



America's Global Leadership

CANDIDATE'S BRIEFING BOOK: The International Affairs Budget



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DEAR CANDIDATE,

America faces unprecedented challenges in today's world, but also tremendous opportunities. Since September 11th, Americans have understood our national security is inextricably linked with the rest of the world, as global threats such as terrorism, nuclear proliferation, and pandemic disease know no borders. Recent events from the Arab Spring to the global financial crisis demonstrate how unrest and uncertainty abroad affect American interests at home.

The stakes are too high to diminish America's leadership in today's competitive world. Over the past decade, national security experts across the political spectrum have embraced a foreign policy framework called "smart power," the idea to strengthen all the tools of national security—development and diplomacy, alongside defense. As the world changes with each passing day, we now need an approach that not only protects our security but also advances our economic interests.

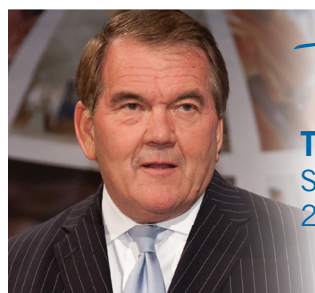
Security threats to the United States in 2012 are as serious as ever before, but our position in the world is being equally challenged economically. Our economic prosperity is increasingly tied to the rest of the world, as 95% of consumers in the global marketplace live outside the United States and the fastest growing markets today are in developing countries. The future growth of American jobs depends on access to these consumers and markets.

Challenging times require strong leadership, and we call on all Presidential, Senatorial, and Congressional candidates—Democrats, Republicans, and Independents—to meet today's global challenges and opportunities with a strategic investment in development and diplomacy. While just one percent of the federal budget, our international affairs programs yield a huge return in advancing our national and economic security. Join us in building a better, safer, more prosperous world.



Madeleine Albright

Madeleine Albright
Secretary of State
1997 to 2001



Tom Ridge

Tom Ridge
Secretary of Homeland Security
2003 to 2005



STRONG BIPARTISAN SUPPORT.....

WHY IT MATTERS.....

IN YOUR STATE.....

RESOURCES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.....

ISSUE BACKGROUND.....





The U.S. Global Leadership Coalition (USGLC) is a broad-based influential network of 400 businesses and NGOs; national security and foreign policy experts; and business, faith-based, academic and community leaders in all 50 states who support a smart power approach of elevating diplomacy and development alongside defense in order to build a better, safer world.

In this section, please find USGLC's:

- **Advisory Council**
- **National Security Advisory Council**
- **Membership**
- **Statements of Bipartisan Support**

Colin Powell, Honorary Chairman

Madeleine Korbel Albright

Secretary of State (1997 – 2001)

Richard Armitage

Deputy Secretary of State (2001 – 2005)

James A. Baker III

Secretary of State (1989 – 1992)

Samuel R. Berger

National Security Advisor (1997 – 2001)

James J. Blanchard

U.S. House of Representatives (1975 – 1983)

Bill Bradley

U.S. Senate (1979 – 1997)

Harold Brown

Secretary of Defense (1977 – 1981)

Zbigniew Brzezinski

National Security Advisor (1977 – 1981)

Frank Carlucci

Secretary of Defense (1987 – 1989)

William Cohen

Secretary of Defense (1997 – 2001)

Norm Coleman

U.S. Senate (2003 – 2009)

Tom Daschle

U.S. Senate (1987 – 2005)

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Thomas S. Foley

Speaker of the House (1989 – 1995)

Bill Frenzel

U.S. House of Representatives (1971 – 1991)

Bill Frist

U.S. Senate (1995 – 2007)

Sam Gejdenson

U.S. House of Representatives (1981 – 2001)

Ben Gilman

U.S. House of Representatives (1973 – 2003)

Stephen J. Hadley

National Security Advisor (2005 – 2009)

Chuck Hagel

U.S. Senate (1997 – 2009)

Lee H. Hamilton

U.S. House of Representatives (1965 – 1999)
Vice Chair of 9-11 Commission (2002 – 2004)

Gary Hart

U.S. Senate (1975 – 1987)

Dennis M. Hertel

U.S. House of Representatives (1981 – 1993)

Carla Hills

U.S. Trade Representative (1985 – 1989)

Robert Kasten, Jr.

U.S. Senate (1981 – 1993)

Tom Kean

Governor of New Jersey (1982 – 1990)
Chair of the 9-11 Commission (2002 – 2004)

Henry A. Kissinger

Secretary of State (1973 – 1977)

Jim Kolbe

U.S. House of Representatives (1985 – 2007)

Bob Livingston

U.S. House of Representatives (1977 – 1999)

Connie Mack III

U.S. Senate (1989 – 2001)

Mel Martinez

U.S. Senate, 2005-2009

Sam Nunn

U.S. Senate (1972 – 1997)

Paul O'Neill

Secretary of Treasury (2001 – 2004)

William J. Perry

Secretary of Defense (1994 – 1997)

John Edward Porter

U.S. House of Representatives (1980 – 2001)

Condoleezza Rice

Secretary of State (2005 – 2009)

Tom Ridge

Secretary of Homeland Security (2003 – 2005)

Chuck Robb

U.S. Senate (1989 – 2001)

James Sasser

U.S. Senate (1977 – 1995)

James Schlesinger

Secretary of Defense (1973 – 1975)

George P. Shultz

Secretary of State (1982 – 1989)

David E. Skaggs

U.S. House of Representatives (1987 – 1999)

Gordon Smith

U.S. Senate, 1997-2009

Lawrence Summers

Secretary of Treasury (1999 – 2001)

