2014 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, an event that had profound consequences for all of Europe and also, of course, the study of Europe. MERC’s programming in 2014, both directly and indirectly, demonstrated the ongoing repercussions of this transformation.

Most directly, MERC partnered with the undergraduate International Relations Program, the German Program, the School of Architecture, and the College of Visual and Performing Arts to sponsor the Fall of the Berlin Wall Campus Weeks. The “fall of the Wall” events included lectures, film screenings, and the ceremonial building and tearing down of a symbolic wall.

The events of 1989 lead to momentous changes for the European Community, which became the European Union and expanded to bring in much of the post-communist world. MERC speakers in 2014 addressed the various political, economic, administrative, security, and legal challenges facing the European Union today. Further east, Ukraine plunged into crisis and war, a vivid reminder that the consequences of the collapse of communism and the Soviet Union are still unfolding, and MERC sponsored multiple events on Ukraine and Russia’s role in the crisis.

Our dual commitments to cover all of Europe, and to collaborate with other units on campus and in the broader community, were reflected in other programming. In the northwest corner of Europe, the Scottish independence referendum provided an opportunity to bring together experts from the Maxwell School and the College of Law to discuss the vote and its possible implications. At the other end of Europe, in the southeast, we collaborated with both the Turkish Student Association and the Turkish Cultural Center-Syracuse to bring in speakers on developments in Azerbaijan and Turkey.

Ongoing MERC projects also provided summer travel grants for graduate students, language tables for all members of the Syracuse community, and support for our signature Atlantis Transatlantic Dual Degree Program. Be sure to visit our website for information on new and ongoing events.

We appreciate your interest!
Pavel Baev, a research professor at PRIO and a Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution, came to Syracuse to give a talk called Putin's Policy Toward Ukraine: Neither Peace Nor War – Nor Victory? The lecture focused on the crisis in Ukraine and Putin's regime. Baev noted that the crisis was very unexpected, and that the actions Russia took in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine would have been unthinkable a year ago. Unlike during the Cold War when everything was fixed, what we see today resembles the world pre-World War II, where there were land grabs and everything was in flux. To understand Russia’s actions, Baev explored Putin and his motivations. Much of the conflict relates to specific Ukrainian topics, but Baev stated that much of what is ravaging Ukraine is related to what is going on in Russia. Putin has gotten himself into a situation where if he loses he cannot move forward. If he cannot produce a victory then public support will dissipate quickly. Putin is aware of that and is trying not to have protests like in 2011-2012. After his lecture, Pavel Baev answered questions in a short question and answer session.

Imagining Europe: Symbols, Practices and the Culture of Authority in the EU

Dr. Kathleen R. McNamara’s talk was based on her forthcoming Oxford University Press book, in which she argues that the legitimation of EU authority rests on a transformation in the symbols and practices of everyday life in Europe. Dr. McNamara is an Associate Professor of Government and Foreign Service and Director of the Mortara Center for International Studies at Georgetown University. She is the author of The Currency of Ideas: Monetary Politics in the European Union (Cornell University Press, 1998) and numerous essays on the European Union, international political economy, and the role of ideas and culture in policy-making.
Consul General of The Republic Of Azerbaijan Visits The Maxwell School

On September 25 the Turkish Student Association and Moynihan European Research Centers invited Nasimi Aghayev, the Consul General of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Los Angeles, to talk about “Azerbaijan and Current Developments in the Caspian Region”. Azerbaijan, as one of five independent Turkic states, is situated between Iran, Russia, Armenia, and Georgia. The country’s strategic location as well as its wealth in natural gas and oil have increased its influence in the South Caucasus. Touching upon Azerbaijan's turbulent history, the Consul General described Azerbaijan's development from the first democratic republic in the Muslim world in 1918 to today’s modern, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society. Azerbaijan’s oil resources and its increasing ambitions in international organizations have turned it into a global player. The audience was interested in issues of tolerance and diversity in Azerbaijan, and its relations to Turkey, Russia, and the US.

