



**CRCEES, 3rd Annual Research Methodology
Summer School 2009**

**'Perspectives on Political Change in Central and Eastern Europe,
Past and Present'**

Programme

Venue

Faculty of Philosophy Building, University of Tartu, Lossi 3, Tartu

All joint sessions will take place in Room 306. Additional break-out rooms (307, 112, 141) will be available for work in project groups throughout the two weeks.

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Programme

* indicates meal paid for by the Summer School



Travel to Tartu. Main group leaving from Riga Airport to assemble in Airport Arrivals Hall from 22.10 for bus transport to Tartu with *Taisto Bussid* hire company

Check into accommodation

Pepleri 14 Hostel (Students) – 24-hour opening; check-in available from 14.00

Hotell Dorpat, Soola 6 (Tutors)

Sunday 12 July

14.00: Welcome and orientation, Lossi 3, Room 306.

17.00: Walking Tour of Tartu. Leaving from the fountain in front of the Town Hall on the Town Hall Square (Raekoja Plats).

Monday 13 July

9.00-10.30: Session 1

David Galbreath (University of Aberdeen): ‘Methods and data gathering in Eastern Europe’

As students of area studies and social enquiry, we often look to contextualise general theories of social phenomena in our own region. This lecture looks at perspectives on political change in Central and Eastern Europe within the context of area studies and social science. We look at how these two study fields contradict and complement each other in our work. We also look at what area studies and social science have to learn from one another and what they gain from each other when combined in the same research project. The consequence of this combination is a greater variety of methods and data gathering techniques we can use to understand political change in Central and Eastern Europe.

10.30-10.45: Coffee

10.45-12.15: Session 2

Marju Lauristin and Peeter Vihalemm (University of Tartu): ‘East and West in Europe’

The lecture will give an overview of the ‘East-West divide’-issue in Europe, looking back at its cultural and political roots in European history and analysing the present relationships between the ‘old’ and ‘new’ Europe: the constructed borders, the identities and imageries of the people. Special attention will be devoted to the formation of the common European public sphere.



13.15-14.15: Estonian language at lunchtime (Lea Kreinin, University of Glasgow)

14.15: Coffee Available

14.30-16.00: Session 3

Eamonn Butler (University of Glasgow): ‘EU Eastern Enlargement Five Years On: National Interest or European Solidarity - What really matters?’

This session will examine the issue of European solidarity as a common value supposedly embodied by the EU and reinforced by the eastern enlargement of the Union in 2004/07. It will begin with an overview of solidarity as a concept and a class discussion of a central European perspective on solidarity prior to the 2004 big-bang enlargement. To aid this discussion, students are asked to read a short essay by Janos Mátyás Kovács (2004) “Between Resentment and Indifference: Narratives of Solidarity in the Enlarging EU”.

In light of Kovács views and considering the current state of the union 5 years after accession, students will then take part in a 30 minute workshop session. Students will be broken up into groups and asked to discuss and prepare a short 5 minute poster presentation on one of three topics that raise questions about the relevance of solidarity in light of national self-interest among the various EU member states. These topics are:

- 1) Credit Crunch/Economic recession
- 2) Energy Crisis
- 3) EU Foreign/External Policy

Following the presentations, the session will finish with a round up of key points and issues and draw some conclusions about what is really important for the EU’s member-states and the possible implications this could have for the EU’s future. This session should raise awareness of a number of issues that will inform other summer school seminars – in particular sessions 4, 5 and 9.

A selection of readings will be provided to students and text marked with a * should be read. Students should also choose at least 5 articles from a selection of readings from the ‘recommended reading’ list. Students will, in advance of the session, be given access to a range of sources dealing with the 3 workshop topics, and some additional resources will be provided to aid discussion on the day.

16.00-16.45: Coffee

16.15-17.45: Session 4

Karoly Gruber (University of Győr): ‘The EU, Russia and Central Europe: conflict and/or cooperation’



blockages in the UN. It is setting itself up as an ideological alternative to the EU, with a different approach to sovereignty, power and world order. Where the European project is founded on the rule of law, Moscow believes that laws are mere expressions of power – and that when the balance of power changes, law should be changed to reflect it.

