



### Invitation to the 3R conference



As announced in the previous issue, the “Revolutions, maidans and protests in contemporary Ukraine. The current state of research and future directions” conference will be hosted at the College of Europe, Natolin campus on 20 June 2016. Find out more [here](#).

### Methodological workshop for the 3R interviewers



On 11 May 2016, the interviewers involved in the 3R project took part in a methodological workshop organized in Kyiv. Find out more [here](#).

### Interview with Paweł Pieniążek



The workshop for the 3R project participants was simultaneously an opportunity to conduct interviews with a number of actors, who took part in the analyzed revolutions. Find out more [here](#).

### The Scientific Council of the 3R Project



The composition of the members of the 3R project’s Scientific Council and their academic affiliations. Find out more [here](#).

## Invitation to the 3R conference



As announced in the previous issue, the “Revolutions, maidans and protests in contemporary Ukraine. The current state of research and future directions” conference will be hosted at the College of Europe, Natolin campus on 20 June 2016. The conference will begin at 9.30 am and will last until 6.00 pm. It will consist of three sessions and a presentation of the “MAPA” project led by scholars from Harvard University. The conference’s panelists will deliver presentations focused on the state of historical research on the Ukrainian revolutions

from different national perspectives, Ukrainian civil society, Ukrainian and European identities, and the revolutions’ outcomes. Please confirm your participation by sending an email to [3r.natolin@coleurope.eu](mailto:3r.natolin@coleurope.eu). Please find the detailed programme of the conference below:

**Revolutions, Maidans and Protests in contemporary Ukraine.  
The current state of research and future directions**  
20 June 2016

MARIA SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE HALL  
COLLEGE OF EUROPE (NATOLIN)

Conference Programme

*(simultaneous translation between English, Polish and Ukrainian)*

**09:00 Welcome address**

Vice-rector Ewa Ośniecka-Tamecka

**09:15-11:30 Session I**

Introduction and chair: Prof. Richard Butterwick-Pawlikowski (College of Europe, Natolin)

Prof. Volodymyr Kravchenko (Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies, Alberta)  
*Western Debates on Ukrainian Soviet Legacy (2014-2016)*

Dr Łukasz Adamski (Centre for Polish-Russian Dialogue and Cooperation)  
*Polska literatura na temat rewolucji 1990-1991 r. i roli Ukraińców w rozpadzie ZSRS*

Oleksander Zinczenko (Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance)  
*Ukraińska historiografia Pomarańczowej Rewolucji: o czym nie udało się napisać?*

Igor Gretskiy (St. Petersburg University)  
*Ukraine's 2004 Orange Revolution in Russia's Political Science Research*

Prof. Alexandra Gujon (Université de Bourgogne)  
*Three Revolutions in Ukraine: from Global to Local Perspective*

Natalia Zubar (Maidan Monitoring Information Centre)  
*The Problem of Understanding of Maidans as a Historical Process in Ukraine in Context of Post-Communist Systemic Transformations in Eastern Europe*

Dr Paula Marcinkowska (University of Warsaw)

*The impact of revolutionary movements in contemporary Ukraine on the state of research about the EU-Ukraine relations in Poland*

**11:30-12:15 Coffee break**

**12:15 -14:30 Session II**

Chair: Professor Georges Mink (College of Europe, Natolin)

Prof. Kateryna Wolczuk (University of Birmingham) *Revolutions in Ukraine: Between Mobilization and Consequences*

Prof. Jan Kubik (University College London)  
*Rebelia w praktyce i myśli: krótka historia badań nad protestami w Europie Wschodniej*

Dr Olga Onuch (University of Oxford/ University of Manchester) *Understanding Mass Protest: Why should we compare across space and time?*

Anna Chebotarova (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw)  
*'Looking for Europe we've found Ukraine': Euromaidan and the construction of Ukrainian identity(ies)*

