



EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY AT
ST. PETERSBURG

International MA in Russian & Eurasian Studies

Уникальная
программа

IMARES courses offered in 2010–2011

Division 1

POLITICS AND ECONOMY

- Security Threats in Eurasia: Armed Conflicts, Terrorism, and Extremism
- The State, Violence, and the Mafia in Comparative Perspective
- Energy Security and Russian Politics
- Comparing Capitalisms
- International Relations and International Security in Russia and Eurasia
- Politics in Post-Soviet Eurasia
- Post-Soviet Political Economy
- Russian Foreign Policy
- State Building in Russia and Eurasia
- Society and Politics in Central Asia

Division 2

SOCIETY AND HISTORY

- The Political Culture of the Russian Revolution
- Islam and Nationalism in Eurasia
- Siberia: An Introduction to the Region
- Russian Media, Culture and Society
- Doing Fieldwork in Russia
- Russian Political and Social History
- A World History of the Caucasus, 3000 B.C.E. – 2009 C.E.

TEACHING MODULE IN KAZAN: EMPIRE AND ISLAM

- Ethnicity and Culture in Soviet and Post-Soviet Tatarstan
- Imperial Histories, Eurasian Political and Intellectual Controversies

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSE

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

April 30, 2010 to start in September 2010 or
October 30, 2010 to start in February 2011

www.eu.spb.ru/imares
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IMARES phone number: +7 812 5794402

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EUROPEAN
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ST. PETERSBURG

International MA in Russian & Eurasian Studies

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INTERNATIONAL MA IN RUSSIAN AND EURASIAN STUDIES (IMARES) THE EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY AT ST. PETERSBURG

Whether because of global energy concerns, regional and ethnic conflicts, economic growth, migration, East-West relations, or political unpredictability, the Eurasian space continues to attract international attention. The International M.A. in Russian and Eurasian Studies (IMARES) at EUSP is designed to meet this strong interest by engaging the many analytical challenges posed therein.

IMARES provides training in the politics, economy, society, and history of Russia and neighboring Eurasian states. It combines the highest standards of teaching in English by Russian and international faculty with the advantages of living in St. Petersburg, Russia's cultural capital. A separate teaching module on Empire and Islam is offered in Kazan, the city where Slavic and Turkic civilizations meet. We offer a comprehensive and varied curriculum.

IMARES, an advanced graduate program for students who already hold a B.A. degree or its equivalent, offers training and research opportunities as well as firsthand experience to get a close feel for Russia and the many other countries in the wider region. In 1998 this program began as M.A. in Russian Studies. More than 200 international students have taken our Russian Studies courses and more than 80 M.A. degrees have been awarded.

Over the years the program has hosted many distinguished international faculty: Gerry Easter (Boston College), M. Steven Fish (University of California-Berkeley),

Henry Hale (George Washington University), Ted Hopf (Ohio State University), Mary McAuley (Ford Foundation), Peter Rutland (Wesleyan University), Michael Urban (University of California–Santa Cruz), David Woodruff (LSE), William Zimmerman (University of Michigan). This practice will continue in 2010–2011, complementing our own permanent faculty.

Our graduates work in such organizations as the US State Department, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Alfa Bank, Bloomberg, Shell, Carbon Capital Markets Ltd. Others have entered Ph.D. programs at Oxford University, Princeton University, University of Washington, University of Chicago, Heidelberg University and more.

**IMARES
Advisory
Council**

Harley Balzer, Georgetown University

Dominique Colas, Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris

Alexander Etkind, Cambridge University

Stephen Kotkin, Princeton University

Klaus Segbers, Free University – Berlin

Michael Urban, University of California – Santa Cruz

Alexei Yurchak, University of California – Berkeley

IMARES COURSES 2010–2011

MAIN COURSES OFFERED IN ST. PETERSBURG

Each course consists of lectures and follow-up discussion sessions; each course counts for 8 ECTS credits. All instruction is in English.

Division 1
**Politics and
Economy**

FALL 2010

**Security Threats in Eurasia:
Armed Conflicts, Terrorism, and Extremism**

Ekaterina Stepanova

The course focuses on the origins of collective violence, political and religious extremism and their implication for national, regional and human security in Eurasia. It starts with an introduction into global trends in armed conflicts and terrorism, the role of radical nationalism of separatist and right-wing bent and religious extremism in armed violence. It also explores the nature and limits of the links between political violence and organized crime. The course shows how these global trends manifest themselves in Eurasia and highlights the dynamic of collective socio-political violence, with the main focus on the most affected regions, such as the North and South Caucasus, Transdnistria (Moldova), and broader Central Asia, including the regional implications of the situation in Afghanistan. The course addresses the role of both non-state and state actors in armed violence and concludes by critical analysis of conflict management and prevention mechanisms and the discussion of functional and legitimate ways of countering violent extremism.

**The State, Violence, and the Mafia
in Comparative Perspective**

Vadim Volkov

This class looks at how the state and its proxies, such as various mafia-like groups shape economic development. Comparing different national mafias (Sicilian, US, Japanese), it traces common institutional patterns and business practices. The course offers rich material on the Russian organized crime and its role in the transitional economy. It also traces the recent Russian project of state-

building and looks at relations and conflicts between the state and business in Russia. What is the difference between the state and organized crime? The course proves differences are not so easy to find. As by-product, students will be introduced to basic theoretical frameworks of political sociology and institutional economics.

Energy Security and Russian Politics

Nikita Lomagin

The class focuses on energy policy and energy security understood in the context of Eurasian political economy and international relations. It also compares approaches to energy security in North America, Middle East, and China with current Russian concepts and policies.

