

PEACE & SECURITY - THIS IS OUR BUSINESS!

young experts from the South Caucasus

"War doesn't determine who's right
- only who's left"

- Bertrand Russel



EDITORIAL

The world has been so unstable these days. To the list of conflict affected places two more have been added recently. Dreadful violence in Western Ukraine and renewed Israeli-Palestinian conflict has erupted unexpectedly taking away hundreds of innocent lives and leading to thousands of displaced people, where most particularly children and women suffer.

Given the casualties these violent conflicts cause, everyone unanimously should agree that this should end as soon as possible and all mechanisms should be employed to achieve truce and cease fire and embark on peaceful negotiations of disputed issues. We should all acknowledge that there is no alternative to mediation and negotiation; building peace is the only way to avoid death of innocent population, innocent women and children. And there is no end in sight to these conflicts, calling for all peace actors, especially international community to become active and persistent in their peacebuilding efforts.

Our newly established Network believes that it is vital to involve as many as possible peace experts and especially women experts and security consultants in the field of conflict analysis to realize why and how they erupt, what the core causes are or how to prevent or manage ongoing armed conflicts timely and professionally.

The South Caucasus Young Women Experts Network for Peace and Security is created for this purpose - The Network aims to improve peace, security and democratic development in the South Caucasus Region and beyond via young women's increased participation in peace and security policy analysis and planning. We are here to open up a discourse on peace and security and women's participation in peace and security field.

The members of the Network write articles and various thematic papers on attempt to analyze war and peace concepts; speak about global issues on peace, security and democracy; talk about relations between nations and communities and individuals in whose arms are the mechanisms of building peace and preventing violence and conflicts.

The E-Journals will be issued within the framework of the Project: "Support strengthening the role of young women in building peace and stability in the South Caucasus" financed by OSI and implemented in partnership with IGP. It includes various articles from the Network members, an interview with recently elected CEDAW Committee Member - Dr. Lia Nadaraia from Georgia and the extract from my research document for UN-Women: "Strategy for engagement and joint actions on confidence building and P2P diplomacy that involve women". This time it will be on Peace-Building and Women, Peace and Security Agenda while in coming editions I will present to your attention the recommendations which have been developed based on desk research and the interviews with the stakeholders.

We are planning to issue the journal on a bimonthly basis and we will be more than happy to receive articles and ideas from the readers, so please contact us at: info_yweps@yahoo.com or ninolag@gmail.com. We also have our own blogpost <http://youngwomenexperts.blogspot.com/> and FB page https://www.facebook.com/yweps?ref_type=bookmark. Please visit them; we welcome your opinions and inputs.

NINO LAGVILAVA,
Project Manager

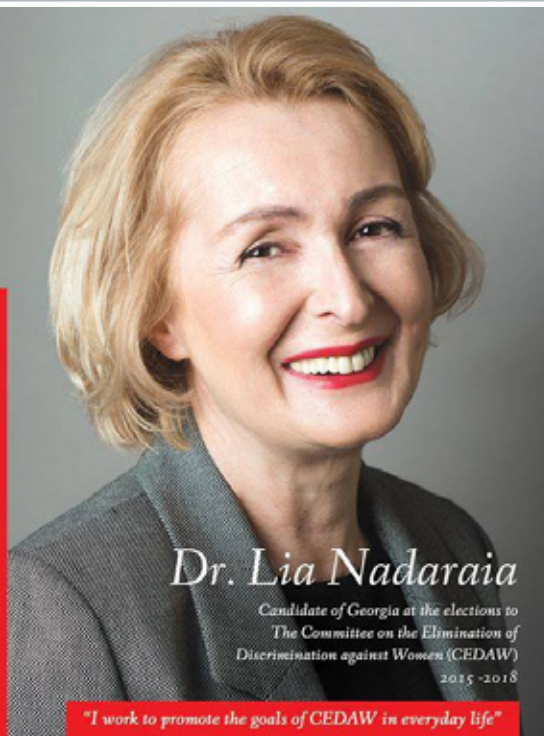
Dr. Lia Nadaraia

on her priorities for the Committee on the Elimination of the Discrimination against Women.

