ქართველი ემიგრანტი მეცნიერები და ევროპის გაერთიანების იდეა

სარალიძე ლელა
ივანე ჯავახიშვილის ისტორიის და ეთნოლოგიის ინსტიტუტის ახალი და უახლესი ისტორიის დეპარტამენტი

1921 წლის თებერვალ-მარტში, საბჭოთა რუსეთის მიერ საქართველოს იუბილოს შემდეგ, იმავე პერიოდში მეცნიერებია სახლში მყოფნა ჰყავდნენ. მათ მიერ უფრო მეტად იშვიათი მეცნიერული მონაწილეობის მძღოლნიერობა მოქმედებდა. მათი მიერ უდიდესი გაფორმების იდეა ქართული ემიგრანტთა გამოყენებით გამოჩნდა. ქართული ემიგრანტთა გამოყენებით მთავრობა ისევ იშვიათდა, რომ გაფორმების იდეა პოლიტიკურ სიმსივნე და შეზღუდვად გამოყენებული იქნა. 1921 წლის თებერვალ-მარტში, საბჭოთა რუსეთის მიერ საქართველოს იუბილოს შემდეგ, იმავე პერიოდში მეცნიერები სახლში მყოფნა ჰყავდნენ. მათი მიერ უდიდესი გაფორმების იდეა ქართული ემიგრანტთა გამოყენებით გამოჩნდა. მათ მიერ უდიდესი გაფორმების იდეა ქართული ემიგრანტთა გამოყენებით გამოჩნდა.

მ. მუსხელიშვილის მეცნიერული მემკვიდრეობის სრულყოფილი შესწავლა შესაძლებელი გახდება, ევროპის, კერძოდ, სტრასბურგის არქივებში დაცული დოკუმენტების ანალიზის საფუძველზე, რითაც კიდევ უფრო ცხადი გახდება მისი ძალისხმევა ევროპული იდეების დამკვიდრებისთვის ბრძოლაში. გერმანიაში მოღვაწეობდა, ასევე, ქართველი მეცნიერი ალექსანდრე ნიკურაძე. იგი კონტინენტალური ევროპის კვლევა-ძიების ინსტიტუტის დირექტორი იყო. მან გერმანულ ენაზე ხუთი წიგნი გამოსცა, მათ შორის: ,,აღმოსავლეთ ევროპა“ და ,,კავკასია“, რომლებსაც ლეგალურად გამოქვეყნდა სსრ კავშირის და აღმოსავლეთ ევროპის საბჭოთა კვლევით. პროფესორ ალექსანდრე ნიკურაძის აზრი ,,ევროპოლოგიის“ ცნების გამოყოფა ქართულ ენაზე გაინაწილებია.
შემოღების შესახებ. ქართველი მეცნიერის აზრით, აღნიშნული ტერმინი ევროპის სხვადასხვა მეცნიერული დარგების თავმოყრას და ერთ სწავლებად ჩამოყალიბებას ითვალისწინებდა.

ემიგრაციაში მოღვაწე ქართველი მეცნიერები ფეხდაფეხ მიჰყვებოდნენ ევროპაში მიმდინარე დემოკრატიულ პროცესებს. ისინი მხარს უჭერდნენ ევროპის გაერთიანების იდეას და იმედით შეჰყურებდნენ იმ დროს, როცა საქართველო დამოუკიდებელი გახდებოდა. ქართველმა მეცნიერმა საბრძოლოდ მიიჩნეოდა, რომ თავისი ტერიトორიის მიხედვით საქართველო შეუძლია ევროპის გაერთიანების საშუალებით შექმნა. ამიტომ, როდესაც 1990 წლის დეკემბრის თანამედროვე დემოკრატიის შემდგომი თარიღები ამოწმება ჰქონდა, საბრძალობის კომუნიზმი საქართველოს დემოკრატიას შევიდა. საბრძალობის შესრულება მთავარი ყველაფრგლოვი და ზიანდარე იჭრა დამოკიდებულების ბრძოლის ფართომარშობის დაამთავრებლის იმპრესიონებში. ისინი დაუმოწმებელ განმარტების დამატებით შეჩინდა. თანდათან, როდესაც საქართველომ პირდაპირ გადავიდა ევროპაში და ევროოსაბჭოში, ეს პროცესი გაუმარტოვადობით გამოიწვევდა საქართ- 

ქართველ მოღვაწეთა ნაშრომების მეცნიერული ანალიზი, უცხოელების მხრიდან მათი ღიანი აღიარება, საბრძალობის მართვა, საქართველოს დემოკრატიის შემუშავების პერიოდში ქართველ მეცნიერები მიიჩნეოდა თავისი მეჩარების წლის დემოკრატიამ, გამოუცხოვად დაამთავრებდა საქართველოს მეცნიერების საშუალებით. განსაკუთრებით გამოიწვევეს იმპერიაში არსებული კონფლიქტების მშვიდობით გადაჭრის საქმეში.

