

STUDIUM EUROPY WSCHODNIEJ UW, POLAND AND CENTRE D'ETUDES  
DES MONDES RUSSE, CAUCASIEN ET CENTRE-EUROPEEN (CNRS-EHESS), FRANCE  
IN COOPERATION WITH THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SCIENTIFIC CENTRE  
IN PARIS AND EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND IN PARIS

have the honour to invite to

**THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

***INTERWAR PROMETHEAN MOVEMENT***  
***Caucasian Emigration in Paris***

11TH OF THE PROMETHEAN SESSIONS

**XI**



*The banquet given at the signing of the Caucasus Confederation Pact in Paris,  
July 14, 1934*

**PARIS 8-9.X.2018**



***International conference  
Interwar Promethean Movement – Caucasian Emigration in Paris***

**eleventh of the promethean sessions  
Paris**

**Monday, October 8**

**5.00 PM**

**Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Paris**

(1, rue de Talleyrand, Paris)

*Opening of the Conference*

Tomasz MŁYŃNARSKI, Ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Paris

Rafał POBORSKI, Deputy Director, Eastern Department,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland

Claire MOURADIAN, director, Centre d'Etudes des Mondes Russe,

Caucasien et Centre-Européen CNRS-EHESS, Paris

Jan MALICKI, director, Studium Europy Wschodniej UW, Warsaw

**Session I (5.30-7.00 PM)**

**Moderation: David KOLBAIA**

Georges MAMOULIA, Centre d'Etudes des Mondes Russe,

Caucasien et Centre-Européen CNRS-EHESS, Paris

*Newly Discovered Documents from the French Archives on  
the Promethean Movement and the Caucasian Prometheans*

Jan MALICKI, Studium Europy Wschodniej UW, Warsaw

*Tadeusz Hołówko and his Concept of Independence*

*of the States of Eastern Europe and Caucasus towards the Bolshevics*

Participation in this session only for registered guests.

To register – confirm your presence by e-mail at [studium2@uw.edu.pl](mailto:studium2@uw.edu.pl) by October 4.

**Tuesday, October 9**

**9.00 AM**

**Centre d'Etudes des Mondes Russe, Caucasien et Centre-Européen  
(CNRS-EHESS)**

(Salle du conseil EHESS, 54 bd Raspail, Paris)

*Welcoming of the participants*

**Session II (9.30 AM-12.30 PM)**

**Moderation: Georges MAMOULIA**

David KOLBAIA, Centre for East European Studies UW, Warsaw  
*Sergo Kurulishvili (1894-1925) the First Georgian Prometheus*

Henryk PAPROCKI, Saint Grigol Péradzé the Martyr Chapel, Warsaw  
*L'Activité de saint Grégoire Péradzé à Paris*

Zaur GASIMOV, Orient-Institut, Istanbul  
*Prof. Ahmet Caferoglu (1899-1975) entre la politique et la turcologie:  
le prométhéisme académique?*

Salavat ISKHAKOV, Institute of Russian History RAN, Moscow  
*North Caucasus and Akhmed Tsalikov*

**12.30 AM-2.00 PM**

*lunch break*

**Session III (2.00-5.00 PM)**

**Moderation: Zaur GASIMOV**

Marek KORNAT, Institute of History PAN, Warsaw,  
*Le Caucase dans la politique du gouvernement polonais en exil au printemps 1940*

Aleksandra GRYZŁAK, Centre for East European Studies UW, Warsaw  
*Overview of the History of the "Promethée" Journal*

Iurii CHAINSKYI, Institute of History UW, Warsaw  
*The Creation of the Caucasian Independence Committee in 1926:  
Causes, Consequences and Challenges*

Mayrbek VATCHAGAEV, "Caucasus Survey", Paris  
*L'organisation « Caucase » de Haidar Bammate et le groupe prométhéen d'Ibrahim  
Tchouluk dans le contexte du mouvement prométhéen en France*

***Closing debate***

**(5.00-6.00 PM)**

**Moderation: Claire MOURADIAN**

Participation in this session is opened without registration.