Comparing Capitalisms

Alexei Pikulik

The main goal of this course is to provide students with a broad overview of comparative research and current theoretical debates on varieties of capitalist political economies, contrasting various models: Western European, Latin American and various post-socialist capitalist (and non-capitalist) models. The course will start with an overview of various theoretical comparative approaches to capitalism which will be followed by broader empirical regional variations. The course will devote special attention to examining institutional variations (advantages/disadvantages) in such domains as labor markets, corporate finance, industrial relations, and corporate governance, across different capitalist models. We will discuss in details theories, typologies, institutional differences and particular case-oriented studies drawn from East, West, South and North.

SPRING 2011

International Relations and International Security in Russia and Eurasia

Renée de Nevers

This course will familiarize students with some of the major theoretical issues in the study of international security, and some of the central challenges shaping current debates about security and the use of force. War and conflict have been central to international politics. The course will examine key aspects and actors in the international system that affect international security and policy making. It will analyze how both traditional security issues

and new challenges are affecting conflict and security in Russia and Eurasia, and will briefly explore some of the consequences of instability and conflict for international security.

Politics in Post-Soviet Eurasia

Vladimir Gel'man

The course is focused on the emergence and development of political systems of post-Soviet countries within the context of regime changes and state-building. Starting with the collapse of the Soviet Union as a point of departure, the course traces the making and unmaking of major political institutions in these newly established states by examining the impact of legacy of the past, the role of domestic political elites and international political and economic actors. Special attention is devoted to patterns of political instability and leadership changes during the wave of so-called "color revolutions".

Post-Soviet Political Economy

Alexei Pikulik

The main goal of this course is to give students a broad perspective over the political economy of Post-Soviet space with a dominant focus on Russia. After reviewing the theoretical debate on the market-making, we dwell on the 'point of departure' by investigating the essence of the Soviet political economy. Then, reviewing the debates in Washington/Post-Washington consensus regarding the reform agendas, we deal with the issue of the duality of political democratization and economic liberalization (focusing on the issues of state-transformation, public steering of the economy, public regulation, development and developmental traps, state-capture, undersupply of property rights, etc.) and revisit the dominant structural and actor-oriented theories of transformation. Having done so, we move into empirics of economic policies and access the privatization, decentralization, financial and fiscal reforms, macroeconomic stabilization programs, making various intra and inter-regional comparisons.

Russian Foreign Policy

Nikita Lomagin

This course offers a comparative look at the making and implementation of Russian Foreign Policy after the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union. The course offers a combination of two options. We shall begin with an investigation of the sources of the Russian conduct and analyze Russia's foreign policy institu-

tions and priorities. We will examine several theoretical models that focus on the impact of different factors on Russian Foreign Policy: type of government, ideology, leadership politics, bureaucratic and interest group politics, the European security system, Russia's historic borderlands and "empire," and the international economic system. The second part of the course is aimed at close examination of regional aspects of Russian Foreign Policy with particular attention to relations with the West, newly independent states of the former Soviet Union, and the Far East.

State Building in Russia and Eurasia

Brian Taylor

This course uses Eurasia as a particularly fertile region for investigating the processes of state formation, state building, and state collapse. State building refers to both the formation of states – the establishment of a monopoly of legitimate violence in a given territory – and efforts to increase the capacity (institutional, legal, fiscal, coercive) of existing states. Thematically, the course explores the relationship of state building to several important issues, including: war; nations and nationalism; civil society; and the economy and economic development. Historically, we will explore the rise and fall of the Imperial Russian and Soviet states. Geographically, we will examine the states of Western Eurasia (Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, and the Baltic states), Russia, the Caucasus (north and south), and Central Asia.

Society and Politics in Central Asia

(Lecturer TBA)

Division 2
**Society and
History**

FALL 2010

The Political Culture of the Russian Revolution

Boris Kolonitskii

This course is devoted to the language of the Revolution. Central topics include different images of power, political functions of revolutionary symbols (flags, songs, uniforms, etc.), the lexicon of the Revolution. The course also explores different connotations of key political words ('democracy', 'bourgeoisie', 'freedom', etc.). The Revolution is viewed as a battle to control systems of symbolic meaning. Political actors tried to monopolize important political words and symbols and give them their own interpretation. Other topics of the course also include the cult of the revolutionary leader and the images of the enemy.

Islam and Nationalism in Eurasia

Eduard Ponarin

After a brief survey of history of Islam and of theories of nationalism, this course will examine the interaction of nationalist and religious movements in the Islamic Eurasia in the 19th century through the present time. The course focuses on Inner Eurasia and thus totally excludes the Islamic areas of South-East Asia and Africa and virtually ignores the Middle East, except for the areas historically related to Inner Eurasia. Neither does it cover the Muslim issues in the European Union.

Siberia: An Introduction to the Region

Nikolai Vakhtin and Evgenii Golovko

The conquest, settlement, and industrial development of Siberia has been one of the major projects of the Russian state for centuries. The course offers a history of the colonization of Siberia and of its development from the XVIII century to the Soviet industrialization, and the creation of the oil and gas industry. It provides an introduction to the ethnic composition of peoples of Siberia, basic geography and political economy of the region.

Russian Media, Culture and Society

Sergey Erofeev

This series of cultural journeys will take you from music to film, from image to pop culture and from broadcasting to the heights of Russian modernism and postmodernism. Attention will also be paid to the phenomenon of St. Petersburg as Russian 'cultural capital'. The thematic breakdown is based on anticipated prior basic acquaintance of the disciplinarily heterogeneous audience with one or more of the following fields: history, sociology, anthropology, political science, art history, and media and cultural studies. The two main objectives of the course are: (1) to provide an overview of the development of Russian ideology, media and cultural institutions, and their interplay with wider social and economic developments while addressing the sociological theories of culture and cultural modernization; (2) to introduce an interdisciplinary approach to cultural analysis to students who will learn how to apply it to the study of contemporary Russian ideology and culture as well as to 'high' and 'popular' cultural industries in Russia and their relation to post-Soviet Eurasian and international realities.

