

Lecturers of the summer school of Estonian Institute of Historical Memory 2019

A founding member of the Jaan Tõnisson Institute **Jüri Adams** (Minister of Justice of the Republic of Estonia 1994-1995; Member of the VII, VII, IX, XIII Riigikogu¹) was actively involved in the underground resistance movement during the Soviet occupation, including publishing an underground magazine. Adams was also a founding member of one of the first non-communist political parties in the Soviet Union, the Estonian National Independence Party (founded in 1988); participated in organising the elections to the Congress of Estonia², and became one of its vice-chairmen in 1990. He was also the main author of the draft version of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia, and from 1991-1992 was a member of the Constitutional Assembly, a representative body established for drawing up the new Constitution. As a member of the Riigikogu, he has focused mainly on legislative issues. Adams has received the Order of the National Coat of Arms, 3rd Class and Order of the White Star, 2nd Class.

Martin Andreller, Researcher-Curator at the Estonian Institute of Historical Memory, has graduated from Tallinn University's Institute of History. He has researched armed resistance against the Soviet regime for over 10 years, specialising in the organised Forest Brothers resistance movement. Andreller has worked at the Museum of Occupations as a researcher and curator of many exhibitions. Currently he is coordinating the project of creating a museum in Patarei Prison.

Erik Kyle Lončar is a self-educated film director, film analyst, graphic designer, painter and comic book artist. His filmography includes over 25 short films, and over 50 documentaries. He is a published comic book artist who worked over three years for the local daily newspaper 'Narodni list'. With six independent exhibitions, he made a name for himself in the Croatian artist community. He was a trainer in dozens of international comic book workshops and he loves to

¹ According to the constitution of the Republic of Estonia, supreme power belongs to the people, who exercise it via the legislative body, the Riigikogu. All important state-related questions pass through the Riigikogu; in addition to approving legislation, the Riigikogu appoints high officials, including the Prime Minister and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and elects (either singly or, if necessary, together with representatives of local government within a broader electoral college) the President. The Riigikogu also ratifies significant foreign agreements that impose military and proprietary obligations, bring about changes in law, etc.; approves the budget presented by the government as law and monitors the executive power.

People can directly participate in state governance and express their political will in the Riigikogu elections, held every 4 years.

² People's representative body gathering in Estonia in 1990 during the process of regaining independence, which aimed to restore the Republic of Estonia on the basis of legal continuity.

At meetings on 24 February 1989, the representatives of the Estonian Heritage Protection Society, the Estonian National Independence Party and the Estonian Christian Union called on people to found citizens' committees, register the Estonian citizens and prepare for the Congress of Estonia. These proposals relied on the constitution of the Republic of Estonia in 1938, according to which the supreme body of power was the Estonian people. In order to restore the republic it was therefore necessary to register the legitimate population; this task was undertaken by the Estonian Citizens' Committees founded by public initiative.

spread his knowledge so participants can become new comic book fans. For the last 18 years he has worked and lived in Split, Croatia.

Sergei Metlev, Public and Partner Relations Manager at the Estonian Institute of Historical Memory, has a master's degree in Law from the University of Tartu. Before joining the Institute, he was a project officer and the executive director at a nation-wide youth association and also worked as a political adviser at the Parliament of Estonia.

Mart Nutt is a historian and has a PhD in International Relations. From 1988-1991 he was the Director of Research at the Estonian Open Air Museum. He has been a member of all compositions of the Riigikogu since 1992. Nutt is the chairman of the delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. From 2007-2008 he was a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council's Darfur mission and from 1998-2013 a member of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance. He is Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Jaan Tõnisson Institute. Nutt has received the Orders of the National Coat of Arms, 2nd and 5th Class.

Juku-Kalle Raid is a journalist and poet. He was also a member of the XII Riigikogu. He has worked in radio, television, many magazines and newspapers, and was the editor-in-chief of the magazine *Kultuur ja Elu* (1997-1999). Raid has published numerous collections of poetry and books, and has also translated the works of other poets and writers into Estonian. He is a member of the Estonian Chamber of Culture and the Estonian Institute of Human Rights. Since 1998, Raid has been the editor-in-chief of the newspaper KesKus.

Member of the Estonian Academy of Sciences since 1977. **Anto Raukas** earned his doctorate degree in geology-mineralogy in 1972 (his degree conferral was confirmed in 1973 by the USSR Higher Attestation Commission) in Tallinn and became a professor in 1980. He has been the acting director and head of department of the Institute of Geology, and a scientific adviser to the government of the Republic of Estonia. His research has focused on Quaternary geology, environmental geology and meteoritics. Since 2015 he has been a Senior Research Fellow at the School of Natural Sciences and Health of Tallinn University. He has received many awards and in 1998 he received the Order of the White Star, 3rd Class. He is professor-emeritus of TalTech.

Indrek Tarand has been a Member of the European Parliament since 2009. He participated in restoring the Estonian Students' Society in 1988 and was elected to the Congress of Estonia in 1990. In 1993, he was a special representative of the government of Estonia in Narva, the easternmost city of the republic, where the majority of the population had arrived during the Soviet occupation and which was organising a referendum to become autonomous. His actions contributed to declaring the referendum null and void, and to holding local elections in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Estonia. Thereafter he was appointed as a Counsellor to Prime Minister Mart Laar. In 1994, he started working as Secretary General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Tarand was the director of the Estonian War Museum from 2005-2009 and in 2008 he received the Order of the White Star, 3rd Class.

Trivimi Velliste is a Board member of the General Johan Laidoner Society. (Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Estonia 1992-1994; Member of the VII, IX, X, XI Riigikogu). He was one of the founders and first chairman of the board of the Estonian Heritage Conservation Society (founded in 1987). The motto of the Society was that the most important element of heritage, which has to be restored no matter what, is the independent republic. The Society played a crucial part in initiating the movement towards restoring Estonia's independence. Velliste was also one of the head organisers of the registration of Estonian citizens based on legal continuity as part of the Estonian Citizens' Committees movement. He was a member of the Congress of Estonia (1990-1992), a representative body with the aim of restoring independence, elected by the newly registered citizens. He has also served as Estonia's Permanent Representative to the UN headquarters from 1994-1998, and received the Orders of the National Coat of Arms, 2nd and 4th Class.