1989 and the Remaking of the European Political Order

Professor Dr. Jeffrey Kopstein, from the University of Toronto, came to the Maxwell school to give a lecture on European politics post-1989. Dr. Kopstein witnessed the fall of the Berlin wall first hand. One of his central questions to the lecture was, “did communism change anything, and therefore did 1989?” His questions encouraged the audience to think of the year 1989 in a comparative historical context. He mentioned that the state of post-communist countries depended both on the type of communism experienced, as well as the nature of the state before communism. For example, East Germany and the Czech Republic built bureaucratic regimes, but both countries already had a strong bureaucracy before communism. Looking for a possible impact, one conclusion Dr. Kopstein pointed to was that the rough egalitarianism of communism leveled the playing field and laid the seeds for democracy in the future.
Roundtable on the Scottish Referendum

In September 2014 Scottish citizens voted on the first public referendum on independence since Scotland and England united in 1707. The Moynihan European Research Centers invited faculty experts to discuss the Scottish independence movement, the prospects for the referendum, and the consequences for Scotland, the United Kingdom, and Europe if the referendum passes. Ian Gallacher and Tara Helfman from the College of Law pointed out that the relationship between the Scots and the English has always been difficult and resembles an arranged, loveless marriage. With the creation of a collective mythology that leans towards blaming the British for everything, Scottish nationalism has outlived political unity. Glyn Morgan as a representative from the Political Science Department questioned the legitimacy and justification of a Scottish secession. Not only would it have to be approved by the Scottish, British, and European Parliament in order to be legitimate, it is also difficult to justify since a secession is a highly disruptive process. Maxwell Professor Seth Jolly doubted that Scots would be better off after a separation and raised further concerns with regards to the international dimension of a Scottish secession. It might become an example for other regions in Europe like Catalonia and would pose challenges to European unity. The statements were followed by a lively discussion revolving around the outcome of the referendum with the audience showing particular interest in how Scotland would do on its own and whether it would be legitimate to secede from Britain.

Why North Korea 2014 is Not East Germany 1989

North Korea scholar, John Feffer, came to Syracuse to talk about his observations of North Korea in comparison to East Germany. Before going to Korea, Feffer lived in East Germany and saw the collapse of the communist regime. He explained key differences between the two authoritarian regimes. One key difference between East Germany and North Korea is that while the East German government’s legitimacy was grounded on the USSR, North Korea derives its legitimacy from nationalism rather than any foreign power. The assumption that totalitarian governments either exist or collapse is wrong. Feffer mentions that China disproved this assumption, and that totalitarian regimes can change. North Korea can change, but it needs to be engaged. Feffer concluded by mentioning a form of Ostpolitik is needed to include North Korea if we want to see any change.
Roundtable on Turkey and The European Union

The Moynihan Institute, the Peace Island Institute and the Turkish Cultural Center of Syracuse invited former European Parliamentarian, Joost Lagendijk, to sit on a panel about European and Turkish relations at the Maxwell School at Syracuse University. Joining Mr. Lagendijk were two Syracuse University professors, Seth Jolly and Yuksel Sezgin. The panel at Syracuse marked the first of many stops for Joost Lagendijk, as he traveled to Rochester and Washington D.C. for more lectures. Each panel member gave a short presentation, and the presentation ended with a Q&A session.

The panelists covered many topics including EU membership talks, public perception of Turkey and Turkey’s political system. To start, Lagendijk presented on key issues surrounding Turkey’s path towards EU membership. He concluded that as long as Turkish President Erdogan remains a dominant political figure, talks will remain stagnant. Following Lagendijk, professor Jolly began with public polls, highlighting “Turkoscepticism” in the EU. Continuing with survey data, he showed a shift in Turkish foreign policy towards the EU and looked at economic growth in relation to EU. Finally, Professor Yuksel Sezgin analyzed Turkey’s political system in comparison with Tunisia. Professor Sezgin concluded that Tunisia, not Turkey, is a model for Islamic democracy. The panel was followed by a lively Q&A session and a relaxed reception.

Can the New EU Save Europe?