Doing Fieldwork in Russia

Anna Temkina and Elena Zdravomyslova

The course will introduce students to the main issues of field work in contemporary post-Soviet society. We will discuss cross cultural communication as the background of the fieldwork and specify how cultural differences frame the qualitative methodologies and research techniques. The focus will be on the access to the field, credibility and trust issues in the data collection, paradoxes of informed consent. Usual problematics of the qualitative research will be also covered: research question, strategies of the qualitative studies (life-story method, case study), data collection (observation, interview) and basics of qualitative data analysis. The course is based on the examples of empirical studies carried out in post Soviet period.

SPRING 2011

Russian Political and Social History

Sergei Podbolotov

The first part of this course aims at tracing the evolution of forms of political and social organization preceding the emergence of modern Russia. Special attention will be given to changes in political institutions, relations between rulers and their subjects, local government, social strata, the Russian religious mind, and the origins of patriotism and ethnicity. The second part gives an overview of the development of the state and society in imperial Russia and the Soviet Union. Specifically, it aims at providing a comparative perspective on the processes of modernization in Russia and in the rest of Europe. Discussion sessions will concentrate on major debates about the key problems of modern Russian history.

A World History of the Caucasus, 3000 B.C.E. – 2009 C.E.

Georgi Derlugian

Why not retell the whole span of world history taking as our observation point the Caucasus rather than the usual hegemonic suspects in the West? The vantage point is as good as it gets. Squeezed between the grinding wheels of the Near Eastern agrarian empires and the nomadic Great Steppe, the Caucasus remained always

a tough rock to crack. The course takes you from the Bronze Age charioteers to the Medieval roving Alans (whose name survives in English and French) and to the Great Game fought between the Russian and British empires in the nineteenth century. And what has the Soviet modernization wrought on the Caucasus? Does it matter that Stalin emerged from the Caucasus? What do Chechens have in common with ancient Spartans? Why are the Abkhazians still mostly pagan? And where is located Europe's first officially Buddhist state? Why did the USSR begin collapsing in the Caucasus? Moreover, how all that history matters today in this global world?

TEACHING MODULE IN KAZAN: EMPIRE AND ISLAM

Starting from the academic year 2009-10 IMARES will feature a special teaching module to be delivered in Kazan, the capital of Tatarstan. This culturally rich and economically advanced region, situated between Moscow and the Urals, is also the heart of an ancient Islamic civilization, which has for centuries developed as a gateway between European and Turkic cultures. This is an optional module that includes a two-week trip to Kazan to study aspects of the Russian and Eurasian cultures, imperial and post-imperial history and contemporary moderate Islam. The module will consist of two intensive 4-credit courses (7 lectures and 7 follow-up discussion sessions each) plus a special cultural program. Alongside the main course teachers, some distinguished regional experts and policy advisors will contribute to the module.

Division
**Society and
History**

MAY 2011

Ethnicity and Culture in Soviet and Post-Soviet Tatarstan

Sergey Erofeev, Iskender Yasaveyev

The course will be devoted to Tatarstan as a key region in the context of ethnic, language and media policies in the late Soviet Union and the Russian Federation of the 1990s, also looking at the effects of recentralization since 2001. It will explore the idea of 'Euro-Islam' and cover the issues of co-existence and interaction of western and eastern cultures in a regional context. The development of Tatar identity as projected by the post-Soviet media as well as through the local pop music and state-sponsored arts and literature will also be discussed. This will be followed

by an analysis of the media construction of national and regional social problems and the socio-economic and political role of new cultural projects in Tatarstan.

Imperial Histories, Eurasian Political and Intellectual Controversies

Marina Mogilner, Iliya Gerasimov

The main themes of the course include Eurasia as a historical and analytical concept; comparative post-colonialism; scientific authority and the politics of difference: Imperial Kazan University as the Russian window to the East (ethnicity, race and nationality in the local academic discourses); interethnic dynamics in the imperial cities (with focus on Kazan), including the development of the Jewish communities; the Eurasian idea and the challenges of modernization: Russian physical anthropology and the concept of "mixed" race; interaction of the state and society and the role of intellectuals.

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSE

(Fall and Spring semesters)

This is an optional course. It covers all the basic aspects of the language: pronunciation, grammar, reading, and writing. Classes will focus mainly on everyday conversational language and on developing communication skills. Russian mass media and discussions of hot political and social issues are an important part of the course. Placement tests are run early in September and February to establish prospective students' proficiency level. At the end of the course a final test may be administered and certificates are issued upon request.

ABOUT THE FACULTY



Georgi Derlugian, PhD, Associate Professor of Sociology, Northwestern University, Chicago.

Professor Derlugian received doctoral degrees from the Soviet Academy of Sciences in 1990 and SUNY – Binghamton in 1995. Areas of interest include historical sociology, ethnic wars, and world-systems analysis. Before coming to Northwestern, Derlugian taught at the University of Michigan. His monograph *Bourdieu's Secret Admirer in the Caucasus: A World-Systems Biography* (University of Chicago Press, 2005) was awarded an honorable mentioning by the Political Sociology Section of the ASA and listed among Books of the Year by the Times Literary Supplement (1 December 2006). Recent theoretical work focused on the synthetic understanding of capitalism and the dynamics of state socialism. The field research dealt with guerrilla wars and terrorism in the Caucasus and Central Asia. Currently writing a monograph about the transformation of Chechnya into a base of Islamic militancy.