J.C. Watts

U.S. House of Representatives (1995 – 2003)

Vin Weber

U.S. House of Representatives (1981 – 1992)

Alan Wheat

U.S. House of Representatives (1982 – 1994)

Timothy E. Wirth

U.S. Senate (1987 – 1993)

James D. Wolfensohn

World Bank President (1995 – 2005)



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Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans ('94-'96)

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Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion ('96-'04)

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Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command ('92-'95)

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Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command ('03-'07)

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Supreme Allied Commander, Europe ('97-'00)

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Chief, National Guard Bureau ('90-'93)

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Commander, Air Education and Training Command, ('01-'05)

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Commander, U.S. European Command and NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe ('06-'09)

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Director Army Capabilities and Integration Center/Deputy Commanding General Futures, Army Training and Doctrine Command ('03-'07)

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Lt. General Joseph E. DeFrancisco, USA (Ret.)
Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff of United States Pacific Command ('96-'98)

Admiral Walter F. Doran, USN (Ret.)
Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet ('02-'05)

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Commander, Multi National Security Transition Command and NATO Training Mission-Iraq ('07-'08)

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Commander, North American Aerospace Defense Command/Commander, U.S. Northern Command ('02-'04)

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Commander, U.S. Central Command ('07-'08)

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Commander, U.S. Pacific Command ('02-'05)

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Commander, International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan ('07-'08)

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Commanding General II MEF ('02-'04)

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Deputy Administrator and Chief Operating Officer, Coalition Provisional Authority, Iraq (2004); Deputy Commandant for Programs and Resources, Headquarters Marine Corps (ended in '98)

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Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, ('94-'96)

Admiral Joseph W. Prueher, USN (Ret.)
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Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/Commander in Chief, Republic of Korea/U.S. Combined Forces Command ('90-'93)

Lt. General Michael D. Rochelle, USA (Ret.)
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Naval Inspector General ('04-'07); President, Naval War College ('03-'04)

Lt. General John B. Sams, Jr. USAF (Ret.)
Commander, 15th Air Force ('98-'99)

General Peter J. Schoomaker, USA (Ret.)
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army ('03-'07)

Lt. General Norman R. Seip, USAF (Ret.)
Commander, 12th Air Force/Air Forces Southern ('06-'09)

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Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff ('97-'01)

Admiral Leighton W. Smith, Jr., USN (Ret.)
Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe/Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe ('94-'96)

Admiral William D. Smith, USN (Ret.)
U.S. Military Representative, NATO Military Committee ('91-'93)

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Admiral Carlisle A. H. Trost, USN (Ret.)
Chief of Naval Operations ('86-'90)

Admiral Henry G. Ulrich, USN (Ret.)
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General Charles F. Wald, USAF (Ret.)
Deputy Commander, U.S. European Command ('02-'06)

Lt. General Joseph H. Wehrle Jr., USAF (Ret.)
Assistant Vice Chief of Staff, Headquarters U.S. Air Force ('02-'03)

General Charles E. Wilhelm, USMC (Ret.)
Commander, U.S. Southern Command ('97-'00)

General Michael J. Williams, USMC (Ret.)
Assistant Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps ('00-'02)

General Johnnie E. Wilson, USA (Ret.)
Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command ('96-'99)

General Anthony C. Zinni, USMC (Ret.)
Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command ('97-'00)



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ABB Inc.	American Jewish Congress	Business Civic Leadership Center	Coalition for Food Aid	ESRI
Abt Associates	American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.	Business Council for International Understanding	Coalition of Service Industries	Estonian American National Council
Abbott Labs	American Jewish World Service, Inc.	Business Executives for National Security	Community Colleges for International Development	Estonian World Council
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ACDI/VOCA	American League for Exports and Security Assistance	California Council for International Trade	Congress of Romanian Americans	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
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AECOM	American Red Cross	Cardno Emerging Markets USA, Ltd.	Constituency for Africa	FHI 360
Aerospace Industries Association	American Refugee Committee	CARE	Construction Industry Manufacturers Association	Financial Services Volunteer Corps
AES Corporation	American Security Council	Cargill Inc.	Corporate Council on Africa	FINCA International
Africa Society of the National Summit on Africa	American Standard	Caspian Group	Council for a Livable World	Fintrac Inc.
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Africare	American University of Beirut	Caterpillar	Council on International Educational Exchange	FMC Corporation
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Aga Khan Foundation U.S.A.	America's Development Foundation	Catholic Relief Services	Covanta Energy	Food for the Hungry
Air Serv International	AMEX International, Inc.	CDM International	Coverdale Organization, Inc.	Ford Motor Company
Alan Guttmacher Institute	amFAR	CEC Artslink	Creative Associates International, Inc.	Freedom from Hunger
Alcatel-Lucent	Amgen, Inc.	CEDPA	Credit Union National Association	Freeport McMoran Copper & Gold
Alliance for International Educational & Cultural Exchange	AMIDEAST	Genex Harvest States, Inc.(CHS)	Crown Agents USA, Inc.	Friends of Liberia
Alticor, Inc.	Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT)	Center for Citizens Initiatives	DaimlerChrysler	Friends of the World Food Program
American Academy of Diplomacy	Anti-Defamation League	Center for Health and Gender Equity	DeFonseka	Fulbright Association
American Airlines	Arab American Institute	Center for International Development and Reconciliation	Deloitte LP	Fund for Peace
American Association for the Advancement of Science	Archer Daniels Midland Company (ADM)	Center for International Policy	Denver University Institute on Globalization and Security	Futures Group International
American Association of Museums	Armenian Assembly of America	Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)	DAI	GAP Incorporated
American Association of State Colleges and Universities	Armenian National Committee of America	CH2M HILL	Development Executive Group	GAVI Alliance
American Association of University Women	Association for International Practical Training	Checchi & Company Consulting, Inc.	DevTech Systems, Inc.	General Dynamics
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American Center for International Labor Solidarity	Bank of America	Chevron	Dow Chemical Company	Georgian Association in the USA
American Corn Growers Association	Bankworld, Inc.	CHF International	DuPont	GlaxoSmithKline
American Council of Engineering Companies	Bannerman & Associates, Inc.	ChildFund International	East International, Inc.	Global AIDS Alliance
American Councils for International Education	Basic Education Coalition	Child Health Foundation	Eastman Kodak Company	Global Emergency Group
American Foreign Service Association	Better World Campaign	Choice USA	Edgington, Peel & Associates, Inc.	Global Health Council
American Friends Service Committee	Big Brothers Big Sisters International	Church World Service	Education Africa, USA	Global Partnerships for Humanity
American Institute for Foreign Study	Biofuels America	Citi	Education Development Center, Inc.	Global Vision, Inc.
American Institutes for Research	Black and Veatch International	CDC Development Solutions	Education Policy and Data Center	Globemac Associates, Inc.
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American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC)	Boeing Company	Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs	Electronic Data Systems Corporation (EDS)	Guttmacher Institute
	BP America, Inc.	Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton	Electronic Industries Alliance	Hadassah
	Bread for the World	CMS Energy	Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation	Hager Associates
	Bretton Woods Committee	Coalition for American Leadership Abroad (COLEAD)	Enersol Associates, Inc.	Heartland International
	Bristol-Myers Squibb		Enterpriseworks/VITA	Heifer International