The independence of Georgia in 1991 with the falling apart of the Soviet Union, opened a unique opportunity for me to introduce and promote the principles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in my country, which is something I have been working on ever since, both nationally, as well as internationally, particularly in the South Caucasus region and Eastern Europe. Longstanding professional experience gives me clear perspectives on how to assist the States parties in the implementation of the requirements and obligations of the Convention, how to develop positive communication with women's groups in support of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against them. Thus, I would be honored to bring my experience into work of CEDAW Committee through the following priorities:

- Conduct analyses of the women's status within the State parties and reveal the most problematic areas for the implementation of the Convention;
- Assist the States parties to develop national machineries and promote institutional sustainability for achieving gender equality and the full implementation of the Convention;
- Promote a comprehensive approach to policies and programs directed to realize women's equality with men, addressing both direct and indirect discrimination against women;
- Assist the States parties to endorse substantial equality of rights, freedoms and opportunities for women and men in political, economic and social spheres;
- Assist the States parties to improve the economic conditions of women, thereby eliminating women's vulnerability to exploitation and violence and introduce measures for the rehabilitation and social integration of women-survivors of violence;
- Assist the States parties to pay due attention to awareness raising campaigns and education on women's human rights and gender equality;
- Bring new perspective on the relevant legislative and other measures, which ensure the non-discrimination of women, based on the example of Georgia and other states;
- Broaden discourse on the implementation of the Convention and gender equality through facilitating the cooperation with the newly established women's networks in the Eurasian region;
- Contribute to the Committee's annual report, as well as to the general recommendations that elaborate further on the existing rights and obligations imposed by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

February 2014, Tbilisi



Dr. LIA NADARAIA from Georgia was elected to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The elections were held on the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to CEDAW at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 26 June 2014. Dr. Lia Nadaraia ran for the CEDAW membership with 18 other experts, nominees of different countries for the term 2015-2018. The candidature of Georgia was elected to one of the twelve vacant seats with 126 votes.

The Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) is the body of 23 independent experts, which monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women by its State Parties.

We met Ms. Nadaraia and put some questions about her plans and visions on future Regional peace and security perspectives.

Ms. Nadaraia our heartfelt congratulations for this great achievements. What are your plans, what are the main messages you will be taking to CEDAW Committee from our Region?

The priority areas of my work in the Committee are Political, Economical and Social empowerment of women that will reduce women's vulnerability to exploitation, violence and trafficking. These issues are very important for our region, as political and economic instability, poor social protection of the population translates into gender inequality and worsening of women's human rights.

What are the main challenges our societies have to address in order to achieve gender equality and how you will be helping in addressing these challenges

Deeply rooted traditional discrimination of women should be addressed on different layers by policy makers and entire society to promote women's status and gender equality. I'll contribute to this process by supporting intercultural dialogue on the best practices for achieving gender equality and will actively involve in this dialogue the governments and the civil society of our region.

We live in a very unstable world; our Region has number of frozen conflicts that flares again from time to time. What steps should be taken in order peace and security become more viable and tangible in the Region?

The culture of Peace and non-violence should be promoted in the region. Women can and should contribute to this process. I believe that women's movement has the power to stabilize Region and bring to our population peace and security.

What you personally will be doing to achieve gender equality, women's human rights protection and more effective regional peace outcomes?

As you know I am working with my Georgian, Armenian and Azeri colleagues on establishing the South Caucasus Women's Congress – an umbrella organization which will promote gender equality, women's human rights protection and the regional peace outcomes. I hope that my CEDAW mandate will add visibility to our common work and power to our voices.

Ms. Nadaraia, thank you very much for your time and best wishes in your endeavor!

Interview was taken
by LIKA TRIAQIDZE and MEGI BENIA
06.01.2014

P2P Diplomacy, Confidence Building and Women, Peace and Security Agenda

Excerpt from the "Strategy for engagement and joint actions on confidence building and P2P diplomacy that involve women"; UN Women, 2013

(The publication was prepared within the framework of the UN Women Project "Innovative Action for Gender Equality," with the financial support of the European Union; Research Consultant: Nino Lagvilava)

In the recently released Report of the UN High-Level Panel peace was announced as a cornerstone of the post-2015 development agenda. The report stresses how 'freedom from fear, conflict and violence is the most fundamental human right and the essential foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies'. For peace to be established, the world needs to take global shifts to recognize peace and good governance as core elements of wellbeing, rather than optional extras.

