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Georgian Emigrational Writing in
South America in the XX century
Georgian literature

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AN ABSTRACT

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General description of the thesis

Actuality of the thesis. In XX century, Georgian political emigration played a significant role in the history of the cultural and social development of our country with their lives and activity. Their works in different fields of literature, science, politics, law and culture are fused with such cardinal issues of Georgian history as occupying Georgia by Bolshevik Russia, the revival of independence and freedom.

The establishment of "proletariat dictatorship" was followed by the loss of national, personal and social freedom. The new regime was unacceptable for free, independent and democratic government of Georgia, progressive intelligentsia and the largest part of the society who headed to different countries of the world to achieve one and the same goal. It was: the revival of Georgia's independence and freedom, which was to be solved on the international level. To achieve this, it was necessary to introduce flexible policy and to take past experiences into consideration, to create necessary international conditions and maximum preparation because Russia would never concede Georgia and the struggle with Bolsheviks would not give good results as well.

Weakened by political struggle, Georgian emigration, whose goals didn't coincide with the wishes of small countries concerning great "states", considered that one of the reliable events and strong means of the revival of Georgia's national and state independence was the attack of the Soviet Union by Germans in the World War II. Thus, a great part of the Georgian emigration joined the anti-Soviet groups and organizations on the condition that the highest circles of Nazi Germany would be involved in the issue of Georgia and in case of their victory, they would save the Georgian nation, which will later decide the issue of its own state, from Soviet Russia.

Together with Georgian political emigration, German formations were joined by the Georgians who were hostages of different organizations and concentration camps. After the World War II in July and August of 1945, at the Potsdam conference, Stalin strictly demanded that former military hostages and the emigrants who fled the Soviet Union before 1939 had to return to their country. According to the agreement, a lot of soldiers, includ-

ing Georgians, who fought on the German side or in different formations and organizations against the Soviet Union, were persecuted in the Soviet zones of occupation, where they were arrested and sentenced to death by shooting. Among the prisoners were those who became emigrants after the Bolshevik victory in Russia. Among them there was the part of Georgian political emigration which, in a certain way, cooperated with the Nazi and supported German policy. That's why they were intensively persecuted and arrested throughout Europe.

The only mechanism of protecting Georgian emigration from the approaching danger was to move to American continent, namely, South America, because the USA was the only country which demanded that military hostages and anti-socialistic political emigration were given a choice and their return to the "red" country had to be optional.

Besides, after the victory in the World War II, Soviet Union tried to establish socialist regime in Europe. Dangerous political factors and the economical situation of destroyed Europe endangered the supporters of Fascist Germany. South American countries were the only ones which received political emigrants and former Soviet hostages freely and without any condition. Thus, the appearance of Georgian Diaspora in Argentina and Chile was mainly conditioned by this fact.

Georgian intellectual elite which established in South America realized that quite often, a word was more powerful than politics and weapons, that's why they showed Georgian reality against annex by imperialistic and, later, Bolshevik Russia. Akaki Papava, Tamar Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leonide Cheishvili gave Georgian literature conjecture-free spiritual heritage oriented on real values.

According to the above mentioned, the subject of our research is the activity of the part of Georgian political emigration in Argentina and Chile, who led their literary, scientific, publicist and publishing activity in the mentioned countries.

In the Soviet epoch, our society took a great interest in Georgian emigration writing. But at that time, due to the existing ideological politics, this issue was considered to be a taboo.

The given thesis is the first attempt to introduce Georgian emigrational

writing, created in South America, in the context of the national literature of the XX century. The main sources of the thesis are the creative works by Tamar and Akaki Papava, Victor Nozadze and so far unknown poet and scientist Leonide (Leo) Cheishvili. Besides the books by the above-mentioned authors and different works published in emigrational press, we have also widely used unknown materials about their political and social activity, which was gathered from archives, periodical press, personal archives, oral stories verified by documents.

We think the given thesis will partly fill the gap existing in the history of literature concerning the study of creative work of these authors.

Research goals. The thesis aims at deep and detailed analysis of the creative activity and literary and esthetic views of the writers – Akaki and Tamar Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leo Cheishvili – living in South America.

Their literary heritage (fiction, as well as scientific, memoir and epistolary) and public activity have been studied and estimated in the context of appropriate period of Georgian writing.

Main results and scientific novelty. The presented thesis is the first monographic research which fully presents and analyses the most important issues connected with the life and work of Akaki and Tamar Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leo Cheishvili in South America.