In Caucasus, after October revolution and the turmoil of World War I, the idea of the need for unity lead to the creation of **Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic** in April 22 1918, with "Transcaucasian Sejm" as its common parliamentary representation. Unfortunately, at that time the idea didn't last and very soon three Transcaucasian countries proclaimed their independence: Democratic Republic of Georgia (May 26, 1918), Democratic Republic of Armenia (May 28, 1918) and Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan (May 28, 1918). The newly established republics didn't get too much time to enjoy their independence, due to the expansion of the Bolshevik state in years 1920-1921. Following the occupation of the Georgian Democratic Republic by the Red Army in February-March 1921 and the establishment of the Bolshevik regime across the whole of the Caucasus, the idea of unification arose once again and with renewed vigour in émigré circles, insofar as one of the reasons for the political collapse of the Caucasian republics was seen as the absence of unity between them.

The **Caucasus Confederates Committee** (CCC) was created in Istanbul in October 1924 with financial support from Poland (in the frames of the promethean movement) and was joined by representatives of the political organisations of Georgia, Azerbaijan and the North Caucasus. At the same time, in Paris in October and November 1924 representatives from the Caucasus decided to create a union of the three Caucasus republics in the form of the Caucasus Confederation.

In 1925 the Caucasus Committee in Paris addressed the Caucasus Confederates Committee in Istanbul with an offer to create a united Caucasus Committee. The negotiations that followed over the course of a year concluded with the creation of the united **Caucasus Independence Committee** (CIC) in Istanbul on 15 June 1926, whose members included **Emin Mehmed Resulzade** and **Mustafa Vekilov** from Azerbaijan; from the North Caucasus – the grandson of Imam Shamil, **Seid-bek Shamil**, and **Alikhan Kantemir**; from Georgia – **Noe Ramishvili** and **Nestor Magalashvili**. Soon however, due to the position of the Turkish leadership, which did not want to aggravate relations with Moscow, the decision was taken to transfer the Committee's work to Paris. The negotiations were started and facilitated by Polish outstanding diplomat and politician **Tadeusz Hołowko**, involved in promethean policy towards Ukrainians and Caucasian nations. He was assassinated by terrorists in 1931.

On July 14th, 1934 in Warsaw the representatives of the Caucasus Independence Committee from the



*Noe Ramishvili  
(1881-1930)*



*Tadeusz Hołowko  
(1889-1931)*

national centres of Georgia, Azerbaijan and the North Caucasus signed the **Caucasus Confederation Pact**, which was supposed to be established right after the liberation of the Caucasus from the Bolshevik yoke. In order to prevent the Kremlin from accusing Warsaw of breaching the Soviet - Polish agreement of 1932, it was decided to state Brussels as the place where the document was signed.

After the pact was signed, the question arose of organising a united centre: a prototype of the future government of the Caucasus Confederation, and in the meantime an operational administrative body. At the Promethean Movement conference in Paris in January and February 1935 the Caucasus Independence Committee was discontinued and the Caucasus Confederation Council (CCC) was created in its place. This

functioned as the all-Caucasus government in exile, whose decisions were mandatory for all its members. The council was made up of four representatives from each national centre. A presidium was also created, consisting of the three most authoritative representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia and the North Caucasus – Resulzade, Noe Zhordania and Mamed Girey Sunsh. Later, in order to further centralise the activity of the Caucasus Confederation Council the position of chairman was introduced and held by Akakiy Chkhenkeli at the end of the 1930s.

After World War II Paris remained a very important centre for emigres from the Caucasus.



