

# C@ucAsia

**international coalition of gender journalists**

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photo by Diana Petriashvili

# HE, SHE and MEDIA



## He

He is used to being a newsmaker. Being a center of attention. Being the model for 'human' concept. He likes to talk about politics, finances, business and sports. He prefers thinking global and making wise conclusions. He is not keen in ordinariness and everyday life. As a news consumer, he absorbs politics, finances, business, sports, criminal and scandals. And he is very unlikely to read about the improvements needed for effective work of daycares.

## She

She is used to yield to his interests, and she believes his taste and his interests are the taste and the interests of the entire mankind. She tends to forget that her gender composes the bigger part of the mankind. Her gender has its own interests and problems, and they are not presented by the media. As all the news are ordered by Him. She has been following His directions, and finally her glance through the object-glass moves aside. It finds something new and interesting and comes to a standstill. An unexpected detail, a non-typical evaluation, a new face -

these are the components for the new information policy, and this policy will someday change.

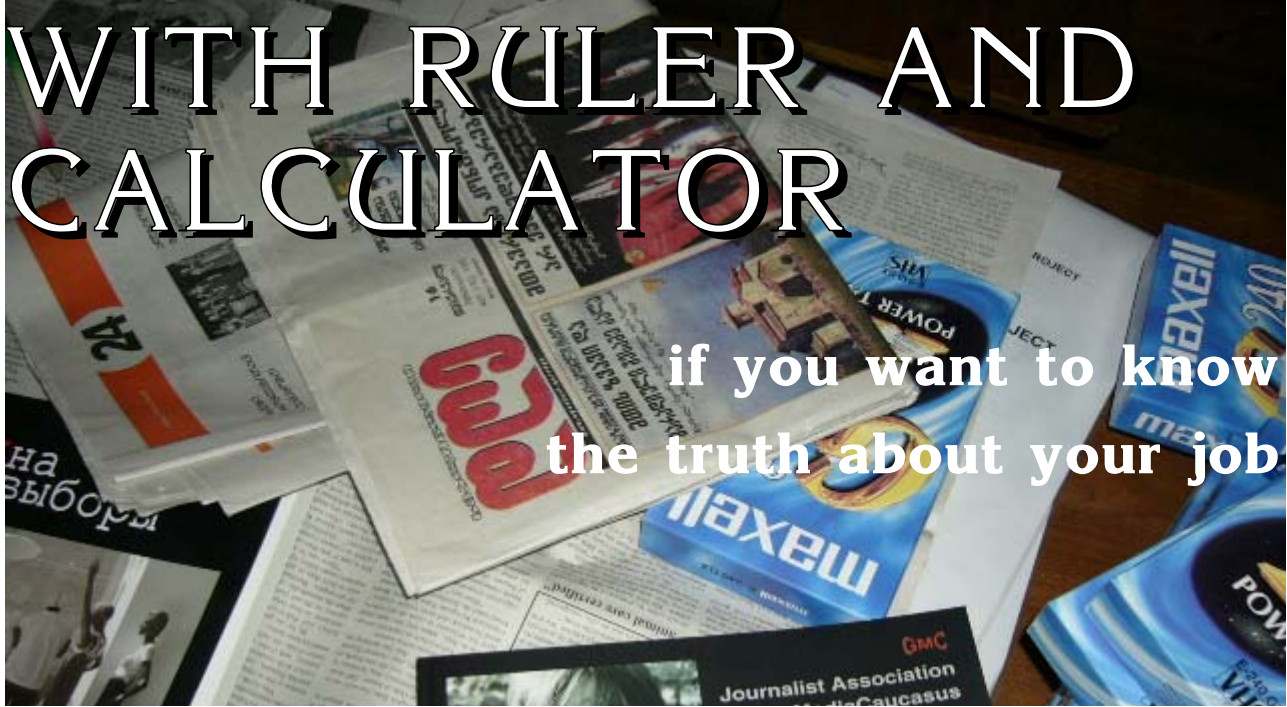
## Media

The research held by CaucAsia journalists' network last year in 10 countries of Post-Soviet region, had shown that the majority of journalists are women. An absolute majority of their product is dedicated to men's opinion and men's experience. But the reality is changing, however. It seems that while chasing the news, media still fails to see the main news - He is not the only, who makes the news.