Despite the fact that the number of Georgian writers, scientists and men of art living in South America was small, they still managed to play an important role in the history of Georgian emigration.

It is true that there are some interesting works dedicated to these authors individually but the study of their creative work in detail and its thorough analysis in the general context of Georgian emigrant literature is, in fact, carried out in this thesis for the first time.

Practical value and realization of the thesis. While analyzing the creative heritage of Georgian emigrants, we also considered the literary, social and political events of Georgia of that time. The theoretical and practical value of the thesis is that it will help study the issues of Georgian emigration writing which has not been studied well so far.

The results and conclusions of the thesis can be used as lecture material in emigration writing, journalism and different philological issues.

Research methodology. The research was carried out in a complex way – using comparativistics, historism, analysis, biographic and historical and comparative methods.

Due to the specifics of the thesis, we used the principles acquired during the research of journalistic, social and cultural events. The creative, publishing, critical, social and cultural activity of Georgian emigrants is discussed in a systematic unity. At the same time, it became necessary to characterize separate books and periodical issues.

Main result of the research. During scientific analysis of the creative heritage of the Georgian emigrant writers working in South America, we took into account the literary, social and political events which took place in Georgia at the same period.

The thesis thoroughly studies the creative heritage of Tamar and Akaki Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leonide Cheishvili, which is versatile and includes fiction, essayistic, scientific, publicist, memoir and epistolary works.

Besides, the object of the research in the thesis is the activity of an absolutely unknown poet and scientist, Leonide (Leo) Cheishvili. His poems, essays, memoirs, scientific works and critical and publicist letters were often published on the pages of Georgian emigrant press and came out as separate books.

In order to get a clearer impression of the creative and scientific work of the mentioned author, we thoroughly studied the journals and magazines which came out abroad, where they expressed their ideas and opinions. These journals and magazines are: "Ornati" (Paris, 1934-1935), "Kavkasioni" (Paris, 1929-1932 #I-VIII; 1964-1975, #IX-XVIII), "White Giorgi" (Paris, 1935-1939), "Kartlosi" (Paris, 1937-39), "Mamuli" (Buenos-Aires, 1951-1953), „Sakhaliko Sakme" (Buenos-Aires), "Georgian Nation" (Berlin, 1944), "Georgia" (Berlin, 1944), "Georgian mind" (New York, 1945) and others.

We should also mention that before going to emigration, all of the mentioned writers except L. Cheishvili were in the centre of the state's social,

political, literary and scientific events. That's why, in order to study their creative work even better, it was necessary to study their works which were published in Georgian journals and magazines. These journals are: "Theatre and Life", "Georgian Writing", "Lomisi", "Mnatobi", "Art", "People's newspaper", "Imereti", "Colkhida", "Temi", "Grdenali", "Sapphire", "Prometheus", "Social-democrat", "Republic of Georgia", "The Rainbow", literary journal of Georgian women writers "Almanac" and others.

After moving abroad, more and more national feelings filled the above-mentioned activity, which was followed by nostalgia. From then on, the world around them was perceived from emigrants' point of view.

As it has been said, the creative work of emigrant writers was not a special subject of research in Soviet times. Moreover, it was banned to mention their names. As a result, despite a great contribution in the process of developing national culture, it is natural, that they didn't have an appropriate place among Georgian public figures.

The main sphere of Georgian emigrants was social and scientific activity. Since the 1980s, there has been a significant research of their creative heritage, but still, there is even more to be done in future.

Among Georgian press in the 80-90s of the XX century, the newspaper "Samshoblo" ("Home country") was the first to publish the topics which had been forbidden before. The newspaper returned creative activity of numerous unfairly forgotten patriots to Georgia. It published the 1918 act of independence of Georgian Independent Republic, constitution, flag and anthem, universal declaration of human rights and many other documents which were forbidden and unknown for the public.

With the newspaper's initiative, a 94-year-old emigrant Alexander Sulghanishvili was brought from San Francisco. He brought with him the last flag of Qaqtusa Cholokashvili's army. With this flag in the background, Georgia declared its independence on 9 April, 1991.

Professor Paata Natsvlshvili included part of the unique archive of the works by Tamar and Akaki Papava, which he brought from Argentina, in scientific and cultural circulation. With the initiative of Buba Kudava, the director of the National Centre of Manuscripts, Papava's archive moved

from the "Samshoblo" editorial to the mentioned centre, where they established Tamar and Akaki Papava's room.

