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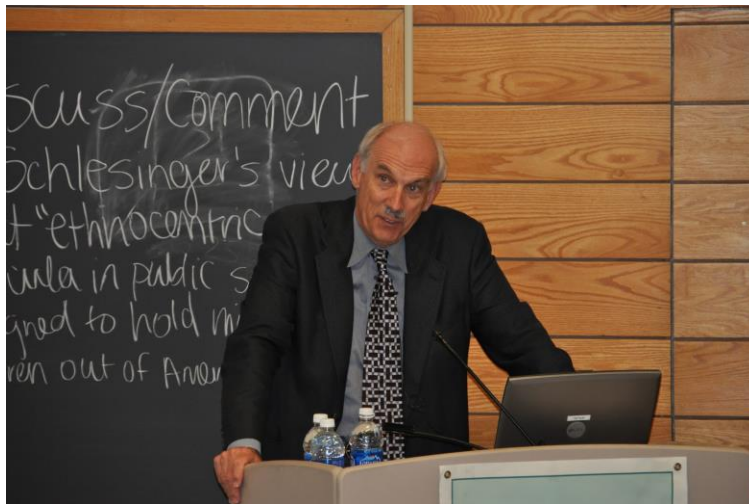
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Robert Keohane

Professor of International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University

"When Should the U.S. Intervene? Criteria for Military Intervention in Weak Countries"

October 13, 2011



Robert Keohane to Discuss Criteria for Military Intervention in Weak Countries

Robert Keohane, Professor of International Affairs in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, will give a talk entitled "When Should the U.S. Intervene? Criteria for Military Intervention in Weak Countries" on October 13, 2011 at 5:00pm in Lewis Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall. The talk will be given as part of the Einaudi Center's Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

Robert Keohane is Professor of International Affairs in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, where his work focuses on the role played by multilateral institutions in world politics.

Keohane is the author of *After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy* (1984), for which he was awarded the second annual Grawemeyer Award in 1989 for "Ideas Improving World Order." His other works include *Anti-Americanisms in World Politics* (2007), edited and partially co-authored with Cornell's Professor Peter J. Katzenstein, *Power and Governance in a Partially Globalized World* (2002), *Power and Interdependence* (2001), with Joseph S. Nye, Jr., *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research* (1994), with Gary King and Sydney Verba, and *International Institutions and State Power: Essays in International Relations Theory* (1989).

Among other activities, Keohane has served as the editor of the journal *International Organization*, the president of both the International Studies Association and the American Political Science Association, and as chair of the Government Department at Harvard University. In addition to the Grawemeyer Award, he was also awarded the Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science (2005). He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the National Academy of Sciences. He has received honorary degrees from the University of Aarhus, Denmark, and Science Po in Paris, and was the Harold Lasswell Fellow (2007-08) of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Keohane has also taught at Duke University, Harvard University, Brandeis University, Stanford University, and Swarthmore College.

[Cornell Chronicle](#)

Peter Bergen

CNN National Security Analyst and Bestselling Author

"The Awakening: How Revolutionaries, Barack Obama, and Ordinary Muslims are Remaking the Middle East"

March 7, 2012



Peter Bergen to Discuss the "Remaking" of the Middle East

Peter Bergen, CNN National Security Analyst and best-selling author, will give a talk entitled "The Awakening: How Revolutionaries, Barack Obama, and Ordinary Muslims are Remaking the Middle East" on Wednesday, March 7, 2012 at 4:30pm in Lewis Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall. The talk will be given as part of the Einaudi Center's Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

The last Westerner to interview Osama bin Laden, Bergen is a leading authority on foreign policy, national security, and the new generation of terrorism. Bergen is the director of the National Security Studies Program at the New America Foundation in Washington D.C., where he leads the Foundation's analysis of terrorism, counterinsurgency, South Asia's geopolitics and other national security concerns. He also serves as a research fellow at New York University's Center on Law and Security and is a member of the Bipartisan Policy Center's National Security Preparedness Group. He has taught at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University.

In addition to serving as CNN's terrorism analyst, he is the New York Times best-selling author of *Holy War, Inc.: Inside the Secret World of Bin Laden* (2001) which has been translated in 18 languages. His other works include *The Osama bin Laden I Know: An Oral History of al Qaeda's Leader* (2006) and *The Longest War: the Enduring Conflict between America and AlQaeda* (2011), for which he was awarded the Gold Prize in the 2011 Washington Institute for Near East Policy's annual book awards. His latest book, *Manhunt: The Ten Year Search for Osama bin Laden: From 9/11 to Abbottabad*, is due out May 1, 2012.

Bergen has written for a variety of publications including the New York Times, Los Angeles Times, The New Republic, Foreign Affairs, The Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, The Atlantic, Rolling Stone, TIME, The Nation, The National Interest, Mother Jones, Washington Times, Vanity Fair, The Guardian, The Times, The Daily Telegraph, and Prospect. He is on the editorial board of *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, a leading scholarly journal in the field, and has testified on numerous occasions before congressional committees. Bergen holds a master's degree in modern history from New College, Oxford University.