Sergey Erofeev, Candidate of Sciences (Sociology, Kazan State University), M.A. (Sociology, University of Kent at Canterbury, UK). Executive Director of the IMARES program, Director of the Center for the Sociology of Culture, Kazan State University.

A professionally trained musician, later becoming a scholar of society and culture, Dr. Erofeev has wide experience of coordinating international projects funded by the European Union's Tempus and INTAS schemes, the Ford Foundation, the Open Society Institute, the USA Department of State etc. Author and editor of books and articles on cultural theory and post-Soviet cultural transition, he has spent research periods at the University of Wales, UK (2000-01) and the University of Washington (2007-08). In 2003-07 he served as the Vice-Provost for International Affairs of a leading Russian state university.

Research interests: the sociology of culture, education, media, the arts, inter-ethnic communication.



Vladimir Gel'man, Candidate of Sciences (Political Science, St. Petersburg State University). Professor and Chair, Department of Political Science and Sociology, EUSP.

He was a visiting professor at Central European University, Budapest, the University of Texas at Austin, Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) and research fellow at St. Anthony's College (Oxford), University of Essex, Harvard University, and Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung. He is author and/or editor of sixteen books in Russian and in English, including *Making and Breaking Democratic Transitions: The Comparative Politics of Russia's Regions* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2003), *Elites and Democratic Development in Russia* (Routledge, 2003), and *The Politics of Local Government in Russia* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2004). He has also authored or co-authored more than 120 articles, which were published in *Europe-Asia Studies*, *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *Regional and Federal Studies*, *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, *Democratization*, *Perspectives on European Politics and Society*, as well as in numerous edited volumes in English, German, and Russian.

Research interests: study of contemporary Russian politics through the prism of political science theories.



Evgenii Golovko, Candidate of Sciences (Institute for Linguistic Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences). Professor of the Department of Ethnology, EUSP.

Professor Golovko is also Chair of the Department of the Languages of the Russian Federation, Institute for Linguistic Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences; Associate Professor at the Department of Philology, St Petersburg State University, and at the Institute for the Peoples of the North, the Herten Pedagogical University. He is co-author of the books *Russian Old-Settlers of Siberia: The Social and Symbolic Aspects of Self-Identification*, (Moscow, 2004); *Sociolinguistics and the Sociology of Language* (St. Petersburg 2004); of dictionaries, grammars, and articles (in Russian and English) on Native Siberian languages and on the social anthropology of Siberia and Alaska. In 1993-1996 and 1997-1998 Golovko conducted research at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. He occasionally lectured at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the University of California Berkeley, the University of Tokyo, the University of Kyoto, the University of Osaka, Amsterdam University, Leiden University.

Research interests: languages and peoples of Siberia and Alaska; language and culture change; identity and ethnicity issues; ethnic minorities; language policies.



Boris Kolonitskii, Doctor of Sciences (Institute of Russian History, Russian Academy of Sciences). Professor of History, EUSP.

Visiting professor: University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign (1999, 2005, Fall); Princeton University (2002, Spring); Yale University (2006, Spring); Helsinki University (2006, Fall); Tuebingen University (2007, Fall). Grants and fellowships: Volkswagen Foundation Scholarship (1992, 1995), East European Scholarship (Trinity College, Cambridge, UK, 1994–1995), Kennan Institute (1998), George Soros Foundation (1999–2000). Author of *Interpreting the Russian Revolution: The Language and Symbols of 1917* (New Haven and London, 1999, with O.G. Figes); *Shoulder boards and the struggle for power in 1917* (St. Petersburg: Ostrov, 2001); *Power Symbols and the Struggle for Power: A Study of Political Culture of the Russian Revolution of 1917* (St. Petersburg: Dmitry Bulanin, 2001).

Research interests: the history of the Russian revolution of 1917, the history of the Russian intelligentsia.



Nikita Lomagin, Doctor of Sciences (St. Petersburg Institute of History). Professor of World Economy at St. Petersburg State University.

Author of introductions in Russian to *IR Theory and Foreign Policy Analysis* (2001) and to *International Organizations* (1999). Author of *In the Wrench of Hunger. The Blockade of Leningrad: An Account of German and NKVD Intelligence Documents* (St. Petersburg, 2001), *The Unknown Blockade* (St. Petersburg, 2002), *Blockade of Leningrad* (Moscow, 2005), *Soldiers at War: German Propaganda and Soviet Army Morale during the Battle of Leningrad, 1941–44* (Pittsburgh, 1998), and *The Siege of Leningrad* (co-author, forthcoming, Yale University Press). Author of chapters in *Russia as Russia, Re-Emerging Great Power, Dimensions of Security under Putin* (Routledge, 2005, and Palgrave and Macmillan, 2007). He has published articles and working papers on Russian Foreign Policy in *Journal of St. Petersburg State University*, *Pro et Contra*, *LUT*, *Journal of University of Michigan*, *GSPIA*. Research Fellow at the University of Michigan Law School (1995), *GSPIA* (1996), University of Limerick (1997), College of Europe (1998), George Washington University (1998), the Finnish Institute of International Relations (2000). Post-

doctoral fellow at Harvard University, the Davis Center (2002). Member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Research interests: contemporary Russian foreign policy, international organizations, modern Russian history.



Renée de Nevers, PhD, Assistant Professor of Public Administration at The Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University

Previously she taught at the University of Oklahoma, and was a Program Officer at the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. She has been a research fellow at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, the Center for International Security and Cooperation and the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, and the International Institute for Strategic Studies. She received her Ph.D. from Columbia University. Her work has been published in *International Studies Review*, *International Security*, *Political Science Quarterly*, the *Washington Quarterly*, and *Survival*. She co-authored *Combating Terrorism*, with William C. Banks and Mitchel Wallerstein and is the author of *Comrades No More: the Seeds of Change in Eastern Europe*, published by the MIT Press in 2003. Her current research interests include the implications for sovereignty of nonproliferation-related interdiction activities, and regulation of private security firms.

