

For Six Month Period Ending SEP 30 2000
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant

CAPITOL ADVISORS

(b) Registration No. *5245*

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant

*725 15th ST NW Suite 904
Washington, D.C. 20005*

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

(1) Residence address

Yes ☐

No ☐

(2) Citizenship

Yes ☐

No ☐

(3) Occupation

Yes ☐

No ☐

(b) If an organization:

(1) Name

Yes ☐

No ☒

(2) Ownership or control

Yes ☐

No ☒

(3) Branch offices

Yes ☐

No ☒

(c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.

Yes ☐

No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (a waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
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- (b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
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5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

- (b) Have any employee or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
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- (c) During this six month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
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6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐No ☒

If yes, furnish following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA

10. **EXHIBITS A AND B**

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A³ Yes ☐ No ☐

Exhibit B⁴ Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9)). A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

Scheduled meetings with members of Congress, Staff and Department of Defense concerning Georgian Security Issues. In July (17th-22) for chairman of Georgian Parliament. Senators: Wellstone, McConnell, Brownback, Kennedy, McCain, Sarbanes. Congressman Callahan, Diggs,

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places, of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

- ① Increased Funding for Georgian Border Guard + military
- ② Delivery of helicopters (military) for Georgian military and Georgian Border Guards.
- ③ Increase presence of U.S. military as a deterrent to Russian pressure on Georgia over Chechnya and bombings of Russian airspace of Georgian territory
- ④ Sort strong statements of support for Georgian territorial integrity and the Shevardnadze
- ~~⑤~~
- ⑤ Promoted Georgia to business community in Seattle with speeches by Georgian Speaker of Parliament
- ⑥ Accompanied President Shevardnadze to UN.

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, describe fully.

- ① Promoted better business relations
- ② Promoted educational programs in Georgia and economic advisory group for market reform in Georgia
- ③ Participated in RFE/RL seminar on GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova) in Congress (US Senate) May 18th 2002 - supported the organization and increased US support especially on borders in counter proliferation + anti narcotics

⁵ The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government, a foreign country or a foreign political party.

See Attachment # 1

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
April 4, 2000	Embassy	services	\$46,000
July 14, 2000	Embassy	"	\$40,000
August 15, 2000	Embassy	"	\$10,000
			<u>\$96,000</u>
			Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D to your registration? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____.

(c) RECEIPTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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6, 7 A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

8 An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

9 Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS-MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☒ *office, salary, travel expenses*(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose	Amount
~~12/1/84~~		rent	\$4,000
		health insurance	\$4,600
		care here	\$2,300
		salary	\$23,000
		taxes	\$9,500
		phone	\$1,750
		travel	\$9,500
		burger, Seattle	
		Burgers, New York	\$4,000
		source contracts	\$984
		computer	\$980
		baseball tickets	\$1000
		putty cash	\$1980
		nothing	\$1800
		unsubd. health club fees	\$1800
		office expenses	
		Total	\$65,094

(b) DISBURSEMENTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes ☐No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS-POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☐No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
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^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials¹²?
 Yes ☒ No ☐

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

*chronology of Russian Psychological Warfare on Georgia
 To Congressional offices mentioned in*

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

☐ Radio or TV broadcasts

☐ Magazine or newspaper articles

☐ Motion picture films

☐ Letters or telegrams

☐ Advertising campaigns

☐ Press releases

☐ Pamphlets or other publications

☒ Lectures or speeches

☒ Other (specify) *I WAS A CONSULTANT TO A DOCUMENTARY FILM ON*

US EFFORTS TO STOP NUCLEAR SMUGGLING. GEORGIA WAS FEATURED COOPERATING

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

☒ Public Officials

☐ Newspapers

☐ Libraries

☒ Legislators

☐ Editors

☐ Educational institutions

☒ Government agencies

☐ Civic groups or associations

☐ Nationality groups

☐ Other (specify) *Psychological Warfare Chronology*

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

☒ English

☐ Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act?