Two professors, Sara Connolly and Hussein Kassim, from the University of East Anglia came to discuss the new EU commission. Their talk, “Can the new EU commission save Europe?”, analyzed the prospects for Jean-Claude Juncker’s commission. Answering the questions in simple terms, the professors state that the commission cannot save Europe, but with help, it can save the EU. The lecture led to reasons for optimism with the new Juncker commission. First of all, Juncker has several personal assets. Namely, he is a Christian Democrat and has greater political reach than previous commissioners. In addition, he was the president of the Euro Group during the Euro crisis from 2005 to 2013. Besides his personal assets, Juncker has a strategy for his new commission. The strategy includes five major points: (1) growth, (2) a new European energy union, (3) reasonable and balanced trade agreement with the US, (4) reform of the monetary union, (5) give an answer to the British question. However, the professors pointed out deficiencies of the commission which makes it unable to unilaterally save Europe; one of the problems is the silo mentalities of employees within the EU. The lecture ended with a question and answer session.
EUROPEAN RESEARCH CENTERS
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TABLES

Russian Language Table
Стол Русского Языка

Portuguese Table
Mesa Português
Co-sponsored by: Program on Latin America and the Caribbean; Latino-Latin American Studies Program

Turkish Table
Türkçe Masası
Co-sponsored by: Turkish Student Association; Middle Eastern Studies Program; Turkish Language Program

Italian Language Table
Tavola Italiana
Co-sponsored by the Italian Language Program
The Atlantis Program

The Atlantis Transatlantic Degree Program in International Security and Development Policy is intended to prepare students to work effectively with security and development practitioners from Europe and the United States and to develop future practitioners who have a mutual understanding of European and American security and development paradigms. This program is two years in length and results in two master’s degrees—one from a university in the United States and one from a university in Europe. It involves post-graduate work at three universities—the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University in the US, the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin, and the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University in The Hague.

Students spend the first year of the program in the US at the Maxwell School earning either a Master's of International Relations (MAIR) or a Master’s of Public Administration (MPA) degree. In addition to core requirements, students participate in a Workshop on Security and Development Policy in the EU and US and complete a summer internship providing them with practical experience with regard to the making of security and development policy. The second year of the program is spent in Europe. Students spend the first semester of their second year in the Hertie School of Governance’s Master’s of Public Policy (MPP) program and their second semester in Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University (ISS)’s Master’s of Development Studies (MDS) program. During this second year they develop and complete a master’s thesis on a topic related to either security or development under the supervision of faculty from all three universities. Four different degree tracks are available to students in the program. They can receive the MPA and MDS degrees, the MPA and MPP degrees, the MAIR and MDS degrees, OR the MAIR and MPP degrees.

Students go through the degree program as a cohort. Stipends are available for 6 EU and 6 US students in each cohort that are intended to cover the costs of living and travel while in the other continent. The stipends are supported by grants from the European Commission and the US Department of Education. Students pay tuition and fees at the institution they are attending at the time. Because of differences in tuition costs between the EU countries and the US, rates have been negotiated to make such costs roughly equivalent. The language of instruction at the three institutions is English; however, German language courses are available at Syracuse University and in Berlin.

KNOCK KNOCK

By Sascha Schuster – At German universities it is common to knock your knuckles on the desk after classes as a sign of respect for everybody’s work (and also generally instead of applauding) – imagine Frank Underwood’s (House of Cards) knocking for about 5-10 seconds. I will never forget the “what is wrong with you people?” -look on the faces of all US-Atlantees when they witnessed this for the first time. A couple of months later now as our last semester in The Hague has started, we all seem to have internalized it…we felt a sudden urge to knock on the table after the first classes here (and of course, this time everybody else looking confused). Hertie has amazing courses to offer; from in-depth econometric analysis over public management to very specific policy issues. I took courses in political communication and public affairs, game theory, collaborative social science data analysis, and human resources management in the public sector. Additionally, I did an RA-ship linked to my master thesis on large public infrastructure projects. The university’s location in the heart of Berlin gives you amazing opportunities to meet people in- and outside of university, personally
and professionally. So whatever your motivation – studying in Germany (or Europe) or just looking for an excuse to go to Berlin for a while: Hertie would be a good choice. After the first two weeks in The Hague now, I am very happy with the possibilities here and the different perspective ISS offers: it seems like courses are really designed to challenge participants, not just academically, but also on how they perceive how policy works and where each of our biases are. This is an amazing chance to develop yourself and I am very looking forward to how the time here progresses!

