

Estonia's Victims of Communism 1940–1991

Christoph Johns, christoph.johns@aalto.fi

Abstract—In 2018, the city of Tallinn established a memorial to commemorate the Estonian victims of communist terror between 1940 and 1991. Among the physical artworks created as part of this memorial is a large black stone wall with 20,000 silver bees attached to it. Based on a national Estonian poem, they are displayed sticking together in spite of hostile surroundings representing the strong spirit of the Estonian people. Along the physical landmark, a digital database was made publicly available preserving the records of the victims honored by the memorial including their names and some personal data. The goal of this project will be to recreate the above artwork using methods of information visualization and to make it interactive using the data stored in the memorial's database.

I. MOTIVATION

During a recent trip to the city of Tallinn, Estonia, I visited the memorial entitled "Estonia's Victims of Communism 1940-1991" (see <https://www.memoriaal.ee/en/>). It is a powerful landmark just outside the city center which disrupts the otherwise beautiful landscape it is built into. Two tall black walls lead from the waterfront countryside towards a park and military cemetery where many Estonian soldiers are buried. As part of this memorial, a section of park called the "Home Garden" was created which features a ceremonial square with a large-scale artwork of silver honeybees sitting on a black wall adapted from an Estonian poem (see Fig. 1). The poem titled "Ta lendab mesipuu poole" [He Flies towards the Beehive] by Juhan Liiv (see below) is a piece of culture essential to Estonian national identity and its lyrics put to music are often sung at national song festivals to celebrate Estonia and to mourn those who have fallen to achieve its independence:

He flies from flower to flower
and flies toward the beehive;
and the lightning clouds are rising –
Yet he flies toward the beehive.

And thousands go down;
thousands are coming home
and will endure hard work and care
and fly to the beehive!

Soul, oh soul, oh when the times are hard –
How you desire to be in your fatherland;
whether you're home or in a foreign land –
you want to be in your fatherland!

And death's wind might be blowing against you
and a bullet of death might be coming towards you:
you forget about death and care

and hurry to your fatherland!

Soul, oh soul, oh when the times are hard –
How you desire to be in your fatherland;
whether you're home or in a foreign land –
you want to be in your fatherland.

Juhan Liiv (Translation: Matis Rüütel)

The artwork in the Home Garden serves as a powerful reminder of the terrors of political conflict, bringing together themes of death, loss and sorrow with hope and beauty. Relating the artwork to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), it primarily contributes to Goal 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions" as it promotes peace through commemoration of the victims of political violence.



Fig. 1. An image of the honeybees artwork at the Home Garden of the memorial on a national holiday in Estonia. The lyrics from the first verse of Liiv's poem are on top of the artwork in large silver letters. Source: news.err.ee.

II. APPROACH

My goal for this visualization project would be to recreate the visual aesthetic of the artwork in a digital format and supplementing it with information from the memorial's database to create an interactive digital homage to the artwork. The resulting visualization could act as a supplement to the physical memorial and digital database and further bridge the gap between the two, giving an intuitive access to the contents of the database to visitors of the memorial even if they do not have personal relations to one of the commemorated victims.

The memorial's online database contains, among other things, information about the victims' names, year of birth, year of death and related entries in the database. Specifically, I aim to create a graph or network visualization using JavaScript (e.g. D3) or Python (e.g. pyvis) for some of these data points. Each node will represent one of the victims in the data set with

each link representing a connection between the entries. The primary link will be that of family relations (represented in the data set as related IDs). This will result in nodes for related victims being located closer to another in the visualisation. A secondary link based on year of death or age at the time of death will be used to connect otherwise unrelated nodes and to represent the common fate that these victims shared tying back to the purpose of the original artwork. It could further be considered whether a dimension such as missing data (e.g. regarding time of death) could enhance the visualization, for example by animating those nodes using a small random path or oscillation—adding to the bee metaphor—where some information is still unknown. This could add some movement and unrest to the visualization which would further emphasize the unfinished nature of research into Estonian history and the history of these victims in particular.

