

ქართლოლოგისტი

KARTVELOLOGIST

JOURNAL OF GEORGIAN STUDIES

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OUR JOURNAL

Kartvelologist is an expert specializing in Georgian history, Georgian language, literature, art, music, etc., with emphasis on the spiritual and material culture of the Georgian people.

The study and popularization of the Georgian language, culture, and history at an international scholarly level began in the nineteenth century, initially stemming from the enthusiasm of individual scholars and translators. Suffice it to recall the French scholar Marie F. Brosset and the English translator Marjory S. Wardrop. Before long a strong team of Kartvelian scholars formed in St. Petersburg University, their work continuing at Tbilisi University which was founded in 1918. It was at the University and its offspring - the Georgian Academy of Sciences that separate branches of Kartvelology developed into viable scholarly disciplines. National scholarly schools took shape at Tbilisi University through which Kartvelology received the status of an international scholarly discipline. These were the schools of Georgian historiography (Ivane Javakhishvili), history of Georgian literature (Korneli Kekelidze), Georgian philosophy (Shalva Nutsubidze), history of art (Goirgi Chubinashvili), Georgian and Caucasian linguistics (Akaki Shanidze, Giorgi Akhvlediani, Arnold Chikobava), Oriental and Classical philology (Grigol Tsereteli, Simon Qaukhchishvili, Giorgi Tsereteli). There have been important developments in this field over the past decades. Special mention should be made of the international symposia on Georgian art regularly held in Italy and Georgia since 1975; two international symposia have been organized by

Tbilisi University (in 1987, and 1988), and the first Kartvelian summer school-seminar for foreigners (1990). In 1992 a standing Centre of Kartvelian studies was set up as an independent cultural-enlightenment unit attached to Tbilisi University.

KARTVELOLOGIST, a scholarly journal of popular and reference character, has been founded at the Centre of Kartvelian Studies. Its purpose is to popularize Kartvelology on an international scale and to promote its establishment as an independent scholarly discipline. The journal considers its primary duty to contribute to the introduction of the young independent Georgian Republic into the community of the free peoples of the world. Hence the journal will supply its foreign readers with factual material on the complex political and social processes in Georgia, and will publish the views of foreign specialists and observers on the situation in the country today.

The journal will carry popular prospectuses on each field of Kartvelian scholarship and references for foreign researchers on the basic scholarly literature in each sphere both in Georgian and in Western languages. For those interested in studying Modern Georgian it is planned to regularly issue self-instruction manuals in Georgian.

The journal will welcome popular and scholarly contributions by foreign and Georgian specialists in which Georgian history and questions of Georgian culture and Kartvelian languages are discussed on the basis of foreign sources and scholarly literature. The journal will acquaint foreign readers with eminent modern representatives of Georgian culture and scholarship who make a notable contribution to the democratization and intellectual advancement of the Georgian people. It will place its pages at the disposal of all those foreigners who are sincerely concerned over the critical situation Georgia is today facing, as well as persons interested in separate topics of Kartvelian

studies or are sharing their views on Georgia with foreign readers.

We - founders of this journal - consider it our main task to rally foreign intellectuals interested in Georgian culture, Kartvelian scholarship, or the present situation of the country, and to establish systematic contacts with them. We shall inform them of our worries, concerns, and joys, lend ear to their advice, appeal and wishes, help them to the best of our ability to gain an insight into the Georgian phenomenon - the scholarly significance and historical role of the Georgian and other Kartvelian languages, the universal values of Georgian culture: the mystery of Georgian music and the humane ideals of Georgian literature.

WE WISH YOU TO BE OUR READER,
RESPONDING TO US AS A HOPE-INSPIRING FRIEND.

On behalf of the editorial board

ELGUJA KHINTIBIDZE

Editor in Chief

C K S

The Centre for Kartvelian (Georgian) Studies was founded at Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University by the decision of the government of the Republic of Georgia at the end of 1992 to function as an independent cultural-educational unit.

The purpose of the Centre for Kartvelian Studies is to facilitate the entry of the Republic of Georgia into the world community of nations, the advancement of Georgian culture and learning in the international arena, and the establishment of Kartvelian Studies as an international discipline. It will assist foreign students and scholars interested in this field.