Russia is a state far too important for the Euro-Atlantic community not to have a uniform and clear-cut position on the management of its relationships with her. In trying to find a new consensus Central European states can contribute to a great extent. The new policy consensus on Russia must be based on cooperation mainly, but if the resurgent Russia endangers the interests of the Western community, we cannot forget about containment and confrontation either.

19.00:

Opening Dinner*, Antoniusse Õu, Lutsu 5, Tartu (www.antonius.ee)

Tuesday 14 July

9.00 -10.30 Session 5

Timofei Agarin (University of Aberdeen): ‘Strong, weak? Policies for sustainable development in Central and Eastern Europe’

During the class I will unpack several central categories of sustainability science and will make clear why sustainable development is important in transition countries. I will argue that policies of sustainable development can only be effective when embracing ecological, economic and social agendas simultaneously while presenting the approaches to sustainable development across the Baltic States. During the second week, we will undertake a stroll through the suburbs of Tartu to link theoretical discussions with more tangible practical meanings.

Sustainable development is featured in a host of literature on the impact of the European Union (EU) on environmental policies. However, the term ‘sustainable development’ is usually vaguely defined. While in the minimal sense it refers to the stable arrangement of ecological, economic, and social processes, ensuring international and intergenerational equity, sustainability research defines it in a stronger sense. This addresses sustainable development as incentives for improvement, embedded in the mutual enforcement of ecology, economics, and society (Norgaard 1988). While the Eastern European economies are especially vulnerable to the recent global calamities, mutual dependence of economic, ecological and social issues could allow states in the region to elaborate a more balanced approach to social relation with economic and ecologic developments. In doing so, we will debate the reasons for concern about the future for the students of sustainability science, as well as for practitioners in the fields as diverse as economics, politics, and ecology.

10.30-10.45: Coffee



10.45-12.15 Session 6

Olaf Mertelsmann (University of Tartu): 'Stalinism and oral history'

For a long time the historiography on Stalinism in the West was influenced by the accounts of contemporaries, because the archives were virtually closed. Today, after the 'archival revolution' we understand that many fields, and especially the history of everyday life, are not well covered by sources of state or party. Thus ego-documents like diaries, life stories or memoirs, oral history interviews or even questionnaires filled in by contemporaries remain important sources. This has been demonstrated recently by historians like Orlando Figes or Catherine Merridale. This session focuses on source problems of oral history accounts and discusses what we might learn from these sources and what not.

12.15-14.15 Lunch Interval

13.15-14.15 – Estonian language at lunchtime (Lea Kreinin, University of Glasgow)

14.15: Coffee Available

14.30-16.00 Session 7

Geoffrey Swain (University of Glasgow): 'National Communism revisited'

This session will consider the origins of the concept of “national communism” and its troubled evolution in the 1950s. National communism was a by-product of Stalinism. The success of the Yugoslav communist revolution during the Second World War meant the existence, for the first time, of more than one independent communist state. The issue of the appropriate form of relations between communist states, both members of a world communist movement, came to a head in 1948 when Stalin insisted that Soviet hegemony was sacrosanct. After Stalin’s death, Khrushchev’s determination to bring about reconciliation with Yugoslavia produced the 1956 Moscow Declaration which established that no communist state had the right to interfere in the affairs of another. Within months the crushing of the Hungarian Revolution showed how hollow that declaration was as far as the Soviet Union was concerned, but the events of 1956 in both Hungary and Poland also showed how attractive the underlying principles of non-interference were for reform communists. Recent archival revelations make clear that the impact of 1956 within the Soviet Union was far more widespread than previously thought, particularly in the Baltic States and specifically in Latvia. This makes it possible to see Latvia’s national communist crisis of 1959, not as an isolated incident, but part of a continuum of developments beginning in 1948.

16.00-17.45: Coffee

16.15-17.45 Session 8

Marju Lauristin and Peeter Vihalemm (University of Tartu): 'Revisiting Estonia's transformation 20 years on'



Starting with a brief overview of the different theoretical interpretations of post-communist transformation, the lecture will provide an insight into the experience of post-Communist transformation in the Baltic countries, with the focus on Estonian developments through the two decades. Estonian transition will be re-considered from the perspective of the current crisis, taking into account the role of internal and external resources, pressures and restrictions. As a special issue, integration of the Russian minority in Estonia will be discussed.

