

[David Sanger](#) (November 10, 2015)

[John Psaropoulos](#) (November 18, 2015)

[Ira Helfand](#) (February 8, 2016)

[Safak Pavey](#) (March 14, 2016)

[Adam Posen](#) (April 18, 2016)

[Andreas Wüst](#) (May 2, 2016)

---

## **David Sanger**

New York Times National Security Correspondent

“What Happened to the ‘Light Footprint’ Strategy? President Obama and Interventions Around the World”

November 10, 2015



[Cornell Chronicle](#)

[CornellCast Video](#)

## **John Psaropoulos**

Noted Greek Journalist; Former International Reporter, CNN

“Open Door or Fortress? Greek and European Responses to the Refugee Crisis”

November 18, 2015



## **Greek Journalist John Psaropoulos to discuss Greek and European Responses to the Refugee Crisis**

On November 18th, noted Greek journalist John Psaropoulos, former International Reporter for CNN will deliver a lecture titled "Open Door or Fortress? Greek and European Responses to the Refugee Crisis" as a part of the Einaudi Center's Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series. The lecture will be held at the Kaufman Auditorium in Goldwin Smith Hall at 4:30PM. The lecture will be co-sponsored by the migration initiative of the Cornell Institute for European Studies.

### **About John Psaropoulos**

John Psaropoulos started his career in journalism writing for the *The European* newspaper in 1992. He went on to work for CNN Headline News and CNN International in Atlanta, where he did his first broadcast reporting. In 1999 he moved back to his native Greece and for a decade ran the country's historic English-language newspaper, the Athens News, steering it towards coverage of Greece's eurozone convergence, the competitiveness of its economy, its struggle to introduce reforms and special coverage for the international communities in the country.

Psaropoulos has been a freelance journalist since 2009. He is based in Athens, and covers Greece, Cyprus, and southeast Europe. He has written and broadcast for Al Jazeera International, NPR, PBS NewsHour, The Daily Beast, the Washington Post, The Weekly Standard, The Aspen Review Central Europe, The Irish Times and Radio France International among others. His work can be found on his blog, [www.thenewathenian.com](http://www.thenewathenian.com). John Psaropoulos studied ancient Greek at King's College, London.

## **Greek Journalist John Psaropoulos reflects on Europe's Responses to the Refugee Crisis**

On November 18th, 2015, noted Greek journalist John Psaropoulos delivered a lecture titled, "Open Door or Fortress? Greek and European Responses to the Refugee Crisis." Combining anecdotal evidence, personal experience and hard facts, Mr. Psaropoulos discussed the validity and sustainability of the Greek and European responses to the refugee crisis. The lecture was hosted by the Einaudi Center and the Cornell Institute for European Studies as a part of the Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series. [Click here](#) to watch the video of his talk.

Mr. Psaropoulos put into context the severity and the magnitude of the current refugee crisis facing Europe. The flow of refugees has been consistently increasing since 2012 and according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, this year the number of refugees and migrants in Europe has already reached 660,000. This figure is comparable to the number of refugees and migrants that entered Europe after the fall of the Soviet Union.

Giving both legal and humanitarian reasons, Mr. Psaropoulos highlighted the need for action by European countries. According to the principle of non-refoulement, enshrined in the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees, which was signed by Greece, countries cannot turn away war refugees if they fear persecution. Mr. Psaropoulos painted a vivid picture of the plight of the refugees by deliberating upon his encounters with them. These included meeting a Syrian girl who was fighting to hold back her tears because the children she was entrusted to care for did not make it with her, an Afghan interpreter who was waiting for a number of years for an American visa and feared for his life back home, and a Syrian engineer of conscription age who did not want to fight for Bashar Al-Assad's army or the Free Syrian Army.

Mr. Psaropoulos listed four EU responses, some of which are still being deliberated upon, to this unprecedented migration. The first, being the least controversial, involves giving one billion Euros to UNHCR which would enable countries like Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan to provide better care for refugees living in their camps.

The second proposal focuses on developing a deal to encourage Turkey to stem the flow of refugees into Europe. The deal would see Turkey getting more than 3.3 billion Euros to support its refugee camps, renewal of talks for Turkey's EU-accession and possibility of visa-free European travel for Turkish citizens. This response has been somewhat controversial with countries including Greece opposing the payment to Turkey for what they consider are actions that are merely upholding international law.

