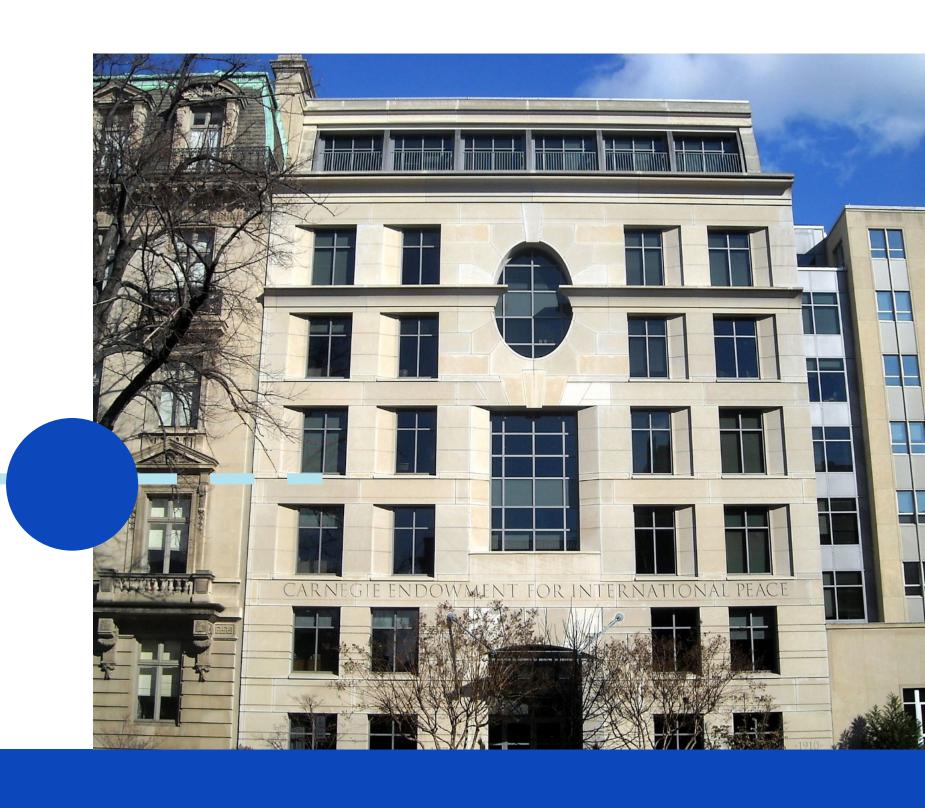
2023-2024 Gaither Junior Fellows Program

October 14, 2022





ONIF Services

- Fellowship Advisement
 Appointments
- Funding Friday newsletter
- Info Sessions & Workshops
- General Application Advice
- Student Spotlights
- Free Thank You Cards
- LEO and Social Media
- LinkedIn Group: ONIF Connections





Leavey Suite I

What is the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace?

International think tank

- Oldest international think tank, founded in 1910
- Policy research centers in Russia, China, Europe, the Middle East, and the US
- US location in Washington D.C.

Mission

- Advance peace through analysis and development of fresh policy ideas
- Direct engagement and collaboration with decision makers in government, business, and civil society

