



The Johns Hopkins University
The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies

BOLOGNA CENTER

An American Graduate Institution
in International Affairs

Academic Catalog 2010–2011

International Development
European Studies
International
Economics
American Foreign Policy
International
Relations
Latin American Studies
Middle East Studies

www.jhubc.it

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The Johns Hopkins University

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BOLOGNA CENTER

contents

ACADEMIC CALENDAR	4
ABOUT THE BOLOGNA CENTER	6
BOLOGNA CENTER LIFE	10
ADMISSIONS	
Admissions Procedures	16
Tuition and Fees	18
DEGREES	
Master's and Diploma Programs	20
Joint Degrees and Other Programs	21
THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2010–2011	
General Information	23
Orientation and Registration	24
CURRICULUM	
Pre-term Program	25
Core Courses	26
International Economics	27
International Relations	30
International Development	36
American Foreign Policy	38
European Studies	39
Middle East Studies	43
Western Hemisphere Studies/Latin American Studies Program	44
FACULTY AND ADVISORY COUNCIL	46
ACADEMIC POLICIES AND STUDENT CONDUCT CODE	52

SAIS BOLOGNA CENTER

2010–2011 Academic Calendar

2010

Thursday, August 26–Tuesday, September 28
Pre-Term Italian, English and Economics Courses

Wednesday, September 29–Friday, October 1
Orientation and Registration
(all students must attend)

Friday, October 1
Deadline to register and pay first-semester tuition

Monday, October 4
First day of classes—first semester

Monday, October 18
Deadline to change course registration
(drop/add period ends)

Friday, December 10
Deadline to register for courses for the second semester

Wednesday, December 22
Last day of classes before vacation

Thursday, December 23–Wednesday, January 5
Winter vacation

VISIT THE SAIS BOLOGNA CENTER

The Bologna Center has an open door policy for prospective students and encourages visits during the academic year when classes are in session. To arrange a visit, contact the Admissions Office at admissions@jhubc.it. See www.jhubc.it/video for a “virtual visit.”

2011

Thursday, January 6
Classes resume

Saturday, January 15
Last day of classes—first semester

Monday, January 17–Friday, January 28
Examinations for the first semester

Saturday, January 29–Sunday, February 6
Semester recess

Monday, February 7
First day of classes—second semester and deadline to pay second semester tuition fee

Monday, February 21
Deadline to change course registration
(drop/add period ends)

Saturday, April 16
Last day of classes before vacation

Sunday, April 17–Monday April 25
Spring vacation

Tuesday, April 26
Classes resume

Monday, May 16
Last day of classes—second semester

Tuesday, May 17–Friday, May 27
Examinations for the second semester

Friday, May 27
Commencement and closing ceremony

Theories of International Relations • America and the World Since 1945 • Microeconomics • Macroeconomics • International Monetary Theory • International Trade Theory • European Economic History • Public Sector Economics • Statistical Methods for Business and Economics • Corporate Finance • Econometrics • Contemporary Italian Politics • Comparative Central and Eastern European Politics • The EU and Its Institutions Problems of Transatlantic Relations • Problems in Modern European History & Historiography • Contemporary Russian Politics • Italian Art History and Culture • Introduction to Conflict Management • Foundations of International Law • Strategy & Policy International Human Rights • Politics and Economics of International Energy • Science, Technology & International Affairs Theory and Practice of International Peacekeeping Political Analysis and Strategy **THE BOLOGNA CENTER**



Peace & War • Case Studies in U.S. Foreign Policy • Crises in Context: the History Behind the Headlines • A Survey of Modern Latin American Politics • Introduction to Development • Political Islam and Change in the Mediterranean Area • Modernity and Nationalism in Egypt, Iran and Turkey • Evolution of the International System Comparative National Systems • Macroeconomics International Monetary Theory • International Trade Theory • European Economic Integration • Asian Economic Development Econometrics • Game Theory in Application • Intellectuals and Politics • Contemporary Russian Foreign Policy • Soft Power. America and the Politics of European Modernization • Europe in the Cold War • Germany after the Second World War • Selected Domestic and International Issues • NATO Research Seminar West European Political Economies • European Research Seminar • International Relations • Thucydides on War The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: History, Politics, Narratives International Trade Law • International Security Cooperation Alliances and International Relations • Multiculturalism and the Human Rights of Women • International Organizations IR Theory and the Practice of International Politics • War and Conflict Resolution in Sub-Saharan Africa • Conflict Mediation and Dispute Resolution • Major Issues in U.S. Foreign Policy Advanced Seminar on U.S. Foreign Policy • Economic Survey of Latin America • State and Society in Contemporary Brazil Development Cooperation • Comparative Systems of the Developing World • North African Political Development Soviet Politics • Political Leadership of the Middle East

ABOUT THE BOLOGNA CENTER

Now in its sixth decade of operation, the Bologna Center is the European component of The Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS). The Bologna Center is a U.S. graduate school of international affairs located in Bologna, Italy that offers an interdisciplinary academic program that emphasizes international economics, international relations, specializations either in functional areas or in regional studies, and languages.

With campuses in Washington, D.C. and Bologna, Italy—and a center in Nanjing, China—SAIS produces professionals who understand the challenges and responsibilities of world leadership and have the skills to guide policy in both public and private sectors. The Bologna Center coordinates its academic program with SAIS in Washington, D.C. and maintains The Johns Hopkins University standards of instruction and academic integrity.

The Bologna Center

is an integral part of one of the leading U.S. institutions in higher education. Founded in Baltimore in 1876, The Johns Hopkins University is known throughout the world not only for its medical and public health schools but also for its programs in the arts, engineering, sciences and international affairs.

Our History

In 1955 a small group of scholars led by C. Grove Haines, a diplomatic historian at SAIS, founded the Bologna Center. Their goal was to prepare future leaders to reach beyond national boundaries and biases and to work cooperatively toward common international goals in the post-war period—a time when the world needed rebuilding and uniting. Home to the oldest university in Europe, Bologna's tradition of education, cultural heritage, and political vitality made it an attractive location for SAIS's European branch. In today's increasingly complex and globalized world, the mission of the SAIS Bologna Center is more relevant and necessary than ever.

The Bologna Center



Why Bologna?

Approximately half of all SAIS M.A. students spend their first year in Bologna. The Center's interdisciplinary program of studies parallels the curriculum at the Washington campus, with all courses taught in English.

Students who complete the first year of their M.A. degree in Bologna, Italy get the best of both worlds. This combination—one year in Bologna and one year in Washington—provides a mix of perspectives that enriches a student's understanding of international affairs. The Bologna Center student body is split evenly between students from the United States and other countries, creating classroom dialogue and debate within a diverse but close-knit community.

A range of other programs are offered at the Center: research-oriented degrees, one-year degrees, and joint degrees. More than 6,000 graduates live and work in 100-plus countries around the world, forming a loyal alumni network.

Our Faculty

The Bologna Center's core full-time faculty maintains continuity, assures curriculum quality, relevance, and coherence and mentors students. They are supplemented by nearly 40 adjunct professors, visiting faculty and research fellows who travel to Bologna from around Europe and beyond, all of whom are associated with world renowned universities, research and policy centers, international NGOs, consulting firms and financial institutions. Students learn in the American lecture and seminar style, and all classes are conducted in English.

The academic structure follows the American university model, emphasizing informal seminars, open dialogue between professors and

DEGREE PROGRAMS OFFERED

- **Master of Arts in International Relations (M.A.)**
A degree that requires one year in Bologna and one year in Washington, D.C.
- **Master of Arts in International Affairs (MAIA)**
A two-year research-oriented degree offered only in Bologna
- **Master of International Public Policy (MIPP)**
A degree for mid-career professionals offered in Bologna
- **Bologna Center Diploma in International Studies**
A one-year diploma for students who successfully complete one year of course work in Bologna

(See page 20 for more details.)

A Unique Perspective on International Relations

- The option of spending a year in Bologna and a year in Washington gives students an unparalleled and complementary understanding of international relations. With 190 students, half from North America and half from more than 35 other countries, SAIS's Bologna Center offers a varied student experience that brings richness and vitality to academic life.
- Students in Bologna attend small classes taught by a core full-time faculty and renowned adjunct professors. Combined with exposure to guest lectures by leaders on the European scene, this creates an atmosphere that fosters a lively learning environment.

students and a progressive course of study requiring regular exams and papers during each semester. Most classes consist of 10 to 20 students, and the student-faculty ratio is approximately 6 to 1.

As academics and practitioners, participants and observers, Bologna Center faculty and scholars have witnessed firsthand and shaped the trends, ideas and events that have changed our world. Their expertise covers the spectrum of economic trends, foreign policy developments and political debates in Europe, North America, Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

Visit www.jhubc.it/experts for profiles of the Center's faculty and research fellows.

The Student Experience

The Bologna Center program offers an unsurpassed student experience. The small size of the student body coupled with its international diversity allows students to communicate across national borders and cultures, while fostering a sense of community and collaboration among the nations of the world.

Equipped with strong economics and analytical skills, language competency and international experience, Bologna Center graduates have the ability to apply theory to real-world problems, making them valued contributors to any field that involves international relations. Today's graduates are leaders who can be found in prominent positions around the globe—in foreign ministries and government agencies, international organizations, multinational corporations, banks and financial services, non-profit organizations, the media, research centers and universities worldwide.

Our Campus

The Center's newly renovated building is located in the heart of Bologna's historical university district. It contains a library, computer center, language laboratory and auditorium, which is equipped with translation, videoconferencing, and projection facilities. The Center also contains seminar rooms, faculty and administrative offices, and a reception and a large conference room – on its “Penthouse” floor – with a terrace overlooking the city of Bologna. Students, faculty and staff gather at the Center's coffee bar which also has a garden seating. The student lounge is equipped with a full entertainment center and videoconferencing facilities.

City of Bologna

The city of Bologna, steeped in European history and linked with important modern and contemporary political movements, is an ideal environment to study international affairs, contemporary European politics and history, and the shifting political dynamics and changing demographics of the Mediterranean rim.



“Policy needs to be based on sound economics, but must also be grounded in reality. The SAIS program offers that.”