Yes ☐

No ☒

¹² The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

VI--EXECUTION

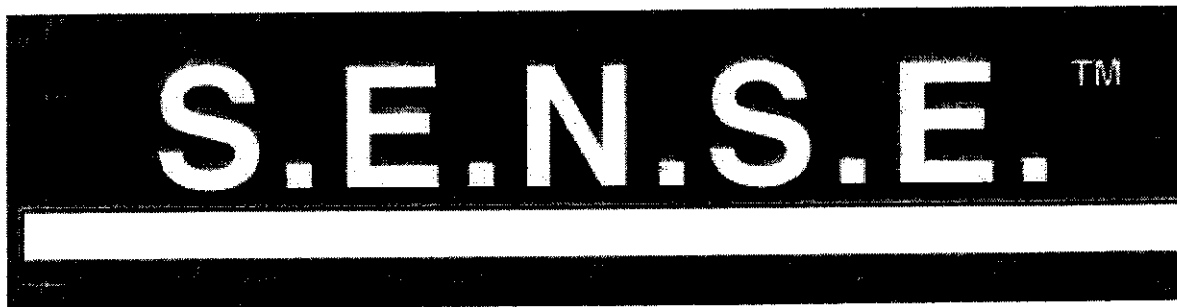
In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

3/20/2002(Type or print name under each signature¹³)Paul M. Doyle
Paul M. Doyle

¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

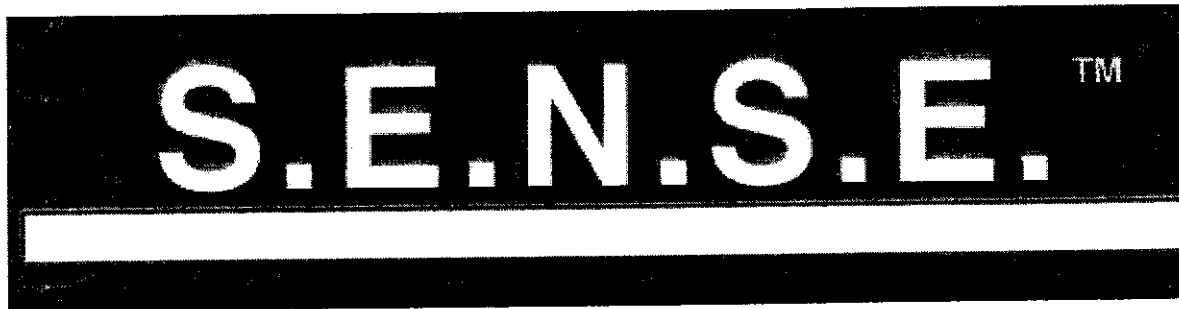
Attachment # 1

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Events

DEFENSE SECURITY SEMINAR PROGRAM
Synthetic Environments for National Security Estimates◆ [Georgia II -- October-November 2000](#)◆ [Georgia I -- March 2000](#)◆ [Bosnia and Herzegovina II -- September 2000](#)◆ [Bosnia and Herzegovina I -- January 2000](#)◆ [Montenegro II -- April 2000](#)◆ [Montenegro I -- February 1999](#)

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Background

History

S.E.N.S.E.TM began in 1996 as an IDA centrally funded research project. Originally it was intended as a proof-of-concept to demonstrate how to address national security issues beyond the military domain, with an emphasis on economic security. The original focus of the game was to address the questions: how can we better understand economic globalization and its impact on traditional notions of security for nation states? What are the interrelationships among prosperity, security, and stability in a multipolar world where asymmetric threats and non-traditional security issues must be considered.

Since that time, S.E.N.S.E.TM has evolved into a generalizable architecture for desktop distributed interactive simulation capable of simultaneously addressing not only economic, but also social, political, and military issues. Two types of environments have been developed to date.

In August 1997, IDA co-hosted a Conference on Synthetic Economies with Purdue University. This event was used as a proof-of-concept to demonstrate the opportunities for using distributed desktop games in a policy context. It focused on information warfare and terrorist activities on a transnational scale. General concepts for distributed desktop economic simulations that arose at the conference are contained in IDA Document D-2079 (September 1997), *Synthetic Economies: The Application of Distributed Interactive Computing Environments for Policy and Management Decision Making*.

In July of 1998, IDA hosted a game focusing on the linkages between economic and political stability within emerging democratic societies. This theme grew out of a desire to "teach economics 101 without lecturing economics 101." Invitees included representatives

from the National Defense University, Army War College, World Bank, Agency for International Development, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In February of 1999, this environment was employed in the first S.E.N.S.E.TM exercise outside of the United States with 39 Montenegrin nationals from the private and public sectors.