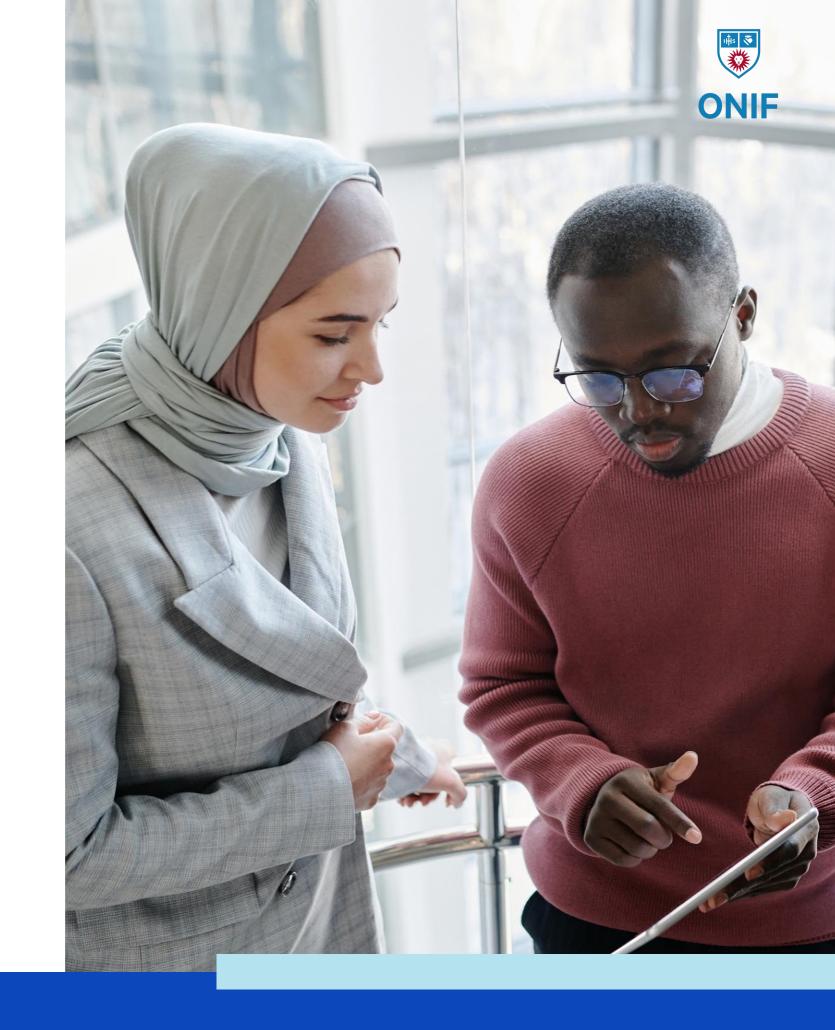
Approach

 <u>Does not</u> take institutional positions, engage in lobbying, or involved in ideological advocacy



What is the Gaither Juniors Fellow Program?

- A one-year, **paid fellowship**, beginning August 1st, in Washington D.C.
- Fellows work as research assistants to the endowment's senior associates
- Conduct research for books, co-author policy papers, participate in meetings with high level officials, contribute to congressional testimony, organize briefings, etc.



Gaither Junior Fellow Program Benefits

Salary

- Semi-monthly salary of \$1,875.00
- Equivalent to \$45,000 annually
- \$1,500 in relocation support

Full Benefits Package

- Paid vacation leave
- Medical, dental and life insurance

Housing Not Included

 Fellows must arrange their own housing





Sam Baron '19 2019 GJF Finalist Asian Program (Japan)

Eligibility



- Graduating seniors or alumni who have graduated within the last academic year
- Current graduate students are not eligible, except for students completing a joint bachelor's/master's degree program
- Recommended 3.5 GPA (but no min. GPA)
- No citizenship requirements, must have authorization to work in the US for the full fellowship year
- See additional project requirements





Democracy, Conflict, & Governance

 Analyzes the global state of democracy, conflict, and governance, the interrelationship among them



American Statecraft

 Examines America's role in the world and recommends policy ideas to help meet this need



Works to strengthen international security by diagnosing acute nuclear risks, informing debates on solutions, and engaging international actors to effect change





Technology and International Affairs

- Helps governments and industries reduce large-scale international risks of new technologies and related services
- Strong writing skills and research skills are essential



Middle East

- Strong reading fluency and the ability to perform academic as well as on-line research in Arabic essential
- Strong background in Middle East politics and/or history is a huge plus



International Security & Political Economy

- Work with the South Asia Program
- Required quantitative data analysis and GIS skills
- Strong mathematical background is a plus
- Required academic background in international relations theory or international political economy and an interest in military issues





Asia Program

- Indo-Pacific Security
- Mandarin Chinese language skills & familiarity with Asian security, defense and foreign policy issues are essential
- Proficiency in Japanese,
 Bahasa, or another Asian language is a plus



Asia Program

- China, economics, and technology
- Required Mandarin language skills
- Background in economics or emerging technologies strongly preferred



Russia & Eurasia

- Real-world analysis and practical policy recommendations
- Political developments, foreign policy, arms control and nonproliferation, and economic and social issues
- Excellent Russian reading skills required





Africa Program

 Provides analysis and insights on the economic, political, technological, and transnational issues shaping Africa's future



Global Order & Institutions

 An academic background in international institutions and the management of transnational challenges is strongly preferred



Sustainability, Climate & Geopolitics

- Basic data skills (such as helping create graphs or tables for Carnegie publications) are a plus
- Completed coursework related to sustainability and climate issues





Europe

- Fluency and the ability to perform research in a European language other than English are a plus
- Background knowledge on European politics is essential



Application Components

- Email <u>ONIF</u> to request an application form
- Receive access to ONIF
 Fellowship Support Hub
- Research GJF project assignment
- Email questions:
 <u>irfellowinfo@ceip.org</u>

- Complete the ONIF application form with ONIF's waiver
- Draft your 1-page "Why do you want to be a GJF?" essay
- Unofficial transcript(s)

- Resume/C.V. (max two pages)
- Two letters of recommendation
- **3-page** project assignment essay (see instructions)
- Essay intended to test skills in analysis, logic, and writing



- A. Democracy, Conflict, and Governance Program. Choose any three countries in the world, from three different regions, and explain how political developments in those countries in the past five to ten years embody what you believe are some of the most important elements of the global democratic recession. Be sure to give some indication why you have chosen the countries you focus on.
- **B.** American Statecraft Program. America's role in the world is changing, whether it likes it or not. What are the 3-5 most important factors that will shape the context in which America conducts its foreign policy in the next two decades?
- C. Nuclear Policy Program. Which state without nuclear weapons do you believe is most likely to acquire them?

