

## Targets of the Stupino meeting

- *Insights from the case studies*
- *Comparative analysis, results*
- *Outlooks for the interpretations*
- *Valorisation of results*
- *Discussion with stakeholders*
- *Publication and diffusion*

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## Welcome to Stupino

The previous INTAS meeting was in Suprasl, where the West historically met the East, as our Polish hosts pointed out in Newsletter VI. The place of our new meeting can also be considered as a contact point of these cultural and historical formations, although not in geographical sense, but in economic and social terms.

Stupino is a typical example of the kind of industrial development that took place in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet block as a whole (the so-called "East" in the geopolitical antagonism that lasted through most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century). The town of Stupino – its residential part, the service sector, and the universities - was built around a military (aviation) plant, in accordance with the high priority that the military production took in both foreign and internal policy of the Soviet Union. Military "company towns" like Stupino were therefore privileged places to live, since they served as the foundries of qualified personal for the military industrial complex and their residents enjoyed the highest living standards and the best educational opportunities.

The end of the Cold War, restructuring, and demilitarisation of the Russian economy led to a prolonged crisis of military plants that served as town-forming enterprises. This situation was characteristic for the entire ex-Soviet block. But Stupino's fate was different from that of most military "company towns," because representatives of the other side of the geopolitical antagonism known as the "West" came to Stupino, drawn by the process of globalisation. Post-Soviet Russia was an attractive



destination for expansion both because its large population represented a vast consumer market and because its labour force had a comparatively high level of general and professional education. Two transnational companies – "Mars" and "Campina," producers of inexpensive chocolate and dairy products – decided to exploit these markets and began production in Stupino. The presence of a qualified workforce was a key factor that influenced their choice of location.

What you will see in Stupino is the result of a pacific "Western" expansion into the "East." Our research was focused on its social and psychological impacts and the local population's attitudes towards the "West". We will present these results during our meeting in Stupino, and we hope that they will provide an interesting comparative context for our INTAS network.

Moscow, July 2006

Alexey Levinson

Tatiana Vorozheikina

## The program

### 29 September 2006

Participants arrive to Moscow.  
Welcome dinner in Stupino.

### 30 September 2006

10.00 – 13.00

**Dr. Yuri Levada** 'East and West' in the Russian Labor Market'  
Questions and discussion.

**Dr. Hans-Peter Meier-Dallach**

LOCLAB project: Where do we stand at present?

**Dr. David Rotman.**

Presentation and discussion of joint data analysis and inputs.

Moderator: T. Vorozheikina

15.00 – 19.00

Two country-specific reports:

**Belarus and Poland**

Discussion

Moderator: N. Churilov.

### 1 October 2006

10.00 – 13.00

Two country-specific reports:

**Ukraine and Bulgaria**

Moderator: M. Pachulia

15.00 – 19.00

**Dr. A. Levinson.**

**Russian** country-specific report.

Comparative discussion of five cases.

Workshop (questions, solutions, and new inputs).

Theoretical interpretations.

Moderator: N. Genov.

### 2 October 2006

10.00 – 12.00

Participants will visit one of the foreign enterprises and one of the former Soviet plants

12.00 – 14.00

Presentations by Ivan Palamarchuk, Deputy Mayor of Stupino, and Vladimir Nikolaev, Director of the employment agency "Novaya Zhisn".  
Moderator: A. Levinson

16.00-19.00

Comparative discussions and further planning.

Diffusion and publication strategy.

Moderator: H.-P. Meier-Dallach

## A comparative portrait of Stupino

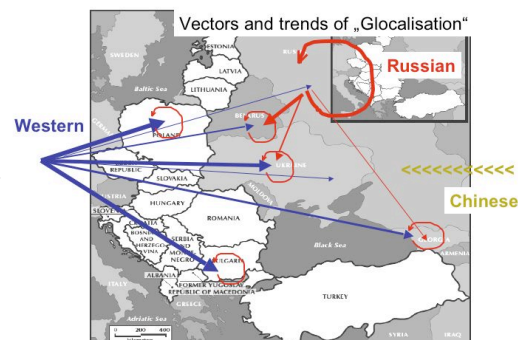
Stupino is a relatively young town; it was officially registered as a town directly subjected to the regional administration in 1939. Nevertheless, it has a rather long history as a place. It was first mentioned in chronicles in 1507 as Pochinok Stupinsky, which was a settlement on the road from Moscow to Kashira – a town on the other side of the Oka River, the main water artery in the Moscow region. At the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century it was given to a nearby Saint Trinity monastery.