Elisabeth Ijmker – Spending four months in Berlin was a great experience. After a year in the U.S. (I spent my summer in Washington, D.C.), I enjoyed being back on European ground. Not only were the classes at Hertie well-taught and interesting, it was also exciting to have the opportunity to live in this fascinating city. Our cohort was lucky to be in Berlin during the 25th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin wall, which was an experience I will never forget. Classes at Hertie provided new (European) perspectives on issues I had examined in the past, and also taught me about new topics I had never considered studying before. A crucial element during the time at Hertie was starting to think about our thesis, which I found exciting and challenging at the same time. All in all, I am very grateful for the enriching time in Berlin, and look forward to continue our European year at ISS in the Hague.

Niklas Anzinger – My time at Maxwell was uniquely challenging and inspiring. I was especially impressed by the teaching quality of the faculty, and the courteous and nice staff. I solidified my focus on economic policy and intensively studied international energy markets. Consequently, I interned at the Energy and National Security Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). My time at CSIS in Washington, DC, was certainly the key step in my career because I was able to work with esteemed experts, meet industry leaders and attend conferences and events. I decided to pursue a career as an energy analyst and focus on numerical skills at the Hertie School of Governance.

In addition to great courses that would add to my quantitative skill set, I was a RA at the new Chair for Energy and Infrastructure, where I worked on a very exciting project about the governance of large-scale projects. Berlin was a lot of fun and the Hertie School is certainly comparable in quality to Maxwell (which is, of course, unique). At Hertie, the scholars treat policy issues similarly rigorous and focus on applicable solutions. In addition, Hertie attracts influential European scholars and policymakers for events and talks which provides plenty of opportunities for networking. Prepare for a different experience in terms of city life. Where Syracuse was small and cozy, Berlin offers more distractions from work. It certainly will not be less busy. And cold.
Benedikt Abendroth – After over two years in the German Armed Forces and my deployment to Afghanistan, I knew that my main future interest would be exactly at the conjunction the ATLANTIS program offers: International Security and Development. While the program itself is very diverse with spending two years at three different universities, the curriculum is also flexible enough to specialize in specific areas. During my two semesters at the Maxwell School I will focus on Cybersecurity and Policy, which is offered through a wide variety of courses at many different schools at Syracuse University. To sum up, the program provides an inspiring and inclusive learning environment with students from a wide range of backgrounds, making the experience unique and very formative.

Allison Harding – As I started researching graduate programs, I focused my search mostly on European universities because I wanted more international experience after working in DC for several years. So when I came across the Atlantis Program at Maxwell - my alma mater - it seemed too good to be true: a chance to earn a Masters Degree in International Relations from a top-ranked U.S. program with a built-in year abroad studying policy at two more highly respected international universities. I'm happy to say the Atlantis program is everything that I hoped for. While at Maxwell I have been taking classes on peacebuilding, development, environmental policy, and economics, and plan to focus on those issues next year in Europe as well.
Viola A. Meyerweissflog – I have received my BA in Politics and International Relations at the University of York, UK. After having worked as a Research Assistant for both the German Parliament in Berlin and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Brussels, I decided to apply for the ATLANTIS dual degree pursuing the MAIR at Maxwell and the MPP at the Hertie School of Governance with a semester at ISS in The Hague. It was a decision I have not regretted.

The program provides me with the unique chance to study with leading scholars and practitioners at three very prestigious schools on both sides of the Atlantic. At Maxwell, I have especially valued the program’s interdisciplinary approach as it perfectly facilitates my interest in transatlantic and pan-European security matters and the evolving field of cyber security. More importantly, however, I feel very privileged to be part of a cohort full of highly intelligent and wonderful people, who inspire and encourage me every day.

Tim Stoutzenberger – I applied to the Atlantis program after six years away from academic life because I believed the opportunity to gain two Master’s degrees while studying at three esteemed institutions was the appropriate next step in my career. Working in journalism and media provided me a strong introduction to the international relations arena, and Atlantis was the perfect program to help me develop this knowledge further. I am particularly interested in the role environmental and energy resources play in the securitization and development of post-conflict areas, as well as the inter-connectivity of illicit trade routes throughout the world. Maxwell and the Atlantis program have afforded me various academic and professional opportunities to research these two areas in-depth, and upon graduation I hope to pursue a policy career that intersects the two subjects.

