelaia confessional religious school was established in order to prepare ecclesiastical personnel. Director of Confessional School was Archpriest Kalistrate Tsintsadze who on consecration of the Patriarch compiled a curriculum and invited specialists of corresponding field. Well-known ecclesiastics were invited as teachers. Church took care of students' nutrition, accommodation and dressing questions. Students lived at the patriarchate residence. The school existed till 12 January, 1923. It was closed on the instruction of the Soviet atheistic regime.

In the work activity of «Women Circle» of Kashueti St. Giorgi Church is also studied. This group of women provided choristers of the church with financial supply.

Sophio Andghuladze

Georgian Clergy in the Period of Establishing Soviet Totalitarian Regime and the Bishop of Bodbe Stephane (Vasil Karbelashvili)

Summary

Centuries old history of Georgia is the history of fighting for preserving Orthodox Christianity. That is why the contribution of the Georgian clergy in the fight for defending everlasting values is immense. The Georgian people had many times faced the danger of losing the national faith. But the violence Georgia underwent from the beginning of the 19th century after the annexation of the Orthodox Russia was one he had never suffered before. The empire's religious policy aimed to destroy the national values of the peoples who were the annexed members of this empire. Finally this policy should have to promote the process of their assimilation.

According to the political changes, after the annexing of the Democratic Republic of Georgia by Bolsheviks in February 1921 ruling authorities of the Bolsheviks declared a merciless war against the classes and social layers that were inadmissible for their ideology. From this point of view the clergy suffered most of all. Anti-religious campaign that was carried out on the background of establishing totalitarian regime put the leaders of the Orthodox Church of Georgia in front of solving the new problems. The Soviet ideology opposed the church with full strength. The national church of Georgia legally lost once more its main historical function and aim. The clergy continued its fight in another dimension, mainly to rescue the church physically. Though the church was near destruction and the layer of clergy was suffering unprecedented persecution and repressions the Georgian clergy stood the danger with dignity and played a great role in rescuing the national church. The research and analysis of the activities of prominent Georgian church figures of those days able us to come to the above mentioned conclusion. The carried on research and analysis obviously showed that the secret of their success was the defense of the national Orthodox faith with particular firmness and generally in devotion of the Christian doctrine. The bishop of Bodbe Stephane is one of the above mentioned clergy who, with his activity, resisted the destructive power of the Bolsheviks' regime against the main spiritual value of Georgians – national Orthodoxy and paid the greatest role in its defense and preservation.

Historiography

Merab Kalandadze

Modern History of Eastern Europe Studies in Georgia

Summary

In this topic is researched the studies of modern history of Eastern

Europe in Georgia. Till now this theme was not explored. Founders of modern history of Eastern Europe studies in Georgia are prof. Nicholas Dubrovsky, prof. Grigol Natadze and Alexander Namoradze. Great contribution in the studies were made by their followers: prof. Givi Kiguradze, prof. Kote Antadze, prof. Ilia Tabagua, prof. Kukuri Liluashvili, prof. Karlo Meshveliani, prof. Archil Chkheidze, prof. Guram Manjgaladze and their colleges prof. Varlam Donadze and prof. Givi JordanTiao. d ay their disciples continue working and this is, already the third generation of researchers.

Source-Studies

Niko Javakhishvili

For the History of Toponym «Tbilisi»

Summary

In the previous research it is studied an activity of Georgians in the Baltics from the end of XVII th century to the beginning of XIX th century.

There are 7 subtitles represented in the research:

The capital city of Georgia – Tbilisi is nominated as «Tfilisi» («Tiflis») in old Georgian annals.

It's interesting when the city of «Tfilisi» («Tiflis») was named «Tbilisi».

It is explained in encyclopedias, that the name «Tfilisi» («Tiflis») was changed to «Tbilisi» since 1936.