In order to study historical heritage of the Georgians living and working abroad, based on the National Centre of Manuscripts and the newspaper "Samshoblo", there was established a project "SamSshiblo", which aimed at gathering, studying and printing historical and cultural heritage of Georgian emigration. With the initiative of Prof. P. Natsvlshvili and B. Kudava, in 2013, they brought the remaining part of the Papava's archive from Argentina.

Lately, there have been considerable steps in the process of studying the creative heritage of Georgian emigration. A certain idea about emigrant writing was presented in the works by the professors: Avtandil Nikaishvili ("Georgian Emigration writing", 2006, "Kartvelian etudes", vol. I, 2010), Rusudan Nishnianidze ("Georgia – on the one side of Saman and on the other", vol. I and II, 2005), Rusudan Daushvili (Georgian emigration 1921–1939", 2007), Paata Natsvlshvili, who published private archives of Georgian emigrants: E. Takaishvili (1999), M. Tsereteli (2012), S. Pirtskhalava (2012) and others.

Otar Janelidze, Paata Natsvlshvili, Lasha Bakradze, Rusudan Daushvili and Malkhaz Matsberidze together published a scientific journal "Georgian emigration" (2009). Besides, the National Centre of Manuscripts published a literary and publicist almanac "Samshoblo", which was dedicated to the issues of the history of Georgian emigration.

Irina Inaneishvili wrote a dissertation about the activity of Akaki Papava. The articles by Gocha and Gela Saitidze, Dimitri and Erekle Shvelidze, Gubaz Megrelidze, Nodar Grigalashvili and others raise interest.

Despite this, there is still much to do to study Georgian emigrant writing thoroughly, in order to create a perfect idea about the main ways and tendencies of social and political development of creative thinking of the XX century.

In order to understand literary contribution of Georgian emigrant writers in the history of our writing, we have found and studied the new materials about the activity of Argentinean period by Akaki and Tamar Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leonide Cheishvili. We used the documents preserved at

Tbilisi G. Leonidze Literary Museum, Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts and Kutaisi State Historical Museum, including epistles, which revealed quite new aspects of their activity in South America.

We also thoroughly studied the letters which Georgian emigrants dedicated to the activity of Tamar and Akaki Papava and Victor Nozadze. The material preserved in the private archives by their relatives and close people, living in Georgia, were very helpful.

The volume and structure of the thesis. The thesis consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, 6 sub-chapters and a conclusion; it consists of 240 pages, there are supplemented photos, the list of used scientific sources and literature.

The main content of the work

Introduction. The introduction of the thesis defines the theme of the dissertation, its actuality, subject, goals and aims, analyses the main scientific literature connected to the chosen issue, points out methodological basis of the thesis.

The introduction also describes the spiritual firmness of the emigrant writers who escaped from the Soviet regime, and even on the hard road of emigration, they preserved their striving for freedom, connection and cooperation with Georgian Diaspora and numerous parties scattered all over the world. They continued the great traditions of independent Georgian journalism.

Being considered traitors by those penetrated with Soviet mentality, the Georgian emigrant writers used their national pain as a shield against the demagogy of Soviet Georgian literary criticism. That's why the literary works, essays, scientific and historical works, publicist letters, epistolary and memoir heritage of the mentioned writers are valuable. Besides, they are important because they will help future generations to objectively and deeply study the events developed as a result of Communist regime.

Chapter one. Political and economical factors conditioning Georgian emigration in South America. The history of establishment of Georgian Diaspora in Argentina

The given chapter presents the main factors of the establishment of Georgian Diaspora in South America.

In the XX century, the first reason why Georgian political emigrants left their homeland was the occupation of Georgia by Bolshevik Russia and the introduction of a new regime by the establishment of Soviet dictatorship, which conditioned the restriction of the individual, national and social freedom of Georgian people.

In our country, the new regime was followed by political and economic crisis, the genocide of the Georgian nation: shooting, resettlement, restriction of freedom, starvation, chaos, fleeing from homeland another. These were the factors that made the democratic government of Georgia and intellectual elite leave the country without capitulation, which enabled them to fight for restoration of Georgia's independence with the help of international justice.

The reason of further persecution of the diaspora scattered in Europe, was the World War II and its results. Namely, this time, Georgian emigration had to seek shelter in South America because in the 50s of the previous century, in many countries of Europe, political emigrants, hostages and those who moved to the German side were intensively caught and transferred to the Soviet Russia.