*Mehmed Emin Resulzade  
(1884-1955)*



*Leaders of the Mountainous Republic of the Northern Caucasus, France, 1920*

# Annual Promethean Conferences

organized by the Centre for East European Studies  
University of Warsaw 2011-2018

- I. October 26 2011, Warsaw, Poland  
*International Conference Devoted to Promethean Movement*
- II. October 26-27 2012, Warsaw, Poland  
*Outstanding Activists of the Promethean Movement*
- III. October 25-27 2013, Warsaw, Poland  
*Promethean Organisations – Journals – Periodicals*
- IV. October 26-28 2014, Warsaw, Poland  
*Promethean Movement after the 1st of September 1939*
- V. October 26-28 2015, Warsaw, Poland  
*Promethean Movement – Politics, Geopolitics and Future Ideas*
- VI. October 26-28 2016, Warsaw, Poland  
*The 90th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Eastern Institute in Warsaw*
- VII. October 26-27 2017, Lutsk, Ukraine  
*Outstanding Activists of the Promethean Movement – Henryk Józewski and His Legacy on the 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of His Birth*
- VIII. March 12th 2018, London, United Kingdom  
*Outstanding Activists of the Promethean Movement – Tadeusz Schaetzel and Edmund Charaszkiewicz*
- IX. April 24-25 2018, Tbilisi, Georgia  
*Conference on the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Establishment of the Transcaucasian Sejm and Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic*
- X. May 23-24 2018, Kiyev, Ukraine  
*Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation in the Frames of the Promethean Movement: Activists, Challenges, Events*



**CENTRE FOR EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW** was created in 1990, and its organizational and intellectual roots stem from the underground journal „Obóz”, created in 1981 as well as the underground Institute of Eastern Europe, created in 1983.

The East European Summer School was established in 1991 and started offering courses as part of a three-week international visiting scholarship programme in 1992. In 1998 master-level „Eastern Studies” were established. Soon the „Postgraduate Eastern Studies” were created and in the academic year 2012/2013 – bachelor-level „Eastern Studies” A significant part of the Centre’s activity is dedicated to academic conferences dealing with the most important issues in the region – the most important are „Warsaw East European Conference”, „St. Grigol Peradze Caucasus Sessions” and „Promethean Conference”. The Centre – either independently or in cooperation with others – publishes: “Obóz”, “Przegląd Wschodni”, “Pro Georgia”, “Nowy Prometeusz”, “Warsaw East European Review”, „Rocznik Centrum Studiów Białoruskich”, „Bielaruski Istaricznyj Ahliad” and „Polskii Studii”. It also edits the Internet publication “BIS” – the Centre’s information bulletin dedicated to “Eastern issues”. In addition, the Centre coordinates numerous scholarship programs, among others: Konstanty Kalinowski Scholarship Program as well as the Scholarship Program for Young Scholars. As of 2006, the Caucasian Bureau has been functioning at Tbilisi State University within the framework of the Centre, intended to support Caucasian-Polish academic collaboration. In 2015, a Kyiv Bureau was established at Kyiv Mohyl Academy. In 2011, the Centre launched an M.A. degree “East European Studies” program in Ukraine, with the participation of students from Kyiv Mohyl Academy, Prykarpattya National University in Ivano-Frankivsk and National University “Ostroh Academy”.



**CENTRE FOR RUSSIAN, CAUCASIAN AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN STUDIES,**

(Le Centre d’études des mondes russe, caucasien et centre-européen - CERCEC) comes from the former Center for Studies on Russia, Eastern Europe and the Turkish Domain, founded by Alexander Bennigsen at the School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS) in Paris in the 1960s. Split in two in 1995, this research laboratory gave birth on the one hand, to the

Center of History of the Turkish domain, on the other hand, to the Center of Studies of the Russian, Soviet and post-Soviet worlds. The latter was associated with the CNRS in 1999 before becoming a Joint Research Unit (UMR) in 2001. It changed its name in 2004 to become the Russian, Caucasian and Central European Studies Center (UMR 8083) in order to report on the progress of the research carried out within it.

Created with a strong historical background, the Centre for Russian, Caucasian and Central European Studies is today a multidisciplinary social science research laboratory. It brings together historians, geographers, political scientists, sociologists and many other specialists. It also welcomes students (master, doctorate) enrolled at EHESS wishing to specialize in the vast East European cultural area.

The respective specializations of the members of the team cover a long period, from the seventeenth century to the present day, and a large space that extends from the former “socialist bloc” Eastern Europe to the Caucasus and the world of Central Asia. Federating a wide variety of research, CERCEC has become, in France, the reference research center in its field.



THE CONFERENCE WAS SUPPORTED BY:



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