More general applications of S.E.N.S.E.TM are possible. Because it is based on commercially available products and uses standard database conventions, its architecture is extremely flexible. It is, in fact, a modeling and simulation architecture and methodology that may be used for training, analysis, cross cultural/disciplinary communication, and to provide insights for senior decision makers.

IDA has gone to great lengths to validate the concept of using distributed desktop computing to address complex policy issues. Not only has the approach been extensively briefed and demonstrated, it has also been peer-reviewed twice, first by IDA-selected academicians and individuals from the private sector, and subsequently by academicians selected by the George C. Marshall Center. The IDA assessment is contained in IDA Document D-2207 (October 1998), *Synthetic Environments for National Security Estimates (S.E.N.S.E.): Report of the Peer Group*. It concludes that the methodology and approach are sound -- S.E.N.S.E.TM engages participants in environments that help convey an understanding of complex interdisciplinary issues.

In a broader security context, S.E.N.S.E.TM's economic, social, political, and military modeling and simulation can be employed to provide policy makers with important insights about the implications of their proposed courses of action. Analysts and senior officials can be immersed in synthetic environments prior to and, to the extent that time permits, during crises, to more effectively characterize available options. The resulting interactions among simulation participants, particularly the possible non-linearly-related nth order implications of their individual decisions, can be addressed with real-time analytical tools -- instantaneous policy feedback for analysis and evaluation.

Achieving the Synthetic Future

The philosophy behind S.E.N.S.E.TM is to leverage existing commercial and government information system technologies and modeling capabilities. The technical challenge is to assemble a seamless simulation environment from heterogeneous parts. The result must be an environment capable of concurrently supporting both experimentation and exercises. Architectural considerations are of paramount importance to preserve future flexibility while providing ongoing operational capabilities.

The prototype version of S.E.N.S.E.TM demonstrates that the necessary technical architecture need not be complex. However, the interrelationships among constituent parts are exceedingly complex from a domain-specific perspective (political, economic, social, military, etc.). The goal is to achieve a modular simulation construct that allows users to choose the types of supporting analytical capabilities for their tasks, and then to be able to configure these capabilities from an assortment of government and commercially available software packages, along with custom-written code.

To ensure that the synthetic environment is useful to target communities, there is a need to inculcate double-loop-learning processes (build-exercise-build) throughout the development process. In particular, those areas that are effectively handled through models and simulations, and those areas that are best handled through more traditional seminar "wargame" techniques, must be identified. To get the most from the simulation, gaming, rehearsal, planning, and analysis during execution must be viewed as a combined "curriculum," leveraging the strengths of different components.

There are many different levels that could be represented within the S.E.N.S.E.TM framework. One issue is how much new development must be undertaken to create each of these tiers. The answer to this is a function of what is readily available, and what is our ability to develop an architecture that will make use of existing capabilities.

In the economic arena, there may be little need to develop new modeling and simulation. Rather, a large number of constructs already exist and have been validated. On the other hand, there is a need to develop the ability to support individual simulations, while also integrating their functioning and results. The current version of S.E.N.S.E.TM is a proof of principle that this can be done for a single model, and that this model can be used simultaneously by many participants as the heart of a distributed simulation. However, as S.E.N.S.E.TM is intended to be *experiential* and not predictive, significant efforts will need to be applied to validating the application of economic principles for simulation purposes.

There are also a host of opportunities for incorporating non-economic simulations as part of S.E.N.S.E.TM For instance, for military engagements more traditional wargame simulations could be used, the results of which would be fed back into the economic and socio-political aspects of the simulation.

Summary

All who have attended S.E.N.S.E.TM workshops, from senior

decision makers to summer interns, have been taken with its capability to engage participants in realistic, thought-provoking exercises that help reveal underlying motivations and overarching strategies. S.E.N.S.E.TM can offer a way to conduct structured "what if" excursions, provide new insights for interpreting data, and deliver engaging environments with which to inform senior decision makers and assess alternative courses of action.

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Instruments of National Power

Traditional tools are available to address economic prosperity, foster democratic governance, and promote human rights abroad . . .