Collaboration with leading Georgian and foreign educational and scholarly institutions, well-known researchers, educationalists and translators constitutes the basic form of work of the Centre.

The Centre will arrange: a) summer schools in Kartvelian studies (the history of Georgia and current political process, the history of Kartvelian languages, Georgian literature, Georgian art, Georgian music, Georgian philosophy, the ecclesiastic history of Georgia, the history of Georgian law); b) individual consultations, special courses and practical studies for students and scholars interested in learning Georgian and in various Kartvelian fields, at a time suitable for them.

The Centre will promote the organization of international symposia in Kartvelian studies and publication of their proceedings.

The Centre will issue a Kartvelian information-bibliographical periodical in English, prepare and publish textbooks and teach-yourself manuals for foreigners, prospectuses of Kartvelian studies in foreign languages, translate and publish basic Georgian (Kartvelian) scholarly literature into foreign languages and foreign Kartvelian works into Georgian.

The Centre is envisaged as a self-financing organization partially sponsored by the government and supported by a charity fund.

Academician Thomas Gamkrelidze is the Honorary President of the Centre. Professor Elguja Khintibidze is the Director of the Centre.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN GEORGIA

Too uneasy to any observer to make out - because of the total instability - political, economical, moral. Having gained international recognition and support (Georgia became the UN, International Monetary Fund, World Bank member. Embassies were established in Georgia by a number of countries - USA, Germany, Iran, Turkey, France, Israel among them. Georgia appointed her ambassadors in a number of countries and world organizations) the country is suffering inner political crisis, the economic crisis is even more severe. This year the new national currency - coupon was introduced. But actually foreign currency and Russian rouble are circulating at the same time. The salaries have been raised but wiped out by the superinflation. Overcrowded trolleybuses (there are no buses because of fuel shortage) longlines for bread, disorder, empty streets as soon as it gets dark - this is what Tbilisi looks like. But high among Georgia's major problems is ethnic crisis - the bloody conflicts in its two autonomies - Ossetia and Abkhazia - willing to cut off Georgian territories from it.

Usually when an ethnic majority acts against a minority a feeling of support towards the minority arises instinctively. But does the minority deserve any support when it is used as a blind weapon by the external forces of Russian Empire against a nation's integrity, its struggle for independence?

As soon as Georgian independence movement began the Ossetians and Abkhazians appealed for support from Russia, its army, arranging demonstrations with the Communist slogans.

It was obvious - Georgia couldn't overcome the tremendous military machine of the Empire. It has lost the one-year war in Abkhazia,

During this year the Abkhazian side has repeatedly violated the trilateral agreement involving the Georgian, Russian and Abkhazian sides. After the agreement of the 3rd of September 1992 Abkhazians invaded Gagra, ruthlessly killed a part of the population of the city and obliged another one to leave Gagra. This time the agreement of July 27, 1993 on the ceasefire was violated. According to this agreement the sides were to withdraw the hardware from the territory of Abkhazia. The Georgian side had already disarmed, when on September 16 Abkhazians renewed fighting by using artillery and heavy weapons. Georgian side had to defend itself with almost bare hands. The Abkhazians not only shelled Sukhumi but they killed the peaceful population by torture, blew up airplanes. The Head of Georgian State made repeated appeals to the world for help.

On September 27 Sukhumi fell. As a result, 20 per cent of Georgia's territory is occupied, thousands of people killed and wounded, many thousands of refugees (About 200,000 according to the official information).

STATEMENT BY THE GEORGIAN HEAD OF STATE

On September 27, at 13 hours, Sukhumi was overrun by Russian, Chechen, and Abkhaz *boyeviks* armed to the teeth with tanks and armoured cars. This time, too, this barbarous act was preceded by an agreement on a ceasefire and on starting negotiations. The invaders of Sukhumi massacred hundreds of people, destroying and burning down houses and blocks of flats. Full evacuation of the population proved impracticable, and the lives of those who remain in the city are in jeopardy. Long-suffering Georgia has become the object of another tragedy. The Georgian population in Abkhazia is being destroyed mercilessly. Georgia has been defeated in a war with unequal forces, which, in the words of a minister of a great power, was unleashed to ensure the strategic interests of that country in Georgia. The Abkhazian conflict was inspired by imperial forces, as a result of which more than half of the territory of Abkhazia has been occupied. Sukhumi could have been saved even yesterday - by Russia alone. We addressed Moscow with this request. I sent a telegram to the Russian leadership, expressing our consent regarding Georgia's entry into the CIS, which I had opposed until this time. I agreed to the proposal of the Russian Minister of Defence on bringing additional armed forces into Georgia in connection with the Abkhazian conflict.