Looking at the current list of Wars in Progress as of February 10, 2013 (A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development; The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda) there are currently 14 active armed conflicts/wars across the world affecting millions of people, causing devastation and immeasurable damage to people's well-being. These conflicts take thousands of lives away and lead states and communities to social, cultural, economic and political harm and loss.

Today, with its complex nature of security dimensions, the world still faces traditional security threats and challenges. This requires more vigorous post-conflict strategies and peace agendas combined with more effective peace-building, conflict mitigation and reconciliation programmes to address the core causes of conflicts or the post-conflict needs at global/international, national and local levels.

An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peacekeeping was introduced to the UN on 17 June 1992 by former UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali describing peace-building as "A range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development". According to this document, peace-building consists of a wide range of activities associated with capacity building, reconciliation, and societal transformation, therefore peace-building strategies must be coherent and tailored to the specific needs of the country concerned, based on national ownership, and should comprise a carefully prioritized, sequenced and relatively narrow set of activities, aimed at achieving the peace objectives".

In order to foster trust and build bridges between conflicting parties; build sustainable peace, lower tensions and reduce the likelihood of conflicts erupting again, strong and coherent confidence building measures should apply in all phases of the conflict cycles.

Confidence building measures between states have for many centuries included the activities of embassies, now referred to as Track I Diplomacy or Official Diplomacy. However, amore grassroots form of confidence building has arisen directly between ordinary people. The growing importance of non-state actors in addressing existing conflicts has created a greater demand for unofficial Track II/P2Pdiplomacy. "This has been applied as the main peace-building tool in a global context as the idea was that unofficial dialogues would grow the ability of ordinary people from grassroots to raise ideas and solutions that might not be possible in official circles and could over time influence official thinking and, ultimately, policy" (Heidi Burgess and Guy Burgess, 'Conducting Track II Peace Making', Published: December 2010). Accordingly, P2P diplomacy has become increasingly common in conflict resolution, complementing the formal Track I peacemaking efforts at various points throughout a peace process.

Peace and security issues in combination with the gender dimension are exceptionally important in supporting the realization of women's rights to equal participation in building peace and sustainable development. Full participation of women and men in the process of conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction, as well as other decision-making processes, should be ensured once debating peace and security and implementing reconstruction policies and development programmes commence.

Wars and conflicts as well as conflict management and post-conflict recovery processes are situations whereby gender divisions increase. Women are still excluded from formal peace processes and their interests and needs are rarely represented in peace strategies and plans, even though they are crucial for the promotion and implementation of participatory peace processes that will strengthen transparent decision-making and civic engagement.

The Women, Peace, and Security agenda is clarified and outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325). The international community has rec-

» ognized the valuable contribution women make to conflict prevention and sustainable peace-building in recognition of the serious impact that armed conflict has on women and children. The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security calls for increased participation of women in all aspects of the peacemaking process and calls on Member States and all actors in a conflict to protect women's rights, to take account of their specific needs in conflict and post-conflict situations, and to involve them in the entire process of re-establishing peace and stability through their participation in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building efforts. Since 2000 six more UNSC resolutions have been adopted on Women, Peace and Security (UN SCR1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106 and 2122) urg-

ing Member States to address the issue of furthering peace and security for women and girls and calling for women to be represented at all levels of decision-making to prevent, manage and resolve conflict.

The UN Security Council's agenda is comprised of both geographic situations and thematic issues. Women, Peace and Security is one of these larger thematic agenda items on which the Security Council holds annual Open Debates, ad-hoc briefings and also adopts resolutions and presidential statements. Women, Peace and Security issues are an essential part of EU, NATO, OSCE and many other international organisations' development agendas, making this a globally recognised theme to be addressed closely in order to attain global security, peace and development.