The third response has been to create five internal hotspots and relocate refugees within Europe. According to current plans, more than 160,000 people will be relocated within the continent. There have been strong negative reactions to this plan, particularly from Eastern European nations led by Poland and Hungary which have created a discord between them and countries led by Germany, who have recommended a more humane response. Furthermore, even internally, Chancellor Merkel is seen to be facing staunch resistance from its Bavarian ally the Christian Social Union (CSU) over her approach towards the refugee crisis.

The fourth response has been to strengthen Europe's external borders. Countries including Greece have been receiving support in form of equipment and intelligence from Frontex, Europe's Border Protection Agency.

Mr. Psaropoulos ended his lecture on an optimistic note and hope that Europe would respond to this crisis with a more compassionate and sympathetic response. Mr. Psaropoulos affirmed, "People are re-learning basic human rights, which are easy to forget when they are defined within national boundaries or within a racial or tribal context. Rights are now being thought of as questions of principle and equality before the law." Recalling the words of the philosopher Karl Popper, Mr. Psaropoulos concluded, "Humanity's fundamental project is to transfer from tribal societies to open ones, that doesn't mean we sacrifice identity but it means that we establish respect and equality. This is harder in Europe where countries are ethnically-based. Northern Europe has issues of integration and assimilation which it must address. Handing out passports is not enough, we have to get rid of tiered societies. While it is easy for individual countries, on the basis of their collective national consciousness, to slip in and out of civil liberties, it is much harder for an entire continent to do so. If Europe decides to hang together, to trust in its institutions, to respect international law, to do right by these refugees, they have a much better chance of integrating all their 28 countries and non-native populations as well."

## **Greece on edge: Coping with two crises at once - an interview with John Psaropoulos**

*Demetri Papageorgiou '17, editor-in-chief of The Diplomatist, speaks with John Psaropoulos, freelance Athens-based journalist reporting for Al Jazeera and NPR, formerly of CNN International, about Greece's handling of migration flows, the Greek debt crisis, and what this means for the European project in the near to long term.*

During his stay at Cornell on November 18, 2015, John Psaropoulos gave a lecture as a part of the Einaudi Center's Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

### **The interview**

[Click here](#) for an audio of the interview.

### **To begin, how is Greece coping with the world's largest migration since World War 2? What state or EU resources does Greece have to deal with this massive influx of refugees and migrants?**

Well there isn't a precise accounting of what it's costing Greece; the Prime Minister's Office recently gave me a figure 480 Million Euros this year, which, I think is still a hazy figure. It's an approximate tally of all the overtime the Greek Coast Guard and the Greek police are paying their people, the fuel the Greek Coast Guard is burning up in the east Aegean which runs into the tens of millions, plus all the investments they have to make in new camps, infrastructure, they are not able to keep up with the flow by any means but they still have to keep finding new spaces, now the strategy has shifted to finding existing empty structures instead of just building new camps. And there is the cost of feeding and checking them medically, because they have a lot of problems, they have been travelling and sleeping the open air for weeks or months. So there is a cost. The Greek authorities are struggling but coping. The Coast Guard is acting heroically, they are fishing people out of the water, they're rescuing people and saving lives, the Greek police are doing their best, they have a lot of bureaucratic procedures to go through, including filing a staggering amount of paperwork in accordance with both Greek and European law. [The migrants] have to be fingerprinted and identified and shared across EU-wide databases, so that they can be tracked as they move across the borders. The Greek people have come around to trying to help as much as they can, even though many people are worried about what these migration flows mean for the country in the long term. But the general sense is that these people are unfortunate and they need assistance. A lot of people have been donating food, money clothing and medicines and Greek Doctors particularly through organizations such as Doctors of the World or Doctors without Borders and local organizations have been very very active, at the very forefront of developments, on the shores literally when the boats arrive there are doctors there, there are Greek volunteers

there, there are volunteers from other countries as well, they are helping people out of the boats, they are giving them high energy foods, reflective blankets, fresh clothing and particularly, they are looking out for the children because the worst story that has emerged out of this crisis is that so many children have died it's principally children and women who drown when boats go down because they are stuck down in the hold for their protection and it's the most difficult place to get out of if a boat capsizes, and people just don't want to see those pictures anymore.