Georgia has actually fallen on her knees. Even this did not prove enough. It is unfortunate, but I must say frankly that the interests of outside forces would have availed nothing against us were it not for internal discord and the betrayal on the part of compatriots. Time will come when all and everything will be called their proper names. One of the causes of the fall of Sukhumi is that the outside force played the traitor's trump-card well. Together with my companions-in-arms I am shocked at what has happened. God bears witness that I was doing everything to avert this terrible day. I failed. Let the present and future generations pardon me.

EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE

A P P E A L

OF IVANE JAVAKHISHVILI TBILISI STATE UNIVERSITY
TO THE GEORGIAN PEOPLE AND THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF GEORGIA

Dear compatriots,

Georgia is facing the gravest political crisis. This is not the time to discuss the causes that brought a nation, known for its humanity, loyalty, hospitality and cordiality to the present state, why some Georgians, with the background of King Dimitri the Self-sacrificing failed to put aside their own political ambitions, why many fellow citizens, reared on the humane ideals of *The Man in the Panther's Skin*, even at this time failed to overcome the dreadful malady of insatiable money-grabbing.

The country is facing a catastrophe, Georgia is perishing! It is perishing notwithstanding its religious faith, ancient origin, political views, wealth or poverty. It is perishing to the joy of our enemy whose perfidy is laid bare to the whole world. But the country is perishing at our own hands, through our mutual irreconcilability, mutual betrayal, unbounded ambitions, mutual personal enmity and, finally, by arms used against one another.

And this is happening when our country is supported by the entire progressive mankind, the whole world - Europe, Asia, and America - has openly shown its sympathy for our state and the political path it has taken.

Compatriots, let us come to our senses! While there still remains a flicker of hope let us not turn blind! Let us cease this pernicious divisive activity, let us turn the arms taken up against our brothers against the enemy, let us lay aside our

ambitions and intransigence. GEORGIAN HEAD OF STATE

Today there is only one way of saving our native land: let us back, heed, and trust the leader of the country fighting with fantastic selflessness to save the country, a man whom the world heeds, through whose authority Georgia's independence has today been recognized on a scale unheard of in Georgian history over the past centuries, a person whose service to the world entitles him to demand from the heads of major states consideration of his people's will.

Compatriots, - citizens of Georgia, Tbilisi University - the temple of knowledge of present-day Georgia, which you call the conscience of our nation - appeals to you, let us not turn into the grave-diggers of the liberty of our nation in the idea of its salvation. Let us rally to save our country!
God protect Georgia.

IVANE JAVAKHISHVILI TBILISI STATE UNIVERSITY

20.09.1993

TO THE PROFESSORIAL STAFF AND STUDENTS OF ALL COUNTRIES

Dear colleagues,

Tbilisi Ivane Javakhishvili State University, numbering many thousands of students, professors and teachers, appeals to you at this terrible hour, when the people of Georgia, its independence and statehood are facing mortal danger.

The case of Georgia is an obvious example of how national minorities and small peoples living on the territory of the collapsed Soviet empire are used in the fight against the peoples of the former Soviet republics that have regained their state independence. It was with this view in mind that an armed conflict was provoked in Abkhazia - this inalienable part of Georgia where Abkhazians and Georgians have lived side by side for centuries.

No one has ever threatened the Abkhazian people and its autonomy. On the contrary, most favourable conditions were created for the development of its culture, economy, and state system - at times to the detriment of the Georgian population which constitutes the majority in the Abkhazian region.

But the forces of the past are still strong in post-communist Russia, which they make no secret of. They are strong in all structures of power, especially in the Parliament and the War Department of Russia. It is a formidable machine capable of unleashing another war, and trample underfoot the shoots of independence in the former colonies.

