
POLITICAL SYSTEM AND SOVIET REPRESSIONS

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ABSTRACT:

"Death solves all problems. He is not a man, he is no longer a problem "(Joseph Stalin). Only a quote from this one Soviet leader can show us how repressive, unjust and tyrannical the system called the Soviet Union was. It was a regime that, according to unofficial statistics (unfortunately, there are no accurate statistics, due to concealment and destruction of facts), killed three and a half million people, of which nearly one and a half million people were shot and two million people died in exile.

The political repressions have started in Russia since 1917 and in Georgia since 1921. After that the repressions have been activated and they became even stronger in the mid of 30s. These repressions have only one reason to retain the power in Soviet Union. The strength and cruelty of repressions were defined by several reasons: 1.The majority of people, who really believed in ideology and socialism were disappointed as instead of social, another violence system have been formed that was violating the rights of humans and converting them to blind executives of political system. 2. Oppositions of Stalin's ideology were elicited in Communist party. 3. Old intellectuals, who have never conciliated with Social system. Based on above mentioned reasons the strong opposition idea have been formed that became a threat to Communist party.

Ioseb Stalin and his followers had decided to start political repressions in order to retain the authority of political system. Lavrenti Beria was the main

conductor of repressions in Georgia, who first was the leader of Transcaucasia Federative Republic, later, the leader of Georgian Communist Organization and was determining every aspect by himself.

The 1930s' repressions had toughed all social classes and status, especially intellectuals had suffered. The victims of such kind of injustice became eminent people: Mikheil Javakhishvili, Evgeni Mikeladze, Vakhtang Kotetishvili, Paolo Iashvili, Titsian Tabidze and others. Most of them were imprisoned or banished for several years. Political repressions had touched Georgian Bolsheviks as well. Mikheil Kakhiani, Mamia Orakhelashvili, Levan Gogoberidze, Budu Mdivani, Mikheil Okudjava, Samson Mamulia and others were put to death.

Soviet Russia had started ruining Georgia's economic in order to avert democracy controlled aspects in the country, suppress anti-Russian and anti-social propagandas' elements, and annihilate the Georgians desire to reconstruct independence and had implemented social ideology. Russia had used Georgian Bolsheviks against their country to complete fulfilling their plans. Social ideology had used all the way and political repression had been conducted even against the people who had fought for country's independence, those who had left their homes and fought against Bolsheviks from the forests, those who were ready to rectify themselves to the country's prosperity. The Georgian people's struggle for independence had become pattern of

selflessness, morality and physical survival. Bolsheviks had annihilated not only those people who fought against them but their family members: women, elders and children as well. Russian and Georgian bolshevism had become one unit and its main goal was to depress the society, abolish free ideas and close down dignity of people.

National aspiration and morality was trampled down under the dictate ideology. Churches, as standbys of national movement, had been ruined. Government was trying to split population from the church as it was the main support for national movement. That's why they tried to inculcate odium against the churches and clergymen, and they wanted to increase skepticism and disbelief in population. They used to abolish temples and acted severely against the church services. In this way Georgians spiritual shelter was destroyed. Cultural heritage and unique Georgian fresco were destroyed by members of the Young Communist League. Cattle and tools were kept in the churches. The cultural heritage that was saved and rescued from conquerors had been purposefully ruined by Georgian and Russian Bolsheviks. The 1920s was the period when the social regime was obtained. National, moral and religious value was irrelevant for Social regime. Atheism became the main ruler of the country.

KEYWORDS: Mikheil Javakhishvili, Lavrenti Beria, total regime, personality cults.

INTRODUCTION:

After February, 1921, a new keen political and severe era in Georgia which is known as Social Repressions had started. Social regime was based on total regime that was destroying everything connected to the ethnic,

religious, and national aspiration. The characteristics of total regime were:

1. Clearly defined ideology that covered all life aspects. The whole society was obeying to this ideology;
2. One political party is the controller that is ruled by the leader. The leader's cult is surrounded by the supporters. The party's aim is subordination of people, especially the youths. Other parties are banned and legislation is under executive authorities;
3. Every individual person officially must obey to the country's interests. Pressure is revealed by party's or secret police's physical or psychological terror. Official ideology is trying to abolish all cultural differences and uses education, literature, art, and music as the main tool for the ideology.