**Georgian Emigrant Scientists and the Idea of the European Union**

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In February-March, 1921 after the occupation of Georgia by Russia many Georgian scientists left Georgia. They left rich scientific heritage. Many of them were standing at the starting point of the idea of uniting Europe. They believed that in the united Europe Georgia should have gain place due to it. Their works in emigration were written far from Soviet Georgia and were completely free from the Communist dogmas.
Georgian specialists (historians, lawyers, economists etc.) found it impossible to study and make objective comments on the issue under the Communist censorship. Since the 1990s when Georgia regained its independence as a result of the fall of the Soviet Empire, Georgia has again returned to the history of establishing democratic values motivated by the wish to regain its place in the European. Georgia is revealed in the integration with the European Union and NATO.

A group of the 20th century Georgian scholars, artists and politicians who worked in Georgia after receiving their education in Europe contributed a great deal in establishing European values in Georgia. Some of them had to leave Georgia in the course of time and emigrate to Europe, and not to Russia, Iran or Ottoman Countries as it used to be formerly, and familiarized themselves with European values. There were some Georgians who made a hefty impetus in popularization of the idea of Europe, establishing the idea of united Europe and its final victory.

The importance of the problem at present is manifested in the intensive integration links with Europe in all fields. What can we the Georgians contribute to this huge commonwealth? This question becomes more and more acute at present.

The idea of uniting Europe arose after the World War II. In November 1952 scientists who were working in emigration and emigrant politicians in Paris founded „Georgian-European Movement“. Plural regulations that were received in Munich by the Constituent Assembly of „Georgian-European Movement“ in April 7, 1953 became the starting point of its activity. These regulations were: 1. the importance of spreading among Georgians an idea of the European countries union and inevitability of Georgia's joining this union; 2. to prove that Georgia spiritually and culturally always was a part of Europe and wanted to become its member again. To reach these goals the organization established close links and relations with the Caucasian and other European countries movements. It was underscored in the regulations that all Georgians, in spite of their faith and political orientation, who acknowledged the independence of Georgia and shared the idea of the European union could participate in the work of the „Georgian-European Movement“ (Salia, K. 1952).

Mikheil Muskhelishvili and Alexsandre Nikuradze, Georgian scientists who were working in emigration, contributed greatly to prove the idea of European Union (Saralidze, L. 2008). In 1952, when the European Union originated from „The European Coal and Steel Community“, Mikheil Muskhelishvili, scientist working in Europe, propagated the idea of the European Union. He was one of the first who put forward and proved the idea of uniting Europe, the idea of forming European Federation, the inevitability of strengthening the defense of the personal and national rites.

Mikheil Musxelishvili was born in 1908 8 July in a family of a famous eye doctor Vakhtang Musxelishvili. Vakhtang Musxelishvili it's a doctor which
was helping sick Akaki Tsereteli when old poet said his last words on the Sasaxle street to Ilia Chavchavadze's funeral. Vakhtang Musxelishvili and Natalia Mirzashvili had three more sons: Levan – famous Georgian historian and archeologist (1900-1942), George (1901-1936 passed away in south Africa during working in the shaft) and Solomon (1905-1940, he was a doctor; he worked in Paris, in 1934 he returned to Tbilisi and here he passed away). All four of these brothers graduated Tbilisi Levandovski gymnasium and after they got their higher education abroad (Sharadze, G. 1991).

Mikhail Musxelishvili from 1921 October went to Germany, where he was studding in Getingene and Miunkhen university, and then in France – Lion and Paris universities, where he got higher juridical education.

M. Muskhelishvili was educated as a lawyer at the universities of Gottingen, Munich, London and Paris. In 1932-1933 he was giving lectures in High School of International Studies at the University of Paris. In 1935-1948 he was a professor of Cairo French School of Law and Cairo University, in 1948-1964 became a Professor of International Law and of Political and Economic Sciences at the University of Strasbourg where he worked till the end of his life. In 1948-1951 he was a founder and a president of the Federation of Universities Relations and from 1954 founder and general secretary of the Association of the European Universities. Mikheil Muskhelishvili founded, organized and directed in Strasburg Centre for Soviet and Oriental Studies, which was known as the „Centre of Mouskhely”. He was the award holder of „Academic palm”. He founded big collection with famous scientists which are George Kedel, Rober Mosse, Gui Ero, Henry Shambir and others. In his center Mikhail Musxelishvili published two large volume, these volume’s have Mikhail’s introduction. Both of these volumes gained recognition, as in international juridical science world as in press.

Mikheil Musxelishvili published many scientific works in Georgian and French languages. In his scientific articles: „Georgia and its International Situation”, „Georgia and Europe”, „Russia is Not an Europe”, „Nations and Linguistics in Soviet Union”, „About the Famous Treaty in the History of Georgia” etc. Mikheil Muskhelishvili underscores that Soviet Union, as well as the Tsar’s Russia, did not belong to the west neither politically nor spiritually. He gave a legal evaluation to the July 24, 1783 Treaty of Georgievsk and called it the end of the independence of Georgia (Mouskhéli, M. 1959). According to him Russian government is only interested in achievements of European technology and then it is ready to show its back and left its partners. As for Georgia, before the Russian occupation, it always was looking towards Europe. Georgian nation comprehended its physical existence, cultural development and the possibility of economical welfare only within the frames of united Europe Mouskhéli, M. 1953). M. Muskhelishvili was often invited in different universities for giving lectures. The main themes of his lectures were: conflict between the east and the west; political system of the Soviet Union; the federation of the European countries etc. A lot of people were al-
ways attending his lectures; the interest towards them was always big in the circles of politicians and diplomats.