"Youth Events for Good Intentions" or Who we are without our ambitions?

THE YEARS will pass, the times will change, but some values will keep their importance through the long way of centuries. Even if it sounds a bit trivial, but no doubts that the issues of peace, democracy and security in the world are the most important nowadays. The world community pays big attention to keep and promote these values throughout the whole world. Of course, it is very important to keep the peace in the world and to pass it to the future generations. But as I've heard at one of the conferences I've participated recently, the youth is not only the future, it's also the present. Thus, it's very essential to teach and enlighten the youth about the importance of cooperation in terms of peace, security and democracy today in order to have prosperous world tomorrow.

In modern world cooperation between young people in different parts of the world seems earthier due to very fast development of intellectual technologies. I can discuss the issues concerning the situation in Ukraine with my friend from Georgia who is in Great Britain right now. I guess some decades ago it could sound at least funny. But that's not all. I can discuss the very important problems with my peers participating in different conferences and events dedicated to the peace, democracy and security in the world.

So many events and so many conferences dedicated to



these issues are taking place in the world nowadays. Someone can tell that not every event has such a big success but in my opinion, every event, conference, seminar, training dedicated to promoting peace and security in the world does have success and effectiveness. I personally call these kind of events "Youth Events for Good Intentions (YEGI)". Of course, it's very hard to change the world in few years and only by such kind of events, but every person should bear in mind that everyone who participates in YEGI automatically becomes an advocate for peace and security in his/her own community. And only by teaching and enlightening

individuals like me, like my friends from different countries we can educate the whole societies and even countries. The only one important thing is to strongly believe in what you are doing. It's really essential to believe in yourself and your values and ideas. Otherwise who we are without our ambitions?

As comes to myself, I've participated in lots of YEGI in different countries. From various sessions of the European Youth Parliament (EYP) in Georgia to the training course on peace education in France, from Winter Session on Challenges to security in Caspian region by NATO International School of Azerbaijan (NISA) to Model OSCE conferences in Austria and Serbia and so on. And when someone asks me what I got from these events, I confidently answer: Experience! Yes, this is one of key moments. Experience in non-formal education, experience in building cooperation with my peers from different parts of the world, experience in resolving crisis situations, experience in being tolerant, flexible and diplomatic. Isn't it important even in our daily life?

I always try to get something useful from every event that I participate because each of them are very interesting and cognitive. But I would like to emphasize the last one that I took part and contributed.

As everyone knows, OSCE doesn't have any specific action plan or permanent structure concerning youth issues. Therefore, OSCE 2014 Chairmanship Task Force together with the Swiss National Youth Council decided to organize several model OSCE conferences and gather together 57 young and active people from each participating state in order to create and adopt OSCE Youth Action Plan. These conferences took place in Vienna in January, 2014 and in Belgrade in July, 2014. During these 2 events and between them we- Model OSCE Youth Ambassadors discussed different issues concerning youth, security and cooperation and worked together in order to prepare this Youth Action Plan. Thus, after long discussions and debates, after 7 months of hard work and cooperation YAP has been prepared and adopted during Model OSCE Ministerial Council in Belgrade by the principle of consensus. This Youth Action Plan includes 140 recommendations to OSCE Execu-

tive Structures and OSCE Participating States and consists of 3 main parts concerning youth protection, promotion and participation. This YAP will be presented to 57 Foreign Ministers of OSCE participating states at the OSCE Ministerial Council in Basel in December, 2014. As one of the 57 Youth Ambassadors I can state that this plan is really good basis for the further development of OSCE actions towards youth issues on the level of OSCE Executive Structures as well as on the level of participating states. And each of us- 57 Youth Ambassadors strongly believe that this Action Plan will be adopted by our Foreign Ministers at the OSCE Ministerial Council as the raising awareness about OSCE among youth and giving them voice is extremely important throughout the whole OSCE area.

Coming back to my country I shared this YAP with my friends from different youth organizations and institutions. I guess each of us-my fellow Youth Ambassadors did the same. Because this is one of the main goals of the work we have done- to connect young people from all of the participating states, to call upon them for being active, to promote peace and security and to show everyone how united we can be- young people from different parts of the world having the common interests and values.