- **D.** Technology and International Affairs Program (Please respond to just ONE of the two following questions). What technology issue will have the greatest impact on international stability in the coming decade, and why? **OR** What factors explain why the cybersecurity environment has continued to deteriorate in recent years?
- E. Middle East Program. The Middle East region is going through a huge, agonizing and protracted transformation characterized by dwindling oil revenues, rising populations, failing governance structures and government services, rising extremism and sectarianism, and high youth unemployment. The current situation has enabled regional powers to intervene in each other's affairs as well as non-state actors such as the self-proclaimed Islamic State to emerge and spread new toxic ideologies. What do you see as one of the most difficult threats facing the region today and the underlying drivers of turmoil? Discuss the impact this has had on two countries in the region and strategies that will help move these countries toward a better future.
- F. International Security and Political Economy [to work with the International Security and South Asia Programs] (Please respond to just ONE of the two following questions). What factors explain why, in many democracies, poor people continue to receive poor public services, despite accounting for a large share of the population? OR Should the United States end its ambiguity over defending Taiwan?



- G. Asia Program (Indo-Pacific Security). There is a growing consensus in strategic policy circles that the United States cannot uphold a favorable balance of power vis-à-vis China in the Indo-Pacific by itself. As such, it is argued the US must accelerate its pursuit of a collective defense strategy to deter Chinese coercion and military adventurism by modernizing, empowering, and integrating its regional alliances and partnerships. This requires fundamental changes to the way Washington thinks about defense self-reliance, alliance management, burden sharing, defense industrial integration, combined military planning, and regional posture. It also requires active buy-in from regional allies and partners to succeed, many of whom do not want to be drawn into US-China conflict, do not want to pursue hard security alignments, or are trying to balance their support for America's military position with efforts to minimize risks of entanglement and loss of sovereign control. In light of these challenges, how should the US and its key Indo-Pacific allies and partners work together to develop more effective approaches to conventional deterrence?
- H. Asia Program (China, Economics and Technology). China's rise as an economic and technological competitor with the United States has dramatically ratcheted up tensions between the two countries. Many commentators today suggest we are in the midst of a radical US-China "decoupling," which will see the two countries sever economic and technological ties. What are the likely medium-term (5-10 years) impacts of such a decoupling for the United States, China and the rest of the world? How could this process be shaped to benefit the United States, and reduce collateral damage to other countries?
- I. Russia and Eurasia Program. The U.S.-Russia relationship has plummeted to unprecedented post-Cold War lows amid the war in Ukraine. Can this downward trajectory be arrested? What are the key dangers in the current situation and how might the White House seek to prevent things from getting out of hand?



- J. Africa Program. Narratives about Africa's future often oscillate between unrealistic optimism and blanket pessimism. Clearly the truth lies in a more nuanced middle. Compare and contrast the recent trajectories of two African countries—including both their economic and political dimensions—to help illuminate a nuanced picture of Africa's current direction.
- **K.** Global Order and Institutions Program. The UN Secretary-General has depicted the world as "gridlocked in colossal global dysfunction." What accounts for the failures of many multilateral institutions, and what—if anything—can be done to improve international cooperation in addressing major global challenges?
- L. Sustainability, Climate and Geopolitics Program. (Please respond to just ONE of the two following questions). After 30 years of UN climate conferences, the multilateral approach to climate mitigation has a poor record by the most important metric: global greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise each year, even as climate impacts become more noticeable and severe. This poor record raises doubts about the "bottom-up" logic of voluntary, national climate pledges as embodied in the 2015 Paris Agreement. Has this bottom-up logic failed, and if so, what should replace it? OR Imagine it is the year 2040 and you are working for a major international organization. Your teenaged niece, who is about to begin studying for a bachelor's degree in Climate & Geopolitics, asks you to summarize how the climate crisis and the responses to it have transformed international affairs since you were a student. In the interest of time, she asks you to focus on 2-3 of the most important developments. What do you tell her?