- ✓ Political
- ✓ Economic
- ✓ Social
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Security

. . . but what about their integration?

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GUUAM Countries to Expand Cooperation

**About
RFE/RL**

(Washington, DC- May 17, 2000) The ambassadors of the five GUUAM member states--Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova--told an RFE/RL seminar on Capitol Hill today that their countries plan to expand their cooperation both with each other and with the United States.

Welcoming the seminar to the hearing room of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Gordon Smith (R-Oregon) said that he believed the U.S. should devote more attention to GUUAM and the efforts its members are making to prevent nuclear proliferation, block narcotics traffic, and fight religious and ethnic extremism.

Moldovan Ambassador Ceslav Ciobanu opened the first panel of the seminar by calling attention to the ways in which GUUAM had promoted "a change in the mentality" of the people of the region and given them a new self-confidence about the future.

In his remarks, Ukrainian Ambassador Kostiansyn Hryshchenko stressed that GUUAM was not directed against any non-member and that membership in it remains open to other countries.

While noting that GUUAM has important economic and security dimensions, Uzbekistan's Ambassador Sodyq Safaev said that his country's participation in GUUAM reflected Tashkent's commitment to democracy and the Western orientation of the other member states.

Azerbaijan's Ambassador Hafiz Pashayev stressed the ways in which GUUAM was promoting expanded economic and other contacts among the member countries.

And Georgian Ambassador Tedo Djaparidze stressed that GUUAM was not an artificial organization based on coercion but reflected the coming together of five countries with "common problems and threat perceptions."

During a second panel chaired by RFE/RL Communications Director Paul Goble, three longtime specialists on this region--Intercon's Paul Joyal, SAIC's Glen Howard, and RFE/RL's William Samii--discussed both the remarks of the five ambassadors and the broader geopolitical issues presented by the rise of GUUAM.

Copies of the ambassadors' speeches are available at the GUUAM website: <http://www.GUUAM.org>. The conference proceedings will be published by RFE/RL.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty is a private, international communications service to Eastern Europe and Southeastern Europe, Russia, the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Middle East funded by the US Congress through the Broadcasting Board of Governors. More than 20 million listeners

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Azərbaycan  Moldova  Ukrayna  Özbəkistan 

The GUUAM Seminar in the U.S. Congress

Washington, D.C. - May 18, 2000 - Ambassadors from the GUUAM countries (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova) to the United States declared yesterday that the objective of GUUAM is to strengthen the sovereignty and independence of the five former Soviet republics.

The ambassadors, appearing at a Capitol Hill seminar sponsored by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and made possible by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also described four immediate objectives: (1) to promote an East-West trade and transportation corridor, (2) to develop interaction within the framework of Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and NATO's Partnership for Peace program; (3) to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the region; and (4) to combat the trafficking of narcotics in their countries.

The ambassadors also praised the United States as a “strategic partner” in their countries’ efforts to build democratic governments and free market economies in their states. Speaking at the seminar were Ambassadors Tedo Djaparidze of Georgia, Kostyantyn Gryshenko of Ukraine, Sodyq Safaev of Uzbekistan, Hafiz Pashayev of Azerbaijan, and Ceslav Ciobanu of Moldova.

Also appearing at the hearing was U.S. Senator Gordon Smith of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on European Affairs. Senator Smith praised GUUAM as an organization that can mean much to the freedom and prosperity of the five countries, and declared that "there is a need for greater U.S. engagement with GUUAM."

The Ambassadors' presentations were followed by a panel of experts, which included Paul Goble and William Samii of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Glen Howard, a defense analyst with SAIC, and Paul Joyal, editor of the Intercon Daily. The experts emphasized that the United States should support GUUAM, because it represents an alliance promoting stability and security in the region. According to Mr. Goble, the significant thing about GUUAM is that "it is neither artificial nor coerced." He said GUUAM also indicates a Western orientation and a tendency toward free trade by the five countries.