**Analisa Ribeiro Bala
Pretoria, South Africa
M.A. Candidate (BC10)**

About the Bologna Center

Bologna's history spans three millennia with Etruscan, Villanovan and Roman ruins on display throughout the city. But the city also thrives in the present, with one of the highest living standards in Europe. From the main *piazza* to the remnants of medieval city walls, Bologna's preserved historic center features a system of nearly 40 kilometers of porticoes that shelter its citizens, while a pair of medieval towers guards the city's center.

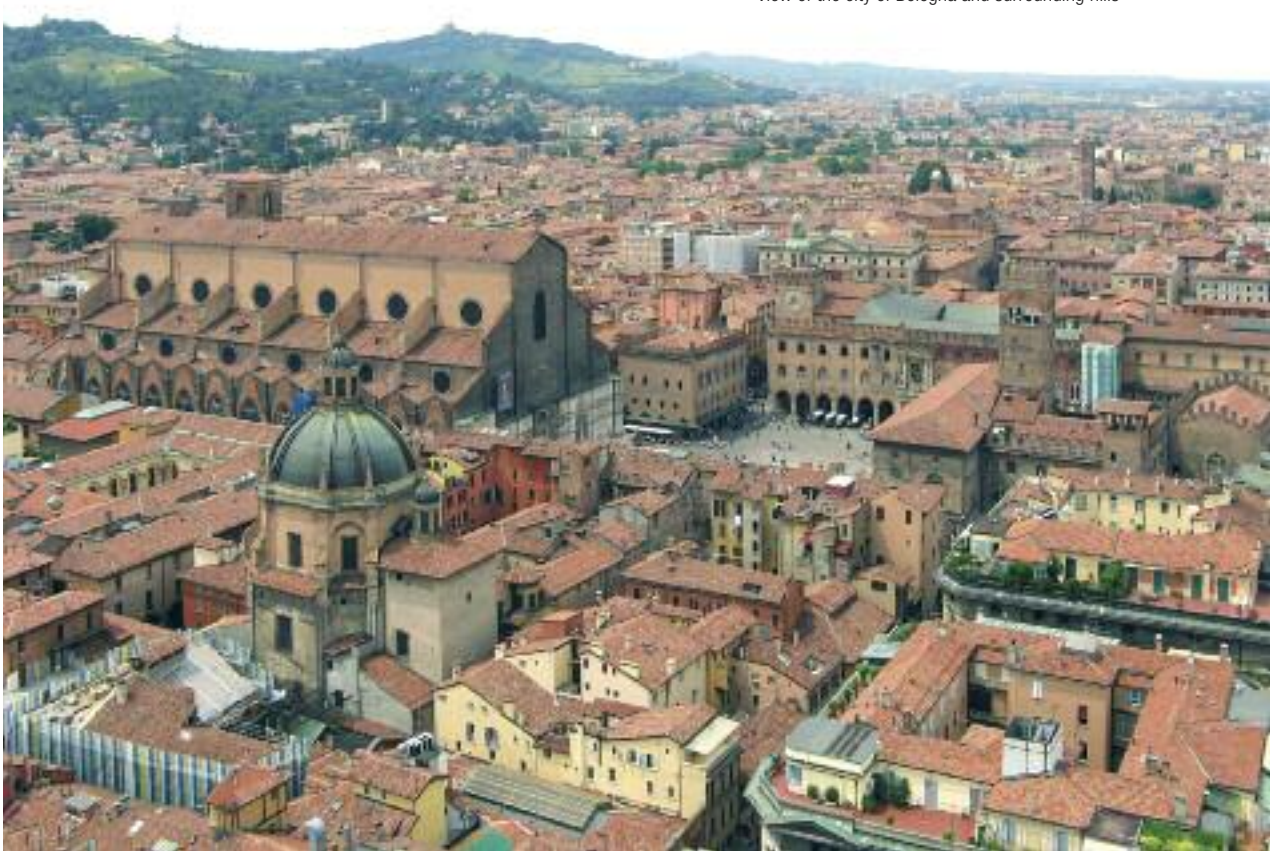
A cultural city of the first order, Bologna boasts a variety of museums, theaters, cinemas and libraries. Its citizens enjoy a full range of musical events, from opera, symphony and chorus to contemporary concerts, intimate jazz clubs, and street performances. The art scene, whether in the numerous galleries around town or in exhibits at several of the city's museums, offers visual excitement.

Sports, too, play a vital part in the life of the *bolognesi*. The city has its own soccer and basketball teams as well as numerous nonprofessional opportunities for a wide range of sporting activities. Skiing in the Apennines, water sports in the Mediterranean or Adriatic, mountain climbing in the Dolomites, or trekking in Cinque Terre are only a few of the outdoor activities that Bologna Center students enjoy.

The Center is located within the heart of the university district. The University of Bologna, established in 1088, is Europe's oldest. With 95,000 students, it is one of the largest in Italy. In addition to the Bologna Center, other American and European university programs make Bologna a university town, influencing its culture, nightlife and ambiance.

Located at the crossroads of Italy's highly developed network of railways and highways, Bologna is an hour's drive from Florence and the Adriatic coast and no more than two or three from Venice, Verona, Milan and Rome. The city's international airport is the third largest in Italy, with daily flights served by major European and budget airlines.

View of the city of Bologna and surrounding hills



BOLOGNA CENTER LIFE

There are many ways for students to become engaged in the school and the Bologna community. At the Center, students may serve in the student government and its committees and on the journal or yearbook staffs. Students also participate in numerous social and cultural activities and organize events ranging from international dinners and travel programs, to musicals, film series, and sports teams. On average, two or three talks are given weekly at the Center through the Seminar Series. The Bologna Center's research partner, the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development (CCSDD), a joint project with the University of Bologna, also provides ways for students to be involved in study trips and other projects.

Leadership opportunities

The Bologna Center student government leads an active, engaged set of committees which provide educational, social and travel opportunities for students. The government serves as liaison between the student body and the faculty and administration and works to enhance student life at the Center, in Bologna, and in Italy. Two elected students from each class also serve on the SAIS Student Government Association during their second year in Washington, D.C. In addition, the chair of the Bologna Center Advisory Council selects one student each year, based on outstanding leadership qualities, grades and commitment to the Center's goals, to serve a three-year term on the Council.

Student publications

Students interested in academic editing and publishing produce the *Bologna Center Journal of International Affairs*, now in its 14th year of publication. The student-run journal gives students the opportunity to contribute to a forum for scholarly discourse and academic discussion about current issues and new ideas of interest to the international affairs community.



Students attend lecture in the Center's Fondazione del Monte-Unicredit Auditorium

Extracurricular activities

Each Bologna Center class throughout the Center's nearly six decades has created its own identity by forming interest groups. Popular activities include teams for American and European football, as well as basketball, softball and running clubs.

The musically inclined have formed rock bands, and classical, instrumental and singing groups. Salsa, tango and other dance classes include weeks spent practicing the waltz for the Austrian Ball. Interest groups have formed for debate, regional interests, film series, current events and dozens of other activities.

Seminar Series

The Bologna Center Seminar Series comprises special lectures, research seminars, conferences and roundtable discussions—several each week throughout the academic year. These events bring prominent scholars and practitioners from Europe, the United States and other parts of the world to the Center to present current research and viewpoints regarding international economics, world history and politics, and international relations.

Recent speakers have included Romano Prodi, former prime minister of Italy, Richard von Weizsacker, former president of Germany, and Ewald Nowotny, Governor of the National Bank of Austria. This past academic year Joschka Fischer, Germany's former minister of foreign

affairs and vice chancellor, spoke on 'Energy Security and the Environment' as part of the Karl Homberg Program in Environmental Studies.

2010 has seen the development of the European Politics and Islam Series of the 'Ethnic Conflict Studies Program' which has received the generous support of the Jack and Carol Wasserman Fund and the Wendy's/Arby's Group Foundation. One of the more visible speakers in this series was Tariq Ramadan from the University of Oxford.

In addition, U.S. and foreign ambassadors, banking officials, economists, chief executive officers, leading journalists, professors and think-tank scholars from around the world speak regularly at the Center. Visit www.jhubc.it/events for upcoming and archived events.



Joschka Fischer, Former German Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice Chancellor, speaking to the Center's students as part of the Karl Homberg Program in Environmental Studies

Azar Nafisi, Author of *Reading Lolita in Tehran* and Professorial Lecturer at SAIS in Washington addresses the Center's students



Applauding a lecture in the Center's Penthouse conference room



Policy and Research Initiatives

Bologna Center faculty members, affiliated scholars, and researchers collaborate with academic and non-profit institutions on a number of programs, conferences and institutes that bridge academic theory and policy. Themes range from conflict studies to post-Cold War policy, the kinds of initiatives that continue to define the Bologna Center as an international stage for knowledge and debate.

Developments associated with European enlargement are debated regularly as scholars examine the future of European foreign policy. At the same time, established programs continue to thrive and grow in new directions as the Bologna Center responds to the immediate and long-term challenges that face today's world.

For more information on these initiatives visit www.jhubc.it/policyandresearch

Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development (CCSDD)

The Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development (CCSDD) is a partnership between the Bologna Center and the Law Faculty of the University of Bologna. Its mission is to carry out research related to

constitutional law, especially regarding countries undergoing a transition to democracy.

The CCSDD actively collaborates with other universities and international institutes; it facilitates research among professors and Ph.D. students and hosts visiting experts of comparative constitutional law.

The CCSDD hires up to 10 interns a year, and more than half of Bologna Center students are engaged during the year in one or more of the following activities:

- Research projects in the field of comparative constitutional law
- Summer School on European Union and Legal Reform for graduate students in law and political science from Central and Eastern Europe
- Human rights seminars held in Italian high schools
- Publication series on various topics related to comparative constitutional law
- Human Rights Film Festival dedicated to screening films that visually portray resistance against an unjust world
- Annual study trips for Bologna Center and University of Bologna students to Balkan countries

Visit www.ccsdd.org for more information on these activities.



Summer School in Montenegro, 2009

BOLOGNA CENTER SERVICES



“Promoting the private sector in Africa cannot be excluded from related issues such as political stability, education, healthcare and a sound understanding of the global mechanisms affecting the world economy. That is why a degree from SAIS is so attractive to me. It will arm me for the battle I look forward to fighting.”