CONTEXT:

The Georgian people have felt the cruelty of soviet terror from the beginning of Soviet regime. After the occupation soviet authorities had decided to leave the Eleventh red army's divisions in the occupied territories. Soviet Russia had made such kind of announcement that: "Russia's Red Army is an advanced guard of international revolutionary proletariats against the international imperialism, and its existence in Georgian territory is a friendly support" [5, 379]. Soviet Russia was justifying the Red Army's being in Georgia in this way. In reality," Russian army actually became the single executive of the country from the very beginning. The soldiers of the army were immoral, unstable, famished and undressed. All these aspects together served to increase crime and offence in the country. [7,9]. Georgia was occupied by the army. Some eye-witnesses have described several violent acts committed by the Red Army. They were mainly replaced in Georgian without any permission so as all the

expenses should have been covered by peasants. Nobody could resist as Social authorities savaged every dissentient and conducted the repressions. Just one example is enough to prove how cruel was the Soviet dictation and its ideology. "Russians have invaded Khevsureti villages and started to savage locals. Captivated injured people have been killed or beheaded immediately. They had burnt down, robbed and profaned icons and churches. "International" divisions from – Fkhitu were especially defined for their cruelty. They had robbed and burned down villages such as: Buchukuri, Ukanakho, Ubani, Akusho, Kimkhi, and Saaragvos villages as well." [9, 67].

Soviet authority had savaged the rebellions of August, 1924 insurrection and the uprising failed. This uprising was followed by a lot of blood and victims but that was the visible protest of Georgian people against the occupants. After the rebellions failure in 1924, Communist regime became even severe and the national movement had been extinguished for a long time. The authorities had started to persecute the leaders' family members. Qaqutsa Choloyashvili's family was especially sustained as his wife and two infant children had been banished for several years. His father-in-law and some other relatives had been sentenced to be shot. "Georgian nobles, who were the intellectual elite of the country, became the main threat for Bolshevik regime in Georgia." [6,169]. The participants, supporters, and suspects were shot with out of any investigations and judgments. The punishment actions had been conducted by the specially organized group of people who were known as "triads". One of the proofs of their action was severely shot people in Zestafoni train carriages. According to I. Talaxadze,(leader of Kutaisi department), five carriages were riddled by machine-gun and all the prisoners were killed. After shooting the doors of the carriages

were opened and the decedents were thrown into the hole which was prepared beforehand. "The hole was not big enough for the whole decedents and the occupants had to cover it with lots of ground in order to hide all the dead bodies. That place was poured with lime in case to prevent epidemic and the guards were put there so as the relatives could not steal the dead bodies of their closed people.[10, 3].

Nobody knows for sure how many people were killed by Soviet authorities during the repressions in 1921-1924. Sergo Orjonikidze announced in the Communist Party's plenary session in October, 1924 that: "We have conducted fusillade. Maybe it was wrong but nothing could be done now... Orjonikidze named the wrong number (980) of dead people. He as well made a slip in speaking that "he was sorry" as fusillades had been conducted in Georgia. The nobilities of owners, scholars, clergymen, and peasants were annihilated." [8,2].

The "Great Terror" of 1937-1938 is a particularly painful topic in the history of our country in the twentieth century. In Georgia, the state repressions of the 1930s affected tens of thousands of people and probably left no family where this tragic event did not leave its mark. Convicts were sentenced to death by firing squad in several cities: Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi and Sokhumi.

The new wave of terror has started in the world and in Soviet Union in the mid of 30s. That was the period of mess breakdown which turned into massacres. There were lots of people with poor education, such as peasants, workmen, laborers who were accused with absurd charge and sentenced to prisons.

After several decades the procurators have declared: "According to the penal action's investigation those people were sentenced illegally and the verdict should be abolished."