Besides, after the victory in the World War II, Soviet Union tried to establish socialist regime in destroyed Europe under the pressure of local communist parties, and take control over these regions, which endangered European peoples as well as political emigrants, hostages and refugees, including the Georgians, whose repatriation was strongly demanded by Soviet Union and its leader Stalin.

According to the agreement between the leaders of the United State of America, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, the English side took the responsibility that after the World War II, it would pass those who were in

its occupational zone, namely, the former military servicemen of the Soviet Army to the Soviet Union.

This responsibility clearly endangered the emigrants who found shelter in post-war Europe, including the Georgians. In May-July, 1945 alone, the British army persecuted nearly two million captive military servicemen from Austria to the occupied military zone, where they were arrested and most of them were shot.

They were also intensively looked for and arrested in Italy, where people hiding from Soviet communists were sheltered and supported by churches and their monks. And in France and Germany, anti-Soviet political emigrants, who cooperated with Nazi, or supported German politics, were arrested and given to the Soviet side.

Besides, South America was the only country, which, freely and without any conditions, received political emigrants and former Soviet hostages. The majority of Georgian refugees chose Argentina, which supported Georgian independence in 1919. Moreover, like other South American countries, Argentina rejected "red regime", which meant that there was not any danger for the refugees.

**Chapter two. Georgian language publications in Argentina and Chile
a) Journal "Mamuli" and urgent notebook "People's affair"**

In South America, namely in Argentina, one part of the Georgian political emigration which left after the World War II, established a Georgian Diaspora in 1950, in order to cooperate and expand their cultural activity.

In March, 1951, the above-mentioned Diaspora published the first issue of the journal "Mamuli" in Buenos-Aires, the first journal in the Georgian language on the American continent. The editor was the scientist, Rustavelogist Victor Nozadze. In 1951-53, they published six issues of the "Mamuli" altogether.

"Mamuli" was funded by contributions from private people and the money raised during the events held by Georgian community in Argentina.

They also published a social-federal urgent notebook "People's deed" (1952), which was edited by a member of this party and its active ideolo-

gist, Akaki Papava. Like "Mamuli", "People's Deed" was also funded by individual contributions. It was mainly dedicated to political issues, though it also contained publications of other genres and topics.

"Mamuli" was an anti-communist journal, which presented a new word in the history of Georgian emigration journalism. Despite differences in political ideas by different authors published on its pages, they still served one aim. It was the restoration of full independence of Georgia.

b) Georgian books published in Buenos-Aires and Santiago de Chile

Together with the journal "Mamuli", we also find Georgian books published in South America in the second half of the previous century.

It is known that before going to emigration in South America, Tamar Papava started her writing on the pages of the journal "Kavkasioni" under a nickname "Isakhar" and since then, her name didn't leave the pages of Georgian emigration press. Tamar Papava's deep and interesting books – "Great faces in small frames", part one, were published in Paris in 1937.

In 1951, in Buenos-Aires, Tamar Papava published another book "Queen Darejan", which was the first Georgian book on the American continent. In 1953, the author published "Great faces in small frames" part two in Argentina.

In 1956, in Buenos-Ares Tamar and Akaki Papava published their most important book: "Mariam – the last queen of Georgia".

While living and working in Argentina, Akaki Papava published two collections of poems: "Babuta's poems" (1955) and "At strange gates" (1956).

The literary and creative work of Georgian political emigrants in South America was strengthened and raised to a higher scientific level by Victor Nozadze, who published his first book dedicated to Rustaveli research in Buenos Aires – "Judgment and colours in the Knight in the Panther's Skin" (1954).

From the end of 1953, the literary, scientific and cultural activity shifted from Argentina to Santiago de Chile. This was led by Victor Nozadze. The publishing expenses were taken by a famous writer Avtandil Merabashvili. He helped Victor Nozadze to publish his three fundamental works in San-

tiago de Chile: "Stars of the Knight in the Panther's Skin" (1957), "The Sun of the Knight in the Panther's Skin" (1957), "Society of the Knight in the Panther's Skin" (1958).

Besides the works dedicated to Rustaveli, A. Merabashvili also financed Akaki Papava's collection published in Santiago de Chile – "To 1500-year-old Tbilisi" and Giorgi Gamkrelidze's poetic collection "Late Vintage".

Georgian Diaspora in Argentina and Chile led very active political and cultural activity. One part of Georgian emigrants, who had to leave their home country and find shelter in South America, managed to lead cultural, educational and academic work at a high level.