**As the costs of processing and registering and fingerprinting these refugees mount and other EU member states close their borders or contemplate closing their borders how soon will Greece become a home for these migrants rather than just a transit point?**

I don't think that most of the Refugees and Migrants think of Greece as a home not yet anyway. A couple of years ago they were still uncertain about where they were going to go in Europe they vaguely knew that they wanted to go towards the Center and the North of Europe. Now, more of them have the fixed notion that they want to end up in either Germany or Sweden, or Italy or France perhaps, one of the big labor markets, because they want, of course, guaranteed human rights, but they also want a job market since they intend to stay at least for the foreseeable future and that may be one of the reasons why the surge of refugees has been so great this year, they might have just lost hope that this Syrian civil war will end anytime soon. Greece is a transit point for them at the moment, very very few people end up staying for long periods of time. I'm not sure if it's because they are thinking of staying or because they simply haven't found the means to move on but the fact is that if for any reason, other European countries decide to take in European refugees, it is easier for them to staunch the flow by closing their borders than it is for Greece which has a maritime border with Turkey which is where they are coming from, in Greece's case it is going to be pretty much impossible to stop the flow. So the Greeks have the intellectual fear, the notional fear of being saddled with a destitute immigrant population but it is not what is at the forefront of people's minds at the moment. It's always there at the back of their minds but right now, people are thinking the situation for these refugees is desperate and they need assistance.

**What's the state of play in the Greek parliament? What is Prime Minister Tsipras' stance on migration and integration? How does that hang with or not with what New Democracy says, what Golden Dawn says, even with what the Syriza's coalition partner say, because they are right-wing**

The independent Greeks are right-wing and it's a marriage of convenience as even they admit, the ruling Syriza. No one is blaming the refugees for their plight, not even Golden Dawn. But Syriza has decided to try and throw the responsibility on to Europe's shoulders as much as possible, and in a recent speech to parliament in October, Prime Minister Tsipras said he was embarrassed on Europe's behalf, because of the lack of assistance to Greece and to Italy and to the migrants in general. He was very critical. The truth is Europe is struggling to produce a collective response that will unify all twenty-eight member states, and it's not easy because the issue is dividing European member states, particularly, it is dividing Eastern Europe which doesn't feel that it can handle any more of these refugees and has a very intense fear of permanent migrant populations and Western Europe which has more of a sense of noblesse oblige towards the unfortunate. Now that the Paris attacks have introduced the security question, regarding refugees, it is much more complicated. It is going to be even more difficult to generate a positive united response from European Union members. Britain is already trying to negotiate a different kind of membership in order to forestall a complete withdrawal from the European Union and that different kind of membership would involve suspending the fundamental freedom of movement of people across Continental European and UK borders. This is something that Europe has, in principle, agreed to discuss, but it is a very troubling exception within the EU if it takes place. There are all sorts of tendencies that the free movement of people is introducing, now under the pressure of the refugee



crisis, it was there before, it was there with the economic migration from East to West, but it is now much more intense.

**Have the latest terms of Greece's bailout agreement with its European creditors has in any way affected its ability to deal with this influx of people? In terms of resources or just the degree of latitude in their policy-making, what exactly do they have in terms of sanctioning expenditures, what do they have to run by Brussels?**

Brussels has agreed to give the Greeks more money to contribute towards the hospitality budget, the infrastructure building, the policing, all of those monies have increased for 2015 and I think that that would have happened independently of the negotiations over the third bailout loan because this is European money that is given out for these purposes, there is an integration fund, there is an external borders and homeland security fund. These are federal European funds that are given out of the commission's discretion. If there has been any interplay between the refugee question and Greece's Euro Crisis, it is that the Greek's have brought up the question of the refugees and the difficulties that they are facing in the Aegean as a possible counterweight to some of the possible harsher measures that the third bailout loan seeks to impose on Greece. They may hope that by playing along with European Union rules in guarding external borders, which the Greek authorities fully want to do, the Greek authorities may feel that there might be some sort of palliative, in the works for them with regards to austerity that is prescribed for the home front but that remains entirely theoretical. We haven't seen any sort of explicit tit-for-tat, we haven't seen any European official come out and say we're going to offer Greece gentler measures in its public spending, we are going to allow a slightly higher deficit because we understand that Greece is spending half a billion Euros on the refugee question. That does weigh on Greece, the refugee flows are a strain on public spending, European money comes after Greek money has been spent and it doesn't cover the full cost, so unfortunately it is still a European problem that Greece is paying disproportionately for.