Research interests: Nikolai Gogol, Russian modernism, intertextuality, cinema, mass media and communication theory.



Alexei Pikulik, Ph.D. candidate (Political and Social Science, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, expected 2009), M.A. in Sociology and Social Anthropology (Central European University, Budapest)

Born in Minsk, Belarus. Graduated from the Belarusian State University in 2004. Visiting lecturer at the European Humanities University (Vilnius, Lithuania). He is the author of articles dedicated to the political economy of contemporary Belarus and Belarus-EU relations.

Research interests: comparative political economy; varieties of capitalism; institutional change in the post-Soviet setting, contemporary autocratic regimes and political economy of the rentier-states.



Sergei Podbolotov, Ph.D. Candidate of Sciences (St. Petersburg State University). Adjunct Professor, Department of Political Sciences and Sociology, EUSP

Formerly an associate professor at the Department of History, St. Petersburg State University; author of articles on Russian right-wing political parties in the early 1900s. Recipient of IREX awards for research stays at Stanford and at the Harriman Institute of Columbia University.

Research interests: modern political history of Russia, political parties during the Russian revolution, Russian nationalist and right-wing movements in the beginning of the 20th century.



Eduard Ponarin, Ph.D. (University of Michigan). Professor, Department of Political Science and Sociology, EUSP

Eduard Ponarin graduated from the Leningrad State University in Psychology and holds a PhD in Sociology from the University of Michigan. He teaches courses on data analysis and nationalism. He has written on Estonian, Ukrainian, and Russian nationalism and the relationship between Islam and nationalism in the Muslim republics of the Russian Federation. He is also a specialist in application of statistics to social science problems.



Ekaterina Stepanova, Candidate of Sciences (History, Moscow State University)

Dr. Ekaterina Stepanova heads a research group on unconventional threats at the Center for International Security, Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), Moscow. In 2007–2009, she has been on a 3-year leave from IMEMO to lead the Armed Conflicts and Conflict Management Program at Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). In academic year 2009–2010, she teaches at the European University in Saint Petersburg and Open University of Catalonia, Barcelona. She serves on editorial boards of journals *Terrorism and Political Violence* and *Security Index*. Dr. Stepanova is the author of four monographs, including *Terrorism in Asymmetrical Conflict: Ideological and Structural Aspects* (Oxford University Press, 2008), also published in Spanish (Buenos Aires, 2009), and *The Role of Illicit Drug Business in the Political Economy of Conflicts and Terrorism* (Moscow, 2005). The latest of her co-edited volumes is *Terrorism: Patterns of Internationalization* (New Delhi; London: Sage, 2009). In 2003, she worked as a Researcher on armed conflict and

terrorism at SIPRI, Stockholm and from 1994–2000 as a researcher at the Moscow Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She has held several Russian research fellowships, was twice a MacArthur Research Fellow (2003 and 2000), and a MacArthur NGO Fellow at King's College, University of London (1998).



Brian D. Taylor, Ph.D., Associate professor of political science, in the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University

Taylor is the author of *Politics and the Russian Army: Civil-Military Relations, 1689–2000* (Cambridge University Press, 2003) and the forthcoming *Policing the Russian State in the Post-Soviet Era* (Cambridge University Press, 2010). He also has published monographs, book chapters, and articles in multiple journals, including *Comparative Politics*, *Comparative Political Studies*, *Europe-Asia Studies*, *Problems of Post-Communism*, and *International Studies Review*. Taylor received his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a M.Sc. from the London School of Economics and Political Science, and a B.A. from the University of Iowa. His research focuses on the role of state coercive agencies, including the military and the police, in domestic politics, particularly in Russia.



Anna Temkina, Ph.D. (Helsinki University). Professor, Department of Political Sciences and Sociology, EUSP.

Visiting professor at the universities of Tampere, Helsinki, Joensuu, Minsk, Vilnius; instructor at more than 10 summer schools. Author of *Russia in Transition: the Case of New Collective Actors and New Collective Actions* (Helsinki, 1997) and of more than 100 research articles, reviews, reports and other publications in the field of gender studies and research on sexuality. Winner of the MacArthur foundation individual research grants competition (1997), Research Fellowship, Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies (2004). Co-director, Nordic Research School in Interdisciplinary Gender Studies Ph.D. courses, the course “Transnational Feminism and Local Perspectives: Theories, Practices and Analytical Approaches,” St. Petersburg (2006). She participated in the following research projects: “Soft Security, Sexuality and Reproductive Health,” “Discrimination in the Sphere of Reproductive Rights,” “New Everyday Life in Russia,” “Gender, Sexuality and Ethnicity,” “Sexual and Reproductive Practices,” “Gender Studies in Transnational Context.”

Research interests: research of the gender culture, sexuality, private sphere and reproductive health in post-Soviet societies.



Nikolai Vakhtin, Doctor of Sciences (Philology), an ex-rector of the European University at St. Petersburg, Professor, Department of Ethnology

As practicing linguist and ethnologist, Vakhtin conducted multiple field trips to north-eastern Siberia. His work concentrates on modern languages, primarily Yupik Eskimo, Aleut, and Yukaghir, as well as issues of sociolinguistics and cultural anthropology of indigenous minorities of Siberia. He has been involved in international research projects funded by the British Council for the Humanities ("Environmental Change and Indigenous Knowledge in the Arctic") and National Science Foundation ("Creole Communities in the Russian Far North"); he taught at Georgetown University in 2000. He published a comprehensive book on endangered languages of Siberia (St. Petersburg, 2001) and an overview of Siberian Minorities (London, 1992), and co-authored with Evgenii Golovko and Peter Schweitzer *Russian Old-Settlers of Siberia: The Social and Symbolic Aspects of Self-Identification*, (Moscow, 2004). Research interests: linguistics, sociolinguistics, cultural anthropology of Siberia, history of anthropology.