It is true that their main goal – to revive the independence of Georgia and to return all political emigrants to their home countries – was not reached, but, as Mikhako Tsereteli said: "without a nation, there is no history, no culture, no real person, that's why serving your own country means serving yourself and, at the same time, it is creative work, the creation of future. The nation itself as a person has the right of life, development and freedom".

Despite the difficulties of emigration, Tamar and Akaki Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leonide Cheishvili managed to serve Georgian writing to the end and leave interesting heritage to the Georgian nation.

Chapter three. Georgian writers creating in South America

Georgian emigration is the historical past of the people who fled Russian imperialists. From this sad past, we see exhausted faces dreaming of returning to their homeland, and among them are the writers living and creating in South America – Tamar and Akaki Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leonide Cheishvili. Today, it is impossible to discuss the spiritual culture of Georgian emigration of the XX century without them.

We think that the past is the lesson for future when it is studied with objective correctness, when nothing is hidden from this part. Thus, we think that the creative work of the above-mentioned famous Georgian political emigrants will take its appropriate place in our literature.

a) Akaki Papava

Political emigration of the 1920s revealed all the talents of the Georgian man in all walks of life, his intelligence, nobility and bravery – in either politics, or writing, or science. Among them was a writer, politician, scientist and publicist Akaki Papava.

From the so far unknown archive materials it has become known that Akaki Papava left Georgia in 1921 in order to receive his brother's inheritance, who died in Germany, and not because he was under political pressure.

From Argentinean period of his life and work, one of the most important is poetry based on national motives. In three collections published in South America: "Babura's poems", "At the strange gate", "To 1500-year-old Tbilisi" and in "Motsameta" published in New-York, the author also expresses his spiritual orphanage, homelessness, grief caused by not seeing his homeland and the pain from being far from it.

Akaki Papava's lyrics, like the creative works of other Georgian emigrants, describes the greatest grief caused by tragic story of losing state independence, Tbilisi downfall, the invasion of the 11th army, Kojori battles...

Despite severe reality, A. Papava's poetry still had some hope that the fate of his country would be revived and his parting from it was temporary.

Akaki Papava's attitude to the tragedy caused by the loss of Georgia's state independence, epoch events, the freedom of humankind values and personality, is expressed in his historical works, essays and epistolary heritage.

It is important to mention his political activity during South American period. In Argentina, he was the chairman of national government of Georgia. In Buenos-Aires, Akaki Papava was linked to the independence committee of "satellites" and was its active member. Through radios "Portenia" and "Excelsior" he systematically broadcast programmes about oppressed nations, including Georgia, the causes of losing its past history, culture and freedom.

For Akaki Papava, the freedom of his home country was the basis of his existence and the guard of national mind. This can be proved by the social-federals' notebook "People's deed" (1952), which was the anti-communist periodical publication.

b) Tamar Papava

The name of Tamar Papava, a famous essayist among political emigrants, is closely connected with Georgian literature and the history of thinking. Before emigrating, together with other eminent Georgian women, she served Georgian cultural development and, inspired by Ilia Chavchavadze's ideas, worked to help develop native writing and Georgian theatre.

She first wrote under the nickname "Crested Lark". She mainly cooperated in Georgian women writers' literary journal "Almanac", journal "Theatre and Life" and newspaper "Unity". On the pages of Georgian periodical press, she published translations of plays and stories, miniatures, sketches and letters on women's emancipation.

While in emigration, Tamar Papava appeared on the pages of journal "Kavkasioni" under the nickname "Tamar Isakhari" and with her essays – "Great faces in small frames", she introduced herself to the readers.

Tamar Papava's essayistic is an example of expressing reality as it is, which required great citizenship courage from the author. Her essays first published in Europe and, later, in South America, are included in the book "Great faces in small frames", in which the author describes the moral decline of her occupied country, the life of the country ruined by a "good willing enemy". In each essay, the author presents the reasons of unequal political relationship between Russia and Georgia, deliberate fight for invading Georgia by imperialistic Russia.

The violence of imperialistic Russia concealed under the mask of peace-maker and patron, was opposed by not only the sons of King Erekle, but by women as well, as "they especially bitterly experienced the Russian pressure on their subtle and sensitive bosom, felt the fall of Georgia, destruction of state body and crown", said Tamar Papava.

The research of the essays proves that King Erekle's women: Ketevan, Mariam and Tekla's hatred towards Russian invaders never lessened and

they didn't forget Russia's betrayal during Erekle's numerous attacks.