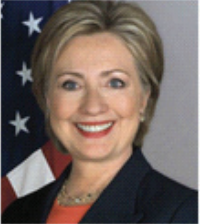
Honeywell, Inc.	J.E. Austin Associates, Inc.	National BioEnergy Industries Association	Population Connection	Ukrainian National Information Service
Hope Foundation of Zimbabwe	Jefferson Waterman International	National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy	Population Institute	Union of Concerned Scientists
Hope Through Healing Hands	Jewish Council for Public Affairs	National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA)	Procter & Gamble	Union of Councils for Soviet Jews
HOPE worldwide	JHPIEGO	National Council for International Visitors	Professional Services Council	United Methodist Committee on Relief
Howard University International Affairs Center	John Snow, Inc.	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	Project C.U.R.E.	United Nations Association of the National Capital Area
Humane Society of the United States	Johnson & Johnson	National Council on Soviet Jewry	PSI	United Nations Association of the USA
Humphreys & Associates, Inc.	Johnson Law Group, International	National Education Association	QED Group, LLC	United Nations Foundation
Hungarian American Coalition	Johnson Controls, Inc.	National Farmers Union	Raytheon	United Parcel Service (UPS)
ICF Macro	Joint Aid Management USA	National Federation of American Hungarians	Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism	United Technologies Corporation
Initiative for Global Development	Joint Baltic American National Committee	National Federation of Croatian Americans	RESULTS	Universal Corporation
Institute for Poverty Eradication	Juarez and Associates, Inc.	National Foreign Trade Council	Rockwell Collins, Inc.	University Research Co., LLC
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Institute for Sustainable Communities	Knew Day International	National Retail Federation	RONCO Consulting Corporation	URS Corporation
Institute of International Education	Land O'Lakes, Inc.	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association	RTI International	US-ASEAN Business Council, Inc.
InterAction	Leadership Africa USA	National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the US	Sabin Vaccine Institute	U.S. Baltic Foundation
Inter-American Dialogue	League of Women Voters	National Telecommunications Cooperative Association (NTCA)	Sargent & Lundy LLC	U.S. Chamber of Commerce
International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc.	Levi Strauss & Co.	National Wildlife Federation	Save the Children	U.S. China Business Council
International Center	Lithuanian American Council, Inc.	Network Century	Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)	US Coalition for Child Survival
International Center for Economic Growth	Lockheed Martin Corporation	Nokia, Inc.	SBC Communications	U.S. Committee for UNDP
International Center for Research on Women	Louis Berger Group, Inc.	Northrop Grumman Corporation	Seaboard Corporation	U.S. Council for International Business
International Child Art Foundation	Louisville International Culture Center	Oshkosh Truck Corp.	Sierra Club	U.S. Fund for UNICEF
International City/County Management Association	Malaria No More Policy Center	Overseas Cooperative Development Council (OCDC)	Sister Cities International	U.S. Russia Business Council
International Engineering Council	Management & Training Corporation	Oxfam America	Slovak League of America	Verizon
International Executive Service Corps	Management Sciences for Health	PA Consulting Group	Social Impact, Inc.	Vinson & Elkins LLP
International Eye Foundation	Management Systems International	Pacific Basin Economic Council	Society for International Development – Duke University	Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance (VEGA)
International Foundation for Electoral	MARS Inc.	PACT	Solar Electric Light Fund	W.E. A.R.E. for Human Rights
International Foundation for Hope	Marathon Oil Company	PAE, Inc.	Solar Energy Industries Association	Walmart Stores, Inc.
International Housing Coalition	MBA Enterprise Corporation	PAI	Southeast Asia Resource Action Center	Washington Council on International Trade
International Land Systems, Inc.	McDermott, Inc.	Pan African Conference	Stanford Financial Group	Williams
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International Paper	Mercy Corps	Partners For Development	SunTrust Bank	Women Thrive Worldwide
International Partnership for Human Development	Meridian International Center	Partners of the Americas	SYSCON	World Council of Credit Unions
International Relief & Development	Microscience Corporation	PATH	TCG International	World Education
International Rescue Committee	Microsoft	Pathfinder International	Technical Support Services, Inc.	World Learning, Inc.
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International Youth Foundation	Mosaic Company	PhRMA	Tetra Tech	World Vision
Internews Network	Motorola	Physicians for Social Responsibility	The HALO Trust (USA), Inc.	World Wildlife Fund
IntraHealth International Inc.	MWH Global, Inc.	Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.	The Hip Hop Association	Worldwide Opportunities
JBS International, Inc.	NAFSA; Association of International Educators	Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.	The Mitchell Group, Inc.	Yes Brokers, Inc.
	National Association of Manufacturers	Polish American Congress	The Services Group, Inc.	York X-Ray, Inc.
	National Association of Social Workers	Population Communication	Training Resources Group, Inc.	Youth for Understanding USA
	National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges		Truth about Trade & Technology TUSBC/DEIK	YW CA of the USA
	National Audubon Society		Ukrainian Congress Committee of America	
			Ukrainian National Association, Inc.	