And now, if someone asks me, what I got from the Model OSCE I answer immediately: besides YAP, great work done, useful experience gained and so many good memories on my mind I got one big new family consisting of more than 56 great people who are ready to cooperate, to build peace and support development not only in their communities and countries but beyond; they are committed people full of ideas and inspiration. I can definitely say now that I have at least one good friend in each of the OSCE participating states who is active and outstanding in his/her country. And it's very important because this is a very good ground for creation of further cooperation and organization of different projects in the future together. Together it will be easier to change the world. And we do believe that we can. Otherwise, who we are without our ambitions?

By MILANA IBRAHIMOVA, Azerbaijan
21. 07. 2014



Peace cannot be kept by force.
It can only be achieved
by understanding!

Albert Einstein

ВОЙНА – ЭТО НЕ ТО, ЧТО ПРОИСХОДИТ В ИНТЕРНЕТЕ



И В АРМЕНИИ, И В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ подрастает поколение, которое либо не видело войну, либо не помнит ее. В этом есть положительные и отрицательные стороны. Начну с негатива.

Не видевшие войну своими глазами молодые люди слабо себе представляют весь ее ужас. Разве что молодежь, проживающая в до сих пор обстреливаемых приграничных селах. Одно дело – следить за войной в другой стране, писать возмущенные статусы в социальных сетях, а затем выключить компьютер и лечь спать под мирным небом, зная, что тебе ничего не грозит, другое дело жить под обстрелом. Такое размытое представление опасно тем, что молодежь с присущим ей максимализмом часто тянет на заявления в стиле «Если надо будет, я пойду на войну!», «Мы готовы решить вопрос любой ценой». Даже от девушек можно услышать такие заявления. Ясно, что им кажется, якобы война – это стильная армейская форма, в которой можно сфотографироваться и загрузить в Instagram.

В ежегодном рейтинге миролюбивых стран (Global Peace Index 2014), составленном Институтом экономики и мира, Армения занимает 97-ое место среди 162 стран, Азербайджан -123-ое, а Грузия – 111-ое. Global Peace Index измеряет уровень насилия внутри государства и агрессивность его внешней политики. У всех довольно низкие места, к сожалению. Ситуация изменится только тогда, когда конфликты будут решены. Или по крайней мере – когда будет исключен вариант военного решения. Исключен не в деле, а не на словах.

Гонку вооружений надо прекратить – даже говорить неудобно такую банальность. Но сделать это надо вместе, иначе нет смысла. Иначе это риск для жизни.

Недавно прочитала на одном сайте интересную историю. Позвольте поделиться. В Израиле бывшие узники

концлагерей встречались с местными школьниками и рассказывали о Холокосте. Седенькая старушка, пережившая Освенцим, сказала: «Запомните навсегда, что если кто-нибудь где-нибудь обещает вас убить — поверьте им. Когда они перейдут от слов к делу, станет поздно. Верьте тем, кто обещает вас убить».

К сожалению, мир еще не столь совершенен, и пожалуй, действительно, «хочешь мира – готовься к войне». Точнее – будь готов, на всякий случай. Потому что когда будут стрелять в твоих детей, ты возьмешься за оружие.

Перестрелка на границе продолжается. Моя подруга на днях мне показывала фотографии дома ее бабушки – с дырками от пуль на стенах. Это значит – надо снять розовые очки: война все еще идет. Что стоит отвести снайперов с линии фронта и продолжить переговоры – мне непонятно. То есть я слышала аргументы, но они совершенно неубедительны. Чем больше стреляют, тем больше стреляют – месть за месть, и так – порочный круг.

Думаю, нынешней молодежи важно понять одно: мы можем не так много, как хотелось бы, но больше, чем нам кажется. Нужно быть реалистами, понять – что в наших руках, а что – нет. Давать команды армии мы не можем, но воспитывать своих детей без ненависти – в наших руках.