Ellen Scherwinski – I am currently a MAIR/MPP Atlantis student and am focusing primarily on international security studies here at Maxwell and am thus applying for the Security Studies Certificate from INSCT. So far the Atlantis program has truly surpassed all of my expectations; in terms of research opportunities, the university itself, future opportunities and new friends, both within Atlantis and the Maxwell Mafia. One of these new opportunities is the INSCT Foreign Counterterrorism Study Program in Herzliya, Israel, which I am very excited to participate in this summer. Even though the program at Maxwell is challenging, I have enjoyed it immensely so far because our classes are interesting and leave us room to pursue research topics that we can get excited about. I am excited to see where this program will take me and my fellow Atlantis friends.

Christian Bilfinger – Looking back at my first semester at Maxwell, I can say that my expectations have been met and exceeded. I applied for the Atlantis Dual Degree Programme because I was intrigued by the possibility study in Europe and the USA, gain an understanding of the transatlantic partnership and to undergo a truly international Masters degree. I have a background in politics and economics, especially trade, and the course choice at Maxwell has allowed me to concentrate on my field of interest and improve key skills such as project evaluation, concise writing and research under time pressure. It is my professional goal to work in foreign politics, i.e. a think tank, an international organization or the diplomatic service, and I am confident that the Atlantis Dual Degree will help me pursuing this career track.”
Taylor Brown – I am thrilled to have received the opportunity to pursue two masters’ degrees on two continents through the Atlantis Program. After receiving a BA from Middlebury College in International Politics and Economics with a minor in Spanish, I ventured to South America to join an NGO focused on international development just outside Quito, Ecuador. Fieldwork gave practical experience to the theories and ideas I had just spent the last four years studying and gave me much insight into the relationship between the developing world and the West. For the last two years I have continued to pursue international development all over Latin America, focusing particularly on global health and microfinance. I had a great run in Latin America, but am ecstatic to have returned to university to continue my education at the Maxwell School and in Europe next year. The professors here at Maxwell have been amazing and have really helped me hone in on my interests in international relations. My focus has transitioned from international development to understanding insurgents and transnational criminal organizations in an attempt to collaborate more effectively throughout post-conflict reconstruction.

Florian Sonntag – I have been part of the Atlantis cohort for one semester, and I am happy to be in a unique interdisciplinary program that combines the theory and practice of international relations, public policy, security, and development. I feel not only well supervised by the different professors and Atlantis staff, but I also experience a wealth of cultural and political exchange between European and American students. I always learn a lot from my classmates when they share their diverse political opinions in our discussions. I’m fortunate to live and party with such fun and witty people!

Theia-Lune Zijnen – While looking for programs on international security I stumbled on Atlantis. It seemed like an amazing opportunity: studying for two degrees at three top universities. When I received my letter of admission about a year later I was overjoyed. The first few months at Maxwell flew by. Coming from a Bachelor of Laws into a professional program was quite a change. The program is very skills based, writing memos instead of essays. What has surprised me most is the warmth of the student body. Coming from a competitive law school climate is a respite. The students are willing to cooperate, forming study groups and helping others wherever they can. They come from every walk of life, allowing you to learn as much from your peers as from your professors. I am looking forward to seeing what Hertie and ISS are like.

Nicole Struth – I have had a wonderful time during the beginning of the Atlantis program at Syracuse University. As a student in the program, I have been lucky enough to meet many different professors and visiting professionals in a setting that enables constructive question and answer sessions. In addition, the staff has been able to provide invaluable resources regarding the structure of our studies and insight into internships applications and job prospects. Most importantly, though, is the opportunity I’ve had to be part of a supportive international cohort. I look forward to enjoying the rest of my time with the Atlantis cohort in Syracuse and adventuring around Europe together next fall.
Certificate of Advanced Study in the European Union and Contemporary Europe

Program Description
The Certificate of Advanced Study in the European Union and Contemporary Europe is available to Syracuse University students in all graduate programs who are looking to supplement their degree with a strong foundation in the region's culture and politics or to prepare for a career involving regional specialization. In completing the Certificate Program, students are required to take at least 12 credit hours of study focused on the region, including one of the required courses and nine credits from a set of elective courses and/or approved other activities such as internships, independent study, or capstone experiences.