III. EXPECTED RESULTS

Originally, a scatter plot was considered that would show the year of birth and year of death for each victim, but since the goal of the visualization centers around a sense of community (see Fig. 2), a network graph was deemed more appropriate (see Fig. 3).

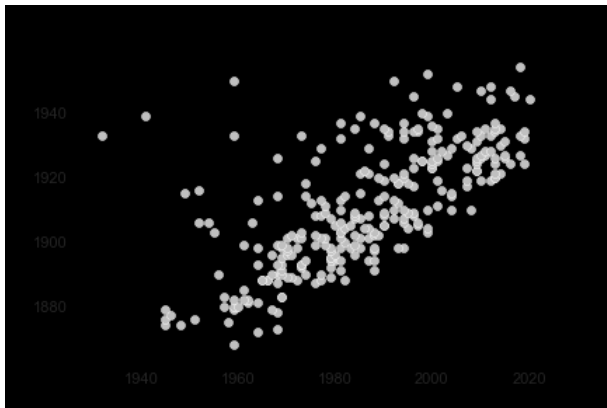


Fig. 2. A pre-visualization of the originally expected results. Each point in the scatter plot represents a victim from the memorial's database.

The resulting visualization should be an interactive network plot recreating the visual aesthetic of the physical memorial but supplementing it with information from the memorial database. Each node of the plot should, in reference to the original artwork, invoke the image of a silver bee (either via a graphic or just via color and general shape). The links should represent family relations giving a strong intuition for the shared fate of the victims of communist terror and the impact it had on Estonian national identity (see Fig. 3). Additionally, a second type of link could be considered, for example based on the year of death, that would further emphasize the commonalities between these victims.

Additionally, it could be considered whether the lyrics of the national poem should be integrated similarly as they have been integrated into the original artwork.

Since the data set comprises only a small subset of entries where all data is known (i.e. name, year of birth and year of

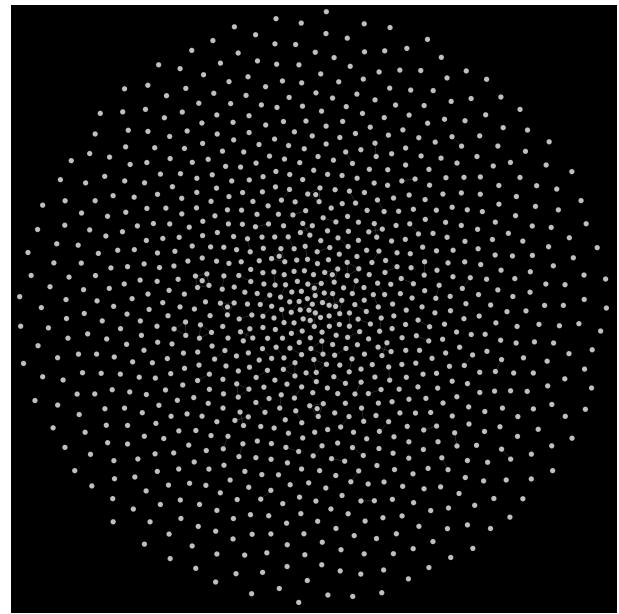


Fig. 3. A pre-visualization of the expected results. Each node in the network plot represents a victim from the memorial's database while each link represents a family relation between two victims. The data set comprises of only a small sample of the total entries in the database.

death; ca. 150 entries in total), additional nodes in a darker color or lower opacity should be revealed when zooming out of the visualisation representing the actual size of the memorial's database (ca. 22,000 entries). This should add a sense of scale to the visualization and emphasize how little information is available about these victims despite or because of their large number.