M. Europe Program (Please respond to just ONE of the two following questions). The war in Ukraine has galvanized European defense efforts and revived a "braindead" NATO. Looking at the recent successes of transatlantic security cooperation, some have questioned the continued relevance of European "strategic autonomy". At the same time, the war has revealed the gaps in European defense capacities and the degree to which Europe still depends on the US for its security. After decades of footdragging, European governments are now finally investing in their defense budgets. How should they spend the new money? And what else is needed to put the transatlantic defense relationship on a more sustainable footing? OR With the Trade and Technology Council, the US and Europe have established an important mechanism to coordinate policy on crucial questions related to democratic technology governance. The success of this initiative will in large part determine the strength of the transatlantic partnership and its effectiveness in tackling future challenges. The Council has demonstrated its ability to tackle both the systemic challenges posed by China and the acute challenges posed by Russia. Yet, more than a year after its inauguration, the TTC had not produced many concrete deliverables. What is one initiative or project you would recommend the two sides should launch at their next meeting?

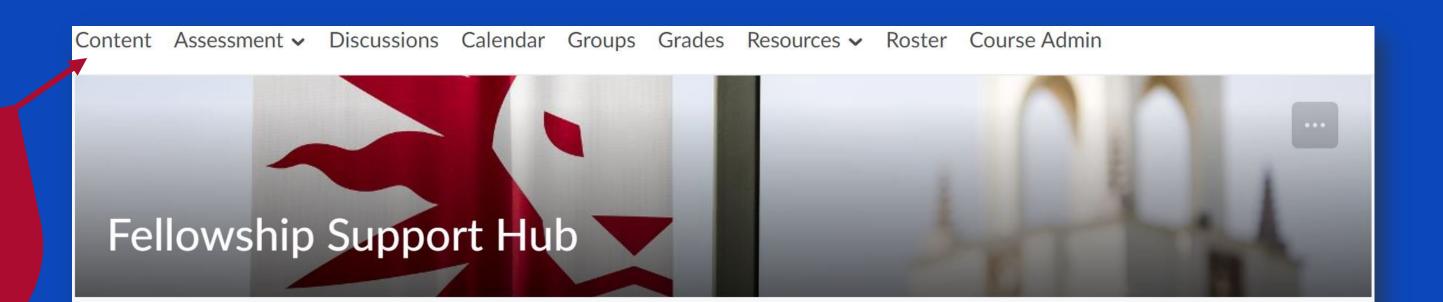


How to Prepare

- Research Carnegie research centers
- Which topics interest you?
- Where does your expertise lie?
- What courses or co-curricular experiences align with GJF positions?

- Which two individuals can best speak to your GJF potential? Why?
- Work with ONIF!
- Ask for essay feedback
- Discuss project interests

Look for GJF module



Announcements >

Welcome to the ONIF Fellowship Support Hub! •

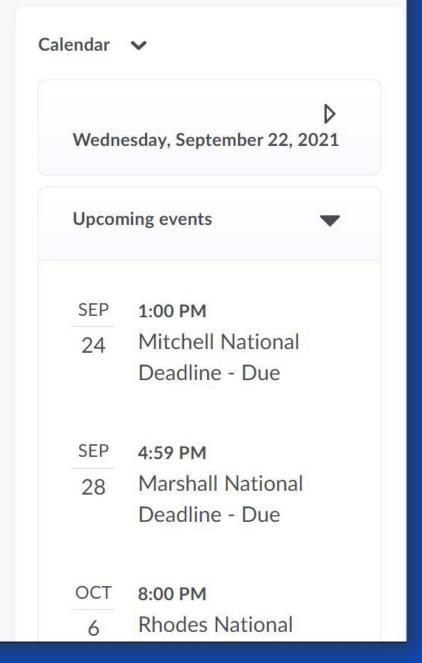
Cassidy Alvarado posted on Jul 28, 2021 12:24 PM



Dear Lions,

Welcome to the Fellowship Support Hub!

Think of this Brightspace "course" as a library of resources, advice, and guidance as you apply to various scholarship and fellowship opportunities. Within this space, you will find examples of successful applications, workshop and deadline reminders, and more!





Application Timeline

November 30, 2022

- LMU's Campus Deadline
- All materials submitted through ONIF's online form: https://forms.gle/2XqNFwcw8fVTRGB39

December 2023

- LMU's Campus Application Review
- LMU faculty and staff will review submitted apps to determine LMU's nominations (max 2)
- You will know if you received LMU's nomination by December 19, 2022

January 17, 2023

National Deadline



Questions

Loyola Marymount University
Office of National & International Fellowships
Lindsay Anderson, Fellowships Advisor
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