Embassy contacts: Azerbaijan – Elin Suleymanov (202) 8420001; Georgia - Maya Zhgenti (202) 387-2390; Moldova – Andrei Popov (202) 6671130; Ukraine –

The Chronology of Russian Psychological Warfare Against Georgia

June 18, 1999 Russian jets violate Georgian airspace.	June 22, 1999 Note protesting the violation handed to the Russian Ambassador to Georgia.
August 10, 1999 Georgian village Omalo bombed.	August 11, 1999 Georgia demands investigation of bombing.
August 16, 1999 Russian military confirm that the bombs were soviet-made, deny knowledge and responsibility, hint at Chechen involvement.	August 16, 1999 Georgian Foreign Ministry stresses the need to find out if the bombing was a planned action or mistake.
August 18, 1999 Russia admits bombing a mistake; apologizes, "all necessary measures to prevent such incidents in the future will be taken".	August 19, 1999 Parliamentary Speaker Zurab ZHVANIA said the apology indicates a desire for "new neighborly and civilized relations with Georgia."
August 18, 1999 Russia offers to patrol the Georgian border with Chechnya and Daghestan.	August 19, 1999 Georgia Refuses Russian patrol on its border.
September 13, 1999 Chairman of the Supreme Council of Adjara Aslan Abashidze believes that speaker of Russian State Duma Gennady Seleznev is right when claiming that Georgia illegally supplies arms to North Caucasus.	September 14, 1999 Chairman of the parliamentary committee for Defense and National Security Rezo ADAMIA said, "If arms illegally leave Georgia, that happens from Russian military bases located in its territory." He said information on such facts regularly gets to Georgian power ministries.
September 27, 1999 Georgian Ambassador to Russia Malkhaz KAKABADZE was summoned to the Russian Foreign Ministry on Saturday and informed of concrete evidence that Chechen rebels train on Georgian territory.	September 28, 1999 Georgian officials on Monday strongly denounced accusations that Chechen Islamic rebels were trained and armed on its territory.
November 6, 1999 President of Russia Boris Yeltsin has personally asked Georgian resident Eduard Shevardnadze for permission to transport Russian forces to Chechnya through Georgia. Defence minister of Georgia David Tevzadze confirmed the existence of such plans by Russian government at a November 5 press conference. The minister told journalists that Moscow had serious intentions to "use its military bases in Georgia for attacking Chechnya from the South".	November 10, 1999 In an interview with PNA Nadareishvili described the decision of Georgian government to refuse the request of Moscow on using Russian military bases in Georgia during anti-terrorist operation in Chechnya as "right".
November 10, 1999 The Russian media published reports that the Chechen parliament is forming a government in exile from within Georgia.	November 10, 1999 Georgian State Minister Vazha LORDKIPANIDZE expressed bewilderment with the information, which is completely untrue.
November 11, 1999 Russian National Television announced that Russian Customs officers seized 15,000 American-made military uniforms (BDUs) at a Moscow airport today. The report claimed that the uniforms were destined for Chechen gunmen.	These BDUs were being transported to the American military attaché in Georgia and were part of the \$1.18 million order placed by the Georgian government for the Georgian military.
November 12, 1999 Russian Alfa Troops land in Vaziani base in Georgia on their way to Armenia to assist with the parliament hostage situation. Reportedly, 40 Special Forces commandos stayed in Vaziani	November 12, 1999 Peter MAMRADZE, chief of staff to SHEVARDNADZE, says that, "living next to Russia is like living on the side of a volcano." "Even now there are reactionary forces in Russia who never could accept that Georgia and other