Theodros Serge Roux
Abidjan, Ivory Coast
M.A. Candidate (BC10)



Student Services

Student Services helps students adjust to Bologna by providing medical referrals, help in times of crisis, guidance in adapting to a different culture or environment and exposing them to the many cultural, social and volunteer opportunities in Bologna.

The Student Services Coordinator also serves as Academic Coordinator, providing long-term advising for all students. Questions concerning the academic program, teaching, grading and exams are first referred to this office. This office also deals with issues concerning the honor code and harassment.

Once students arrive in Bologna, the Bologna Center housing consultant will help them to find living arrangements, usually in shared, furnished apartments.

Career Services

Career Services at the Bologna Center focuses primarily on planning and counseling for first-year students. The goal is to help them develop career objectives early in their graduate studies and long-term career management skills. It also works to develop employer relations in Europe in order to establish contacts and facilitate job and internship opportunities for SAIS students across campuses.

In order to be able to make use of Career Services at SAIS, all students are required to attend the office’s professional development course, which covers a complete range of aspects related to career research, self-assessment, writing résumés, CVs and cover letters, networking and interviewing. Through individualized career counseling, the office provides guidance to students on conducting employment searches and building a career strategy, which takes into consideration the prior work experience and future professional aspirations. Eligibility to work in different locations depends on the laws of individual countries and their application to different nationalities, so students should anticipate having to research relevant employment regulations prior to determining their work plans.

During the academic year, Career Services invites people who have pursued successful careers in the private, public and non-profit sectors to share their experiences with the student body. When the class expresses sufficient interest,

the office organizes career development trips for students, including a finance trip to London in October and trips to London and Brussels over the semester recess. The goal of these trips is to expose students to various employment sectors, inform them about career options and facilitate contact with alumni.

Career Services in Bologna and Washington collaborate regularly. The offices use the same online system, SAISWorks, to inform students of employment opportunities. Students must have approval from Career Services in order to register and access information on SAISWorks. The offices also conduct selected workshops by

videoconference and coordinate to offer limited financial assistance for unpaid internships through the SAIS Summer Internship Fund.

Every summer, students leave the Bologna Center to pursue interesting job and internship opportunities around the world.

These opportunities come as a result of students' own efforts and the work of faculty, staff, alumni and Career Services. In a typical year, over two-thirds of the student body works in either an internship or full-time job following their year at the Bologna Center.

Some examples of where last year's students worked include:

Accion Emprendadora, Santiago, Chile
 Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines
 Carnegie Endowment for Peace, Moscow, Russia
 Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA), Washington, D.C.
 Dutch Embassy to Libya, Tripoli, Libya
 Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York
 FERl, Frankfurt, Germany
 German Embassy to the United States, Washington, D.C.
 Global Giving Foundation, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Togo
 Grands domaines du Senegal, Saint Louis, Senegal
 Grassroots Soccer, Johannesburg & Polokwane, South Africa
 GTZ, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia
 Institutes Markets Technologies (IMT) Institute for Advanced Studies, Lucca, Italy
 International Finance Corporation (IFC), São Paulo, Brazil
 International Trade Centre (ITC) Trade for Sustainable Development, Geneva, Switzerland
 Joint U.S. China Collaboration on Clean Energy, Shanghai, China
 L'Association Maison Rurale d'Education et d'Action de Developpement, Tomegbe, Togo
 ManattJones, Mexico City, Mexico & São Paolo, Brazil
 Mann Deshi Mahila Bank, Maharashtra, India
 Millennium Challenge Corporation, Tbilisi, Georgia & Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
 OECD, Paris, France

Renewable Energy Policy Project, Washington, D.C.
 Roland Berger, Munich, Germany
 Sierra Leone Investment and Export Promotion Agency, Freetown, Sierra Leone
 Think Impact, Kayafungo, Kenya
 UN Global Human Rights Committee, Geneva, Switzerland
 UNICEF, Kampala, Uganda
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Suva, Fiji
 United Nations Headquarters, New York
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Vienna, Austria
 United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC), Vienna, Austria
 U.S. Commercial Service, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 U.S. Embassy to Vietnam, Hanoi, Vietnam
 U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration (ITA), Washington, D.C.
 U.S. Department of State - US Missions to NATO & the EU, Brussels, Belgium
 U.S. Department of State Bureau of Economic Affairs, Washington, D.C.
 U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary, Policy Planning Staff (S/P), Washington, D.C.
 U.S. Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.
 USAID, Washington, D.C.
 Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C.
 World Bank, Bogota, Columbia
 World Food Programme (WFP), Rome, Italy

Library Services

The Robert H. Evans library is the heart of the Center's academic life. This three-story library contains a specialized collection of more than 85,000 volumes, one of continental Europe's richest English-language collections on international relations. Holdings are concentrated in international affairs, economics, international law, and European history and politics. The library also has an extensive collection of English-language materials on Italian government and politics. Visit the online catalog at catalog.jhubc.it.



The Robert H. Evans Library

The library provides access to a wide range of electronic resources, and offers interlibrary loan services to current students. The Bologna Center's students also have access to the rich bibliographic resources of the Bologna area, with its combined holdings of more than 3 million volumes.

Four dedicated computer stations are provided for online research, and the library offers both cable and wireless connections to the internet.

Computer Services and Language Lab

Wireless access is available throughout the building and students are provided with technical support related to academic requirements throughout the academic year. Students have access to a computer room, solely for their use. It contains 16 work stations and a high-volume, black-and-white printer, which can also copy and scan to create PDF documents.

The Center's language lab features 12 multimedia computer stations equipped with the most updated and state-of-the-art language-learning software, including a VHS/DVD/MP3/Divx player.

Alumni Relations

Alumni Relations fosters ongoing relationships with Bologna Center alumni around the world.

The Center's alumni have strong ties to the school and the city, which they show by hosting events such as career panels and trips, helping recruit new students, raising the visibility of the Bologna Center and advising on prospective speakers, professors and supporters. The Alumni Relations, Career Services and Development offices of the Center work together to build employment opportunities in Europe for current and former students and to raise funds for scholarships and activities.

In several European countries, the Center's alumni chapters meet for professional development, networking and fundraising purposes. Alumni in Austria meet every month, and alumni in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have regular activities throughout the year. In London, the *Bolognesi a Londra* event is the newest addition to the calendar of Bologna Center alumni events. In the United States, Bologna alumni gather annually under the auspices of the *Amici di Bologna* group. The Bologna Center itself continues to hold its traditional alumni weekend reunion, which draws nearly 300 alumni from around the world back to the city where they met, to renew their ties with classmates and the Center each year.

ADMISSIONS

How to Apply

Application procedures vary depending on a student's country of origin. U.S. students with dual citizenship must choose one citizenship to use before applying. Non-U.S. students who wish to attend SAIS in Washington for both years of the M.A. program must apply directly to the SAIS Washington Admissions Office.

Candidates for admission must have completed their undergraduate degrees before enrolling in October of the academic year for which they are admitted. In most cases, Bologna Center incoming students have majors in international relations, political science, law, economics or history. Students with majors in other disciplines are also encouraged to apply if they are interested in pursuing a career in international affairs.

U.S. Citizen and U.S. Resident Applicants

Apply through SAIS in Washington, D.C. to attend the Bologna Center. Application, instructions, deadlines and forms may be obtained from the address below or online at: www.sais-jhu.edu/admissions/apply/index.htm

SAIS Washington
Admissions Office
1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel. +1 202 663 5700
Fax. +1 202 663 7788
www.sais-jhu.edu
admissions.sais@jhu.edu

Non-U.S. Applicants

Apply directly to the Bologna Center at the address below for admission into the program. Application instructions and forms can be found online at www.jhubc.it/applicationforms or under the Admissions section of the website.

SAIS Bologna Center
Admissions Office
Via Belmeloro 11
40126 Bologna, Italy
Tel. +39 051 291 7811
Fax. +39 051 228 505
www.jhubc.it
admissions@jhubc.it

Applications must be received by the Bologna Center Admissions Office by February 1, 2011.

Applications for mid-year admission may be considered on a space-available basis and are due by November 1.

What We Look For in an Applicant

SAIS attracts highly motivated students from around the globe who are dedicated to mastering the practice of international relations and making a difference in the world. The SAIS student body is extremely diverse, and admission to the school is competitive. The Admissions Committee seeks applicants with demonstrated leadership ability, practical professional experience, international exposure, solid academic preparation and foreign language aptitude.



“I am fascinated by security studies because it is at the crossroads of all major policy issues – the environment, health care, education, energy – they all affect and are affected by national and global security concerns.”

Rebekah Lipsky
Seattle, Washington
M.A. Candidate (BC10)

Requirements

A completed university degree and an excellent knowledge of English are the minimum requirements for admission. Students finishing their last year of undergraduate study may apply, but they must complete their university degree before beginning at the Bologna Center in October.

Non-U.S. applicants to the Bologna Center must submit the following:

- An application form
- A statement of aims
- An official certified transcript of the candidate’s complete and up to-date university academic record
- An official copy of the candidate’s degree, if already completed
- Three confidential evaluations, preferably from university professors who are familiar with the candidate’s academic performance; in the case of the MIPP and other candidates who have been out of university for a number of years, professional references are acceptable
- A concise one-page *curriculum vitae*
- Non-native English speakers must provide proof of their knowledge of English, explained below



Language Competency

All classes are conducted in English. At SAIS, a native-English speaker is defined as a person who meets two of the following criteria:

- English is the main language of communication between the student and one of his or her parents or caregivers
- English is an official language in the community where the student grew up
- English is the language of instruction at the high school the student attended

Non-native English speakers must demonstrate competence in the language by presenting the results of one of the following tests, taken not more than two years before the application deadline.

TOEFL - Test of English as a Foreign Language

With a minimum score of 100 on the internet-based test; 250 on the computer-based test; or 600 on the paper-based test; the Bologna Center TOEFL code is 9729
www.toefl.org

IELTS Academic - International English Language Testing System

With a minimum score of seven
www.ielts.org

CPE - Cambridge Proficiency in English

With a passing grade
www.cambridgeesol.org/exams/cpe.htm

Students are strongly advised to inquire about the English tests early as testing centers are frequently fully booked in advance.

Graduate Record Exam

The GRE is recommended for international students, and good scores will strengthen a student's application. Information about the GRE is available at www.gre.org.

The Bologna Center GRE code is 3561.