Dr. Jarosław Chodak (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin)  
*Rewolucja Godności jako antidotum na regionalne strategie antyrewolucyjne*

Prof. Ioulia Shukan (Université Paris Ouest) *Maïdan and its aftermath: a focus on ordinary citizenship and its practices*

Kateryna Pryshchepa (College of Europe, Natolin)  
*'Political learning' as a concept in analysis of mass protests and their aftermath in Ukraine*

**14:30-15:30 Lunch**

### 15:30 – 17:00 Session III

Chair: Dr. Paweł Kowal (College of Europe, Natolin; Institute of Political Studies PAS)

Dr Natalia Pohorila (Centre for Social and Marketing Research, Kiev)

*When the data do not show: public opinion trends before, after and in-between revolutions*

Prof. Andrew Wilson (University College London)

*The Donbas in 2014: Explaining Civil Conflict Perhaps, but Not Civil War*

Prof. Andrzej Szeptycki (University of Warsaw)

*Polish expertise in the field of system transformation in Ukraine: think tanks, academia, NGOs, media*

Dr Igor Lyubashenko (SWPS University, Warsaw)

*Vetting policies in post-Euromaidan Ukraine and their impact on the political development of the country*

Dr Anna Colin Lebedev (Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris)

*Afganistan Veterans in Ukraine: Dynamics of Collective movement, from one armed conflict to another*

### 17:00-17:30 Presentation of MAPA: A digital atlas of Ukraine

Chair: Adam Reichardt (College of Europe, Natolin; New Eastern Europe)

Presenter: Kostyantyn Bondarenko (Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute)

### 17:30-18:30 Concluding remarks:

Leading: Professor Jan Kubik (University College London)

Discussants: Prof. Aleksandra Hnatiuk, prof. Richard Butterwick-Pawlikowski, Dr Paweł Kowal, Prof. Andriy Meleshevyh, Prof. Georges Mink

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## Methodological workshop for the 3R interviewers



On 11 May 2016, 12 interviewers involved in the 3R project took part in a methodological workshop organized in Kyiv. The primary objective of the workshop was to present the adopted method of conducting interviews and thus to prepare the participants for oral history accounts collection. The workshop was led by Prof. Georges Mink, a permanent professor at the College of Europe.

It has begun with a description of a few types of qualitative data collection. Prof. Mink has discussed main features of a free interview, a directed interview, and a semi-directed interview. Having discussed this typology, the professor argued that semi-directed interviews are likely to yield the best results in the context of the 3R project. Presenting the method in greater depth, Prof. Mink explained that a semi-directed interview uses a loose structure of thematic blocks, but does not limit interviewees to answer merely direct and clear-cut questions. The intended result is a descriptive discourse containing the interviewee's comments and assessments, the depth of which is unattainable for exclusively quantitative studies and, as a result, complements other forms of historical evidence well.

Prof. Mink went on to discuss the structure of the interviews, types of questions and the interviewees' potential reactions to them, the problem of the interviewees' representativeness, and the importance of taking into account the impact of their diverse profiles on their discourse. Finally, he presented techniques of conducting an interview discussing the selection of appropriate environment for an interview, establishing trust with interviewees, and the proper conduct of an interviewer.

The workshop will help the 3R project interviewers in conducting interviews with the actors participating in the analyzed revolutions in accordance with a consistent methodological framework. It is difficult to overstate the importance of the workshop as it will ensure that the interviewers abide by the same set of methodological principles, which should facilitate the analysis of the transcribed oral history accounts by researchers willing to use them in the future.

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## Interview with Paweł Pieniązek



The workshop for the 3R project participants was simultaneously an opportunity to conduct interviews with a number of actors, who took part in the analyzed revolutions. The speakers included Yulia Tymoshenko, Oksana Zabuzhko, and Paweł Pieniązek. We are pleased to present a summary of the latter speaker's interview.