**Let's switch gears and talk about the bailout, then the Eurozone crisis, Greece's place in the crisis. Do you think the summer represented an inflection point or perhaps there was an inflection point before that that demonstrated that Greece's place in the Eurozone was quite precarious? Subject to the whims of Germany and its allies, the hardline coalition so to speak**

On July 5th, when Greece held its referendum, and asked people whether they wanted the specific austerity measures that were being suggested at the time by the Eurozone and 62 percent of Greek voters said no, that was a moment of crisis for the Eurozone and for the Greek government, because if the Greek Government followed that cue it would risk walking away from Eurozone membership. In the event, the government did an about turn, Syriza buckled and accepted austerity in order to keep Greece in the Eurozone, and the Greek position was perhaps untenable in terms of realpolitik because 75 percent of Greeks were polled as wanting to remain in the Eurozone, yet 62 percent voted against austerity which Eurozone creditors said was the only basis for Greece remaining in the Eurozone, so the Government decided to take the larger majority and that produced a fundamental change in Parliament, because up until then, you had pro-austerity parties in Parliament, and the fundamental anti-austerity majority on the street now you have an even greater pro-austerity majority in Parliament and still very much the same majority against austerity on the street. People are going with it for now. From the Greek point of view, the sense is that because it is a left-wing government it is more prone to launching tougher negotiations with creditors and fight for more concessions on each point, and while that may or may not be true it is convenient from the creditor's point of view to have a left-wing government precisely because they project that image and it may be easier for them to get things done, to pass austerity measures, than the conservatives would've because the conservatives would have had a harder time to have the leftists in opposition. The conservatives have already pitted themselves in

favor of austerity and Eurozone membership so Syriza carrying out these reforms doesn't face serious opposition from the conservatives. This is the fundamental change that happened over the summer. The left was coopted and how long will the left survive as an austerity party remains to be seen. Some people predict a rapid demise once people come to their senses, and feel the full force of the austerity measures, higher consumer tax, VAT levied at the end of the summer which will take full effect next year when the Tourism season begins again, a continuation of the property tax that Syriza had promised to abolish, continued recession, 1.3 percent forecast this year and next so therefore no light at the end of the tunnel with respect to job creation and investments and new wealth. That is a very dangerous mix for Syriza, it maybe that they manage to stay the course and if they don't and Greece is forced into an early election before 2019, it's anyone's guess what sort of a parliament that would produce.

**The three bailout agreements over the past five years have felt very much like kicking the can down the road, what do you think the long term solution is? Is there a long term solution? Does Greece have to leave the Eurozone?**