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Abbas Maleki

Associate Professor of Energy Policy at Sharif University of Technology, Wilhelm Fellow at the Center for International Studies at MIT, and Deputy Foreign Minister of Iran, 1988-1997

"Iran's Foreign Policy and its Future"

March 12, 2012



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Abbas Maleki to Address the Future of Iranian Foreign Policy

Abbas Maleki, Robert E. Wilhelm Fellow at the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Associate Professor of Energy Policy at Sharif University of Technology in Tehran, will give a talk entitled "Iran's Foreign Policy and its Future" on Monday, March 12, 2012 at 4:30pm in Hollis E. Cornell Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall. The talk will be given as part of the Einaudi Center's Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

Abbas Maleki is a senior associate of the Belfer Center's International Security Program at Harvard University. He also serves as Director General of the International Institute for Caspian Studies and Chairman of the Research Center for Scientific, Technological, and Industrial Policy Making.

In addition to his academic work, Abbas Maleki has a distinguished record in public service. He served as Deputy Foreign Minister of Iran from 1988 to 1997, and was one of the members of negotiating team for ending Iran-Iraq War from 1987 to 1992. Recently, he was appointed as a member of the Network of Global Agenda Councils of the World Economic Forum (Davos) for 2011-12. He has several publications on energy policy, energy security, public policy, Iran's foreign policy, Iran's Islamic Revolution, Central Asia, Transcaucasia, and Caspian Studies. He serves on the editorial board of the Central Asia and The Caucasus Journal and the Journal of Central Asia and Caucasus. Additionally, he co-authored Reading In Iran Foreign Policy After September 11 (2008). His most recent work, Iranian Foreign Policy: Past, Present and Future Scenarios, is due out November 2012.

The talk is organized by the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies and co-sponsored by the Team Iran-Cornell and the Cornell Institute for Public Affairs.

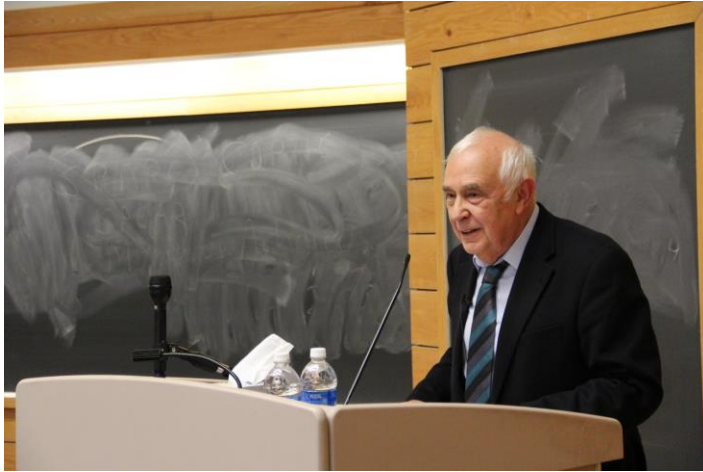
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Lord Skidelsky

Emeritus Professor, University of Warwick; A.D. White Professor at Large
"The Relevance of Keynesian Thought to Current Economic Woes in the US and Europe",

April 19, 2012



Lord Skidelsky to Address the Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on International Relations

Lord Skidelsky, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy at the University of Warwick and Andrew D. White Professor-at-Large at Cornell University, will give a talk entitled "The Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on the Future of International Relations" on Wednesday, April 18, 2012 at 4:30pm in Lewis Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall. The talk will be given as part of the Einaudi Center's Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

A preeminent economic historian, Lord Skidelsky is perhaps best known for his award-winning three volume biography of John Maynard Keynes. The volumes received numerous prizes, including the Lionel Gelber Prize for International Relations and the Council on Foreign Relations Prize for International Relations. Lord Skidelsky's other works include *The Road from Serfdom: The Economic and Political Consequences of the End of Communism* (1997) and *Keynes: The Return of the Master* (2009). Currently, he is in the process of writing *How Much is Enough? The Economics of the Good Life* jointly with his son Edward Skidelsky.

Since 2003, Lord Skidelsky has been a non-executive director of the mutual fund manager, Rusnano Capital. From 2003-2011 he was a non-executive director of Janus Capital, and from 2008-2010 he sat on the board of Sistema JSC. He is a director of the Moscow School of Political Studies and was the founder and executive secretary of the UK/Russia Round Table. Since 2002, he has been chairman of the Centre for Global Studies. In 2010, he joined the Advisory Board of the Institute of New Economic Thinking. Lord Skidelsky earned his D.Phil. from Nuffield College, Oxford.