That is why they are playing the Abkhazia card, supplying the Gudauta group with arms, military instructors, grain and money and putting no obstacle to the penetration into the region of thousands of mercenaries from the Northern Caucasus and other parts of Russia - even of Russian servicemen.

Today it has become clear to the whole world who is backing Ardzinba and his accomplices and who is ensuring their military success by doing everything to weaken the war potential of Georgia by withholding the arms she is entitled to.

What is more, assuming the role of a peacemaking power,

Russia signed three armistice documents. And each time, the Abkhazian separatists broke the agreement, launched an offensive with fresh forces, captured towns, carrying out a genocide of Georgian population and deporting it. The capital of Abkhazia, Sukhumi, was subjected to shelling round the clock. The same happened after the signing of the ceasefire agreement on the 27th of July. The Georgian side pulled out its hardware and disarmed, which has been confirmed by the mission of UN observers, and by Russian observers. And what was the outcome?

On 16 September the Abkhazian separatists - armed to the teeth with up-to-date weapons, - launched an offensive along the entire front, resuming an attack on Sukhumi, as if there were no agreement on disarmament. Again the peaceful population, children, old men and women are being slaughtered. Being aware that the head of state Eduard Shevardnadze is in Sukhumi with the defenders of the city, the separatists shell the buildings in which the head of state is.

And again formally condemning the action of the separatists, the guarantor of the agreements looks passively on the rampage of the separatists without taking real measures to cut short the aggression. An unequal battle is under way between the separatists and their mercenaries armed to the teeth and practically unarmed Georgian units.

In all the action of the separatists, and particularly those who back them, a pathological hatred is visible against E. Shevardnadze. They cannot forgive him for the role he played in the wreck of the empire, the fall of the Berlin Wall, the unification of Germany, and the end of the Cold War.

Today the struggle of the Georgian people with reactionary forces of Russia is a fight for democracy - a fight for democracy in Russia. We appeal to you to raise your voice of protest and defend the young republic whose only fault is that its people want peace and democracy, and good-neighbourly and equal relations with all countries.

TBILISI UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION, SENATE, STUDENTS COUNCIL.

21.09.1993

STATEMENT BY FOREIGN KARTVELOLOGISTS ASSEMBLED
AT IVANE JAVAKHISHVILI TBILISI STATE UNIVERSITY

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN KARTVELIAN STUDIES dedicated to the 75th anniversary of Tbilisi State University was to be held on October 6-9, 1993 at the University.

Due to the hard political situation in Georgia it was postponed. Nevertheless, several foreign Kartvelologists: Michelle Van Esbroeck (Belgium), Winfried Boeder (Germany), Tamar Dragadze, John Wright (England), and others - well-wishers of Georgia and the Georgian people - arrived in Tbilisi in such difficult for the Georgian people time. It was their initiative to assemble at Tbilisi University where the foreign scholars spoke about the current processes in Georgia, the ways of further development of Kartvelology and expressed their hope that the Symposium will take place in the nearest future. They supported the Georgian people in their statement addressed to the scholars, scientists and peace-loving people of the world.

We, Kartvelologists of various countries of the world, arriving in Georgia to participate in the Third International Symposium in Kartvelian Studies, found the country on the brink of civil war. The trouble-faced people known for their kindness, warmth and hospitality are hardly recognizable because of their gloomy and dispirited looks. The country is in grief! Russia's reactionary military machine is in full swing on Georgian soil, aided by Abkhazian and Georgian separatists. The country is facing

a catastrophe: peaceful towns and villages are being shelled, innocent people are being taken hostage and shot, air-liners and passenger trains are fired at - and all this following the unprecedented violation of a ceasefire agreement reached under the aegis of the UNO, and after the withdrawal of hardware and personnel defending the peaceful population from the zones of hostilities. We are dealing with an unprecedented case in 20th-century history: the intervention of major international peace-keeping organizations has resulted in the sudden appearance of tens of thousands of massacred, hanged, cut alive into fire and buried, raped, and maimed persons in the country; hundreds of thousands of fugitives from their own houses, villages, towns, and country wandering hungry and thirsty on the frozen paths of inaccessible mountains and woods.