19.00-20.30

‘City Orienteering’: activity in project groups. Assemble at Jaani Church, Jaani Street.

Wednesday 15 July

9.00 -10.30 Session 9

David Galbreath (University of Aberdeen): ‘Security theory in the context of Eastern Europe’

The political landscape of Central and Eastern Europe has changed significantly since the end of the Cold War. With this general political change, perceptions of security and insecurity have also changed. According to Mearsheimer, the end of the Cold War would bring about a return to the continental wars of the 19th and 20th centuries. While history has shown Mearsheimer to be wrong in the short and medium term, the complex nature of European Security and its impact on Central and Eastern Europe remains at the heart of the existential remakings of nation and state in the region. This lecture will look at conflict and risk in Central and Eastern Europe in the context of contemporary Security studies.

10.30-10.45: Coffee

10.45-12.15 Session 10

Ada-Charlotte Regelman (University of Glasgow): ‘Minority Agency in CEE Nation-States. Integration as a “bilateral” process’

This session will provide a discussion of issues of ethnic minority and majority group interaction in CEE countries. These issues will be discussed from a theoretical perspective, while addressing the structural conditions for minority group interaction as well as the groups’ positioning within the (political) structures. The theoretical debate will be examined on two cases of Estonia’s and Slovakia’s societies. We will identify important factors impacting on the opportunities for interaction between the dominant and non-dominant social groups by analysing institutional settings and their genesis, as well as the actions pursued by the social actors in their everyday. In doing so, we will investigate the social conditions for political and strategic agency engagement of the minority groups. The workshop will conclude with a discussion of methodological problems which occur when researching integration as a process of increasing social interaction that takes place within the particular political



political science perspectives on the issue, complementing theoretical considerations with empirical evidence and practical insights from the two case studies.

The background overview over the subject will be provided in a brief introductory lecture, outlining the issues from the literature provided for home preparation. In the second part of the seminar, we will approach the issue, relevant for understanding integration processes in group work, elaborating the aspects of the preliminary readings. Some preparatory work before the workshop is therefore required (a reading list will be provided in due course). The workshop aims at outlining the basic set of questions necessary to be addressed when debating social integration. These, however, will introduce the students to the major challenges of understanding, theorising, and researching integration in the CEE, especially when facing the policies already in place. [Optional: In case of a field trip and meeting with the students of Narva College during the summer school, the seminar participants will be able to apply some of the tools from our seminar. The results as well as problems occurring while conducting the fieldwork will be discussed subsequently and will be placed into relation to our theoretical and methodological considerations.]

12.15-14.15 Lunch Interval

13.15-14.15 – Estonian language at lunchtime (Lea Kreinin, University of Glasgow)

14.15: Coffee Available

14.30-16.00 Session 11

David Smith (University of Glasgow) and Stuart Burch (Nottingham Trent University): Landscape, identity and visual methodology.

This session examines how the study of public monuments and other sites of memory, as well as the urban landscape more generally can illuminate the study of collective identity and identity politics in Central and Eastern Europe. It focuses especially upon recent research that the two lecturers have carried out in Narva, using the ‘visual methodologies’ outlined by Gillian Rose in her classic work of the same name. The session will reflect upon the use of visual methodologies and also provide students with a general introduction to the city of Narva, ahead of our excursion to the city on Thursday, 16 July. Students must consult the essential readings for this session prior to the Narva trip.

16.00-16.15: Coffee

16.15-17.45 Session 12

Kristine Uzule (University of Edinburgh): ‘Application of linguistic and psychological theories in the study of language integration of Russian speakers in Latvia’

At the time of the establishment of the Second Republic of Latvia in 1991, ethnic minorities, commonly referred to as Russian speakers, constituted about 45% of the population and of those only some 22% had some knowledge of the Latvian language



Republic of Latvia chose to construct an ethnos democracy. As part of this nation-building, the Language Law requires that public and state functions be predominantly performed in the Latvian language. Consequently, integration of Russian speakers into the Latvian language environment in public and state functions became a key topic in domestic politics.