IV. USABILITY

Since the goal of this visualization is to provide visitors of the memorial with an additional way to connect to the topic of communist terror in Estonia, the usability of the visualization should aim to support those users—especially if they are unfamiliar with the history and topic at hand—in exploring the data. To follow the proposed format for this usability description:

I believe memorial visitors will learn about the general scale of the communist terror in Estonia as well as the horrible fate of the families and individual victims present in the data set when zooming in and out of the visualization to explore its scale or clicking on one of the nodes to reveal further information. I will know when I see the zoom (i.e. scale over time per session), click (i.e. distribution of the number of clicked nodes per session) and reading history (i.e. total duration where at least one of the node's information windows was open per session).

Expanding on this description, it should be ensured that the user is informed about the actions that can be performed in the visualization (i.e. zooming, panning, dragging of nodes, clicking on nodes) and what each of the visualized elements represent (i.e. a node represents a victim in the data set, a link represents a family relation).

V. INTERACTIVITY

The data points or nodes should be interactive, perhaps even animated, supporting the general beehive metaphor. On click, each node should reveal its underlying data from the database including the victim's name, year of birth and year of death. It could be considered whether the recorded fate of the victim (e.g. deportation) should be included as well. Being able to reveal detail about a specific victim in the data set should bring an additional layer of personal touch to the visualization and add to the overall theme of sorrow. Since this information is currently available only in Estonian, however, this would be a question of feasibility.

In addition to a click interaction, general navigation actions (i.e. dragging, panning, zooming) should be available to the user. These interactions are expected for many users and can readily be utilized to further pursue the theme and goal of the visualization. Specifically zooming is a powerful interaction to reveal and understand the scale of the data. As previously discussed, there should be at least two, rather three discrete zoom scales: (1) full zoom-out to reveal the size of the memorial's database, (2) medium zoom-in to view all nodes in the detailed data set and (3) full zoom-in to interact with single nodes and reveal their information. Should these discrete zoom scale levels be implemented, it could be considered whether the zoom-out should be slower than the zoom-in or decelerate to further strengthen the reveal of the scale of the data. Since the zoom-in would occur when a user is interested in a specific piece of data, this should feel responsive and quick.

VI. DATA TRANSPARENCY

The data set in question is a small subset (ca. 150 entries) of the memorial's database (ca. 22,000 entries) that can be publicly accessed through a bulk query, where all relevant fields (i.e. name, year of birth, year of death, related entries) have a value and where year of birth and year of death fall into a reasonable range (i.e. year of birth after 1800 and year of death after 1900). While the memorial's database is open to the general public, data can only be retrieved for specific entries through searching by name. The data set was collected through an empty query to the database's web service and constitutes entries from the first shard of the result. This, consequently, makes the data set an incomplete representation of all the entries in the memorial's database which in itself is an incomplete collection of entries for all Estonian victims of communist terror between 1940 and 1991. The smaller number of data entries detailed in the visualization should, however, significantly improve performance of the resulting web application without necessarily sacrificing the impact or message of the result.

The data has been collected and continues to be updated by an Estonian foundation, the Estonian Institute of Historical Memory (<https://mnemosyne.ee/en/>), and supports the foundation's general goal to inform Estonia's citizens about the state and development of human rights throughout the history of Estonia's Soviet occupation. The foundation was originally founded by the President of the Republic of Estonia in 2008



Fig. 4. The "Wall of Remembrance of the Journey" or "Journey memorial wall" consists of two large black stone walls forming a narrow corridor connecting the seaside and "Home Garden". Plaques inscribed with names from the memorial's database are placed on the wall inside the corridor. Source: news.err.ee.

and has since been run by international research staff with a background in social and political science and history.

The database was originally made public in 2018 but there is no indication as to the last time of update of the database. There does not exist any licensing scheme or public information about an access rate for the data. Other published adoption examples are part of the physical memorial and include, for example, the "Wall of Remembrance of the Journey" or "Journey memorial wall" where names from the database are inscribed into plaques and placed on two large black stone walls (see Fig. 4).