И напоследок, капля оптимизма. Положительная сторона того, что новое поколение не видело войну, заключается в том, что чем больше новое поколение дальше от войны, тем им легче найти общий язык с другой стороной. Все конфликты имеют «срок годности». Глядишь, через десяток лет новое поколение больше просто не сможет от души ненавидеть противника.

ШОГИК ВАРДАНИЯН, Армения
26.07.2014

UKRAINE CRISIS: WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE

UKRAINIAN CRISIS is a process which highly concerns the world community and first of all the European Union as it influences various aspects of this community, such as economical, political or defense issues. All the windows of opportunity for multilateral talks to end the violence in Ukraine have been closing immediately, although there were several things that should have been done in order not to make situation such critical and in this article I will try to demonstrate them.

Let's recall how it all started - everything began when in November 2013, widespread protests broke out in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. These protests responded to President Viktor Yanukovich's decision to back out of the plan to sign a far-reaching agreement with the European Union (EU). The plan would establish a closer political and economic relationship with the EU, and would signal Ukraine's interest in joining the twenty-eight nation bloc. Pro-EU Ukrainians took to the streets, hoping that Yanukovich would retract his decision. He did not, and instead signed a \$15 billion trade deal with Russia. Pro-EU demonstrators rejected Yanukovich's decision to deepen Ukraine's ties with Russia and continued their demonstrations. Moscow controlled the territory of present-day Ukraine for centuries, up until 1991, and many protesters did not want to see hard-won gains, specifically those tied to political and economic independence, undone.

In January 2014, Yanukovich's government implemented anti-democratic legislation restricting political dissent. The legislation banned the installation of tents and stages in public spaces, criminalized the use of masks and helmets at protests, and outlawed the slandering of government officials. Facing immense public pressure and criticism from the international community, the government repealed the laws just two weeks after they had been enacted. Anti-Yanukovich demonstrations and fears about Russia's sway over Ukraine continued. In late February, the violence reached an all-time high with rising death tolls among protesters and the police. Under growing pressure, Yanukovich fled Kiev and the parliament voted to oust him from government. After this turn of events, the chiefs of the riot police and security forces signaled their interest in withdrawing from all conflict.

In March, Russian Parliament approved Vladimir Putin's request to use force in Ukraine to protect Russian interests. Pro-Russian rallies were held in several Ukrainian cities outside Crimea, including the second-biggest city Kharkiv. Barack Obama told Mr. Putin to pull forces back to bases.

On 6 of March, Crimea's parliament voted to join Russia and scheduled a referendum for 16 March. On 16 of March, Official results from Crimea's secession referendum said 97% of voters backed a proposal to join Russia and on 18 of March Putin signed a treaty absorbing Crimea into Russia it was the first time the Kremlin expanded the country's borders since World War II. Kiev said the conflict reached a "military stage" after a Ukrainian soldier was shot and killed by gunmen who stormed



a military base in Simferopol. Crimea's pro-Kremlin police department said a member of the local self-defense forces was also killed in the same incident.

We agree that all countries on the international arena have their own interests and sometimes some of them, especially the most powerful ones have global interests, but we also must remember that all countries have the right for self-govern and all of them have to respect this right.

There were several things, that had to be done both inside of the Ukraine and outside from the International Community.

First of all, when the Euromaidan had demanded cooperation with European Union and at the same time the opposing demands had been increasing in the Easter Ukraine and Crimea, it was important to use the mechanisms of negotiation and mediation, but this had not be done. Opposing to this Russian Language was banned as a second official language of the State and of course this was one of the main reasons of increasing discontent and aggression from the Russian speaking population of Ukraine.

Secondly, in any newly erupted conflicts it is recommendable to prevent it in the beginning, until the tensions increases and grows into something irreversible, however if the armed conflict erupts anyway, the active involvement of international and local powers are highly essential to achieve a ceasefire. The latter is vital to protect human lives.