In this lecture, we will look into how language integration has been progressing over the last 18 years. We will attempt to determine whether integration can be considered progressing or failing. In this attempt, we will consider a role that the State, education and employment markets as well as interethnic communications have had to play. Given the nature of language integration, we will consider not only statistical data but also theories that directly affect language integration, those being language acquisition and learning theory, language in the bilingual brain theory, and the theories on attitudes and behaviour.

17.45-19.00

Groups meet to reflect on learning and discuss project topics

From 19.30

Evening get-together*, Pepleri, 14 (in basement). Food and drink will be provided. Sauna will be available.

Thursday 16 July

Excursion to Narva

9.00: Depart Tartu. Bus pick-up from Pepleri 14 and Hotell Dorpat

Stop en-route at Pühtitsa Dormition Convent, Kuremäe (see <http://www.orthodox.ee/indexeng.php?d=parishes/convent>)

12.30: Meeting with the Mayor of Narva, Mr Tarmo Tammiste

13.30: Lunch followed by tour of city museum and castle grounds

16.00: Walking tour of Narva and coach tour along Narva-Jõesuu road

19.00: Return to Tartu

Friday 17 July

9.00 -10.30 Session 13

Olaf Mertelsmann (University of Tartu): 'Stalinist terror: a local example'



new perspectives and interpretations have been added. This lecture concentrates on the local example of Estonia and analyzes the scale and objectives of persecution. Clearly evident is the campaign character of the measures, but also an element of de-escalation in case of fighting against armed resistance. While obviously 'cleansing the republic' was a main goal, many other reasons for repressions might be identified.

10.30-10.45: Coffee

10.45-12.15 Session 14

Uku Lember (Central European University): 'Post-Stalinist life-stories and life-choices: memories and history-writing in Estonia'

In the study of the Soviet history and society two basic research agendas have been prevalent in the past – the “totalitarian” and the “revisionist” paradigms. The first emphasizes the alienation of individual from the all-powerful state and the second rather stresses social processes inside the actually rather “weak” state. Even if such a simplified dichotomy has been lately rather abandoned, the approaches to contemporary past in the Baltic States have much more in common with the first research agenda. In addition to the intellectual traditions, this is naturally due also to the political uses of history and the prevalent local “cultures” and “landscapes” of memory. The history-writing remains well in the “national” paradigm. On the other hand, the more anthropological (ethnological) works in the realm of the growing field of memory studies have opened up new avenues for discussion and have created space for the alternative “voices” in history. With regard to the rather tense ethnic situation in Estonia, to my mind, this is an important and relieving development. In my presentation, I will present an overview of the some of the historiographical problems in writing the Estonian contemporary history and some new developments in the Estonian memory studies.

12.15-14.15 Lunch Interval

13.15-14.15 Estonian language at lunchtime (Lea Kreinin, University of Glasgow)

14.15: Coffee Available

14.30-16.00 Session 15

Judit Molnar (University of Washington/University of Glasgow): 'Russian immigrants in Washington state, USA: method and early empirical experiences of research on an immigrant group's integration in the USA'.

This study is part of a project called 'Between Segregation and Social Integration: Recent Immigrants and Foreign Workers in the USA and in the UK'. The project is being run over two years starting in Washington State, in the US, then, from 2010, continuing this work, about the integration process of Russian immigrants, in Scotland. In this session I will talk about how we started this research and what the main issues relating to immigration in the USA and Russian speaking immigrants in Washington state are. This session will answer the following questions:



the US and its integration process?
What kind of data are we gathering and how?
How did we prepare for the empirical part of the survey?
Finally, I will briefly present our preliminary results.

16.00-16.15: Coffee

16.15-17.45 Session 16

Paul Jordan (University of Glasgow): 'Building international image through popular culture'

Nation-branding and image building are terms which are increasingly used whilst popular culture has been receiving scholarly attention in recent years. Seen as a valid platform for helping to improve the international image of a country, events such as concerts, exhibitions and competitions can enrich the perception of a country whilst paying their own way. This session will focus on my own research in Estonia and Ukraine as well as touching on the wider debates surrounding nation-branding.