Non-U.S. candidates for admission to the Bologna Center should not use the SAIS Washington codes for the TOEFL or GRE.

Interviews and Decisions

Where possible, applicants are interviewed either in Bologna or in other European cities, usually in late February and March. The interview helps determine the applicant's academic preparation, analytical capabilities, and suitability for participating in the international community of students at the Bologna Center. Decisions are normally available by mid-April.



Tuition and Fees

All Bologna Center fees are in euro. Tuition for SAIS Bologna is €29,000 for 2010–2011. One half of the tuition fee is payable upon registration for courses at the beginning of the first semester, together with a Student Government Association fee of €30. The remainder is payable by the first day of classes of the second semester. After being accepted into the program, students also pay a matriculation fee.

Admissions

Pre-term economics courses cost €720 each. Intensive Italian pre-term courses cost €800 and English pre-term courses are €750. Survival Italian costs €400. A €200 nonrefundable deposit, due in early July, is required for each pre-term course.

An online Principles of Economics course is offered by SAIS in Washington D.C. for US\$1,000. See the Academics section of the SAIS Washington website for more information, registration and deposit requirements.

Refund Policy

For information about withdrawal and refund policies for regular courses, please contact the Bologna Center Business Office at businessoffice@jhuc.it. The €200 deposit for pre-term courses is not refundable. Other refunds are given on a graduated basis.

Financial Assistance: Grants, Fellowships and Loans

SAIS Washington administers financial aid for U.S. students to study at Bologna. All inquiries should be directed to the SAIS Washington Admissions or Financial Aid Office.

The Bologna Center administers a substantial amount of financial assistance for non-U.S. students to study at the Center. A large part of this funding is provided by various foundations and government agencies, mainly in Europe, and citizenship of the donor country is generally required.

The school also allocates part of its annual budget to student financial assistance. These funds are available for all admitted students and are allocated on the basis of academic merit and financial need.

Those who need financial assistance are also encouraged to seek funding from other sources such as government agencies, foundations and other organizations. Fellowships and financial aid information and application forms are available on the Bologna Center website www.jhuc.it/admissions/applications.cfm

Non-U.S. students who plan to continue for a second year of study in Washington may re-apply for financial aid toward the end of the first semester in Bologna. Awards are based primarily on academic performance during the first semester and on demonstrated financial need. Funding for non-U.S. students for the second year may not be as extensive as first year awards and often deadlines may be very early, so all students who plan to continue in the two-year program are strongly encouraged to begin seeking outside sources of funding for the second year immediately upon acceptance to the program.

Additionally, SAIS has an agreement in place with a major European bank to provide a limited number of competitive student loans to European Union citizens who are pre-approved by The Johns Hopkins University. These loans are allocated as part of the student's financial aid package which may include grants and/or loans.



DEGREES

Master's and Diploma Programs

Master of Arts in International Relations (M.A.) Bologna and Washington

All students admitted to the Bologna Center are eligible to complete the two-year master's program. U.S. students usually attend the Center during the first year of the program and complete the second year in Washington, D.C. First-year students in Washington, D.C. may elect to spend a second year in Bologna.

M.A. candidates generally take four courses each semester in addition to language courses, which may be necessary to develop the required proficiency. For more information on the requirements for this degree, see the Academics section of the SAIS Washington website.

Master of Arts in International Affairs (MAIA) Bologna

The MAIA is a research-oriented degree that requires the preparation and defense of a thesis. Students are not admitted directly to this two-year program and instead must submit an additional application during the first year of study in Bologna. Admission is based on applicants' academic performance in the first semester, their academic potential, and a research proposal that will become the subject of their MAIA thesis in the second year. Non-native English speakers must pass a comprehensive proficiency examination to demonstrate the required competence in the English language. Native English speakers must pass an examination by the end of the second year to demonstrate proficiency in one of the foreign languages offered at the Center. Applicants must also show competence or progress in economics.

For more information on the requirements for this degree, visit the Academics section of the SAIS Bologna website.

Master of International Public Policy (MIPP) Bologna

The MIPP degree is intended for mid-career professionals in international fields who have a minimum of nine years of work experience after obtaining at least an undergraduate degree. Many applicants are on leave from employment as



“I felt the need to learn again, to recondition my mind from the experience I had received in the business world to a more disciplined, concentrated learning. The MIPP seems fundamentally more interesting than an MBA and provides a unique credential in the workplace.”

James Hoddell
Bristol, England
MIPP Candidate (BC10)

Degrees

diplomats, members of the military, business executives or journalists. The Bologna Center does not provide financial aid for MIPP students, but employers will often sponsor these studies.

Candidates for the MIPP degree must satisfactorily complete eight courses, preferably as a full-time student, within one year. If necessary, an MIPP candidate can request part-time status to complete the degree in two years. Non-native English speakers must also pass the English proficiency exam before graduation. Candidates plan their academic programs with the guidance of a faculty adviser, based on their academic interest.

For more information on the requirements for this degree, visit the Academics section of the SAIS Bologna website.



Bologna Center Diploma in International Studies

Candidates for the one-year diploma must complete a minimum of two semesters at the Bologna Center as full-time resident students. Requirements include passing a minimum of eight courses during the academic year, not including a language course. For the language requirements, non-native English speakers must either pass an English proficiency examination by the end of the year or successfully complete two semesters of a course in advanced English. Native English speakers must either pass a language proficiency

examination or successfully complete two regular semester courses in any of the foreign languages offered at the Center. The intensive Italian course can be counted as a one-semester language course. However, this does not apply to the intensive English course or Survival Italian.

For more information on the requirements for this degree, visit the Academics section of the SAIS Bologna website.

Joint Degree and Other Programs

M.A. students at the Bologna Center may apply for the following programs. Students applying to a joint degree program must submit separate applications to each school and satisfy the admission requirements of both. For more information, inquire at the Admission's Office in Washington, D.C., or visit the Academics section of the SAIS Washington website.

For more information on the MAIA-MAIS degree (Diplomatic Academy of Vienna) and the MAIA-*Laurea Magistrale* degree (University of Bologna, Forlì) visit www.jhubc.it/academics/degree-programs/coop.cfm.

Master of Business Administration degree
Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania

Master of Business Administration degree
Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College

Juris Doctorate degree
Stanford University Law School

Juris Doctorate degree
University of Virginia School of Law

Master of Health Science degree
The Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health

Master of Public Administration degree
Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University

The following two programs are available only through the Bologna Center.

MAIA-MAIS Program:

The Bologna Center and the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna

This two-year research program allows Bologna Center students to spend a second year at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, studying for the Master of Advanced International Studies (MAIS). Upon successful completion of course work and defense of a thesis, the student will be awarded the MAIS degree. Conversely, students enrolled at the Diplomatic Academy, after successful completion of one year of study, may spend a second year of study at the Bologna Center. Upon completion of a thesis, six additional courses and an oral examination, they will be awarded the MAIA by SAIS.

MAIA-Laurea Magistrale Program:

The Bologna Center and *Facolta' di Scienze Politiche "R. Ruffilli,"* University of Bologna, Forlì

This two-year program can be completed either by spending the first year at the Bologna Center and the second year at the *Facolta' di Scienze Politiche "R. Ruffilli,"* University of Bologna, Forlì, or vice versa. Students must apply separately to both institutions. Students who begin at the University of Bologna and successfully complete seven courses there, take six additional courses, complete a thesis and an oral examination during a second year at the Bologna Center, will receive both a *Laurea Magistrale* in *Scienze Internazionali e Diplomatiche* (International Relations and Diplomatic Affairs) and an MAIA degree. Students who complete their first year course work at the Bologna Center and then continue at the University of Bologna, Forlì will receive credit toward the *Laurea Magistrale* in *Scienze Internazionali e Diplomatiche* for the courses taken at the Center.

Other Programs

Doctoral program

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)

For more information on how to apply to the Ph.D. program see the Academics section of the SAIS Washington website.



Founded in the mid-18th century, the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna has a long tradition of preparing its graduates for careers in diplomacy and international relations.

(Photo by Peter Burgstaller)

The University of Bologna's Aula Magna Santa Lucia, a deconsecrated church, was renovated in 1988 to celebrate the university's 900th anniversary.

(Photo courtesy of the University of Bologna)



THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2010–2011

www.jhubc.it/academics

General Information

Courses at the Bologna Center are taught in English and, whenever possible, classes are conducted as small seminars. Students generally register for four courses each semester and may audit other courses, as time permits. Students with adequate Italian may take one course in political science at the University of Bologna.

Courses at the Bologna Center are classified as follows: Core Courses, International Economics, International Relations, International Development, American Foreign Policy, European Studies, Middle East Studies and Western Hemisphere Studies/Latin American Studies.

Available Concentrations at the Bologna Center

With the exception of Asian Studies, all concentrations are available in Bologna. In certain concentrations, most SAIS students begin their studies in Bologna, especially European Studies, American Foreign Policy, and International Relations.

Candidates for the M.A. should select their second program of concentration and choose their courses only after carefully reviewing the requirements and consulting with faculty advisers in Bologna.

The choice of language courses offered in Bologna is meant to complement the program concentrations and campus location; therefore, courses in Chinese, Hindi-Urdu, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Persian (Farsi), Thai, and Vietnamese may not be available in Bologna.

Core Requirements

Students in the M.A. program are required to pass examinations in two of the four core areas: *Evolution of the International System*, *Theories of International Relations*, *America and the World Since 1945* and *Comparative National Systems*. Students must pass one of these exams by the end of the first year of study but are strongly encouraged to try to pass both before beginning the second year.

Students who plan to concentrate in International Relations must pass *Theories of International Relations* core exam or take the course by the end of the first academic year.

Students must pass the two required core exams before graduation.

Students with adequate backgrounds in the core areas are urged to take the core examinations at the time of entry. A student who fails a core examination may take it again without prejudice, and no notation of failure is entered on the transcript. Following a second failure in a core exam, students are required to enroll for credit in the corresponding core course. It should be noted that some programs of concentration require passing a particular core examination. Core exam-



inations are given at the Bologna Center in October and before the end of each semester.

Each core requirement is defined by a syllabus. Students may prepare for core examinations on their own, or they may audit or take for credit the relevant core course. If taken for credit, core courses are treated like other courses. Rather than taking a core course for credit, students with strong backgrounds in core areas are urged to prepare either on their own or to combine a review of introductory materials with a more advanced course in the same field.