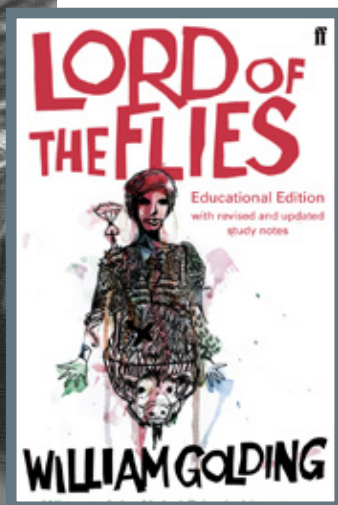
The most important thing in any situation in our daily life is to safe human life, to protect women and children, to make losses minimal on both sides and finally to achieve consensus in any debates.

Maybe it is possible to achieve some results with weapons, but no victory and success is worth even one human life. We should build a state, where every single human life is valuable, is respected and protected so that entire community is safe and valued as well.

By MEGI BENIA, Georgia
01.08.2014

"LORD OF THE FLIES"

Trough the Realism Theory - Impact of Anarchy on Actors



THE NOVEL "Lord of the Flies" by William Golding is written in 1960s. According to the plot the British school children are evacuated in Australia because Germany is bombing Britain; the plane falls down on the uninhabited island and some children survive. They feel scared and insecure as they have turned out in a new, jungle surrounding, where there are no adults and the issue of their survival is under a question mark. The children try to create some kind of order and choose Ralf - one of their friends as a leader to manage the situation. But Jack, one of the boys, confronts Ralf and creates a separate team, where finally he takes everyone to his side and Ralf is left alone. There is a lot going in this story, everything is mixed and messed up - fear, hate, greed, superstition and killing - and in the final scene also Jack and all the children are running after Ralf to kill him but fortunately by chance Ralf falls down at the feet of an officer, what actually means he and all the children survive.

In the novel there are two variables, first is the anarchy and the second is the actors (children who we can compare to the states). The first variable is in correlation with the second variable; even it has a direct impact on the conduct of the second variable.

I will analyse it through the Theory Characteristics - through Realism Theory which is more or less the most rec-

ognized theory in the international politics. Its first characteristic is that the actors are the sovereign nation states and the second is that there exists no supragovernment that will regulate the conduct of the governments of all nation states. Therefore it is called the anarchical system. According to realism the state's aim is in the diapason from survival to hegemony and each state chooses itself what kind of methods to use in order to achieve its national interests. This can be morale, kind ways and relations, which Ralf symbolizes or immoral, evil, power oriented ways which is represented by Jack.

Realism looks at the human nature as evil, unreliable, full of flaws. According to realists and neorealists though nature of human is oriented on power and interests, anarchy itself has a great influence on them. To be specific it has great and negative influence. From the angle that the anarchy urges bad actors for even worse conduct - war, as the state has no 'other way' left in the international jungles. In the conditions of anarchical system, states as if imitate each other, try not to lag behind and minimum survive, maximum gain as big sphere of influence as possible. Each state fights for power, to be a hegemonic and not otherwise to be made to listen to other's directives, as does Jack by his strategy of winning all the children over. To agree on some rules of the

game that everyone respects is the characteristics of anarchy. This is the context a shell carries in the movie, which the boys have. The right to talk has the one who holds the shell. But Jack, who has the knife decides to disobey the rules and creates the team of hunters. In the beginning the conflict has no place, children light up the fire that needs guarding in order to be spotted. We could compare Ralf and Jack to 2 big states, first kind and second evil, each of them willing to create their supremacy in anarchy. The shell could be compared to any of the international law, just as guarding the fire could as well be compared to it. The agreement on guarding was violated and from this moment the conflict starts. So starts the clash of interests of 2 leaders Jack and Ralf (states) and Jack starts his strategy of winning others over, which is a method in international politics. If in contemporary politics it is money in the movie it is the meat of the wild pig, which is hunted by Jack's team and he can feed other hungry children in case they join his team. According to realism here we see the unreliable greedy nature of human in these children who exchanged Jack in a piece of meat and betrayed and left him alone.