* Blue Indicates USGLC Leadership

Strong Bipartisan Support



Former Secretary of Defense Robert Gates: “I never miss an opportunity to call for more funding for and emphasis on diplomacy and development. Whatever we do should reinforce the State Department’s lead role in crafting and conducting U.S. foreign policy, to include foreign assistance, of which building security capacity is a key part. Proper coordination and concurrence procedures will ensure that urgent military capacity building requirements do not undermine America’s overarching foreign policy priorities.” (February 24, 2010)



Secretary of State Hillary Clinton: “Development was once the province of humanitarians, charities, and governments looking to gain allies in global struggles. Today it is a strategic, economic, and moral imperative – as central to advancing American interests and solving global problems as diplomacy and defense.” (January 6, 2010)



General (Ret.) David Petraeus: “[State-foreign operations spending] is absolutely central to what we do. This is a comprehensive civil-military counterinsurgency campaign; it is not a military-only campaign. As I noted in my opening statement, we’ve recently revamped the U.S. civil-military campaign plan, and essential to that is the ability of State, AID, and other implementing partners to capitalize on the hard-fought gains of our troopers on the ground and those of our Afghan partners.” (March 15, 2011)



President George W. Bush: “One of the lessons of September 11th is that what happens overseas matters here at home. We face an enemy that can only recruit when they find hopeless people, and there is nothing more hopeless to a child who loses a mom or dad to AIDS to watch the wealthy nations of the world sit back and do nothing.” (September 13, 2011)



President Barack Obama: “Meeting the challenges of our time cannot be the work of our military alone—or the United States alone. It requires all elements of our national power, working together, and in concert with allies and partners.” (January 5, 2012)



President Ronald Reagan: “Security assistance programs, an essential complement to our defense effort, directly enhance the security of the United States. Development assistance also contributes to this effort by supplementing the indigenous efforts of recipients to achieve economic growth and meet the basic needs of their peoples. Progress in both of these areas will contribute to regional stability and to a more peaceful world, both of which are central U.S. policy objectives.” (December 29, 1981)

Former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice: “We don’t have an option to retire, to take a sabbatical from leadership in the international community and the world. If we do, one of two things will happen. There will be chaos, because without leadership there will be chaos in the international community, and that is dangerous. But it’s quite possible, that if we don’t lead, somebody else will. And perhaps it will be someone who does not share our values of compassion, the rights of the individual, of liberty, and freedom.”
(September 13, 2011)



Senator John Kerry: “This is not a time for America to pull back from the world. This is a time to step forward... The international affairs budget lays the foundation for our ability to fulfill our responsibilities abroad... We can either pay now to help brave people build a better, democratic future for themselves, or we will certainly pay later with increased threats to our own national security.” (March 2, 2011)



Former Secretary of State Colin Powell and USGLC Advisory Council Co-Chair: “We live in a dangerous world and a world of opportunity. Increasing our diplomatic and development resources is absolutely critical and money well spent to deal with the dangers and seize the opportunities. I commend the President for his commitment to these urgently-needed investments in our nation’s economic and national security.” (February 1, 2010)



Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright: “First, despite the many prophets of doom and decline, American leadership remains today a pillar of international security, justice and peace. Second, I believe we will only be able to maintain our leadership if we have adequate resources. And third, we are determined that America remains strong and respected.” (February 2, 2011)



Former Homeland Security Secretary and USGLC Advisory Council Member Tom Ridge: “The programs supported by the International Affairs Budget are as essential to our national security as defense programs. Development and diplomacy protect our nation by addressing the root causes of terrorism and conflict. But it’s not just about security. By building new markets overseas for American products, the International Affairs Budget creates jobs and boosts the economy here at home.” (February 1, 2010)



General Michael Hagee, Co-Chair of the National Security Advisory Council: “I think of smart power as the strategic triad of the 21st Century—the integrated blend of defense, diplomacy and development. But this strategic approach will only be effective if all three smart power pillars are coherent, coordinated, and adequately resourced.”
(March, 2009)