One historical document preserved in the Central State Historical Archive of Georgia gives us a possibility to revise above mentioned explanations. The document represents itself an original of the deed issued by the King of Kartli-Kakheti (Kartalino-Kakhetia) – Erekle II (1720-1798) on May 1, 1795 and where the toponym «Tbilisi» is mentioned. It is remarkable that this document is not only the one, issued by Erekle II, where we meet the toponym «Tfilisi» («Tiflis»).

Therefore, above mentioned archived document gives us an opportunity to prove that toponym «**Tbilisi**» was noted as equivalent to «Tfilisi» («Tiflis») as far back as from the end of XVIIIth century, during the existence of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti (Kartalino-Kakhetia).

Khatuna Kokrashvili

Archimandrite of «The Osetia Ecclesiastic Commission» Nikifore About the Settlement Of the Osetians in Shida Kartli (1817 - 1818)

Summary

The viewpoint about the settlement of Osetians in Georgia from ancient times is denied in Georgian historiography. In scientific literature it is well proved that their migration and compact settlement on the territory of modern Tskhinvali was not simultaneous process but successive during the 17th – 19th centuries.

The viewpoints about defining the area and number of the Osetians' settlement still differ between Georgian and the Osetian scientists. After wrong reading of the historical documents the Osetian scientists try to prove the organized migration and settlement of the Osetians big group from the North Caucasus in Kartli in the 18th century; that at the end of the 18th century the amount of the Osetians was quite high (6000 – 7000 families). The Georgian scientists prove that in the 17th – 18th centuries and in the first half of the 19th century the Osetians were of insignificant amount. On the basis of historical sources and census analysis it is soundly proved in Georgian historiography that at the end of the 18th and in the 10's of the 19th century there lived only 2130 families (except Dvaleti, the historical province of Georgia), that approximately means 15 000 men.

The displaying of each new document or source that additionally clarifies the point is worth of extreme interest. The ecclesiastic sources, sources compiled by clergymen etc. about settlement and amount of the Osetians in the 10's of the 19th century in Shida Kartli should be worth of interest. The clergymen were in close and direct relations with the local population, each family, each person and thus, their information, documents are worth to be taken into consideration for the reconstruction of the historical

reality. We decided that it might be expedient to publish the archive documents found by us, mainly the text of The Osetia Ecclesiastic Commission's preacher - Archimandrite Nikipore's account that was presented by him to the exarch of Georgia Theophylact. The account of the archimandrite Theophylact consists of valuable data about the dwelling area and amount of the Osetians in the mountain gorges of Shida (inner) Kartli. In our opinion, the comparison of this document with different sources and its analysis will define more precisely or harden the viewpoints on the subject that were accepted in Georgian historiography.

Mzia Mgaloblishvili, Lela Mikiashvili

The Materials From the History of Abkhazia Principality of the 30es of the 19th Century (According to «The Travel» by Frederic Dubois de Monpere)

Summary

Frederic Dubois de Monpere (1798-1850) was a scientist - traveler, whose publications led to the development of the European Kartvelology. Frenchman by origin, born in Switzerland, he was a famous geologist, naturalist and archeologist. Dubois traveled in different countries including the Caucasus, namely Georgia (1833-1834), which was reflected in his extensive work (in 6 volumns) «Travels around the Caucasus, at Circassians and Abkhazians, in Kolkhida, in Georgia, Armenia and the Crimea». The work is written in spesific style and represents a diary of this author, in which he describes in detals facts seen and heard by him. «The Travel» played an important role in the Georgian source studies: Due to the known political events – i. e. after conquering Georgia by Russia there appeared a gap in Georgian historiography describing the first part of the 19th century. Therefore «The Travel» is a primary source for the history of Georgia of above-mentioned period.

The one of the chapters of the work is dedicated to the description of Abkhazia. The history, geography and the nature of Abkhazia is described in it. The author widly uses the historical sources (the accounts of the antique authors among them). Du to his professionalism Dubois deals with the facts telling us the relations of the Abkhazian rulers' with the Russian government; describes his personal meetings with Mikheil-beg (in Likhni) and Hasan-beg (in Kelasuri) Shervashidzes; deals with the political activity of Russia to capture Abkhazia (and generally the whole western Georgia).