The Chronology of Russian Psychological Warfare Against Georgia

awaiting instructions from Russia. Possible reasons for their presence are to enter Chechnya from Georgia or to engage in destabilizing acts in Georgia.	republics are fully independent. The plan is to restore the Soviet Union," MAMRADZE explained.
November 17, 1999 Russian helicopters violate Georgian air space, drop mines in the highland village of Shatili, nearby the Chechen border with Georgia, and shoot at the border outpost and the territory of Mutso ravine.	November 17, 1999 Georgian officials immediately lodged a protest with the Russian Embassy in Tbilisi Georgian State Minister Vazha LORDKIPANIDZE has asked Russia for an explanation of the latest incident, which he said was "unacceptable."
November 18, 1999 A Russian Su-25 fighter jet flew some 15 kilometers in and around Shatili, but did not drop any bombs.	November 19, 1999 Georgia has issued a new protest for Thursday's airspace violation.
November 19, 1999 A group of seven experts from the Russian Defense Ministry are scheduled to arrive in Tbilisi to work with Georgian investigators for joint inquiry of November 17 incident in Shatili.	November 19, 1999 Valery CHKHEIDZE, chief of the Georgian Border Guards said that Georgia would tighten its borders with Russia and install anti-aircraft guns. He added that Georgian troops have been given orders to "shoot dead" all violators.
November 22, 1999 Officials of the North Caucasian Regional Board for Combating Organized Crime claim that Russian General Gennady SHPIGUN, the representative of the Russian Interior Ministry in Chechnya, who was kidnapped in Grozny, may be in one of the Georgian villages near the border with Chechnya. This information is actively spread by Russian mass media.	November 23, 1999 The intelligence department of Georgia has determined that general-major of Russian militia Gennady Shpigun, captured in Chechnya this March, is not at the territory of Georgia.
November 23, 1999 Russian State Customs Committee announced that Moscow airport Sheremetyevo customs workers detained a military cargo that was sent from Romania through Georgia for Chechen gunmen.	November 24, 1999 It is said in the statement of Georgian foreign ministry that the given cargo "consists of exhibits, which Georgian defense ministry presented at the international exposition Expomil-99 held in Bucharest on October 26 - 30".
November 24, 1999 Russian Customs officials at Domodedovo airport have impounded a second Georgian military cargo, claiming that its final destination was for rebels in Chechnya.	November 24, 1999 Head of the Georgian Defense Ministry's technical department, Gogi TAVADZE, expressed concern lest Russian military specialists steal unique Georgian technology.
November 25, 1999 Reports of Russian mass media on the intention of Chechen gunmen to construct a center of satellite communication on Georgian territory.	November 25, 1999 Head of public relations department of Georgian ministry of state security believes that construction of such center of satellite communication at Georgian territory is theoretically impossible. He stressed that certain forces have a targeted informational war against Georgia.
November 29, 1999 Some mass media, including Itar-Tass, report that a delegation of the 1997 Chechen parliament is visiting Tbilisi and that "they are striving for Georgian authorities' support for denouncing actions by Russian armed forces in Chechnya."	November 29, 1999 Spokesmen of various Georgian government organizations and offices denied allegations about a visit by Chechen legislators to Tbilisi.
November 29, 1999 First Deputy Chief of the Russian General Staff Valery MANILOV said weapons, ammunition, mercenaries and cash	November 29, 1999 Head of the press department of the Georgian parliament Sulkhan MELADZE flatly refuted reports that a delegation

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are frequently dispatched from Georgia to Russia that is to Chechnya.	of Chechen parliament is visiting Tbilisi and that "they are striving for Georgian authorities' support for denouncing actions by Russian armed forces in Chechnya."
December 22, 1999 One more shelling by Russian air force of a border territory of Georgia occurs, wounding 4 Georgian border guards.	December 22, 1999 Georgian Foreign Ministry releases a statement strongly denouncing the continued unsubstantiated accusations and military actions of the Russian government against Georgia.
January 7, 2000 A Russian military press release accused Georgia of allowing the Chechens to establish a "springboard" in Georgia for military actions in Chechnya. It further claimed that leading Chechen field commanders had traveled to Georgia to recruit members of the former paramilitary organization Mkhedrioni.	January 7, 2000 Georgian Foreign Ministry spokesman Avtandil NAPETVARIDZE rejected the Russian claims as slanderous and unfounded.
February 4, 2000 Two Russian Air Force helicopters violated Georgian airspace near the village of Shatili on the Georgian-Russian border.	February 4, 2000 The Georgian government issues a protest to Russian over this recent violation.
February 10, 2000 Russian press spreads information that the wounded Chechen leaders Shamil Basayev and Khatab will move through Georgia to escape from Chechnya.	Basayev and Khatab are to this day (end of May, 2000) in Chechnya .
May 25, 2000 Russia claims that Chechen rebels and Afghan Taleban are able to travel freely through Georgia.	May 25, 2000 Georgian Border Guard Chief Lieutenant General Valery CHKHEIDZE strongly denounced Russian accusations that Chechen rebels and Afghan Taleban were able to freely travel through Georgia.
June 9, 2000 Chairman of the United Communist Party of Georgia Panteleimon GIORGADZE intends to open in Moscow the foreign bureau of the Public-Patriotic forces of Georgia. GIORGADZE told Prime News Agency, the negotiations have already been held in Moscow.	June 9, 2000 Georgia's Prosecutor General's office has repeatedly issued requests for Igor GIORGADZE's extradition. All have come to no avail, as Russian Security forces claim that they cannot locate Igor GIORGADZE and deny that he is residing on its territory. He has been observed at public places in Russia, as well as Belarus, Syria, and Armenia. He is currently wanted under an Interpol warrant [A-641/12-1995] issued September 26, 1995.
June 13, 2000 Rumors are spread that President Shevardnadze is suffering from a grave illness.	June 13, 2000 Shevardnadze denies rumors of his illness and calls them "psychological sabotage."
June 16, 2000 Russia mass-media reported that Russian Federal Forces Thursday night prevented a breakthrough of 150 mercenaries from Georgian to the territory of Chechnya in the Khima village area of Argun valley.	June 16, 2000 State border guard department of Georgia reported that there are no attempts of breakthrough.
June 21, 2000 Deputy commander of the unified group of Russian forces in the North Caucasus Vladimir Borisov claims that approximately 500 Chechen mercenaries are dislocated in Georgian Akhmeta region.	June 21, 2000 Official Tbilisi denies presence of Chechen gunmen in the frontier Pankisi valley.
June 23, 2000 Russian president's aide	June 26, 2000 "A nest of Chechen mercenaries