Vadim Volkov, Ph.D. (Cambridge University), Doctor of Sciences (The Higher School of Economics). Professor of Sociology at the Department of Political Science and Sociology, EUSP.

In 2005–06 Volkov was Marie-Curie Fellow of the European Commission at Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. In 2001-2005 he was Chair of Sociology at The Higher School of Economics, St. Petersburg Branch; in 1999–2001 — Social Science Research Council/MacArthur Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow for the International Peace and Security Program. In 1998 he was Visiting Professor at University of Chicago. The author of *Violent Entrepreneurs: The Use of Force in the Making of Russian Capitalism* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2002) and of articles in *Social Research*, *Politics and Society*, and *Europe-Asia Studies*.

Research interests include: economic sociology, problems of state and violence, public and private security, comparative mafia and sociology of everyday life.



Elena Zdravomyslova, Candidate of Sciences (Sociology, Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences). Co-director of the Gender Studies Program at EUSP.

The author of *Paradigms of Western Sociology of Social Movements* (in Russian, 1994). Co-editor of *Biographical Research in Eastern Europe: Altered lives and broken biographies* (2003), *In Search of Sexuality* (in Russian, 2002), *A Reader in the Feminist Theory* (in Russian, 2000) and *Civil Society in Northern Europe* (in Russian, 1997). She also published articles in *International Sociology* and *Forschungsjournal Neue Soziale Bewegungen* and in edited volumes. Recipient of IREX grant for research at the University of California, Berkeley, and of a fellowship at the Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioural Sciences at Stanford. Visiting Professor at Universitaet Bochum, Germany (1998).

Research interests: gender studies, biographical methods, Russian transformation, political sociology, social movements, stratification analysis, gender studies.

KAZAN MODULE FACULTY

Iliya Gerasimov, Ph.D. (Rutgers University), M.A. (Central European University), editor of the international *Ab Imperio* journal based at Kazan.

Research interests include new imperial history, social and economic history of the Russian empire, ethnic crime and the anthropology of violence, studies of the new generation of Russian intelligentsia and the politics of modernity.

Marina Mogilner, Ph.D. (Rutgers University), M.A. (Central European University), editor of the *Ab Imperio* journal.

Specializes in the imperial history of Russia of the 19–20th centuries, new imperial history of post-Soviet space, history of physical anthropology in Russia, Russian radicalism of the early twentieth century and Russian-Jewish history.

Iskender Yasaveyev, Doctor of Sciences, sociology (Kazan State University), Deputy Director of the Center for the Sociology of Culture at Kazan State University.

Works in the area of the sociology of social problems. Author of books on the application of the constructivist approaches to the analysis of the post-Soviet media.

EXAMPLES OF DEFENDED M.A. THESES:

- An Atmosphere of Reconciliation: A Theory of the Resolution of Modern Ethnic Conflicts Based on the Transcaucasian Conflicts
- Swedish Firms in St. Petersburg, Russia, 1992–99: The Search for a Protected Environment in a Market Economy
- Sources, Perspectives and Implications of Political Extremism in Russia: A Study of Russian National Unity and the National Bolshevik Party
- The Constitution of the Subject in Stalinist Russia during the 1930s
- Explaining the Civil War in Tajikistan
- Democracy on \$5 a Day: Why Open Political Systems Survive in Some Poor Countries
- The Kommunalka. A Relentless Celebration of Separateness and Communalism
- Russian Military Reform: Planning for and in the 21st Century Security Environment
- Between Anarchy and Authoritarianism — an Analysis of Civil Society in Russia 1999–2002
- Women and Work in Transitional Russia: New opportunities, legacies of the Soviet system
- A Comparative Analysis of Post-Imperial Policies (France in the Post-World-War Period and Russia after the Breakup of the Soviet Union)
- Germany, Russia and 9/11 Coalition. A Social Constructivist Account on Foreign Policy Behavior
- Russian-Jewish Quota Refugees in Germany: Migrants' Identity Change and the Consequences of this Immigration in Germany
- Gender Representation and the Soviet Woman: the Crisis of Female Identity in Late Soviet Cinema

- Analyzing Regime Change in Post-Soviet Space: A Comparative Approach
- The Current State of US-Russian Relations: Cooperation or Standoff?
- The Power that Is and the Power that Acts: Towards a Conceptual History of Vlast'
- Modernity, Modernism, and Jewish Identity: Isaak Babel's Art in the Politics and Philosophy of Hannah Arendt
- Russia's Loss in Nuclear Power
- Russia's Youth: A New Generation
- The Weakness of Civil Society in Russia: The Effect of State-Society Relationships and Foreign Aid on the Capacity and Autonomy of Environmental NGOs
- The Energy Empire? Gazprom as an Instrument of Russian Foreign Policy in the Near Abroad
- Revamping Russian Oil: an Enduring Quest for Balance

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

The EUSP Library

Students and scholars who come to IMARES have at their disposal one of the finest collections of recent English language books and journals in Russia, arguably the best in St. Petersburg. EUSP holdings, all referenced in a computerized catalogue, are concentrated in the fields of history, economics, political science, sociology, anthropology and philosophy. The University conducts an active exchange program with libraries in the United States and acquires new material on a regular basis. EUSP also has an expanding Russian language collection, where acquisitions are made in accordance with syllabi requirements.