Well, this is hotly debated at the moment because; Greece says that its biggest problem is the nominal debt burden which is about 320 Billion Euros. There are now two schools of thoughts on this, because the International Monetary Fund has been agreeing with the Greeks and since 2010 has been pushing Europe to agree to a nominal debt write-off, a face-value write-off in order to lighten the load, and also more recently in its July assessment of the Greek debt, the Debt Sustainability Analysis suggested that the Greeks be given as much as the rest of this century to repay their debt and interest which will include a lengthy 20 yr grace period,. The other school of thought is that expressed by the European Stability Mechanism, which was set up as a distress fund for the European states themselves and the ESM is now the principal lender to the Greeks, it has taken over much of the old debt and will take over more as time progresses. The ESM says, this is the wrong way of thinking about Greece, Greece managed to break into international money markets in 2014 with this enormous debt burden and with a very reasonable interest rate and that proves that all lenders care about is whether Greece can service its debt in the foreseeable future. If Greece managed to sell 6-month bonds at 3.5-4 percent then that means that investors are quite happy with Greece's viability for the next 6 months, that's all that matters. So let's ignore the intellectual knowledge of the fact that Greece has an enormous debt to face over the next however many decades. Let's simply focus on whether Greece is viable for the foreseeable future, and Klaus Regling, the Chairman of the ESM who expresses this view, believes that that is how many markets are also thinking, they are thinking in terms of foreseeable future, and once Greece seems viable for the next 5 years then Greece will be able to sell 5-yr bonds, and hopefully as Greece normalizes, it will sell 10-yr bonds. But that could also turn out to be a can-kicking exercise, because at the end of the day, someone has to ask, how will Greece sustain its finances, further into the future, will that debt be ultimately unredeemable or will Greece carry it for a hundred years, and what potential market instability within Greece does that threaten. At some point somebody will ask the question, somebody will be bothered by the high debt burden. You can say that America and Japan also have a very high debt burden not as high as the Greek burden as a proportion of the GDP, but Japan and America are very export-oriented economies, they are very dynamic economies, and their viability isn't seriously in doubt, Greece could collapse entirely, so for Greece the question of whether it can ultimately pay off its debt is an important one. The Greeks also have the additional point of view that they shouldn't be harshly dealt with for having over-borrowed, because they have now balanced their budget, and they will soon, if they are given enough of a debt write-off, and a repayment extension, will soon even be able to have a budget surplus, that covers their debt-servicing cost, at the moment it's a primary surplus, it means that Greek taxes cover Greek domestic spending, but if you make that surplus big enough then home-grown revenue could eventually also cover debt costs and the Greeks say that if you want us to achieve that, give us a very generous extension. Don't ask us to pay the first two loans in

16 years, as foreseen, ask us to repay them decades longer, and if you give us a debt write-off in addition to that then you will be giving us a breathing space, a fiscal space as it is called to spend more money on stimulating the economy, and that surely is much fairer and in the spirit of the European prosperity and competitiveness that we all want than simply ignoring the nominal debt figure and pushing it down the road, focusing only on our ability to pay our way through the next six months two-three years. The Greeks want a solution, but that isn't forthcoming from the European Union at the moment. Therefore these two opposed viewpoints, between the IMF and the ESM will simply remain as a matter of debate.

**Lastly, what do you think this crisis says about Germany's machinations for the European project? How do you think will the union, banking, fiscal and monetary, have to evolve in the near to long term?**

It depends on whom you ask. The left-wing point of view in Greece is that Germany has manipulated Greek policies. And I admit that it's very difficult to resist the idea that it has. For example, in May of 2014 when the ruling conservatives, lost the European Parliament elections to Syriza and it began to appear that they may not survive into 2015 the German Government could've offered them concessions because their behavior was extremely compliant and Antonis Samaras, the Prime Minister had tried very hard to put through many of the reforms in the second bailout, he had managed to balance the budget with Yannis Stournaras, the Finance Minister, they had produced a primary surplus and relations with Angela Merkel, personally were very good, but it seems that Angela Merkel was prevailed upon not to offer Samaras concessions that might help him stay in power such as an extension of the debt maturity, the repayment period because, and this is my opinion, the Germans calculated that Syriza would win in January of this year, that Syriza would force an election by refusing bipartisan support to the conservatives over the question of re-electing the President of electing a new President, constitutionally if you don't get the 2/3rds majority in Parliament, three times, that triggers an election and I think the Germans believed Syriza would force that to come to power because the poll figures were in their favor and they wanted to have leverage over the next government which would be a left-wing government. So I think, they kept the sweeteners back but they still haven't given them out. So, what can you say, I think, the Germans have manipulated Greek politicians in order to keep Greece compliant and within the Eurozone, but I think this year we've also seen a growing lobby around Wolfgang Schäuble, the Finance Minister that is in favor of throwing Greece out, or letting Greece simply abdicate from Eurozone membership because it's thought, I think by some people, that letting the Greeks go will come across to international markets as a cleansing of the European Union, of the cancer that is within it, which is another way of saying a lot of people want Greece to be blamed for the Eurozone's problems and hope that Spain and Portugal and Ireland who are the other countries with liquidity problems on International money Markets, with problems of trust in other words, they will then be galvanized by this Greek exit, into behaving even more compliantly and therefore will become fiscally tighter, and that will encourage money markets to trust them even more to pursue fiscal discipline and suddenly the whole borrowing capability of the Eurozone will rise like a balloon once the weight of Greece is dropped. This is a view that some people in Germany support, I think it is a bit fanciful because the borrowing rates across the European Union are still quite spread out, and this is the fantasy of wishing to see Eurozone borrowing rates converge, so that money markets give you the coherence that the architecture of the Eurozone didn't.

