

NATO NIKABADZE

THE LOSS OF INDEPENDENCE AND INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF 'THE GEORGIAN ISSUE'

In the beginning of 20s of the 20th century the Democratic Republic of Georgia suffered from the hardest domestic and international conditions. In February 11, 1921 Soviet Russia began military intervention against the independent country. In February 25th the Red Army occupied Tbilisi capital city that proclaimed the Soviet authority in the country.

Democratic government went to emigration in France. The Georgian Menshevik government in exile made all efforts to find allies in Europe. However, Paris began negotiations with Moscow and the diplomatic relationship established between them in 1924.

In February 2, 1924 United Kingdom and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations. In the same year the same course was taken by other European countries, as: Italy, Norway, Austria, Greece, Denmark, France etc. that is the Soviet Union gained her complete recognition through the efforts of the United Kingdom.

The agreement between Germany and the Soviet Russia was concluded in Rapallo in 16th April, 1922. This agreement extended on Georgia as well.

The relation between the Soviet Russia and Ottoman Turkey was regulated according to Moscow agreement of March 16, 1921 by force of which the Soviet Russia conceded considerable sizes of Georgia's and Armenia's territories to gain the support from Turkey.

European states were bound to decide on Russia as their political and economical partner slamming the door to hapless Georgia.