Vafa SALEH  
Azerbaijan

**media-monitorings**

# MEASURING FAIRNESS WITH RULER AND CALCULATOR



if you want to know  
the truth about your job

photo by Polina Miloradovich

*A naked woman illustrates newspaper ad of an ordinary kitchen-stove. What is the logic?*

*Another undressed girl is on the picture accompanying newspaper article on HIV/AIDS. Again - what is the logic behind it? Is she an infected? Or, maybe, a doctor? The article says nothing about it...*

The only newspaper that covers women's problems in Azerbaijan is Femina, a monthly addition to Zerkalo newspaper. This is where journalists write on equality, gender discrimination, violence and other problems. Besides this, there is a small project of Women's Crisis Center -using the Novoe Vremya newspaper, once every week the Center publishes questions it received through its hotline along with the answers by experts. The newspaper renders half-page space for this project, and it is definitely better than nothing.

In Azerbaijan, there are plenty of programs that include gender component. Oftentimes this component foresees work with journalists. However, the work is episodic and quite superficial, and does not really affect the media. The Clean World, human rights organization I work for, has been holding media monitorings for three years ready. *To put it briefly, the results can be summarized as:*

- Main part of newspaper space is given to the opinion of male experts;
- If a newspaper gives two opinions of both female and male experts, the space selected for women's point of view is smaller than that for man's, even in the case, when a woman says something more important than her male colleague;
- Interview with a woman is not illustrated with a photograph, or, if it is illustrated, the photo does not correspond to the topic of the interview;



- While reviewing political issues, male experts are more likely to be asked to answer the questions.

The same tendency is preserved at internet medias.

Besides this, it is very difficult for women journalists to publish articles focused on women's problems, editors generally hinder from it. And of course, journalists face even more obstacles when trying to keep these topics in newspapers, such as making permanent pages and columns.

*Women journalists do not keep in mind that:*

! We are lacking solidarity (even in pre-elections period, even within our own camp!)

! Women journalists, who managed to reach higher career levels, or have become parliament members, keep holding single struggle, go deep into the vacuum and do not cooperate with women's organizations;

! Female journalists tend not to step beyond the limitations created by traditions;

! They do not pay proper attention to women's problems. Even if they want to fight for their rights, they are not sufficiently sustainable while obtaining their goal.

! Female leaders do not submit women's problem to discussion; and they do not ask for help of women journalists to start discussion over these issues;

! Because of all listed above we are lacking strong women's movement and persons who'd fight for women's rights.

Nevertheless, only women among journalists speak about social problems, about women's problems, men's problems, children's problems, most vulnerable groups' problems, etc. Women journalists are to a greater extent oriented to the civil society building. As they can not resist the above-mentioned circumstances, there are no visible results of their work. At the same time, men follow the policy of concealment of not only women's problems but of the entire range of humanity problems.

## I AGREE

*Over 45 percent of Azerbaijani journalists are women. However, there are practically no women among editors, despite there are no doubts that there are plenty of educated and talented women who could skillfully manage a media source.*

The majority of female journalists I meet in my everyday practice complain that they are not allowed to tackle women's problems in their articles. There are a lot of obstacles that prevent publishing of stories focused on women's problems. Journalists working in the regions admit that their editors simply forbid them to write on women's problems, saying that it is not necessary to speak publicly about the problems a family deals with at home, personally.

There are practically no media articles on poverty, single mothers, discrimination at work, and early marriages. We used to have 3 Noqte (Three Points) newspaper, edited by a woman. The newspaper was quite influential, had quite a broad audience, and covered women's problems on the regular basis. But once it was pushed to close.

The main problem is that women, including women journalists, do not know their rights and do not protect themselves.

Ilaha Adilkyzy,  
Baku



*Want to know the truth about media content? You need not only calculator, but sense of humor as well. This is what helps you to comprehend the news avoiding depression*

*photo by Polina Miloradovich*

# BISHKEK



photo by Galina Petriashvili

TWO LARGE AND INTERESTING EVENTS TOOK PLACE SIMULTANEOUSLY HERE:  
 Conference **The Role of the Media in Safeguarding the Rights of Women and Children**,  
 February 7-8 (under support of the European Commission and the BBC World Service Trust);  
 and  
**The First International Festival of Women's Documentary**,  
 organized by Austrian Association For Dialog with Central Asia through Art,  
 together with *Koldoo* Kyrgyz social organization.