Language Instruction

Language instruction is an integral part of the Bologna Center curriculum. Beginner to intermediate level courses are offered in Arabic, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish; advanced level courses in these modern foreign languages may be offered depending on enrollment. English instruction is offered at the advanced level only.

Language classroom instruction consists of three 90-minute sessions per week, with supplementary language practice expected outside class and in the language lab.

Before enrolling in any language course, non-native English speakers must take the written section of the English proficiency examination (please refer to page 18 for the criteria that qualify a person as a native English speaker).

Orientation and Registration

During the orientation and registration the Center provides detailed information on its academic programs and presents lectures on Italian politics, culture, and economics. Students also meet with academic advisers during this period to discuss their proposed program of study. All students must be present for orientation and registration, whether or not they attend the pre-term program.



“We are facing a number of serious challenges – from the current economic downturn to more persistent issues such as climate change, poverty and protection of human rights. That’s the reason I chose SAIS. The SAIS program allows me to build on my education and redirect my career to a more international sphere. SAIS’s Bologna Center is a stimulating place to study and I felt immediately at home in this vibrant and diverse community.”

Sara Carmen Taylor
London, England
and Teruel, Spain
M.A. Candidate (BC10)

CURRICULUM

The academic year includes an optional pre-term program in languages and economics. This is followed by a three-day orientation and registration period before the regular class year begins.

PRE-TERM PROGRAM

From late August through September, the Bologna Center offers a program in English and Italian and a program in economics. See page 18/19 for fees and refund policy.

Pre-Term Intensive English (80 hours)

This course prepares students with a sound knowledge of English for academic study at the Bologna Center. It concentrates on building vocabulary, writing for academic purposes, giving oral presentations and improving study skills. Classes meet for four hours a day, five days a week.

Pre-Term Intensive Italian (100 hours)

This course provides a solid foundation in Italian so students may take advantage of life in Italy and possibly reach the proficiency level by the end of the academic year. Classes will be offered at the Novice (beginner) and Novice High levels, depending on demand. Higher levels of Italian are not offered in the pre-term courses. Enrollment is voluntary, but class attendance is mandatory. Classes meet for five hours a day, five days a week. The course is recorded on the transcript with “S” for students who pass the final test; failure will not appear on students’ transcripts.

Pre-Term Survival Italian (40 hours)

This course is reserved for students enrolled in one of the pre-term economics courses. It introduces students to the basic structures of the Italian language to enable them to take part in Italian daily life. The course is for beginners only. Classes meet for two hours a day, five days a week. This course does not appear on students’ transcripts.

Pre-Term Microeconomics

The course is the equivalent of the standard one-

semester course at SAIS. It gives students with a limited background in economics the opportunity to receive, in advance, a systematic presentation of microeconomics at an intermediate level. It satisfies the microeconomics requirement at SAIS and also enables students to take classes with a microeconomics prerequisite (for example, International Trade Theory) during the first semester in Bologna. Topics include individual decision-making in situations of scarcity; consumer behavior and demand; labor supply and demand; theory of the firm; production, cost and supply; market structure and resource allocation; factor prices and distribution; and market failure and the role of government. Students should be aware that the intensive course, like the microeconomics course offered during the academic year, requires recent familiarity with basic algebra, functions and graphical analysis.

Pre-Term Intermediate Macroeconomics

The course is the equivalent of the standard one-semester course at SAIS. This course gives students with a limited background in economics the opportunity to receive in advance a systematic presentation of macroeconomics at an intermediate level. It satisfies the macroeconomics requirement at SAIS and allows students to take more advanced courses having macroeconomics as a prerequisite (for example, International Monetary Theory). Topics include national income accounting and the balance of payments; output determination in an open economy; models of inflation and unemployment; fiscal and monetary policy; exchange rate determination; and international interdependence through trade and investment flows.

Microeconomics and Macroeconomics constitute the foundation for all other economics courses at SAIS.

CORE COURSES

FALL 2010

Theories of International Relations

Provides a set of tools for explaining basic patterns of international conflict and cooperation. Examines leading schools of thought, including Realism, Liberalism and Constructivism. Survey topics include strategic bargaining among states, nuclear deterrence, international change, international institutions, international economic forces and their impact on national policies, domestic political regimes and foreign policy, decision-making, the future of international relations.

Cesa

America and the World Since 1945

Surveys the history of U.S. foreign policy since World War II, with special attention to analyses and interpretations of the determining factors of continuing significance in U.S. policy, including trends in the international and domestic environments.

Harper

SPRING 2011

Evolution of the International System

Gives an historical and global geopolitical framework for understanding how the modern global system has evolved. Focuses on three broad motifs: (1) the dialectical character of the European state system; (2) the relationship of Europe to the rest of the world; and (3) the progressive rise of non-European powers and the growing challenges these have posed to Europe's dominant position in the world. The course ends with reflections on the contemporary international system and its principal actors, with an eye to defining its prospects in the 21st century.

Row

Comparative National Systems

Provides a graduate-level introduction to comparative politics, focusing on the major institutions of democratic political systems and current problems in comparative political economy. The focus for the course is on advanced industrial countries, but the material is useful in the analysis of non-democratic countries as well.

Jones



KENNETH H. KELLER is director of the Bologna Center and professor of science and technology policy. Professor Keller is president emeritus of the University of Minnesota where he was most recently the Charles M. Denny, Jr., Professor of Science, Technology and Public Policy at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. His Ph.D. is in chemical engineering from Johns Hopkins University. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He teaches Science, Technology and International Affairs at the Center.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

The program in International Economics gives students an understanding of how the international economic system functions. Candidates for the Master of Arts degree must complete International Trade Theory, International Monetary Theory and two other courses with Microeconomics or Macroeconomics as prerequisites.

Microeconomics and Macroeconomics are taught at the intermediate level. Students who have not taken principles of microeconomics and macroeconomics must take these courses before beginning the academic year. This requirement may be fulfilled by (1) passing the introductory level course in Principles of Economics offered online through SAIS during the summer or (2) passing an equivalent course elsewhere. Students who have taken intermediate-level Microeconomics and/or Macroeconomics theory courses may attempt to pass the online waiver exam before beginning the academic year to avoid repeating those courses in pre-term or during the year.

Waiver exams also exist for International Trade Theory, International Monetary Theory and Statistics and students who have successfully completed those courses at undergraduate level may attempt to pass the corresponding waiver exam. The Microeconomics waiver should be taken in Bologna before the beginning of the academic year as should Statistics for students who wish to take Econometrics, if offered, in the fall.

M.A. and MAIA candidates are urged to complete Microeconomics and where possible Macroeconomics by their second semester. Students whose interests in economics go beyond the basics may choose a specialization in economics. Specializations are offered in Quantitative Methods and Economic Theory, International Finance and Development Economics.

FALL 2010

Microeconomics

Covers theory of consumer behavior and demand, theory of the firm and market structures, general equilibrium and resource allocation, theory of income distribution, information theory, game theory and market failures.

Alvisi

Macroeconomics

Investigates the determinants of national aggregate income, employment, the price level, the balance of international payments and the rate of growth. Evaluates alternative policies for influencing various macroeconomic variables.

Akin

International Monetary Theory

Covers the foundations of international macroeconomics, including foreign exchange markets, exchange rate regimes, balance of payments analysis, open-economy models, capital movements and other aspects of financial interdependence, policy responses to external shocks, monetary cooperation at the regional and international levels and the international monetary system.

Pomfret

International Trade Theory

Considers the causes of international trade and investment and the gains from trade. Evaluates alternative national policies toward international trade.

Pomfret

Statistical Methods for Business and Economics

Covers basic statistical tools for data analysis. Emphasizes facility in problem-solving in statistical inference and two-variable regression and correlation analyses. Presents descriptive statistics, probability and probability distributions and their use in hypothesis testing. Uses the computer to solve problems and to reinforce statistical concepts.

Sourdin

Econometrics

Provides a comprehensive introduction to econometrics. Develops tools for estimating functional relationships and critically reading empirical studies that use different econometric techniques; presents assumptions of multivariate regression and discusses the most common econometric problems; and the potential consequences and remedies. Discusses omitted variables, heteroskedasticity, multicollinearity and use of discrete variables. Introduces panel data techniques, instrumental variables and two-stage least squares estimation. Uses statistical software in applied exercises.

Sourdin

European Economic History

Surveys Europe's economic development since the Industrial Revolution, the event that radically changed the way people live. Discusses why the Industrial Revolution began in Europe, how it spread, the basic features of the new international economy, the role of technological change and patterns of finance, the birth of large corporations, the impact of wars and crises and reconstruction after World War II. Devotes one class to the rise of the Soviet economic system in the interwar years.

V. Zamagni



MICHAEL G. PLUMMER,

ENI Professor of International Economics at the Bologna Center (on leave of absence), is Head of the Development Division in the Trade and Agriculture Directorate of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris. He is director of the American Committee on Asian Economic Studies, editor in chief of the *Journal of Asian Economics* and lecturer and adviser to the Asian Development Bank. He is also an alumnus of the SAIS Bologna Center.

Public Sector Economics

Analyzes the role of the state in the economy, including its manifestation as a welfare state and the interrelations between the state and the market. It presents the theory of social choice and voting, bureaucracy and government output, rent-seeking and democracy. Covers specific governmental institutions, expenditure programs and taxes from a comparative international perspective, including health care, education, social insurance, anti-poverty programs and fiscal federalism. Finally, examines the model of a civil society.

S. Zamagni

Corporate Finance

Deals with the fundamentals of financial analysis as performed in domestic and international banking and business operations. Covers the presentation, analysis and interpretation of financial data, investment decision-making by present-value theory, financial market instruments and the functioning of financial markets.

Jacobellis

SPRING 2011

European Economic Integration

Reviews the first steps toward integration and formation of the EEC. Examines the effects on trade, agriculture, money and banking, and industry and income distribution in the framework of the most relevant theoretical issues concerning customs unions, exchange-rate systems, technological regimes and the convergence-divergence thesis.

V. Zamagni

Asian Economic Development

Gives an analytical review of the economics of East Asian development. Considers the origins of East Asian development. Considers the origins of the East Asian “economic miracle,” the Asian financial crisis and post-crisis trends, with a focus on international trade and finance.