Why Pursue a Certificate of Advanced Study in the European Union and Contemporary Europe?
The relations between the United States and Europe are historically important. In fairly recent history, the United States sent its troops to free Europe of Nazism and to defend it against global communism. With the end of the Cold War, however, relations between the two sides of the Atlantic, though always close, have become strained. The EU and its component governments have not always shared US points of view on such challenges as terrorism, climate change, and welfare policy; policy approaches to these problems have often differed. And yet, there is continuing interdependence between the United States and the European Union. Consider the security relationship between the two sides of the Atlantic in NATO as well as the facts that the US and EU are each other’s main trading partners, represent three of the five veto players in the United Nations Security Council, and create around 6 million jobs for the other on each side of the Atlantic.

Program Requirements
Twelve credits in four courses must be earned to be eligible for the certificate. These must include the choice of one of the required courses:
• PSC 756 Politics of the European Union
• PSC 600 The EU and Beyond: Identity, Politics, and the New Europe
• ANT/HUM/SOC 670 The Culture and Politics of Reconciliation in Central Europe
Nine credits from a set of elective courses and/or approved other activities such as internships, independent study, or capstone experiences.

Obtaining the Certificate
Interested students are encouraged to interact with the Director of the Certificate Program early in their tenure to develop a program of study. Please see our webpage for more details:
http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/moynihan/merc/welcome

For any further questions, please contact Professor Margaret Hermann by email (mgherman@maxwell.syr.edu)
2014 SPEAKER SCHEDULE

Spring 2014 Speakers

February 7 Turkuler Isiksel – Market Freedoms and Constitutionalism in the European Union
Assistant Professor at the Department of Political Science at Columbia University

February 19 Chris Skaluba – Transatlantic Relations in an Age of Austerity
Principal Director for European and NATO Policy, Office of the Secretary of Defense

March 7 Pablo Beramendi – Economic Crises and Fiscal Unions: Understanding Europe’s Crisis
Associate Professor of Political Science, Duke University

March 31 Roundtable on Crimea Crisis
James Steinberg, Dean of the Maxwell School at Syracuse University, former Deputy Secretary of State
Kateryna Pischikova, Visiting Scholar, Cornell Institute for European Studies, Author of “Promoting Democracy in Postcommunist Ukraine”
Brian Taylor, Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of the Moynihan European Research Centers, Author of “State Building in Putin’s Russia”

April 9 Milada Anna Vachudova – EU Leverage and National Interests in the Balkans: The Puzzles of Enlargement Ten Years On
Associate Professor of Political Science, University of North Carolina

Professor of Political Science and International Relations, Le Havre University, France

April 18 Mustafa Gökcük – Democracy in Turkey: An Endless Story
Associate Professor of History and the Director of MA program in Interdisciplinary Studies at Niagara University

Fall 2014 Speakers

September 16 Faculty Roundtable on Scottish Independence Referendum
Ian Gallacher, Professor of Law and Director of the Legal Communication and Research College at Syracuse University
Glyn Morgan, Associate Professor of Political Science at the Maxwell School
Tara Helfman, Associate Professor of Law at Syracuse University
Seth Jolly, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the Maxwell School

September 24 Pavel Baev – Putin’s Policy Toward Ukraine: Neither Peace Nor War – Nor Victory
Research professor at PRIO and Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution

September 25 Nasimi Aghayev – Azerbaijan and Current Developments in the Caspian Region
Consul General of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Los Angeles

October 24 Kathleen McNamara – Imagining Europe: Symbols, Practices, and the Culture of Authority in the EU
Associate professor of Government and Foreign Service at Georgetown University

October 30 Can the New EU Commission Save Europe?
Sara Connolly, Reader in Personnel Economics at Norwich Business School
Hussein Kassim, Professor in the Department of Political Science of East Anglia

November 10 Roundtable on Turkey and the European Union: Future Prospects
Joost Lagendijk, Columnist, Today’s Zaman and Former Member of the European Parliament
Seth Jolly, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the Maxwell School
Yuksel Sezgin, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the Maxwell School

Director of Foreign Policy in Focus at the Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, DC