Journalists of **CaucAsia** network actively participated in both events,  
 we held two presentations there

The first presentation took place as an extraordinary event at the Conference, **CaucAsia** told the Conference participants about its work, shared the results of its most recent researches and demonstrated the international **C@ucAsia** online magazine it publishes.

Journalists and NGO activists from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan took part in the event; many journalist participants expressed their wish to cooperate with the international Coalition. Nurzhan Tulegabylova and Almaz Ismanov (Kyrgyzstan), Umida Akhmedova (Uzbekistan), Svetlana Beisova (Kazakhstan), Anne Jalakas (Sweden) and Galina Petriashvili (Georgia) spoke on behalf of **CaucAsia** Coalition.

Another presentation took place at the Festival. Umida Akhmedova from Uzbekistan participated in it on behalf of **CaucAsia** Coalition. An active par-

ticipant of the international journalists' network, Umida demonstrated two of her works. One of the films presented at the Festival tells about the **CaucAsia** Coalition, its members and its work in the region's countries. The film demonstration followed mini-presentation of the Coalition, held by Umida Akhmedova (Uzbekistan) and Nurzhan Tulegabylova (Kyrgyzstan). Another film presented by Umida is focused on wedding ceremonies spread in different parts of Uzbekistan. The documentary, however, does not tell much about ethnography, but shows the practice of suppressing women instead.

At the same time, other **CaucAsia** Coalition members worked at another conference held in Ukraine: Implementing Gender Policy: Cooperation of Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations (*please see details below*).



# CONFERENCE

## BISHKEK - the capital of media-gender in February



Media workers, NGOs and state structure representatives from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan took part in the Conference. According to the event organizers, participants were expected to unite their resources in order to improve both qualitatively and quantitatively coverage of human rights violations in the region. Opening the Conference, Stephen King, Director of the BBC World Service Trust, noted that the

Conference was the first large-scale and long-term project aiming to activate coverage of women's and children's problems by the media. It was noted that the violations of women's and children's rights are typical for all the countries of Central Asian region. In order to improve the situation it is necessary to develop gender sensitiveness and social equality between women and men, and to instruct the media on how to work at this topic.

*Igor Bratsev, Gazeta.kz reporter, Kazakhstan*



Many reports, presentations and discussions took place during two days of the Conference work. One of the discussions in a working group of journalists and editors defined the role of social journalism in the development of civil society and state policy formation. We spoke about the vulnerable groups of the region, discussed editorial policy towards these groups, and spoke on the stereotypes spread in the media and in the society, that hamper our productive work.

*Marhabo ZUNUNOVA  
Tajikistan*

*conference photos by Galina Petriashvili*

# CONFERENCE

## BISHKEK - the capital of media-gender in February

There were some incidents, however. A male colleague from the Osh TV spoke to the audience, trying to meet understanding: "Speaking of polygamy, I want to say that I have two wives and what is the problem about? I take care of both! If she doesn't have a husband, she won't even have a place to live." According to Dilmurad, both of his wives have higher education degrees and get along well with each other. Despite they live separately, Dilmurad finds time to spend with both. Dilmurad was asked about what was the point of rescuing women with higher education degrees, who can work and take care of themselves? Following his logic, he'd rather marry widows with many children, street women - those, who do need help. But he did not answer that question. The problem of polygamy is very difficult and very neglected. And it is a pity that media is too superficial, when covering it.



... too superficial. Slovo Kyrgyzstana newspaper did its best to cover the Conference, it published a comprehensive article illustrated with photos. Besides the Conference, the newspaper also wrote about the Film Festival. Both organizers felt thankful for cooperation. But one of the articles is entitled: "About Gender and Women's Happiness," and the other one - "About Problems of Weaker Sex through Documentaries." A weaker sex longing for women's happiness! It seems that mentality does not change overnight, and that more and more conferences are necessary to break stereotypes of media sources, even friendly ones.