Plummer

The Economies of Central Asia

Gives an analytical review of the economies of the Central Asian countries. After considering the geographical, cultural and historical basis for identifying a Central Asian region, focuses on the post-independence economies of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and on the economic influence of the region's major natural resources (cotton, minerals, oil and gas). Examines regional integration and relations to neighboring economies.

Pomfret



ÇİĞDEM AKIN is assistant professor of economics. She received her Ph.D. from George Washington University, her master's degree from the International University of Japan and her undergraduate degree from Boğaziçi University in Turkey. Professor Akin previously was an instructor of economics at George Washington University. She also worked at the International Monetary Fund and at the Asian Development Bank Institute in Tokyo.

The following four courses are offered both semesters. See fall 2010 for course descriptions.

Macroeconomics

Ecchia

International Monetary Theory

Akin

International Trade Theory

Pomfret/Iapadre

Econometrics

Sourdin

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Master's students in Bologna who choose International Relations as their second concentration must take three of their International Relations courses in Washington, D.C., although there is no limit to the number of courses they may take in Bologna.

FALL 2010

Foundations of International Law

Provides a basic introduction to international law, the system of rules and principles intended to govern relations at the interstate level. Explains how international law is made, applied and enforced. Looks at who the subjects of international law are and at their rights and responsibilities in the system. Surveys the law of treaties, human rights, territory, international organizations, peaceful settlement of disputes, sanctions, the use of force and other specific topics.

Gestri

Introduction to Conflict Management

An introduction to the theory and practice of managing contemporary armed conflicts, addressing first of all what and how we know about them and about peace. Explores the prospect for mainly peaceful international intervention at three moments in the life cycle of such conflicts—when intervention could prevent violence, mitigate it or end it. Students form small 'learning teams' focusing on selected cases, and prepare final term papers individually.

Strazzari

Strategy and Policy

An introduction to strategic studies that explores how military means are used to serve political ends. The syllabus is arranged both thematically and chronologically—focusing each week on a few key concepts while over the semester covering the evolution of modern warfare since the late 19th century. The guiding heuristic is Carl von Clausewitz's *On War*, which is contrasted with several alternate paradigms.

Vennesson

International Human Rights

A survey course on international human rights (law) and existing mechanisms to promote and protect them. It deals with the history and philosophy of human rights and their place within the global legal and political system. Using case studies and practical examples, it clarifies the meaning of selected individual and collective human rights (minority rights, self-determination, non-discrimination, gay rights and free speech). It introduces into the methods and principles of the practical application of human rights. It covers topics such as the UN and regional (particularly the ECHR) systems for human rights promotion, protection and enforcement, as well as the role of national institutions, including the judiciary, in implementing human rights.

Mancini

Politics and Economics of International Energy

Economic growth requires a constantly growing use of energy, and the availability of sufficient sources of energy on a global scale cannot be assumed. Energy—oil, gas and power—remains one of the biggest businesses and maintains a strategic characterization that sets it aside from other economic sectors. As such, it attracts the attention of industrial, financial and political actors internationally. The course aims to provide students with the critical knowledge and skills to avoid superficial generalizations and simplifications in addressing this issue.

Luciani

Science, Technology and International Affairs

This course examines how advances in science and technology as well as the dynamics of technological development affect relations among nations in matters such as autonomy, national security, relative economic strength, environmental protection, cultural identity and international cooperation. It illustrates these effects with examples from the current international scene, and it considers various approaches to negotiating international agreements in areas affected by these science and technology considerations.

Keller

Theory and Practice of International Peacekeeping

Peace operations and peace building, conducted by a variety of international actors such as the UN, EU, NATO and the AU, have in recent decades become a major feature of international peace and security policy. About 200,000 international military, police and civilians are presently working in over 40 missions, most led by the UN. However, these missions are struggling with enormous difficulties: doctrinal confusion about the proper use of force, lack of clarity about the application of basic principles like consent, impartiality and credibility, overstretch and dissatisfaction with peace-building regarding its impact, costs and ability to achieve sustainable peace. The course will address these and related issues by exploring in particular the development UN-Peacekeeping from the Blue Helmets to the present robust, multidimensional peace operations, either in a general matter or by case studies.

Kühne

Political Analysis and Strategy in United Nations Intervention

This seminar explores the analytical and strategic underpinnings of United Nations interventions in conflicts. The class reviews analytical concepts most commonly used in the tradecraft of analyz-

ing conflicts with a view to formulating a UN political intervention strategy. Drawing on concepts from political science, international relations, and public finance, the seminar examines factions' constituency, security, financial and international alliance strategies in search of an opening for United Nations political intervention. The seminar then discusses the substance of UN intervention strategy formulation as well as its process of its formulation and execution with the parties to the conflict and other interested powers as well as within the UN Secretariat and the Security Council. Three case studies – Serbia, Iraq, and Sudan – apply the concepts to highlight the strategic and tactical moves available to the UN Secretary-General and his envoys in search of political solutions.

Wilcox

Theories of International Relations

(See course description under Core Courses)

Cesa



“The dramatic changes in Brazil’s economic climate during the last fifteen years indicate that the country more than ever needs professionals who can understand how other countries influence and interact with Brazil. That’s why I wanted to come to the Bologna Center.”

Fabio Hirschhorn
São Paulo, Brazil
M.A. Candidate (BC10)

SPRING 2011

Thucydides on War

Thucydides' *Histories* can be seen not only as a masterpiece of ancient historiography and classical political philosophy but also as a grand theory of international politics. Following a reading of the text, special emphasis is put on the themes most relevant for theoretical purposes. The last part focuses on the influence of 'Thucydides' thought on contemporary international relations theory.

Cesa

International Trade Law

Introduces the legal order of international trade in a broad sense, including trade in goods and services, the regulation of foreign direct investment and international sales transactions. Emphasizes the principal obligations of the WTO/GATT system (national treatment, most favored-nation principle, technical barriers, provisions on quantitative restrictions, developing countries and government

procurement, GATs and TRIPs). Also addresses issues raised by the dispute-settlement procedures of the WTO as well as by unilateral trade remedies such as anti-dumping, countervailing duties and safeguards according to national laws.

Reinisch

International Security Cooperation

In an increasingly interdependent world, states complement their national security policies increasingly through security cooperation. The course inquires into the concepts of cooperative security, such as alliances, collective security, arms control and confidence-building nonproliferation, as well as into the real-world institutions such as NATO, the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the various instruments created to combat international terrorism. Finally, explores the way in which theories of international relations inform security cooperation. The course combines lectures and discussion of required readings.

Müller





MARCO CESA is professor of international relations, which he also teaches at the University of Bologna. He received his Ph.D. from Boston University. He is a member of the Italian Political Science Association and member of the board of editors for *Quaderni di scienza politica*. His recent publications include *Le ragioni della forza. Tucidide e la teoria della relazioni internazionali* and *Economia e Politica Internazionale: Introduzione alle teorie di International Political Economy*. His most recent book, *Allies Yet Rivals: International Politics in 18th Century Europe* will be published in summer 2010 by Stanford University Press. He has also written several journal articles on the theory of international relations and current issues in international politics.

Alliances and International Relations

Examines the factors which cause the formation, sustain the maintenance and occasion the breakdown of international alliances. Theory is constantly coupled with historical illustrations and cases from the 18th to the 20th century. After discussing the most accepted views on alliance politics, the course offers a new conceptual framework based upon four types of alliance. The last part will concentrate on the transformation of NATO from the Cold War to the post-Cold War period.

Cesa

International Organizations

The proliferation of intergovernmental organizations demonstrates the internationalization of social life and the interdependence of states in the early 21st century. This course will examine the principal legal issues concerning organizations composed of states, such as legal status and powers of organizations, membership and participation, norm-creation, dispute settlement, enforcement of decisions, peace and security activities. At the same time, the course will also address such “real world” problems as the creation of international criminal courts, the “succession” of Russia to the USSR’s seat on the UN Security Council, the response to the break-up of Yugoslavia, the possibility of judicial review of acts of the UN Security Council, NATO action against Serbia in 1999, the military intervention in Afghanistan and Iraq in the aftermath of 9/11, UN administration of Kosovo and East Timor, and other current issues.

Reinisch

Peace and War

Analyzes in historical context some of the major ethical questions posed by modern warfare. In addition to discussing what peace means and clarifying the just war tradition in political philosophy, the course addresses in detail such issues as the right to self-defence, pacifism, war guilt, humanitarian intervention, the bombing of civilians, and

proportionate response. The course is a seminar and will be taught primarily through the structured discussion of the set texts.

Gilbert

Multiculturalism and the Human Rights of Women

The first part of this course is designed to explore the complex inter-relationship between the quest for gender equality and multiculturalism, with an emphasis on the special dilemmas posed by religious systems which have or seek a significant measure of self-governance but do not accept liberal egalitarianism. The course, however, is not confined to an analysis of the “conflicts” generated by the anti-feminist and patriarchal nature of certain minority cultures, but seeks gender/culture connections in broader terms, taking into account liberalism’s own difficulties in granting full citizenship to women. Questions to be examined include the following: Is the partnership of feminism and multiculturalism necessarily agonistic? In a culturally diverse world, what constitutes gender (in)equality? To which extent should democracies accommodate communal cultures inimical to liberal gender equality? Is there an emerging international and/or European model of accommodating cultural diversity which nevertheless adequately takes into account the gender dimension? The second part of the course analyzes the relationship between culture and the regulation of women’s sexual and reproductive rights, with special emphasis on sexual violence, abortion, female genital mutilation and pornography.

Mancini

IR Theory and the Practice of International Politics

The course is based on the premise that the “theory” and “practice” of international politics cannot be separated. In the vocabulary used by Alexander Wendt, one of the most influential contemporary IR theorists, one would say that both are “mutually constitutive”. Why this is so and how



WINRICH KÜHNE is the Steven Muller Professor in German Studies. His areas of expertise include the development of German foreign policy, Africa, the Balkans and other regions as well as peacekeeping, crisis prevention, and conflict analysis. Recently retired as director from the German Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF), he has also been as a longtime consultant for the German Parliament and government, the European Union and the UN Department of Peacekeeping. Presently he serves as a member of the “Advisory Board on Civilian Crisis Management” of the German government and of the “United Nations” of the German Foreign Affairs Office. Until 2002 he was Deputy Director of the German Research Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) and has been an election observer in Namibia, Malawi and South Africa. He has written extensively on German and Soviet Third World policy during the Cold War, African issues as well as on peace operations, peacekeeping, and other foreign and security policy issues. Kühne received his Ph.D. in international law from the University of Tuebingen and is member of the editorial boards of the *Journal of International Peacekeeping* and *Global Governance*.