It was the fear of individuals, the fear of difference and the fear of freedom that forced Soviet leaders to use the most brutal methods to somehow maintain their system. The main goal for them was to eliminate and destroy the intellectual masses that spread a different opinion in the society. Their first blow will be dealt to the most educated layer of the country, because only freedom and education are the weapons that will destroy all totalitarian systems. The Soviet leaders were well aware of this, they tried to change the consciousness of the nation, rewrite history and thus maintain power. "He who rules the past rules the future; he who rules the present rules the past" (Orwell). However, despite the intellectual stalemate, the Soviet Union still failed to compete with the capitalist world because they failed to understand that man is by nature a rational being and that freedom by nature is a right whose violation will never end well for the totalitarian. It is impossible to build a civilization on fear, hatred and cruelty, it cannot exist.

In 1937-1938 Stalin conducted the cruelest actions as according to his order lots of innocent people were sentenced immensely.

Here is an abstract from Ilamaz Mitsishvili's letter -"Executioner and Victim": "It's hard to believe that Georgia's national spiritual beauty is laid down to be shot by Stalin, but that is a fact. Based on his declarations some of our society's outstanding people had been shot. Here are some of them: Memed Abashidze, Sergi Amaglobeli, Sandro Akhmeteli, Gertsen Baazovi, Giorgi Eliava, Vakhtang Kotetishvili, Evgeni Mikeladze, David Oniani, Bidzina Ramishvili, Titsian Tabidze, Dimitri Shevardnadze, Shalva Tsintsadze, Grigol Tsereteli, Vladimer Djikia, The Okudjivas, Oraxelashvilis and others." [11, 3-4]

Moreover, some members of Political Bureau were sentenced to death without any judgment or evidence.

And the last, Stalin and Molotov signed the verdict for Mikheil Javakhishvili to be shot on September 15, 1937. It is quite possible that Molotove had never heard about Mikheil Javakhishvili, but it is hard to believe that Stalin had no idea who Mikheil Javakhishvili was. The only explanation to this fact is that Stalin was acting like any dictators, and he was establishing to slavery obeying society. He was trying to establish thralldom by repressions and obedience by annihilation of scholars. "

Here is the list of people whose names are enlisted in Stali's list to be shot. This list was displayed on [4 [http:// Stalin.memo.ru/---Расстрельные списки](http://Stalin.memo.ru/---Расстрельные списки)].

The 1937 massacre perpetrated by Stalin throughout the entire Soviet Empire was the most ruthless and vicious act ever committed by any tyrant in human history. The accusation fabricated by Stalin and the mob around him that a large circle of "traitors and pests" were acting to overthrow the Soviet system, be shot unpunished and unjustly, or buried millions of completely innocent people in the ice of Siberia - especially among high-ranking workers A peasant who received little vote for unjust wages, unpaid labor for tax, and unjust political status.

CONCLUSION:

1. Bolshevik Russia had its own problems- if it couldn't escape from the World War I, it would lose the power. That's why, Lenin had betrayed to his ambassador who was going to attend Brest-Litovsk summit that he would rather cede the Ukraine in order to sign treaty in 1918.
2. A few in number Finland had benefited out of this problem and get away from Soviet empire. And what did we do? Our social-

democratic leader Noe Djordania had not formed the army. This is the first thing which the newly formed country's leader should have done for independence.

3. After several years, when social-democrats decided to get rid of Russia, Stalin let them act freely and then not only they but their families' members were shot. And that was Stalin's idea.
4. In February, 1921 Russia's Bolshevik government conducted vandal political action, conquered independent Georgia and established Communism regime. The Georgian's have resisted not only their enemy but he most inhumane Bolshevik total regime in mankind history.
5. After occupation and annexation Russia did not withdraw its army from Georgian territory. The army was robbing the population and in case of resistance they even used to kill them.
6. Anti-social protests have started in Svaneti, Khevsureti, Kakheti and other places, but each of them was defeated. By means of these uprisings Georgian people had shown that they were not going to give up.
7. Soviet ideological regime which was trying to ruin independent thoughts and establish the regime that has existed for seventy years changed the life of many people. People drugged with bolshevism have committed denunciation, illegal arresting, deportation, execution.
8. Georgian country was in difficult situation. On the one hand it was occupied and annexed by Soviet Russia and on the other hand the forced ideology which followers were local Georgian Bolsheviks.

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