**CaucAsia** wishes success to this project aimed at women's activation in Central Asia



**BISHKEK -  
the capital of media-gender  
in February**

# FESTIVAL

*The Festival was intended as a long-term project on gender-focused cooperation and cultural interaction of Central Asian countries. The project is aimed at increasing women's potential in the countries of Central Asia, gender awareness-rising among broad society and influencing understanding of women's problems through the art. The project organizers believe that visual art can influence in-depth perception of any problem, and that's why they decided to reflect burning social problems of women of Central Asia in films and photography. "Tortures of Beauty," photo exhibition of Oksana Shatalova from Kazakhstan took place within the frameworks of the festival.*

**1-й кинофестиваль, посвященный женщине  
БИШКЕК 2008  
8-10 февраля**

**ПЯТНИЦА  
08.02.2008**

13:00 Церемония открытия фестиваля  
13:30 «Мужчины и женщины в...»  
15:00 «Очарование феминизма»  
15:20 «Кража невест в Кыргызстане»  
17:00 Открытие фотовыставки Оксаны Шаталовой

**СУББОТА  
09.02.2008**

14:00 «Жаникул светлый день»  
14:20 «Юля»  
15:20 «Живые контейнеры»  
16:05 «Новая Пенелопа»

**ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ  
10.02.2008**

14:00 «Женщина, искавшая счастье»  
14:45 «Элечек»  
15:50 «У слияния двух родников, красные бабочки»  
16:15 Крутой стол "Вопросы гендера в кино" с участием кинематографистов Центральной Азии и экспертов по гендеру

**Кыргызский национальный музей изобразительных искусств им. Г.Айтиева**  
**ВХОД СВОБОДНЫЙ**

При финансовой поддержке:  
OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE  
При поддержке:  
DIALOG CENTRAL  
OSI  
Austriische Wirtschaft  
KIRGIZSTAN

*festival poster*

I have been cooperating with arts critics from Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan for seven years already. When I visit these countries, I generally stayed with my friends' and colleagues' families, and learned their everyday life, their habits and customs. I collected the stories told by women in order to make a documentary about it someday. While thinking about the future film, I met many great filmmakers and what surprised me was the lack of documentaries about women in the society. Even already created documentaries are not broadcasted, and the broad audience does not see it. This is how there appeared an idea of the film festival. We demonstrated 10 documentaries. They were created between 2000 - 2007; five of them were taken from the Gender Montage series, the col-

lection of the Open Society Institute. We did not only demonstrate them to quite a broad audience, but also held a discussion on each film with journalists, women's movement activists, experts and parliament members participating in it. The audience was very active, it could ask questions and share impressions directly from film directors, script writers, or producers. Gender experts moderated the discussion to keep it being focused on gender and human rights.

We emphasized that it was the First festival, meaning that it will be followed by the Second and the following.

*Lizzy Mayrl  
Austria*



Lizzy's proposal to hold the festival inspired me. "How interesting!" I thought. That was a very new form of working for me and I wanted to try it. I read the feedback of the festival participants and the audience: "great," "useful," "like it," "positive," "good," "great idea," "well done," "do it again"...

I have a very good after-taste now, I believe that the event was very important not only for me, but for many other people as well. The dialog between the film and the spectator was fulfilled.

*Anar Madalieva,  
Bishkek*



I came to Kyrgyzstan after being four months away, and went to the Festival. I managed to watch the films on the first two days only, and I kept crying these two days. These women there, they are so beautiful and so smart, but so much lacking rights and so submissive, just as if it is not the 21st century now. You get kidnapped and you are told it is your destiny. You are persuaded to become a live container for drugs transportation, and you can not handle your own life. It is not a nightmare, it is life.

Two weeks passed since I watched these movies. But I keep thinking about the women shown there, I continue discussing them with my friends and family.

Many people say that alike films are too hard to watch, and that they upset our routine. I agree with that from one side - the films did bring a lot of pain to me; but from the other hand, it is impossible to shut your eyes to the reality you live in.

The most natural question that comes to my mind now is: what to do? How can we improve the situation?

I think all the watchers of these films ask themselves the same question.

You can ignore the demonstration and overlook the problems raised by the documentaries. You can watch it all and simply pray that nothing of this kind happens to you and your family. You can watch and think, you can discuss it. You can also discuss and act.

You can take part in the actions, you can become well-informed, you can join an active part of civil society. That is the part of the society, that moves the society forward.

The most important is that you do not stay ignorant.

I was really astonished about the power and strength the filmmakers possess and use to bring to our attention such a difficult problems, to create these films with low financing, to go through malevolence and lack of understanding. Luckily, there are plenty of people who are grateful to the film authors. I would like to thank Galina Vinogradova, Umida Akhmedova, Georgiy Dzalaev, Orzumurod Sharipov, Nayle Rakhmadieva, Gaukhar Sydykova for their everyday heroism of seeing reality and finding the ways to show it to us.