“international” theory shapes “international” practice (and vice versa) will be examined in the context of joint readings of two sets of books: (a) major classical works (from authors like Waltz, Keohane/Nye and Wendt) and (b) more recent topical books from scholars such as Ikenberry, Deudney and Buzan who approach the question of global order from different theoretical angles. Students will encounter sophisticated but contradictory views about how some of the most brilliant minds of the discipline make sense of international politics and what follows from such world views for any type of international practice.

Hellmann

War and Conflict Resolution in Sub-Saharan Africa

Deals with basic issues, in particular root causes and dynamics of violent conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the development of conflict management and conflict resolution strategies. After a general introduction, selected case studies will explore these issues in their enormous complexity and discusses basic problems of African politics and development, including the crisis of development, state failure, ethnicity as a potential source of conflict, war economies, and the relevance and problems of democratization as a means of conflict resolution.

Kühne

Conflict Mediation and Dispute Resolution

This course examines mediation as short hand for third party involvement in the peaceful resolution of international or internal disputes. It defines and differentiates between inter-state and intra-state conflicts and between those revolving around access to the central organs of power and those involving the right to self-determination. The role of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes and the evolution of the role of the Secretary-General's Good Offices will be an important focus of the course. The role of regional and other inter-governmental organizations; mediation by governments as well as by NGOs and individuals will also be addressed. A series of case studies will be discussed including Afghanistan, East Timor, Cambodia and the Central American peace process (Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala). Lessons will be drawn from the successes and failures of these and other mediations including their timing and methodology, issues relating to human rights and justice and their applicability to current conflicts.

Vendrell

The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: History, Politics, Narratives

(See course description under Middle East Studies)

Del Sarto

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

It is recommended that students have prior work or volunteer experience in the development field if selecting International Development as their functional studies concentration for the SAIS two-year M.A. degree. Requirements include foundation (Introduction to Development), functional and regional courses. Intermediate microeconomics must be completed prior to the first semester at SAIS, and there are constrained choices for meeting the SAIS economics requirements including either statistics or econometrics. A limited number of places are available in this program. Students are selected at the time of admission and in order to be considered must list IDEV as their first choice program in the application. See www.sais-jhu.edu/academics/functional-studies/international-development/index.htm for a full description of International Development requirements and courses.

FALL 2010

Introduction to Development

Serves as a broad introduction to development that seeks to integrate its economic, political and social dimensions. It considers some of the major challenges of development examining both theoretical issues and case studies covering Latin America, Africa and Asia. This course must be taken by all students concentrating in International Development during their first semester at SAIS, either in Washington or Bologna.

Doctor

Statistical Methods for Business and Economics

(See course description under International Economics)

Sourdin

Econometrics

(See course description under International Economics)

Sourdin

Corporate Finance

(See course description under International Economics)

Jacobellis

A Survey of Modern Latin American Politics

(See course description under Western Hemisphere Studies/Latin American Studies)

Doctor

Political Islam and Change in the Mediterranean Area

(See course description under Middle East Studies)

Mezran

Modernity and Nationalism in Egypt, Iran and Turkey

(See course description under Middle East Studies)

Vakil

SPRING 2011

Political Systems of the Developing World

The course focuses on the nature of states and regimes. Special emphasis is placed on authoritarian experiences, communist regimes and military governments, on failed and rogue states, and on the possibility of creating decent and viable orderly “situations.” The main emphasis will be on the relationships between socio-economic changes, or the lack of them, and political development, more precisely state- and nation-building.

Pasquino

Development Cooperation

The course is designed to acquaint students with approaches, instruments and main actors in development cooperation. Introduces students to prominent subjects of ongoing debates, such as aid-effectiveness, donor-harmonization approaches

Curriculum

and budgetary support systems. The course will also review the changing landscape of development cooperation, from bilateral and multilateral support to private and philanthropic lending. Each student will work on one of six country case studies throughout the course, prepare individual short papers and make a group presentation on the country. The country case studies will be used to apply and study approaches and lessons learnt that have been discussed during classes. This is not a theory course. It will primarily familiarize students with practices, instruments and approaches pursued by practitioners. A solid knowledge of macro-economics is required; a previous course on development economics is desirable.

Hartmann

Comparative National Systems

(See course description under Core Courses)

Jones

Asian Economic Development

(See course description under International Economics)

Plummer

Econometrics

(See course description under International Economics)

Sourdin

War and Conflict Resolution in Sub-Saharan Africa

(See course description under International Relations)

Kühne

Multiculturalism and the Human Rights of Women

(See course description under International Relations)

Mancini

Economic Survey of Latin America

(See course description under Western Hemisphere Studies/Latin American Studies)

Doctor

The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: History, Politics, Narratives

(See course description under Middle East Studies)

Del Sarto

North African Political Development

(See course description under Middle East Studies)

Mezran

The Economies of Central Asia

(See course description under International Economics)

Pomfret



Mark Gilbert, Visiting associate professor

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Students concentrating in American Foreign Policy achieve an understanding of the history, culture (ideas, premises and perspectives), process and politics of American foreign relations, as well as the important issues facing American foreign policy today.

FALL 2010

Major Voices in U.S. Foreign Policy

Students will read classic texts in the history of U.S. foreign policy and develop writing skills.

Harper

Crises in Context: the History Behind the Headlines

This course will examine some of today's foreign policy hot spots and study the extent to which the consequences of earlier American foreign policies continue to shape perceptions of the United States and Washington's policy options today.

Likely subjects for Fall 2010 include China, Japan, Iran, Greece and Cuba.

Unger

America and the World Since 1945

(See course description under Core Courses)

Harper

Problems of Transatlantic Relations

(See course description under European Studies)

Rachwald

SPRING 2011

Major Issues in U.S. Foreign Policy

This course uses a debating format to explore controversial choices facing U.S. foreign policy today.

Harper

Case Studies in U.S. Foreign Policy

Following a review of the major documents of U.S. foreign policy since the Farewell Address, students write a major research paper on a historical topic using primary sources.

Harper

Soft Power. America and the Politics of European Modernization

(See course description under European Studies)

Elwood



JOHN L. HARPER is professor of American Foreign Policy and European Studies. His areas of research are American foreign policy, Italy, diplomacy and diplomatic history, and transatlantic relations.

He is a contributing editor of *Survival* and member of the *Istituto Affari Internazionali* in Rome. Harper is the author of *American Machiavelli: Alexander Hamilton and the Origins of U.S. Foreign Policy* (2004) as well as the prize-winning *American Visions of Europe* (1994) and *America and the Reconstruction of Italy* (1986).

His new book, *The Cold War*, is forthcoming (2011). He is the author of numerous journal articles and reviews. He received his Ph.D. in European Studies from SAIS in 1981.

EUROPEAN STUDIES

The European Studies program is ideal for those who choose to study at the Bologna Center. The program is designed to give students the opportunity to take full advantage of the Center's full time faculty, adjuncts and visiting professors. Students are not required to take specific courses but are instead encouraged to design a path of study that meets their own unique interests while preparing them to complete comprehensive examinations in European history, political economy and developments since the end of the Cold War. The program is practical as well as theoretical. Students combine study of individual countries with broader courses on European integration, the transatlantic relationship and Europe's wider role in the world.

FALL 2010

Contemporary Italian Politics

Analyzes the ongoing major transformations in Italian politics. Focuses on changes in the political arena (the disappearance of old parties and the emergence of new formations and coalitions), the institutional realm (electoral reform and relationships between government and Parliament) and the social sphere (the decline of traditional organizations such as the church and trade unions, the fragmentation of society, the lack of a sense of national identity).

Pasquino

Comparative Central and Eastern European Politics

This comparative analysis of the region between Germany and Russia will focus on understanding the struggle for national identity and independence, political and economic development from feudalism to modernity and authoritarianism to democracy, the devastating impact of wars, uprisings, occupations and unwilling experimentation with communism, as well as transition to democracy, free market economics and the Western security institutions.

Rachwald

The EU and Its Institutions

This course provides advanced students of international studies with a firm understanding of the

dynamics, processes, institutions and concepts central to the process of European integration. It addresses three sets of basic questions: What is the European Union? What does the European Union do? How can we best understand the process of European integration? It aims to provoke some reflection on how and what the European Union tells us about the changing nature of governing in the contemporary world.

Della Sala

Problems of Transatlantic Relations

The course is designed to discuss the transformation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) from its controversial beginnings in the post-WWII West European security environment to its (almost) pan-European membership and diverse security commitments on five continents. Within the changing context of American security policy and the prevailing trans-Atlantic tensions, the course will survey the political, doctrinal and military adaptations of NATO, as well as evaluate its successes and failures in sustaining security and stability in Europe and beyond.

Rachwald

Intellectuals and Politics

The course examines the reaction of European intellectuals to totalitarianism, both fascist and communist, and their critiques of totalitarian ideology and practice. Works (books, essays and films) by Hannah Arendt, Isaiah Berlin, Albert

Camus, Vaclav Havel, Arthur Koestler, Primo Levi, George Orwell, Leni Riefenstahl, Ignazio Silone, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Andrzej Wajda, among others, will be the subject of seminars. All lessons will be characterized by the structured discussion of the set texts.

Gilbert

Europe in the Cold War

Beginning with the outcome and consequences of World War II, this course will examine the major trends and developments in the politics of Western Europe during the Cold War (1945–1991). Topics treated include the Stalinization of Eastern Europe, European integration, decolonization, the events of 1968, democratization in the Mediterranean, the transatlantic relationship and Europe's role in the shaping of East-West relations. The course concludes with the great events of 1989-1992 in Central (and Western) Europe. The course is taught partly by illustrated lectures, partly by discussion of articles, books, original documents and films.

Gilbert

Contemporary Russian Politics

Provides an introduction to contemporary developments that covers the broad array of domestic political factors at work in Russia.