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Sergey Yastrzhembsky said Friday that a ramified net of Chechen terrorists operates in Georgia with the connivance of Tbilisi authorities.	has never been and will never be in Georgia", Georgian president Eduard Shevardnadze said at Monday press-conference.
June 28, 2000 First deputy head of Russian Armed Forces General Staff Valery Manilov does not exclude that gunmen may attempt to break through to Chechnya from Georgian territory. According to him, "Chechen gunmen and mercenaries control the valley. Bandits may attack even Tbilisi, or any other place."	July 13, 2000 Commander of the unified group of Russian forces in Chechnya Gennady Troshev does not have information on mercenaries entering Chechnya from Georgian territory.
July 7, 2000 Committee of the Council of Federation of Russia for security and defence has recommended Russian senators to adopt an appeal to the MPs of Georgia and Azerbaijan, the countries which allegedly provide help to Chechen gunmen.	July 7, 2000 Official Tbilisi has numerously denied the transportation of arms and mercenaries from Georgia to Chechnya.
July 11, 2000 Russian news agency ITAR-TASS reported on the planned breakthrough of 1500 mercenaries from Georgian Pankisi valley to Chechnya.	July 11, 2000 Chairman of the state border guard department of Georgia Valery Chkheidze described these reports as "another provocation." OSCE observers have been monitoring the Chechen portion of Georgian-Russian border and have not detected a single fact of the breakthrough of mercenaries.
July 20, 2000 General Staff of Russia reports that from 1.500 to 2000 armed men, majority of whom are Chechens, have gathered in Georgian Akhmeta region Pankisi valley. As the first deputy head of Russian Armed forces General Staff Valery Manilov said at a Thursday press-conference, official Moscow does not claim whether those people are bandits, terrorists, or if it is just a common criminal act.	July 20, 2000 Head of Akhmeta region police department Temur Arabuli told PNA that there might be armed Chechens in Pankisi, "but not thousands of them, but one or two".
July 21, 2000 Assistant to the Russian President, Sergey Yastrzhembsky names the "Caucasian House" centers located in Tbilisi as "one of the many centers assisting Chechen gunmen."	July 24, 2000 The announcement by the Russian side on the operation of the centres of help to Chechen terrorists in Georgia was described as "wrongful" by Georgian president Eduard Shevardnadze at Monday press conference. President of Georgia regretted that this kind of information about the Caucasian House came from the assistant to the Russian President, Sergey Yastrzhembsky. According to him, this kind of misinformation is being circulated by "special people, special bodies".
July 24, 2000 Russian military claim International Islamic organization Al-Haramain Ash Sharifein, which has offices in Georgia and Azerbaijan, is the main financier of Chechen gunmen.	