I want to wish success to those women who initiated and implemented the festival - Lizzy Mayrl and Anar Madalieva.



*Some colleagues from the outside gave their advices on how to shot films and how to organize festivals. Umida Akhmedova, Georgiy Dzalaev and other Festival participants listed politely*

*festival photos by Shailoo Zhekshenbaev*

*Cholpon Lakhodynsky, Bishkek*

**east-west**

# LIZZY THE BRIDGE

**between  
Europe and Asia**

Her first interest in Asia appeared when she lived in Mongolia studying the culture of jurt. Later, when staying in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, she got inspired with Asian culture and fell in love with it. She felt the comfort and rationality of Asian everyday life, and even designed an Asian space at her home in Austria. "When my Asian friends visit me in Austria, they say it feels they never left home."

In Europe, she organized symposiums and exhibitions on art in Central Asia. She considers herself as a conductor of distinctive Asian artists in Europe.

Lizzy is an artist, and a woman is the subject she is really interested in. A mystery of woman - why is her life structured in this way and not another? What are her roles in the society? How does she see herself? Lizzy wants women and men to think more about it. Once, she created a flag dotted with women's breasts. When flapping in the wind, the flag was showing the plentitude of women's breath and women's will, reminding the women about the will and power they posses. Lizzy managed to display the work at one of expositions organized in the Austrian parliament.



Cocoons. Photo from the artist's web-page  
<http://www.lizzymayrl.com/>



photo by Galina Petriashvili

"But there is no wind there! And my flag drooped down on the staff... It was very symbolic. There is no air for women's chest in the Austrian parliament! I found a windmill, the one used in photography and brought it to the parliament. And my flag fluttered inside of the parliament during the exposition."

Lizzy called this work Cocoons. Two cocoons - male and female. These are metallic models of anatomic symbols for femininity and masculinity. Cocoon is the source of life, the place for maturing and developing something. This installation is the monument to femininity and masculinity, the question about male and female. Lizzy installed it in a rural area, not far from the place where she lives in Austria. I asked her what do the local farmers think about the work? "Some of them are even aggressive about it. But that is not my problem. I only expressed my feeling about life. Everyone has a right for this. "Lizzy, why, do you think, feminists like installation genre so much?"

"Maybe because it only sets a question, invites you to think about it. You can smile to it or turn your back on it, depending on what you feel."

*Galina Petriashvili,  
Bishkek-Tbilisi*

*CaucAsia wishes success to Lizzy Mayrl, the organizer of the First Central Asian Women Film Festival*



## at the same time in Ukraine

Oksana PROKIPCHUK

### laws and life

# CONFERENCE ON GENDER AND PIQUET: PARALLEL WORLDS?

While some of **CaucAsia** members were involved in their activities in Bishkek, the Conference on gender policy implementation took place in Khmelnytsky, Ukraine. "Implementation of Gender Policy: Cooperation between Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations" Conference took place simultaneously with Bishkek presentations, on February 7.

The organizers of the Conference are Svitanok regional association of Khmelnytsky together with the Gender Consultative Council attached to the local department on family, youth and sports affairs. Ukraine adopted the law On Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men back in 2005, but it was never implemented in practice. Thus, the idea of the event was very useful, and its program also looked quite good. 23 reports were expected to be delivered, including the main report on implementation of gender policy in Khmelnytsky district. However, only 4 hours were designed for all of it.

There were three speeches focused on the media, and two of them were delivered by **CaucAsia** network members. Natalya Batrakova of Chernovetsky district shared gender analysis of local medias, while Tatyana Isaeva, the editor of Ya magazine published by Krona Kharkiv women's organization, shared her experience on cooperation with the journalists. Vladimir Khanas, chairman of Men's Adaptation Center planned to report on the work of **CaucAsia** Journalists' Coalition, but he had to make significant amendments to his speech.

Vladimir brought the audience's attention to the picket taking place outside of the building. The picket was organized by women residents of Gorodok town. The women

used to work at the sugar plant, which was privatized in such a manner that all the workers lost their jobs. Farmers, who used to supply the plant with the raw material, had also become jobless.

The women stood outside of the local government building with banners trying to bring the authorities' attention to the unfair privatization deal.