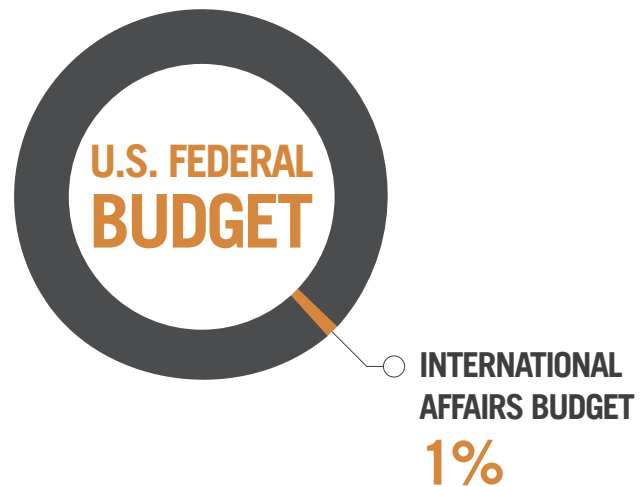
Why the International Affairs Budget Matters

WHAT IS THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET?

The International Affairs Budget funds the majority of America's civilian foreign policy programs -- diplomatic relations with other countries, security assistance to allies and strategic partners, trade and economic relationships with the global community, health clinics and schools in the developing world, and humanitarian relief efforts in the wake of natural disasters. These programs are critical to advancing America's national security and economic interests and sustaining American leadership in the world by stabilizing fragile states, deterring threats before they reach America's shores, responding to crises, fostering global economic prosperity, and opening new markets abroad that create jobs in the United States.

WHY IT MATTERS:

- Keeps America Safe
- Spurs U.S. Economic and Job Growth
- Saves Lives and Upholds Humanitarian Values
- Cost-Effective Investment That Works

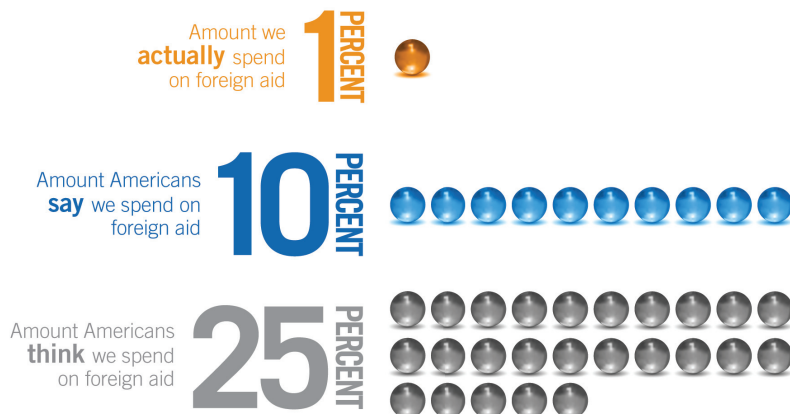


A STRATEGIC INVESTMENT

The International Affairs Budget comprises just over 1% of the national budget. With this minimal investment, we can protect our security and advance our economic interests in the world, while demonstrating our finest values as a nation.

PERCEPTION & REALITY: FOREIGN AID SPENDING

While polls show that most Americans think that foreign aid spending is 25% of the annual federal budget – and that 10% would be the appropriate amount to spend – the actual number is only around 1%.



THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET AT WORK:

KEEPING AMERICA SAFE



The threats facing the United States today cannot be solved by military power alone. Rather than Cold War enemies, America faces increasingly complex challenges from both weak nations, and non-state actors that foster terrorism, political instability and staggering poverty. Our military and national security leaders have made it clear: in order for America to be safe and secure, we need all of our tools of national security – development and diplomacy alongside defense – to be strong and effective in this rapidly changing world.

PREVENTING CRISES

- Diplomacy and development can help avoid the need for military deployment by defusing conflicts before they happen.
- Combating global threats such as weapons proliferation, drug trafficking and organized crime is important to keeping our nation safe.
- U.S. assistance after the fall of the Liberian dictator, Charles Taylor, helped mitigate conflict and assist Liberians in forming a new government that has led the rise of a new ally and partner in Nobel Laureate President Ellen Sirleaf Johnson.

STABILIZING CONFLICT ZONES & SUSTAINING PEACE

- Diplomats and development professionals play critical roles in preventing and mitigating conflict in stable regions, and work alongside the military to bring peace in war zones.
- Programs provide counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency assistance, train local forces, strengthen governmental capacity, and improve destitute living conditions that can lead to extremism.

SUPPORTING STRATEGIC ALLIES & PROMOTING DEMOCRACY

- Strategic allies like Israel, Jordan and Columbia receive vital security assistance that promotes closer cooperation in addressing shared threats.
- The Arab Spring in North Africa led to dramatic changes in a strategic region, and while each country's future will be determined by its citizens, the United States has an opportunity to support freedom and economic development.



“In response to these challenges and others, we will lead, and we will enable others to lead. Moreover, we will do this—always—by coordinating military power with the diplomacy and development efforts of our government and those of our allies and partners.”

General Martin Dempsey

THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET AT WORK:

PROMOTING AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTERESTS



At a time of serious economic challenges for the United States, we are also at a moment of great opportunity. Now more than ever, America's prosperity is linked with the global economy and dependent on trade and economic growth. 95 percent of the world's consumers live outside of the United States, and America's fastest growing markets—representing roughly half of U.S. exports—are in developing countries. Over the past 40 years, trade has tripled as a share of our national economy, and today, more than one out of five American jobs is tied to international trade. Diplomacy and development help build markets abroad where American private investment and entrepreneurship can flourish, thereby increasing U.S. exports and creating jobs at home.