[Cornell Law Coverage](#)

Peter Beinart

Senior Fellow, New America Foundation; Senior Political Writer, Daily Beast

"The Crisis of Zionism"

May 1, 2012



Beinart Identifies Crisis in Zionism as Generational

Students, faculty and a large contingent of alumni and community members packed Lewis Auditorium in Cornell's Goldwin Smith Hall on May 1, 2012 to hear Peter Beinart give a talk entitled "The Crisis of Zionism." Beinart spoke at Cornell as the final speaker in the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies' 2011-2012 Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series. In a presentation that ran the gamut from the role of water in Jewish theology to the politics of modern Israel, Beinart argued that the biggest single threat to Zionism in contemporary times is its lack of resonance with the younger generation.

After an introduction from Fredrik Logevall, director of the Einaudi Center, and Heike Michelsen, Director of Programming for the Einaudi Center, Beinart began his talk by telling the audience that his topic was a sensitive subject even amongst his family.

He went on to explain, "The people who lead American Zionism came to the movement when the occupation of Gaza and the West Bank was new." Beinart continued that their idealism mirrors back to the innocent, "Disnified" vision of Israel as a secular refuge for all Jews, and that they can ignore the ideological contradiction between being both a religious and democratic state. He continued, "Israel within the 1967 lines is a vibrant and remarkable democracy. In the West Bank, Israel cannot be called a democracy."

This tension between religious identity and democratic ideals is in part responsible for the failure of the Zionist movement to reproduce itself in younger generations. Although the movement is vibrant among orthodox Jews, explained Beinart, "The Zionism that is emerging in the younger orthodox community does not even pay lip service to the ideals of secular democracy." He also pointed to an inexcusable indulgence towards racist attitudes against Arabs that exists in the Zionist community.

Beinart identified the failure of the Jewish educational system as another reason for the decline in Zionism among younger Jews. Jewish schools are prohibitively expensive and academically mediocre, and are struggling to exist from year to year because they don't receive adequate support from the community, according to Beinart. If a Jewish education is not a viable option, he continued, Jewish children aren't raised with an awareness of the joy of Judaism. Beinart laid blame for this directly at the feet of the older generation that has led the movement, claiming that they are more interested in building holocaust memorials to commemorate the past rather than schools to lay the foundations for the future.

According to Beinart, another fault line between Zionism and younger Jews is the high degree of alienation between newer Jewish organizations and Israeli policy. "Young American Jews are liberal," he explained. "Jewish college students are twice as likely to identify themselves as liberals as are non-Jews. These people are told to start with the assumption that everything in the state of Israel is right, and to reason backwards from there to find an explanation." This alienates free thinkers, who find this logic "un-authentic", said Beinart. In conclusion, Beinart said, "We need to tell young American Jews that there was a time when the best of their generation was fighting for democracy in Mississippi, and that their generation should be fighting for democracy in Israel." Paraphrasing renowned theologian Abraham Heschel, he said that only then would Israel be a homeland worth waiting 2000 years for.

After concluding his prepared remarks, Beinart responded to several questions from the floor. One audience member asked if the tensions between Israel's need to be both a Jewish state and a democratic state made national security and civil rights irreconcilable as ideals. Beinart replied that there is a need for a state devoted to Jewish refuge, but that Israel could reconcile Zionism with democracy by creating a Palestinian state. Beinart reasoned that with a Palestinian flag, a Palestinian national anthem, and most importantly, right of return for Palestinians identical to that granted to Jews by Israel, Arab citizens would have parity.

Another audience member pointed out that liberal American Jews are reluctant to engage in discussions about Zionism, and that Jewish students don't identify strongly with Israel. He asked Beinart how the Zionist movement should engage people with no interest in Israel. Beinart replied that students distancing themselves from Israel was a part of them distancing themselves from all things Jewish, and that providing them with an opportunity to travel to Israel and learn its history while simultaneously exposing them to the Palestinian context would provide a more genuine experience that would resonate with the more skeptical contemporary generation of young Jews.

Another question focused on whether the tradeoff between being Jewish and democratic could ever lead to a peaceful and stable Israel. Beinart concluded, "Israel will never be democratic in the same way that the United States is, and this tradeoff between being Jewish and being democratic will always be a difficult relationship, but long-term there is room for compromise."

Peter Beinart, Schwartz Senior Fellow at the New America Foundation and Associate Professor of Journalism and Political Science at the City University of New York, has published three books: *The Good Fight: Why Liberals--And Only Liberals--Can Win the War on Terror and Make America Great Again* (2006); and *The Icarus Syndrome: A History of American Hubris* (2010) and *The Crisis of Zionism* (2012). He is also Senior Political Writer for *The Daily Beast*, and a contributor to *Time*. He has written for many publications including *The New York Times*, *The New York Review of Books*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Die Zeit*, and *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. *The Week* magazine named him columnist of the year for 2004.

Additionally, Beinart served as the editor of *The New Republic* from 1999 to 2006. He was a Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations from 2007 to 2009. He has appeared on several television and radio programs including NBC's "Meet the Press," ABC's "This Week," and "The Colbert Report." Beinart graduated from Yale University in 1993, winning a Rhodes scholarship for graduate study at Oxford University, where he earned an M.Phil. in international relations.

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