"My **CaucAsian** colleagues would never understand it if I'd ignore these women in my speech. It is very interesting and important to speak about **CaucAsia** network. But we never cared much about advertising ourselves, we are the journalists who see the reality as it is. And our duty is to bring your attention to it. I would like ask the state officials to look out from the window. Our conferences mean nothing if they do not tackle the problems of concrete people," Vladimir Khanas said.

The state officials, however, did not consider it necessary to examine the picketers' problems...

Meanwhile **CaucAsia** volunteers went to Gorodok town to learn more details.



women refused from posing in front of cameras. "Give us back our money," their posters read.

photo by Oksana Prokipchuk

Diana PETRIASHVILI  
Georgia

**dream**

# TRAJECTORY OF INCLINATION



**change pole for better  
understanding**

*photo by Diana Petriashvili*

My day began as usually. I got up, turned on TV and went to make coffee.

"Ms President instructed the Prime minister; the Prime-minister called governmental session," the morning news said. The TV shots showed a sedate president: she was grandly ordering something to the prime minister. The prime-minister was shown at the cabinet session - talking to the ministers - a dozen of women and two men.

The morning news was over, and pretty-looking young men, the morning program anchors announced premiere of a new video. Plenty of undressed young boys appeared on the screen. I filled my cup with coffee and opened a fresh newspaper.

On the front page there was a portrait of the opposition leader. She was again calling on increase of social benefits.

The second page interviewed a well-known businesswoman, who was giving notice on her plans to continue financing opposition parties. Several political analyst ladies commented on the statement, making suppositions on what the consequences could be.

The third and the fourth pages were entirely focused on reforming the special duty services.

Like all others, these pages were full with women's portraits: the faces of defense minister, interior minister, security council chairwoman... Men appeared only in newspaper ads: half-naked, smiling, handsome - all of them urged to buy mobile phones, chocolate bars, refrigerators, mineral water, apartments and chewing gums...

On the fifth page a competent doctor spoke on heart diseases; on the threshold of the International Men's Day she was also advising her readership to take care of beautiful gentlemen, who beautify our lives. Besides this, she listed her special advices to men on how to work out a healthy menu for entire family, how to keep to a diet, and what to do in order to look cheerful and seducing after a working day and following home duties.

I looked through the last page and read a couple of amusing jokes about blond man driving a car.

The smell of burnt coffee brought me back to the reality. I opened a fresh newspaper. To see once again that the world is still the same.



Nino SUKHIASHVILI

Georgia

## simple discrimination

# WHY DOES SINGLE WOMAN NEED JOB

I came to work at a newspaper right after I graduated from the university. My first career steps turned out to be quite successful, I soon felt that I am doing pretty fine and that I like my new job. Soon after I started, I was allowed to write not only short news, but also interviews and features.

Most of journalists working in the newspaper were women. Only the editor, his deputy and one of journalists were men. This colleague of ours was definitely not the best worker - he could simply leave his story uncompleted, and did not even hide that he did not enjoy being a journalist at all.

Deputy editor used to complain that he had to rewrite our male colleague's stories.

Once I asked the guy, why he doesn't quit unloved job and starts something else. He honestly replied to me that he simply does not have another option, and has to work, as he is a man and he needs to earn money for his family. His reply was true only partially: our salaries back then were so low that it would never be sufficient for any family.

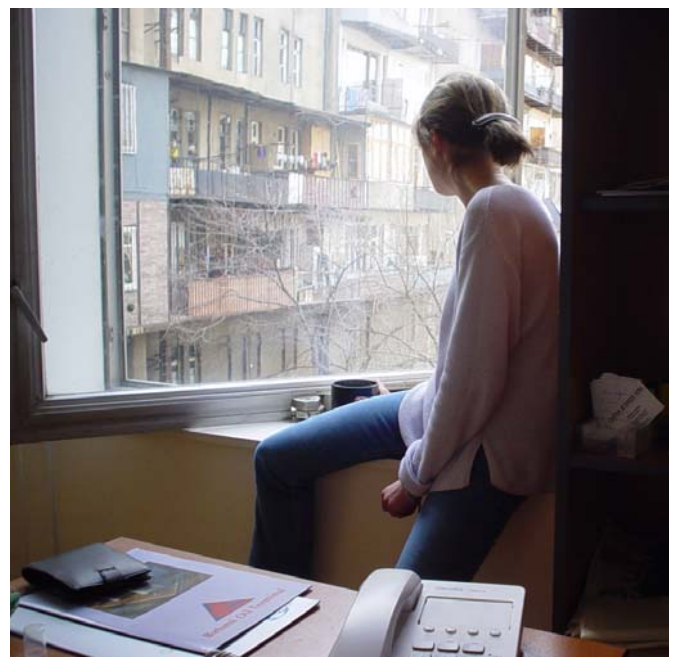
This colleague of mine turned out to be a very busy person: saying that he is a man, a breadwinner for his family, he liked to say he was 'busy' and kept asking us, the girls, to finish his work for him. From the beginning, it was not a problem for us to help him, all of us were the beginners and were really interested in all the work of the newspaper. But eventually we found a lot of our business to do for ourselves, and had to refuse from doing someone else's work. The general reply to this refusal was: "Come on, how can a young girl be that busy?"