A metallurgical plant was constructed there in late 1930s, and Stupino became a "company town" of the Soviet military industrial complex. Aircraft aluminum was produced at the metallurgical plant; the aviation machinery plant produced propellers and engines for helicopters and planes. Both plants went into a profound crisis in the 1990s. The metallurgical plant that produced aluminum, titanium, nickel, and cobalt went bankrupt in 2001. It employed some 5,000 people and provided most of the town's tax revenue. Nevertheless, both plants continue to exist, "Aerosila" company (the machinery plant) is the leading Russian producer of the propellers and additional engines for planes.

Two major foreign investors came to Stupino in the 1990s: "Mars" – the American producer of chocolates and animal food, and "Campina" – the Dutch company producing yogurts and dairy products. "Mars" was the first to build its production line in Stupino, and local administration considers it to be the "anchor investor", that had afterwards attracted additional

investors to Stupino. "Campina" started its production in 1997 using the infrastructure of a local dairy plant before it opened the first production line of its own in 2000. In 2004 tax revenues from foreign companies accounted for 40% of the town budget. The Stupino district holds the first place in the Moscow region in terms of direct foreign investment, which totaled more than 600 million dollars in 2004. An Italian company "Marazzi" already invested more than 30 million dollars into the construction of a plant producing ceramic tiles.

According to Pavel Chelpan, who has served as the head of the town administration over the past 19 years, "while everybody was complaining at the beginning of the 1990s, we were actively searching for investors and inviting them to our region."



**In Stupino the Western value models are confronted to the Russian ones rooted in the own tradition of a modern power.**

<http://stupino.stinline.ru/>

<http://mosoblpress.ru/stupino/index.shtml>

<http://www.comstrin.ru/news/68.html>

[http://www.moigorod.ru/moskovsk\\_obl/stupino/index.html](http://www.moigorod.ru/moskovsk_obl/stupino/index.html)

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## **The network: institutions, team leaders, participants**

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### **Previous and ongoing projects**

*The Eastern European network was created by a series of conferences and projects since the early nineties. Important are the network- and joint research-projects:*

- **REGIONS:** The role of regions in transforming post-communist societies: Belarus, Georgia, Russia and Ukraine as cases for comparison (INTAS-1997-02025)
- **UKRAINE:** Regions in the Ukraine: dynamics, movements and politics (INTAS-94-3938)
- **GEORGIA:** How Georgians view democracy? (SCOPES FGEPj65810)
- **LOCLAB:** Dynamics and social impacts of the labour markets on local communities in Eastern Europe accelerated by the EU-Integration (INTAS-04-79-6799)
- **CHERNOBYL:** The Chernobyl generation. Life situations and perspectives in Gomel, Chernigov, Brjansk (SDC)

### **Project initiatives**

- **GOOD\_ELEPHANTS:** Transnational companies challenged by diverging societal contexts: social performance between Western, East-Central and NIS areas for Europe
- **YOUTHLAB:** Youth, labour markets and integration into local societies in Central Asian and Caucasian countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Poland).
- **REBUILDING:** Rebuilding the past for the future. The cultural heritage in people's mind compared between Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Bulgaria and Poland
- **NEW TOWNS** in Eastern Europe: Learning by comparing – a project initiative with ENTP (European New Town Platform)
- **HOW MANY WORLDS?** Joint publication project on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the World Society Foundation 2007 in Zurich (see Newsletter VII "How many worlds?")

***Papers and publications of the LOCLAB project:***  
[www.culturprospectiv.ch/upload/uploads/literature.htm](http://www.culturprospectiv.ch/upload/uploads/literature.htm)