BUILDING NEW MARKETS

- Nearly 87 percent of world economic growth over the next five years is forecast to take place outside the U.S., providing huge growth markets for American goods and services.
- The poorest two-thirds of the world's population represent \$5 trillion in purchasing power and a huge opportunity for U.S. exports.
- Nearly half of the revenues and profits of the S&P 500 now come from international markets.

SUPPORTING AMERICAN JOBS

- More than 97 percent of the quarter million U.S. companies that export are small and medium sized businesses.
- Numerous foreign assistance agencies focus on supporting business investments and helping create American jobs. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation has supported over \$200 billion in investments, and helped create over 340,000 U.S. jobs in all 50 states. The U.S. Export-Import Bank has supported more than \$400 billion in exports since its inception and created an estimated 200,000 jobs in 2010 alone.

Ensuring American Competitiveness

- Currently the United States spends one-sixth of what other countries do helping small businesses export goods and services.
- Our competitors are outpacing us in investments in Africa, South America, and Asia, which could threaten U.S. leadership and influence. Trade between China and Africa is exploding, for example, having reached \$55 billion in 2006, compared with just \$10 million in the 1980s.

**\$510
BILLION**

Amount U.S. exported to developing countries in 2009.

7%

Increase in employment for every 10% increase in exports.

\$1

Each dollar the U.S. spends to promote exports brings \$40 overall back to our economy.

THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET AT WORK:

SAVING LIVES & SHOWING COMPASSION FOR THOSE IN NEED



Humanitarian assistance showcases the values that America stands for as a nation and as a people—compassion, a belief in human dignity, and a generosity to help the less fortunate in the world. Whether helping to rebuild Europe out of the ruins of the Second World War, combating the terrible human tragedy of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic, or responding to human suffering after the earthquakes in Haiti or tsunami in Indonesia, America can be proud of its leadership in helping those in need around the world.

RESPONDING TO HUMANITARIAN DISASTERS

- Nearly 55 million people benefited from U.S. disaster assistance around the world in 2009 alone.
- After the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, the United States supported the largest food distribution effort in history, an immunization campaign for 1.5 million vulnerable people, and emergency shelter distribution for another 1.5 million people who had lost their homes.

PROMOTING GLOBAL HEALTH

- Decades of bipartisan investments in global health have reduced worldwide deaths of children under five by five percent.
- The President's AIDS Initiative (known as PEPFAR) is the largest program by any nation to combat a single disease internationally and has saved millions of lives in the fight against HIV/AIDS since it was created in 2004.

INVESTING IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

- While the worst drought in 60 years devastated Somalia last year, its effects have been mitigated in neighboring Ethiopia due to U.S. assistance and the implementation of aggressive food security programs over the past decade that reduced the number of people at risk by over 60 percent.
- Long term, sustainable measures like educating farmers on crop rotation, drought warning systems, and food and water storage can save millions of lives and help countries build the capacity to mitigate future droughts.

99%

Global reduction in polio cases due to increased vaccination over the last 20 years.

20%

Increase in a developing countries' wages for every year girls go to school beyond fourth grade.

88%

Percentage of USAID-funded microfinance recipients worldwide who become self-sustaining business owners.

SUCCESS STORIES

KEEPING AMERICA SAFE



POLAND

From Soviet Satellite to an Ally: After the fall of communism, Poland benefitted from U.S. military and development assistance to help train its civilian and military leaders as it modernized its military and fostered new democratic institutions. With an investment of less than \$2 million a year, Poland has become a member of the NATO military alliance and a steadfast American ally.



COLOMBIA

Plan Colombia Advances Our National Security: Since the 1980s, the U.S. has grappled with the threat of a major drug war spilling over its borders from cartels in Colombia. To fight the war on drugs, the U.S. went to its source, partnering with Colombian law enforcement and military in counter-narcotics and economic development programs to deter drug traffickers. The recent Colombia Free Trade Agreement will deepen ties developed in the common effort to prevent narcotics trafficking at our borders.



INDONESIA

Strengthening an Ally in the War Against Terrorism: Lack of opportunity can breed extremism, and Indonesia, the world's most populous Muslim country, has struggled with terrorist activity over the past decade. In an effort to improve economic development in Indonesia, the U.S. recently signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation compact to strengthen governance, develop new sources of energy and technology, and enhance anti-corruption efforts and procurement reform.

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES



SOUTH KOREA

Doubling Exports to South Korea: South Korea was an aid recipient 60 years ago. Now it's an aid donor, a key American ally, and an important market for our companies. South Korea today has the world's 13th largest gross domestic product and is the seventh largest trading partner for the United States. U.S. exports to South Korea have doubled since 1990 to nearly \$39 billion in 2010.



GHANA

New Business Opportunities in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Export-Import Bank of the U.S. provided a \$41 million loan guarantee to support the export of 121 customized firefighting vehicles and related equipment from the U.S. to Ghana, which will purchase the equipment from four subsidiaries of the Oshkosh Corporation, headquartered in Wisconsin. These exports help Oshkosh maintain employment of its highly skilled workers in the U.S. and expand its market share in Africa.



VIETNAM

700% Increased Return on Investment: Under the Vietnam Support for Trade Acceleration Project, the United States helped Vietnam to improve its domestic business regulatory environment and open its economy to foreign competition. Low cost assistance in revising Vietnam's commercial, legal, regulatory, and institutional framework helped to promote and permit investment. As a result, the United States became one of the leading exporters to Vietnam, with American exports increasing by over 700 percent.