In these hard times we appeal to the Georgian scientists and scholars, students - to the entire Georgian nation - to continue fighting and working with their characteristic fortitude for the preservation of their best national qualities. Education and development of science and scholarship must go on in Georgia! We are sure that Georgia will come out of this grave situation, the Symposium in Kartvelian Studies will be held, and Georgian researchers will attain new successes in all spheres of science and scholarship.

We - scholars and scientists from different countries of the world - appeal to our colleagues, to all peace-loving people of the planet to raise their voices against the crime perpetrated. Extraordinary action of international peaceful organizations is necessary in face of this unprecedented fact: an end must be put at once to the instigative activity of the Abkhazian and Georgian separatists aimed at the dismemberment of Georgia. International forces must cut short the fascist acts of revenge-seekers, and put those responsible for barbarous slaughter and uprooting of people - an unprecedented act of our century - in the dock.

Tbilisi, October 8, 1993

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA IN KARTVELIAN STUDIES

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN KARTVELIAN STUDIES - *Problems of the History and Structure of Kartvelian Languages* was held in 1987 (February 25-27) at Tbilisi State University and was dedicated to the centenary of the birth of Akaki Shanidze. Proceedings of the Symposium was published in 1988. The contents of the volume is as follows:

PROBLEMS OF THE GEORGIAN LANGUAGE

1. *Th. Gamkrelidze* (Tbilisi) - Akaki Shanidze - Founder of New Georgian Linguistics
2. *W. Boeder* (BRD) - Das Modell eines einfachen Satzes in der Konzeption von A. Schanidse und eine Streitfrage der allgemeinen Syntax - der Konfigurationscharakter in der georgischen Sprache
3. *A. Ghlonti* (Tbilisi) - The Screeve (Mckrivi) Theory of A. Shanidze in the Light of Language Universals and Typology
4. *K. Danelia* (Tbilisi) - Some Cases of Foreign Language Influence in Old Georgian Written Documents

KARTVELIAN LANGUAGES

1. *Z. Sarjveladze* (Tbilisi) - A. Shanidze and Questions of the Study of the Common Kartvelian Vocabulary
2. *G. Klimov* (Moscow) - Some Problems of Kartvelian Etymology
3. *Dee Ann Holisky* (USA) - On the Study of Expressives in Kartvelian Languages
4. *A.C. Harris* (USA) - The Kartvelian Articular Cases and Language

Universals

5. K. H. Schmidt (BRD) - Die Stellung des Svanischen innerhalb der Kartvelischen Sprachfamilie
6. J. Braun (Poland) - The Causative Oldest Forms in Kartvelian and Basque
7. Z. Chumburidze (Tbilisi) - Towards the Designation of Seasons in Kartvelian Languages
8. B. Jorbenadze (Tbilisi) - Towards an Areal Study of the Dialects of the Kartvelian Languages
9. B. G. Hewitt (G. B.) - The Expression for "to be full" in a Number of Caucasian languages (especially Mingrelian)

LANGUAGE CONTACTS

1. A. Martirosov (Tbilisi) - A. Shanidze: Student of Georgian-Armenian Linguistic Contacts
2. S. Amichba (Sukhumi) - Some Kartvelisms in the Language of the Abkhaz Folklore
3. M. Tsikolia (Sukhumi) - The Abkhaz-Kartvelian Syntactic-Semantic Parallels
4. A. Timaev (Grozno) - On the Structure of One Lexical Parallel in Georgian and Nakh Languages
5. P. Muradyan (Yerevan) - The Georgian Administrative Term *Meghuna*/*Meghuine* in an Armenian Inscription from Kanaker
6. P. Alieva (Baku) - Turkic Loans in A. Shanidze's Work "The Georgian Mountain Dialects"
7. D. Mirsaidov (Samarkand) - Some Questions of Native Language Phonetics and its Graphical Representation

LITERARY RESEARCH

1. G. Jibladze (Tbilisi) - Georgian Literature: The Subject of Akaki Shanidze's Research
2. L. Gritsik (Kiev) - Problems of Literary Relations in A. E. Krymsky's Georgian Studies
3. M. van Esbroeck (Belgique) - La Vision de Vakhtang Gorgasali et sa signification