The given sub-chapter also discusses Tamar Papava's publicist letters, memoir and epistolary heritage. They were published at the author's old age. Her memoir book "My rosary" is especially important due to the fact that the reader can find a lot of unknown and interesting materials about the life and activity of Georgian political emigrants: Ekvtime Takaisvili, Grigol Robakidze, Mikhako Tsereteli, Kita Chkhenkeli and other outstanding people. "My beads" is considered to be one of the best works of Georgian Memoir genre.

In Tamar Papava's creative work her epistolary heritage is also very important, in which she pays special attention to the constitutional similarity between Georgian and Spanish-speaking American women, which means coincidence in their build, temper and genetic code. She explains this according to Hegel's conception, the common racial identity between American Iberians and Spanish Basks (Caucasian race).

c) Victor Nozadze

Victor Nozadze worked in two directions in emigration: practical activity to revive his country's independence and active scientific work.

After moving to South America, he was mainly occupied by scientific and literary work. It was here that he created and published his works dedicated to Rustaveli, in which numerous research materials, the depth of scientific search and search attracts attention, which is clearly expressed by the high level of professionalism.

In the conditions without any financial support, he overcame incredible obstacles in creating a collection of research on Rustaveli. His first book in this sphere "Colours in the Knight in the Panther's Skin" (1954) was published in Argentina with the financial help of a Tbilisi citizen Ivane Matiniანი, the rest three books: "Stars in the Knight in the Panther's Skin" (1957), "The society in the Knight in the Panther's Skin" (1958) were published in Santiago-de-Chile funded by an industrialist Avtandil Merabishvili.

During his life and work in Santiago-de-Chile, for eight years, with the help and involvement of V. Nozadze, Professor Gustavo de la Torre translated "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" into Spanish.

For six decades, V. Nozadze worked and created the grand cycle reflecting the variety of paradigms of Rustaveli's poetry.

Even if Victor Nozadze didn't write anything except Rustaveli research works, it would be quite enough to express the spiritual strength of the patriot and great scientist deprived of his homeland but still attached to his Georgian roots.

During his life in South America, he was also known as an excellent publicist. His political, historical and literary letters were systematically published in journal "Mamuli". His publications written about Georgian theatre and fruitful translational works also draw our attention. He translated the memories and literary materials written by Georgian political emigrants in a foreign language and he gave them a great importance in order to preserve and keep the emigrants' ideas and thoughts for future generations.

d) Leo Cheishvili

In order to relieve the great pain caused by nostalgia, a great part of Georgian political emigration put their great potential into the development and revival of Georgian science, writing, art, culture and education. Among them there was a poet, scientist and artist Leo Cheishvili, whose creative activity returned to his home country very late. That's why, Leo Cheishvili's life and work is a new theme in Georgian study of literature.

It is true that L. Cheishvili's poems can't be compared with the best works of Georgian poetry, their literary drawbacks are outweighed by the depth of their ideas, the abundance of feeling, simplicity, sincerity, by which he adds new strokes to the rich treasure of modern Georgian writing.

Main results and general conclusions. As a result of monographic study of the creative activity of the Georgian writers: Akaki and Tamar Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leo Cheishvili, living and working in South America in the second half of the XX century, we have come up with a number of conclusions:

1. The final establishment of their views was greatly influenced by the proximity to European and American culture and deep knowledge of Georgian classical heritage;
2. The main emphasis was shifted to national themes and the revival of Georgia's state independence, which certainly defined the specific nature of their literary, publicist and scientific activity;
3. Various in genres the creative activity of Akaki and Tamar Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leonide (Leo) Cheishvili is an important addition not only to Georgian emigration writing, but also generally to the whole Georgian literature.
4. While living in emigration, the mentioned authors showed the Georgian reality of Soviet period and national consciousness from a new perspective. Their creative work clearly revealed political views different from the literary heritage of the Georgian writers living in Soviet Georgia, which was obviously conditioned by their life abroad.
5. Among the writers living in South America, Akaki Papava attracted the most attention. His creative work includes poetic, political, critical and publicist, philological and historical works, which were based on the principles of realism.
6. As a poet, Akaki Papava expressed his patriotic spirit in the way it was done by the classics of his home country. The idea of "caring" about the country, which is the "duty of all of us" (G. Tabidze) was strongly expressed in his poetry with powerful emotion and pathos. His lyrics, created in South America, is of patriotic character, the carrier of the same ideas and themes as it was generally characteristic of Georgian emigrant poetry. Akaki Papava was the supporter of classical, conventional poem and despite being in European poetic atmosphere, he preserved national colorite in his poetry and remained the representative of Akaki Tsereteli's school.
7. In his creative work, Akaki Papava discussed literary events from historical point of view. His literary and critical letters were characterized by educational pathos, connection with national problems and judgment of different events in a realistic way. The author based his letters on the literary principles of "Tergdaleulebi", continued their way, fought against

fake history, the loss of national motives in art and was absolutely free of conjunctivity.