DEMONSTRATING AMERICAN VALUES



AIDS Treatments Save Lives Every Day: As part of the President's AIDS Initiative (PEPFAR), over three million people received life-saving treatment in 2010, and over 100,000 babies were born HIV-free when their mothers were given medication to prevent transmission of the disease.



Humanitarian Relief after the Tsunami: For decades, the United States has been on the front lines in providing humanitarian relief during times of crisis and natural disasters. Over a year after the U.S. effort to provide relief, save lives, and reduce suffering in Indonesia, public opinion polls showed a tripling of the percentage of Indonesians with a favorable image of the United States.



Reducing Child Mortality from Malaria: Since the launch of the President's Malaria Initiative in 2005, substantial reductions of 23 to 36 percent in mortality in children under the age of five in countries in Africa and Asia have occurred. The current strategy aims to halve the burden of malaria in 70 percent of at-risk populations in sub-Saharan Africa, or approximately 450 million people.

COST EFFECTIVE INVESTMENT THAT WORKS

In a time of budget austerity, it is critical every dollar spent on foreign assistance is done so effectively, efficiently, and in ways that deliver results and advance our national interests. Over the past decade, significant strides have been made by Republican and Democratic administrations to reform how we deliver assistance. Practices are shifting towards results driven outcomes, with monitoring and evaluations systems growing. For Smart Power 2.0 to succeed, these reforms must be continued and expanded.

KEY PRINCIPLES UNDERWAY

- **Robust Monitoring and Evaluation:** Recent efforts at the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and USAID have strengthened monitoring and evaluation to improve accountability for our foreign assistance. The MCC's performance is measured against specific metrics, and if a country falls short, then the program is ended. USAID plans to release 250 high quality evaluations of its programs by 2013, with the aim of fostering a culture of learning and informing strategic budget decisions.
- **Increased Transparency:** The Foreign Assistance Dashboard at www.foreignassistance.gov was launched by the State Department and USAID in 2011 to allow anyone with an internet connection to monitor U.S. foreign assistance disbursements and projects. It currently includes all information for assistance programs administered by the State Department, USAID, and the MCC. Plans are underway to expand this information to include full project data and performance evaluations, and to broaden its scope to include all foreign assistance agencies.
- **Results-Driven Assistance:** The Presidential Policy Directive on Development prioritizes outcomes driven by economic growth, democratic governance, and sustainable systems to meet basic needs. For example, an innovative program addressing food security has shifted our assistance from emergency relief to helping countries develop sustainable agricultural systems that can eventually provide for themselves.

Fact Sheet on U.S. Foreign Assistance Strengthening U.S. Global Leadership

FACT: The United States spends only 1% of its budget on foreign assistance.

- Most Americans think the U.S. spends 25% of the federal budget on foreign assistance. In fact, it is just 1%.

FACT: Military leaders such as General Petraeus say the U.S. must have all the tools of national power – defense, diplomacy, and development – to meet today’s global threats and challenges.

- The threats America faces have changed since the end of the Cold War. Today’s global threats such as terrorism, pandemics, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction know no borders.

FACT: Foreign assistance spurs U.S. economic growth and job creation.

- Developing world economies are growing at three times the rate of the U.S. and Europe.
- 95 percent of the world’s consumers live outside the U.S.
- Over the past 40 years trade has tripled as a share of our national economy, and today nearly half of U.S. exports already go to the developing countries.

FACT: Foreign assistance supports American jobs.

- One in five U.S. jobs depends on trade.
- Every \$1 billion dollars in export growth leads to an increase in 6,000-8,000 manufacturing jobs.
- 97 percent of the U.S. companies who currently benefit from exporting their goods and services abroad are Small and Medium Enterprises.

FACT: U.S. foreign assistance saves lives.

- In the last year alone, PEPFAR, the U.S. AIDS program, provided prenatal care to 600,000 women in the developing world, preventing transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child.
- Due to effective foreign assistance programs, malaria deaths in Africa declined by 10% last year alone.
- In the Horn of Africa, 4.6 million people have received American food and humanitarian assistance.

FACT: Our assistance programs are more transparent and accountable than ever.

- Americans can see online where and how our foreign assistance is spent.
- Most assistance is implemented by non-government organizations that carry out development work directly with individuals, communities, and civil society.

FACT: Foreign assistance works, saving lives and advancing our national interests: the number of people living on less than \$1 a day has dropped by over a quarter of a billion people since 1990.

- The world has seen a 99% reduction in polio cases, thanks to U.S. supported global vaccination programs.
- South Korea was an aid recipient 60 years ago. Now it’s an aid donor, a key U.S. ally, and an important market for our companies. In 2010 alone, American businesses sold \$39 billion in goods and services to South Korea.

Topline Messages on U.S. Foreign Assistance Strengthening U.S. Global Leadership

Topline Message:

Foreign assistance is critical to advancing our national interests. Used effectively, it makes us safer, helps to grow our economy, and showcases our humanitarian values. In this increasingly competitive world, diplomacy and development, together with a strong defense, are crucial tools in America's global leadership. If recent times have taught us anything, it's that if America does not lead, other countries will.

National Security Message:

Our military and national security leaders have made it clear: in order for America to be safe and secure, we need all of our tools of national security to be strong and effective. Development and diplomacy, alongside a strong defense, keep America strong in this rapidly changing world. Used strategically, they can help prevent crises and avoid unnecessary burdens on our military. In places like Iraq and Afghanistan, effective development programs can preserve our hard-earned victories, and ensure that extremist elements aren't able to regain what they lost in battle. When we are able to deploy strong civilian-led tools of development in these parts of the world, we are completing the mission that our brave men and women in uniform have undertaken so valiantly.