4. M. Shanidze (Tbilisi) - Some Questions of the Textual Study of "The life of David, King of Kings"
5. H. Bakhchinyan (Yerevan) - On Some Peculiarities of the Language of Sayat-Nova's Georgian Songs

RUSTAVELI STUDIES

1. A. Baramidze (Tbilisi) - A. Shanidze: a Rustvelologist
2. R. Enukashvili (Tbilisi) - On the Function of the Aorist Forms in Rustaveli's Poem "The Man in the Panther's Skin"
3. E. Khintibidze (Tbilisi) - Several Medieval Philosophical Terms in "The Man in the Panther's Skin"

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN KARTVELIAN STUDIES - Georgia in the Context of East-Western Historical and Literary Contacts was held in 1988 (October 12-14) at Tbilisi State University and was dedicated to the 70th Anniversary of the University. Proceedings of the Symposium was published in 1993. It was prepared for publication in the Centre for Kartvelian Studies. The contents of the volume is as follows:

HISTORY

1. G. A. Melikishvili (Tbilisi) - The Ancient Georgian States and their Socio-Economic Structure
2. R. W. Thomson (USA) - The Armenian Version of the Georgian Chronicles
3. M. G. Larsson (Sweden) - The Varangians in Georgia in the 1040s and the Swedish rune stones
4. K. Vamling (Sweden) - Scandinavian Travellers in Georgia
5. G. G. Podolskaya (Astrakhan) - Georgian Colony in Astrakhan

HISTORY OF CULTURE

1. G. V. Tevzadze (Tbilisi) - Ioane Petritsi and Nicholas of Methone
2. T. Borsche (Germany) - Von Babylon Nach Tegel (Fluch oder Segen der Sprachenvielfalt?)
3. A. D. Aleksidze (Tbilisi) - Traits toward the Portrait of Martha-Maria
4. F. Thordarson (Norway) - Kartwelische Studien in Skandinavien
5. E. V. Fedorova (Moscow) - Man and the Animal Kingdom in Medieval Georgian Art
6. L. Magarotto (Italy) - The Conception of "Other" in I. Zdanevich's Works
7. G. V. Ramishvili (Tbilisi) - Language as a Precondition of Culture (Historical and Cultural Aspect of Giorgi Merchule's Definition of "Kartli")
8. I. Bitsadze (Bulgaria) - Georgia and Bulgaria: Historico-Cultural Contacts from the Typological Point of View.

LITERARY RESEARCH

1. S. G. Khutsishvili (Tbilisi) - Georgian Literature at the Crossroads of Two Epochs and Worlds
2. R. A. Mishveladze (Tbilisi) - Social Reform and Georgian Literature
3. L. V. Menabde (Tbilisi) - Rustaveli in World Literature
4. E. G. Khintibidze (Tbilisi) - Rustaveli's outlook and the Process of Religious, Philosophical and Literary Thought in the Late Middle Ages
5. Z. G. Kiknadze (Tbilisi) - The Eschatology of the Fairy Tale
6. K. Vivian (Great Britain) - The Metre of "The Knight in Panther Skin"
7. P. Badenas (Spain) - The Legend of Barlaam and Josaphat in the Iberian Peninsula
8. M. Van Esbroeck (Belgium) - Pierre L'Ibere et Denys L'Areopagite
9. N. P. Kolesnikov (Rostov) - Peculiarities of Sh. Nutschidze's Translation of Shota Rustaveli's Poem "The Man in the Tiger's Skin" into Russian

B.L.K.E. Cherevko (Moscow) - On the Translation and Study of Shota Rustaveli's "Vepkhistqaosani" in Japan