17.45-19.00

Groups to discuss their projects and confirm topics with tutoring staff by 19.00

Evening: free time / pack for morning departure to Tallinn

Saturday 18 July

Start of three-day excursion to Tallinn.

9.00: Depart Tartu. Bus pick-up from Pepleri 14 and Hotell Dorpat. Students and tutors to check out of accommodation and bring all belongings with them

12.30: Arrive Estonian National Art Museum KUMU (www.kumu.ee). Lunch in KUMU restaurant*

13.30: Guided tour of KUMU

3.30: Check into accommodation

Students: Lutheran Church Hostel, Pühavaimu 6

Tutors: Hotel G9, Gonsiori 9

Afternoon and evening: free time

Sunday 19 July



10.30: Assemble outside Lutheran Church Hostel, Pühavaimu 6

11.00: Visit to Museum of Occupations

12.00: Lunch break

13.00: Bus to collect group from Estonia National Opera, Estonia pst 4

13.30-15.30: Visit to Maarjamäe: Estonian History Museum and Memorial Complex

15.30: Visit to Pirita and Viimsi Open Air Museum (see <http://www.footprintguides.com/Tallinn/Pirita.php> and <http://www.viimsimuuseumid.ee>)

19.00: Dinner at Viimsi Open Air Museum

Monday 20 July

Excursion to Tallinn continues

10.15-12.00: Visit to *Riigikogu* (Estonian Parliament) and meeting with a member of parliament. **NB: You will need your passport to enter the building**

12.00: Lunch break – own arrangements

13.15: Assemble in front of Estonia from Estonia National Opera, Estonia pst 4

13.30: Meeting with Dr Kaja Tael, Undersecretary for European Union Affairs, Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islandi Väljak 1

15.30: Visit to State (Party) Archive and meeting with Dr Peeter Kenkmann, Tõnismägi 16

19.00: Departure for Tartu. Bus pick-up from Lutheran Church Hostel and Hotel G9

Late evening: Check back in to Tartu Accommodation (Pepleri 14 and Hotell Dorpat)

Tuesday 21 July

9.00-11.00: Groups meet discuss work programme with designated tutor(s) – assemble in Lossi 3, Room 306

(coffee from 9.30)

11.00-16.00: Project work in groups



Room 306

17.00 [Optional – maximum 10 persons] Walk around Tartu, led by Timofei Agarin – follow-up to session 5, week 1.

Wednesday 22 July

9.00-11.00: Groups meet discuss work programme with designated tutor(s)

(coffee from 9.30)

11.00-16.00: Project work in groups

16.00-17.00: Groups meet with tutors to discuss progress

17.00-18.30: Round Table with the Summer School tutors, to discuss issues such as doing your PhD, getting published and so on. Your chance to ask any questions!

Thursday 23 July

9.00-16.00: Project work in groups

16.00-17.00: Groups meet with tutors to discuss progress

Friday 24 July

Final project presentations, Lossi 3, Room 306.

9.00-9.45: Group I

9.45-10.30: Group II

10.30-11.15: Group III

11.15-11.30: Coffee

11.30-12.15: Group IV

12.15-13.00: Group V

13.00-14.30: Lunch*, Ülikooli Kohvik (<http://www.kohvik.ut.ee>)

14.30-18.00: Free time and preparation for departure

18.00 Reception, closing ceremony, followed by dinner*: Tartu University History Museum, Lossi 25.



Saturday 25 July

7.00: Departure for Riga Airport, pick-up from Pepleri 14 and Hotell Dorpat

12.20: Departure to Moscow

13.15: Departure to Kiev

15.15: Departure to Budapest

22.30: Departure to Glasgow Prestwick

Luggage storage facilities are available at Riga Airport in arrival sector E on the first floor. Those leaving on the evening flight will have time to visit downtown Riga, which is 30 minutes' bus ride from the airport (<http://www.riga-airport.com/en/main/passengers/useful-information/getting-to-airport>)