Paweł Pieniązek, a young Polish journalist, was an observer of the Euromaidan almost from its inception. Having briefly outlined the beginnings of his interest in Ukrainian political affairs, he discussed

the evolution of the motivations of the Euromaidan participants at different stages of the protests and assessed the role of former Ukrainian President, Viktor Yanukovich, pointing out that his rules triggered the protests of students and industrialists well ahead of the beginning of the Euromaidan. Then, he proceeded to discuss the protests in November and December 2013 claiming that the night of 29/30 November constituted a turning point in the revolution. To put it in his own words, it was then that the protests gained "new dynamics". Mr Pieniązek argued that the surge in protesters' numbers can be explained by popular outrage at an attempt brutally to suppress the students rather than a firm and informed conviction of the potential benefits of signing the Association Agreement with the EU.

He told us that the focus of the protesters' demands changed from the Association Agreement in the earliest stages of the protest to a stern reaction against those responsible for brutal treatment of the peaceful protesters after 29 November. Mr Pieniązek was impressed with the Euromaidan participants' self-organization and creation of virtually all the amenities required for a long-term, sustainable protest, which he compared with the "Occupy Wall Street" movement. When asked about the attitude of the Euromaidan protesters' attitude to the Orange Revolution, he said that it contained "lessons that ought not to be repeated". He then discussed the role of Ukraine's neighbours in the protests, arguing that the Poles, Swedes, and, in particular, the Lithuanians were widely considered to be well disposed to the Euromaidan protesters. Mr Pieniązek pointed out that the USA was rarely mentioned by the protesters, whilst they were almost unanimous in their negative assessment of the role played by the Russian Federation. Addressing the role of the media in keeping the protesters up to date with the events, Mr Pieniązek noted that the Euromaidan

protesters frequently spread rumours, both more and less substantiated. Due to the fact that the Euromaidan participants constituted a very diverse and ever-changing body in terms of their educational backgrounds, they also had similarly different potentials critically to analyze incoming information and misinformation. Towards the end of his interview, Mr Pieniżek turned to the role of the oligarchs and found it paradoxical that, regardless of their fierce divisions, both the Maidan and the anti-Maidan protesters used similar slogans of combatting the oligarchy supported by foreign powers. Finally, answering a question on a possibility of yet another mass protest comparable to the Euromaidan, he said that there is a sense of increasing popular tension, dissatisfaction, powerlessness and frustration, but there seems to be little hope that a potential future revolution could change anything.

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## The Scientific Council of the 3R Project



The Scientific Council of the 3R Project consists of (in alphabetical order):

Dr Stanley Bill from the University of Cambridge, Prof. Richard Butterwick-Pawlikowski of the College of Europe, Natolin campus, Prof. Robert Frost of the University of Aberdeen, Prof. Borys Gudziak, Prof. Iwona Hofman of Marie Skłodowska-Curie University, Prof. Volodymyr Kravchenko from the University of Alberta, Prof. Jan Kubik

of the UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies, Jan Malicki of the University of Warsaw, Prof. Markijan Malski of the University of Lviv, Prof. Myroslav Marynovych of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, Prof. Georges Mink of the College of Europe, Natolin campus, Prof. Grzegorz Motyka of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Prof. Andrzej Nowak from the Institute of History at the Polish Academy of Sciences, Mrs Ewa Ośniecka-Tamecka, the Vice-Rector of the College of Europe, Natolin campus, Prof. Serhii Plokhii of Harvard University, Dr Jacek Saryusz Wolski, Member of the European Parliament, Prof. Timothy Snyder from Yale University, Prof. Tomasz Stryjek of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Prof. Frank Sysyn of the University of Alberta, Prof. Andrzej Szeptycki of the University of Warsaw, Prof. Andrew Wilson from the UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies, and Prof. Kateryna Wolczuk of the University of Birmingham.

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Editors: Prof. Richard Butterwick-Pawlikowski, Paweł Pujszo