St. Petersburg Libraries

In addition to the EUSP library, students at IMARES can draw on the unique resources of Russia's northern capital. The famous Russian National Library, the central repository of the Russian Empire, has the most impressive collection of pre-1917 Russian-language publications. The objective of its Soviet era collection was to have every book published in Russian, and the library had been fulfilling this task well until very recently. The RNL also houses an extensive collection of contemporary sources in foreign languages. Another good opportunity to consult modern scholarly works is offered by the Library of the Academy of Sciences.

St. Petersburg Archives

Those wishing to do research dealing with original sources will find EUSP more than welcoming. The dean of the EUSP History Department is a former head of the Imperial Archive of St. Petersburg; other professors of history at EUSP are members of the governing boards of archives offering post-revolutionary sources. The EUSP faculty offer guides for archival sources upon request

STUDENT LIFE AT EUSP

Through the many special programs and events it sponsors, the distinguished visiting scholars and guest speakers it hosts, its special facilities and location in the cultural capital of Russia, EUSP offers a multifaceted environment which can enrich a student's graduate experience far beyond what the classroom alone can provide. EUSP strongly encourages interaction between its students and faculty. The student lounge of IMARES is open all day and most evenings during the week for its community to enjoy. Traditional forms of rich Russian social life mix with Western academic habits: the famous Friday Interdisciplinary Seminar, diverse discussion groups, happy hours, holiday parties and other social gatherings provide a congenial atmosphere for informal and lively contact. International students profit greatly from their daily interaction with their Russian counterparts.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

In addition to registering for two residence units (one for each semester) an IMARES student must take at least six courses during the year.

The program consists of two divisions:

- Politics and Economy
- Society and History.

It is strongly recommended that students choose their major area and observe the 4+2 configuration, accordingly:

- at least four courses in the student's major area of interest;
- at least two courses in the minor area.

Please note that language courses do not count towards course requirements.

Master's Essay 12 ECTS credits

All students must submit a Master's Essay for the evaluation by two faculty members, one being the academic advisor. Each essay, generally resulting from research undertaken for a seminar or a colloquium, must be sponsored by a EUSP faculty member and be an original piece of research, interpretation, or analysis based, at least in part, on primary source materials. Essays generally must be about 15,000 words, fully footnoted, and include bibliographies. Essays must be within the student's major area of interest. Essays must be submitted during the academic residence period by the designated deadline. Students who submit essays after the original period of their academic residence will be subject to extended residence charges.

Courses from the Russian program and the transfer of Credits

Two courses in a field other than language, from those taught in Russian at other EUSP departments, may be accepted for IMARES. All courses on the EUSP Course List, which is published at the beginning of each academic year, except those courses that are listed under the department of economics, automatically qualify for credit transfer. In order to acquire transfer credits, students must fulfill respective course requirements.

NB: The language of instruction in EUSP outside IMARES is Russian. In such credit-transfer courses students will have to produce an acceptable course paper (essay) of direct relevance to Russian history, politics, culture and society, the USSR, Eurasia or the post-Communist states. The paper can be submitted either in Russian or in English.

Time Constraints

It is expected that students in the IMARES program complete all the degree requirements during one academic year. However, certain exceptions can be made for those who wish to improve their command of Russian and thus would opt to complete all the requirements over the period of two years. Such students will have to register for two full residence units in the first year and for extended residence in the following year.

CERTIFICATE OF STUDY

Those graduate students who do not wish to enroll in the M.A. degree program at EUSP, may choose to apply for the Certificate Program in Russian and Eurasian Studies for one or two semesters. Advanced undergraduates may be considered for enrollment in the Certificate Program as well; very strong recommendations from faculty members at the student's home institution in the field of Russian studies are essential for admission. Those enrolled in the Certificate Program will be expected to register for full residence units and to take at least three classes per semester.

When applying to the Certificate Program, please follow all the instructions in the "How to Apply" section of this brochure, but state at the beginning of your statement of purpose that you are applying only for a Certificate, and mention the semester (Fall or Spring) in which you would like to enroll.

ADMISSION

For admission to IMARES, students must satisfy the requirements for admission to the M.A. programs at EUSP, except for the language requirement. Although those students who have some knowledge of Russian before the beginning of their first term will have a certain advantage in terms of everyday life, the Program is designed in such a way as to encourage the participation of those who have not studied Russian before. IMARES welcomes students from all arts and humanities backgrounds; to apply, one need not hold a degree in Russian, Soviet, or East European Studies. IMARES' major requirement is that students be highly motivated, and also devoted to and capable of rigorous study. Letters of recommendation, grade-point averages and transcripts of previous academic work, statements of purpose that describe research interests, professional experience, personal achievements, and scholarly potential are all taken into account when admission decisions are made.

ACADEMIC FEES AND LIVING EXPENSES

The academic fees for the two-semester M.A. program in 2010–2011 will be **12,500 US dollars per annum (6,250 US dollars per semester residence unit payable during the first four weeks of each semester)**. Paying for one residence unit allows the student to take up to five courses during the semester of registration plus attend language courses. *Extended residence, which can be granted after two semesters of full residence, involves the payment of 48% of the standard semester fee and for the period immediately following Fall semester 2010 or Spring semester 2011 will amount to 3,000 US dollars per additional semester.*

Lodging is not provided by EUSP, but arrangements for those who wish to rent a room from Russian families will be made. The cost of living in St. Petersburg is still substantially

lower than the cost of living in Moscow. As of September 2009, prices for an average separate bedroom in a centrally located apartment start at \$300 per month. Arrangements can be made for renting a non-shared apartment as well, with prices starting at \$450. Overall estimated living expenses for 10 months, including lodging, food, local transportation, books and study materials are from \$6,500 to \$8,000 on a moderate budget.