Gia Gelashvili

Three Documents about Georgia

Summary

In the following article there is given the Georgian translation of the three English documents registered in the Wardrop Collection (Bodleian Library, Oxford). These are:

1. Georgia and her Students (in Vox Studentium, 1924.X). - There is told about Georgian students, who were sent in 1918 to the Universities of Europe by Georgian Government, and their financial position after the Soviet power intervened in Georgia in 1921.
2. Georgia between Turkish and German Pincers. – It's a review of events in Georgia and Transcaucasia since 26-th May up to 20-th August 1918, by Georgian Information Bureau.
3. This Document sent by Georgian Information Bureau (17.IX.1918) is about murder of Catholicos-Patriarch of Georgia, Kyrion II on 10-th September 1918 and his short biography.

Numismatics

Irakli Paghava

The Weight Standard, Denominations' System and Minting Technique of Tiflis Coins (Afsharid Period)

Summary

The objective of our work was to study the Afsharid gold and silver coinage from Tiflis, Georgia (Georgian-Afsharid coinage) and analyze the employed minting technique. The coins were minted by the Afsharid administration in the name of Abbas III Safavid, Nadir-Shah, Shakhrukh, Ibrahim

and again Shakhrukh sequentially. The silver coins were minted by two different standards: 1 toman = 1,400 nokhod and later 1,200 nokhod. The gold coins were minted by the 3.46 g ashrafi standard, and later on seemingly by the 11 g mokhur standard (the «pluri» coin, mentioned by P. Orbelian should in our opinion constitute the ¼ mokhur denomination).

Shahi, mahmudi, abbasi, 6-shahi, nadiri (10-shahi), 3-abbasi (12-shahi, marchili) denominations were minted in silver; ashrafi and possibly also ¼ mokhur were minted in gold.

The minting technique did not differ much from that in use in the Safavid period. Minting implied the work in 10 stages as presented in Tadhkirat Al-Muluk and other sources. These stages are described in detail based on the comparative numismatic material from the region. In our opinion, the P. Orbeliani's note on Ibrahim sending «a mint» to Tiflis implied the central distribution of dies for producing the coins in the name of this Afsharid ruler locally.

This assumption bears some significance in terms of both minting organization in Georgia and the political relationship between the Georgian government and the Afsharids.

Hopefully, our data would further facilitate the research of the numismatic and generally economical and political history of Georgia, as well as that of the Afsharid state.

View Point

Zurab kvetenadze

Is it Necessary that Georgian History «Write again?»

Summary

Recently in historical science, historical publicity or private discussions there is highlighted the idea, that it's time to appreciate historical development of Georgian nation in new way, that it's necessary that history write «again».

We think that main problem is to realize the way that Georgian nation passed historically. Great authorities Ivane Javakhishvili, Nico Berzenishvili, Simon Janashia, Shota Meskhi and others perfectly wrote the history of Georgia and no one can write it again. It's not necessary to write the history from the beginning, but have to write the one that have not been written. We mean philosophical realization of Georgian history. At that time Ivane Javakhishvili was also talked about the necessity to write the philosophy of history. Such history has to be written exactly by such authority or group of authorities. And such persons are made by history and epoch itself.

It's necessary to create the imminent history of Georgian nation. It has to write not only by its external tragic fate, but at first by internal tragic that is inspired by the war for freedom. Georgian historian has to discuss the concept of freedom in the history of Georgia and its mystical importance. We say that orthodox Christianity had very important role in the history of Georgia, but it's necessary to see it in symbols and other kind of sights that come from godlike world and mention such thought. We think that it's exactly the patrimonial problem.

Criticism and Bibliography

Niko Javakhishvili

Solid Scientific Work

In the Memory of Our Colleague

Dodo Chuburidze

Aleksandre Bendianashvili