White

European Economic History

(See course description under International Economics)

V. Zamagni

The following [Italian Art History and Culture](#) course does not count for credit for the M.A. or the MIPP programs. Students in the one-year diploma program or the MAIA program may obtain credit for this course.

Italian Art History and Culture

Surveys the Italian arts, including urban development, architecture, painting and sculpture, with

particular emphasis on the Renaissance period. Normally includes on-site classes in Bologna, Ravenna and Florence.

Cavina

SPRING 2011

European Imperialism in the 20th Century

This course analyses the final phases of European imperialism with a special focus upon the French and British empires. Topics covered include the causes of imperialism, literary representations of empire, “Ornamentalism,” and anticolonial political thought. The course will consist of a combination of lectures and seminars, with a high premium being placed on class participation.

Gilbert

Contemporary Russian Foreign Policy

Analyzes Russia's foreign and security policy as a resurgent great power in Eurasia and its evolution up to recent events, focusing on its relations with the West. Examines in a geopolitical and geo-economic perspective the relevance of interests and values affecting its interaction with Europe and the United States, with due consideration to assertive nationalist and opportunist impulses, and political and institutional conditions.

Calzini

Soft Power. America and the Politics of European Modernization

As conflicts over national and supranational loyalties become more evident in European politics, the renewed challenge of American power as myth, model and cultural production system encounters a rising wave of anxiety about the future of identities in the Old World. Based on an historical framework, course topics include the American “threat” and European modernization between the wars, World War II and the Marshall Plan, Hollywood in Europe and the “revolution



ERIK JONES is professor of European Studies. His research focuses on the political economy of contemporary Europe and the transatlantic relationship. He has held positions at the Centre for European Policy Studies in Brussels, the Central European University in Prague and Budapest, and the University of Nottingham. His most recent book is *Economic Adjustment and Political Transformation in Small States* (2008). He also authored *The Politics of Economic and Monetary Union* (2002) as well as more than twenty volumes or special issues of journals edited or co-edited on topics related to European politics and political economy, American politics, and the transatlantic relationship. His commentary is published in, among others, the *Baltimore Sun*, *Boston Globe*, *Financial Times*, *International Herald Tribune*, and *Philadelphia Inquirer*. His Ph.D. is in International Relations from SAIS.

of rising expectations,” the politics of Americanization and anti-Americanism. Studies the varieties of response and resistance evolved by Europeans in this context, using comparisons with other regions of the world.

Elwood

Germany after the Second World War. Selected Domestic and International Issues

The course addresses key issues of Germany’s post-war development in their context of the Cold War and the development of European integration and transatlantic relations, including the background and realities of Germany’s division, vision and role of the Christian- and Social-Democratic parties in shaping the new, federal Germany, the competition of the two German states in the Third World, Willy Brand’s policy of “change by rapprochement,” the 68’ students’ movement, the rise of the Green Party as well as the fall of the wall and the ambivalent role of unified Germany in Europe. Apart from selected reading of key literature the course will take a distinctively existential-analytical approach by either inviting speakers from Germany who have been directly involved with the issues concerned or by using video documentaries and selected reading as material for extensive discussion.

Kühne

NATO Research Seminar

The NATO related issues have attracted a good deal of research, but so far relatively little has been written on the emerging themes of “Global NATO.” The post Cold War enlargement of the Alliance, its commitment to foster democracy, the development of several regional partnerships, the strategic cooperation with Japan, North Korea and Australia and engagement in worldwide military missions has broaden both the political horizon, the institutional make-up, perceptions and misperceptions, the military reach and the new strategic concept of NATO. Familiarity with

American defense and security policies would provide the necessary geo-strategic underpinnings to our discussion of Global NATO. The seminar will examine and evaluate these trends and developments in terms of their contribution to global stability, tensions and cooperation on the global scale, as well as in terms of NATO's constructive engagement with other major global players.

Rachwald

Soviet Politics

The course is designed to introduce students to the legacy of the communist experience in Russia and its impact on the development of Russian political identity, nation and state. Its purpose is to evaluate the profound consequences of Leninism and Stalinism, WWII and the Cold War and to review failed attempts to reform the Soviet state and empire under Khrushchev and Gorbachev. The discussion will unfold in terms of ideological-nationalistic and religious-secular tensions, nation building v. empire building and the transition from agrarian to industrial economics, from backwardness to modernity and from totalitarianism to democratic aspirations.

Rachwald

West European Political Economies

Introduces the national models for political and economic organization in Europe. The objective is to understand how Europe's economic patterns have developed through the more recent period of globalization, European integration and the end of the Cold War.

Jones

European Research Seminar

The purpose of this seminar is to promote independent research within the SAIS European Studies program on both sides of the Atlantic. The seminar draws heavily on student involvement and presentation. The students who participate include both advanced M.A. candidates and students already at the doctoral level. The seminar

meets for 13, two-hour sessions. Some of these sessions will be organized around a research conference to be held in April.

Jones

Evolution of the International System

(See course description under Core Courses)

Row

Comparative National Systems

(See course description under Core Courses)

Jones

European Economic Integration

(See course description under International Economics)

V. Zamagni



MIDDLE EAST STUDIES

FALL 2010

Political Islam and Change in the Mediterranean Area

Designed to acquaint students with the main political issues of the region, including an investigation into the respective countries' current situations. Includes a comparative analysis of some transnational issues, such as the failure of political Islam, democracy by consensus, migrations and problems of security in the Mediterranean region.

Mezran

Modernity and Nationalism in Egypt, Iran and Turkey

Analyzes the 19th- and 20th-century modernization processes in Turkey, Egypt and Iran. Juxtaposes each country's internal developments and encounters with modernity and the West with the emergence of nationalism. Compares the trajectory of three states and questions the success or failure of each country's political development.

Vakil

SPRING 2011

North African Political Development

The course will study the political development of Northern African polities, both as "living models" of different types of political evolution and as cases of specific political phenomena. It is designed to give the student not only a basic understanding of the historical and political evolution of the regimes, institutions and communities of Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia since independence, but also to explore in depth certain themes such as the relationship between state and society in the Maghreb; the evolution of modern and traditional authoritarian leadership; Nationalism and National Identity construction; and Islamic radicalism and the articulation of opposition. The course will also address the cultural,

social and economic problems each state faces in its attempt to modernize and the debate on modernization, regional integration and globalization.

Mezran

Political Leadership of the Middle East

The course examines the role and influence of political leaders in the region. Using a theoretical framework, studies the charismatic, sultanic, traditional and rational-legal forms of leadership in the Middle East by merging biographical material on the region's predominant leaders (Arafat, Saddam Hussein, Ibn Saud, Khomeini, Ataturk, Hafez Assad, Ben-Gurion, King Hussein) with their influence on their respective countries and political foundations.

Vakil

The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: History, Politics, Narratives

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is among the most protracted and seemingly irresolvable conflicts of modern times. It is also a conflict that attracts much international attention while standing at the centre of heated political debates. The objective of this course is to provide an in-depth understanding of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from its origin to the present, starting with the clash between Zionism and Arab-Palestinian nationalism during the British Mandate, the period of interstate rivalry between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the watershed event of the 1967 war, and the return to a struggle between Israel and the Palestinians in the last decades. While the course is structured chronologically, special attention will be paid to the different interpretations of history and the contrasting narratives of the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. Finally, the course will address the questions of why the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has not been solved yet, and whether peace is possible.

Del Sarto

WESTERN HEMISPHERE STUDIES/ LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

FALL 2010

A Survey of Modern Latin American Politics

Presents political developments in Latin America during the second half of the 20th century and addresses key political, economic and social challenges for the near future. Major topics include theories of political development in Latin America; political institutions in the subcontinent (state, regimes and government); and the political development of specific nation-states in the region, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela; also the Central America and Caribbean region.

Doctor



SPRING 2011

Economic Survey of Latin America

The course analyzes the main factors that explain Latin America's economic underdevelopment, including the rapid accumulation of public debt, under-investment in infrastructure, macroeconomic volatility, frequent financial crises, and economic populism. It reviews actions taken by Latin American authorities to tackle these problems, including debt restructuring, macroeconomic stabilization, investment liberalization and regional integration. It assesses progress made in the region in the last two decades and the possible paths for development. Case studies include the design and impact of IMF programs on Latin American countries, foreign investors' strategies in the region, and countries' reactions to the recent international financial crisis.

Amann

State and Society in Contemporary Brazil

The course is seminar-based and examines the interaction of state and society in contemporary Brazil. Main topics include historical background - the legacies of Vargas and the military dictatorship; state institutions - executive, legislature, judiciary and federalism; state-society relations - business associations, labor unions, and NGOs; the Lula Presidency; and domestic conditions that impact on Brazil's prospects as a global player.

Doctor

Mahrukh Doctor, Visiting associate professor and recipient of The Johns Hopkins University Alumni Association Excellence in Teaching Award for 2010



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Faculty and Academic Liaison

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Professor of History of Art and chair of the De-
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Pears-Rich Fellow in Israel Studies, Middle East
Centre, St Antony's College, University of Oxford

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Associate professor, School of International
Studies and Faculty of Sociology,
University of Trento

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Dean, Department of Economics, University of
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Professor of International Law and Director of
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Adjunct professor of International Relations
Professor of Political Science, Goethe University
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Associate professor of International Economics,
University of L'Aquila
Associate research fellow, United Nations
University (UNU-CRIS), Bruges

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Manager, Department of Economics,
Ernst and Young, London

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Director of GRC Foundation, Geneva

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SAIS Washington

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Professor of Political Science,
European University Institute

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University of Glasgow

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Special Project Manager
World Food Program, Rome

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Gianfranco Baldini

Associate fellow
Associate professor of Political Science,
University of Bologna

Jonathan Hopkin

Associate fellow
Senior lecturer in comparative politics,
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Seamus Taggart

Junior associate fellow

Michele Testoni

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Claudia Brighetti (Italy)

Associate Lecturer of Italian and Language
Program Technical Coordinator

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Instructor of French

Yana Godova (Russia)

Instructor of Russian

Rebecca Hopkins (U.S.)

Instructor of English

Friederike Dorothea Juergens (Germany)

Instructor of German

Susanne Krüger (Germany)

Associate Lecturer of German

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Instructor of French

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Instructor of Arabic

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