In Jack's team there are only him and Piggy left (quite refined, lovely, fat boy). Jack's camp steals Piggy's glasses without which he cannot see. Piggy and Jack who go to take the glasses back (they are even left by the twins) the team responds in an aggressive manner. One of the team members named Rojer, throws a stone at Piggy that kills him, leaving Jack all alone. Though Rojer did not throw the stone for such purpose, it took away the life. We can draw a parallel between Piggy and a state that is destroyed or disappeared from the arena. Even more perturbing is the fact that none of the children have any feeling of protest towards the Piggy's death and none of them leave this guilty team. This is may be due to the fear, fear which is the impetus in the politics and between the interstate relations. Finally the whole camp is running after Jack who accidentally falls down at the feet of a British navy officer, which means they survive and will go back home. Thing is that in this anarchy and chaos the highest value - human life - loses the meaning and Jack becomes brutal for supremacy; it is a clear example of many

powerful states that are ready to kill and destroy in order to fulfill their interests. Another example of death is Simon, who discovers "the beast", with which Jack manipulated and which did not exist at all. "The beast" in reality is a body of a dead parachutist. To tell this truth Simon runs to the camp, where Jack and other boys sing a song about beast. In the dark someone thinks that the coming shade is the beast, he cries, everyone runs to him and they kill Simon.

This could be compared to the example of irrationality in Politics, when often states do not weigh their actions towards others and hastily make fatal steps. The phenomenon of beast is a symbol of imaginary threat which state creates to justify its politics and preserve the position it is in. The icon of enemy that is necessary to have for a state to justify its course. Golding novel may be an analogy to World War One and World War two, when there was no world government or any other supreme body to regulate the situation.

Theoretically had Jack been a good person (state of democratic regime) the scenario would have developed differently. The novel itself suggests that children from the hierarchical model of life are transferred to anarchical life that makes the difference.

As a conclusion we can say that these children clearly represented the states that prefer to compete with each other rather to cooperate. What could have been a greater aim than their survival together? Probably nothing but the children preferred confrontation. What can be greater aim for the states than peace? But they still choose wars and massacres. Sometimes the anarchical system urges peaceful states to behave ruthlessly so it has an impact on state's behavior but even more often some states blame anarchical system for their merciless behavior to achieve their hidden interests, which could not be achieved otherwise in the frames of agreed norms of conduct. This novel shows how anarchy influences the conduct of actors, how actors choose to compete rather than to cooperate, how they prefer to reach their individual interests than to achieve mutual aim such as survival and peaceful coexistence.

By TAMAR CHKHAIDZE, Georgia
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Jewish and Arab People are Posing Together in Inspiring Photos Saying "WE REFUSE TO BE ENEMIES"

SOURCE: BuzzFeed UK <http://www.buzzfeed.com/rossalynwarren/jewish-and-arab-people-are-posing-together-in-inspiring-phot>

**"My mother is Jewish.
My father is Palestinian.
I am their face."**

Earlier this month the Israeli news site Ynet reported that over 300 people protested the rocket attacks on Gaza by their government, saying that people were chanting one simple message: "Jews and Arabs refuse to be enemies."

This slogan has now turned into an international social media campaign against the civilian deaths in the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

People are sharing photos of themselves holding pieces of paper demanding an end to the violence and supporting the civilians under attack.

Most of the people sharing photos are Israeli and Palestinian descent.

They are using the [#JewsAndArabsRefuseToBeEnemies](#) hashtag and sending their photos to the [Jews and Arabs Refuse to be Enemies Facebook Page](#).

The Facebook page was started by an Israeli, Abraham Gutman and Syrian, Dania Darwish.

In the interview with *The Huffington Post*, Guttman said: "In the last month it was hard for us to open our social media accounts. Our feeds were full of hateful comments."

He added: "We wanted to create a community of the people that oppose this kind of speech and to remind people that in the bottom life we are all just people."

The Facebook page's latest update says that "as Arab-Israeli political tensions escalate, the social media discourse has become more hateful."

The post concludes by saying that people do not need to be the enemy someone they've just met just because of their ethnicity or religion.



The Newsletter is issued in the framework of the project - "Support strengthening the role of young women in building peace and stability in the South Caucasus" - the Regional project financed by **Open Society Institute (OSI)** and implemented by the **South Caucasus Young Women Experts Network for Peace and Security (YWEPS)** in partnership with **IGPN - International Gender Policy Network**.

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