LITERARY CONTACTS

1. *A.A. Gvakharia* (Tbilisi) - Georgian-Persian Literary Relations and Some Questions of the History of Persian-Tajik Literature
2. *O.A. Bakanidze* (Tbilisi) - Problems of Georgian-Ukrainian Literary Contacts in the Second Half of the 19th Century
3. *G.S. Bairamyán* (Yerevan) - The Classics of Georgian Literature (Men of the Sixties) in Armenian Pre-Soviet Critique
4. *D. Kiziria* (USA) - Grigol Robakidze's novel "Snake's Skin" in the context of European and Russian Symbolism
5. *S.G. Isakov* (Tartu) - Estonian-Georgian Literary Ties in The Context of Historical-Cultural Interrelationships Between The East and West
6. *V.S. Baeuski* (Smolensk) - The Georgian Theme in B. Pasternak's Book "Second Birth"
7. *T.V. Kobrzhitskaya* (Minsk) - Ways and Forms of Representing Georgian Children's Literature in Modern Byelorussia
8. *V.P. Ragoisha* (Minsk) - Georgia in the Byelorussian Newspaper "Nasha Niva" (1906-1915)

LINGUISTICS

1. *Th.V. Gamkrelidze* (Tbilisi) - The Indo-European Glottalic Theory - A New Paradigm in Indo-European Comparative Linguistics
2. *K.V. Lomtadze* (Tbilisi) - Towards the Differentiation of the Kartvelian Languages
3. *B.A. Jorbenadze* (Tbilisi) - The Main Problems of the Morphology of the Verb in the Georgian Language
4. *M.K. Andronikashvili* (Tbilisi) - On the Religious and Cult Vocabulary of Iranian Origin in Georgian
5. *K.H. Schmidt* (Germany) - Kartvelian Languages from the Genetic and Typological Points of View
6. *T. Shimomiya* (Japan) - Kartvelian and European Languages
7. *R. Schmitt* (Germany) - Considerations on the Name of the Black

Sea

8. *B.G. Hewitt* (Great Britain) - Why Do We Need a New Grammar of Mingrelian?

9. *A.C. Harris* (USA) - Toward A Universal Definition of Clefts: Problematic Clefts in Mingrelian and Laz

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN KARTVELIAN STUDIES dedicated to the 75th anniversary of Tbilisi University was planned in October 1993. Because of tense political situation in the Republic of Georgia the Symposium was postponed. The programme of the Symposium was prepared and published. We hope that it will take place soon. The participants suggest such papers:

GEORGIAN HISTORY

1. *Otar Lordkipanidze* (Tbilisi) - Georgian Civilization: Where From Does Its History Start?
2. *Michelle Van Esbroeck* (Munich) - Bishop Mikael and Vakhtang Gorgasali
3. *Zaza Aleksidze* (Tbilisi) - Decouverte du siecle au Mont Sinai et son importance pour la-Kartvelologie
4. *Giorgi Melikishvili* (Tbilisi) - Some Questions of the Consolidation of the Georgian People into a Nation
5. *Antony Eastmond* (London) - Queen Tamar, St. Nino and New Models of Government in Twelfth-century Georgia
6. *Natela Vachnadze* (Tbilisi) - Language as a Means of Perception of the Early Medieval World
7. *John Wright* (London) - Some Geo-Political Aspects of the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict

8. *Avtandil Menteshashvili* (Tbilisi) - J. Stalin and the Revolt in Georgia in 1924
9. *David Katsitadze* (Tbilisi) - The Word *gurji* in Medieval Persian Sources
10. *Guram Lordkipanidze* (Tbilisi) - A Ballista from the Ancient City Site of Bichvinta
11. *Elene Tsagareishvili* (Tbilisi) - Towards the Meaning of *vratsi azgav* ("Georgian by birth") in Armenian Written Sources
12. *Giorgi Otkhmezuri* (Tbilisi) - On the Origin of the Princely Houses in Georgia in the 15th Century
13. *Edisher Khoshtaria-Brosset* (Tbilisi) - A 7th-century Georgian Chronicle and its Trace in the *Moktsevai Kartlsai* ("The Conversion of Georgia") and *Kartlis Tskhovreba* ("History of Georgia")
14. *Adolf Hakkert* (Las Palmas) - Some Georgian Topographical Place Names from Classical Writers
15. *Mats Larsson* (Oslo) - The Ancient Trade Route Along the Rioni and the Kura - Some Plans for Practical Experiments
15. *David Ninidze* (Tbilisi) - Towards the Origin of Branches of the Bagrationi Royal House
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