**Thank you.**

[CornellCast Video](#)



## **Ira Helfand**

Co-Founder and Past President, Physicians for Social Responsibility; Co-President, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

“The Growing Danger of Nuclear War and What We Can Do About It”

February 8, 2016



### **Co-president of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War to discuss the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons**

On February 8th, Dr. Ira Helfand, MD, co-founder and past president of Physicians for Social Responsibility and co-president of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, will deliver a lecture titled “The Growing Danger of Nuclear War – and What We Can Do About It” as a part of the Einaudi Center’s Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series. The lecture will be held at the Lewis Auditorium in Goldwin Smith Hall at 5:00 p.m. The lecture will be co-sponsored by the Judith Reppy Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies, Center for Transformative Action, and Episcopal Peace Fellowship.

#### **About Ira Helfand**

Ira Helfand, MD is co-president of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, recipient of the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize, and he is co-founder and past president of Physicians for Social Responsibility, IPPNW’s US affiliate. He has published studies on the medical consequences of nuclear war in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, and the *British Medical Journal*, and has lectured widely in the United States, and in India, China, Japan, Russia, South Africa, Israel, Pakistan, Mexico, Brazil, and throughout Europe on the health effects of nuclear weapons. He represented PSR and IPPNW at the Nobel ceremonies in Oslo in December 2009, honoring President Obama, and presented their new report, *Nuclear Famine: One Billion People at Risk*, at the Nobel Peace Laureates Summit in Chicago in April of 2012. A second edition was released in December of 2013.

Dr. Helfand was educated at Harvard College and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He is a former chairman of the Department of Emergency Medicine and president of the Medical Staff at Cooley Dickinson Hospital, and currently practices as an internist and urgent care physician at Family Care Medical Center in Springfield, Massachusetts.

[Cornell Chronicle](#)

[Cornell Daily Sun](#)

[CornellCast Video](#)

---

## **Safak Pavey**

Turkish Parliament and a NATO Parliamentary Member

“Humanitarian Disasters and the Refugee Crisis: Turkey-European Struggles for European Consensus”

March 14, 2016



## **Upcoming FPDSS lecture: Turkish parliamentarian Safak Pavey**

The Einaudi Center is excited to host noted Turkish Parliamentarian Safak Pavey as a part of the Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series. On March 14th, 2016 Hon. Ms. Pavey will deliver a lecture titled "Humanitarian Disasters and the Refugee Crisis: Turkey-European Struggles for European Consensus." The lecture will be held at 165 McGraw Hall from 5:00PM - 6:30PM.

### **About Hon. Safak Pavey**

Safak Pavey, is known for her international work in the field of human rights, humanitarian aid and peacebuilding with a background embracing international civil service, activism and journalism.

The train accident she had whilst studying art and film in Zurich left her with one arm and leg, introducing her further to the world of disabled people, reshaping her perspective. Her struggle to continue her life as a young disabled woman before the public brought more visibility to the silent disabled community in her country as well as leading for change of attitude towards disabilities. She chose to continue the struggle she gave for herself for others. Minorities, children, women who have been subject to violence, disabled people, refugees and all others whose rights have been violated became the focal point of her attention. She worked for various NGOs, developing national programs and international advocacy campaigns for human rights issues.

Between 2003 and 2010, Safak worked for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees both at the HQs and on humanitarian missions in the Middle East, Southwest Asia and Central Europe. Undertaking missions and assignments in countries such as Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, Hungary, she dealt with different human displacement situations, holding various positions from being a consultant on child

rights, education and gender programs to serving as the regional spokesperson and managing global strategic communications. She has also worked as a peace solutions activist in a number of conflict areas including Afghanistan.

Safak Pavey is a founding member of the UN interagency support group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN IASG for CRPD). She campaigned across the UN and civil society platforms to promote the Convention's core principle of 'accessibility', leading various 'inclusive / universal design' projects in partnership with expert institutions.