FINANCIAL AID

Please check for updates at www.eu.spb.ru/scholarships

Given the current condition of Russian governmental spending on education, and the relevant regulations, Russian financial aid is available only to Russian citizens and permanent residents. Some limited financial aid may be available from the EUSP based on the applicant's need. Here are some web addresses where you can look for financial aid/study loan sources to support your studies in the IMARES program:

all applicants

- www.iefp.org (International Education Financial Aid Database)
- www.rotary.org (Rotary Foundation Ambassadorial Scholarships)

Finnish Citizens

- www.eu.spb.ru/mares
- www.koneensaatio.fi (Kone Foundation special scholarships for EUSP)

German Citizens

- www.daad.de DAAD (Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst)
- www.toepfer-fvs.de/toepfer-stipendium.html (Alfred-Toepfer-Stipendium)
- www.studienstiftung.de/osteuropa.html (Stipendienprogramm "Metropolen in Osteuropa", Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung)

- www.eidam-und-partner.de/stipendium.php (Eidam & Partner Auslandsstipendium)
- www.haniel-stiftung.de/dev/cont_03_01_04.htm (Go East – Studium & Praktikum in Osteuropa)
- www.studienstiftung.de/haniel.html
www.haniel-stiftung.de/index.htm (Haniel-Stipendienprogramm)

British Citizens

- www.lsc.gov.uk ("Professional and Career Development Loans" scheme of the Learning and Skills Council)

Norwegian Citizens

- www.forskningsradet.no (Research Council of Norway)
- www.lanekassen.no (State Educational Loan Fund)

US Citizens

- www.fulbright.org (Fulbright Post Baccalaureate Fellowships program)
- www.iie.org/gilman (Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program)
- www.irex.org (IREX's USA-Russia Young Leaders program)
- www.finaid.org/otheraid/exchange.phtml#abroad

HOW TO APPLY

Application forms can be downloaded from www.eu.spb.ru/imares, or requested by e-mail from imares@eu.spb.ru

Applications should include:

1. A completed and signed application form;
2. Your statement of purpose (not more than 500 words);
3. Two letters of recommendation from academics who are closely acquainted with your academic work;
4. Certified transcripts of previous undergraduate and graduate studies, with grade-point averages;
5. Your Curriculum Vitae.

You can send all the above, including a scanned transcript of studies, by e-mail to imares@eu.spb.ru. In this case please ask your referee to email their recommendation letters directly.

Alternatively, you can post your application to the address below:

International MA in Russian and Eurasian Studies (IMARES) European University at St. Petersburg, 3 Gagarinskaia Street, 191187 St. Petersburg, RUSSIA

Note: The use of a courier postal service is highly recommended. For regular service, allow three to four weeks for delivery. IMARES phone number is +7 (812) 5794402

STARTING DATES AND APPLICATION DEADLINES

Classes begin during the first week of September in the Fall Term and the first week of February in the Spring Term. Applicants can choose the starting date. They have to meet the deadline for submitting applications accordingly:

April 30, 2010 to start in September 2010 or
October 30, 2010 to start in February 2011

Please also visit our website:

www.eu.spb.ru/imares

www.eu.spb.ru/international

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EUSP also hosts other international programs:

- **Academic/research affiliations**
- **RSSA (Russian Studies Semester Abroad program for undergraduates)**
- **Summer schools in Russian Studies**
- **Other Russian language training**

For additional information please visit our website

www.eu.spb.ru/international



The European University at St. Petersburg

is a non-state (private) graduate college set up in 1995 for the purpose of advancing training and research in economics, anthropology, history, political science, sociology, and history of the arts.

Five important points about the European University at St. Petersburg (EUSP)

1. The EUSP has greater independence from the Russian governmental bureaucracy than most other Russian universities. This independence is important for both intellectual and political reasons. Universities in Russia were traditionally under the control of the government, to the extent of questions of the content of instruction and research, political ideology, and administration.

2. At the EUSP a higher proportion of faculty have degrees from prominent Western universities than at any other university in Russia. The university employs Russians with PhDs from such recognized schools as the University of California, Berkeley; the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Cambridge University (UK); Helsinki University (Finland), a.o.

3. The EUSP has a commitment to the integration of Russian scholarship with scholarship in Europe and America. Against the background of Russian scholarship's continuing isolation from the West, this is a fundamentally important position.

4. The EUSP encourages mobility but combats the brain drain. Rather than promoting the departure of graduate students to the West, EUSP invites Western students to come and study in Russia. The International MA in Russian Studies is the ONLY permanent program at the graduate level in Russia that offers degrees in sociology, political science and cultural studies to students from the United States, Canada and Europe (12 to 26 students annually). Both international and Russian students enjoy the advantages of studying in a truly international setting.

5. The EUSP is a decisive agent of innovation and change, introducing and disseminating new standards and practices in the Russian educational system.

The mission of the University is to satisfy societal needs in raising and expanding professional qualification of specialists and in developing of their creative and scholarly potential on the basis of achievements of Russian and international experience and cooperation.

**SUMMER SCHOOL
IN RUSSIAN STUDIES**
**Language, History,
Culture and Politics**
3–30 July, 2010

During four weeks international students will have the opportunity to study Russian language, history, culture, and politics. The program includes intensive Russian as well as classes by leading EUSP professors taught in English, plus site visits to historical suburbs and Novgorod. EUSP exclusive connections with the Hermitage and the Russian Museum provide opportunities beyond the average tourist experience. EUSP will provide lodging, meals, and visa support.

Application deadline is 20 April 2010

Forms and additional info available on the EUSP web site www.eu.spb.ru/summer or can be requested by email from imares@eu.spb.ru



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