8. Tamar Papava's essays are the reflection of the new stage of Georgian literary thinking and the proof that a real, healthy literary trend comes from national roots and it is discussed in the literary context of the XIX-XX centuries.

9. Tamar Papava's versatile creative work, which consists of stories, miniatures, essays, publicist letters covering art themes, children's literature, epistolary heritage, memoirs, and translational works are important for both emigrational writing and the whole history of Georgian culture.

10. European and American literary trends of that time didn't have an important influence on Tamar Papava's creative work (neither modernism nor post-modernism). Despite living abroad, she remained faithful to the traditions of classical Georgian writing to the end of her life. The study of her creative heritage revealed once more that distinguished with refined taste and high culture, Tamar Papava's creative work should be given the appropriate place in the history of modern Georgian literature.

11. According to Georgian thinking and deep spiritual values, Victor Nozadze's contribution in the research of Rustaveli is invaluable. With his works about Rustaveli published in South America, he revealed that he is a prominent researcher with deep mind, refined taste and high culture.

12. His knowledgeable and witty research on Rustaveli – "Judgments of the Knight in the Panther's Skin", are distinguished with scientific novelties and originality, national spirit, encyclopedically knowledge, wide and versatile education. In his works, he raised the problems which are considered to be current and urgent in modern study of Rustaveli.

13. V. Nozadze discussed colour symbols in "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" in connection with state, political, religious, social, economic events. He had presented colour symbolism in connection with painting, human nature and love, by which he showed the image of Georgian culture.

14. In his Rustavelological research, V. Nozadze also mentions Rustaveli's concept of fate, which he expressed in "The Colours in The Knight in the Panther's Skin". Here, the researcher connected and simultaneously discussed the issues of God and Fate.

15. In "The Sun in The Knight in the Panther's Skin", V. Nozadze presents God's omnipotence and comprehensiveness from Christian religious aspect, and considers the Sun to be the Creator of the world, but not the God.

16. Georgian mind and spirit were expressed in "The society in The Knight in the Panther's Skin". In this work, V. Nozadze gave us a well-established literary and esthetic code of Christian consciousness.

17. The poetry of Leonide (Leo) Cheishvili, who lived and created in South America, is fed on the historical past of his native country, philosophical judgment of life, indefinite love to Georgia, which is followed by the nostalgia so characteristic for emigrants. Unfortunately, the creative work of this talented poet was unknown for our society and this is his introduction to the literary circle.

18. It is true that L. Cheishvili's poems created in South America can't be compared with the best works of the Georgian poetry, but: with the sincerity of feelings, simplicity and naturality, they still have a certain influence on readers and their author fills the heritage of Georgian emigration writing with new strokes.

19. In the process of studying national and political beliefs, literary and ideological values and creative principles of Akaki and Tamar Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leo Cheishvili, their publicist and epistolary heritage was of special importance. As it well seen from their letters, they take great interest in reflecting social and political events of Georgia, estimating historical relations between Georgia and Russia, the issues of cultural life, literature and art of the nation.

20. Alongside Georgian political emigration, Akaki and Tamar Papava, Victor Nozadze and Leo Cheishvili's common goal was to provide Georgian Diaspora with the materials showing Georgian culture, history, literature, art and customs and traditions in their native tongue, in order not to let them forget their historical country where their ancestors lived. On the pages of journal "Mamuli" and "People's affairs" published in Argentina, they showed Georgia's political, national and moral rights supported the idea of the revival of Georgia's independence.

