



**APPLICATION for NOMINATION:
2023-24 JAMES C. GAITHER JUNIOR
FELLOWS PROGRAM
Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace**

To apply for Oberlin College's nomination, e-mail the following materials (which will be the basis for the application) to kmani@oberlin.edu by **Friday, December 2, 2022**:

- 1) One-page resume
- 2) Two letters of recommendation - The letters should be from someone you feel can best speak to your abilities as a potential Gaither Junior Fellow. Please have the confidential letters of reference emailed to [Kristina Mani](mailto:kmani@oberlin.edu) by Friday, December 2, 2022.
- 3) Transcript of undergraduate records. An unofficial transcript is preferred.
- 4) An essay of one page or less on why you would like to become a junior fellow.
- 5) An essay of no more than three typed, double-spaced pages on one of the following topics. These topics are intended to test skills in analysis, logic, and written expression. The essay should be analytical thought pieces, not research papers. Students should submit an essay related to their primary research program interests, although the James C. Gaither Junior Fellows Program may ultimately select an applicant for a program outside of his/her designated primary interest or make an assignment to more than one program:
Applicants must respond to the question pertaining to the program to which they are applying.
 - 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 foot-dragging, 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?

Selection of Oberlin's nominees will be made by the Politics Department faculty who will subsequently work with the nominees to finalize the application materials.