In 1950 6 August in Strasbourg, before the day of opening Euroconfera­tion the 300 students from Europe’s different countries asked Mikhail Musxeli and 3 other professors to cancel the France-German border infra­structure and raise the united Europe flag there. Mikhail Musxeli then said: „We made only a small fire. Large fire must continue its way to Strasbourg, for making European hearts light” (Mouskhéli, M. 1953).

M. MuskheUishvili liked alpinism. In July 16, 1964 when he was 61 years old, fell over and tragically died when he was climbing down from one of the sum­mits of the Italian Alps. M. MuskheUishvili is buried in Strasbourg.

Alex Weill, dean of the faculty of law, political and economic sciences gave him a high evaluation. At the funeral in his speech Alex Weill (1964) said:

Our friend Mikheil MuskheUishvili was a person full of responsibility. He was one of the pioneers of establishing European ideas. He was enthusiastic­ly working for establishing these ideas when he was in Strasbourg. His sincerity, as well as his elegance, honesty at the court trails, impressed everybody greatly; even those, who did not appreciate his political course. Enthusiasm, delicate elegance, perfect taste were characteristic features of the professor. These features were emphasized in his relations with young peo­ple and with this features he draw their attention (pp. 184-185).

At the anniversary of the Mikhail Musxeli, in memory of their lovely professor’s respect from Strasbourg, two roman students raised united Euro­pean flag.

Thorough study of M. MuskheUishvili’s scientific heritage will be pos­sible after the analysis of the documents preserved in European, mainly Strasburg archives. The study will show much obviously his efforts to carry on and establish European ideas.

There was an active scientist in Germany, also Georgian, Aleksandre Nikuradze (1901-1981). With his brother (Ivan Nikuradze) he has his place in science world. Their father Ilia son of Pavle Nikuradze who was the engineer lived in Samtredia and worked as a chief in railway depot. after his wife’s sudden death, he was left with his six little orphan. After finishing Qutaisi gymnasium, brothers went to Tbilisi university, soon in 1919 with the recommendation of P. Meliqishvili and I. Javakhishvili few gifted students were sent abroad, between them was Ivan Nikuradze. At start Alexander Nikuradze failed to get among them. That’s why his father came to Tbilisi and asked rector that he was going to cover all the taxes of Alexander. That’s how brothers went to Germany. Beside his main specialty (he was working in solid state physics and energy, at the end he had his own universiy in Mu­hen) Alexander Nikuradze, unlike his elder brother, was interested in polit­ics and humanitarian sciences, but mostly in Georgian history, archeology and literature (Sharadze, G. 1991).
Alexandre Nikuradze was a director of the Institute of Continental European Studies (Nikuradze, A. 1952). He published five books in German language. Among them were: „The Eastern Europe“ and „The Caucasus“, where the history of Georgia has a significant part. In the work „From Dream Till the Activity“ some theses about the idea of European union are given. In September 22-24, 1952 there was a congress in France near the town les-Compiégne were scientists from France, Germany, Italy, England, Norway etc. were participated. The aim of the congress was the scientific study of the European problems. Among other ideas put forward at the congress Alexandre Nikuradze’s proposal to establish the notion „Europology“ was appreciated. According to Georgian scientist the mentioned term meant to unite all scientific disciplines about Europe in one study (Salia, K. 1952). In the work of congress Georgian scientist Mikheil Muskhelishvili was active as well. He also was known with his researches on the problems of euro integration.

Alexander Nikuradze was against soviet regime in Georgia. Hi was actively involved in the work of Georgian community and had close connection to Germany’s social-national party. He had close friendship to Alfred Rozenberg. Rozenberg’s thoughts were based on Alexander Nukuradze’s influence. Rozenberg was lobbying restoration of Georgia’s independence and he was promising German support to emigrants with anti-soviet thoughts. During second world war A. Nikuradze was fighting for Georgians which were repressed by German social-national party.

Georgian scientists in emigration with full step were following the democratic processes taking place in Europe. They were supporting the idea of the European integration and with hope were waiting when Georgia would have become independent again (Saralidze, L. 2009). Georgian scientists justly believed that Georgia had served a membership of the united European family.

The aim of our research is to show the input of Georgian scholars in investigating the European values. Since the 1990s when Georgia regained its independence as a result of the fall of the Soviet Empire, Georgia has again returned to the history of establishing democratic values motivated by the wish to regain its place in the European family (Saralidze, L. 2009).

The scientific analyses of the works of Georgian figures by foreigners and acknowledgment of their merit is important for Georgia which strives to become plenipotentiary member of the European Union. The study of the role of Georgians in solving the problems of euro integration will do a lot of good for the country as European Union is actively involved today in peaceful settlement of conflicts in Georgia.
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