Jobs Message:

If there is one thing we can all agree upon, it's the urgent need to get the American economy growing again. We need more opportunities for our entrepreneurs and more good paying jobs for our workers. Since 95% of the world's consumers, and America's potential customers, live outside our borders, increasing exports of American goods is a crucial part of building a more prosperous future. Many of the fastest growing markets for our products are in developing countries – places like Asia, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. Our development and diplomacy programs can help American businesses gain greater access and help create the kinds of open markets that our businesses need in order to compete with state-owned enterprises from countries like China. That's why so many business leaders, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, are such strong supporters of American foreign assistance.

American Humanitarian Values Message:

One of the most important reasons why America has provided foreign assistance to people in need is that we know it's the right thing to do. Foreign assistance demonstrates to the world what we stand for – compassion and a belief in human dignity. Whether helping to rebuild Europe after the Second World War and stand strong against communism or combating the terrible human crisis of global HIV/AIDS pandemic, some things we do just because we're Americans. The fact that the American people provided lifesaving HIV/AIDS treatment to 11 million people last year, including 3.8 million orphans, shows in the most concrete possible terms that America is a force for good in this world. When America leads, the world is better off.

Effectiveness Message:

We must ensure that every dollar spent on foreign assistance is done so effectively, efficiently, and in ways that advance our national interests. Innovative American development programs like the Millennium Challenge Corporation hold countries accountable for the money they receive from the United States. At the MCC, we only partner with countries that have a proven commitment to fight corruption, reform their economy, govern justly, and invest in their people. Their performance is monitored and measured, and if a country falls short of its commitments, then the program is ended. We need to make sure that precious taxpayer dollars are spent wisely and effectively, and greater accountability and transparency are helping to ensure just that.

Sample Q&As on U.S. Foreign Assistance Strengthening U.S. Global Leadership

Question: *Unemployment is almost 10 percent right now, so why should the United States spend money helping others overseas rather than helping Americans at home?*

Answer: Business leaders across America, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, tell us that effective foreign assistance is a key part of getting the American economy growing again. Ninety-five percent of the world's customers live outside the U.S., and the most rapidly growing markets are in the developing world. Foreign assistance can help open these markets to American goods and create the conditions for American businesses to compete with other countries. Boeing provides a good example of the importance of exports and new markets to American workers. Every time a Boeing 777 lands in China, it lands with about four million parts reflecting the work of some 11,000 small, medium, and large suppliers -- the vast majority of which are from the United States.

Question: *Is foreign assistance really in our national interests?*

Answer: Yes. Done right, foreign assistance is a vital part of America's national security and a key tool in growing our economy. Military leaders like General David Petraeus are clear that it takes both our military and diplomatic power to keep our nation safe. They know that the threats we face today have changed since the end of the Cold War, and the United States must use all of its tools of national power to fight global threats such as terrorism, pandemics, poverty, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

Question: *Are we giving foreign assistance to China and governments that don't like us overseas?*

Answer: Obviously, we should make sure that the assistance we provide serves our national interests. There are already a number of rules and restrictions that limit the countries and organizations which receive support from the U.S. government. It should be noted that most of our assistance doesn't go to foreign governments, but instead, flows through charitable organizations and projects that work directly with those in need. In addition, the U.S. is creating new initiatives to increase transparency and accountabilities, and to make sure that our assistance doesn't go where it shouldn't.

Question: *In recent months, there have been stories about how foreign assistance has failed to achieve its objectives or otherwise been wasted. Shouldn't we just end foreign assistance?*

Answer: No. While certainly no government program is perfect, our foreign assistance programs have been remarkably effective—especially in recent years. U.S. assistance has helped make the world a safer, better place. It has cut the number of children dying before their fifth birthday in half worldwide and reduced the number of people living on less than \$1 a day by almost a quarter billion in just over a decade. President George W. Bush showed us how effective foreign assistance can make a real difference in this world. His AIDS initiative changed the course of history in Africa, and showed the world America at its compassionate best. Thanks to this program over 3.2 million people are alive today who would not be without America's help.

Question: *Why are we building schools in Afghanistan when our schools are falling apart here?*

Answer: Frankly, because it's a national security issue for us. We have to finish the mission our men and women in uniform have fought so hard to achieve. If we're not providing alternatives to signing up for the Taliban, we're going to be right back where we started a decade ago. With respect to Afghanistan, I believe in listening to what our military leaders tell us is the path to victory. Leaders like General Petraeus have said that our economic development programs are the key to our success in Afghanistan and will help reinforce the gains our military has made.



Issue Background

- **Letters of Support:**
 - Five Former Secretaries of State
 - More than 80 Top Military Leaders
 - Top U.S. Business Leaders
- **Op-Eds:**
 - “What it takes to keep U.S. safe today.” General Michael W. Hagee (Ret.) and Adm. James M. Loy (Ret.). Politico. March 27, 2012.
 - “Lessons of September 12.” General Hugh Shelton (Ret.). CNN. Sept. 12, 2011.
 - “America at a global crossroads.” Frank Carlucci, Lee H. Hamilton, and Tom Ridge. Washington Times. Nov. 8, 2011.
- **Policy Reviews:**
 - “In Defense of America’s International Affairs Budget.” FPI. Feb. 24, 2012.
 - Issue Brief: “Foreign Aid: An Introduction to U.S. Programs and Policy.” CRS. Apr. 9, 2009.
 - Issue Brief: “Foreign Aid Reform, National Strategy and the Quadrennial Review.” CRS Feb. 15, 2011.

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