Few years passed and the financial status of our newspaper became worse. We were lacking money for everything. And once the editor said that some of us will probably have to resign. The editor decided to fire three young single girls. He explained the reason behind this choice as saying that there is no problem for a single girl to become jobless, as all of them have parents who can take care of them. Unlike the male colleague of ours, who is the breadwinner in his family.

The editor said nothing about professionalism and professional achievements of his employees. And we just left, because we did not have official contracts and could not fight for our rights. I still feel upset, when I think back about it. But to be honest, that fact helped me to develop my career. Sometimes you learn good lessons on bad developments. Soon I found another job, and later I started a new newspaper of my own and invited my old coworkers there.

P.S. Just a few days ago I read an interview with a TV program anchor. The TV show was shut down, saying it was of interest to women only. The anchor failed to protect her rights because she did not have an appropriate labor agreement. It seems that my story, that took place 8 years ago in a provincial newspaper repeated again today, at a central TV station. Shouldn't we make conclusions yet, ladies?

Meanwhile, our media sources keep stating that they are the guarantors of democracy. They are of course better than the state and the special duty services, but they still have a long way to go to achieve democracy.



*So why does a single woman need a job? There are some questions you can not answer politely*

*photo by Diana Petriashvili*

Oksana KIS  
Ukraine  
**driving force?**

# STEREOTYPES

## are dangerous. And not for women only

*According to the researchers, the secondary discourse of advertisement is highlighting masculinity or femininity. To put it briefly, advertisement does not only try to sell to you the product, but also imposes particular standards...*

Images of advertisement do not only reflect the society, but also create standards and make the society correspond to the imposed models. These are the samples of gender interaction, the models of interaction between men and women. The majority of advertisements highlight supremacy of heterosexuality and produce stereotypes on women's femininity and men's masculinity.

The advertisement uses plenty of symbols to bring its message to the target group. Excessive aestheticism of female body is the one of the tools actively used by advertisement business in the patriarchal culture.

Ukrainian visual advertisement tends to show unreally beautiful women, who constantly take care of their body's beauty and keep working at its perfection. This is common tendency of advertisement spread in all post-Soviet countries. Forming the models of behavior, it makes women follow it, either meaningly or unknowingly. Researchers state that this tendency brings seri-

ous negative consequences to psychological and physical health of ordinary women; these are: understated self-appraisal, frustration, anxiety, compulsive thoughts, bulimia and anorexia. Analyzing this destructive effect, many researchers state that sexist advertisement is especially negatively impacting teenagers. The main problem is that young girls remove accents from their intellectual growth to their body and set priority to the development of sexuality.

Cosmopolitan, Glamour and Essence - these magazines seized Ukrainian information space; the dominating topics of these magazines are: "what to do in order to get and keep a man" and "how to become more beautiful." The main task of alike women's magazines is transformation of a woman into a doll, a subject of men's consumption.

Even comparatively gender-neutral publications have this flaw, and view a woman as a decoration, as a man's property. Women are taught that they have influence only in the shadow of their men, and that belonging to a man is a natural way of women's life. Finding a personal man becomes nearly the most important task in a woman's life.

And this is already dangerous. And not for women only.



*Quality and taste: street advertisement shows two TV anchors, saying that Kostya (male anchor) is "the quality" of TV station, while Dasha (female anchor) is the TV station's "taste."*

*photo by  
Vladimir Khanas*



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