In 2010, she was appointed as the Secretary to the CRPD Secretariat at the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. She left her position at the United Nations and was elected as Deputy of Istanbul at the 2011 elections in Turkey. Hence, she has become the first disabled female member of the Turkish Parliament. As part of her parliamentary work, she is a member of the Turkey-EU-Accession Committee, EU-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee, Euro-Med Parliamentary Assembly for the Mediterranean Union, Euro-Med Sub-Committee on Energy, Water and Environment, Vice-Chair and Member of Turkish Parliamentary Friendship Groups with South Korea and Norway.

[Cornell Daily Sun](#)

[CornellCast Video](#)

## **Adam Posen**

President, Peterson Institute for International Economics

“Central Bank Independence After the Inflation is Gone”

April 18, 2016



## **Adam Posen to discuss the independence of central banks**

Economist Adam Posen will deliver a lecture titled “Central Bank Independence after the Inflation is Gone” as part of the Einaudi Center’s Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series. The talk, at 5 p.m. on Monday, April 18 in the Klarman Auditorium, is the keynote address of the global conference “The Changing Politics of Central Banking,” to be held at Cornell on April 18 and 19.

### **About Adam Posen**

Adam Posen is president of the Peterson Institute for International Economics, the world's leading independent nonpartisan think tank on economics and globalization. From September 2009 to September 2012, Dr. Posen served as an external voting member of the Bank of England's rate-setting Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). Prior to being appointed to the MPC, he consulted for the UK Cabinet Office on the successful London G-20 Summit of 2009. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission, and the faculty of the World Economic Forum.

In April 2012, an article in the *Atlantic* magazine named Dr. Posen to its international team of "superstar central bankers," and in December 2012 he was profiled in the *New York Times Magazine* article "God Save the British Economy." Dr. Posen is the author or editor of seven books on macroeconomic policy, resolution of financial crises, and Japanese and European political economy. Among the most cited economists in the press, he appears frequently on Bloomberg News, and his commentaries are published regularly in the *Financial Times* and *Nikkei*.

Posen received his PhD and BA from Harvard University. He has been the recipient of major grants and research fellowships from the American Academy in Berlin, the Bank of England, the Brookings

Institution, the Centre on International Governance Innovation, the European Commission, the Ford Foundation, the Sloan Foundation, and the U.S. National Science Foundation.

[Conference Homepage](#)

[Einaudi Center Coverage](#)

[CornellCast Video](#)

---

## **Andreas Wüst**

Head of the Refugee Admission Unit, Ministry for Integration in the German state of Baden-Württemberg

“The Refugee Crisis and Beyond: Challenges to Germany's Immigration and Integration Policies”

May 2, 2016



### **Lecture to explore German integration challenges**

The Einaudi Center is pleased to welcome German state immigration official Andreas Wüst as part of the Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

Wüst will deliver his lecture, "The Refugee Crisis and Beyond: Challenges to Germany's Immigration and Integration Policies," at the Lewis Auditorium in Goldwin Smith Hall on Monday, May 2, 2016, from 5:00 to 6:30 p.m.

### **About Andreas Wüst**

Andreas M. Wüst joined the Ministry for Integration in the German state of Baden-Württemberg in 2011 as head of the unit on monitoring and research. In 2014, he was put in charge of managing the challenges of refugee admission.



Wüst received his MA (1996) and PhD (2002) in political science at the University of Heidelberg. His master's thesis was a comparative analysis of immigration policies in the USA and Germany, and his doctoral dissertation was on the electoral behavior of naturalized citizens in Germany.

As a post-doctoral fellow at the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, he worked on party manifestos, parliamentary candidates, and on parliamentarians of immigrant origin. He was a visiting professor at the University of Mannheim (2009-10) and the University of Heidelberg (2010-11).

Wüst has published articles in various international journals, including *The Journal for Legislative Studies*, *Electoral Studies*, *German Politics*, *German Politics and Society* and *International Migration Review*. He is also co-editor with Karen Bird and Thomas Saalfeld of the book *The Political Representation of Immigrants and Minorities: Voters, Parties and Parliaments in Liberal Democracies* (London: Routledge, 2011).

[Cornell Daily Sun](#)

[CornellCast Video](#)