The main concepts of the dissertation are given in the following works:

1. Roo's in Kutaisi, Eternal Residence Abroad (Tamar Papava's creative work), proceedings of Kutaisi State Historical Museum, vol. XX, Kutaisi, 2010, p. 96-105
2. Kutaisian Tamar Gogolashvili-Papava in America, V international scientific conference dedicated to the study of the issues about America, ATSU, Kutaisi, 2010, p. 304-310
3. Letters from Argentina (Leo Cheishvili's creative work), proceedings of "Tselitsdeuli" of Kutaisi Iliia Chavchavadze scientific library, vol. III, Kutaisi, 2011, p. 151-158
4. The chest of sadness (Leo Cheishvili's creative work), Georgian foundation for developing science and society, international scientific journal "Intelecti", 2(40), Tbilisi, 2011, p. 201-203
5. Some issues of Tamar Papava's literary and publicist creative work in South America, journal "Kartvelian Heritage", vol. XVI, ATSU, Kutaisi, 2012, p. 135-139
6. Victor Nozadze's literary and scientific creative work in South America, proceedings of Kutaisi State Historical Museum, XXII, Kutaisi, 2012, p. 245-256
7. Akaki Papava's Creative Work during Emigration period, proceedings of Kutaisi State Historical Museum, XXIII, Kutaisi, 2013, p. 150-164
8. Following an article in journal "Mamuli", proceedings of issues of Journal of American studies, Tbilisi, 2013, p. 70-77
9. Semiotics of Emigrant Epistolary Heritage (creative work of Leo Cheishvili, Mariam Kereselidze, Levan Japaridze), scientific journal "Semiotics" of the semiotics research centre, Iliia State University, #13, Tbilisi, 2013, p. 210-219
10. Leo Cheishvili – Georgian emigrant writer and scientist creating in Argentina, monograph, Tbilisi, 2013, p. 3-117
11. Leo Cheishvili – unknown poet and scientist: creating in Argentina, scientific journal "Bulletin of Akaki Tsereteli State University", Akaki Tsereteli State University, #2, Kutaisi, 2013, p. 250-255

The list of presentations on dissertation presented at different forums:

1. Letters from Argentina (Leo Cheishvili's creative work), III international conference dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela, Ilia Chavchavadze Kutaisi Scientific Library, Kutaisi, 15-16.10.2011
2. Tamar Papava – a poet South America, VI scientific conference dedicated to the 110th anniversary of John Steinbeck, ATSU, Kutaisi, 5-6.10.2012
3. Victor Nozadze – a great researcher of the “The Knight in the Panther's Skin”, IV international scientific conference dedicated to the 300th anniversary of the first printed copy of “The Knight in the Panther's Skin”, Ilia Chavchavadze Kutaisi Scientific Library, Kutaisi, 20-21.10.2012
4. Following an article in journal “Mamuli”, BA, MA and PhD students' international conference “Two Americas: past, future”, TSU, Tbilisi, 30.03.2013
5. Tamar Gogolashvili-Papava's journalistic work in emigration, BA, MA and PhD students' first international conference, Caucasian International University, Tbilisi, 27.04.2013
6. Leo Cheishvili – Georgian emigrant poet creating in Argentina, “International scientific conference SNU 2013”, Georgian National University, Tbilisi, 6-7.06.2013
7. Following the documents preserved in museums (Akaki Papava's creative work), international conference dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Kutaisi State Historical Museum, Kutaisi State Historical Museum, Kutaisi, 2.07.2013
8. Semiotics of Emigrant Epistolary Heritage (creative work of Leo Cheishvili, Mariam Koreselidze, Levan and Givi Japaridze), IV scientific conference on semiotics dedicated to the 80th jubilee of Zurab Kiknadze, Ilia State University, Semiotics research centre, Tbilisi, 19.10.2013
9. The defender of Georgian national culture in homeland and in emigration (according to Tamar Papava's epistles), international scientific conference dedicated to the jubilee of Ilia Chavchavadze Kutaisi Scientific Library, Kutaisi Ilia Chavchavadze Kutaisi Scientific Library, Kutaisi, 16-17.11.2013
10. Georgian life – in emigrants' creative works (according to Tamar Papava's essay „A great emigrant”), V scientific republic conference dedicated to the 120th anniversary of a prominent Georgian public figure and scientist, Professor Sergi Makalatia, Martvili, 7.12.2013
11. Victor Nozadze's publications on “Mamuli” pages, II international conference dedicated to the 125th anniversary of Konstantine Kapaneli (Chanturia), Martvili, 29-30.03.2014
12. Some aspects of Georgian-Jewish relations in emigration (according to some materials printed on “Mamuli” pages and Tamar Papava's “Two weeks with rats”), BA, MA, PhD students' II international conference “the 150th anniversary of introducing the act of civil rights”, TSU, Tbilisi, 26.04.2014